UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

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ADVISORY BOARD ON RADIATION AND WORKER HEALTH

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67th MEETING

+ + + + +

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 9, 2010

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The meeting convened at 9:00 a.m. Pacific Standard Time, in the Marriott Manhattan Beach, 1400 Parkview Avenue, Manhattan Beach, California, James M. Melius, Chairman, presiding.

PRESENT:

JAMES M. MELIUS, Chairman
HENRY ANDERSON, Member
JOSIE BEACH, Member
BRADLEY P. CLAWSON, Member
R. WILLIAM FIELD, Member
MICHAEL H. GIBSON, Member*
MARK GRIFFON, Member
RICHARD LEMEN, Member
JAMES E. LOCKEY, Member
WANDA I. MUNN, Member

PRESENT: (CONT.)

JOHN W. POSTON, SR., Member
ROBERT W. PRESLEY, Member
DAVID B. RICHARDSON, Member*
GENEVIEVE S. ROESSLER, Member
PHILLIP SCHOFIELD, Member
PAUL L. ZIEMER, Member
THEODORE M. KATZ, Designated Federal Official

REGISTERED AND/OR PUBLIC COMMENT PARTICIPANTS

ADAMS, NANCY, NIOSH Contractor AL-NABULSI, ISAF, DOE ANNO, GEORGE, Public BRADFORD, SHANNON, OCAS BURGOS, ZAIDA, NIOSH CANO, REGINA, DOE CLERICUZIO, KAREN, Public* CRUZ, RUBEN, CDC DARNELL, PETE, OCAS GLOVER, SAM, OCAS HOWELL, EMILY, HHS HINNEFELD, STU, OCAS HOWARD, JOHN, NIOSH HUGHES, LARA, OCAS FITZGERALD, JOE, SC&A FROWISS, AL, Public FUNK, JOHN, Public* KLEA, BONNIE, Santa Susana Petitioner KOTSCH, JEFF, DOL LARSON, VERNON, Public LIN, JENNY, HHS MAKHIJANI, ARJUN, SC&A MAURO, JOHN, SC&A MCFEE, MATTHEW, ORAU Team NASH, VIVIAN, Public* NETON, JIM, OCAS ONEY MOAK, MARCIA, Public PRESLEY, LOUISE PULTE, JANIE, Public* RABINOWITZ, RANDY, Public RAFKY, MICHAEL, HHS RINGEN, KNUT, CPWR

REGISTERED AND/OR PUBLIC COMMENT PARTICIPANTS

ROBERTSON-DEMERS, KATHRYN, SC&A
RUTHERFORD, LaVON, OCAS
SCHWERING, CARL, Public
SCHWERING, LINDA, Public
SHETRONE, HARRY, Public*
SHETRONE, MARY, Public*
TURNER, LEROY, OCAS
WADE, LEW, OCAS
WALKER, FLOYD, Public*
ZEITOUN, ABE, SC&A

^{*}Participating via telephone

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1	<u>PROCEEDINGS</u>
2	(8:57 a.m.)
3	MR. KATZ: So welcome, all. My
4	name is Ted Katz. I'm the administrator to
5	the Advisory Board on the issue of Health, and
6	we're going to get started here. The first
7	thing I'd like to do, though, is check the
8	phones and see that the audio's good for
9	people who are connecting by phone. So I
10	would just ask anybody who's on the line, let
11	me know, can you hear this? Is this clear?
12	Do we have anyone on the telephone line?
13	Good morning. So we're going to
14	restart here. This is the Advisory Board on
15	Radiation and Worker Health.
16	My name's Ted Katz. I'm the
17	administrator of the Advisory Board, and first
18	things first. I'd like to check on the phone
19	lines and see that they have clear audio. So
20	if someone on the phone, anybody, would just
21	let me know that you can hear us and that this
2.2	is clear.

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- 2 it's okay.
- 3 MR. KATZ: Could be better but
- 4 it's okay. A lot of static?
- 5 PARTICIPANT: No, just a lot of
- 6 echo.
- 7 MR. KATZ: Okay. We'll try to
- 8 work on that as this goes on, improving that
- 9 audio quality.
- 10 Okay. So let me just ask -- one
- 11 thing that will improve your audio a little
- 12 bit, everyone who's on the phone line, if you
- would mute your phones, that'll help a little
- bit, and to do that, if you don't have a mute
- button on your phone, if you'll just punch *6,
- that'll mute your phone, and then at some
- 17 point, if you are a person who needs to
- 18 address the Board at the proper time, if you
- 19 press *6 again, that'll take it off mute. And
- the other thing I would just ask everyone on
- 21 the phone is to please do not put the call on
- 22 hold at any point because that'll be very

1	disruptive	for	the	people	here.	Ιf	you	would

- just disconnect and call back in, if you need
- 3 to leave the call at any point, that would be
- 4 great.
- 5 So we're going to start a little
- 6 bit -- with a little bit different order this
- 7 time than usual.
- 8 I'm going to ask Dr. John Howard
- 9 if he would make a little -- address the Board
- 10 first, and then we'll carry on from there with
- 11 the Chairman.
- DR. HOWARD: Thank you, Ted, and
- 13 good morning, ladies and gentlemen of the
- 14 Board. It's my pleasure to announce that the
- 15 President has designated Dr. Melius as the new
- 16 chair of the Board. I'd like to welcome him
- 17 to that August position. I'd like to thank
- 18 Dr. Ziemer for his years of wonderful,
- 19 dedicated and excellent service as chair of
- the Board, and hopefully, we will welcome him
- 21 to continue service to the Board. Thank you
- 22 very much.

1	I also want to welcome four new
2	Members of the Board to our first face-to-face
3	meeting. Thank you all very much for your
4	service to the Secretary of the Department of
5	Health and Human Services.
6	I also want to formally notify the
7	Board that Stuart Hinnefeld has been appointed
8	as interim director of the NIOSH Office of
9	Compensation Analysis and Support. NIOSH
10	plans a national search for a permanent
11	director for the office in 2010.
12	I also want to thank Larry Elliot
13	for his service as the founding director of
14	the Office of Compensation Analysis and
15	Support.
16	Lastly, I want to inform the
17	Board, that I have begun a 10-year review
18	yes, it's almost 10 years since The Act was
19	passed of our Dose Reconstruction Program,
20	and I want to actively solicit the input of
21	the Board as we go through this process.

I've asked Dr. Lewis Wade to serve

2	and he will brief the Board this morning on
3	the details of the program review, and how the
4	Board and claimants and stakeholders, and
5	other interested parties can participate.
6	I thank you for allowing me these
7	few minutes. I welcome Dr. Melius in his new
8	role, thank Dr. Ziemer, welcome all the new
9	Board Members. Thank you very much.
10	MEMBER ZIEMER: I also asked for,
11	as a point of personal privilege, to make a
12	few remarks here at the beginning of the
13	meeting, actually, before our meeting was
14	called to order, and I think I'm so used to
15	signing the registration form, and picking up
16	the agenda, I have to be careful and not lapse
17	into that, I think Dr. Melius will remind you,
18	although that's a good reminder, to start

as executive director of the program review,

Board in the fall of 2001, which is over eight years ago, I would not have guessed that I

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When I was asked to chair the

with.

19

20

1	would still be involved in the year 2010. As
2	you know, under the EEOICPA legislation, the
3	chair is appointed by the President, and I
4	actually expected the change to occur in the
5	leadership position over a year ago.
6	But this past Friday, I did
7	receive a call from the White House,
8	indicating that Dr. Melius was being appointed
9	to chair the Board, and the White House also
10	requested that I continue on the Board and I
11	have agreed to do so.
12	So now, in sort of parallel with
13	my position at Purdue, which is professor
14	emeritus, I'm dubbing myself chairman
15	emeritus. Of course you recognize emeritus is
16	Latin for no longer needed.
17	So this morning I do want to
18	congratulate Dr. Melius on this appointment
19	and wish him the very best as he leads the
20	tasks and responsibilities that are before the
21	Board and before all of us.

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Friday

1 afternoon and assured him that I v	would d	lo
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- 2 everything I could to make the transition as
- 3 smooth as possible.
- 4 Now, I recognize that this is not
- 5 a retirement for me, nor is it an Oscar
- 6 performance or something, but I do need to
- 7 thank some people, nonetheless. So I want to
- 8 take a minute and do that, if you'll indulge
- 9 me a couple extra minutes.
- 10 I do thank the lord that he's
- 11 given me the health and stamina, and perhaps
- the patience to do this for the past eight-
- 13 plus years. I do also want to thank all of
- 14 the Board Members, who I consider not only
- 15 professional colleagues but personal friends
- 16 as well. They are hard-working. They're more
- than willing to assist in all aspects of the
- 18 work of the Board, and each one has made a
- 19 significant contribution to our mission by
- 20 actively engaging in Work Groups and
- 21 Subcommittees, and all of the Board work, and
- 22 I do thank them all for their conscientious

2	I might note, the Board, as you
3	know, has a very challenging role in dealing
4	both with the science of dose reconstruction
5	as well as the public policy of dose
6	reconstruction, and both are important and the
7	interaction between those two is not always an
8	easy one.
9	In part, this is due to the fact
LO	that neither the science nor the public policy
11	are perfect. In fact, neither one can do a
L2	fine job of what we're needing to do by
13	itself. Both need to work together, in
L4	tandem.
L5	And although they cannot perfectly

address these issues, nonetheless, by plying
both in a very responsible way, and in the
fashion that we need to, I believe that we can
meet the objectives of EEOICPA in a manner
that will be fair and equitable to the
claimants.

And I hope that each of you on the

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1	Board will continue to give due weight and
2	consideration to each of these areas, in
3	dealing with the issues that are before the
4	Board, due diligence to the science and to the
5	public policy.
6	I also want to take a minute and
7	thank those other individuals who've been very
8	much involved in serving with us, particularly
9	our designated federal officials. We've had
10	several, actually starting with Larry Elliot,
11	and then Lew Wade, and Christine Branch, and
12	Ted Katz, and all of those individuals have
13	been so helpful in supporting our activities,
14	and actually interacting with us and handling
15	all the details of the work of the Board.
16	I also want to thank the Board's
17	contractor, SC&A, and I won't name all those
18	people because I'll likely leave some out, but
19	they've been so helpful to the Board in
20	reviewing the dose reconstruction, the Site
21	Profiles, the SEC Petitions, and all the
22	related matters that have helped our Board and

1	our Work Groups, and our Subcommittees carry
2	out their tasks.
3	And I also want to acknowledge all
4	the work of the various federal agencies that
5	have been involved. This includes NIOSH-OCAS,
6	includes the Department of Labor, the
7	Department of Energy, of course other parts of
8	Health and Human Services, and again, I won't
9	name all those individuals, but the Board
10	Members know who you are and we all appreciate
11	you.
12	Now it would be appropriate if I
13	provided some advice to our new chairman, and
14	I have three words of advice for him.
15	Dr. Melius, I've observed, over
16	the years, that invariably people come to the
17	Board with concerns, mainly about how long
18	it's taking to get things done, and I've found
19	that there's really, when it comes down to it,
20	three possible answers that you can provide,
21	and I want to tell you what those are, so
22	you'll have those at the ready.

1	The first answer is that the
2	problem is with NIOSH. They're still doing
3	data captures, and building coworker models,
4	and conducting evaluations, so the slowness of
5	a particular issue is due to NIOSH.
6	Now that only works for so long.
7	So your second approach is to indicate that
8	the problem is with SC&A. They've identified
9	an extremely long list of findings. They've
10	developed a complex resolution matrix that
11	they are working with the Board to develop and
12	to resolve. But again, it takes a long time.
13	Well, you can only do those two
14	for so long, and it finally reverts back to
15	the Board and you have to tell them the
16	problem is with the Board.
17	In actual practice, what you want
18	to tell them is, our Work Groups have come up
19	and developed a recommendation but it will
20	take quite a while to prepare for final form,
21	because it is simply filled with too many
22	dangling participles.

1	Well, that's my advice, and I'm
2	sticking to it.
3	Dr. Melius, I want to turn over
4	the gavel to you and wish you well.
5	(Applause.)
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you. And
7	thank you, Dr. Ziemer. We all appreciate your
8	hard work and dedication over 66 meetings of
9	this Board, now going on our 67th meeting here
10	today.
11	We're actually particularly glad
12	that you are staying on the Board because how
13	you the three answers that you had to the
14	complaint question are appropriate, cause all
15	of us Board Members have one answer that we've
16	used, which is, if you have a complaint about
17	something taking too long I don't know
18	anything about it go ask Ziemer. And we
19	will be able to continue to use that response.
20	Now I was also considering naming
21	you head of a special Work Group on grammar,
22	and maybe we'll consider that later during our

1	work	session	on	Thursday.

- 2 Anyway, welcome, everybody. Ted's
- got a few housekeeping things he needs to do
- 4 and then --
- 5 MR. KATZ: Yes. One thing I
- 6 should have done at the front end of this, and
- 7 fell down on the job is check just for the
- 8 record, we have almost all of the Board
- 9 Members here at the table, but there are two
- 10 Board Members who are having to connect
- 11 remotely, and I haven't checked to see that
- 12 they are in attendance.
- One of those is David Richardson
- 14 who's joining us from France. So David, are
- 15 you with us?
- 16 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes, I am,
- 17 Ted.
- 18 MR. KATZ: Good to hear your
- 19 voice. And the second is Mr. Mike Gibson who
- 20 is in Ohio.
- 21 MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, Ted. I'm
- 22 here.

1	MR. KATZ: Good to hear your
2	voice, too. Great. Thank you both. It's all
3	yours.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I thought it
5	would be helpful, since we have our four new
6	Board Members here for their first full
7	meeting actually, Henry is back, I guess,
8	the return. So that if we all sort of, Board
9	Members introduce ourselves, but if the new
10	Board Members wouldn't mind saying a few words
11	of background, so forth, and we welcome you
12	all and we'll start with you, Dick.
13	MEMBER LEMEN: I'm Dick Lemen. I
14	used to be with NIOSH a long, long time ago.
15	I started with NIOSH when it actually began in
16	1970, and I was the ended up as the deputy
17	director of the Institute, and for about a
18	year, I was the acting director of NIOSH. I
19	retired from NIOSH in 1996 and I have taught
20	at Emory University in Atlanta for about six
21	years and then I retired from that, and I'm
22	now semi-retired but still doing some private

1	consulting.	And	that'	s	my	story	and	I	guess
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- 2 I'll stick with it.
- 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Wanda, do you
- 4 want to say just a brief -- for the new Board
- 5 Members.
- 6 MEMBER MUNN: I'm Wanda Munn. I
- 7 make trouble.
- 8 (Laughter.)
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Bill.
- 10 MEMBER FIELD: I'm Bill Field. I'm
- 11 a professor in College of Public Health,
- 12 University of Iowa. I'm actually in two
- 13 departments: in Occupational & Environmental
- 14 Health and also in Epidemiology. I've been a
- 15 faculty member since 94. Prior to that, I was
- 16 a consultant and worked as a health physicist
- 17 at University of California, Berkeley. And
- 18 it's great to be with the Board. Appreciate
- 19 it.
- 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Welcome.
- 21 Gen.
- 22 MEMBER ROESSLER: I'm Gen

1	Roessler.	I've	been	on	the	Board	since	the

- 2 very beginning.
- 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Until the end,
- 4 right? Phil.
- 5 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I'd just like
- to welcome the new Board Members, and I think
- 7 we'll find the addition of new Members will be
- 8 a big help to us.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: John.
- 10 MEMBER POSTON: I'm John Poston.
- 11 I'm professor of Nuclear Engineering at Texas
- 12 A&M University.
- 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
- 14 Bob.
- 15 MEMBER PRESLEY: I'm Robert
- 16 Presley, Board Member.
- 17 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Brad. We'll go
- 18 down the line.
- 19 MEMBER CLAWSON: I'm Brad Clawson.
- 20 I'm also -- I still work in the industry.
- 21 I'm a nuclear fuel handler for the Idaho
- 22 National Engineering Lab for the last 20

1	years.	I'd	also	like	to	take	this	brief

- 2 moment to thank Paul for all the inspiration
- 3 that he's given many of us, sometimes a pat on
- 4 the back out in the hall, come on, we can all
- 5 do this, and I'd like to really tell him that
- 6 I appreciate everything that I've learned from
- 7 him, and the example that he's set for us.
- 8 Thanks.
- 9 MEMBER BEACH: And good morning.
- 10 I'm Josie Beach. I'm also still in the
- industry. I'm a nuclear chemical operator out
- 12 at Hanford. I also teach respiratory and
- hazardous waste to fellow workers, which I'm
- happy to still be able to do that, and as Brad
- 15 said, thank you, Paul, for helping us in the
- last couple years as we began this journey on
- 17 the Board.
- 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Welcome back,
- 19 Henry.
- 20 MEMBER ANDERSON: I'm Henry
- 21 Anderson. Just to confuse things, I'm also
- 22 known as Andy, so you can address me either as

Т	Andy or Henry and I will respond most of the
2	time. Currently, I'm the chief medical
3	officer and state environmental and
4	occupational disease epidemiologist with the
5	Wisconsin Division of Public Health. Was a
6	initial Board Member who then was rotated off,
7	and I guess rotations are something that
8	hasn't happened for a while yet since then.
9	But I'm happy to be back, and the only kind of
10	interesting thing is, shortly after I left the
11	Board, I then was appointed the state health
12	officer in Wisconsin as an activity that I did
13	for about nine months before we were able to
14	finally recruit somebody to take a political
15	appointment job during a recession.
16	So I went back to being state
17	epidemiologist. I did have an interesting
18	time on the political side. Thank you.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jim.
20	MEMBER LOCKEY: Jim Lockey. I'm at
21	the University of Cincinnati, pulmonary doc,
22	and mostly involved with population-based

1	research.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Mark.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Mark Griffon.
4	I'm a health physicist.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Paul, do
6	you want to thank yourself again?
7	MEMBER ZIEMER: Paul Ziemer,
8	professor emeritus from Purdue University.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Mike, can you
10	hear me on the phone?
11	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes. Yes, I'm
12	here, Jim.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Just want
14	to introduce yourself briefly?
15	MEMBER GIBSON: Mike Gibson. I am
16	retired from the Mound facility in Ohio after
17	22 years of being an electrician. I was
18	appointed to the Board in 2002 and have
19	appreciated working with the Board and

MELIUS:

CHAIRMAN

21

22

compensation.

And

Okay.

1	David,	from	France,	welcome.	Do	you	want	to
---	--------	------	---------	----------	----	-----	------	----

- 2 say a few words?
- 3 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes. I'm
- 4 David Richardson. I'm on the faculty at the
- 5 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, in
- 6 the Department of Epidemiology, and I'm
- 7 looking forward to working with you. I'm
- 8 sorry I'm not there in person but I'll eat
- 9 something good for you in France.
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We're sorry
- 11 we're not there with you, probably. But
- 12 anyway, welcome, everybody, and to our new
- 13 Members, and we'll now start with our agenda,
- 14 and I think Stu, you're --
- MR. HINNEFELD: Lew's going first.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Lew's going
- 17 first. Okay.
- DR. WADE: Thank you. Before I
- 19 begin my comments, since I have the
- 20 microphone, I'd like to take one minute and
- offer my personal thanks to Paul. I got to
- 22 sit next to him for several years, and what I

1	saw was a man not only of great intelligence
2	but a man of great wisdom, tact, and most of
3	all, a kind heart in how he dealt with
4	everyone.
5	So Paul, thank you for what you
6	brought to us and what you taught me
7	personally. I do appreciate that.
8	We'll talk a little bit about the
9	10-year review of the Radiation Dose
10	Evaluation Program as John has mentioned.
11	NIOSH, under John, has operated
12	with a series of sort of core values. Among
13	those core values are things like
14	accountability, a commitment to excellence,
15	transparency. One of those things that those
16	values have coalesced to, in terms of a way of
17	doing business, is that we've undertaken, in
18	many cases, an in-depth study of the past, so
19	that we could decide how to improve our public
20	service into the future.
21	Anyone who's been involved in
22	NIOSH, over the last several years, is aware

1	of the in-depth activity we've undertaken with
2	the Academies of Science and Medicine to
3	review the top eight NIOSH research programs,
4	and those reports are available.
5	Again, we've learned a lot about
6	ourselves in the past, and we've been able to
7	apply that to how we can be a better agency
8	and better serve into the future.
9	In September of 2009, John Howard
10	decided that such a retrospective 10-year
11	review of the OCAS Program, the Dose
12	Reconstruction Program, was appropriate.
13	Again, that review is to study the past, to
14	learn lessons from it to apply to the future
15	so we can do an ever better job.
16	The review will take place in two
17	phases. The first phase, really data-driven,
18	an analytical assessment of how the program is
19	done. This is not the place for subjective

attempt to lay a foundation of fact as to the

judgments, but it will be an

opinions or

program's performance.

20

21

1	These activities will be
2	undertaken by an array of NIOSH employees and
3	contractors. I'll share with you who those
4	folks are in a moment, and it'll proceed along
5	the lines of five basic topics that I'll also
6	tell you about in a moment.
7	That will provide the foundation
8	to Phase II and in Phase II we'll look at
9	those reports. Those reports will be looked
10	at in terms of the information they provide
11	with an eye towards evaluating NIOSH's
12	performance relative to the legislative
13	requirements, the implementing regulations
14	with an eye towards recommendations for
15	program improvements.
16	So again, two phases, the first
17	phase analytical, the second phase looking at
18	areas for potential program improvement.
19	I'll go through the five topics
20	that I mentioned. The first is to look at the
21	quality of science practice currently and
22	throughout the life span of the program. This

1	is a huge undertaking, if you think about it,
2	to better focus an individual's ability to
3	write to this topic. Some specific questions
4	were developed. Those questions are in the
5	handouts you have. I also provided for you a
6	larger-type version of those questions. I
7	won't read them for you; you're more than
8	capable of looking at them yourself, but these
9	questions are designed to draw focus to what,
10	at this point, we think are the key science
11	challenges that the program has faced, and an
12	assessment as to how those science challenges
13	have been met.
14	Again, I'll say this several times
15	in my presentation should you find that you
16	would like to offer, the Board would like to
17	offer improvement, or recommendation or change
18	to this, please let us know. It's a work in
19	progress. But we offer you these five
20	questions as a way of attempting to focus the
21	science review. And these are those questions
22	and you have them in a larger font before you

7		look	
1	-	$I \cap \cap V$	\neg \neg
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- 2 The second topic is looking at the
- 3 timing of the accomplishment of program tasks.
- 4 Paul mentioned that people will often come
- and say it's taking too long. Well, we need
- 6 to start to look at that analytically. How
- 7 long has it taken? How long did it take in
- 8 the beginning? How long is it taking now?
- 9 How has the program improved? Those are
- 10 things that we need to begin to look at, and
- that will take place against the second of the
- topics, the timing of program accomplishment.
- The third, a little bit wordy, but
- 14 the appropriateness as determined by the
- 15 sufficiency of the supporting basis, and the
- 16 consistency of program actions concerning the
- 17 qualification of SEC Petition requests,
- 18 petition Evaluation Reports, including
- 19 amendments and modifications.
- 20 So this subtopic will look at the
- 21 issue of SEC performance.
- 22 Number four, same thing.

2	again looking at the appropriateness of the
3	supporting basis, looking at the consistency
4	of actions as they've taken place over the
5	life of the program.
6	These would include things like
7	the use of over and underestimating
8	techniques, the use of best estimating
9	techniques, the issuance of program Evaluation
10	Reports. This is where NIOSH determines that
11	a sufficient change has taken place and dose
12	reconstructions need to be redone. We need to
13	look at how that activity has taken place from
14	a consistency point of view, from the
15	soundness of the basis, as well.
16	And the fifth of the topics is
17	maybe the most difficult, in my opinion, to
18	quantify, is the quality of timing of services
19	provided to claimants, petitioners and their
20	representatives.
21	Anyone who's been around this
22	Board has heard many issues raised about

Basically looking at dose reconstruction,

1	whether or not the interests of claimant and
2	petitioners have been served in a way that is
3	in their best interest. We need to try to get
4	a handle on this, and this will be the fifth
5	of the topics that we're looking at.
6	Now to look at the individuals who
7	will undertake this activity. The first is
8	the quality of science. Doug Daniels, the
9	first name listed, Doug is the lead of the
10	Occupational Energy Research Program within
11	NIOSH. He's a very experienced and balanced
12	health physicist, and he's held in the highest
13	regard within the Institute, and he'll be
14	involved in this activity.
15	Friday of last week, I traveled to
16	Cincinnati and had discussions with Dr. Henry
17	Spitz, who's a professor of engineering and
18	the director of the Health Physics Institute
19	at the University of Cincinnati, and we will
20	ask Henry to join Doug in undertaking this
21	most difficult task of assessing the quality

22

of science.

1	The timing task. You know Nancy
2	Adams, she's been around this Board. She'll
3	be tasked with assembling the information that
4	looks at timing from a quantitative point of
5	view.
6	Third, on the SEC Petition task, a
7	wonderful woman by the name of Randy
8	Rabinowitz, who's a NIOSH contractor, who's
9	with us, and Randy can stand and be so
10	identified. Randy brings some unique
11	credentials to the task. She was counsel to
12	the House Education and Labor Committee during
13	the time of the implementation of The Act. So
14	she was there when it was done. She'll bring
15	a perspective as to what those intentions
16	were.
17	Randy also asked me to mention to
18	you that she currently is the editor in chief
19	of a treatise on occupational safety and
20	health law. By my experience, eminently
21	qualified to begin to assemble this task with
22	regard to the SEC Petition.

1	Topic four, dose reconstruction.
2	This is where we have the most questions as to
3	the individual tasked with this. But that's
4	me. I will lean heavily upon the work that
5	this Board has done in terms of reviewing
6	individual dose reconstructions. You can rest
7	assured that the fine work you've done will
8	raise to the top of the preparation of my
9	report with regard to dose reconstruction.
10	And then topic five, Denise Brock,
11	who's known to all of you as a fierce advocate
12	for claimants and petitioners, will undertake
13	that task. She'll be ably assisted by Nancy,
14	as Denise has so much work she's doing, she'll
15	need some help to carry this on.
16	But these are the individuals who
17	will undertake this Phase I, which is the
18	writing of these factual reports.
19	We will not limit these authors'
20	ability to offer opinion, if they like, after
21	they've done their factual report. The
2.2	Appendix will be open to them and their

1	reports to offer their suggestions or thoughts
2	as to potential improvements.
3	Phase II will be accomplished by a
4	team of senior NIOSH leaders, and John Howard
5	will chair that activity. So they'll be
6	taking the results of these five factual
7	studies and rendering them into an opinion as
8	to how well NIOSH has done in meeting the
9	intention of The Act, the regulations and
10	making suggestions for potential improvements
11	as we move forward.
12	In terms of public involvement, in
13	fact, the first bullet is now not true. There
14	is now on the NIOSH website, a page that
15	describes this review. That page can be
16	changed if the Board has things to say,
17	obviously. But we want this to be as
18	transparent an activity as possible.
19	So all the work that is undertaken
20	here will be made transparently available on
21	the website, and we will welcome comments from
22	the public on any and all of these topics.

1	I'll be monitoring that website and funneling
2	the comments to the appropriate authors of
3	these pieces. You can go to the website,
4	which is cdc.gov/niosh, and you can easily
5	navigate to the page that will describe this
6	review. That page will be regularly updated
7	and people will know what's going on and have
8	the ability to comment.
9	The NIOSH docket will be used for
LO	the purposes of receipt transparency and
11	establishing comment deadlines. So again we
L2	want this to be as transparent and open to
L3	review as possible, and we'll do that through
L4	the use of the webpage and the maintenance of
L5	a docket to accept public comment.
L6	The Board involvement. Now that's
L7	up to you, obviously, but what we would like
L8	to see as Board involvement is that NIOSH will
L9	present a brief status report at each in-
20	person Advisory Board meeting, if you want
21	updates during your telephone calls, and I'll

be available to do that as well.

1	The Board comments will be welcome
2	at these meetings. Board and/or individual
3	comments can always be made to the docket as
4	you would like.
5	For example, this week, if you
6	have time, and you want to address yourself to
7	any of these questions, and make a statement
8	as a Board, we'll accept that statement, and
9	I'll tell you, we'll be guided by the kinds of
10	statements the Board makes. If individuals
11	want to say something to me, I'll accept that
12	as a comment.
13	Again, NIOSH will come to the
14	Board with the Phase I and Phase II drafts
15	before they're finalized, and ask the Board
16	for comment on both the factual reports as
17	well as the reports looking at evaluation and
18	potential policy movement.
19	Time frame. The dreaded time
20	frame slide. We'd like to complete Phase I by
21	July of 2010, Phase II by October of 2010.
22	I'm under great siege, already, by some of the

1	authors, saying that July time frame is
2	questionable. What I want to ensure happens
3	is that this review is done by the end of the
4	calendar year.
5	There'll be a little bit of
6	possible slip. We'll keep you informed. It
7	seems to me, unless you set an aggressive
8	deadline, you'll never complete the activity.
9	So those are the time frames we're aiming at.
10	Stay tuned. We'll see how well we do.
11	My final comment, and John asked
12	me to make this, is that we'll not suspend our
13	responsibility to ever improve the program
14	while this review is ongoing. If there are
15	things that need to be done, and we feel they
16	need to be done, we'll do them. If the Board
17	feels there are things that need to be done,
18	we don't have to wait until the conclusion of
19	this review to do that.
20	So we'll focus on the review, but
21	if situation demands activity, then we'll take
22	that activity on in the time that best serves

- 1 the people that we serve.
- 2 And those conclude my comments.
- 3 I'll certainly answer any questions you might
- 4 have now. Again, I thank the Board in advance
- for its contribution to what I think is a most
- 6 important 10-year retrospective review.
- 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 8 you, Lew. Questions. Josie.
- 9 MEMBER BEACH: I have just a quick
- 10 question. Can we get a copy of your
- 11 presentation?
- DR. WADE: I would hope it's in
- 13 your --
- 14 MEMBER BEACH: I looked. I didn't
- 15 see it, unless I just missed it. What's it
- 16 under? NIOSH Update. Okay. Thank you.
- 17 DR. WADE: Yes. It looked like
- 18 its Stu's.
- 19 MEMBER BEACH: And then, also,
- 20 will the updates come to us? Will we get
- 21 notified of the updates in the usual manner?
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1	MEMBER BEACH: Thank you.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: Lew, with respect
4	to the interactions with claimants, and so on,
5	I believe you indicated that was the one that
6	Denise Brock was doing is she restricted to
7	focus only on the NIOSH part of that or is she
8	allowed to stray into the Department of Labor?
9	The reason I ask that you all
10	know that many of the comments we get here,
11	these get intertwined, but I know there's
12	some sort of technical boundaries, but it
13	seems to me that to some extent, we have to
14	look at that interaction. I wondered how
15	restricted they will be on that issue.
16	DR. WADE: Right. I agree, Paul.
17	I think our instructions to Denise will be to
18	concentrate on the program but not to turn a
19	deaf ear to things she hears and concerns that
20	are raised, and we would ask her to chronicle
21	those and bring those to us as well. And if
22	you know Denise you know that she's not going

1	to	turn	а	deaf	ear	to	anything	she	hears.
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- 2 MR. KATZ: Before we go on with
- more questions, I can hear, there's a lot of
- 4 back-talk on the telephone line, and it's
- 5 probably making it especially difficult for
- 6 other people on the telephone line to hear
- 7 this. So please -- everyone on the telephone
- line should have their phones muted. Use *6,
- 9 if you don't have a mute button. Thank you.
- 10 Okay.
- 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Other questions?
- 12 (No response.)
- 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
- DR. WADE: Well, I look forward to
- 15 chatting with --
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Lew.
- 17 And, Stu, you're up.
- 18 MR. HINNEFELD: Thank you, Dr.
- 19 Melius. Good morning, everyone. For those of
- 20 you who are not in the room and can't see the
- 21 presentation, my name is Stu Hinnefeld. I'm
- 22 the interim director of the Office of

1	Compensation	on Anal	lysis	and	Support.	I've,	οf

course, addressed the Board a number of times

in different capacities. This the first time

4 in this capacity and I'm looking forward to a

5 continuing relationship as long as the interim

6 period lasts.

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When I told my wife that I'd been appointed interim director -- and my wife is like my best friend -- and she's the only one of my friends who will tolerate my boring work stories, though she does it and even grudgingly -- when I told her I was appointed the interim director of the office, she wasn't particularly interested in the director part but she asked about the interim part. know, interim. You know, that's sort of like set period, like between things, like, meanwhile, she said. So what's the interim period? And I said, well, it's in the interim between when I got the job and when I don't have the job anymore. So it's kind of like

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any other job.

1	So I'll go ahead and start with
2	our presentation. This is following, pretty
3	much, the standard format that this NIOSH
4	update presentation has provided, has been
5	done for a number of years.
6	As of December 31st, which was the
7	last convenient cut-off, end-of-the month cut-
8	off, I thought that January 31st would be too
9	close to the date of the meeting to be
10	prepared, get the slides prepared.
11	As of December 31st, we had almost
12	31,000 cases referred to us for dose
13	reconstruction, and well over 26,000 of those,
14	or some 86 percent, had been returned.
15	MR. KATZ: Stu, can you just hold
16	a bit. The people on the phone can't hear.
17	There's a number of audio problems going on at
18	once, but one is that some people don't have
19	their phone muted on the telephone line, and
20	everyone's hearing whatever is being talked
21	about, to the detriment of everybody else
22	trying to speak in this Board meeting. *6,

1	mute.	if	someone	can	hear	me	011t	there	
	mucc,		BOILLOIL	Can	IICar	1110	Out		•

- 2 The other thing, let me just -- I
- don't know if you can hear me on the phone --
- 4 this arrangement is not correct and we're
- 5 trying to get it corrected for the audio
- 6 system and I can only apologize at this point.
- 7 They're going to have to get other hardware
- 8 in here to correct the situation as it is.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We can go back
- on the record now and, Stu, you can continue.
- 11 MR. HINNEFELD: Thank you, Dr.
- 12 Melius. Starting again, this is the first
- 13 slide of the presentation. As of December
- 14 31st, we had received almost 31,000 cases from
- 15 the Department of Labor for dose
- 16 reconstruction and well over 26,000, or some
- 17 86 percent of those cases, have been returned
- 18 to the Department of Labor in one of three
- 19 categories.
- 20 A little over 23,000 of them have
- 21 been sent with a Dose Reconstruction Report.
- Let me go to the bottom number here. Two-

1	thousand three-hundred fourteen cases have
2	been pulled and returned to the Department of
3	Labor because they appeared in our based on
4	the information we had to be compensable
5	cancers in an SEC class that has been added.
6	The statutory SECs don't come to us. So these
7	are cases that came to us, and once the case
8	was in our hands, the determination was made
9	that an SEC class should be added, and these
10	cases were then sent back to Department of
11	Labor for adjudication without the dose
12	reconstruction process.
13	And then there are about a
14	thousand that have been pulled from dose
15	reconstruction by the Department of Labor, for
16	a variety of reasons. Some of those were
17	mistakenly sent, and then there are other
18	reasons, sometimes, why a case will get pulled
19	by the Department of Labor. So that's the
20	constitutes the total of ones that have been
21	returned.

So

that leaves some almost four

_	chousand, or 12 percent or the cases referred,
2	that are still at NIOSH for dose
3	reconstruction, except that of that number,
4	some 581 cases were administratively closed.
5	Now a case, for anyone who's
6	listening who doesn't know the administrative
7	closure process, a case is administratively
8	closed when the claimant does not sign and
9	return the OCAS-1 form, and that happens with
LO	some frequency, about 2 percent, it looks
11	like, for claimants whose dose reconstruction
L2	is not favorable, it doesn't come out with a
L3	favorable outcome. Sometimes they sort of
L4	stop the process or opt out of the process at
L5	that time and don't return to the OCAS-1.
L6	And without the OCAS-1, then, we
L7	do not return the case to the Department of
L8	Labor with the dose reconstruction. It's
L9	closed at our offices.
20	A bar chart showing sort of the
21	breakdown of the current cases. Much of the
22	information I just mentioned was in here.

1	This breaks down the cases remaining in our
2	hands into what we call active and pending. A
3	pending case is just one where there is some
4	type of information missing that's preventing
5	but readily retrievable, or retrievable in
6	fairly short order, that's preventing us from
7	going forward with that dose reconstruction.
8	And so to make sure the efforts
9	are focused on the ones that can move forward
10	today, we take those appended cases and put
11	them in this other pending category.
12	Of those 3,844 cases that are
13	still with us, a little over 1,200 of those
14	cases are in the dose reconstruction process,
15	meaning some aspect of the work has started.
16	Some aspect of work after the initial case
17	development work. The 564 cases I mentioned
18	earlier or I'm sorry, these are not the
19	ones I mentioned earlier. 564 of those cases
20	have a initial draft dose reconstruction in
21	the hands of the claimant, so they have not
22	provided us with a response yet, on whether

1	they have any more information to add for us
2	to consider, and so those are in the hands of
3	the claimants. There is always some
4	population of claims in the hands of the
5	claimants, because we're always sending draft
6	dose reconstructions to claimants.
7	And there are some 2,000 cases
8	that are in development stages and so they
9	haven't the dose reconstruction hasn't
10	started. The development work includes
11	requesting and receiving exposure history
12	information that the Department of Energy
13	might have on the claimant and also conducting
14	claimant interviews to obtain the interview
15	information for the claimant.
16	And of these there are some
17	those top three numbers total the entire
18	population and the 1,136 pending cases are
19	likely spread among those, although a few of
20	them would be in the initial draft. There may
21	not be any in the initial draft category, but
22	they'd be spread between the other two

1 categories, in all likelihood.

Of the 1,136 cases pended in our

offices, here are the top four categories.

4 There are quite a number of other categories

of pending cases, and so these numbers don't

6 add up to 1,136. See, they're just the four

7 categories with the highest number of cases

8 pended for this reason.

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One is a non-SEC claim in an SEC class. In other words, these are claims where they would have been in the Class except they don't qualify for compensation for payment, probably because they don't have one of the SEC cancers, so dose reconstruction, to the extent that we can do one, still has to be done and oftentimes -- or not oftentimes -but uncommonly, when not we reach the conclusion that a class needs to be added for a site, because we've determined that there is the dose that aspect of cannot reconstructed, we proceed with that action and that recommendation bring that and

1	recommendation	to	the	Board,	before	we	sort

- 2 out all the details of how much of the dose it
- 3 is that we can reconstruct.
- 4 And so sometimes classes are
- 5 added, and we haven't entirely worked out the
- 6 DR methodology for the non-SEC cases. So
- 7 that's why there's some classes in that
- 8 category.
- 9 There are some 110 cases--again,
- this was as of December 31st, that were pended
- 11 before final designation of the SEC and these
- 12 are cases which are expected to go -- that we
- 13 expect will end up in SEC classes, but there
- has -- so in other words, we will have reached
- a pretty firm conclusion, in our minds, that a
- 16 class is going to be added, but the action
- 17 would not be taken yet, like this would be
- between the time we've completed an Evaluation
- 19 Report and the time the Board makes a
- 20 recommendation on the basis of that Evaluation
- 21 Report.
- 22 So that's that category. There

1	are some 55 cases appended for Technical Basis
2	Document issues, which means there's some
3	aspect of dose reconstruction methodology
4	which we have not yet finalized, that we need
5	to work out in order to complete those claims.
6	And then there are some 33 claims
7	that are pended because of additional DOE data
8	requests. This usually occurs when a claim
9	we learn, during our processing of the claim,
10	that the person could have additional
11	radiation exposure information at other DOE
12	sites other than the ones identified when the
13	claim was referred to us and so, when we learn
14	of that, they may have worked at an additional
15	site or they may have made frequent visits, or
16	occasional visits to another site, we will
17	make supplemental information requests,
18	exposure history requests, and then we'll
19	wait.
20	We pend these cases to make sure
21	we hear a response to that request of DOE,
22	before proceeding on with the dose

1	reconstruction	n.

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3	23,000 cases that we've sent back to DOL with
4	dose reconstruction, some 31 percent of those
5	cases had a PoC greater than or equal to 50
6	percent, and 69 percent had PoCs less than 50
7	percent. And that's a change, I believe, of
8	one percent since the October presentation. I
9	believe at that time, it was 32 and 68.
10	This distribution of the PoC
11	outcomes for dose reconstruction has been a
12	staple of this presentation for quite some
13	time. I think it's pretty familiar to all the
14	certainly the Board Members who have been
15	on the Board for a while.
16	You can see a fairly high number
17	of quite low PoCs, and then the final bar is

And in terms of outcomes of the

everything above fifty, so it sort of skews -
the right side of the bar chart is all pushed

into one bar. That's why you have that high

bar on the right in the chart, that's because

everything above fifty is put into one chart,

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-	α	トコン
1	OHE	bar.

- 2 This is a chart of the program
- 3 receipts, and it shows both the new referrals
- 4 which are in -- I guess that's blue. One of
- 5 the problems with me giving color slides is
- 6 I'm color blind, and then the returns which
- 7 are in red -- I guess that's red.
- 8 MEMBER MUNN: No. Red is
- 9 received. Blue is returns.
- 10 MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. Red is the
- 11 new ones. Blue is the returns. Actually, red
- 12 is total received, I believe. Blue is
- 13 returns. So the difference between those two
- 14 bar charts is the initials, the one smaller
- 15 initial. I think.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We lost your --
- 17 MR. HINNEFELD: I lost my slide.
- 18 The Board Members have the slides.
- 19 These slides I believe are also in the back
- of the room, for anyone who wants to follow
- 21 along with the slides. They're also in the
- 22 back room.

1	These are actually this entire
2	chart is reworked, so I'm getting confused on
3	the slides. This entire chart is only about
4	reworks. The red is of them coming in. The
5	blue is us sending them back to Department of
6	Labor. So this is strictly about reworkings.
7	And here is a history one. As I
8	said, one of the processes in preparing a
9	claim is to send requests to the Department of
10	Energy for exposure histories for the
11	claimant. This is the current history ofor
12	where we stood on December 31st in terms of
13	DOE response to those requests.
14	There were some 189 requests
15	outstanding. There were about twenty-two of
16	those, were outstanding longer than 60 days
17	meaning 60 days have elapsed since the time of
18	our request and we've not had a response.
19	To contrast this with the October
20	presentation, the October presentation, and
21	that included, I believe, information through
22	the end of September, there were 304

1	outstanding requests and eighty of those were
2	over 60 days old. So you can see in those
3	three months, the Department of Energy has
4	emphasized getting those older things back and
5	being prompt in their responses. And so you
6	can see a considerable improvement in those
7	numbers, in that three month period, based on
8	Department of Energy's emphasis on that
9	process.
10	Now at least in October, and maybe
11	before that, Larry announced to the Board our
12	management objective to improve the timeliness
13	of the returning dose reconstructions to
14	claimants, and this management objective, as
15	you can imagine, kind of shapes all of our
16	conversations in the office, these days, about
17	trying to remove any barriers that might
18	remain to getting this process done.
19	Our objective is to get to the
20	point where we will complete and have all dose
21	reconstructions completed within a year of
22	being sent to us. Or resent to us.

1	And so we adopted that around June
2	1st. We realized that that wasn't the
3	situation on June 1st. We had to have some
4	implementation period in order to get to that
5	state, and so we chose a one year
6	implementation which is proving to be
7	aggressive but I think attainable.
8	And so our effective date is June
9	1st. And so we now speak about the pool of
10	claims, which means the claims that have to be
11	done by June 1st, and how are we going to get
12	these claims done in that time frame.
13	The reasons why this was
14	considered an appropriate time, or even a
15	doable time for this objective, include the
16	extent to which we have completed technical
17	documents for the various sites, and the site
18	research we have done. Gosh, I guess I kept
19	up on the computer, so we're on the same page.
20	And so we have done of course
21	we've been researching sites for years, and we
22	have made a lot of progress toward having

1	technical approaches in place, have very, very
2	many of the sites, and the few remaining are
3	the ones we are trying now very hard to
4	complete before the due date.

5 We have a strong infrastructure in 6 place, which just means we've been doing this, our contractor's been doing this for a while, 7 and we are a lot more comfortable in our 8 9 ability to do the dose reconstructions, and as 10 problems are encountered in getting things done, we have more of a suite of opportunities 11 and actions we've taken in the past, that will 12 13 help us solve those problems.

We have quite a lot of experience in doing dose reconstructions, and so we're more comfortable with that, and that's a more efficient process. We have SEC petitions and classes added, and we are continuing to do that. As we're completing our research, and we're finding that we cannot obtain enough information to make dose reconstruction feasible, we are now finishing out, in our

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1	view,	the	last	of	 the	likely	last,	or	the

- last of the obvious 83.14s that will come from
- 3 this initial round of research. I'm saying
- 4 the likely ones because these are the ones
- 5 that come from the initial round.
- 6 It's always possible that we'll
- 7 learn something in the future that would cause
- 8 us to initiate an 83.14, but it took quite a
- 9 number of years, given the number of sites,
- 10 and the amount of research that was needed,
- just to work through the sites.
- So we're working out some of the
- 13 smaller ones now.
- 14 Our technical support contract is
- in place. You'll recall, we had about two
- 16 years worth of extensions on our technical
- 17 contract at its end. When we were extending,
- 18 you know, in multiple month periods, it's very
- 19 difficult to make long-term plans and
- 20 accomplish long-term objectives when you're
- 21 working with two and three months extensions
- 22 on the contract.

1	So we now have awarded a technical
2	support contract, replacement contract, and so
3	we've added a much more stable situation, it
4	allows for more stable work planning, and our
5	level of funding is adequate to make this, to
6	keep the objective.
7	You can always work faster if you
8	have more money, but we believe what we have
9	is sufficient to meet this objective.
10	We have here now a bar chart
11	showing the completion of what we call the
12	pool, the pool of claims that we must complete
13	by June 1st. The first slide is for the
14	initial claims. That means the ones that were
15	referred to us for the first time and have not
16	had a dose reconstruction and return. And you
17	can see at the start, around June, when we
18	started this objective, there were 2,500 cases
19	in the pool, initial cases. We're now down to

we're not quite halfway there, which of course

six months. You can do the

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1,311 after

arithmetic as well as I do.

You can see that

1	doesn't make me entirely comfortable, but
2	doesn't make me entirely uncomfortable,
3	because I know there are SECs that we hope to
4	be added yet, that will remove essentially
5	that remove the blocks of claims from dose
6	reconstructions, the ones that are paid via
7	the SEC.
8	And we also now are seeing an
9	acceleration in the dose reconstruction
10	capability of the contractor, which we had
11	anticipated would occur about this time, their
12	resources being diverted, up to now, more on
13	site research in order to complete either the
14	research we needed to either reach the
15	determination that we were going to recommend
16	an 83.14 class, or that the research we needed
17	in order to develop a dose reconstruction
18	methodology.
19	And that research is not completed
20	but it is partially completed, and so
21	resources that were being used for that
22	process can now be moved to the dose

reconstruction process.
And so for the last couple of
weeks, and these numbers are not reflected on
the chart because this was run, what I'm
describing now occurred in January. For the
last couple weeks, we have seen an
acceleration in the completion of dose
reconstructions by our contractor.
And just for perspective, since
1,311 data is now over a month old, our daily
report this morning indicates that in this
pool of initial cases, the number remaining is
now 610, so I believe I screwed that up.
No, I guess that's right. I guess it's 610.
And so there has been quite a lot of
improvement in the last seven or eight weeks.
Next is the same bar chart. This
is just for reworked claims. So this is
claims that a dose reconstruction and now were
returned back to us by the Department of Labor

Quite often, this is an additional cancer is

because

some new

21

22

information became known.

Т	identified. It can also be that there was
2	additional employment identified to the
3	claimant, that had not been identified to us
4	earlier.
5	So this is for I think I got my
6	numbers backwards, at some point. Yes. This
7	number is the one that is 610. The previous
8	slide I knew that was too good to be true -
9	- the previous slide is 1,013. So on February
LO	8th, the report said there were 1,018
L1	remaining on this chart, and on February 8th,
L2	it said there were 610 remaining on this
L3	chart.
L4	You'll see that that's still
L5	something of an acceleration, because these
L6	are moving in roughly 300 number increments
L7	for a three month period, and in slightly more
L8	than one month, we have about a 200 claim
L9	reduction. So you see there is some
20	acceleration. And for the combined, this is
21	the same bar chart again. This is just the
22	combined, the last two bar charts added

1	together.	You	can	see	we've	gone	from	3,	, 934
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- to 2,124. Again that's not half, and I would
- like to be at half, or lower. However, we are
- 4 seeing some acceleration. This number is now
- 5 1,623 as of last night.
- 6 So we've cleared about 500 of
- 7 those 2,100 in about five weeks, or maybe six
- 8 weeks. So that's an improvement in rate as
- 9 well. As of today, there's some 89 sites
- 10 represented in this combined total, in the
- initial exam reworks, 89 sites represented by
- 12 the claims remaining.
- 13 In October's presentation there
- 14 were a hundred and fourteen. So you can see,
- 15 some of the sites are being completed
- 16 entirely. And you can see our progress on
- 17 sites with holds. This would be sites like I
- mentioned earlier, where we don't have a dose
- 19 reconstruction methodology. There's some
- reason why we're holding on, not proceeding
- 21 forward with claims from that site. There
- 22 were some 33 sites down there with holds, and

1	by December 31st, we were down to nineteen.
2	So we're making progress on eliminating those
3	barriers to dose reconstruction.
4	Now we've defined our consequence
5	a little bit. If we don't, what happens to
6	claims that are not done by June 1st, 2010?
7	Because experience indicates to us that it's
8	very hard to finish 100 percent of anything by
9	any specified time. And there could be some
10	stragglers. We don't think there'll be very
11	many but there could very well be some
12	stragglers.
13	And in that instance, we will
14	critically evaluate each of those cases, and
15	we'll prepare a memo to the file that

critically evaluate each of those cases, and
we'll prepare a memo to the file that
recommends how best to proceed, and the best
way to proceed might be that we know this is
going to be resolved in the next six weeks, or
whatever time period we chose, and so we will
proceed and we'll catch it as we can.

Or we might say that this problem is intractable, and we need some other remedy,

Т.	willell the other remedy usually available is
2	some sort of SEC class addition.
3	Another one of our golden-oldie
4	charts, this is up here every time in this
5	presentation, it shows the submittal of the
6	claims to us by the Department of Labor versus
7	our returns to them, and it also shows our
8	drafts to claimants in three different colors.
9	So you can see that clearly, in
10	the early days of the program we started out
11	with tens of thousands, or about 10,000 cases
12	behind, and we have been making progress ever
13	since. Progress has slowed. The slowing of
14	the progress represented a it's actually a
15	financial consideration.
16	Our funding was kind of set at a
17	fairly constant level, actually throughout all
18	of these, several, first three years. As you
19	can see, we weren't spending very fast during
20	the early years, and so we had quite a lot of
21	carryover which we were allowed then to use.
22	We didn't lose it. As I recall, there's

1	something apparently in the government called
2	know your money, which is what we have, and so
3	we could keep that and carry it forward in
4	order to accomplish this work.
5	So then we were able to, once we
6	had the infrastructure in place, we were able
7	to proceed at quite a rapid pace, and spend at
8	a level that allowed us to not only spend our
9	annual allocations but the carryover as well.
10	And then we ran out of the carryover and so
11	we have to make do with our annual allocation.
12	There's also some adjustment here for a focus
13	on the focus on site research that we've
14	been doing lately can also affect dose
15	reconstruction numbers, down here. Now LaVor
16	Rutherford will give a much more complete
17	description of this Special Exposure Cohort
18	status later on. Here's one slide that
19	describes it.
20	We've received 163 petitions so
21	far, and we are expecting to present it today.
22	So these are the various statuses, I won't

1	read the entire chart, the various statuses
2	before the courts.
3	In terms of additions, we've had
4	some 51 SEC classes added. The Board of
5	course has recommended all of those. Twenty-
6	seven of those, or 53 percent, have been
7	through the 83.13 process. That's where a
8	claimant or an interested party initiates the
9	petition.
10	Twenty-four classes, or 47 percent
11	of those classes have been through the 83.14
12	process. That's where we identify, through
13	our research, that we are not able to feasibly
14	reconstruct all of the doses, and then we
15	recruit a petitioner and proceed in that
16	fashion.
17	This represents classes of workers
18	from 41 sites and represents a little over
19	2,300 potential cases. Just a little update
20	on some program issue, things that have been
21	discussed and were discussed at the last

meeting.

1	At the last meeting, there was a
2	conversation about policy on the use of
3	classified information, and we're working on
4	that. That's a little difficult to put
5	together but we are working on that policy.
6	Something that could likely come
7	out now, our first approach on this will
8	always be to try to prepare unclassified
9	information, either get the information
LO	unclassified, or to write unclassified
L1	material that defines the problems
L2	sufficiently, so that the technical question
L3	can be answered in public. That's always our
L4	first option and what we will attempt to do.
L5	There may be instances, though,
L6	when we can't do that. That the determination
L7	of, or the answer to a particular technical
L8	question depends upon the interpretation of
L9	classified materials, classified information,
20	and so we will develop our policy on how we
21	hope to do this.

It may fall to the Board, I mean,

1	to do something similar for its own
2	activities. You know, how would the Board act
3	in that fashion when presented with this
4	issue? That is to say, there is a continuing
5	difference of opinion between NIOSH and the
6	Board's technical support contractor, and that
7	opinion is based on varying interpretations of
8	classified information.
9	How would the Board want to
10	proceed in that? That might be something that
11	the Board may want to consider.
12	Also at the last meeting, there
13	were questions asked about comments made in
14	the public comment session at Advisory Board
15	meetings, and are those being recorded, and we
16	said, well, sure, we can do that. And so we
17	have prepared tables.
18	These are abbreviated tables, in
19	order to get them on the slide. But these are
20	issues raised at the July 27-29th meeting,
21	where we went through the transcript.
22	Actually, we had one of our contractors go

in the public comment session, identify the
location in the transcript, so that whoever
wants to see this can go find the full extent
of the discussion, identify the speaker, and
the issue is summarized, is very briefly
summarized here. There's an additional column
in the full spreadsheet that we put together,
that talked about the site affected.
So you can see if it's a claim
specific to Hanford or if it's a general
claim. So this is an example, or abbreviated
example of what was prepared for the July 27-
29th meeting.
This, by the way, has been shared
with the Board's Working Group on Worker
Outreach, and so I think they are picking up
this particular issue and what to do about
these comments.
And then here are comments from
the October 20-22nd meeting, which was held in
Long Island, and that continues on to a second

through the transcript, identify comments made

1 page.

believe we are proceeding 2 So Ι 3 with this, we are summarizing, capturing these comments from public comment, and 4 we are working with the Working Group on Worker 5 6 Outreach, essentially in terms of dealing with these, and what to do, ultimately, from these. 7 A couple remaining program issues. 8 The last one of course is the program review 9 10 that Lew talked about. I won't say any more that. one previously is 11 about And the 12 reviewing the uses of surrogate data against criteria in IG-004. 13 I recognize that surrogate data is 14 15 still being discussed, and there's a Working 16

still being discussed, and there's a Working
Group that is addressing surrogate data, and
there may be advice and guidance from that
Work Group. And certainly we intend to, you
know, behave accordingly when we get the
advice. But at the moment, we have our own
documentation that says, you know, that gives
criteria for using surrogate data.

1	And so we said, well, that
2	criteria came along after we had already made
3	some use of surrogate data. We ought to at
4	least make sure that those uses of surrogate
5	data are consistent with the criteria we have.
6	And so we're embarked on that too. We have
7	some, now, a handful of cases so far, or
8	examples we have started to analyze, and
9	decide whether, in fact, these are valid uses,
LO	given the criteria we've put out. And of
L1	course we may do this again if there are
L2	different criteria that come out after the
L3	Work Group's activities.
L4	Well, just in time before my voice
L5	is gone, I got to the end of my slides. Any
L6	questions?
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Brad?
L8	MEMBER CLAWSON: You've heard me
L9	mention about this before, but one of the
20	things I wanted to bring up to you, when we
21	implemented the procedures 10 and 11, data
22	retrieval and I brought this up to you last

1	time have we been able to make any strides
2	forward? I read through one of the e-mails
3	that your OCAS, or ORAU, sent back, that they
4	don't feel that they have to make a data
5	retrieval plan.
6	It makes it very difficult for our
7	contractor, and so forth, to be able to even
8	know what has been pulled. Now I know the one
9	site that I'm dealing with has other issues
10	along with it, being Pantex, but when these
11	procedures were implemented, this was to make
12	it more friendly, so that we weren't
13	bombarding DOE with the same request for the
14	same documents.
15	And without these data retrieval
16	plans, we don't know what has been done.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think John
18	Mauro might have a better idea of offering
19	some information on this. We may have a
20	different view. What I believe we're doing
21	now is that we, when we're making a data
22	capture I think we're doing this is that

1	we notify SC&A that we're making a data
2	request. Now typically these things do you
3	know, these occur in a couple stages. We'll
4	normally put together a list of keywords,
5	cause at a lot of these sites, record storage
6	is electronically stored.
7	You know, they have electronic
8	databases that kind of tell what kind of
9	records they have. And they have keywords.
10	And so you can search those databases on
11	keywords.
12	So we'll put together a list of
13	keywords and we will notify SC&A I believe
14	we do this notify SC&A that we're going to
15	send a list of keywords to such and such a
16	site, and are you doing research there now,
17	and do you want to add keywords to this list?
18	And so we participate in that way.
19	And then I think, when we're going on a
20	capture, if I'm not mistaken, we try to notify
21	SC&A. Now sometimes we may not give them very
22	much notice but we try to notify SC&A that

1 we're goi:	g to be a	t such and	such a	site o	on	а
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- data capture, and do you want to participate,
- 3 or go along for your own purpose.
- 4 MEMBER CLAWSON: And I understand that,
- 5 but as with many times, we'll throw out a
- 6 keyword search, these are the things that
- 7 we're looking for, but then, when we finally
- 8 find the documents that we are provided with,
- 9 and so forth, like that, to know what actually
- 10 was pulled -- because a lot of times, we'll
- 11 throw out a lot of stuff out there, and some
- of it'll be fruitful, some of it won't.
- But what we're getting back to is
- 14 the final process of what has actually been
- 15 retrieved, and where it's at, and a lot of
- 16 times, as a Board Member, when I raise these
- 17 questions or I try to find these problems, and
- I even use our contractor, SC&A, to be able to
- 19 find some of these, the only thing that I get
- 20 back is, well, it's on the O: drive, and,
- 21 unfortunately, that is not the most user-
- 22 friendly system that there is.

1	I know that we're trying to work
2	through these issues but there's got to be a
3	way that we per the procedures, I know that
4	the NIOSH is the point of contact for all of
5	this, and so forth, but I want to make sure
6	that we're adequately doing this, because I
7	have not, I'm not raising it so far, but maybe
8	John wants to
9	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we're not
LO	the sole point of contact anymore. I mean,
L1	SC&A has its own point of contact for these
L2	various sites, and, you know, they can make
L3	their own request without going through us.
L4	That's not in place anymore.
L5	MEMBER CLAWSON: Well, when you
L6	make the request, it has to go through your
L7	site, it has to go through your point of
L8	contact, and the point that I'm making on this
L9	is your contractor has to go through your
20	point of contact so that we know what's going
21	on.

And

I can't bring up the email

1	right	now,	but	they	basically	say	for	active

- 2 DOE sites, that they don't have data capture
- 3 plans.
- 4 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, I think that
- 5 might be an administrative task, that they
- 6 haven't done in every case. I think that's
- 7 true. But I can go find out more, and I can
- 8 work with John or Joe, and see what else can
- 9 be done.
- 10 Certainly, if you're being told,
- 11 well, such and such is on the O: drive, we
- 12 could be more forthcoming than that. I mean,
- we could identify that more clearly.
- 14 MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes. And I've
- 15 even found out, that in going to Pantex, we
- 16 put forth requests, and we were actually -- we
- 17 shut down for quite a long period of time till
- we got our procedures in line of how we were
- 19 going to do it, and with the point of contact
- 20 with NIOSH, and we were actually, did not do
- any site visits for a while till we got those
- 22 procedures in place, so that we could go back

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	+ ^	work.
_	LU	WOTIZ.

- 2 And then we go to certain sites,
- and we get down there, and they says, you
- 4 know, we just sent that all back to the
- 5 repository, why are you guys requesting this
- 6 again? And where is it at? And it still--I
- 7 think there's some room, that we could work on
- 8 this and proceed forward.
- 9 MR. HINNEFELD: Sure. Absolutely;
- 10 absolutely. Well, we need to know about rough
- 11 spots like that, so we can work on that.
- 12 MEMBER CLAWSON: And John -- I'm
- 13 sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off.
- 14 DR. MAURO: Yes. I'd like to add
- 15 a couple of points.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Would you
- introduce yourself, John.
- 18 DR. MAURO: This is John Mauro.
- 19 I'm the manager of the SC&A program supporting
- 20 the Board. There have been times -- to get a
- 21 little philosophical, we, in effect,
- 22 independently review the work, and, in

1 ge	neral, w	ith t	he id	dea bei	ing we'	re se	parate.
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2 You folks proceed and do your

work, generate your work products. Then we

4 independently review that work. But we have a

5 circumstance here where we need to cooperate

6 in order to not overload DOE with repetitive

7 requests.

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So in this particular aspect of the program, we have to be connected at the hip. Your point of contact and our point of contact have to work together as if we're -- and coordinate the definition of the data capture process, key words.

Now we've run into a problem where you folks have been way out front, you've been working the problem for a long time, you've downloaded thousands of documents, and they're all on the O: drive, and then we're coming into the picture at some point in the process, and we're going to need some help navigating our way through this incredible, vast amount of material, to understand -- because it's not

1	always	apparent,	what	those	documents	are,	and
2	we have	e our inte	rests.				

3	So what I'm getting at is it's
4	been they're not even depending on the
5	NIOSH point of contact, sometime it's been a
6	very nicely-integrated activity where it went
7	well, but there are other cases where that's
8	not been the case, where we were not really in
9	the loop, and to some extent, part of the
10	problem has been because we come into the
11	process late, when you folks are very mature,
12	down the line, and we're going to need a lot
13	of help, working with you folks, to understand
14	fully the scope of the data capture that's
15	been accomplished, the keywords that were
16	performed, so that we could understand the
17	records, so we could avoid having to go back
18	to DOE and ask for the same material again.

So I think there's -- when it comes to this part of the program, it's almost a mind set, where, when we come to data capture, we've got to be a lot more closely

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1 li	nked to	gether.
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- 2 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we'll work
- on that, then. It sounds like something we
- 4 need to work on.
- 5 DR. MAURO: Right. And I just
- found you an email, and this is from ORAU team
- 7 manager.
- No data capture plans were
- 9 developed for certain sites. Data capture
- 10 plans typically are not developed for an
- 11 active DOE facility. All documents currently
- 12 available for this site have been processed,
- they're on the O: drive, and now are available
- on the SRDB. All interviews are processed and
- on the O: drive.
- 16 And this is what we've got, and I
- just -- there's something still lacking there,
- 18 Stu, is what I wanted to bring to --
- 19 MR. HINNEFELD: Okay. It sounds
- 20 like there's maybe some clarity and linking
- 21 what's with the O: drive with what questions
- 22 were asked, essentially.

1	MEMBER CLAWSON: Right. Okay.
2	Thank you.
3	MR. HINNEFELD: Something like
4	that.
5	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
6	MR. HINNEFELD: I'll see what we
7	can do. That's all I can say.
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Bob.
10	MEMBER PRESLEY: This is Bob
11	Presley. Steve, are we still having trouble
12	with the same two or three sites, that we have
13	been all along, about getting data from those
14	sites? Or are the sites that we've been
15	having problems with been a little bit better?
16	MR. HINNEFELD: Are you talking
17	about individual exposure information?
18	MEMBER PRESLEY: That, plus some
19	of the other data that you all are going
20	after.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Well, for
22	individual exposure information, the sites

1	that were kind of slow are way caught up
2	they're caught up quite a lot.
3	MEMBER PRESLEY: Have they been
4	better now?
5	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes.
6	MEMBER PRESLEY: Okay.
7	MR. HINNEFELD: Site research is a
8	little hard to give a consistent story about
9	because site research changes kind a the
10	sites we're researching change from place to
11	place.
12	MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
13	MR. HINNEFELD: Any given time,
14	we're probably researching some sites that are
15	not as easy to get information out of as
16	others, but I don't know that there's a real
17	long-standing nothing on the sites really
18	come to mind as being terribly long-standing.
19	MEMBER PRESLEY: Well, most of the
20	problems were with the individual doses.
21	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. Individual
22	histories there was one grouping of sites

1 that w	<i>ı</i> as kind	а	problematic	for	а	while,	and
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- they're really catching up.
- 3 MEMBER PRESLEY: All right. Thank
- 4 you.
- 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Phil.
- 6 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Phil Schofield
- 7 here. I've got a guick guestion for you, Stu.
- 8 The site research database is a nightmare for
- 9 pulling information. Is there anybody working
- on that, making it so you can go in and do a
- 11 search, word search?
- 12 MR. HINNEFELD: I think so. I
- 13 need to find out some more information and
- 14 talk to you about that later.
- 15 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Okay. Thank
- 16 you.
- 17 MR. HINNEFELD: It may require
- 18 sort of a user's -- meaning people who are
- 19 using it, user's requirements thing put
- together, so that the people, that data people
- 21 can kind a figure out how can we make this
- 22 thing work to satisfy the users. It may

1	require	some	effort	like	that.	But	I'll	talk
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- 2 to you later on.
- 3 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I appreciate
- 4 that.
- 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
- 6 questions for Stu?
- 7 (No response.)
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 9 you, Stu, and we'll move on to OSHA. Excuse
- 10 me, OSHA. DOL. Didn't mean to insult you
- 11 Jeff.
- MR. KOTSCH: Thank you.
- Good morning. I'm Jeff Kotsch
- 14 with Department of Labor. This will be the
- 15 update for the -- well, for the last few
- 16 months. The initial part is somewhat
- 17 redundant of previous presentations, but
- 18 hopefully there are a few new people in the
- 19 audience, and maybe on the phone, that haven't
- 20 heard all of this, so we'll go through it
- 21 again quickly.
- The Act has two parts that we're

2	on July 31st, 2001, which is the part that
3	NIOSH is involved in. It's primarily related
4	to cancers but also includes chronic beryllium
5	disease, silicosis, the RECA portion.
6	And most of these slides, at least
7	initially, are from January 25th, 2010. We've
8	had 69,975 cases, or 102,856 claims that have
9	been filed. Again, just as my standard aside,
10	for cases where there are survivors, there
11	could be one or more survivors, and so in
12	those cases you have more claimants than you
13	have cases, essentially.
14	So that's why the number of claims
15	is always higher.
16	31,218 cases have been referred to
17	NIOSH for dose reconstruction. Again, these
18	numbers will differ a little bit from Stu's
19	because I think he captured data a little bit
20	at the end of last year, and we went a
21	little further into January.
22	The other portion of the program

involved with. Part B, which became effective

1	that we deal with is the Part E program, which
2	became effective on October 28th, 2004, for
3	the Department of Labor. This was, formerly ,
4	the Part D program, which was administered by
5	the Department of Energy.
6	60,219 cases have been filed,
7	that's 85,209 claims, and over 25,000 cases
8	were initially transferred from the old Part D
9	program. And this is just the general
10	breakdown of the compensation as of, again,
11	the 25th of January. \$5.4 billion have been
12	paid in total compensation. \$3.16 billion of
13	that is Part B. \$1.83 billion is Part E, and
14	\$433 million is in medical payments.
15	As far as the paid cases under The
16	Act, 56,465 payees in 42,067 Part B and E
17	cases. 39,004 Part B payees and 25,504 cases,
18	and 17,461 Part E cases and a little16,563
19	cases. So Part B is about 61 Part B is
2.0	about 61 pargent Dart E is about 30 pargent

quick overview

Again, this is the radiation-induced cancers,

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of

1	includes the Special Exposure Cohort, chronic
2	beryllium disease and beryllium sensitivity,
3	silicosis for the miners, and at the Nevada
4	Test Site and the Alaska Test Site, at
5	Amchitka, and the supplement for the RECA
6	Section 5 uranium workers. That's the
7	supplement to the Department of Justice's
8	program.
9	Just a quick you can read most
10	of this. Part B, who's eligible. The DOE
11	employee, the contractors, the subcontractors
12	for DOE, the atomic weapons employers, the
13	beryllium vendors. The listing of the
14	survivors there of deceased workers, and the
15	RECA Section 5 uranium workers.
16	There is presumptive coverage for
17	workers with the 22 specified cancers for the
18	Special Exposure Cohort Sites. Those are the
19	statutory cancers at the four legislated
20	facilities, the three gaseous diffusion plants
21	plus Amchitka, and as of February 3rd, 2010,
22	51 classes have been added. I guess Stu's

1	aono	01707	that.
1	90116	over	unat.

- 2 As far a quick overview of the
- 3 benefits for Part B. We pay a lump-sum
- 4 payment of \$150,000, medical benefits for
- 5 covered conditions for surviving workers, and
- 6 medical treatment and monitoring, but only for
- 7 beryllium sensitivity.
- Just a breakdown of the Part B
- 9 final decisions. On the left, 27,265 final
- 10 decisions approved. On the right, 20,716
- 11 final decisions denied. The other bars, the
- 12 yellow bars, 605 survivors who are not
- eligible for the -- cases were not eligible.
- 14 A little over 14,500, where the
- 15 Probability of Causation is less than 50
- percent, and a little over 5,500 with medical
- information insufficient to support claim.
- 18 Those are the breakdowns for the
- 19 denied final decisions.
- 20 Quickly, an overview of Part E.
- 21 Created in 2004 to replace the old Part D
- 22 program. It's a federal entitlement like the

1	Part D program. This one pays a lump sum, and
2	a lump-sum payment up to \$250,000, which is
3	generally on top of the Part B payment, plus -
4	- and in addition includes medical benefits
5	for the accepted conditions.
6	Again, these are all the toxic
7	exposure conditions from employment at only
8	DOE facilities. So it covers DOE contractors
9	and subcontractors. It does not include AWE
10	sites or the beryllium vendor workers.
11	And the survivor list for deceased
12	workers is a little different than the
13	previous under Part B. It's not as expansive
14	per the statute.
15	Part B includes impairment. It
16	includes a determination of the percent of
17	permanent whole body, whole person impairment
18	due to covered illness. It uses the AMA's
19	guide for the evaluation of permanent

fifth

impairment, which is the fifth edition, there

is a more current edition but we still are

edition,

using

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awards

and

1	essentially	25,000	for	each	percentage	point
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- 2 of impairment.
- It also addresses, in Part E, wage
- 4 loss. There needs to be medical evidence
- 5 showing decreased capacity to work, and
- 6 there's the formulas for the employee
- 7 compensation for wage loss.
- For Part E, the final decisions,
- 9 again, on the left is the bar for the final
- 10 decisions approved. That's 22,603. And on
- 11 the right, 18,933. Those numbers are as of
- 12 January 25th. The two breakdowns for the
- denied, a little over 1,500 for cancers --
- 14 with PFCs less than 50 percent, and a little
- 15 over 13,000 for insufficient medical
- information to support the claim.
- 17 A quick overview of the NIOSH
- 18 referral status. 31,218 cases were referred
- 19 to NIOSH for dose reconstruction. Again, this
- 20 is January 25th. Twenty-six thousand five-
- 21 hundred forty-two returned, that are currently
- 22 at DOL. Twenty-three thousand ninety-eight

1	with dose reconstructions, and a little under
2	3,500 without dose reconstructions, ones that
3	were pulled back.
4	There were 46,076 cases that are
5	currently at NIOSH, a little over 2,900 are
6	initial referrals to NIOSH, and a little over
7	1,700 are reworks or returns. The primary
8	driver for anyone who hasn't heard this
9	before, as far as reworks, is basically new
LO	evidence, whatever's changed to the dose
11	reconstruction that requires it to be
L2	reworked, and generally it's the
L3	identification of a new cancer or cancers, or
L4	identification of additional unemployment,
L5	things that were not addressed in the previous
L6	dose reconstruction.
L7	New SEC-related cases. There have
L8	been 3,071 cases withdrawn from NIOSH for
L9	review; 2,681 final decisions have been
20	issued, with 2,594 final approvals. And then
21	these are the internal placements of the cases
22	currently at DOL. There's 35 with recommended

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	decisions,	D11T	$n \cap$	tinal	decisions
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- 2 That means they're in the portion
- of our program with the Final Adjudication
- 4 Branch, the FAB. There are 87 cases pending.
- 5 That means they're being held for additional
- 6 information, and 268 cases were closed.
- 7 Those numbers are as of January
- 8 21st. So 87 percent, for the SEC cases, now
- 9 have final decisions.
- 10 The NIOSH dose reconstruction case
- 11 status. We are showing 23,098 cases returned
- 12 by NIOSH with the dose reconstruction, and
- 13 21,024 of those cases now at final decisions.
- 14 That's 66 percent. And final approvals are
- 15 34 percent. Of that 21,024 cases with dose
- 16 reconstruction and a final decision, 7,055 had
- 17 final approvals with PoCs greater than 50
- 18 percent, 13,962 had final denials with
- obviously a PoC less than 50 percent.
- Just a quick slide on the Part B
- 21 cancer cases with final decisions to accept.
- 22 A little over 6,700 dose reconstruction cases

1	have been accepted, to the amount of \$597.5
2	million in compensation. The accepted SEC
3	cases are 10,115, with \$1.5 billion in
4	compensation. Cases accepted based on SEC
5	status and a PoC greater than 50 are 326, for
6	\$40.6 million. Those would be also included
7	DRs that were done, dose reconstructions that
8	were done for medical benefits in the
9	supplement to the SEC cancers.
10	So the totals all accepted SEC
11	and dose reconstructed cases were 17,170 for
12	\$2.5 billion in compensation.
13	This is just a monthly, for the
14	last year, roughly, of Part B cases sent to
15	NIOSH. Usually it runs in the low 300,
16	sometimes in the mid 200's. There's been a
17	slight uptick. I don't know that that has any
18	relevance. In December of 2009, it was 310
19	cases sent to NIOSH. Nationwide, the new Part
20	B cases that we, at DOL, have received. The
21	last, December 2009, it was 405. It's tailing

up slightly but it's generally averaging the

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- 2 We identified the top four work
- 3 sites that were generating new Part B cases,
- 4 and they're covered on the next four slides.
- 5 The first one is Hanford, and there's the
- 6 distribution there. Again, it's -- you know,
- 7 it's probably in the mid 40's, generally. It
- 8 ticked up a little bit in the last couple
- 9 months.
- 10 Y-12, new Part B cases, generally
- running in the -- I don't know, 40's and 50's.
- 12 It was 50 in December. Savannah River. The
- 13 new Part B cases -- there are the monthly
- 14 numbers, running, you know, generally in the
- mid 30's. And the Oak Ridge gaseous diffusion
- 16 plant at K-25, probably running more in the
- 17 mid 20 to upper 20 range. Twenty-six for
- 18 December 2009.
- 19 And this is just the presentation
- of the percentage of the new Part B DOE cases
- 21 received monthly by Department of Labor.
- Generally, it runs in the low 90

1	percent. November 2009 was 92. December was
2	87, and then this is the converse of that, the
3	AWE cases received monthly, which was 8
4	percent in November of last year, and 13
5	percent in December.
6	This is the general breakdown for
7	selected sites, sites that will be discussed
8	during the meeting this week. The Hanford
9	Site, you see the numbers, the cases, and the
LO	claims numbers for each of those sites.
11	Hanford, 10,461 cases. Hanford, DOE sites are
L2	both Part B and D. So we have a little over
L3	2,000 cases returned by NIOSH with dose
L 4	reconstructions, a little less than 3,800 with
L5	final Part B decisions, a little over 2,000
L6	with Part D approvals, 1923 Part E approvals,
L7	and total compensation and medical bill
L8	payments for Hanford of \$436.3 million.
L9	Lawrence Livermore, a little under
20	2,500 cases, again Part B and E. 455 dose
21	reconstructions returned by NIOSH. Nine-
22	hundred twenty Part B final decisions, and 534

rait b approvats. Four-influed Severity-Sev	1	Part	В	approvals.	Four-hundred	seventy-seve
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- 2 Part E approvals, and that's \$110 million in
- 3 total compensation and medical bills.
- Santa Susana, Area IV, 827 cases,
- 5 197 dose reconstructions, 262 final Part B
- 6 decisions, 78 approvals, 90 Part E approvals,
- 7 and \$20.1 million in total compensation.
- 8 Again, those numbers are as of
- 9 January 25th. Canoga Avenue, 616 cases. We
- 10 have 32 Part B approvals, 43 Part D approvals,
- and total compensation of \$8.5 million.
- Lawrence Berkeley, 628 cases, 226
- final decision, Part B, 76 approvals for B, 86
- for E, \$17.5 million in total compensation.
- 15 General Electric-Evendale. Yes. I
- 16 think that's Evendale, Ohio. Five-hundred
- 17 eighty-nine Part B and E cases. One-hundred
- 18 fifteen final Part B decisions, 33 Part -- I'm
- 19 sorry. Yes. Final decisions for Part B were
- 20 115. Thirty-three approvals for B, 50 for E,
- \$9.2 million total compensation.
- Blockson Chemical, there were 215

1	cases,	Part	В	only.	This	is	an	AWE	site.	139

- final Part B decisions, 54 Part B approvals
- and 8.2 in total compensation.
- 4 Chapman Valve, 218 cases, Part B
- 5 again only, 149 final Part B decisions, 44
- 6 Part B approvals, \$6.6 million compensation.
- 7 United Nuclear Corporation, 152
- 8 cases, 86 Part B final decisions, 42 Part B
- 9 approvals, and \$5.2 million.
- 10 Hangar 481 at Kirkland Air Force
- 11 Base, six cases, Part B only, four final
- 12 decisions, zero approvals -- \$2,625 in
- medical bills.
- Nevada Test Site, 6,365 Part B and
- 15 E cases, 2,316 Part B decisions, final
- decisions, 970 Part B approvals, 1,024 Part E
- 17 approvals and total compensation was \$233.9
- 18 million.
- 19 Westinghouse Electric is
- 20 Bloomfield, New Jersey. Fourteen cases, Part
- 21 B only. It's an AWE-7, Part B decisions,
- approvals was \$600,000. And that's just the

1	pie	chart	for	the	Part	В	cases	filed.

- 2 The other, the 38 percent other
- 3 is, again, the silicosis, chronic beryllium
- 4 disease portion of the program. RECA is 11
- 5 percent for the cases referred. SEC cases
- 6 never sent to NIOSH, nine percent. SEC cases
- 7 referred to NIOSH, seven, and referred to
- 8 NIOSH, 35 percent.
- 9 And I just want to give a quick
- 10 update on what we'll be doing over the next
- 11 month, I guess, for two of the new SEC classes
- that will be implemented.
- The other ones are smaller and are
- 14 generally covered on a case by case basis with
- 15 the actual letters to the affected people.
- 16 But there will be town hall meetings for both
- 17 Brookhaven -- these are proposed dates but
- 18 hopefully they'll be pretty firm. Town hall
- 19 meetings on March 3rd, and there are the
- 20 times. Traveling resource center at the same
- 21 time, and the reference to our bulletin that
- 22 addresses how we're handling the SEC cases for

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- 2 For Hanford, the town hall
- 3 meetings on March 16th, March 17th, travel
- 4 resource center, both those days for the times
- 5 listed, and the bulletin that addresses that
- 6 site is on our website, gave the citation
- 7 there, and that bulletin is 10-04. And that's
- 8 it.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 10 you, Jeff. Questions.
- 11 Mark.
- 12 MEMBER GRIFFON: Just to follow up
- on a question I've asked the last couple
- 14 meetings. The Rocky Flats, the interpretation
- of the Class language. I think you were
- looking into that, and I just wanted to know
- 17 the status. I'm sure others are interested.
- 18 MR. KOTSCH: Yes. I traveled to
- 19 Denver and met with Martha Ruttenber on
- 20 January 13th with a couple hour discussion on
- 21 the Rocky Flats worker database. She needed
- 22 to get me some further information, which she

1	did	get	me,	finally,	on	February	2nd.	So

- 2 we're looking at that.
- 3 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. So it's
- 4 still being reviewed; okay.
- 5 MR. KOTSCH: Yes. I mean the
- 6 intent is -- yes, we're still reviewing that,
- 7 to see whether that database would be helpful
- 8 in us putting people in the Class.
- 9 MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay.
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
- 11 questions for Jeff?
- 12 (No response.)
- 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. It's time
- 14 for a break. We're actually running ahead of
- 15 schedule by 20 minutes. We'll start again at
- 16 11:15.
- 17 (Whereupon, the above-entitled
- matter went off the record at 10:42 a.m. and
- 19 resumed at 11:15 a.m.)
- 20 MR. KATZ: While we're getting
- seated, someone on the phone, would you let us
- 22 know if you can hear us. I don't think

	1	they're	live	vet.	The	phone	is	not.	live	vet
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- Okay. Someone on the phone line,
- 3 would you let us know if you can hear us,
- 4 clearly.
- 5 PARTICIPANT: Yes. I'm here. I
- 6 can hear you.
- 7 MR. KATZ: Okay. Thanks. And let
- 8 me just remind the speakers, or say for the
- 9 first time to the speakers, please,
- 10 particularly the presenters, speak -- but
- 11 everyone on the Board as well -- try to speak
- into your mike, because when you look away, it
- makes it difficult for the folks on the phone.
- 14 Thank you.
- MR. LEWIS: All right. Thank you,
- 16 Dr. Melius. My name is Greg Lewis. I'm with
- 17 the DOE. I'm the program manager for the
- 18 EEOICPA program, and before I go ahead and
- 19 give the presentation, I just wanted to
- 20 express my regrets.
- 21 Glenn Podonsky, the chief health
- 22 safety and security officer had planned to be

1	here to address the Board, and all of you
2	today, but due to the big snowstorm back in
3	Washington, he was unable to make it. The
4	same goes for Dr. Worthington and Regina Cano.
5	They had also tried to make it, once they
6	realized he couldn't, and flights were hard to
7	come by after what they were calling the
8	"snowpocalypse" back in Washington. So
9	anyway, I'm going to give the presentation,
10	and I also wanted to focus on you know, one
11	of the big reasons Glenn wanted to be here
12	today, to speak with you all, is the work he's
13	been doing to respond to some concerns that
14	had been raised at the last Board meeting and
15	the previous Board meeting as well. There had
16	been some concerns about workers that may not
17	want to be part of the interview process for
18	the SEC research, you know, efforts by NIOSH
19	and SC&A, due to fears of reprisal or
20	retaliation from sites.
21	And so there had been a request
22	for DOE to send a memo, or some type of

1	written confirmation that we support these
2	interviews, and there will be no reprisal,
3	and, you know, for the last few months, since,
4	you know, both the last Board meetings, Glenn
5	has been working hard to get that
6	accomplished, make sure everyone you know,
7	to get a memo released from the highest levels
8	of DOE, you need the proper sign-offs, and
9	everyone needs to make sure that they're on
LO	Board.
11	So he was able to do that and that
L2	memo was released as of last week, and I
L3	believe the Board all has copies, and there
L4	are some copies on the back table as well.
L5	And then in addition to the memo,
L6	Glenn personally met with the deputy
L7	secretary, and the three under secretaries in
L8	charge of the major program offices, to stress
L9	his concern about this issue, emphasize the
20	importance of this memo, and make sure that it
21	was distributed within their organizations to
22	the right levels of management

1	So he was, you know, excited to be
2	here, to talk to you about that, and
3	unfortunately was unable to make it.
4	And then also just because I
5	haven't, you know, met some of you Board
6	Members before, I do look forward to working
7	with the new Board Members. You know, we're
8	glad to help you in any way we can, and also
9	look forward to working with Dr. Melius in his
10	new role as chair, and also want to thank Dr.
11	Ziemer for the work he's done. It's always
12	been a pleasure to work with him, and we
13	really appreciate what he's done.
14	So on to the presentation. I'm
15	just going to talk to you about, you know, our
16	role, and some of the things we're doing here
17	at DOE.
18	Our core mandate is to work on
19	behalf of the program claimants, to ensure
20	that all available worker and facility records
21	and data are provided to DOL, NIOSH and the
22	Advisory Board. And I guess I could add "in a

	cimely mainter. So we do try to do that to
2	the extent possible, and that's what we focus
3	on every day at DOE.
4	We have three major
5	responsibilities. We respond to individual
6	requests for records. We provide support and
7	assistance to DOL, NIOSH, and other groups, or
8	large-scale records research efforts, such as
9	the SEC evaluations and research in that
10	regard. And then we conduct research or
11	issues related to covered-facility
12	designations.
13	For individual requests, we
14	process three major types of request.
15	Employment verification from DOL, of which we
16	respond to about 6,500 per year. Requests for
17	dose records from NIOSH. We respond to about
18	three thousand per year. And what we call
19	document acquisition requests, or DARs, from
20	the Department of Labor, which we respond to
21	about 6,500 a year, and those are requests for
22	additional exposure information like medical

1	records and industrial hygiene records, things
2	of that nature.
3	And this gives you an idea of the
4	total number of individual requests we respond
5	to each year. In fiscal year 2008, we
6	responded to 16,800, and in fiscal year 2009,
7	it was about 15,900. It looks like the total
8	is going down somewhat, but, you know, we're
9	still not sure if that's an ongoing trend or
10	that was just a fluctuation from year to year.
11	And then, you know, we also would
12	like to point out, in terms of our workload,
13	certainly we wouldn't say that it went down in
14	2009 because we were actually working with
15	what we think are more large-scale records
16	research projects, particularly related to the
17	SECs.
18	And so on that note, I'll talk
19	about some of the SEC research we've
20	supported. There are ten sites there. We
21	certainly support more than ten sites,
22	especially some of the smaller sites, but

1	these are the ones that we've had a more major
2	involvement within the last few months or over
3	the last year. So I'm going to give some
4	stats and information on a few of these, not
5	all, in the interest of time, and I'll go
6	through these fairly fast, but if there are
7	questions, please don't hesitate to raise
8	them.
9	At Hanford, we produced
10	approximately a million pages for review.
11	These are from boxes and documents. Nearly
12	8,000 documents were reviewed by Hanford for
13	classification and Privacy Act information.
14	We hosted numerous on-site visits,
15	approximately once a month over the last year
16	and a half, I would say.
17	We facilitated tours of a number
18	of facilities, as you can see there, and I
19	know at one particular facility, we actually
20	had people trained and suited up to go into
21	some specific areas based on their requests.
22	So, you know, we've done quite a

2	We've also provided them, you
3	know, the researchers, with a dedicated
4	workspace and equipment to conduct their work.
5	At Savannah River, we've hosted 12
6	NIOSH site visits, two site visits for Members
7	of the Advisory Board. We conducted document
8	reviews on over 3,500 documents, or 268,000
9	pages of information, and at this point we've
10	completed security reviews on almost all
11	documents. There may be a few stragglers out
12	there.
13	And now at Mound, we've most
14	recently been facilitating meetings for
15	members of NIOSH, the Advisory Board and the
16	contractors. We also had DOE classification
17	experts available for spot reviews of notes
18	and to provide general information on areas of
19	concern.
20	We're also in the next month
21	facilitating a secure meeting space for Mound
22	discussions, where Members of the Board, their

bit as far as facilitating tours.

1	contractor, NIOSH, can meet and discuss
2	classified information in a secure location.
3	At Brookhaven, we've hosted over
4	six data capture visits, we've identified
5	hundreds of boxes, and made them available at
6	on- and off-site record storage locations.
7	We've also arranged for subject matter experts
8	to be available to talk with NIOSH and SC&A
9	researchers, and we facilitated a site tour in
10	conjunction with the last Advisory Board
11	meeting.
12	At Pantex, we continue to
13	facilitate worker interviews and some document
14	reviews, although it seems to be mostly worker
15	interviews at this point. The next interview
16	visit is planned for a March time frame, and
17	we're also working to set up a second tour for
18	more specific areas of interest for NIOSH and
19	the Board.
20	And I want to talk about some
21	recent initiatives related to SEC research and
22	what you, the Board, are doing.

1	Since the October meeting, we've
2	been working with each of the EEOICPA POCs and
3	site managers, to emphasize cooperation with
4	NIOSH and DOL. We've coordinated with senior
5	management to send out the memo that you have
6	in front of you, and that I discussed at the
7	beginning. This memo is focusing on our
8	support for worker interviews.
9	We're encouraging workers to
10	participate in these interviews. It's
11	obviously at their discretion, but we're
12	encouraging them to do so, if they'd like to,
13	and we also want to make sure that they can
14	participate in these interviews without fear
15	of reprisal or adverse consequences, if they
16	do so.
17	So, again, this is something that
18	Mr. Podonsky has been focusing on in the last
19	couple months, trying to get this memo out.
20	And then also, you know, releasing
21	the memo we felt was the first step, not the
22	final step in our efforts to make sure workers

1	feel	comfortable	interviewing.

- We've also, as I said, Glenn, Mr.
- 3 Podonsky has spoken personally with the deputy
- 4 secretary and the three under secretaries. My
- office has sent this information, this memo,
- out to each of the EEOICPA POCs, or the people
- 7 that manage the process at each site. We've
- 8 also made it available online. We've provided
- 9 it to NIOSH. We're encouraging our POCs to
- 10 provide this note to people participating in
- interviews, so, you know, to make sure that
- 12 they're aware that this is out there, if
- they're not already so.
- 14 And then, you know, I think, you
- know, we're just going to continue to focus on
- 16 that, make sure the word is out. So, you
- 17 know, if anyone hears concerns, or if there
- 18 are any concerns from Board Members or
- 19 claimants, or advocates, please bring them to
- 20 our attention because this is a significant
- 21 priority for us.
- 22 As far as document reviews, since

1	October of 2009, so since around the last
2	Board meeting, we've had 86 documents
3	submitted for classification review. Now this
4	is for a headquarters classification review,
5	so this is 86 final reports or documents
6	submitted to headquarters for classification
7	review, and the average turnaround was
8	approximately eight working days.
9	So typically, by the next week, or
LO	within two weeks, we'd have that document back
L1	to the requester.
L2	In certain cases where an
L3	expedited review was necessary, DOE has
L4	returned documents in two days, if necessary.
L5	So now moving on to the third major
L6	responsibility DOE has, is the covered
L7	facility database and facility designations.
L8	We maintain a database of over 300
L9	facilities covered under EEOICPA. This
20	includes DOE facilities, atomic weapons
21	employers, and beryllium vendors.

We have a dedicated research team,

1	that we've worked with the DOE Office of
2	Legacy Management to subcontract with us, and
3	they provide DOE with AEC, Atomic Energy
4	Commission era records management experience.
5	They have five staff, average of 20 years
6	each of records management and research
7	experience. They have extensive contacts in
8	the DOE network, so if we're researching
9	information related to, you know, a lab, an
10	active facility, a closure site, they know who
11	to contact, where to go for records, and how
12	to identify the proper, you know, response for
13	NIOSH.
14	And they're also, you know,
15	trained in records management practices,
16	including how the Federal Records Centers work
17	and National Archives work, so they can
18	identify and locate information in those
19	sources as well.
20	These are a few we're
21	researching many sites at any given time, but
22	three of the major sites that, you know, we're

1	conducting research on right now, are the
2	Comparative Animal Research Laboratory or the
3	CARL facility. That's in Oak Ridge,
4	Tennessee. The St. Louis Small Arms Plant,
5	St. Louis, Missouri. And the GE plant in
6	Vallecitos, California.
7	I'm going to talk about a couple
8	of general initiatives that we've been
9	undertaking in the past couple months. We've
10	been holding weekly conference calls with
11	members of NIOSH and its contractors, to
12	ensure that these groups are receiving
13	information and support they need from both
14	DOE headquarters and the DOE sites, and where,
15	you know, issues and problems are identified,
16	we take steps to correct that.
17	We've identified subject matter
18	experts to participate and contribute to the
19	NIOSH Advisory Board Working Groups and
20	conference calls, if necessary. We don't
21	always have experts on, but they're always
22	available, if requested, and sometimes they do

<pre>1 participate 1</pre>	based	on	need.
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We're working with the DOE chief information officer's office to revise contracting provisions and our acquisition guide, to ensure that DOE has the right to

6 access and maintain ownership of records.

This is particularly relevant to subcontractors who, depending on how their contract is structured, may or may not have to provide DOE copies of records when they leave the site. So we do everything we can to obtain those records and we're taking steps, right now, to make sure that at all levels we are retaining the records that are important for this program in years to come.

Another initiative is with the set of records originally held by the Los Alamos Medical Center. We've been working cooperatively with the medical center, to take custody of a set of records that were created before 1964, when the medical center was a part of the Los Alamos Site. So those records

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1	probably should have remained with DOE, for
2	whatever reason in 1964 they did not, and
3	we're taking steps to recapture them and make
4	sure they're available for, you know,
5	claimants' EEOICPA program, and also for NIOSH
6	researchers, if, you know, the need arises.
7	And we've also launched an
8	aggressive DOE-wide outreach and awareness
9	campaign focused on current and former
10	workers. This slide here shows three
11	informational pamphlets that we've put
12	together. The links below them show how to
13	access them but they're on our DOE EEOICPA
14	website. They provide general information
15	about the EEOICPA program as well as the
16	Former Worker Medical Screening Program which,
17	you know, screens former workers, and, you
18	know, when necessary, or when possible, they
19	will feed them into the EEOICPA process or
20	refer them to the Department of Labor. And
21	then also our 10 CFR 851 rule which is focused
22	on worker safety and health, and which

т	obviously is lelevant to cultent workers.
2	As I said, we've launched an
3	aggressive outreach campaign. DOE
4	headquarters initiated a joint outreach task
5	force that included DOE, DOL, NIOSH, the DOL
6	ombudsman, the NIOSH ombudsman, as well as the
7	DOE Former Worker Medical Screening Programs.
8	The goal of this Work Group is to
9	create and produce outreach efforts,
10	coordinate and improve outreach efforts
11	between the agencies. Generally, all of these
12	groups, in one form or another, are trying to
13	reach roughly the same population and we're
14	hoping to pool efforts, combine resources, and
15	in the end, enable us to, you know, reach more
16	people that could benefit from one or all of
17	these programs.
18	To that end, we held 18 town hall
19	meetings near the communities of nine DOE
20	sites, and if you would like information on
21	upcoming events and locations, you can, you
22	know, go to that link below, and, you know,

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- 2 back table and it'll talk about our upcoming
- 3 efforts.
- 4 Another main focus of our outreach
- 5 efforts is our DOE EEOICPA site POCs. These
- 6 are the folks that manage the EEOICPA process
- 7 at the sites. These folks are very active in
- 8 their work, not only, you know, processing
- 9 records requests, and helping these large-
- 10 scale records research efforts, but they also
- 11 attend local public meetings, even schedule
- 12 local public meetings in some cases.
- 13 They set up site visits and tours
- 14 for the DOL resource center staffs, and other
- 15 groups, including the Board and some of the
- 16 SC&A and NIOSH researchers. They work with
- 17 DOL and NIOSH to facilitate interviews with
- 18 current and former workers. This includes
- 19 identifying former workers, even attempting to
- 20 contact them or provide contact information
- 21 for workers that have separated from the
- 22 facility.

1	And they also provide site
2	experts, when needed, to participate and
3	contribute to the Advisory Board Working Group
4	and conference calls.
5	They are an on-site source of
6	EEOICPA information workers, they often speak
7	with workers, and in fact are sometimes a
8	primary source, if the worker is aware of them
9	or knows them in their daily work existence.
10	So many times, they may go to our site EEOICPA
11	personnel before going to the DOL resource
12	center, which, you know, is not always the
13	correct way to go. Sometimes we refer them to
14	a resource center but we will do everything we
15	can to help them and provide them with the
16	information they're looking for.
17	I just wanted to mention the
18	Former Worker Medical Screening Program, for
19	those of you who may be here, that know
20	people, or you yourself may be eligible for
21	this program. The mission of the program is
22	to identify and notify former workers at risk

them

2	medical screening that can eventually lead to
3	treatment.
4	The program now serves all former
5	workers from all DOE sites and locations close
6	to their residence, and that's actually, there
7	are certain on-site facilities, or, you know,
8	we have certain contractors that are set up
9	close to large, major DOE facilities. But we
10	also have a National Supplemental Screening
11	Program that can arrange for a screening at
12	any location throughout the U.S.
13	So more information can be found
14	at that link. The local screening programs
15	for Livermore and Berkeley and Sandia
16	Livermore, I don't know how truly local they
17	are, it's up in the Bay Area, but the
18	screening program for that area is Boston
19	University and UC-San Francisco. The
20	principal investigator is Dr. Lew Pepper and
21	there's a contact number there.
22	Dr. Pepper will also begin

for occupational disease and offer

1	screening	former	workers	from	ETEC,	or	the

- 2 Santa Susana Field Lab as of October 2010. So
- 3 they're already taking steps to set up their
- 4 operation here, and contract with local
- 5 medical providers, and such, but they're not
- 6 planning to start until October.
- 7 So currently, screening is
- 8 conducted by the National Supplemental
- 9 Screening Program. The principal investigator
- 10 is Dr. Donna Cragle and the local outreach
- 11 number is listed there. And that is all I
- 12 have. So questions?
- 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
- 14 Brad.
- 15 MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes, Greg, I'd
- like to personally thank you. I know you're
- 17 working on my tour. I know that the sites,
- 18 some of the sites that I have are quite
- 19 difficult to be able to deal with, and they
- 20 have a lot of national security issues, and so
- 21 forth. So I know that it is a difficult
- 22 issue.

1	But one thing that I would like to
2	be able to ask you is, at these sites, when we
3	have documents pulled, and they're of a
4	classified nature, and so forth, is there any
5	way, at that site, that we can have them held,
6	say, in a box for us, or something like that,
7	so that we're not trying to re-pull these
8	every time, because that creates a problem for
9	NIOSH and also for SC&A.
LO	MR. LEWIS: To the specific
11	question, I'm not, I can't absolutely commit
L2	that we can hold these documents, especially
L3	given the different sites and their
L4	requirements. I do think that's a reasonable
L5	request, though. I'm sure that we can honor
L6	that in certain places, and hopefully we can
L7	come to an arrangement where we can make sure
L8	the documents you need will be available. If
L9	we need to re-pull them, we can do that.
20	We'll just have to make sure that we have a
21	list or know exactly what documents they are,
22	so we can make sure that they're available

1	you know, when you le on site.
2	MEMBER CLAWSON: With the data
3	capture plan, you heard of my issues with that
4	earlier, and I guess I wanted to see what your
5	feelings are on what you've seen from your
6	side, because I know that all of us are
7	dealing with different issues. And I'm just
8	wondering what your feelings if you have
9	anything to say, or
10	MR. LEWIS: I mean, first, I would
11	say we do appreciate, you know, having data
12	capture plans. We've requested them some time
13	ago and I think we've made great progress. So
14	on our end, it really helps, when we have a
15	clearly defined set of information and goals
16	for each visit, and, you know, the SEC effort,
17	as a whole, at least to the extent that you
18	can do so at any given time.
19	I realize these plans build upon
20	themselves as you discover more information.
21	We have found that there has been
22	a bit of a disparity between certain sites.

1	Some data capture plans are more extensive
2	than others. The better the plan is, the more
3	it helps us. So any efforts that, you know,
4	both NIOSH and the SC&A group can make to make
5	these plans as complete as possible, is
6	certainly appreciated by DOE.
7	It not only helps us prepare for
8	visits and make sure that the visit is
9	productive as possible, but it also helps down
LO	the line, when either the same group, or
L1	another group of researchers, whether that be
L2	SC&A or NIOSH, comes in on the back end.
L3	They'll be able to know what was requested,
L4	what was reviewed, what was pulled and what
L5	was copied, so we'll make sure not to
L6	duplicate effort and we'll also be able to
L7	pull, you know, certain sets of documents, if
L8	one group wants to, you know, review a certain

MEMBER CLAWSON: And I appreciate that. You know, you were talking to us about

set of information again, or

comprehensive manner.

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1	document turnaround and you were shooting for
2	the eighth day, and I just want you to know
3	that it was six months for worker interview
4	notes that we've had from Pantex and we're
5	still waiting for them.
6	MR. LEWIS: You know
7	MEMBER CLAWSON: And Greg, I'll
8	tell you why this is important. Because we're
9	held up at a standstill.
LO	MR. LEWIS: You know, and I should
11	have clarified my comments while I was doing
L2	the presentation. But that two to eight
L3	working days is accurate, but it's with
L4	respect to headquarters reviews, and typically
L5	at headquarters we review final documents, or
L6	certain documents where the site is having
L7	issues of problems reviewing it. So it's
L8	somewhat of a smaller subset that comes to
L9	headquarters for review.
20	And we have really worked on that
21	process over the last year. We have it down

to about two to eight days, and, you know,

1	we're very confident in that process.
2	But at the sites, it's a little
3	bit trickier in terms of document reviews and
4	we realize that's something that we need to
5	work on and continue to work on.
6	Certain sites, especially the
7	larger sites with larger SEC research
8	projects, such as Savannah River and Hanford,
9	we've come up with Comprehensive Plans on how
10	we're going to review information.
11	I mean, we've reviewed thousands

of pages, hundreds of documents, and these aren't, you know, final reports, that may be 20 to 80 pages. I mean, these can be 300, 400 page documents. So it creates quite a challenge out at the site.

For some of the sites, you know, where we've had a large amount in front of us, we've come up with a Comprehensive Plan, hired additional staff or subcontractors to do it, and we made sure to do it in a reasonable time frame. Some of the sites with smaller-scale

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1	requests, the response time has varied, and
2	that's certainly something that we need to
3	focus on and we will be working on cause
4	that's, you know, as I said, the headquarters
5	process is you know, we feel very confident
6	and we're working with the field sites to
7	improve, you know, some of their process.
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: And I understand
9	that. And one of the things about these
10	worker interview notes that are critical is
11	once they've passed that, we have to be able
12	to take them back to the interviewees and
13	establish, to make sure that what they said
14	was correct and that they agree with.
15	And we have many of the
16	petitioners, many of the people, so forth, are
17	still wondering they think their notes have
18	been lost and so forth. So this is a critical
19	thing.
20	But I'd also like to thank you for
21	taking us to DOE with the classification
22	officer back there, because that made our

1	ability out at Pantex a lot easier to be able
2	to deal with, and it also gives Pantex a point
3	of contact that they can, when they have
4	questions, and I think that was a very good
5	thought. But I just this issue at these
6	sites, I hope that I hope we keep pressing
7	forward with the tour and I hope we can work
8	on the document return, and also with the
9	request on this. Thank you.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dr. Ziemer.
11	MEMBER ZIEMER: Thank you, Greg.
12	I certainly want to acknowledge the excellent
13	work DOE's done, particularly in the past
14	couple years under Mr. Podonsky and Dr.
15	Worthington, and we really appreciate that.
16	I wanted to note for the record
17	one thing that you didn't mention, but
18	sometimes the agencies, they're almost too
19	modest. On January 21st, the DOE folks helped
20	facilitate a meeting that had been requested
21	by the Alliance of Nuclear Workers Advocacy
22	Group, or ANWAG, and that meeting took place

1	at DOE. The Department of Labor was in
2	attendance, NIOSH, of course DOE itself, and
3	the ANWAG people. I was there on behalf of
4	the Board, and a number of our Board Members
5	were there by phone lines.
6	But I think just for the record,
7	we want to acknowledge the efforts that DOE
8	went through to simply facilitate a meeting of
9	that type, which was unusual. So we thank you
10	for that as well.
11	MR. LEWIS: And thank you for
12	mentioning that, Dr. Ziemer. I would like to
13	express our appreciation for ANWAG and NIOSH
14	and DOL for participating. We think we had a
15	good discussion and came out with some
16	positive action items. So we really
17	appreciate the opportunity to talk with the
18	various groups.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'd also like to
20	thank DOE for your memo on retaliation and
21	issues. I actually had agreed to speak at a
22	meeting in Nashville with Glenn, so I could

1	remind him of his commitment to do this. Now
2	I will see whether I will go to Nashville for
3	that meeting. But I do appreciate, again, I
4	think it's very helpful to have that kind of a
5	piece of paper for the workers there. Given
6	sensitivities and past problems at these
7	sites, I think it will provide, you know, some
8	reassurance about, you know, retaliation. So
9	I really do thank you for doing that. We
10	expect it to take some time within your
11	bureaucracy. So I actually don't think you
12	did too bad. I just wanted to assure it was
13	going to get done. But it did. So anyway,
14	thank you, and thank Glenn for getting that
15	done.
16	I want to follow up on Brad's
17	concerns, though, with Pantex, and I've spoken
18	about this before at meetings.
19	I get very concerned, when we have
20	a site like Pantex, which is a very sensitive
21	site in terms of classification, and so forth,
22	how we're going to be able to deal with that

1	in a cimery and rair rashron to the
2	petitioners, if it's taking six months to
3	clear worker interview information, to be able
4	I mean, which seems to me to be a
5	relatively straightforward type document.
6	I don't know the details of what
7	were in these interviews, or anything,
8	obviously, but I really think we either need
9	to put adequate resources in there I'm glad
10	that NIOSH is developing a plan to deal with
11	the classification issue in terms of the
12	program. But hearing dates like, you know,
13	six months to clear over six months,
14	really, cause we still don't even know when
15	we're going to get them back. I get very
16	concerned, and that really is not fair to the
17	petitioners, or our ability to address these
18	requests in a timely fashion.
19	So I would hope that to the
20	extent, if it's a resource issue, that we, you
21	know, try to address that from the DOE level.
22	If it's an issue of the nature of

1	the information, those interviews, then I
2	think we need to rethink again how we're going
3	to approach these particular sites where,
4	again, so much sensitivity about
5	classification and whether it's appropriate to
6	move forward in the way we're trying to move
7	forward at that site. So I just pass that
8	along.
9	MR. LEWIS: Yes, and I appreciate
10	your concerns. I'm not familiar with the
11	exact nature of this request, or, you know,
12	what the issue is. I do believe, in working
13	with them in the past, there was some
14	confusion on what was requested, or, you know,
15	how it was supposed to be provided. Again, I
16	don't know the details but I believe there was
17	some confusion on that end of it.
18	And one thing I do want to
19	mention, I believe, in talking with SC&A, they
20	are going to be coming up with some kind of
21	tracking system for the requests made to the
22	field, which actually we appreciate, and I

1	believe that will help them as well as us, you
2	know, make sure that, you know, we know what
3	has been submitted, and when, so we can follow
4	up in a timely manner. So we are continuing
5	to work to improve our process, and we think
6	that that may be, you know, one thing that
7	will assist both us and SC&A in our efforts.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
9	you. Any more questions for DOE?
10	(No response.)
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If not, we will
12	break for lunch. We will return at 1:30. And
13	this afternoon we're dealing with a number of
14	petitions and possibly petitioners, so we're
15	going to try to keep pretty tight to that
16	schedule, at least in terms of when we start
17	some of the presentations, and so forth.
18	So be back here promptly at 1:30
19	and note that we will need to follow through,
20	and then we also have a public comment period
21	at the end of the day.

So do you want to give the usual

1	reminder, Ted.
2	MR. KATZ: Well, so I'll give the
3	reminder for public comment, just in advance
4	of it, but that's at 4:30, begins at 4:30.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And people need
6	to sign up.
7	MR. KATZ: And just for people on
8	the phone to recognize too. For that public
9	comment session, it will begin at 4:30 but it
10	will end at 6:00, or when the public comments
11	end. If the public comments end early, then
12	the public comment session will end earlier.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. See you
14	all at 1:30.
15	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
16	matter went off the record at 11:50 a.m. and
17	resumed at 1:34 p.m.)
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1	AFTERNOON SESSION
2	(1:34 p.m.)
3	MR. KATZ: Before we get started,
4	we're going to begin with a session on the
5	Santa Susana Field Laboratory, an SEC
6	Petition, so I'd just like to ask at this
7	point Board Member
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, no, no.
9	MR. KATZ: I'm sorry.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm the Board
11	Chair. Come on. At least I know what's on
12	the agenda, Ted. Come on.
13	MR. KATZ: Sorry. I got ahead of
14	myself.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jim Neton. Get
16	us on the right agenda here.
17	DR. NETON: Before I get started,
18	it might be good to give the new Board Members
19	a little background information on what this
20	science update presentation is about. It's
21	become somewhat of a regular presentation at
22	the Board meetings, and it's really meant to

1	be focused on issues that are somewhat
2	overarching, not the specific, site-specific
3	type analyses that we do for, you know, all
4	these various 300 sites that we're doing
5	research on. But over a period of like the
6	last seven or eight years, a number of
7	overarching issues have been identified, and
8	from time to time, I update the Board on the
9	status of where we are with those issues.
10	At the October meeting, I'm going
11	to present this slide again, which is even
12	more than keeping a list. We have developed
13	some science goals by fiscal year, and these
14	represent the ones that we've selected to
15	specifically target this fiscal year, to make
16	sure that we keep our eye on them, they don't
17	drop off the table, and we make some
18	definitive progress.
19	The ones that are listed here are
20	the chronic lymphocytic leukemia model. We
21	hope to propose that to the Secretary by the
22	end of second quarter this fiscal year.

1	This one, the second one's been on
2	the agenda for quite some time now. But it's
3	the issue, some formal NIOSH documentation or
4	ingestion, oral-nasal breathing of thoriated
5	welding rods. These are three scientific
6	issues that were identified through the SC&A
7	review, the Board's review process.
8	We have come to a formal
9	conclusion within NIOSH on our position or
LO	this, but as of yet, we have not formally
L1	documented that in what will most likely be a
L2	Technical Information Bulletin.
L3	The third bullet item here is to
L4	issue an OCAS-sponsored review paper on dose
L5	and dose-rate effectiveness factor. We've
L6	worked on this very hard with our, SENES Oak
L7	Ridge, our contractor that does most of our
L8	risk-modeling efforts, and, in fact, that
L9	review paper is undergoing scientific peer
20	review at the current time.
21	And the fourth item is a published
22	review paper on the radiogenicity of cancer as

1	it relates to compensation programs. This
2	stems from an analysis that we did at the
3	request of Congress, to evaluate the cancers,
4	the nonpresumptive cancers, and make a
5	recommendation as to which if any cancers that
6	are not on the current list should be added.
7	And I received confirmation that
8	the report that we issued was finally received
9	by the Senate Appropriations Committee in
10	December. So that has made its way to
11	Congress and is in their hands now.
12	But what I'd like to talk about
13	today are the two top issues, which is the
14	chronic lymphocytic leukemia model and the
15	documentation on ingestion.
16	If you remember, the ingestion
17	issue has been lingering for some time now,
18	and one of the key issues had to do with how
19	we would predict the amount of surface
20	contamination available at a facility. In
21	particular, this is relevant to atomic weapons
22	employer facilities. Surface contamination

1	measurements are sparse. We have very few
2	measurements that were taken during the AWE
3	operations.
4	Yet, the data that we do have show
5	that there is an empirical relationship
6	between the air concentration measured at some
7	of these facilities and the amount of
8	contaminations on the surface.
9	One does have to keep in mind,
10	though, that of course the amount that's on
11	the surface is directly related to how long
12	that operation has been in existence. In
13	other words, the longer the operation runs,
14	the more there's time for surface
15	contamination to accumulate.
16	So to predict the surface
17	contamination values, it was key and this
18	is used in our OCAS TIB-0009 that's
19	Technical Information Bulletin 9 that you
20	have to know what the settling velocity of the
21	particulates are. That's a key factor in

22

developing this model.

1	And this issue has been the
2	subject of some debate between the Advisory
3	Board Working Group and SC&A and NIOSH. And
4	I'd like to talk a little bit more about how I
5	think we've come to some conclusion on that
6	settling velocity issue.
7	There's a simple equation here.
8	It just depicts the relationship between the
9	surface contamination that's available for
10	ingestion anywhere in a plant, as a function
11	of the concentration in the air in picocuries
12	per cubic meter, and the settling velocity in
13	meters per second, and if you throw a time in
14	there, you can get the surface contamination,
15	picocuries per square meter.
16	This is for a situation where
17	there's no removal mechanism. That is, it
18	just keeps accumulating indefinitely. Of
19	course if you have some removal mechanism, if
20	you put a removal rate in there, you know, the
21	equation by some removal rate, you can come up
22	with some sort of equilibrium value that one

2	another discussion.
3	Just suffice to say that this is
4	the equation that's used in TIB-0009 to
5	predict surface contamination.
6	This slide I've shown before, but
7	this just shows the empirical relationship of
8	surface contamination as a function of air
9	concentration measured at I think it's only
10	maybe two or three facilities, we were able to
11	collect this data, and I point out that this
12	is a log-log graph, so things tend to look
13	pretty linear on log-log graphs.
14	I think the point is that even
15	though this looks halfway decent, one needs to
16	know the amount of time that the surface
17	contamination accumulated to develop that
18	relationship. And the key to that, to
19	determine the concentration, again is this
20	settling velocity issue.
21	Again, TIB-0009, which is the
22	fundamental basis for the ingestion, that we

could assume. But that's the subject of

1	use for atomic weapons employer facilities,
2	assumes a terminal settlement velocity of what
3	I've listed here as .00075 meters per second.
4	I think that's somewhere around a 10th of a
5	centimeter per second.
6	That value had been under some
7	discussion between SC&A and NIOSH as to its
8	validity. So we had a unique opportunity, as
9	part of a TBD-6000 reviewthat's the generic
LO	model for uranium, prediction of uranium doses
L1	at uranium facilities we had an opportunity
L2	to, I wouldn't call it validate, but somewhat
L3	verify that that number is a good number to be
L 4	used.
L5	And the way we went about this is
L6	to look at the settling plate data collected
L7	at the Hanford mount facility in the late
L8	1940's. This comes out of a very nice
L9	document written by Adley, Gill and Scott, who
20	collected data over a time period from, I
2.1	think 1947 to '52, in a uranium facility, ar

operational uranium facility at Hanford, that

1	did a number of uranium processing operations.
2	They were melting uranium,
3	casting, straightening rods, grinding sort
4	of the gamut of what you'd expect at one of
5	these atomic weapons employer facilities.
6	So what they did was they put out
7	13 plates around the plant during the winter
8	and summer months, and collected the amount of
9	uranium that actually deposited on those
LO	plates. These were one foot diameter plates,
11	approximately four inches deep, with
L2	essentially a piece of Whatman filter paper on
L3	top.
L4	They allowed those to remain out
L5	there for, I think about four months each,
L6	during the winter and summer, and they
L7	measured, as I report here, the amount of
L8	uranium that's deposited on those plates per
L9	square foot per day. So you have a settling
20	rate of the uranium coming out of the air at
21	this plant over an extended period of time.
22	For our nurnoses uranium ner

1	square foot per day wasn't very good. So we
2	ended up converting that to uranium per square
3	meter per second, but the math is sort of a
4	straightforward conversion.
5	The unique thing about this
6	calculation, though, is we also had known air
7	concentrations in the plant at the same time.
8	So you combine these settling rate
9	measurements with the known air content
10	concentration measurements that were taken in
11	micrograms per cubic meter, you can get an
12	estimate of the settling rate of the uranium
13	in the plant in meters per second.
14	So, in other words, we can now
15	have an empirical way to determine if this
16	.00075 meters per second value is appropriate
17	for use in atomic weapons employer facilities.
18	Now I'll just cut to the chase
19	here and present a brief slide of the results,
20	and the solid black line that you see is that
21	exact value I just talked about, the .00075
22	meters per second settling rate, and the solid

1	circles are the actual measure, or calculated
2	settling rate values for those plates that
3	were put out in the plant during the winter
4	and summer months.
5	As you can see, all the values are
6	below, except for one, the value that's used
7	in TIB-0009, and I think the median value, if
8	you took the median value of all those solid
9	black dots, is somewhere around a factor of
10	three lower than the value in TIB-0009. The
11	95th percentile, somewhat coincidentally,
12	matches pretty close to what we've used in
13	TIB-0009.
14	So what we think we have here is a
15	pretty good empirical verification, that what
16	we're using in TIB-0009 to estimate the
17	settling rate, and that is used to estimate
18	the potential ingestion values in plants, is a
19	pretty decent value.
20	Okay. Shifting gears into chronic
21	lymphocytic leukemia, I talked about this last
22	time, that we received comments, and the slide

1	says five subject matter experts. It should
2	be four. We received the comments from the
3	four subject matter experts. We've addressed
4	all those comments. We now have a 22-page
5	report that discusses our opinion on the
6	comments that were rendered, and we've ended
7	up with a final model.
8	The final model, after reviewing
9	all the comments, still relies on a current,
10	the IREP model, for lymphoma in multiple
11	myeloma, that's what we're going to be using,
12	or recommending to use as the model for
13	chronic lymphocytic leukemia. But as a result
14	of the subject matter expert review comments,
15	we have changed the midpoint of the latency
16	function from 15 to 10 years.
17	So, in other words, the middle
18	value with all of our cancer models,
19	there's some adjustment for latency. That is,
20	if you develop cancer within one month after
21	exposure, you adjust the risk model downward,
22	so that you infer less risk than if it were

1	1 i ko	2	longer	neriod	nogt	exposure.
⊥	TTVG	а	TOUGEL	periou,	POSL	exposure.

- 2 So based on the comments we
- 3 received from at least two of the reviewers,
- 4 we felt it was appropriate to move that
- 5 latency period down to 10 years. So there'll
- 6 be very little risk conferred at very short
- 7 times exposure.
- 8 Maximum risk would be at about 15
- 9 years, post exposure, and the middle, as
- 10 suggested here, would be at about 10.
- 11 We're very close -- the science is
- 12 complete on this. We're done, we've got the
- 13 package done, we've got the review comments
- 14 addressed. So we're working now with a
- 15 transmittal package to the Secretary, that we
- 16 hope to get out very shortly. I'm working
- 17 with staff from OGC as well as staff in the
- 18 OD's office at NIOSH. They're assisting me in
- 19 preparing the, sort of the ins and outs of the
- 20 formality of getting this package out the door
- 21 and getting it up the chain.
- Okay. And lastly, I just want to

1	touch on something that we present
2	occasionally. I think it was about a year and
3	a half ago, that we talked about this.
4	But that's what are the
5	compensation rates experienced what's the
6	compensation rates by NIOSH cancer model that
7	we're seeing at the current time? I think
8	August 2008 was the last time we updated this.
9	The most recent analysis is through January
10	11, 2010, and it's based on significantly more
11	cases.
12	I think the last time, we had
13	about 12,000 cases. This time, we've analyzed
14	almost 21,000 cases. We only selected cases,
15	though, where we received notice from
16	Department of Labor that a final compensation
17	decision has been made.
18	In other words, we didn't look at
19	cases where we did a dose reconstruction and
20	sent it over to Labor. We made sure that we
21	got feedback from Labor, that the compensation
22	decision has been filed and adjudicated.

1	We have our usual caveats here,
2	that these rates may not be predictive of
3	future results. There's various reasons why a
4	snapshot in time can go up and down. In the
5	beginning of the program, we were concerned
6	about how the efficiency process might affect
7	that. Now there may be some issues related to
8	how we're processing the legacy claims, the
9	ones that Stu talked about earlier.
10	There may be a reason that those
11	may have a lower compensation rate than
12	others. And there's also the effect of how
13	the effect of special exposure removing
14	cases with special, that go into Special
15	Exposure Cohort out of the pool, how that
16	actually reflects those numbers.
17	Unless otherwise noted, we're
18	trying to also just show the rates for claims
19	with only one reported primary cancer. And in
20	some cases, the reported rates are based on a
21	small number of cancers.

Now I have a couple summary slides

1	that highlight the top 15 or so. At the back
2	table, and you should have in your packets
3	also an Excel spreadsheet that has all 32
4	cancer models reported.
5	But briefly, the highlights here
6	are that lung cancer still remains the most
7	highly-compensated cancer in this program, at
8	around 70 percent. That's by and large, in my
9	opinion, a function of the inhalation of alpha
10	emitting radionuclides in the DOE complex.
11	They deliver a very high dose per unit intake.
12	And in particular, the bioassay
13	programs aren't particularly very sensitive,
14	so the missed dose, the dose that could have
15	been received and not detected by the
16	monitoring program, which we assume to be
17	delivered to the claimant, drives up the dose
18	considerably.
19	Also not surprisingly, in the top
20	of the category are leukemias. That just
21	reflects, in my opinion, the radiogenicity of
22	leukemia. It's a fairly radiogenic disease.

1 Low doses can get you over the 50th perce	ntile
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- 2 pretty quickly.
- Interestingly, basal cell
- 4 carcinoma still stays fairly high on the list,
- 5 it's at almost 60 percent compensation rate,
- 6 and that is the cancer that we reported to,
- 7 and our report to Congress suggested that
- 8 basal cell carcinoma is a radiogenic cancer
- 9 that could be considered for inclusion in the
- 10 Special Exposure Cohort.
- 11 And then going down the line,
- 12 liver cancer you see is on there. Again, I
- think liver has a fairly low dose threshold
- 14 for compensation, as well as the fact that it
- 15 is an organ that does accumulate the
- 16 radionuclides of interest in the DOE complex,
- 17 that is, plutonium, in particular, but
- 18 uranium, to some extent as well.
- 19 So if you inhale uranium,
- 20 plutonium, it could deliver a fairly
- 21 significant dose.
- The bottom slide, the bottom one

1	on this slide, lymphoma, is up around 30
2	percent. We saw that jump the last time,
3	because if you remember, we changed the way we
4	calculated the dose for lymphomas, and we now
5	assume, in many of these instances, that the
6	dose was delivered to the lymph nodes in the
7	tracheal bronchial tree, which drives the dose
8	up pretty high, resulting in a fairly high
9	compensation rate for that particular cancer.
10	And the next slide just continues
11	on down through the rest of them. Nothing
12	very surprising here. The patterns stay
13	fairly representative. When you get down to
14	like the 11 percent value for eye cancers, I
15	think that's only four cases of eye cancer out
16	of 36, or something like that.
17	Getting down to a little more
18	rough numbers here, of the single primary
19	cancers, the compensation rate is still up,
20	very close to 30 percent. If you look at
21	cases with multiple primary cancers, as you'd
22	expect, the rate increases to around 40

т	percent, and the total for all claims, as of
2	this date, is 32.5 percent.
3	Finally, I just listed some of the
4	cases, some of the claims where the
5	compensation rates are pretty low. Ovary
6	cancer still has zero compensated cases, and
7	that's out of a total of 56 total cases.
8	Female genitalia, the same way. I think
9	there's one nervous system cancer that's been
LO	compensated thus far, a brain cancer, and
L1	rectum and non-melanoma are still fairly low
L2	as well.
L3	That concludes my formal remarks.
L4	I'd be happy to answer any questions, if
L5	there are any.
L6	Dr. Anderson.
L7	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes. I'm
L8	interested in the settled dust issue. I would
L9	think in these facilities, there's quite a bit
20	of air mixing, air movement, so the air
21	measurements throughout a fairly large room

may be pretty constant. But oftentimes you'll

1	see settled dust would pile up in certain
2	areas where you have eddies, and things, and
3	especially with something like uranium that's
4	quite heavy.
5	When they set out those disks, it
6	looks like you treated each of them as an
7	independent sample?
8	DR. NETON: Yes.
9	MEMBER ANDERSON: Were some of
10	them in the same room, so that you could look
11	at, is the settled dust, the amount of dust in
12	one area different than in another, and
13	therefore, if a worker were in kind of a quiet
14	area, they would get more settled than in
15	somebody where either there's a lot more
16	movement, or heat, and swirling air?
17	DR. NETON: It's a good question.
18	These were distributed fairly widely
19	throughout this plant area, including, I
20	think, office locations, as well as right on
21	top of process equipment, you know, near some
22	of the grinding operations. So they were

1	fairly	well-distributed	and	thought	about.
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- 2 And you can see the values do vary.
- 3 The settling rates stay fairly
- 4 constant. What I didn't show you is the
- 5 actual amount of material that actually
- 6 collected on the filters themselves, and that
- 7 was quite variable.
- 8 Like very near the process
- 9 equipment, you'll see a high concentration of
- 10 -- a higher amount of material deposited than
- 11 for the offices. But if you normalize that,
- 12 using the air concentrations that were there,
- 13 you can get the settling rate, and that's what
- we're trying to get a handle on.
- 15 MEMBER ANDERSON: And for the
- 16 filters, once it falls on them, do they stick?
- DR. NETON: Yes.
- 18 MEMBER ANDERSON: I mean, if it's
- 19 a "hot" particle, it's more apt to stick, and
- if it's a very fine particle, somebody walks
- 21 by and they could blow it off after four
- 22 months.

1	DR. NETON: Well, these were
2	twelve the way they're described in the
3	report, they were 12-inch diameter, 4 inches
4	deep. So they weren't just flat plates. They
5	did have a 4-inch lip on them. I suspect that
6	one could come up with some mechanism to have
7	some removal, but it doesn't seem like it
8	would be a large percentage.
9	MEMBER ANDERSON: So the
LO	correlation with the air measurements, were
L1	there more than one air measurement and
L2	DR. NETON: Yes. There were air
L3	measurements throughout
L4	MEMBER ANDERSON: Were air
L5	measurements done where the plates were, or
L6	were they
L7	DR. NETON: Yes; yes. These are
L8	throughout the plant. There were a number of
L9	there were time-weighted average air
20	measurements that were used.
21	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Were some of
22	these when they did these studies, did they

3	DR. NETON: Yes. That was
4	actually the key. The purpose of the study
5	was to look at these various processes, to see
6	how much was settling out at these various
7	operations. It was a pretty good mixture of
8	activities, very much like you'd see at a
9	number of our AWE facilities that are
10	reconstructing rod straightening, grinding,
11	burnout, crucible burnout area, melting
12	uranium. You know, the whole gamut of what
13	you'd expect or a large amount of the whole
14	gamut of what you'd expect at one of these AWE
15	facilities.
16	It's a very nice study. I was
17	impressed with it. Well put together.
18	Bill.
19	MEMBER FIELD: Bill Field. I have
20	a question along the same lines. I guess my
21	question is what are the effect of particle
22	size air flow and humidity on deposition

do it where they're doing different types of

processes, so that particles --

1

1 :	rates. I think it'd be interesting to vary
2	the deposition rates, or vary those
3	parameters, and see what effect it may have.
4	
5	DR. NETON: Yes. Well, you have a
6	little bit of that by looking at the they
7	did the winter and summer months, where the
8	winter, when the building was more closed up
9	versus summer months, and honestly, you didn't
10	see that big a difference in the settling
11 :	rates between those two. I think it was
12	within a factor of two of each other which for
13	those purposes
14	MEMBER FIELD: I guess you'd expect the
15	air flow and humidity to be the big factors
16	working there. And then another question I
17	had, which is I think just very interesting,
18	in general, as far as its radiogenicity.
19	What are you listing as the target
20	organ?
21	DR. NETON: Well, I've given a
22	presentation on this in the past, and that was

1	probably one of our biggest challenges in
2	this. The risk model itself turned out not to
3	be that well, you can argue about the risk
4	model itself, but we're using the existing
5	model with an extended latency.
6	The target organ itself you
7	know, when we started this, naively, we were
8	thinking bone marrow, and that's not really
9	the case.
10	We commissioned a full review by
11	experts on this, and we're ending up with a
12	weighted model versus based on the
13	proportionality of where these lymphocytes are
14	in the body at any given time, and then you
15	weight the dose based on that.
16	It's somewhat of a departure from
17	what we've done for current lymphomas, which
18	is to assume that it's all in the tracheal-
19	bronchial lymph nodes. That gives you massive
20	doses. Well, in some instances large does,
21	because if you inhale any kind of uranium or
22	plutonium, the dose in those lymph nodes is

1	large.
2	So we are adopting this
3	proportional model based on, like I said, the
4	distribution of the lymphocytes.
5	Now there is a lot of uncertainty
6	with that, and we're incorporating uncertainty
7	distributions into those models, and it's
8	currently undergoing external peer review by a
9	noted internal dosimetrist, is all I can say
10	right now.
11	MEMBER FIELD: One of the reasons
12	I asked that, I'm not sure if you were there,
13	but about two years ago, NCI had that special
14	meeting on CLL, and in the room were probably
15	the world's leading experts on CLL, and no one
16	could come to an agreement on what the target
17	organ was, so
18	DR. NETON: Yes.
19	MEMBER FIELD: you know, I'm
20	not surprised. I think the way the model
21	DR. NETON: Yes, and, in fact, I

that meeting was, at

think

22

least in part,

1	cosponsored by NIOSH at the time. That was
2	one of our research program's interests.
3	Interestingly, if you look at the
4	Hiroshima-Nagasaki analyses for the risk
5	models for lymphomas, usually the red bone
6	marrow dose in the dosimetry. Now it doesn't
7	make that big a difference in that situation,
8	because it's an external exposure, so the dose
9	to the red bone marrow versus some other organ
10	is not that just different.
11	In this particular situation,
12	though, when we're dealing with a lot of
13	internal exposure, you're absolutely right.
14	It's a difficult issue.
15	Paul.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: Jim, you've
17	indicated, though, what the priorities are for
18	this year. I wonder if it would be helpful,
19	particular for new Members, to remind us of
20	what else is on the list "coming down the
21	pike" later in terms of science issues. Off

the top of your head -- I maybe caught you

1	perhaps off-guard but some idea of what
2	else is on the list might be of help.
3	DR. NETON: Yes. It'd be
4	difficult to reconstruct off the top of my
5	head, but they fall in two general categories.
6	One is the risk model issue, such as the CLL,
7	and the other is the dose reconstruction-
8	related issues. In the dose reconstruction
9	areas, there aren't that many additional
LO	issues remaining.
L1	We've sort of either decided that
L2	they become site-specific issues very quickly,
L3	like we were concerned, at one point, about
L4	people who didn't wear their badges, and could
L5	there be a generic way to correct for that
L6	when you're dose reconstructions for coworker
L7	modeling?
L8	And the answer is no, you can't.
L9	You have to look at every site specifically
20	and evaluate it on its own merits. So those
21	kind of issues have fallen off the table.

It's the "cheat sheet."

1	MEMBER ZIEMER: Not sure of the
2	amount
3	DR. NETON: Actually, these are
4	very similar to what I just talked about. In
5	the risk model area, we have a lot of issues
6	that were on the table. We've got the BEIR
7	VII analyses that we're looking at, how does
8	BEIR VII weigh into our risk models? Age at
9	exposure from an epidemiologic perspective has
LO	been hanging out there.
L1	We've dealt with the smoking
L2	issue. We've corrected the IREP or we've
L3	modified the IREP model to adjust for the new
L4	smoking adjustment that was done by the RERF.
L5	Which other ones are out there? We did
L6	exposure
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Perhaps at our
L8	next meeting, you can give that.
L9	DR. NETON: Yes. And if you like,
20	I can distribute that more encompassing list
21	via email to the Board, in general, just so
22	they could have a copy of it.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I do really
2	think it would be good to talk about that
3	DR. NETON: I probably should have
4	done that. I apologize.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We'll give you a
6	little more time, the next meeting also.
7	DR. NETON: Thanks. Okay.
8	Thanks.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Henry, you had
LO	one?
L1	MEMBER ANDERSON: Just quickly.
L2	So how do you go about setting the priority?
L3	I mean, you can have a "laundry list" length
L4	and there's always exciting things to do
L5	research on. But how do you go about setting
L6	the you know, how did these five get to the
L7	top?
L8	DR. NETON: That's a good
L9	question. There's always competing and
20	conflicting demands, and these are above and
21	beyond the site-specific issues that we're
22	dealing with on a constant basis

1	Partly, that they've been on the
2	list for quite some time, and partly because
3	they affect some real cases. I think the
4	chronic lymphocytic leukemia model is a good
5	example of that. We've been working on this
6	for a long time, but we've had to it was a
7	terribly difficult scientific analysis to be
8	done.
9	First, we had to determine, it
10	wasn't radiogenic or not. We said yes, we
11	believe it is. Can there be a risk model
12	done? Yes. Can we do a dose reconstruction?
13	Is there a way to do dose reconstructions
14	based on what we know about it?
15	So I think that one has been on
16	there for quite some time, and I think
17	MEMBER ANDERSON: That was there
18	before I left
19	DR. NETON: Yes. that's been or
20	there. Then the other ones
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We decided to
22	hold it until you came back.

1	MEMBER ANDERSON: Right. Exactly.
2	DR. NETON: The other ones, like
3	the ingestion model, it affects more than just
4	ingestion. As it turns out, that the residual
5	contamination that's at these sites, after the
6	operation stopped, are affected by this
7	settling velocity and the surface
8	contamination issues that we estimate, because
9	once they stop operations, the materials there
LO	on the floor, or on the surfaces, you need to
L1	know how much was there.
L2	That would then affect how much
L3	you would inhale based on resuspension, would
L4	affect your external exposure model. So I
L5	guess we picked the ones that seemed to have
L6	the biggest potential for affecting the claims
L7	and the cases at the time, plus the fact that
L8	these have been on the table for quite some
L9	time. They need to go off.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I have one
21	brief question. The ingestion model, so forth
22	that's still before the Procedures

1	Subcommittee? I couldn't quite understand in
2	the presentation
3	DR. NETON: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: where that
5	was in terms of resolution.
6	DR. NETON: Well, this one piece I
7	presented, I believe, I think we've got fairly
8	substantial agreement with SC&A on this one
9	piece, and this was sort of a good piece to
10	get put away and agreed upon.
11	The remaining issue has to do with
12	how much of a surface area a person ingests
13	per day, and I think that we end up at the
14	end of the day, we will end up agreeing to
15	disagree with SC&A on that point.
16	That is, we are using a value that
17	is based out of the RESRAD models that are out
18	there. SC&A believes the value is slightly
19	larger than we're using, and that's where that
20	issue remains.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Tune in, I
22	guess.

1	DΒ	NETON:	Yes.
_L	DIV •	14 TOTA •	100

- 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 3 you, Jim. We are moving on. We have a
- 4 presentation on an SEC 84.14 petition.
- 5 Lawrence Livermore. And Sam Glover, I believe
- 6 you're --
- 7 MR. KATZ: Okay. While Sam's
- 8 coming up, just for the record, when the Board
- 9 has Members that have conflicts with
- 10 particular sites for the SEC petition
- 11 discussions, they leave the table, and let the
- 12 record note that Dr. Poston is leaving the
- 13 table. Thank you.
- 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we won't
- 15 forget you, John. We'll retrieve you later.
- 16 DR. GLOVER: All right. Thank
- 17 you, Dr. Melius. If this seems familiar to
- many of the Board Members, it's because it is.
- 19 Livermore, I was -- I presented this a couple
- years ago, and we're actually going to present
- an 83.14, kind of an added -- an addendum to
- 22 what we presented two years ago.

1	So this is an 83.14. It means it
2	was submitted by NIOSH. It's submitted by a
3	New York claimant whose dose reconstruction
4	could not be completed by NIOSH. The claimant
5	was employed at Lawrence Livermore during the
6	DOE operational period, and obviously, as I
7	said, this is an 83.14 versus an 83.13, which
8	many of you Members will become very familiar
9	with.
10	Essentially, an 83.14 is something
11	that we have initiated. It's a NIOSH-
12	initiated SEC.
13	Just a little bit of background on
14	Livermore. From 1942 to 1950, it was a Navy
15	facility. AEC, the Atomic Energy Commission,
16	began using the property in 1950 and the AEC
17	took ownership in 1951. Previously known as
18	the University of California Radiation
19	Laboratory at Livermore, and later as Lawrence
20	Radiation Laboratory at Livermore.
21	Another just a real quick map.
22	Here we have the Livermore Site, and then we

1 also have the Livermore 300 area, Site	1	also have	the	Livermore	300	area,	Site	300.
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- Obviously near Livermore, California, and the
- 3 300 area is located fairly close. That's
- 4 typically where they did a lot of the
- 5 explosives testing.
- 6 That didn't work nearly as well as
- 7 I thought it would.
- 8 All right. The original mission
- 9 was thermonuclear weapon development. In
- 10 1957, Livermore had a diversified activity
- including nuclear propulsion, fusion research,
- 12 atomic vapor laser isotope separation, the
- 13 Atlas Program, charged- particle beam and
- 14 laser research.
- So this is where we get to the --
- 16 you've seen it before, to some degree.
- 17 In December 2008, NIOSH presented
- its Evaluation Report for SEC-00092. This was
- 19 also an 83.14. It was based on an
- 20 infeasibility to reconstruct internal dose
- 21 from fission and activation products.
- 22 Classes added to the SEC effective

1	April	2nd,	2008.	That	doesn't	seem	to	jibe.

- 2 Maybe it was two -- anyway. April 2nd, 2008 -
- 3 but my math doesn't work here.
- 4 But what we said is that the
- 5 employees of the DOE facility, its predecessor
- 6 agencies, who were monitored for radiation
- 7 exposure -- this was the first time Department
- 8 of Labor, they asked us to look at our
- 9 language about -- we usually used "who were
- 10 monitored or "should have been monitored,"
- and this is our first time that we actually
- 12 had -- we tried to use some different language
- 13 to assist them, and fell in this class. That
- the site was from 1950 through 1973, December
- 15 31st, 1973. We worked an aggregate of at
- 16 least 250 days.
- 17 So associated SEC class was
- 18 designated by HHS, included only those
- 19 employees who were monitored for radiation
- 20 exposure while working at LLNL. Its class
- description was based on NIOSH's determination
- that all workers with potential for radiation

1	exposure during the proposed SEC Class time
2	were included in the external dose monitoring
3	program, and that unmonitored workers had no
4	potential for radiation exposure.
5	So NIOSH has determined, through
6	the course of ongoing dose reconstruction,
7	several issues which impact the previous
8	Class. That monitoring records are not always
9	complete for LLNL employees, the workers who
10	may have been exposed to fission and
11	activation products.
12	The existence or non-existence of
13	Livermore monitoring records is not always an
14	accurate indicator of potential radiation
15	exposure during this time frame. In light of
16	this, NIOSH is recommending a more broadly
17	defined SEC Class.
18	NIOSH does not have access to
19	sufficient personnel monitoring, workplace
20	monitoring, or source term data to estimate
21	potential internal exposures to fission and
22	activation products, potentially received at

1	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory during
2	the period January 1st, 1950 through December
3	31, 1973.
4	NIOSH finds that it is not
5	feasible to estimate, with sufficient
6	accuracy, internal exposures to fission and
7	activation products, resulting doses for the
8	Class of employees covered by this evaluation.
9	Health endangerment is required. Evidence
10	reviewed in this evaluation indicates that
11	some workers in the Class may have accumulated
12	chronic radiation exposures through intakes of
13	fission and activation products.
14	Consequently, NIOSH is specifying
15	that the health may have been endangered for
16	those workers covered by this evaluation who
17	were employed for a number of work days,
18	aggregating at least 250 work days, within the
19	parameters established for this Class, or in
20	combination with work days within the
21	parameters established for one or more other

22

Classes with SEC.

1	The feasibility of partial dose
2	reconstructions. NIOSH found that it is not
3	possible to completely reconstruct dose for
4	the proposed Class. NIOSH intends to use any
5	internal and external monitoring data that may
6	become available in individual claims.
7	And that can be interpreted using
8	existing NIOSH dose reconstruction processes
9	and procedures. Therefore, dose
10	reconstructions for individuals employed at
11	LNL, during the period from January 1, 1950
12	through December 31st, 1973, but who do not
13	qualify for inclusion in the SEC, may be using
14	these data, as appropriate.
15	So our recommendation is for the
16	period January 1, 1950 through December 31st,
17	1973, NIOSH finds that radiation dose
18	estimates cannot be reconstructed for
19	compensation purposes. So the feasibility for
20	this period is no, with a health endangerment
21	of yes.

So this essentially restates our

Т	proposed crass Derinicion.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
3	DR. GLOVER: Thank you very much.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Sam.
5	Do we have a petitioner that is
6	going to speak?
7	MR. KATZ: Possibly. So do we
8	have a petitioner online, on the phone, for
9	Lawrence Livermore National Lab?
10	(No response.)
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Then do
12	any of the Board Members have questions?
13	MEMBER BEACH: I just have a
14	clarifying question. What happens to SEC-
15	00092? It's Navy 314. Does it get absorbed?
16	It looks identical. I'm just a little
17	confused.
18	MR. RUTHERFORD: Actually, the
19	SEC-00092, the original one, is actually
20	encompassed into this new one now. So what we
21	did was we recognized that the Class wasn't
22	being implemented, could be implemented the

1	way we had intended, and so we went back, did
2	an 83.14 to modify, broaden that Class
3	Definition to ensure that we didn't miss
4	anyone.
5	MEMBER BEACH: So basically you
6	changed the Class Definition. That's it.
7	MR. RUTHERFORD: That's exactly
8	what we did, but we did it in the way that the
9	SEC rule allows us to do it, and that was to
LO	do an 83.14.
L1	MEMBER BEACH: Thank you.
L2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: How did you
L3	I'm curious, or interested, more than just for
L4	this particular petition. How was this how
L5	did you discover that this Class Definition
L6	was not working? Cause you should not you
L7	should only be seeing non-SEC cancers;
L8	correct?
L9	DR. GLOVER: That's correct. But
20	some of the work titles, to lead forth, we
21	clearly were having there were people who

that

had

monitoring,

22

have

not

did

we

1	monitoring records for. They were Class
2	titles that would have been on site, doing
3	work, and with the understanding that a 100
4	percent of the people would have had
5	monitoring at the time, if they were on site.
6	That wasn't always the case. It
7	changed during different time frames. So we
8	became better aware of different periods,
9	where they did or did not monitor, supposedly
10	everybody. It was clear we weren't getting
11	all the records for some people.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. So you
13	found out, though, doing the non-SEC cancers.
14	Would that be correct? So I guess my then
15	question would be, there were probably a
16	number of people that could have applied
17	through the SEC route. Are we missing anybody
18	that would that might apply to DOL, that
19	might not have come over to NIOSH, for some
20	reason, for dose or can we identify all the
21	people that may have been rejected before this
22	was discovered, I guess is my question?

1	MR. RUTHERFORD: I can kind a go
2	through our process, what happens. When we
3	send the claims back to the Department of
4	Labor, the Department of Labor makes their
5	determination as to whether they fit into the
6	Class. So they would have been looking for
7	monitoring records for those individuals, and
8	then, when those claims come back to us for
9	dose reconstruction, part of that process is
10	we will, you know, not only look for
11	monitoring records for individuals, even
12	though we wouldn't expect monitoring records,
13	we'd also look at job titles and such, and
14	other information about that, for doing dose
15	reconstruction.
16	And in this case, as we were
17	reviewing claims that came back, we recognized
18	not only and if I remember correct, correct
19	me if I'm wrong, Sam that if an
20	individual's monitored and his dose is zero,
21	they do not always indicate a record in his
22	file. Am I correct?

1	DR. GLOVER: That is correct.
2	MR. RUTHERFORD: And because of
3	that, Department of Labor may not have they
4	would not have known if the individual was
5	monitored or not. We recognized this after
6	the fact, and part of our process was to
7	correct that problem.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Then my other
9	question would be why could you not have used
10	a definition of "monitored or should have been
11	monitored"?
12	MR. RUTHERFORD: Okay. If you
13	remember, a while back, we were using
14	monitored or should have been monitored, and
15	then the Department of Labor, over a period of
16	time, determined that monitored or should have
17	been monitored was hard for them to implement
18	as well, because that lent subjectivity to it.
19	And so after that, we went to this
20	we got rid of monitored or should have been
21	monitored, and went to the "all employees"
22	situation. Even though the statutory SECs

1	identify monitored or should have been
2	monitored. Even though that in order for the
3	Department of Labor to implement this, it was
4	easier for us to go to the "all employees."
5	And you're taking away my whole
6	presentation for Thursday here!
7	(Laughter.)
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, you should
9	have gone first. Cause my next question I
10	think is the obvious one, and maybe you can
11	defer it till tomorrow, but is what about all
12	the other Classes we've defined with "should
13	have been monitored"?
14	MR. RUTHERFORD: And that is
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are we going to
16	go back?
17	MR. RUTHERFORD: We actually are
18	going back and we are looking at all those,
19	and part of my presentation on Thursday will
20	be to discuss our approach. We did an
21	internal assessment on how we define Classes,
22	over time, from the beginning of our first SEC

Т.	class to the end. We ve hooked at now that
2	has changed and we have noticed there has been
3	changed, obviously.
4	We started out, if you remember
5	back to Mallinckrodt, we did uranium
6	enrichment division, and, you know, as part of
7	our Class Definition. Then we went "monitored
8	or should have been monitored." We got rid of
9	that. We had building-specific SECs. And so
10	we went back and we've looked at that, and so
11	we've got a path forward and I'll talk a
12	little bit about that Thursday.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I'll save
14	my other questions until then. I don't want
15	you to, you know, not have anything to answer.
16	Yes, Josie?
17	MEMBER BEACH: I actually have
18	another questions for Sam. Why did you stop
19	at seventy-three? Did the petition only go up
20	to 73, or I wasn't able to find that, readily.
21	DR. GLOVER: Most of it would be
22	in the previous 83.14 that we wrote. The

1 0	ther	was	not	an	83.13.	Ιt	was	an	83.14.	And
-----	------	-----	-----	----	--------	----	-----	----	--------	-----

- we believe after that time period, that the
- 3 radiation procedures, then the whole body
- 4 counting facility was adequate to do dose
- 5 reconstruction. Essentially, we're revising
- 6 an existing SEC Class.
- 7 MEMBER BEACH: I believe the first
- 8 one was the exact same date.
- 9 DR. GLOVER: It was exactly the
- 10 same dates.
- 11 MEMBER BEACH: But I do know the
- 12 testing went on for several years.
- DR. GLOVER: Oh, we'd gone through
- 14 1992 with the actual testing.
- 15 MEMBER BEACH: Right; okay.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Paul.
- 17 MEMBER ZIEMER: Actually, my
- 18 question was the same one as your final one,
- 19 but since you called on me -- I didn't put my
- 20 flag down -- but let me do a slight follow-up.
- 21 Maybe LaVon will be covering this.
- 22 But under this new definition,

1	doesn't that open the door for compensation of
2	individuals who have no access to the
3	restricted areas, as opposed to the "monitored
4	or should have been monitored approach,"
5	realizing it may be hard for Labor to
6	administer, but a difficulty in administering
7	is that our criteria?
8	DR. GLOVER: In this case I'll
9	speak to Livermore but you may speak for at
10	Livermore, once you had access to a facility,
11	you had a security badge, and you essentially
12	had access to the Livermore. They didn't have
13	significant access controls, once you were
14	inside. So you could certainly reach he
15	may speak to other site-specific problems
16	but at this facility, when you were issued a
17	badge, you gained access to the site. You had
18	broad-scale access.
19	MEMBER ZIEMER: Which then says
20	you should have been monitored.
21	MR. RUTHERFORD: Now on the global
22	issue of the how you define the Class, one

1	of the parts, one of the things we have to do
2	is we have to submit the Class definition to
3	Department of Labor, to ensure that they can
4	administer the Class, as written.
5	And, you know, at this time, when
6	we submitted the "monitored," you know, they
7	thought they could. But recognize that, you
8	know, sometimes DOL may not even recognize
9	that they can't administer the Class, as
10	written. In this case, it was us. We're the
11	ones that recognized that not all individuals
12	are going to have a record that they were
13	monitored, and because of that, they would be
14	missed and in this situation.
15	And I think that we've got other
16	ones that are coming up. Whenever we send a
17	Class Definition to the Department of Labor,
18	and we tell them a specific building, if they
19	come back and tell us, well, you know, we
20	can't put people in that building, then, in
21	order for them to administer that Class, we

broaden that Class Definition to allow them a

1	method to administer that Class.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But
3	hypothetically, with this particular
4	situation, if it were monitored, or should
5	have been monitored, would it be in effect the
6	same as the definition you're proposing?
7	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes, and I would
8	have to ask Department of Labor to explain why
9	"monitored or should have been monitored"
LO	didn't work, because I was you know, that's
L1	what we used for a while, but Department of
L2	Labor decided they didn't like that, and, you
L3	know, we just wanted to get the Classes
L 4	through, so
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jeff, are you
L6	here on Thursday, if we
L7	MR. KOTSCH: Yes.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I mean, I don't
L9	think it matters here. At least personally,
20	that's my viewpoint, that it matters here, but
21	I think in the broader sense, I think we need
22	to come to some better understanding of this

1	which we talk about for those of you that
2	are new to the Board, this is an issue of how
3	to do the Class Definitions, and make them
4	practical and workable, is something we've
5	wrestled with, on and off, for many years, and
6	keep you know it's difficult.
7	Any other comments?
8	Bob. Yes?
9	MEMBER PRESLEY: Sam, you
10	mentioned that if they had a badge, that they
11	had access to the site. If you didn't have a
12	Q, or at least one of the immediate lower-
13	level badges, if you were uncleared, there was
14	a tremendous amount of sites out there you
15	couldn't go into, because that's where they
16	did the Classified work.
17	So just having a badge would not
18	put you in any building out there.
19	DR. GLOVER: The issue is that
20	Livermore couldn't people in places. If you
21	asked Livermore what building they would have

worked in -- I agree with you -- you couldn't

3	what type of security credential they had.
4	But Livermore cannot put them in a particular
5	building, if we would try to associate
6	cause our initial 83.14 was building specific,
7	and they just couldn't do it. That just
8	wasn't something that was a path forward.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Phil.
10	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes. Within
11	the people were red-badged, uncleared people
12	who were brought in, for various reasons, to
13	some of these areas that were secured and
14	Classified. And you would like to think there
15	was always good documentation, these people
16	having been there, but I don't really think,
17	when you go back and look, a lot of that
18	documentation is probably missing.
19	And so it is potentially, that
20	some of these people were brought into some of
21	these areas, and spent some time there.
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any further

maybe go to all -- and certainly the Q

clearance, who or what may have -- you know,

1

1	questions?	Comments?
2		MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes. This is
3	Dave Richar	dson. I've got
4		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody have one
5	to make a,	at least a preliminary motion on
6	how we hand	le this particular one?
7		I'm sorry.
8		MR. RICHARDSON: Hello.
9		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Hi.
10		MEMBER RICHARDSON: Hi. So one
11	question is	at what point do they
12		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can you identify
13	yourself, p	lease.
14		MEMBER RICHARDSON: offer
15	dosimeters	into the security badges? Or did
16	they not?	
17		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Could you please
18	identify yo	urself.
19		MEMBER RICHARDSON: David
20	Richardson.	
21		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Just for the

court reporter.

22

That was for the record.

- DR. GLOVER: I'm sorry. I didn't
- 3 catch the question.
- 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm sorry. I
- 5 interrupted. Could you repeat your question,
- 6 David.
- 7 MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes. You were
- 8 drawing several distinctions, and one of them
- 9 was the contention that for these workers, the
- 10 distinction between should have been
- 11 monitored, and including everybody, regardless
- of monitoring status, is inconsequential.
- So my first question is: Did they
- 14 ever institute sitewide monitoring? That is,
- 15 did the security badge have a dosimeter
- 16 incorporated into it?
- 17 DR. GLOVER: It's actually fairly
- 18 complicated, because University of California,
- 19 when you get into the University of California
- 20 system, if you were at UC-Berkeley, you could
- 21 enter the Livermore complex with your badge.
- 22 Your security credential could get you on

1	site. You could have different levels of
2	so it has changed a lot, over time. We're
3	talking about some of the early years. So it
4	can be a very complex situation when you're
5	talking about try to identify via security
6	badge or the exact badging.
7	And also we have an issue with
8	what materials we get as a function of our
9	current status. We don't get the monitoring
10	records for some of these people, even though
11	they were monitored, if they had a zero on
12	their badge, which would indicate a presence
13	on the facility, that they were in a badge
14	status, we don't always we don't get that
15	for everybody. So that's a deficiency we're
16	trying to correct.
17	MEMBER RICHARDSON: When you're
18	saying they got a zero, you mean if they were
19	monitored, they were issued a personal
20	dosimeter, and the reading was below a
21	detection limit, and a zero was recorded, you

don't receive those records.

22

Is that the

1	issue?
2	DR. GLOVER: Yes; that's true.
3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Is that just
4	an issue of recording or is that that there
5	are proprietary reasons between the State of
6	California and the DOE?
7	DR. GLOVER: No. This was how
8	they implemented their database. They chose
9	not to record it.
10	MEMBER RICHARDSON: So it's just a
11	recording issue. It's not that you don't have
12	access to some information?
13	DR. GLOVER: Yes; that's correct.
14	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay. Another
15	question was you said that records are not
16	complete for some workers, and, to me, that
17	could mean two things. That one could be that
18	episodically, as you're saying, somebody,
19	during one badging cycle has a zero and you
20	don't receive a record for that, and yet you
21	would over their work history it's

they --

possible

22

that

some

have

do

you

1	information. The other way that information
2	could be not complete would be that some
3	workers are completely missing dosimetry
4	information altogether.
5	DR. GLOVER: In this case I'm
6	sorry. I was going to say in this case, it's
7	because they could not be placed in the
8	facility. They're missing they were
9	clearly a worker who would have been
10	monitored. Their only job function could have
11	been at the facility, they were a machinist or
12	whatever, and they have no monitoring records
13	in periods where they should have had a 100
14	percent of monitoring at Livermore.
15	So it's the latter, where you have
16	no monitoring, which it causes our Class if
17	we had the other monitoring records, we would
18	have placed them on the facility and then it
19	would have just dealt with an incomplete
20	record. In this case, it's not providing a
21	record of evidence that they were monitored,
22	which we're trying to correct here.

2	that's arising why? It's still not clear
3	to me. Was your explanation entirely that
4	these are zero that these are there are
5	no dosimetry records?
6	DR. GLOVER: I don't know
7	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Or is it that
8	you're missing that there's some place
9	there are boxes of dosimetry records that you
LO	don't have access to? Because we've had
11	I've experienced both of those before.
L2	You know, the people have found
L3	lost records, for example.
L4	MR. RUTHERFORD: Dr. Richardson,
L5	this is LaVon Rutherford. I believe the fact
L6	is, is that whenever they were below the
L7	detection limit, they were just not recorded,
L8	and so we do not get that recording for those
L9	individuals. That's the only evidence we have
20	right now.
21	We don't have any other evidence
22	of lost records in that manner.

MEMBER RICHARDSON: And you think

1	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And you don't
2	have and this was systematically. So even
3	going back to dosimetry log books, there's not
4	some place they haven't recorded, that they
5	ran that dosimeter?
6	MR. RUTHERFORD: And the
7	difficulty here, though, I mean, even if you
8	go back into dosimetry log books, and you're
9	implementing a Class here remember, we're
LO	asking the Department of Labor to implement
L1	this Class, and we would have to ask the
L2	Department of Labor to go back and look at log
L3	book records to make determination as to
L4	individuals fitting into the Class, or not,
L5	and
L6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
L7	MR. RUTHERFORD: That's where the
L8	difficulty is.
L9	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Well, but I
20	mean, you know, that's not an impossibility
21	I mean, cause what you're proposing instead is
22	that all librarians, cafeteria workers,

1	everybody gets entered in that Class because
2	Department of Labor doesn't want to go into
3	the quarterly log books.
4	MR. RUTHERFORD: If those
5	quarterly log books exist. Well, I can't
6	speak for the Department of Labor but I can
7	tell you that is a monumental task.
8	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes. I
9	understand.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
11	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Thank you.
12	That helps me understand the meaning of the
13	gaps.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
15	questions or comments?
16	(No response.)
17	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We need a
18	motion. It's a preliminary motion because we
19	haven't got we need to do a final one on
20	Thursday, I believe. But we will entertain a
21	preliminary one, since you volunteered.

MEMBER ANDERSON:

22

Without knowing

1	exactly what you need, I would say we put I
2	would propose that we would adopt the or
3	accept the change in the Class Definition.
4	PARTICIPANT: Second.
5	MEMBER ANDERSON: As proposed.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any discussion?
7	(No response.)
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: All in favor say
9	aye.
10	(Chorus of ayes.)
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Opposed?
12	Abstain? Good.
13	MEMBER ANDERSON: Do I need to do
14	anything more?
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Not yet but
16	we'll be thinking about that.
17	MEMBER ANDERSON: Okay. Wednesday
18	night, I have to write something.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Do you
20	want to do a roll call, or
21	MR. KATZ: I think we've always
22	had a tradition of doing this by roll call.

1	though it sounded unanimous to me. But let's
2	just do that for tradition's sake.
3	Anderson.
4	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Beach.
6	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Clawson.
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Field.
10	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: Gibson.
12	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: Griffon.
14	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
15	MR. KATZ: Lemen.
16	MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.
17	MR. KATZ: Lockey.
18	MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
19	MR. KATZ: Melius.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
21	MR. KATZ: Munn.
22	MEMBER MUNN: Yes.

1	MR. KATZ: Poston. Oh, I'm sorry.
2	Poston is abstained.
3	MR. KATZ: Presley.
4	MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Richardson.
6	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Roessler.
8	MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Schofield?
10	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: And Ziemer.
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: It's unanimous.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. For those
15	of you who are new on the Board, we usually
16	get a volunteer. It used to me. I
17	occasionally get Jim Lockey and others to do
18	it to write the formal letter that goes to
19	the Secretary, that includes the rationale for
20	our approval, or our recommendation, and so
21	we'll figure that out before Thursday.
22	This one's actually easy cause

1	it's	copying	the	old	letter	off	the	website;

- one minor change. But anyway, we'll figure
- 3 that out.
- 4 And welcome back Dr. Poston.
- 5 Our next petition, Santa Susana.
- 6 Lara. Okay, Lara.
- 7 DR. HUGHES: Thank you, Dr.
- 8 Melius. Good afternoon. I'm here to present
- 9 on behalf of NIOSH, an SEC petitioner
- 10 evaluation for Area IV of the Santa Susana
- 11 Field Laboratory. This is a petition that was
- 12 submitted to NIOSH under paragraph 18-14, by a
- 13 petitioner whose dose could not be
- 14 reconstructed by NIOSH, and this petition
- 15 evaluation also considered a Class of worker
- 16 similar to the petitioner, as given by the
- 17 rule. This petition was received by a
- 18 petitioner for whom NIOSH was unable to obtain
- 19 sufficient information to complete a dose
- 20 reconstruction for the existing claim.
- 21 Therefore, on November 19th --
- 22 actually, two claimants in this case were

1 notified that a dose reconstruction cou	ld not	t
---	--------	---

- 2 be completed, and Special Exposure Cohort
- 3 Petition form was solicited from the
- 4 petitioners, and NIOSH actually received two
- 5 petitions for this one.
- They were submitted to NIOSH on
- 7 November 27th and December 7th, respectively,
- 8 of last year.
- 9 The evaluation process is a two-
- 10 prong test that consists of a feasibility
- 11 determination, whether or not dose
- 12 reconstruction is feasible, followed by a
- 13 health endangerment determination.
- 14 As you know, there's already an
- 15 existing SEC Class for Area IV Santa Susana
- 16 Field Laboratory. This Class was added to the
- 17 SEC effective July 18 of last year, and it
- 18 encompasses all employees of the Department of
- 19 Energy, its predecessor agencies, DOE
- 20 contractors, subcontractors, who worked in any
- 21 area of Area IV of the Santa Susana Field
- 22 Laboratory for a number of work days,

1	aggre	egating	at I	Least	250	days	from	January
2	1st,	1955 th	ırouqh	Decei	mber	31st,	1958.	

Now the rationale for recommending
an additional Class is that, as you know, the
Santa Susana Work Group has been active, and
NIOSH has been actively pursuing data capture
at this site, and doing additional research
into the monitoring situation of the site.

And what we have found is that 9 10 there was a significant unmonitored worker population at this site, that had a potential 11 12 for exposure, and for this reason, in such 13 cases what NIOSH does is develop coworker models to assign doses to unmonitored workers. 14 15 The reason these unmonitored workers had an 16 exposure potential was that there were limited access restrictions in Area TV. 17 When the 18 worker was located in Area IV, they could 19 enter any building. And there were also several incidents at the site where releases 20 were not very well documented, that could have 21 posed an exposure potential to workers. 22

1	Now fortunately, the site actually
2	had databases that contained the entirety of
3	the monitoring data, and that is what NIOSH
4	uses to construct these coworker models.
5	Unfortunately, these, upon further analysis of
6	this database, NIOSH found that prior to 1965,
7	this database contained missing positive data
8	points. This is for internal data.
9	And the way this was presented in
10	the databases was that there was just a plus
11	sign entered instead of the actual bioassay
12	result, and NIOSH has been unable, during our
13	data captures, to find any values that would
14	go with these entries. So the data that is
15	available is not suitable to develop a
16	internal coworker dose model for these years,
17	ranging from 1959 through 1964, which is the
18	NIOSH-proposed Class in this case.
19	Very briefly, the site history.
20	Santa Susana Field Laboratory consists of a
21	2,800 acre site located in the Simi Hills,
22	Ventura County, appropriately 30 miles

1	northwest of Los Angeles, and the site is
2	divided into four administrative and
3	operational areas, Area I through IV.
4	The DOE nuclear operations were
5	limited to the Area IV, and this is what is
6	currently the covered part of the site. Under
7	this program, Area IV was established in 1953.
8	It was established and being developed. In
9	1955, it started nuclear operation, and the
10	company that was operating it was called
11	Atomics International. There is also a part
12	of the site, the larger part, Areas I through
13	III, and part of Area IV, that did rocket
14	testing under a company named Rocketdyne,
15	which both, Atomics International and
16	Rocketdyne were owned by a parent company,
17	North American Aviation.
18	Those two entities merged in '84
19	and became part of Rockwell International, and
20	currently, the site is owned by Boeing since
21	1966.
22	The site operations consisted of

1	nuclear reactor development. That went on
2	from 1955 through 1980. Overall, about ten
3	experimental reactor types were developed and
4	operated, in addition to several criticality
5	test facilities.
6	In addition, there were nuclear
7	support operations, anything from reactor fuel
8	manufacturing, reactor disassembly,
9	radioactive source production, fuel
10	reprocessing experimentations, and preparation
11	of waste for disposal.
12	Additionally, there were some non-
13	nuclear operations that were related to
14	activities such as liquid metal technology
15	development. The information that is
16	available for NIOSH dose reconstruction
17	consists of the technical information
18	bulletins and Site Profile information, case
19	files that are available in the NIOSH
20	database, and the NIOSH site research
21	database, which is the collective database for
22	all information that NIOSH has collected on

1	the site.
2	The information was gathered
3	through data capture visits to the site Area
4	IV. I think there were four or five site
5	visits in the last two years. Also NIOSH
6	looked at the records available at the Federal
7	Records Center in San Bruno as well as DOE and
8	NRC electronic databases, and also contacted
9	the State of California for information.
10	Additionally, any documentation
11	that was submitted by the petitioners in the
12	form of affidavits or documents were reviewed.
13	Several interviews with former Area IV
14	workers were conducted. The Comprehensive
15	Epidemiologic Data Resource Database was
16	consulted as well as scientific publications.
17	Now the site did have internal
18	monitoring data, starting in 1958, in form of
19	urine bioassay that was available for, of
20	course, alpha, gross beta emitters, some

uranium mixed fission products, in rare cases,

plutonium, thorium and polonium. I say in rare

21

т	cases. For the early years and later years,
2	they had a much more comprehensive internal
3	dosimetry program.
4	Now the internal monitoring
5	program at the site was limited to radiation
6	workers working with unencapsulated material,
7	and this was a judgement call made by the
8	health physics department, and overall, the
9	database that I have mentioned, contained over
10	100,000 internal data points that are
11	available for internal monitoring, in the
12	years between 1959 and 1999.
13	Again, NIOSH has determined that
14	this radionuclide intake potential existed for
15	unmonitored workers at the site, workers that
16	were not part of the internal program, and
17	therefore NIOSH is developing, is currently in
18	the process of developing a coworker model.
19	However, the bioassay database
20	received from the site contains missing
21	positive data up to the year 1955, and
22	therefore NIOSH is unable to bound internal

1	doses for coworker, in form of a coworker
2	model before the year 1965.
3	By 1965, and after, the internal
4	database is complete and sufficient to
5	construct a coworker model.
6	The external monitoring situation
7	is better. Data is available for all years of
8	site operation at the site. Again, the
9	external monitoring was assigned based on job
10	exposure potential. The form of external
11	monitoring was in the form of beta-gamma, a
12	pocket or pencil dosimeters, film dosimeters,
13	or TLD, depending on what year you look at.
14	Neutrons were monitored using NTA film, and
15	overall, 4,665 individuals were enrolled in
16	the external dosimetry program between the
17	years of 1955 and 1999.
18	And NIOSH was able to use the data
19	that is available in the form of a database to
20	develop a coworker model to assess doses to
21	unmonitored workers, and this has been
22	published in the Technical Information

1	Bulletin 77.
2	In conclusion, NIOSH lacks
3	sufficient monitoring process or source
4	information for various nuclear research
5	operations in order to estimate internal
6	radiation doses to Area IV Santa Susana Field
7	Laboratory employees for the period of January
8	1st, 1959 through December 31st, 1964, and
9	NIOSH believes that it has sufficient data to
10	reconstruct external doses to all workers at
11	the site.
12	NIOSH will use individual personal
13	monitoring data for partial dose
14	reconstructions as appropriate.
15	NIOSH has also determined that it
16	is not feasible to estimate internal radiation
17	doses with sufficient accuracy, and that the
18	health of the covered employees may have been
19	endangered.
20	The evidence indicates that
21	workers in the Class may have accumulated
22	intakes of uranium, mixed fission products,

1	and other radionuclides during the period from
2	January 1st, 1959 through December 31st, 1964.
3	And therefore, in summary, NIOSH
4	proposes that from the year 1958 through 1964,
5	internal radiation dose reconstruction for all
6	radionuclides is not feasible. However, dose
7	reconstruction is feasible from 1965 through
8	the present, and external dose reconstructions
9	is also feasible.
10	So in conclusion, the proposed
11	Class Definition is all employees of the
12	Department of Energy, its predecessor
13	agencies, and contractor and subcontractors,
14	who worked in any area of Area IV of the Santa
15	Susana Field Laboratory from January 1st, 1959
16	through December 31st, 1964, for a number of
17	work days, aggregating at least 250 work days,
18	occurring either solely under this employment
19	or in combination with work days with the
20	parameters established for one or more other
21	Classes of employees included in the Special
22	Exposure Cohort.

1	And again, NIOSH recommends that
2	for the period January 1st, 1959 through
3	December 31st, 1964, radiation doses cannot be
4	reconstructed for compensation purposes, and
5	that concludes my presentation.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
7	you, Lara. Why don't we hear from the
8	petitioners. Then we can ask questions, and
9	gather information. I actually believe the
LO	petitioner for the if I understand it
11	right, from what Ted told me the 83.14
L2	petitioner is not going to speak. But there
L3	is another active petition there that dealt
L4	with the earlier time period, and other time
L5	periods, and so we will hear from that one. A
L6	bit confusing. And then we'll ask questions,
L7	I think after.
L8	MS. KLEA: Good afternoon. I'm
L9	Bonnie Klea, petitioner for the Santa Susana
20	Field Lab, and thank you, everyone, for coming
21	back to Southern California. It's really
2.2	interesting for me to be here before the

2	everyone who helped work on the Santa Susana
3	petition.
4	I have some visuals that I'm going
5	to pass around for you to look at, and then
6	I'm going to discuss them. As you know, we
7	had a sodium reactor that failed, and this is
8	one of its kind. In June of 1959, there's a
9	picture of the sodium reactor and the story
10	about how it reached a record steam heat,
11	never before reached, and what people didn't
12	know, in July of that year, it was diagnosed
13	as having a third of the fuel rods melted.
14	That was our meltdown.
15	Here is another picture, and it
16	shows the workers trying to diagnose the
17	situation with the SRE. They knew they had a
18	big, big problem and they didn't know yet
19	exactly what happened.
20	You can see they're laying on top
21	of the reactor without a respirator. They put
22	down sheets of plastic and when the plastic

Board, and to see how it works. Thank you for

1	would get really contaminated, they'd throw it
2	away.
3	So it shows you how lax the
4	protection was. So I'll just pass that
5	around. Also I have something to pass around.
6	Now you have a copy of this in the handout I
7	gave you. It's behind my comments. And you
8	can ignore my comments because I've already
9	changed them. But this shows how small the
10	DOE area was.
11	And this used to be all of
12	Rocketdyne and Area IV, where this is Area IV
13	today, you can see in 1956, that it was just a
14	smidgen of that area. So we had existing
15	Rocketdyne workers who were already there. We
16	had maintenance people and firemen who did
17	support services and they can't get paid
18	because they're listed as being in Area III.
19	So if you want to pass that
20	around, it shows you the site today which is
21	just another visual of that. It shows in 1956
22	and you have a copy of that.

1	Also you have a visual on your
2	table of SNAP-10A. Now I don't know if you
3	knew that Santa Susana sent a reactor into
4	space, it was SNAP-10A and it was launched by
5	the Rocketdyne engine. So we had the
6	Rocketdyne workers and the Atomics
7	International workers working side by side,
8	yet we are not able to get the Rocketdyne
9	workers compensated. They either are short a
10	few days, or there are big problems. And one
11	is the boundaries, and one is we had
12	Rocketdyne and we had Atomics International
13	workers.
14	So now I have my notes and they're
15	a mess, so bear with me.
16	Anyway, Atomics International
17	consisted of four sites, Santa Susana, Canoga,
18	Downey and De Soto, and they were all covered
19	under one monitoring program, and we had the
20	workers rotating constantly. So many of them
21	won't get paid if only SEC is passed for Santa
22	Susana. We need De Soto and we need Canoga

1	and Downey.
2	We need those SECs passed also
3	because we had one monitoring program, because
4	some of the firemen worked six months on and
5	six months off.
6	We had ten experimental reactors
7	at Santa Susana, four suffering very serious
8	problems. In March of 1959, AE6 had a large
9	failure and exposure to every worker in the
L 0	building, and they had to open the doors to
11	help lower the readings inside the building,
L2	and so then after that, it was a lesson. They
L3	wrote procedures that they had to wear full
L4	protective gear inside the building.
L5	In July of 1959, the SRE was
L6	diagnosed as having a very large meltdown.
L7	Thirteen out of 43 fuel rods had complete and
L8	total melting and it's documented. You can
L9	look it up on the internet. We were on the
20	History Channel.
21	And I'm working very closely with
22	a man who was there and he actually took the

1	picture of the workers laying down on the
2	reactor, and his story was that they knew
3	something bad had happened. After you read
4	that story about reaching a level never
5	attained before they had melted the fuel
6	rods and he said, you know, the management
7	were pacing and were nervous, and then they
8	found out that all the workers that were there
9	at that time had to go home for two weeks.
10	They had maximum exposure.
11	And what they did is they rounded
12	up all the workers who were in the Rocketdyne
13	Site and brought them in. They did not have
14	security clearance but they had to go behind
15	the reactor, bypass the guard gate and come in
16	and help.
17	When the workers were done with
18	their two weeks, they came back and they
19	observed that behind the reactor, the building
20	had been cleaned out. All the files, log
21	books, clothes, desks, chairseverything was
22	laying out back. And that's also where they

1	put the plastic sheeting. When it got hot,
2	they threw it out back.
3	Then the SNAP-10ER in 1964. It
4	ran for 64 and 65. When they shut it down, 80
5	percent of the fuel rods had cracked cladding
6	and a large tritium plume was suspected to
7	have been released at that time. Later, in
8	1968, SNAP-10DR failed. They had 72 fuel rods
9	that had cracked cladding.
10	So my data show that we have a
11	lack of internal monitoring that's been
12	recognized by Boeing, EPA, in the DOE Tiger
13	Team report through the whole work history,
14	not just stopping at 64 or 65. Boeing stated,
15	in 1997, that the UCLA worker study was
16	unreliable because there was a lack of
17	internal monitoring records.
18	EPA and DOE wrote their criticisms
19	in 1989. These findings dispute NIOSH's
20	opinion that, after 64, they had adequate
21	records to do dose reconstruction.

The workers from the SRE told me

1	that they had to relinquish their badges, and
2	because it was so hot, they were put in a lead
3	safe while the workers werethis is the story
4	of many of the workers on other projects also.
5	They did not wear their badges because they
6	did not want to have to go on leave, lose
7	their job because of overexposure.
8	Also SC&A found poor quality of
9	the monitoring data, and the workers
10	testifiedI already told you that they had to
11	remove their badges. We also have missing
12	records.
13	Now NIOSH also states that Area
14	IV, and other areas were separate and
15	distinct. Now I don't know if I would
16	consider this separate and distinct.
17	If you see that little map I gave
18	you, this was only the DOE area. The rest of
19	it was already occupied by the Rocketdyne
20	workers. Is across the road separate and

Also I have written testimony from

I don't think so.

distinct?

21

2	the sodium during the 1959 accident, and the
3	company had to pay to repaint their car. So I
4	know it went far and wide.
5	Now this is the community's
6	reservoir, drinking water reservoir and I know
7	I've pointed this out before. But it was
8	closed in 1969, and we have records that the
9	radiation measurements in that reservoir were
10	six times higher than the water that was being
11	piped in.
12	We also had a big problem of work
13	areas. We have the support staff already
14	here. The firemen and the maintenance workers
15	worked in Area IV. We're having a very hard
16	time to get them compensated because the whole
17	hill was developed and staffed by NASA, DoD,
18	and Navy workers, and I know that it's been
19	difficult to distinguish who worked for which
20	agency.
21	Then also I think I mentioned that
22	Boeing said that the worker locations were not

workers in Area I, that they had fallout of

So

2	many projects required that Rocketdyne and DOE
3	workers work side by side and one of them is
4	that SNAP reactor which I mentioned. It was a
5	small reactor and needed the rocket engines to
6	propel it.
7	Also I would like to ask the Board
8	that my petition be evaluated after 65. I've
9	only had an evaluation through 65 and I think
10	that the evidence shows that, even through the
11	period of 88 and the residual clean-up period,
12	that there were still poor records and
13	exposures. Okay. Poor monitoring records,
14	poor internal monitoring.
15	And so I would like to ask that my
16	petition be evaluated again for the later
17	years. I think I've covered everything. Does
18	anyone have any questions?
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any questions?
20	Yes, Brad.
21	MEMBER CLAWSON: How did they
22	distinguish the boundaries between the DOE

noted in their records. They had a code.

1	facilities and the other Rocketdyne? Did they
2	have fences? Was it plexiglass?
3	MS. KLEA: No. No fences, and if
4	you asked the workers what area they worked
5	in, they would say, what are you talking
6	about? They had no idea, which area they
7	worked in. You know, even the nuclear
8	workers, they didn't know exactly, and if you
9	look at that littleat some of the stuff I
10	passed around, you know, this was just a
11	little tiny area and then gradually the
12	reactors spread and they built next to Area
13	III Rocketdyne workers, and no one knew
14	boundaries. I don't even know when the
15	boundaries changed after that little portion
16	in 1956 was identified.
17	We are missing an awful lot of
18	information, a tremendous amount, but we still
19	have a few workers who were there at that
20	time, and they've given a wealth of
21	information. So that is a good question: When
22	did those boundaries change? And I'm working

1	with EPA, and I have for ten years, and they
2	have, under a lawsuit, have been getting new
3	information from Boeing and we are currently
4	doing a new site assessment for residualor
5	not residual radiationwe're looking at
6	background and it's in a huge cleanup right
7	now.
8	So it's really under a magnifying
9	glass, right now, with EPA, and hopefully
10	we'll have more information about the
11	background, and to know, really, what's there
12	that shouldn't be there, that was manmade and
13	not natural.
14	MEMBER CLAWSON: Thank you.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Dr. Ziemer.
16	MEMBER ZIEMER: I'm trying to
17	understandand this might be a question for
18	NIOSH staff and, perhaps partially, Department
19	of Labor as well, but aside from the boundary
20	issue, there clearly must have been support
21	staff whomaybe firemen and otherswho
22	worked in all the areas, including Area IV.

т	but under our present classification, or under
2	the newly proposed one, how are such people
3	treated?
4	For example, on the 250-day issue,
5	is that weighted for the amount of time they
6	would have spent, under the current
7	definitions, in Area IV? Or if they were
8	employed by the Agency for 250 days, is that
9	distinction made? This may have been covered
10	before but I just don't remember how that's
11	handled.
12	MR. RUTHERFORD: I think it's a
13	departmentthis is LaVon Rutherford.
14	MEMBER ZIEMER: I know it's a
15	Department of Labor issue, but I'm trying to
16	get a feel forbecause it also carries over
17	into the Class Definition ofis it only
18	people who had an assignment to Area IV, or
19	anyone who worked there part of the time?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jeffrey.
21	MR. KOTSCH: Jeff Kotsch,
22	Department of Labor. As in most cases, it

1	would be case by case. It would have been a
2	determination to determine if the records
3	indicated that there were days of employment
4	in Area IV. That's to the best that we could.
5	MS. KLEA: I'd like to make a
6	comment. The claims that I've been reviewing
7	show no work location is known. They have all
8	of the 50s and early 60s for individual
9	workers with no worker location. So instead
10	of assuming they were in Area IV, they assumed
11	they weren't.
12	MEMBER ZIEMER: You're talking
13	about the support workers
14	MS. KLEA: Yes.
15	MEMBER ZIEMER:other than
16	people who were actually assigned to Area IV?
17	MS. KLEA: Yes, especially the
18	maintenance workers, which you know they do
19	the dirtiest
20	MEMBER ZIEMER: Understand.
21	Right, right.
22	MS. KLEA: They're the ones that

	are being nurt the worst. They were arready
2	there and they served the whole hill. They
3	have no work locations, it's just a blank,
4	and
5	MEMBER ZIEMER: Right. That's
6	what I was trying to understand, if there is
7	in fact a way that Department of Labor, other
8	than perhaps individual records ofor
9	interviews or whatever, whether that would be
10	established in some way. I suppose it would
11	be unreasonable to think they spent 100
12	percent of their time in Area IV, but if you
13	can't identify it, maybe you have to assume
14	that.
15	MS. KLEA: No, and I don't know of
16	any maintenance worker or fireman who's alive.
17	All the firemen familiesthe firemen died of
18	glioblastoma, and that's a big issue that I'm
19	hoping gets resolved when we tie in the De
20	Soto facility, because they were moving around
21	to all the facilities. So that is the big
22	problem, is where did they work, and I have

1	just	dozens	of	claims	where	there's	а	big
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- 2 blank space. They may have ended up maybe in
- 3 64-65 in Area IV, but every time period from
- 4 the 50s, before that is a blank space.
- 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jeff, do you
- 6 have other comments to say or you're just
- 7 waiting --
- 8 MR. KOTSCH: No, I mean that --
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
- Josie.
- 11 MEMBER BEACH: I know we do have a
- 12 petition for Canoga--
- MS. KLEA: Canoga.
- 14 MEMBER BEACH: Do we have a
- 15 petition currently for De Soto? I haven't
- seen one, or don't remember.
- 17 MS. KLEA: I understand it's in
- 18 the works.
- 19 MR. RUTHERFORD: We are working
- right now on 83.14s for De Soto and Downey.
- 21 MEMBER BEACH: Thank you..
- MS. KLEA: Thank you on behalf of

- 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Phil first and
- 3 then I have a question.
- 4 MEMBER SCHOFIELD: I've just got
- one quick question. In the records research,
- 6 have they been able to go into the badging, to
- 7 see how many of these people were badged for
- 8 multiple areas? I mean, if they're going to
- 9 try and define Area IV, or which area, some
- 10 people would have been badged, obviously, for
- 11 all areas.
- MS. KLEA: I don't know how that
- worked, and I don't know if SC&A's been able
- 14 to uncover that information. From what I
- 15 found out, it was very loose up there. I
- 16 mean, I had a Q clearance when I worked in
- 17 Area IV but I had no restrictions. You know,
- 18 I was just given a car by the Agency, driving
- 19 around, delivering paychecks, doing anything.
- 20 And there were no restrictions and of course,
- as a secretary, I didn't know what they were
- 22 doing and I was not trained to beware of this

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- 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We also have a
- 3 Work Group on the Santa Susana Site, and then
- 4 also I believe ongoing activity from SC&A. So
- 5 it might be helpful, because this is somewhat
- 6 confusing even to those of us who've been on
- 7 the Board a long time and you've raised some
- 8 good questions about how we pull all this
- 9 together in here.
- 10 MS. KLEA: Difficult.
- 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Mike Gibson is
- the Chair. Are you still on the phone, Mike?
- 13 MEMBER GIBSON: Yes, Mr. Chairman,
- 14 and if I could comment. You know, when I
- toured the site, it is just one big site and
- there's no, really, distinguishing anything
- 17 that lets you know if you're in Area I, II,
- 18 III or IV. Just our tour guide had to tell
- us, you know, now we're entering Area IV. But
- there were clearly contaminated areas outside
- of Area IV. I asked a question, how could
- 22 they determine when workers, who may have

Т	primarily been assigned to other areas, were
2	transferred to Area IV and they had no answer.
3	So, you know, while I appreciate
4	NIOSH expanding its Class somewhat, I
5	personally believe we just really have a lot
6	more work to do, and look at some of the areas
7	outside of Area IV.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
9	MS. KLEA: Thank you, Mike.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: John, do you
11	want to say anything about the current status
12	of SC&A activities?
13	DR. MAURO: This is John Mauro
14	with SC&A. SC&A reviewed, originally, the
15	Site Profile, and then of course we requested
16	to review the Evaluation Report with respect
17	to Area IV. We identified a list of issues.
18	With respect to the SEC, I recollect one issue
19	in particular but there may be more and what I
20	could add to is that one of our major concerns
21	was, at the time, the bioassay data appeared
22	to be limited beyondand it was after 1958,

1 which was the original bound	dary, we were
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- 2 concerned that the bioassay data was still
- 3 quite limited, well into the 1960s.
- 4 We also, I recall, had some
- 5 concerns about the definition, in terms of
- 6 when we reviewed the Site Profile and the ER;
- 7 were we dealing only with Area IV, or are we
- 8 dealing with other areas related to that.
- 9 And I believe during the process,
- 10 it became clear that our concerns at that
- 11 time, that we were dealing--SC&A was dealing
- 12 with, was Area IV. So, unfortunately, our
- 13 point of contact that led this effort, Greg
- 14 Beronja, is not here today to perhaps give a
- 15 little bit more detail, but a summary of all
- 16 of our findings regarding both our Site
- 17 Profile Review, and our Evaluation Report
- 18 review, should be available on the Web. I
- 19 haven't looked at it in some time.
- 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: LaVon. Go
- ahead.
- 22 MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. I just

1	wanted to point out our responsibility is to
2	evaluate what is considered the designated
3	facility under the DOE facility database and
4	so that is Area IV. The Department of Labor
5	makes that determination for DOE sites and
6	that's what we evaluated.
7	Now during our process, if we
8	uncover information that we think maythat
9	Department of Labor needs to look at, or
10	Department of Energy needs to look at because
11	of potential changes in covered periods,
12	covered activities, we provide that to
13	Department of Labor, Department of Energy but
14	our evaluation process solely looked at Area
15	IV.
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And at least
17	according to what's on the website, the
18	original petition was Area IV, because that's
19	all you can really petition. That's all it
20	designated and so forth. But the original
21	petition went for a longer period of time, it
22	went to the present and

1	MS. KLEA: Right.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS:so I think the
3	otherI guess this 83.14 makes up part of
4	theextends time, and for reasons I don't
5	completely understand, NIOSH prefers to handle
6	these situations with an 83.14, even though
7	there's an active petition, 83.13 petition,
8	that covers the area.
9	Maybe after a few more times I'll
10	understand it. But there's still a longer
11	time period, potentially, that is under
12	consideration by the Work Group, and I don't
13	know if NIOSH, or findings from SC&A would
14	and from the Work Group would come up with
15	a recommendation concerning that time period,
16	because I think that's still open to question.
17	MS. KLEA: Well, I requested that
18	it be through the DOE period, and through the
19	residual cleanup period, and to this day, I
20	don't really know why it was only evaluated
21	through 1965. We have not been able to get a
22	real, what I could understand, answer to that.

1	MR. RUTHERFORD: This is LaVon
2	Rutherford. The petition was qualified up
3	through 1965 on the basis of a lack of
4	monitoring data. We only qualified up to that
5	period because after that period, we had
6	indication, and we had monitoring data that
7	waswe had monitoring data. So we only
8	qualified up through 1965.
9	So our evaluation focused from the
10	beginning up through 1965. It did not go
11	beyond that.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
13	questions or comments? And I didn't mean to
14	leave out Lara either. I can't see you behind
15	the poster. Are there questions for her,
16	also, now that we can see her?
17	MEMBER RICHARDSON: This is David
18	Richardson again.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
20	you. Go ahead, David.
21	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I guess I had
22	one observation about the comment, that when

1	NIOSH identifies information aboutit would
2	pass it on to the Department of Labor. It
3	would seem to me that the determination that
4	there's insufficient access controls to Area
5	IV becomes one of those pieces of information
6	that you would want to pass on to DOL.
7	Because I mean, it seems like this is getting
8	to the rationale for expanding this SEC, is
9	that there are people moving in and out of
10	Area IV from other areas and they're
11	unmonitored. So you took the next step of
12	trying to develop a coworker model for them
13	and then you found that the dosimetry data,
14	even for those people who are monitored, was
15	inadequate to be able to do a quantitative
16	dose reconstruction.
17	So the first step is kind ofit's
18	overlapping with this issue of what are the
19	boundaries, or what's the definition of Area
20	IV, is that you havethere aren't really
21	access controls in place to determine who's
22	going in and out.

1	And that led you to the second
2	problem of identifying that the dosimetry
3	records have gaps, even for those people who
4	were monitored.
5	I mean, is that my understanding
6	of the history of this?
7	DR. HUGHES: The NIOSH evaluation
8	only focuses on Area IV, so lacking access
9	controls, that I was talking specific to this
10	petition, actually related to buildings within
11	Area IV that we had workers such as clerical
12	workers, secretaries, who were able to get
13	into reactor buildings for various purposes.
14	The NIOSH evaluation did not
15	really focus on any of the other three areas
16	at the site.
17	MEMBER RICHARDSON: But the
18	general issue of the lack of access controls I
19	was taking to be part of this conversation
20	that people were having that for many workers,
21	there's not a clear boundary between Area IV
22	and other areas.

1	DR. HUGHES: That is probably
2	correct.
3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: And I had a
4	question about the report. I think it's
5	Section 5.2 that describes the database
6	record, and you really focused or
7	characterizing the number of urinalysis
8	records and the number for which there's an
9	indication of a positive result without a
LO	quantitative dose associated with it, just for
L1	the years 1963 and 1964.
L2	And why is that? Why were those
L3	years chosen? Are they the most complete?
L4	The least complete? Because, really, the
L5	issue here, I thought, was dealing with a span
L6	of years up to 1964 and I was wondering if you
L7	could just give us a little bit more
L8	information about how the dosimetry records
L9	look, evolving up to that point.
20	DR. HUGHES: Internal dosimetry
21	records in the database that is currently
22	available to NIOSH started in 1960. We know

1	that	the	bioassay	program	started	in	1958.
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- 2 However, this database that was used for an
- 3 epidemiological study in years past only
- 4 contains data starting in 1960.
- 5 NIOSH spent considerable time
- 6 looking at all the data contained in this
- 7 database and found that up to 1964, there were
- 8 occasions where a positive result was only
- 9 marked with a plus sign instead of a value,
- 10 and we have been unable to obtain the value
- 11 that goes with this indicator that there was a
- 12 positive result.
- 13 And I think the majority of those
- 14 missing results are in the years 1963 and
- 15 1964, and I think we're looking at something
- 16 like 130 missing results. Now that's not a
- 17 very large number, but we know that those were
- 18 all positive values, and it would be
- 19 problematic to develop a bounding coworker
- 20 model using this data, knowing that positive
- 21 results are missing.
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is that clear,

- 2 MEMBER RICHARDSON: I quess I was
- wondering, you know, because there was the
- 4 question posed; why are we stopping at 1965,
- or I guess starting at 1965 and considering
- 6 that the data from that point forward are
- 7 complete.
- 8 And so one of the things was the
- 9 response that from that point on, the internal
- 10 monitoring records are, you know, we have
- 11 complete data for, I think, or they're
- 12 adequate to do a characterization of
- 13 individual doses.
- DR. HUGHES: That is correct.
- 15 MEMBER RICHARDSON: You know, if
- 16 you look just at the value that you gave us,
- 17 1963 and 1964, there's 1,100 urinalysis
- 18 records in 63, and these are quarterly
- 19 records, so that's maybe 275 workers who are
- 20 monitored. And then in 1964, there's 1,400
- 21 urinalysis records, which implies about 350
- 22 workers on a quarterly monitoring schedule.

1	And so I'm wondering; what did it
2	look like in 62, 61, 60? Is the reason you
3	don't have more positive results there that
4	there's, you know, very few workers monitored?
5	And how is it trending towards 1965? When
6	you're drawing this boundary there, and saying
7	that now it's complete, you know, I don't
8	really have much of a sense for how the
9	coverage iswhat this trending is in
10	coverage.
11	DR. HUGHES: NIOSH is still
12	working on the coworker model. I really
13	cannot give you specifics on the data.
14	MEMBER RICHARDSON: I mean, just a
15	30-percent change in the number of monitored
16	workers is pretty substantial.
17	DR. HUGHES: What we know is that
18	the internal monitoring, starting in 1958,
19	took a while to ramp up and if you look at the
20	site operations, the reactor development and
21	nuclear activities sort of peaked in 1964, 65.
22	And post-1965, they started to decline as

1	some of these experimental reactors were
2	decommissioned or shut down and taken apart.
3	So you can sort a see that the
4	internal data somewhat reflects the activity
5	at the site. At the time when activity was
6	ramping up, you see an increase in the number
7	of data points and as the activities decline
8	somewhat, you see a decrease in the number of
9	internal data points. But I really don't have
10	any specifics with me right now as to the
11	exact numbers.
12	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Okay. Thank
13	you.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Jim.
15	MEMBER LOCKEY: I was wondering,
16	you said in 64, there was missing data: people
17	that would have been positive, right?
18	Therefore, you couldn't put an upper bound on
19	it: 63, 64?
20	DR. HUGHES: It's from 1960 to
21	1964, I believe.
22	MEMBER LOCKEY: There was missing

Τ	data, correct?
2	DR. HUGHES: They're missing in
3	the sense that this database that we have,
4	only indicated a plus sign instead of a
5	positive value. Now, it is conceivable that
6	some of this data still exists in some files
7	at the site but it is not possible for us to
8	take this database and find the record that
9	goes with it.
LO	MEMBER LOCKEY: And in 65, that no
11	longer existed as that was
L2	DR. HUGHES: That is correct.
L3	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Can you tell
L4	us anything about the chain of custody of that
L5	epidemiologic data file that you have. Is
L6	that something that John Boice keypunched or
L7	is it an electronic transfer of records?
L8	DR. HUGHES: John Boice was the
L9	principal investigator of the study.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Did they
21	create the file, or was it something that was

22

given to them?

1	DR. HUGHES: I think there was a
2	team of researchers associated with ORAU that
3	went out and scanned every singlewhat they
4	believed to be every singlebioassay and
5	external monitoring record. The database that
6	was given to NIOSH was received directly from
7	the site, from Boeing and it was created
8	during the study.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Any other
LO	questions? Dick.
11	MEMBER LEMEN: I have one but it
L2	may be because I'm new and don't understand
L3	all of this. But on your presentation, Dr.
L4	Hughes, you talked about the internal
L5	monitoring being done on unencapsulated
L6	material, workers working with unencapsulated
L7	material.
L8	What about people working with
L9	capsulated material? Are you assuming that
20	they're not exposed at all, and in future, if
21	they don't fit into the Special Exposure
22	Cohort, and they come back at some point in

	1	time,	are	you	going	to	say	you	can't	do	а	dose
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- 2 reconstruction or what's going to happen to
- 3 those people?
- DR. HUGHES: Those people, I
- 5 believe, would receive a partial dose
- 6 reconstruction based on available data, if
- 7 it's a non-SEC. And if it's an SEC.
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Where would they
- 9 get the data, I guess?
- 10 MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu
- 11 Hinnefeld from OCAS, and I think the situation
- 12 you're talking about is, we won't be able to
- 13 tell people who worked with capsulated
- 14 material from unencapsulated material.
- 15 MEMBER LEMEN: That's what I was
- 16 wondering.
- 17 MR. HINNEFELD: So every one that
- 18 we get, we would do a dose reconstruction. If
- 19 we could do a dose reconstruction, we would do
- 20 a dose reconstruction: use their monitoring
- data or a coworker's set, monitoring set. Now
- this is for, like, 65 and later.

1	MEMBER LEMEN: That's what I'm
2	talking about, 65 and later. You'd treat them
3	the same, in other words?
4	MR. HINNEFELD: Correct; yes.
5	MEMBER LEMEN: Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: This is a
7	question, I believe, for LaVon but make sure I
8	understand, thatmaybe Lara alsobut
9	presumably, if we approve 83.14, that would
LO	take all of the parts of the original 83.13
L1	petition would then be addressed in terms
L2	because you only qualified that through 1965?
L3	MR. RUTHERFORD: That's correct.
L4	I believe
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: To 65, I guess.
L6	MR. RUTHERFORD: Yes. Is there
L7	any period at all, Dr. Hughes, at all, that we
L8	qualified, that we didn'twould not be
L9	encompassed in this SEC?
20	(No response.)
21	MR. RUTHERFORD: I believe that is
22	correct I will say that

1 DR. HUGHES: Yes.
2 MR. RUTHERFORD: I believe that's
3 correct.
4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
5 MS. KLEA: Could I make a comment?
6 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
7 MS. KLEA: We're missing year
8 1965. My petition was qualified through 1965.
9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That was why
10 was asking
MR. RUTHERFORD: I couldn't
remember. That's why I was asking Dr. Hughes
and I believe Ms. Klea is correct, that it is
through 1965. So that would leave out 1965.
15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So 1965, still
16 in question for that petition. The
17 petitioners, other people have concerns.
18 Post-65, there would need to be a new
19 petition. Well, post-65after 65, then it'd
20 require a new petition. For 1966, it would
21 require a new petition be qualified. That's

correct.

1	MR. RUTHERFORD: And I would like
2	to point out, though, that there is always a
3	possibility that the Work Group, during its
4	reviews for Site Profile reviews and such
5	could come up with issues that would force us
6	into looking at an 83.14, as well.
7	MS. KLEA: Could I make a comment?
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. So, again,
9	I wanted to get it just on the record, that
10	the Site Profile review ongoing is looking at
11	issues beyond 65 and so is also looking at the
12	site.
13	As to extending beyond Area IV, in
14	terms is an issue for Department of Labor,
15	really, and should the Work Group or NIOSH
16	have information, that can be submitted to the
17	Department of Labor. I just wanted, until I
18	get the context for what we're looking at,
19	because it is confusing.
20	MS. KLEA: Well, you mentioned
21	Site Profile and that just brought up another
22	thought. The Site Profile does not reflect

1	any of these accidents, exposures. It really
2	does need to be updated.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, and we
4	would expect that the, as part of the Site
5	Profile review for the conduct of that, which
6	should be an ongoing review from SC&A, and
7	interact with NIOSH, would include outreach
8	to, you know, to you and other people that
9	have information that would be helpful on
LO	that. Very well. Okay. So I think we're
11	back to the issue before us, is this 83.14
L2	petition, and Evaluation Report from NIOSH.
L3	Anybody have any more questions on
L4	that?
L5	(No response.)
L6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If not, could we
L7	have a preliminary
L8	MEMBER BEACH: I do. I was going
L9	to bring it up during discussion, but I am
20	still not a 100 percent clear on how they're
21	going to handle workers that came into the
22	site that weren't badged for the sites. I

1	know	Jeff	spoke,	but	I'm	still	not	а	100
2	perce	nt cle	ear.						

- It feels to me like the burden is
- 4 on the workers to prove they were in those
- 5 sites, not--so I'm not clear on what actually
- is going to happen for the firefighters, the
- 7 maintenance workers. There's a whole list of
- 8 people that are not going to be covered under
- 9 this SEC, from my way of thinking. So I do
- 10 have an issue with that.
- 11 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes. I mean, I
- think in the definition they're covered. It's
- 13 just the implementation that I'm concerned
- 14 about, like you, Josie. I mean, I think it
- 15 says all employees who could have worked in
- 16 any area of Area IV.
- 17 But how do you determine who could
- have gone in and out? That's the problem.
- 19 MEMBER BEACH: They were badged in
- other sites, I, II or III, and they worked in
- IV. Those are the people I'm concerned about.
- 22 MEMBER MUNN: But that is clearly

1	а	Labor	issue.	It's	а	Department	of	Labor
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- 2 issue. It's not our issue.
- 3 MEMBER BEACH: I understand that
- 4 but --
- 5 MEMBER GRIFFON: We shouldn't just
- 6 push it down the road.
- 7 MEMBER MUNN: No, no.
- 8 MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes, right.
- 9 MEMBER BEACH: If we pass this, I
- just don't want that to be left.
- 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, I believe
- 12 what we've done before, if my memory is
- 13 correct, from having written a lot of these
- letters, is that when we've had an issue like
- 15 that, we've drawn attention to it in our
- letter to the Secretary. So at least we're on
- 17 record as pointing out that there's this
- issue, and that care needs to be taken in the
- implementation of the Class by the Department
- 20 of Labor and I think Department of Labor at
- 21 least understood that.
- I don't know if we have a way of

1	really	measuring	compliance,	but	I	think	it'	S
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- 2 at least helpful. We've identified an issue
- like that, that we think will be important,
- 4 but again, if we don't have an alternative
- 5 Class Definition, which I can't think of off
- the top of my head, that would address that in
- 7 some sort of practical way for Department of
- 8 Labor, I don't know if there's anything more
- 9 that we can do other than draw attention to
- 10 it. I think we think it's important.
- 11 Brad.
- 12 MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes. Jim, one of
- my questions was when we task SC&A to go in
- and look at, are they just looking at Area IV
- as their Site Profile? And I'm not on the
- 16 Work Group, but the issue that I see is that
- 17 they have the burn pits. They had everything
- and such close proximity to everything. I'm
- 19 just wondering how this Site Profile is going
- 20 to be -- because when we task them to only
- 21 look at this, this is al --you know. But I'm
- 22 sure that we--it was spread a long ways. I

1	know	those	radiation	boundaries	hold	all	that

- 2 back but I'm pretty sure some got out.
- 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: But I think
- 4 that--yes?
- 5 MEMBER CLAWSON: It's a question
- 6 to me of, you know, we're asking SC&A to
- 7 evaluate that but all they can evaluate is
- 8 just what we request them.
- 9 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, all we can
- 10 address, really, is the designated facility
- and the designated facility is Area IV. And
- 12 again, if we find information that we think,
- which we may very well have but we're hearing
- it today, and have heard before, then I think
- it behooves us to take action and to make sure
- that that information gets communicated to the
- 17 Department of Labor.
- 18 MEMBER BEACH: Well and, Jim, just
- 19 to answer that, I am on the Santa Susana Work
- 20 Group, and I believe that's part of our
- 21 matrix. Some of those areas that Brad had
- 22 mentioned. It's just been a long time since

1	we've	met,	but	I'm	pretty	sure	we	covered	some

- 2 of that.
- 3 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I would
- 4 certainly urge that that Work Group meet
- 5 again, and sort of--let's get up to date on
- 6 where we are with these issues, and so forth,
- 7 that we really haven't had much--that one of
- 8 our other problems with these 83.14s, sort of
- 9 come as a surprise to us too, a little bit, in
- 10 terms of timing. So until you see them, you
- don't know exactly what's going to be coming
- out. But I think we can be proactive on those
- issues and we may very well have information
- that may be useful in terms of looking at what
- is the facility.
- 16 Comments or questions? Yes,
- 17 Wanda. I'm sorry.
- 18 MEMBER MUNN: I'm just prepared to
- 19 make the motion.
- 20 MEMBER GRIFFON: I just want to
- 21 follow up on one--David Richardson's question
- on the 63-64 data. Do we have --I've been

1	looking while David was asking that question,
2	I sort of had the same question running
3	through my mind, but I was trying to look on
4	the O: drive for the database that we have
5	available, and I'm looking at what I believe
6	is the research file database, which has some
7	sort of estimated internal doses. It doesn't
8	have urinalysis data. And if I do a sort on
9	those: 63, 64, 65, 66, I'm getting a very
10	similar number of workers for each one of
11	those years.
12	So I'm obviously not looking at
13	the right database. I'm wondering if we have
14	the urinalysis database, and if so, if it's
15	been put on the O: drive.
16	DR. HUGHES: Yes, we do and I
17	believe it has been put on the O: drive also
18	for SC&A to review. I know specifically that
19	they asked me earlier, this year, last year,
20	to put it there. If you want, I can point you
21	to it during the break, if I can find it.
22	MEMBER GRIFFON: I'd appreciate

that, yes, because I do think that's a	1
important question, if we're really	2
DR. HUGHES: No, the database I'm	3
talking of contains actual bioassay results	4
There's also this spreadsheet that contain	5
the dose values, which is something that wa	6
compiled by the investigators of the study bu	7
is obviously not something NIOSH would use.	8
MEMBER GRIFFON: Right, okay.	9
guess that's the spreadsheet, I'm saying, and	0
then there was the Access database but i	1
looked like a database	2
DR. HUGHES: Yes, that would be-	3
it's an Access database. I'm sorry.	4
MEMBER GRIFFON: But this database	5
that I saw looks like it just tracks where th	6

DR. HUGHES: Okay. You're

different records are, the hard copies of

- 20 probably looking at something different. I can
- show you later.

records and things.

17

18

22 MEMBER GRIFFON: All right. But I

	1	mean,	I	think,	before	we	make	а	motion,	
--	---	-------	---	--------	--------	----	------	---	---------	--

- think this might be an important point. That,
- 3 you know, what is that distinction that we're
- 4 making here, from 63 to 64, 65? How did the
- 5 data change and what's the basis for that cut-
- 6 off? Maybe I just need to hear it again.
- 7 What's the basis for that cut-off?
- DR. HUGHES: The main issue was--
- 9 when we looked at this database, there were
- 10 instances where positive data was only
- indicated by a plus sign versus the actual
- 12 result and I believe we're looking at about
- 13 130 or 140 instances where this happened in
- 14 this database that contains over 100,000
- 15 results. And the NIOSH contractor has gone
- 16 through this database, has looked at every
- 17 single page of this database and has
- 18 determined--or has looked and that this
- 19 occurrence where positive values were
- 20 indicated by a plus sign only happened up to
- 21 1964, including 1964.
- 22 However, in 1965, all entries in

1	this	database	would	be	consisting	of	an	actua]

- 2 numerical value associated with the unit, that
- 3 can be used for an internal coworker model
- 4 versus a plus sign.
- 5 MEMBER GRIFFON: All right.
- 6 That's good.
- 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Are we ready--
- 8 yes, Stu?
- 9 MR. HINNEFELD: I just wanted to
- 10 make one comment. When it comes time in the
- 11 discussion about whether to, you know, design
- a motion now or not, is that if you agree with
- our recommendation that it's not feasible to
- reconstruct the doses through 1964, a possible
- 15 course of action is to essentially agree with
- 16 that, and withhold judgment on any later
- 17 period.
- 18 And what that allows to happen is
- 19 for the people who are covered in this period
- 20 that goes to 1964 and who would be paid by
- 21 this SEC, that allows those claims to move
- forward and become adjudicated.

1	So it's just a suggestion about a
2	possible course that the Board might consider.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. Okay.
4	Wanda, you have the floor.
5	MEMBER MUNN: With the
6	understanding that we were approaching this in
7	the manner just described by Mr. Hinnefeld, I
8	am prepared to move that we recommend to the
9	Secretary that the proposed Class Definition
LO	presented to us by Dr. Hughes in this
11	presentation, covering all Area IV Santa
L2	Susana Field Laboratory workers from January
L3	1, 1959 through December 31, 1964, be
L4	accepted.
L5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Do I hear a
L6	second to that?
L7	MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Second.
L8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Phil seconded.
L9	Further discussion? Yes, Jim?
20	MEMBER LOCKEY: I have one
21	question. I mean, maybe you said this. Were
22	individuals who worked in other areas outside

1	the Area IV, were they also DOE employees?
2	MEMBER GIBSON: They were
3	Rocketdyne.
4	MEMBER MUNN: Rocketdyne.
5	MEMBER LOCKEY: They would have
6	been Rocketdyne. So they were notin other
7	words, people who weren't assigned to Area IV,
8	but could go in and out of Area IV, were not
9	DOE employees; correct?
10	DR. HUGHES: I'm not sure they
11	were actual DOE employees because
12	MEMBER LOCKEY: I'm sorry?
13	DR. HUGHES: The site was operated
14	by a company named North American Aviation,
15	which was a contractor with DOE. The entity
16	that did nuclear work was called Atomics
17	International, which was a subunit or a
18	division of North American Aviation and it was
19	between North American Aviation and DOE, or
20	AEC back then, that this contract existed to
21	do this nuclear work.
22	MEMBER LOCKEY: All right So

	1	anybody	who's	а	contractor	who	went	in	and	01
--	---	---------	-------	---	------------	-----	------	----	-----	----

- 2 potentially could be covered by this
- 3 definition?
- 4 MEMBER MUNN: Yes. It says so in
- 5 the Definition. Otherwise, we have no
- 6 authority in any case.
- 7 MEMBER GIBSON: The problem is the
- 8 lack of records of people going in and out of
- 9 Area IV, not who they were employed by.
- 10 MEMBER GRIFFON: Mike, you have to
- 11 repeat that.
- 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: You have to say-
- -we can't hear you, Mike.
- 14 MEMBER GIBSON: The problem I see
- is that it's not who employed the people; it's
- the lack of records to demonstrate when they
- 17 were in and out of Area IV and assigned to
- 18 Area IV.
- 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes. It's an
- 20 implementation issue. I think that you have
- 21 to have some connection to DOE to--yes.
- 22 Right. Okay. Ted.

1		MR. KATZ: Okay. A roll call
2	vote.	
3		Dr. Ziemer.
4		MEMBER ZIEMER: Yes.
5		MR. KATZ: Mr. Schofield.
6		MEMBER SCHOFIELD: Yes.
7		MR. KATZ: Dr. Roessler.
8		MEMBER ROESSLER: Yes.
9		MR. KATZ: Dr. Richardson.
10		MEMBER RICHARDSON: Yes.
11		MR. KATZ: Mr. Presley.
12		MEMBER PRESLEY: Yes.
13		MR. KATZ: Dr. Poston?
14		MEMBER POSTON: Yes.
15		MR. KATZ: Ms. Munn.
16		MEMBER MUNN: Yes.
17		MR. KATZ: Dr. Melius.
18		CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
19		MR. KATZ: Dr. Lockey.
20		MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
21		MR. KATZ: Dr. Lemen.
22		MEMBER LEMEN: Yes.

1	MR. KATZ: Mr. Griffon.
2	MEMBER GRIFFON: Yes.
3	MR. KATZ: Mr. Gibson.
4	MEMBER GIBSON: Yes.
5	MR. KATZ: Dr. Field.
6	MEMBER FIELD: Yes.
7	MR. KATZ: Mr. Clawson.
8	MEMBER CLAWSON: Yes.
9	MR. KATZ: Ms. Beach.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Yes.
11	MR. KATZ: Dr. Anderson.
12	MEMBER ANDERSON: Yes.
13	MR. KATZ: That's unanimous in
14	favor.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I need to know
16	what the Board's preference are. We don't
17	have a break scheduled until 4:30, 4:15.
18	Would you rather just keep going? We do have
19	a public comment. Or would you like to take a
20	break.
21	We'll take a break. Fifteen
22	minutes.

1	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
2	matter went off the record at 3:38 p.m. and
3	resumed at 3:55 p.m.)
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Why don't
5	we get started. Our stragglers will make it
6	back. And, Lara, we'll hear from you again.
7	Thank you.
8	DR. HUGHES: Thank you, Dr.
9	Melius. This is the presentation by NIOSH for
LO	the Canoga Avenue Facility. This facility is
11	also located in this area. It is located in
L2	the community of Canoga Park, Los Angeles
L3	County, California, and it's located about 25
L4	miles northwest of downtown LA. From 1955
L5	through 1960, the Atomic Energy Commission
L6	then founded research inat this facility in
L7	a building that was called the Vanowen
L8	Building. It was named after the street it
L9	was situated at or on, and is also known as
20	Building 38.
21	The parent company for this
22	contract with the Atomic Energy Commission was

1	called North American Aviation and this
2	company had a division called Atomics
3	International, which was the division that
4	engaged in nuclear research.
5	The nature of the research was
6	fuel development and nuclear reactor design
7	and since the companies are the same, you can
8	probably guess that these operations were
9	closely related to operations at Area IV of
10	the Santa Susana Field Laboratory.
11	The Atomics International
12	headquarters was actually located at the
13	Canoga Avenue facility although, starting in
14	1955, did operations at Santa Susana Area IV
15	as well.
16	In 1960, the operations of Atomics
17	International moved to a different facility
18	which is called the De Soto facility which is
19	also located in the area and the Canoga Avenue
20	facility continued to be operated under the
21	Rocketdyne division of North American
22	Aviation.

1	Essentially, the facility was
2	solely devoted to rocket engine research and
3	did no more nuclear research. Therefore,
4	currently, the DOE covered period is 1955
5	through 1960.
6	Here is a photograph of the Canoga
7	Avenue facility and the building you see in
8	the circle was the division that was Atomics
9	International, that was devoted to nuclear
10	research versus the remainder of the
11	facilities was engaging in rocket-engine
12	research. This photograph dates from
13	approximately 1960.
14	The site operations nuclear
15	reactor development; those reactors were
16	small, aqueous-fuel test reactors that used
17	uranyl sulphate that was up 93 percent
18	enriched. During those five years, two
19	different reactor types were developed, the
20	L47 and the L77 reactor. They were operated
21	at five- and ten-watt maximum, and they
22	operated, I believe, the L47 for about 10

2	years 57 through 1960.
3	In addition, the facility did
4	nuclear research and development such as
5	uranium fuel reprocessing experiments, nuclear
6	fuel development for various experimental
7	reactors, and chemistry applications.
8	The petition for the site was
9	received by NIOSH on July 27, 2009 under
LO	paragraph 83.13. It's Petition Number 00151.
L1	On October 15, 2009, NIOSH issued a
L2	professional judgment that the petition
L3	qualifies based on unavailability of personnel
L4	monitoring data.
L5	The Federal Register notice was
L6	published October 30th, and January 25th,
L7	2010I'm sorry, this is a typoNIOSH issued
L8	an Evaluation Report, and copies were sent to
L9	the Advisory Board and to the petitioner.
20	The petitioner requested NIOSE
21	evaluate the following Class Definition: all
22	workers employed by North American Aviation

months, and the L77 for about 21 months in the

1	who worked in any areas, in any job capacity
2	at the Canoga Avenue facility, Los Angeles,
3	California, from January 1st, 1955 through
4	December 31st, 1960and this is also the
5	Class NIOSH evaluated.
6	Now the NIOSH-recommended Class is
7	all employees of the Department of Energy, its
8	predecessor agencies, its contractors and
9	subcontractors who worked in the Vanowen
10	Building at the Canoga Avenue facility in Los
11	Angeles, California, from January 1st, 1955
12	through December 31st, 1960 for a number of
13	workdays aggregating at least 250 workdays,
14	occurring either solely under this employment
15	or in combination with workdays within the
16	parameters established for one or more other
17	Classes of employees in the SEC.
18	Now NIOSH has decided, based on
19	the current available research, to limit the
20	proposed Class because at this facility two
21	different divisions existed, Atomics
22	International and Rocketdyne, and based on the

1	records, the AEC operations were only
2	conducted by Atomics International and limited
3	to one building of the facility, which is the
4	Vanowen Building.
5	There are no indications that the
6	Rocketdyne division did any nuclear activities
7	or research. We interviewed four former
8	employees of the Atomics International
9	division for this petition and they all were
10	unanimous in indicating that the nuclear
11	workers had different color ID badges from the
12	Rocketdyne workers, and that the access to the
13	nuclear operations in the Vanowen Building was
14	restricted to Atomics International workers,
15	and that the nuclear operations also had some
16	form of guard that had limited access except
17	for Atomics International workers.
18	The sources of available
19	information that NIOSH evaluated for the
20	petition consists of the Technical Information
21	Bulletins, the case files in the NIOSH
22	database and the site research database. Data

1	capture efforts at the site consisted of
2	visits to Area IV of Santa Susana Field
3	Laboratory. The Canoga Avenue facility; the
4	building does not exist anymore and the
5	records are stored at Area IV.
6	The Health and Safety records are
7	stored at Area IV. They are essentially the
8	same as for Area IV Santa Susana Field
9	Laboratory.
10	They also looked at records at the
11	Federal Records Center in San Bruno, the
12	electronic databases of DOE and NRC,
13	scientific publications, the State of
14	California records, documents and affidavits
15	provided by the petitioner and interviews with
16	four former employees and the current medical
17	director of Area IV of Santa Susana Field
18	Laboratory.
19	The former employees were
20	employees that worked at the Canoga Avenue
21	facility during the covered period.
22	Currently, NIOSH has, as of

1	December 22nd, 2009this is the data
2	presented in the Evaluation Report. There are
3	158 cases which meet the evaluated Class
4	Definition. NIOSH has completed dose
5	reconstruction for 113 of these. Some claims
6	contained internal dosimetry information which
7	consists of uranium analysis between 1958 and
8	1960, and also there were 33 cases of external
9	dosimetry information.
10	The internal exposure potential
11	for workers at this site are a result of
12	research and development involving such
13	activities as reactor design and operation,
14	fuel development for experimental reactors,
15	fuel reprocessing experiments and
16	radiochemistry experiments.
17	The external exposure potential at
18	the site existed as a result from hot cave
19	operations involving uranium fuel reprocessing
20	experiment, production of experimental nuclear
21	fuel, uranium handling, and the operation of
22	two small nuclear reactors. The availability

2	limited. It is in the same, about essentially
3	as Area IV of the Santa Susana Field
4	Laboratory, as it was essentially one and the
5	same program that covered both sites.
6	And as with Area IV, the data
7	indicated that a routine but limited bioassay
8	program started in 1958, and again, this was
9	limited to employees that would handle
10	unencapsulated radioactive material.
11	This term unencapsulated is
12	actually, I believe, from a health physics
13	manual-type document that was collected at the
14	site that stated the intent of the health
15	physics program and which workers would be
16	covered.
17	The initial data, internal
18	monitoring data, was limited to gross alpha
19	and beta analyses and isotopic analyses were
20	done where it was required to be necessary.
21	NIOSH has determined that the
22	availability bioassay, air and area monitoring

of internal dosimetry data at the site is

1	information is insufficiently comprehensive to
2	bound the doses for occupational internal
3	exposures at the site.
4	The external dosimetry data
5	again, it's essentially the same data pool as
6	for Area IV. Workers in the Vanowen Building
7	monitored for external exposures using two-
8	element film badges, finger badges, if needed,
9	and the badge exchange was a routine monthly
10	exchange that could occur more frequently if a
11	high-exposure job was done by the worker.
12	The external data has been found
13	suitable for partial dose reconstruction.
14	The petition basis that were
15	identified by the petitioner was the
16	similarity of the monitoring program between
17	Area IV of Santa Susana Field Laboratory and
18	the Canoga Avenue facility. The insufficiency
19	of the personnel monitoring program prior to
20	1958, as outlined in the SEC Evaluation Report
21	for Area IV, Santa Susana Field Laboratory.
22	This would be Petition Number 93.

1	And therefore an insufficiency of
2	personnel monitoring data to do dose
3	reconstruction. The NIOSH evaluation found
4	that, indeed, the monitoring program at Canoga
5	Avenue facility was similar to Area IV of
6	Santa Susana Field Laboratory in that it was
7	the same oversight of the program and of the
8	monitoring data: insufficient to bound all
9	internal doses.
10	Again, the evaluation process is a
11	two-pronged test. A determination of
12	feasibility, a determination followed by a
13	health endangerment determination. As for
14	feasibility, NIOSH found that the available
15	monitoring records, process description and
16	source term data are insufficient to complete
17	dose reconstructions for the proposed Class of
18	employees and NIOSH currently lacks access to
19	sufficient monitoring source term data and
20	process information to estimate the complete
21	internal and external doses to members of the
22	Class.

1	Therefore the NIOSH-proposed Class
2	Definition is all employees of the Department
3	of Energy, its predecessor agencies, its
4	contractors, subcontractors, who worked in the
5	Vanowen Building at the Canoga Avenue
6	facility, Los Angeles, California, from
7	January 1st, 1955 through December 31st, 1960,
8	for a number of workdays aggregating at least
9	250 workdays, occurring either solely under
LO	this employment or in combination with
L1	workdays within the parameters established for
L2	one or more Classes of employees in the SEC.
L3	As for health endangerment, NIOSH
L4	has determined that it is not feasible to
L5	complete dose reconstructions with sufficient
L6	accuracy for the Canoga Avenue facility
L7	Vanowen Building, and that the health of the
L8	employees covered might have been endangered.
L9	The evidence reviewed indicates
20	that workers in the Class may have received
21	chronic internal and external exposure from
22	various research and development activities at

1	the Canoga Avenue facility under contract with
2	AEC or DOE.
3	In summary, NIOSH has determined
4	that dose reconstruction is not feasible for
5	internal doses for all radionuclides for
6	workers who had occupational exposures in the
7	Vanowen Building. NIOSH has concluded that
8	dose reconstruction is feasible for all
9	internal and external radionuclides internally
10	for workers who would not have worked in the
11	Vanowen Building who were rocket engine
12	workers. NIOSH thinks that it is feasible to
13	reconstruct doses used in environmental data,
14	and external dose reconstruction is feasible
15	for all years at the site.
16	And that concludes my
17	presentation.
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
19	you. Do we have any questions for Lara,
20	before we hear from the petitioner?
21	Yes, Jim.
22	MEMBER LOCKEY: Maybe I just

1	didn't	quite	unde	erstand.	What's	the
2	differenc	ce betwe	en a	non-Vanowen	Building	and

- 3 a--what's the difference? I don't understand
- 4 that.
- 5 DR. HUGHES: This is a fairly
- 6 large site consisting of multiple buildings.
- 7 MEMBER LOCKEY: So put the map up
- 8 for me, would you, so I have a better
- 9 understanding.
- 10 DR. HUGHES: Okay. The circled
- 11 building.
- MEMBER LOCKEY: Yes.
- 13 DR. HUGHES: That's the--it's
- 14 called the Vanowen Building. That's what we
- 15 call it in the report. This is the building
- 16 that has the headquarters of the division,
- 17 Atomics International, which is the entity
- 18 that had the AEC contract at the site.
- 19 MEMBER LOCKEY: So where is the
- 20 non-Vanowen buildings--
- 21 DR. HUGHES: The remainder of the
- 22 site, where the arrows are pointing, just

1	anything else would be Rocketdyne, division of
2	North American Aviation. This is an entity
3	that did not do nuclear work. The nuclear
4	operations were a small off-spin, initially,
5	of this company who was mainly engaged in
6	rockets and in research.
7	MEMBER MUNN: And there was
8	restricted access in that Vanowen Building?
9	DR. HUGHES: Based on the
10	information we received from interviewing
11	workers who worked there during the covered
12	area, yes.
13	MEMBER LOCKEY: I guess let me
14	follow up. So the Rocketdyne division
15	employees were also DOE employees? Or
16	contractors, subcontractors at this facility?
17	DR. HUGHES: I'm not sure how DOE
18	would Classify it. The contract existed
19	between the company that was called North
20	American Aviation and the AEC and what North
21	American Aviation did was spin off two
22	divisions. One was called Rocketdyne, which

1	did rocket engine research, and the other
2	with the start of this company doing nuclear
3	research, they founded a division that they
4	called Atomics International, which was the
5	entity that did the nuclear research at the
6	site and this headquarters of this division
7	was located in this building that is called
8	the Vanowen Building.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Josie first and
LO	then Paul.
L1	MEMBER BEACH: Did you monitor for
L2	neutrons?
L3	DR. HUGHES: They did NTA film.
L4	MEMBER BEACH: So they were all
L5	workers. There's a statement on page 28 that
L6	said that neutron potential was minimal and so
L7	thatthey did not monitor for neutrons. But
L8	then I see on slide 11 that you have 33 cases
L9	with external dosimetry. And then I look at
20	the back, on page 31, and it talks about
21	partial doses, and you might include any that

may not be fully developed.

1	I guess I'm a little confused on
2	the neutron monitoring associated with this
3	site.
4	DR. HUGHES: Generally, they did
5	monitor for neutrons using NTA film. Not
6	every worker who worked at the site would have
7	been monitored for neutrons.
8	MEMBER BEACH: Okay. So then the
9	statement on page 28 that says you did not
LO	monitor is incorrect orand you don't have to
11	answer me now. I know you don't have that in
L2	front of you but it's just a concern I have on
L3	the external monitoring
L4	DR. HUGHES: Right.
L5	MEMBER BEACH:and if you can
L6	actually reconstruct those for that.
L7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay, Paul.
L8	MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I wasn't
L9	going to ask this but I will follow up.
20	Neutrons aren't mentioned as being part of the
21	dose reconstruction, feasible, in the last
2.2	chart.

Τ	MEMBER BEACH. But they're in the
2	Evaluation Report.
3	MEMBER ZIEMER: But they're in the
4	report. So that's a question. But I guess
5	I'm a little confused about why you would be
6	doing dose reconstruction outside the building
7	if only the building is eligible. It says it-
8	_
9	MEMBER BEACH: It doesn't make
10	sense.
11	DR. HUGHES: Currently, the
12	no. The Department of Labor covers the entire
13	site. So we received claims for the entire
14	site, whether they be Rocketdyne workers,
15	workers who worked on rocket engines versus
16	workers who worked on nuclear activities.
17	NIOSH has determined that the problem with the
18	dose reconstruction is the occupational
19	internal monitoring. There is environmental
20	monitoring available at this site. Dose
21	reconstruction wouldthe occupational dose
22	would be assigned to workers who worked, who

|--|

- operations. A worker who just was on the site
- 3 but did not work on nuclear operations would
- 4 receive an ambient or environmental dose,
- 5 which can be reconstructed based on available
- 6 data.
- 7 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. So you
- 8 would assign an internal dose as well for
- 9 those. Is that what you're saying?
- 10 DR. HUGHES: An internal dose
- 11 would be assigned based on area monitoring.
- 12 MEMBER ZIEMER: Okay. Thanks.
- 13 MEMBER GRIFFON: And the external
- 14 for them would be assigned based on what?
- 15 Some coworker--well, I'll just leave it at
- 16 that.
- DR. HUGHES: Yes, it could be a
- 18 case-by-case thing, I believe.
- 19 MEMBER GRIFFON: A case-by-case
- 20 thing? I don't understand. They weren't
- 21 badged because they weren't allowed in this
- 22 building.

1	DR. HUGHES: No, it would be
2	ambient.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Just an ambient
4	model.
5	MR. RUTHERFORD: We would use
6	ambient environmental data, I mean, for
7	external as well.
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: Okay. So, not a
9	coworker model, an ambient model.
10	MEMBER BEACH: Can I ask a follow-
11	up?
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.
13	MEMBER BEACH: What do you have
14	for ambient external monitoring?
15	DR. HUGHES: Currently, the
16	approach is under revision. We just collected
17	some data. There's area monitoring data in
18	the form ofI'd have to go back and look.
19	Air data.
20	MEMBER BEACH: So that's a
21	revision. And then I understand the Site
22	Profile is also under revision at this time?

1	DR. HUGHES: The entire Site
2	Profile is under revision for the site, based
3	on all the findings that were found during the
4	SEC research, essentially, since the TBD was
5	written before that.
6	MEMBER GRIFFON: I mean, I think
7	maybe what Josie's leading toward, too, is,
8	you know, we always have this rule of, you
9	know, show us how you're going to do something
10	if you're going to do it. So for the other
11	I'm not saying it would impact our decision
12	today, but certainly those people outside the
13	fence, so to speak, or outside this one,
14	Vanowen Building, whatever. I think we'd want
15	to see howyou know, what models, what data
16	you're using to do the environmental dose and
17	do the external ambient dose.
18	MEMBER MUNN: When we get to
19	them; we're not to them.
20	MEMBER GRIFFON: Well, they're
21	underthey're covered employees; right? So I
22	mean

1	MEMBER MUNN: No, only the people
2	who worked in the Vanowen Building.
3	MEMBER GRIFFON: Is not the whole
4	site covered by DOL? I mean, that's my point.
5	DR. HUGHES: It's covered under
6	this program. That is correct. But NIOSH
7	only recommends adding an SEC
8	MEMBER GRIFFON: But NIOSH is
9	recommending that. But I'm saying that, you
10	know, in our review, we might consider that
11	other area later.
12	DR. HUGHES: Yes.
13	MEMBER GRIFFON: Right.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can we hear from
15	the petitioner who, I believe, is here.
16	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Hi. This is
17	David Richardson. Could I ask a question?
18	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Sure. I'm
19	sorry, Dave. Yes.
20	MEMBER RICHARDSON: Has NIOSH
21	demonstrated that they can discriminate
22	between workers in the Vanowen Building? I

1	mean, I know that they've there's testimony
2	that they wore different badges and that there
3	was a guard at the gate but given the existing
4	records, have they been able to demonstrate
5	that they can discriminate between these types
6	of workers?
7	And as kind of a follow-on to
8	that; you've got Table 4.1 of the number of
9	claims from the Canoga facility. Are you able
10	to break that table out into two columns and
11	report to us the number that are Vanowen-
12	Building claimants and those that are not?
13	MR. RUTHERFORD: I'll answer that.
14	This is LaVon Rutherford. Now during our
15	review, we felt that we could identify Vanowen
16	claimants. Okay. We felt that we could
17	identify the individuals based on who they
18	worked for and the information in the claim
19	file, who was part of the Vanowen Building.
20	However, I will point out that we
21	recently received a letter from Department of
22	Labor on implementing the existing Class

1 De	efinition, and in their ability to implement
2 tl	hat Class Definition as defined by the
3 V	anowen Building, they indicated they do have
4 s	ome difficulties.
5	So I wanted to point that out.
6 A1	nd the reason that there's somenormally,
7 w	hat would happennormally, what we do is we
8 s	end our letter to Department of Labor and ask
9 t]	hem to ensure that they can administer the
10 C	lass.
11	In this case, we wanted to get the
12 r	eportbecause we're in Los Angeles, we
13 wa	anted to be able to present the Canoga
14 e	valuation at this site. So we issued the
15 E	valuation Report prior to getting Department
16 0:	f Labor's response back on the 28th.
17	Then Department of Labor's
18 r	esponse, and I don't want to speak for the
19 De	epartment of Labor, but since they sent an
20 0:	fficial letter to us, I can say that they did
21 i	ndicate in their letter that they do
22 so	ometimes have difficulty putting workers in

tile vallowell buttutil	1	the	Vanowen	Building
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- 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Let's hear from
- 3 the petitioner and then we'll come back to
- 4 some of these issues.
- 5 MR. LARSON: I'm the petitioner
- for the Vanowen facility.
- 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Could you
- 8 introduce yourself by name?
- 9 MR. LARSON: Vernon Larson.
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
- 11 MR. LARSON: Yes, sir. And I have
- 12 some considerably different views on the
- 13 facility and the operation than you may have
- 14 heard from others, and I think there's a vast
- 15 misconception there as to just how the
- 16 corporation operated. I started out as a
- 17 junior engineer and ended up as a director.
- 18 So I kind a saw the company from all different
- levels, when you could walk past the guard and
- 20 he would open the door for you and when you
- 21 left, he says, who the hell are you. You
- 22 know, that was --excuse me for that. Excuse

1	me	•
Τ		•

- 2 But as I said, I wrote the
- 3 petition and I wrote the petition for all
- 4 North American Aviation employees that worked
- 5 at any area in the DOE, Federal Register-
- 6 defined Canoga Avenue facility.
- 7 I do not agree that the position
- 8 taken in the evaluation of employees -- the
- 9 Evaluation Report -- that some employees at
- 10 Canoga will be included in the cohort and some
- 11 will not be.
- 12 And I also strongly, strongly
- object to the suggestion that was put up, made
- by NIOSH -- they didn't recommend it but they
- 15 said it might come up -- that the petition
- 16 would be split going ahead with some in the
- 17 Vanowen Building and leave the others until
- 18 later. I think that will essentially void the
- 19 petition.
- I was challenged by NIOSH in the
- 21 pre-evaluation telephone interview. They
- 22 asked whether I had written the petition for a

single person, for all North American people
2 all the North American employees at that
facility, and I stated to them very strongly
4 as I do now, I wrote it for all the employees
5 at the Canoga Avenue facility.
6 I carefully defined the Canoga
7 Avenue facility in my petition. Excuse me.
8 need to get a drink of water.
9 It would be disingenuous, now, or
10 my part, to say, okay, let's go ahead with
11 Vanowen and forget the rest. Again, I say it
would disenfranchise those people, and I would

Several years ago, at a meeting in 14 Simi Valley, Peter Turek, then the head of the 15 16 DOE EEOIC program, handed out charts of 17 Canoga, Santa Susana and De Soto, and certain buildings were marked with yellow and that 18 19 implied that those buildings were covered. 20 Then later, I guess about a year, a year and a quarter ago or something like that, I learned, 21 22 I think through DOL, first, that this had been

disagree with that.

individual

2	facilities were all identified as facilities
3	and they were put in the Federal Register in
4	June or something like that.
5	That's when I began the petition.
6	The petition Evaluation Report, and some of
7	the comments that you've made, seem to imply
8	that the Vanowen Building and AI, which was in
9	that building, and Rocketdyne, which was in
10	the main building and the other buildings,
11	were autonomous and basically separate
12	entities. This is the farthest thing from the
13	actual truth that one can say.
14	This was not the case, and that's
15	what I'm going to talk about most of the time,
16	because I believe that is the influence,
17	strongly the outcome of this petition, this
18	idea that these were separate, never the twain
19	shall meet type things.
20	First, North American Aviation
21	corporate offices ran all of the company.
22	They selected who was going to be the division

these

and now

three

changed

1	president and if he didn't shape up, he was
2	gone. The shaping up means he did what
3	corporate wanted.
4	They selected the division vice
5	presidents. They selected the chief engineer.
6	They selected the head of who's going to run
7	the shop. They approved all the top-level,
8	executive-level, and then mid-level salary
9	increases.
10	They controlled what programs this
11	division should bid on unless it was a very,
12	very small program. What new business
13	ventures the company could gowhat area it
14	could go into. One division could not bid
15	against another, for example.
16	They moved programs around. I had
17	a program taken away from me one time. I
18	happened to boast about it at a management
19	club meeting, and the next thing I know they
20	say that belongs over there. Bye-bye. And so

North

did two of my great guys.

American was

21

22

the name on

1	every	contract.	You	talk	about	did	AEC
---	-------	-----------	-----	------	-------	-----	-----

- 2 contract with AI or ETEC or Rocketdyne? No.
- 3 They contracted with North American Aviation.
- 4 That was the name on every contract. Once
- 5 North American got the contract, they could
- 6 put it any way they wanted and they did
- 7 sometimes.
- 8 I'm sure you probably don't know
- 9 that we had a vast test facility up above
- 10 Reno. It was great to go up there because
- 11 you'd stay at the Sparks and you could see
- 12 Tina and Bertha there, the big elephants that
- paraded around on the stage. I made that trip
- 14 once.
- Now think about this. There was
- 16 no legal staff at the division level. So how
- 17 can you be a division if you don't even have a
- 18 legal staff? The contracts went up to
- 19 corporate to get the fine print on and
- 20 everything else. There was one shop union for
- 21 all divisions, and the corporation did the
- 22 bargaining. There was one transportation unit

too.

- 2 The corporation did all the
- 3 building leasing. I believe this is true but
- 4 I can't absolutely say it is but it may clear
- 5 up some of your problems.
- 6 When Boeing bought these
- 7 divisions, when Boeing bought them, they
- 8 bought division records. They didn't get
- 9 corporate records. You know, you say, well, I
- 10 can't understand some of this stuff. There
- 11 were people there whose job it was just to
- 12 make sure of that.
- They controlled the IRD funds, the
- 14 IR&D funds. You know what they are?
- 15 Independent research and development. And the
- 16 burden that each division, so-called division,
- 17 had.
- 18 And IR&D was a really big deal
- 19 because that sponsored most of the independent
- 20 work that divisions would want to go. Much of
- 21 AI's reactor work was IR&D and much of
- 22 Rocketdyne's rocket engine research was.

2	They approved the raises. They moved people
3	around at will. AI's, I think it was second,
4	might have been third, president, came from
5	Rocketdyne. He didn't really want to go I
6	knew him but he went.
7	And Rocketdyne had four presidents
8	that came from other divisions. One time, the
9	corporate just switched. They took our
LO	president and sent him to Autonetics, they
L1	took the RNX president and brought him up to
L2	Rocketdyne. You know. ETEC was run by a
L3	Rocketdyne guy. The guy came from Rocketdyne.
L4	People went back and forth between Rocketdyne
L5	and AI all the time. They would transfer one
L6	place, go there for a year. I knew quite a
L7	few people that did that.
L8	The corporation wanted the
L9	divisions to work together and they took
20	actions to enforce this.
21	Here's a picture of the do you
22	have a pointer? Or I can just go up there.

The corporate set the pay scales.

1	Shall I just go up there?
2	This is the AI building. This is
3	a different perspective. The other one, the
4	picture was turned around. And this is
5	Rocketdyne. The first thing you can notice is
6	that Rocketdyne was a little bit bigger than
7	AI, about three times. This was also a
8	Rocketdyne it was called the engineering
9	annex there.
10	Originally, when they set up, they
11	had a cafeteria here and one over here, and I
12	remember, I wanted to check out the new
13	secretaries at AI. I went over there the
14	first day it opened. No guard stopped me
15	either.
16	This is the entrance here. This
17	was Owens Avenue and, originally, this was the
18	main entrance here, and this here was where
19	all the delivery trucks had to come in, here,
20	and these were loading docks for AI and these
21	for Rocketdyne. Everything that went to Santa

Susana -- except it was a contractor building

1	a facilityhad to go to these loading docks
2	because the union would only permit their
3	trucks excuse me, not their trucks their
4	drivers to drive up the private road it was
5	private thento Santa Susana.
6	This was all open. There's a
7	fence that ran from here over along this
8	street. There was a big gate here, and then
9	it came over, wrapped around this and then the
10	buildings where the gatehere was a big major
11	gate. People could get in from this parking
12	lot. That's a big parking lot.
13	This was the front office here,
14	and if you were an executive or high-level
15	manager, you could go in there. There was no
16	guard there, just the secretary with a push-
17	button to open the door and you could take
18	visitors in.
19	Then this was a main gate, people
20	could come in from here and here. This area
21	here was all open. Around 58 or so, they
22	built another building in here and took the

1	cafeterias	out,	and	put	this	as	one	cafeteria.

- 2 The gate across here, this was really the
- 3 main gate. There weren't any terrorists
- around then and weekends or something, they'd
- 5 have two guards or something. You know, it
- 6 wasn't--nobody really had all those secrets
- 7 either.
- 8 Here's another view of just AI.
- 9 Whoops. That's wrong. I got that wrong here.
- 10 It's not a very good picture.
- 11 MEMBER BEACH: It's upside down.
- 12 MR. LARSON: That's the way it is,
- 13 yes. I don't see very well without my
- 14 glasses. Okay. Here is the -- oh. Excuse me.
- 15 Here's--I didn't get a picture, or a photo of
- one of these because it wasn't that big, but
- 17 I'll send it around. It's kind of
- 18 interesting.
- 19 Here was the plant on March 22nd,
- 20 55. AI moved in in October and Rocketdyne
- 21 moved in in November and this was the
- 22 building. I'll send these around, if you

Ι '	would like. And this is the other picture
2	that I showed, I'll show again, but there's a
3	real, much better, clearer view of it.
4	And this is one here I'd like to
5	have you look at very closely, because you can
6	see here, this is their high-security fence
7	here. It was made in sections so they could
8	take it in on weekends so no one would steal
9	it.
10	This is the main entrance, right
11	here, right here, and this is a car pulled up,
12	probably delivering pizzas. Years later, I
13	had an office in here, right in there and a
14	coupleone of mytwo of my good friends in
15	57 married secretaries that worked over here.
16	They never had a problem with access.
17	Now one of the thingslet me go
18	back to this. One of the things you have to
19	realize, and it's clear when you think about
20	itthere we goall the people that started
21	this, all the people that came and started
22	this, these buildings filled up fast, you can

1	see all the cars therethey were from Downey.
2	They had worked together for Downey, some of
3	them for years. They were in the same stress
4	shops, the same test labs, and they got split
5	by the corporation and said you're going to
6	out here to the hinterlands. This was way out
7	in the sticks then. You're going to go out
8	here to the hinterlands and you're going to
9	start up this Atomic International operation
10	and this Rocketdyne one, and we've given you
11	these famous names.
12	Rocketdyne hated their name, at
13	first. They thought it was kind a like a
14	cartoon thing. Autonetics. They got this
15	name. What in the hell is an Autonetics? You
16	know. But now AI, everybody thought they had
17	a pretty good name.
18	There was no fence in here to
19	protect AI from those bad Rocketdyne people.
20	There was no fences in here. There was a
21	fence across here. There was a fence hereor
22	excuse meit went up like this, because the

1	people	in	this	building	went	in	right	here.

- 2 And there was a gate here. Most of the trucks
- 3 came back here. Employees could drop off and
- 4 get in.
- 5 You could just go into the company
- 6 through the loading docks along here. And
- 7 here was the main entrance to AI. We didn't
- 8 even use barbed wire.
- 9 Everything got locked up at night.
- 10 There was a key--these buildings had key
- locks and the top executives got the locks. I
- once had to work and one boss gave me a key
- and got in some trouble for that. That was in
- the early 50s.
- But that's how it worked then.
- 16 There wasn't a lot of things. A North
- 17 American badge would let you in anywhere, if
- 18 you had a North American badge. Originally,
- 19 the badges were these pin-on things with a
- 20 wire, and then shortly--I don't remember the
- 21 year; I've tried to figure it out--we got
- 22 picture badges. And everybody got the same,

		_			_	
1	basically	tha	Camp	kind	Ωf	hadde
_	Dabicarry	CIIC	Banc	17 T I I C	O_{\perp}	Dauge.

- There wasn't a problem getting in.
- 3 If you were wandering around somewhere, of
- 4 course a guard, or even anyone else, would ask
- 5 you, what are you doing here. You know. It's
- 6 just like any place else. You know. What are
- you doing? You aren't supposed to be here.
- 8 Or you aren't--and there were lots and lots of
- 9 locked rooms.
- 10 The biggest thing they kept locked
- 11 up was in the tool cribs, because there are
- 12 all these tools and stuff. There were a lot
- of other locked rooms. The rooms over here,
- 14 AI, they had hot stuff in them, the labs.
- 15 They were all locked. They were either--most
- of those had a old-fashioned mechanical push-
- 17 button lock, and so the people that were
- 18 supposed to go in, they'd go in and push the
- 19 buttons and go in there, and if someone
- 20 knocked on the door, they'd look and see who
- 21 it was and if they didn't know him, they
- 22 didn't think he should be there, then they

1	didn't bring him in. It's just the normal way
2	you did business here. There wasn't anything
3	special about that.
4	Here's the way the badges looked.
5	I have one. After I retired, I went back to
6	work to an agency shop and I worked for the
7	corporation and the first job assignment I had
8	was down at the Strategic Defense Center. So
9	this has Rockwell International. The ones in
LO	55 would have had North American Aviation.
11	And then it has the division. I worked at the
L2	Strategic Defense Center. It's got a picture
L3	of meeverybody had a different pictureand
L4	it had my name, and I didn't have a title so
L5	they just the company I was working through
L6	as an agency was Martec.
L7	And it's got this green line
L8	through it. Now that designated your
L9	clearance. And that's true, that was
20	different. Different people. If people had a
21	Q clearance, they had a different color bar.

If they had a confidential clearance, they had

2	strange bars, that you'd ask him, what's that
3	and he says, I can't tell you.
4	In fact, we all objected to this
5	because we'd been lectured so long before we
6	got these badges that you couldn't tell anyone
7	what your security level was. You know, that
8	was a violation. You couldn't go and tell
9	anyone. And then they put it on your badge.
LO	So anyway, that's my comment on, yes, they had
L1	special badges at AI, and that kept the
L2	Rocketdyne people out, and this fence over
L3	here did, too. It isn't on this one.
L4	Somebody stole it or something.
L5	But this was all open. You could-
L6	-this was great here because if you didn'tif
L7	your wife or somebody was dropping you off,
L8	you didn't have to park. There was some
L9	restricted parking in herethis wasand then
20	over in here. This was restricted. But all
21	the restif you were in a car pool, you
22	parked and it might be a couple of Rocketdynes

1 a different kind of bar. And there were some

1	and	an	ΑI	person	and	they'd	park	here	and
---	-----	----	----	--------	-----	--------	------	------	-----

- they'd go in this way. You know, it's just
- 3 the normal way things worked.
- But, you know, if you were
- wandering around, and no matter what badge you
- 6 had, somebody would say, what are you doing
- 7 here. That's just a natural thing. And I
- 8 said there were a lot of locked rooms.
- 9 Now AI at Vanowen was quite an
- 10 active site. They were kind of the
- 11 corporation's darling, because in 55, nuclear
- 12 stuff was going to do everything. They were
- 13 going to make new Panama Canals with nuclear
- 14 things and they were working on an airplane
- 15 engine, a jet. Yes. I tried to get on that
- job. They said, no way, says, young engineers
- just out of college do not tell us where we're
- 18 going to put you.
- Those of you who flew in here, how
- 20 would you like to have flown into LAX, and all
- 21 those airplanes around, you had four reactors-
- 22 -

1	(Laughter.)
2	But they were one of the
3	corporation's hot items. Now one of the things
4	they were working on, and this was at this
5	site, was this. This is an ad they ran in the
6	paper. It was a reactor. I can't read that
7	very well. Here's a copy of it, if anyone
8	wants to read it. There you go.
9	But this was a reactor, and it was
10	for sale for \$55,000. Now that's about 12
11	Cadillacs then, and so that's about three-
12	quarters of a million dollars, and they were
13	trying to sell it to universities, things like
14	that, and my best recollection, and I'm not
15	too sure on this, is they sold about ten of
16	these.
17	So how many peoplehow many
18	peopleyou sell ten of those. What you have
19	tohow many tribes of people from colleges
20	and universities could pony up that much money
21	and come out and see it and buy one of those
22	for three quarters of a million dollars in

1	1957	or	58?

- There's a lot of people came. It
- 3 took a lot of people to come to get ten sold.
- 4 And what happened to all those people? They
- 5 all came in here. The reactors were way over
- 6 here. They went down the main aisle here then
- 7 they went across here and they went in and
- 8 looked at the reactors for a while.
- 9 So AI was not that sterile, just
- 10 wasn't that sterile. But there wasn't really a
- 11 lot of reason to be. Rocketdyne, one time--
- 12 and we had all this--we were making the
- engines for the Atlas, the Thor, every one of
- 14 these programs. Every intercontinental
- 15 ballistic missile. It was the missile race
- 16 era.
- We were in a program one time,
- 18 they had the AIAA, the American Institute of
- 19 Aeronautics and Astronautics, had a big
- 20 meeting in Los Angeles and we had 20 busloads,
- 21 50 to 60 on a bus, that went up to Santa
- 22 Susana, drove all around the area and stopped

1	and saw an engine fire. We had seven firings.
2	My boss was very active in that, so I was
3	offered the opportunity of being a tour guide
4	on one of the buses and that was really fun
5	because the group I got, we had a horizontal
6	test firing. The engine wasthere was a big
7	canyon. We had one horizontal test down
8	there. It was kind of a stupid thing.
9	And they ran this engine. They
10	had a pyrotechnic slug as a starter, you know,
11	a great big firecracker in there then they
12	shot the propellant in and they had very
13	accurate timing, and they kicked thehere we
14	were, a whole bunch of people sitting on this
15	side of the canyon, and what's coming across
16	there? This great big burning mass of a
17	firecracker. Everybody turned and ran. It
18	only got about halfway across the canyon, then
19	it dropped down.
20	But it was kind of an exciting
21	thing. All enjoyed it. I did, anyway. So

yes, we had security, but those people had no

Т	crearance. They were just people who signed
2	up to go to the meeting, and for, I don't
3	know, some small amount, they got the bus ride
4	up there and a chicken dinner or something
5	like that. Then they went down.
6	So, I mean, there weren'tthere
7	was a nuclearexcuse meradiation hazards in
8	here, but they weren'twe weren't making any
9	bombs. Besides that, by then you could se how
LO	to make a bomb and I took a Class at UCLA and
11	one of the instructors was from here, and we
L2	learned how to calculate how muchI don't
L3	remember, it was too many years ago.
L4	Now North American did a lot to
L5	include interchange at all levels. Although
L6	the core people came from Downey, the company
L7	was hiring like mad in every division. They
L8	had more contracts than they could handle.
L9	You can see from the cars there, there is a
20	lot of people. There's parking all along the
21	street and everything else.
22	And one of the things they did,

1	what they'd learned from their World War II
2	activities, when they had these shops all over
3	the United States, you know, building
4	airplanes is that they needed to have events
5	and things for the company.
6	So they sponsored all kinds of
7	clubs and other events to advance the
8	corporation's image and get the people
9	together. So there were a lot of clubs and
10	they were for everybody here and at Santa
11	Susana. We had a ski club and we could really
12	offer good deals because we had money. You
13	could go up to Mammoth for two days, get two
14	dinners, two nights lodging, two breakfasts,
15	two days of ski tickets for eighteen dollars.
16	You know?
17	And they had a rockhound club, a
18	bridge club, a hiking club. There were golf
19	outings. There were trips open to everyit
20	was very much subsidized and in the summer,
21	they had softball leagues. In the winter,
22	bowling was popular then. The corporation

1	bought Lou Costello Bud Abbott and Lou
2	Costello they bought his ranch that was out
3	in this area of the San Fernando Valley. So
4	about ten acres, maybe more, and they turned
5	this into a rec center. They had a swimming
6	pool. They had picnic areas. They built it
7	up quite big over the years. But even at the
8	very beginning, when they bought it, it was a
9	great place.
10	The biggest club they had was the
11	management club. Now you think about it,
12	you're all thinking, boy, that would be
13	boring. But if you'd been able to come to
14	this management club, you would have come
15	every month. It cost you virtually nothing,
16	maybe a couple dollars. You got a prime rib,
17	a steak or a lobster dinner or something else
18	like that. It was at the best restaurant in

the valley, San Fernando Valley. It was at

room that they could fit in maybe 400, 500

people there, and most of the time they'd be

the Sportsmen's Lodge.

19

20

21

22

They had this huge

1	bringing	out	extra	tables.

You had a social hour. You had to

3 pay for your drinks, although sometimes you'd

4 get one ticket for that. You'd get this great

5 dinner, you'd get a short speech--unlike what

6 I'm giving--a short one. And then there would

7 be Hollywood entertainment. It wasn't the A

8 list; but it was the B list. You know, we'd

9 have--I don't know how far back you'd go.

10 But we had Rosemarie once. I

11 think we had Howard Keel and people like that.

12 They'd give a--they'd have magicians and all

13 kinds of other things. And then the big event

14 came. Then they would have the big event and

15 that was big.

16 They had this raffle, and you'd

17 get a few tickets with your lunch--or your

18 dinner ticket. A color TV then cost about

19 \$600. So that's maybe about what, seven

20 thousand now, or something like that. And

21 somebody would win that every time. I once

22 won a set of golf clubs. That's the best I

1	ever did. But back to the people. These were
2	all the managers from the different divisions.
3	They'd sit together. People would know each
4	other. They'd been friends at Downey, or the
5	new people that came in, they would know
6	peoplethe company wanted to get people to
7	know each other together, because they'd
8	learned from World War II that the plants that
9	did this, they were more productive, less
10	absenteeism.
11	All these benefits came to the
12	company from having the people not be leery of
13	each other, orbut to be friends. At least
14	know each other and see what to do. And that
15	had a big impact on how the company operated.
16	There were a lot of common
17	operations at this facility. Common
18	operations. And there was one master print
19	shop. Offset printing and ditto machines.
20	You remember ditto machines? Ditto machines
21	were the norm and offset printing was
22	expensive. That took a lot. You had to have

1	these big cameras with arc lights and
2	everything. So the main print shop is over
3	here. Now I'm not saying Atomics
4	International didn't have some ditto machines.
5	That was where the main print shop was.
6	There was one medical center. They had one
7	fire truck. The guards would rotate around.
8	North American was a very strong
9	union shop. The unions here and the unions
LO	here, they were all the same union. I think
L1	it was mentioned before, we had a scheduled
L2	bus service that would pick up people at
L3	different places around here and then take
L4	them up to Santa Susana. This was something
L5	they did for everyone. I think it was
L6	mentioned in the other petition.
L7	For a while, we had a single stend
L8	pool, but that was short-lived. And we had
L9	one photo lab, one movie lab, one credit union
20	and for a while we even had one company store
21	where you could buy products the company made
22	at other divisions Everythingevery movable

	1	machine,	from	а	typewriter	to	а	lathe	to	а
--	---	----------	------	---	------------	----	---	-------	----	---

- 2 milling machine or something had one label on
- 3 it: North American Aviation. It had their
- 4 property control on it and divisions were not
- 5 independent.
- I covered this. Now let me--
- 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Mr. Larson,
- 8 could you sort of wrap up a little bit cause
- 9 this is taking a lot of time and we need to
- 10 focus on the main points.
- 11 MR. LARSON: I thought they all
- 12 were main.
- 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, somehow,
- 14 the ski club I don't think was main.
- MR. LARSON: How much time--well,
- it really was. The two guys that got married,
- 17 that worked over here, that married the
- 18 secretaries over here, they were in the ski
- 19 club. Okay. I'll try. I'm sorry. I was
- 20 told that I had either 15 minutes or to take
- 21 as much time as I like, by NIOSH. So blame
- 22 them, not me.

1	Okay. This is something that you
2	probably would be interested in here. The
3	time cards in employee locations. They had a
4	very strict time card policy. You'd put your
5	charge number on the card that you worked on
6	and who you workedand that job only. There
7	were no exceptions. We actually had time card
8	monitors. People would come around in the
9	morning and check that out.
10	Now the policy meant that you
11	could go to any division. You could be sent
12	to any division. Excuse me. You could be
13	sent and work on their project. And there was
14	no record? No. Yes. It was on the time card.
15	But the boss would have to sign the time card
16	and then you could work on it. You didn't
17	have to be a Rocketdyne or an AI or an
18	Autonetics division person. You could go down
19	to Downey, and work for a day or two days or
20	whatever they wanted.
21	So there wasn't any restriction
22	and there's no records of that that I know of,

1	unless you could get all the timecard records.
2	Where they would be, I have no idea.
3	I had a project engineer that was
4	on loan to one of my groups for about two and
5	a half years, and he didn't really want to
6	transfer, and I didn't really want to transfer
7	him in. We had a good relationship going.
8	And so he was in AI, on the books as an AI,
9	and he worked in my group for two and a half
10	years.
11	The same went on in the shop. Now
12	employee locations were something else, and
13	for that, I have something that you'd be
14	interested in. This is from the Morgenstern
15	report that the company contracted for at
16	UCLA, and I hope you can read it. I'll read
17	it to you.
18	Personnel records provided us with
19	personal identification and information on the
20	employment history, including the assigned
21	division or department, location, code, job
22	title and pay type, salary, and professional

1	management, et cetera. In addition, the
2	Remark field was there, indicates laid off.
3	We received no information that would allow us
4	to interpret department codes and functions
5	consistently over time with codes dating back
6	to 1950 and 60 being essentially problematic.
7	Workload location codes for
8	Susana, De Soto, and Canoga facilities of
9	Rocketdyne and AI were very crude and did not
10	reflect actual work sites but rather timeclock
11	locations. But people didn't have timeclocks.
12	This was all a carryover from World War II.
13	For example, at Santa Susana Field
14	Lab, the only code used on personnel card
15	indexes prior to 1960 was an S, implying Santa
16	Susana. From about 1960 to 71, 31 two-letter
17	codes were used to specify Santa Susana
18	buildings.
19	After 1970, they were replaced by
20	35 letter codes. However, at Santa Susana
21	there were 400 buildings. That there is not
22	was not a way of tracing people, and it

1	doesn't	exist.	People	can	get	reassigned,	or

- 2 anything like that.
- Now I have another thing I want to
- 4 go into. There was a statement that there was
- 5 no AEC work except at Vanowen. I personally
- 6 know of one rather significant effort. When I
- 7 started work at Rocketdyne, in the main
- 8 building at Canoga, in November 55, my work
- 9 location was in the center of the engineering
- 10 bullpen. About 40 feet away was a room with
- double doors, pushbutton lock. The room was
- about 20 by 30. Desks were about ten.
- 13 The personnel in that area had a
- 14 program with Los Alamos. I don't know the
- 15 contractual arrangements. The program was
- 16 called NERVA. This program was directed
- 17 toward a nuclear reactor-powered rocket engine
- and thought to be for a large new missile, to
- 19 deliver a very large nuclear bomb, and they
- 20 talked about the bomb being made up at
- 21 Lawrence Livermore then, which I'm sure you
- 22 all are aware of.

1	I think there may have been other
2	names for this. I knew Los Alamos was very
3	much involved because most all the people went
4	there. Some stayed for weeks at a time. I
5	worked in that program. The unit secretary
6	kept a box of film badges in a locked filing
7	cabinet.
8	They were given out based on the
9	supervisor's direction and collected at the
LO	end of the day.
L1	I remember the badges clearly
L2	because they were heavy. They had a safety
L3	pin claspwere supposed to wear them pinned
L4	to your shirt. We had to wear a suit and tie
L5	to work and the problem: they would ruin your
L6	shirt by the end of the day if it got caught.
L7	Even then, it'd leave big holes on it. My
L8	involvement was as an extra hand for tests in
L9	the lab and checking hardware.
20	In the fall of 1958and it's
21	possible I'm off by a year, 59a big team of
2.2	about 70, maybe more, was set up to wrap up

1	all the work in the program, get it done and
2	to prepare for a bid on a follow-on.
3	Personnel from the team came from
4	Rocketdyne, AI, and Downey, and some corporate
5	people were there. I had written a lot of
6	reports by that time, and somehow NASA had
7	gotten into the act. They'd just been formed.
8	So I was assigned to this team. My specialty
9	was mission analysis, and I was called on to
10	write up a big section on missions, planetary
11	missions, to go in the report in case NASA was
12	going to have some major thing.
13	This section was unClassified. I
14	have a copy with me. The team worked six days
15	a week overI don't have to put the picture
16	upover in the Vanowen Building in the front.
17	They had an area set up and we lost the
18	program. That was the outcome. I lost a whole
19	year ofor week of skiing on that. I won't go
20	into that.
21	Many of the people on that team
22	left the company. They went to the winning

Τ.	concractors. In the obs, a unit was formed in
2	Vanowen which was called Nucleonics, made up
3	of Rocketdyne and AI people. They were trying
4	to get subcontracts from the winners.
5	Then, in 98 or 99, there was a big
6	effort, you may have heard of it, with NASA
7	trying to getand others, not just NASA
8	trying to get some new interplanetary programs
9	started, and I was invited to Los Alamos for a
10	big three-day conference on it, and they
11	presented all these papers and everything.
12	But even though we paid to get the transcripts
13	and videos, they said their security wouldn't
14	let them out.
15	So I putthis was not in the
16	petition, but there are manyI'm sure if you
17	dig in, there are other examples of AEC work
18	that were done there.
19	Now the other thing about AEC
20	workand I'll try and make this real short
21	is this is the Rocketdyne. This is Rocketdyne
22	shop. Rocketdyne was three times as big as

1	ΑI,	always	was,	made	а	lot	more	money	too.
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- 2 And this is AI and a lot of this was taken up
- 3 with the hot labs and stuff like that.
- 4 They had this whole shop over
- 5 there. So when hardware was needed and they
- 6 didn't have the capability here, what do you
- 7 think happened? They walked across this 40
- 8 feet here, talked with a friend they knew over
- 9 there and got the piece made. Rocketdyne had
- immense fabrication, manufacturing facilities.
- 11 They were the premier in drilling because we
- 12 made all those injectors. They had brazing
- 13 capabilities. They had all kinds of milling
- 14 machines and everything.
- 15 And again, there didn't have to be
- 16 a record for that because they just charged
- 17 hours in the shop. You could bring it over
- 18 and get a planning ticket to get it done. And
- 19 the same thing with engineering. Engineering,
- 20 we probably had four times more. This was all
- 21 an engineering building. Then they built a
- 22 two-story one here.

1	If AI needed help on some thermal,
2	or hydro, or something engineering, not
3	nuclearbut one of those, to get a project
4	done, they could borrow a person. And this
5	happened a lot. This wasn't just once in a
6	while. This happened a lot.
7	Did upper management object?
8	Absolutely not. Now one thing I want to say
9	that I had in the petition, and it was really
10	not addressed, and that is the move to De
11	Sotothis is the De Soto facility here. They
12	moved out of that one building and this is the
13	complex at De Soto. Now this wasn't all built
14	overnight. This and this was, I remember, the
15	first two buildings. They moved over that,
16	moved over that. This was the manufacturing
17	facility, this great big facility here.
18	This was theexcuse me. This
19	building here, this was the administrative
20	one. This was an engineering building. This
21	was labs. This was engineering or desk,
22	office space.

1	They moved over there in a period
2	of 18 months They started in mid-58 and they-
3	-excuse memid-59, and they got over there,
4	finished at the end of 60. So for 18 months,
5	they were moving out of here, and Rocketdyne
6	was moving in as fast as they could because
7	Rocketdyne had people stashed all over the San
8	Fernando Valley in office space.
9	I asked about, was there ever a
LO	clean-up done. Over the 18 months, were they
L1	exposed to radiation? There was nothing in
L2	the petition that responded to that. There
L3	was nothing.
L4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can you wrap
L5	this up?
L6	MR. LARSON: Yes. So my view is
L7	that I have a list of, I think ten or twelve
L8	items that were in the petition, that they
L9	were not addressed and this is it. I won't go
20	through it. But what the petition did address
21	is it took out three of the items and says we
22	agree with them, so let's go ahead. But I do

1	not believe theanything, any knowledge
2	existed as to the integrated relationships of
3	AI and Rocketdyne here, and that this colored
4	the outcome.
5	And so my position is that we
6	should not go ahead with a petition just for
7	the AI people. It is completely counter to
8	what you're doing in the Santa Susana Area IV.
9	Why it's limited only to the people inside,
10	and why theyit's a mileexcuse me. This is
11	about two-tenths of a mile. I think that's
12	about four-tenths. The Area IV is about a
13	mile long, right now, on the last chart I
14	looked at.
15	This is all tightly packed
16	together, and yet the petition says just cover
17	this and forget the rest. I can't agree with
18	that. I think it's an invalid petition if it
19	goes that way. Think of it this way. Think
20	of it this way.
21	If North American had not come up
22	with the AI and the Rocketdyne names, and if

1	North	American	had	just	built	this	facility	y
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- 2 and had just taken that surplus from Downey
- out, in the way of people, and put them in
- 4 here, we wouldn't be here talking about this.
- 5 Because that's what they did.
- 6 They took all those, overflow of people out at
- 7 Downey--they had no more land there, they had
- 8 all the buildings they could put on the site
- 9 and they brought them out here and they put
- 10 them in this building and this building. They
- 11 built up units down at Downey.
- 12 And then they had a huge hiring
- binge, and that's what resulted. But they're
- 14 all the same. It's that simple.
- 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 16 you.
- 17 MR. LARSON: Sorry to take so
- long.
- 19 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's okay.
- 20 It's helpful information. Thank you. Does
- 21 anybody on the Board have any questions for
- 22 Mr. Larson?

1	MR. LARSON: Pardon?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I'm asking if
3	anybody here has any questions.
4	(No response.)
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If not, we need
6	to come to some I don't know, Jeff, if you
7	had any comments, or information you can
8	provide us about the Department of Labor
9	letter regarding the Class Definition?
LO	MS. CREASE: Hello.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Who's on the
L2	phone and has a question?
L3	MS. CREASE: Yes. This is Mary
L4	Crease and my husband Harry worked there for
L5	many, many years. And now I'm 91 years old
L6	and I'm without finances much and I miss him
L7	so much and he died of cancer, which I feel
L8	was back down to Rockwell and I can't talk too
L9	much about it but I do appreciate all your
20	hard work and I appreciate what you're doing
21	and I just hope that things will come up to
2.2	help me out in some way or form. And I thank

1	you	very	much.	Thanks	for	your	time,	and	I	' m
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- 2 very interested in the procedures. Thank you.
- 3 Bye.
- 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
- 5 Okay, Jeff?
- 6 MR. KOTSCH: Jeff Kotsch,
- 7 Department of Labor. Yes. Checking with the
- 8 Seattle office as far as the Canoga facility,
- 9 we occasionally do have issues with putting
- 10 people in--but again, we always do these
- things on a case-by-case basis. But we do get
- things from the corporate verifier that allow
- us, sometimes, to place people in Vanowen.
- 14 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: So you're just
- 15 not sure on this? Or I mean, I quess I'm
- 16 trying to --
- 17 MR. KOTSCH: All I'm saying is
- 18 that we don't--the Seattle office has said
- 19 that sometimes they have difficulty putting
- 20 into Vanowen. But other times they get
- 21 information from the corporate verifier that
- 22 can place people in that building.

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
2	MR. KOTSCH: It's like at a number
3	ofwell, at other facilities, occasionally we
4	have problems like that too, you know, where
5	we can'tlike in Iowawhere we can't put
6	people in certain places sometimes.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks,
8	Jeff. I appreciate that. I think we'reI'm
9	sorry, we're not at the public comment period
10	yet. We'll get to that in a second.
11	PARTICIPANT: Can I
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: No, thank you.
13	You'll have a chance later, because we need to
14	come to some plan to move forward on this, on
15	that, which I think isI don't think there's
16	much we can do right now, given the issue on
17	the Class Definition and I think we have to
18	postpone until the next meeting, until we do.
19	Josie?
20	MEMBER BEACH: Is it possible to
21	ask the Santa Susana Work Group to take this
22	up or are we even beyond that vet?

1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I was thinking
2	that's one possibility, in terms of follow-up.
3	I'm not sure what we're assigningand also
4	there's, I think there's the question of
5	whether we need to have SC&A look into this,
6	and what part of it. But I'm not sure until
7	NIOSH and DOL have had some discussion. We
8	already heard from Mr. Larson. We may hear
9	from others in the public comment period
10	tonight or tomorrow about this issue.
11	Stu?
12	MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu
13	Hinnefeld from OCAS. I think, based on what
14	we hear here, and what we've heard just
15	recently from the Department of Labor, I think
16	we will be doing additional evaluation of our
17	work and our conclusion regardless of actions
18	taken today.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
20	MR. HINNEFELD: So I think there
21	will be some additional work and a report on
2.2	our part back to the Advisory Board prior to

1	the next meeting. We'll submit it to the
2	Advisory Board prior to your next meeting.
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks,
4	Stu. Henry?
5	MEMBER ANDERSON: Do we have any
6	idea when the Site Profile will be revised?
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: There is no Site
8	profile for this
9	MEMBER ANDERSON: Well, in the
10	support document
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is there? There
12	is one?
13	MEMBER ANDERSON: It says there's
14	going to be one. That it's being revised.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. I
16	apologize.
17	MR. HINNEFELD: Stu Hinnefeld from
18	OCAS again. The Site Profile addresses all
19	the ETEC sites. So that's Area IV and then
20	the three other sites, as well. So the Site
21	Profile addressed them. And I don't have a

deadline on that revision, but understand that

1	that revision, logically, has to follow after
2 8	a decision about feasibility of dose
3	reconstruction and what aspects are feasible
4	in dose reconstruction.
5	And so that will be downstream and
6	the revision of the Site Profile is informed
7]	by the SEC, as opposed to having that revision
8	inform the SEC.
9	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
10	MEMBER ANDERSON: Because I was
11	looking at it; it also says you're going to
12	develop a methodology for bounding, but you
13	haven't done that yet and I was wonderingand
14	that'll be in the profile
15	MR. HINNEFELD: That'll be part of
16	the additional evaluation of this process, and
17	then whateverif that is successful, if you
18	agree with what we conclude at that time, that
19	would form the basis of the Site Profile then.
20	MEMBER ANDERSON: But you've
21	determined that you can do a dose
22	reconstruction, but you don't have a

I me	et noa	ology?

- 2 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, we came to
- 3 this meeting feeling that we could. We have
- 4 learned additional information from the
- 5 Department of Labor just recently and in this
- 6 discussion today, that causes us to feel like,
- 7 at the very least, we need to reconsider--we
- 8 need to consider our evaluation. I'm not
- 9 saying we'll change the evaluation. We need
- 10 to consider, based on the information provided
- 11 today.
- 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Paul then
- Wanda.
- 14 MEMBER ZIEMER: Well, I was simply
- 15 going to ask whether or not this is another
- 16 one of these cases where it would be
- 17 beneficial for claimants to at least have this
- part of the SEC established, even though there
- 19 could be additions or additional modifications
- 20 later. It's kind of a question maybe NIOSH
- 21 might give us some guidance on.
- 22 MR. HINNEFELD: Well, as a logical

1	matter, it would be beneficial to those people
2	who are placed in Vanowen, who are, you know,
3	clearly in Vanowen- that would probably be
4	Atomics International employees who have SEC
5	cancers it would be beneficial to them to
6	have the Class, as we recommended today with
7	the understanding that we're still going to
8	reevaluate the remainder and do that. The
9	petitioner, I don't believe, is in favor of
10	that, but it would be advantageous to that
11	subgroup of the Canoga claimants.
12	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I guess the
13	problem I would see with that is that we then
14	could be in the position of revising this in
15	the near future, potentially because DOL was
16	having trouble with the Class Definition and I
17	thinkI guess I'm a little leery of, when
18	they're on record opposing or raisingI
19	shouldn't say opposingraising concerns about
20	a Class Definition, that we at least try to
21	get some dialogue and get it right.

I mean, I think this was--you were

1	rushing to get this done in time for this
2	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes. We wanted to
3	deliver it here. We wanted to deliver it
4	when
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And we
6	understand that and I think it's been
7	valuable. But at the same time, I think I
8	would say maybe we can have an update at the
9	next Board call meeting, not waiting until the
10	next
11	MR. HINNEFELD: Yes, that would be
12	advantageous.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Then we can make
14	a determination and we'd still be able, at
15	that time, if it's appropriate to move forward
16	with it. The current recommendation: we're
17	trying to figure out some other way, let's see
18	where we stand there at that time.
19	Wanda.
20	MEMBER MUNN: A proposal for our
21	immediatewould it not be wise for us to
2.2	table this at this moment with the expectation

1	that we will take it up day after tomorrow
2	during our Board work time during which time
3	both NIOSH and the Board will have an
4	opportunity to consider what actions we really
5	would prefer to have taken as we attempt to
6	take a step back and take another look at the
7	entire Santa Susana issue, whether we want to
8	have the Work Group undertake some specific
9	activity and when we might be able to do that.
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We can certainly
11	consider that during the Board work timethe
12	question of an SC&A or otheror Work Group
13	involvement or we could wait until we get a
14	report back at the next Board call meeting and
15	I think we can consider that.
16	I would like to try to at least
17	reach some conclusion, whyyou know, the
18	petitioner Mr. Larson is here as well as
19	others, and rather than having them come back
20	in two days or something, to hearand I think
21	weI think the general sentiment is it's not
22	officially tabled because we don't really have

Τ	a motion but would be to not move forward or
2	this at all in terms of approving or
3	disapproving until the next meeting.
4	MEMBER GIBSON: Dr. Melius.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, Mike.
6	MEMBER GIBSON: This is Mike. I
7	just have one question. NIOSH had told me
8	that probably the soonest we could have a
9	meaningful Santa Susana Work Group meeting
LO	would be April. Given this additional
L1	information tonight, I would just like to know
L2	if they think that it's going to delay that
L3	meeting or if we can, you know, have a meeting
L4	and get some movement here.
L5	MR. HINNEFELD: This is Stu
L6	Hinnefeld again from OCAS. I think, Mike,
L7	that we should be able to stay on that April
L8	meeting. I mean, the Santa Susana portion of
L9	the work. Although there is some commonality
20	of resources working on these sites. I would
21	think we should be able to stay on schedule
22	for the date we indicated earlier, we could

1	~	_	0	0	meeting.
1	SHIDDOTE	2	Santa	Siigana	meerina
	Dapport	a	Danca	Dabana	

- 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay and, Mike,
- 3 our Board call is scheduled at the end of
- 4 March so we will have an update from them,
- from NIOSH, on the petition by then, before
- 6 your April meeting. But as Wanda suggests, we
- 7 can also talk about the Work Group involvement
- 8 a little bit more on Thursday when we do the
- 9 Work Group updates. Okay.
- 10 I would also--for the petitioner,
- 11 Mr. Larson, I think we will--NIOSH will keep
- in contact with you and we will keep you up to
- 13 date on, involved in activity and may have
- 14 more questions and need more information from
- 15 you. So we appreciate your efforts today.
- 16 Okay.
- 17 Public comment period.
- 18 MR. KATZ: Before we start public
- 19 comment, I just want to correct something for
- 20 the record. I should not be making little
- 21 slip-ups but sleep deprivation. When we
- 22 recorded the vote for Lawrence Livermore, I

1	used the term for Dr. Poston that he
2	abstained, but he recused. Of course he had
3	actually left the table. So we had 15 Board
4	Members who voted in favor and there was one
5	recusal. But I want to correct that for the
6	record.
7	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
8	Public comment period. I
9	apologize to those that have been waiting.
10	The first person we haveyes?
11	MR. KATZ: Before we start, let me
12	just explain the ground rules with respect to
13	redaction policy, as we do always before we
14	start these public comment sessions.
15	That is just for you to know, you
16	who will comment, that there's a complete
17	transcript being made, verbatim transcript, so
18	your comments will be included in their
19	entirety in the transcript which goes up on
20	the Web and is available to the public.
21	So everything you say about
22	yourself, personally, and so on, will be

1	there.	But	if	you	discuss	other	third
---	--------	-----	----	-----	---------	-------	-------

- 2 parties, information about third parties
- 3 that's personal, will be redacted. So you
- 4 just need to know that. And the full
- 5 explanation of this policy of the room, for
- 6 those of you in the room, and for those of you
- on the phone call, it's on the OCAS website,
- 8 in the Board section on OCAS website.
- 9 So that's it. I just want to let
- 10 you know that.
- 11 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: And I need to
- let you know two more things. One is that
- there is a 10-minute limit on any comments and
- 14 secondly, we go in the order that people
- signed up and so I will call people and in the
- order that we have here.
- 17 And we have, I believe six or
- 18 seven people signed up, depending on how we
- interpret the sign-up sheet.
- 20 And I don't know--the first person
- I have on my list is Bonnie Klea, and I don't
- 22 know if that's--

1	MS. KLEA: I just wanted to say
2	thank you again. I'm so excited on behalf of
3	all the Santa Susana workers and hope you have
4	a lovely time here in southern California.
5	Thank you.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thanks.
7	Okay. We're having a little trouble with the
8	second name, even with three pair of eyes.
9	We're not sure if it's a George Anno or
10	MR. ANNO: Anno.
11	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anno. Okay.
12	MR. ANNO: Okay. Once again, I'm
13	George Anno. A-N-N-O.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
15	MR. ANNO: And I'm going toyes
16	I'm going to try to talk about mylike I'm a
17	petitioner, and I got kind of booted out of
18	the SEC because I had testicular cancer, and I
19	don't understand why that's not included on
20	there. It's probably because BEIR VII doesn't
21	quite give it the treatment that ovarian does.
22	So that's okay I'm going to go

1	back and talk about my experience at Atomics
2	International, and Santa Susana, the lab.
3	I'm going to do it quickly and I'm
4	not going to take you down memory lane. Here
5	we go. I was atI was employed by Atomics
6	International from 1957 to 1959, and I did
7	work at both the Canoga facility and also
8	Santa Susana. I guess that's Area IV. When I
9	first petitioned here, I made a list of the
LO	things that I did, and I thought it wasI
L1	made, sort of make it very comprehensive, so
L2	somebody that's doing dose reconstruction, or
L3	whatever. I've done dose reconstruction
L4	myself, so I know what, I know what they're
L5	going through, what you'll have to go through.
L6	Okay. First of all, let me cover,
L7	first, mywell, apparently NIOSH doesn't
18	realize, or somehow this didn't come through,
L9	that I was not employed by SSFL. Of course
20	I'm not. I was employed by Atomics
21	International but I took the bus up, oh, maybe
22	one to two-and-a-half days, or something like

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上	ulat,	alternatively,	EAGTA	weer.

- 2 Sometimes I drove up from Pacific
- 3 Palisades in Santa Monica area. But what I
- 4 want to say is I did write down all the -- it
- 5 says describe the work and duties you did.
- 6 Okay. Basically, I did radiation engineering,
- 7 health physics, that sort of thing. Now I was
- 8 at the sodium reactor facility experiment
- 9 quite a bit, did a lot of monitoring there,
- 10 did smearing, did monitoring clothes,
- 11 monitoring areas, all that sort a thing.
- 12 And I also did--I'll just give an
- 13 example. The fuel elements, when they change
- them, there's a guide on the end and it's
- 15 stainless steel and that damn thing really
- 16 gets hot. So they told me, okay, George,
- 17 you've got to design a shielding cast for this
- 18 because we're going to dump it in the ocean.
- 19 I was going to, it turns out.
- 20 So anyways, those are the kind a
- 21 things that I did there. I was exposed to
- 22 radiation here and there and that kind a

1	thing, beta-gamma, probably not much neutron.
2	I can't say that because I think they did a
3	pretty good, damn good deal shielding the SRE.
4	The next thing I did is I visited
5	the kinetic water boiler reactor, the cube,
6	quite frequently, monitoring around, making
7	sure things were okay there, and there wasn't
8	spraying radiation around, or leaks, et
9	cetera. The other category was I was at the
LO	SNAP environmental test facility. In fact, I
L1	wrote the hazards report for that and did a
L2	lot of calculations of what happens if the
L3	stuff goes to the valley? What happens if the
L4	wind's in this direction? What happens if you
L5	have inversions, et cetera? That's the kind
L6	of stuff I was doing.
L7	Now I also did a lot of radiation
L8	shielding for all the wastes that they were
L9	gathering up, and what I did iswhat we did
20	was we put those in 55-gallon drums, put a
21	lumen in the drum, pack whatever you need to
22	pack around it, sometimes lead but mostly

1 c	oncrete,	iron	concrete,	that	sort	а	thing.
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2 So I did a lot of monitoring on

3 the outside of these drums. And then we took

4 them to Port Hueneme in trucks and we took

5 UCLA's and a lot of other people's stuff there

too, because we put them on a barge, an ocean-

7 going tug, and on the other side of San

8 Nicolas Island, which is 1,000 fathoms down,

9 we dumped it. Can't do that anymore.

quite a bit, and then at Canoga, there was uranyl sulphate loading criticality experiment that I participated in. And it was enriched, I think, uranyl sulphate. So everybody was kind of—we were in a fish bowl, basically, and everybody was watching us—you know. So we stayed there for quite a while, you know, and just poured it, watched it, plotted it, report it, watched it, you know. So I don't—I'm pretty sure I had a film badge. I don't know if I had a neutron badge on. But that's the kind of thing that I was doing at these

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2	Canoga.
3	So I just want to make sure that
4	whoever does dose reconstruction has some kind
5	of a concept, some kind of a gestalt of what I
6	did, because they will need that.
7	I've done these dose
8	reconstructions for accidents, for the AEC,
9	earlier in my life. But at the time it was
10	the AEC and so forth. So anyways, I wanted to
11	try to make sure that this propagates through
12	to whoever is going to do dose reconstruction,
13	because I do understand that the film badges
14	and the monitoring ain't no good. I mean,
15	there's not much reliability here. So what's
16	the alternative?
17	You've got to do some modeling.
18	You've got to do some reasonable assumptions.
19	You've got to, you know, do something that's
20	reasonable, one over r squaredwhatever you
21	do.
22	And I just want to make sure that

two facilities, at the SSFL and also at

1	those things propagate to whoever is going to
2	do the dose reconstruction, because when I
3	went in and visited the NIOSH people that's
4	been represented this morning, it wasn't clear
5	that this information was even propagated
6	through different people to NIOSH, and so
7	forth.
8	So I'm trying to make this real
9	simple and try to say that I havethe data
10	that I haveof course I was there, you know,
11	what is it? Fifty-two or three years ago. So,
12	you know, the old gray matter gets a little
13	bit solid.
14	But that's what I can try to
15	supply, and I have, and I'd like to see that
16	propagate through. But now, when you ask me
17	things about, well, how long did you do this?
18	How long did you do how the hell am I
19	going to remember that, and count the minutes
20	up, and even the hours? You know, I know I
21	went up there during the day, and I was up
22	there for about six hours and went back home.

1	You	know,	that	sort	а	thing.

- 2 So this is only some guidance,
- 3 that I realize that some guy doing dose
- 4 reconstruction that does not have the
- 5 experimental records, the data, so to speak,
- 6 will have to make estimates on, and they'll
- 7 have to do--they'll have to do the causality,
- 8 probably, calculations. I've done those too.
- 9 Now the other thing is I don't
- 10 quite understand why testicular cancer was not
- included in the ovarian. Somebody who is a
- 12 radiobiologist maybe can tell me this.
- 13 They're both haploid cells. So, you know,
- it's a reasonable thing to do that, but it was
- 15 not included on the SEC list. Anyways.
- 16 I'm not going to bore you with any
- 17 more. That's it.
- 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank you
- 19 very much, Mr. Anno.
- MR. ANNO: Sure.
- 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Our next person
- is Al Frowiss. Appreciate your patience, Mr.

I'11

Thank you.

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3	make my comments very brief. A lot of what I
4	was going to say has been said eloquently, but
5	I do claims. I've done several hundred of
6	them: SEC claims, mostly. And recently, a few
7	months ago, I started focusing on Santa Susana
8	Area IV because the SEC was approved. And I
9	have 30 or 40 claims, and I'm discovering a
LO	real rat's nest in terms of records.

FROWISS:

MR.

It's not my experience with other 11 12 SEC facilities, but it's certainly here, the corporate verifier doesn't have very good 13 records. And a lot of the--from a claimant's 14 perspective, and I represent a bunch of them, 15 16 will get responses from Boeing through 17 Department of Labor, that says Santa Susana facility unknown area. 18

Canoga, period. Not Canoga, 20 Vanowen, but just Canoga. And so in many aspects of this kind of work, I see the term, 21 22 claimant-favorable decisions are made.

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1	In the case of Santa Susana, the
2	technical bulletin that deals with that,
3	Technical Bulletin 9-14I realize that's a
4	Labor issue rather than your board issuebut
5	it's very specific, and it says the claim
6	examiner has to find that they were in Area
7	IV, period.
8	Or as in other SEC facilities, it
9	says that the claim examiner has the latitude
10	to decide, you know, basedthat if it's not
11	identified exactly where he was, that they can
12	assume that he was in a SEC area. So there's
13	a disparity between things like Hanford, where
14	Bulletin 8-33 describes how to deal with
15	operational support personnel, for example,
16	like firemen, nurses, maintenance people, et
17	cetera. There's no such language in the
18	bulletins describing Santa Susana Area IV.
19	So the claims examiners in Seattle
20	tell me that their hands are tied on Area IV
21	claims, unless they're precise, you know, in
22	the corporate verification.

1	So there's a problem that maybe
2	you can mention to Department of Labor. On
3	the Canoga thing, the only thing I could add
4	beyond Mr. Larson's comments, is that I've
5	been told by some of my claimants that the
6	library existed in the Vanowen Building, and
7	all theall the people went into the library.
8	So whether they were Rocketdyne
9	employees, or anything else. So there'sthe
10	tight security that was discussed by NIOSH
11	doesn'tdidn't apparently seem to exist.
12	Thank you.
13	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, Mr.
14	Frowiss. Mr. Larson, you're next on the list
15	but I believe you've already
16	MR. LARSON: Yes. I agree with
17	him. I forgot that. They had a great
18	library. There was none at Rocketdyne at that
19	time.
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Marcia
21	Oney Moak?
22	MS. ONEY MOAK: I am going to

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- 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Fine. Okay.
- 3 Carl Schwering?
- 4 MR. SCHWERING: Mine's short. My
- 5 name is Carl. I want to thank you all for
- 6 your efforts and work on our behalf, and I'm a
- 7 former employee of all of them, and facilities
- 8 at -- I worked at De Soto, Santa Susana,
- 9 Vanowen facility, and however, I have been
- 10 diagnosed with colon cancer, lung disease and
- 11 am waiting for some other claims to be taken
- into consideration. Thank you.
- 13 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 14 you.
- Do we have anybody on the phone
- 16 that --
- 17 MR. SHETRONE: Yes.
- 18 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Can you please
- 19 identify yourself for public comment?
- 20 MR. SHETRONE: Yes. This is Harry
- 21 Shetrone. I'd like to speak, if I could.
- 22 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1	MR. SHETRONE: Hello?
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, go ahead.
3	MR. SHETRONE: My father died on
4	the operating table with cancer of the
5	esophagus, and we've been I've been helping
6	my stepmother with the claim. It was so
7	frustrating with the missing information. He
8	went to work for North American Aviation in
9	1950 48. Worked for 26 years. He was 36
LO	when he started in 62. The first seven years,
L1	he his vocation was no more specific than
L2	Santa Susana Field Laboratory, area unknown.
L3	Unfortunately, missing the first
L4	didn't cover the ultimate 28 months where they
L5	did record him working in Area IV. He was in
L6	maintenance and construction and had been a
L7	supervisor and lead man. So he worked,
L8	really, all over the area.
L9	But I think your work has resolved
20	the problem, I hope, and I want to thank the
21	scientists and the researchers for continuing
22	to research, investigate and evaluate the

	1	risks	to	the	employees	of	Santa	Susana	Field
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- 2 Laboratory. We appreciate your work. Thank
- 3 you so much.
- 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
- 5 MR. KATZ: Thank you, Mr.
- 6 Shetrone. Would you just, would you mind just
- 7 spelling your last name for us.
- 8 MR. SHETRONE: S-H-E-T-R-O-N-E.
- 9 MR. KATZ: Thank you very much.
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
- 11 MR. SHETRONE: You're welcome.
- 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else on
- the phone wish to speak?
- MS. NASH: Yes, I do.
- 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Please identify
- 16 yourself.
- 17 MS. NASH: My name is Vivian Nash
- 18 and my husband worked for Rocketdyne/Canoga,
- 19 from 1956 through 62. He died in 1963 from
- 20 Hodgkin's disease, and what I want to know is
- 21 why not Hodgkin's is on the list of those
- 22 cancers that are acceptable and that's what I

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1	wanted	tο	ask

- 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Well, the list
- is what's prescribed in the legislation we're
- 4 working from. So it was put together when the
- 5 legislation was passed several years ago. But
- 6 that's how, why it's limited.
- 7 MS. NASH: Okay.
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Is there anybody
- 9 else on the phone that would like to speak?
- 10 MS. CLERICUZIO: I would.
- MS. PULTE: Yes.
- 12 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
- MS. CLERICUZIO: Who's going to go
- 14 first?
- 15 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I can't pick
- 16 over the phone, so --
- MS. PULTE: Go ahead.
- 18 MS. CLERICUZIO: All right. How
- 19 about me? My name is Karen Clericuzio and I'm
- 20 representing [identifying information
- 21 redacted who worked in Area IV at Santa
- 22 Susana. I want to thank the Board very much

1	for	passing	the	Special	Exposure	Cohort,	and	Ι

- 2 also want to thank Bonnie Klea for
- 3 representing us so very well for so very long
- 4 and I'm done.
- 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 6 you. And the other person who wanted to
- 7 speak?
- 8 MS. PULTE: Yes. My name is Janie
- 9 Pulte and I, too, just wanted to thank all you
- 10 people for all of the work that you have done
- in getting things going here and hopefully
- it'll clear up a lot for us. And also I'd
- like to thank Bonnie. She's been helping me,
- 14 as well. My husband worked on the hill from
- 15 54 to 84, and he passed away in 02 from
- 16 leukemia, and so it's been a hard road. And
- 17 I'll be glad to see this all come to closure.
- 18 But again, thank you so much for all your
- 19 work.
- 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 21 you. Anybody else on the phone that would
- 22 like to make --

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- 2 again. I just wanted to thank Bonnie Klea for
- all her hard work for us. I do appreciate it.
- 4 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Thank
- 5 you. Anybody else?
- 6 MR. FUNK: Yes. This is John Funk
- 7 in Las Vegas.
- 8 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Could you--John
- 9 Funk? Okay. I thought I recognized the
- 10 voice. Go ahead, Mr. Funk.
- 11 MR. FUNK: Yes. This may not be
- 12 an issue for the Board, but then again it may
- be. The Part E, any inheritance of it to the
- spouse and the children, is not on parity with
- 15 Part B. Is there anything going to be done
- 16 about this, because as you know, you know,
- 17 it's been like eight years we've been going
- through this process, and probably one third
- 19 of our people have passed away. Now in all
- 20 fairness, I think that the Part E should be
- 21 comparable to the Part B.
- 22 And I don't know where we go with

1	this.	but	Ъ'Т	kind	of	like	tο	SEE	somebody
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- look into the possibility of getting the Part
- 3 E on parity with the Part B as far as the
- 4 inheritance is concerned.
- 5 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: I believe, Mr.
- 6 Funk, that that's also a legislative issue,
- 7 when they did the amendments that changed the
- 8 program from DOE to DOL, may even have been
- 9 preexisting in the original legislation, but
- 10 it does not have the same benefits available
- 11 for survivors as they do in Part B, so it's a
- 12 legislative issue. I know Congress has talked
- about holding hearings on the legislation at
- some point, and so maybe it's something that
- 15 would be considered in that context.
- 16 MR. FUNK: Okay. There was one
- other issue. I believe I might have--I'm not
- 18 sure what I heard--but Dr. Wade--hasn't he
- 19 asked for a review of the past 10 years, of
- 20 what's taken place on the dose
- 21 reconstructions? And he asked for input from
- the outside, too, from the claimants, as well.

2	MR. FUNK: Is that correct?
3	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That's correct.
4	And they set up a place on the website for
5	doing that, and we'll be doing outreach also.
6	That review is just getting underway, just
7	announced, and it will be going on for the
8	next several months. But there will be
9	opportunity for your input and for others.
10	MR. FUNK: Okay. I'd like to
11	participate in that if I could because I car
12	sum it all up in one word and that was
13	outreach.
14	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. That is
15	one of the components of the review, one of
16	the five areas that they're going to be
17	following up on. Thank you.
18	MR. FUNK: That's all for me,
19	then.
20	Anybody else on the phone that
21	would like to make public comment?
22	MS. CARR: I would like to.

CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

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1	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Please
2	identify yourself.
3	MS. CARR: My name is Wendy Carr
4	and I'm talking on behalf of my father, Vern
5	Bergett, who was a fireman for 44 years. He
6	started with Atomics International and then
7	continued all the way through to Boeing. And
8	I'm just frustrated that it's taken this long
9	to get any kind of compensation at all for my
10	mom.
11	There's so many gray areas that I
12	don't understand. You know, he didn't work a
13	full year at Santa Susana so he can't get
14	compensated there. Although I haveyou know,
15	we've got letters of commendation for him
16	putting our uranium fires at Canoga in 67, but
17	on his employment it shows that he worked at
18	De Soto. So I mean the firemen worked they
19	traveled everywhere.
20	So, for me, there's just so many
21	gray areas, that how do you base where his
22	employment was? These are the men who were

1 ac	tually disposing of these chemicals. You
2 kn	ow, they had them do it at night. They had
3 to	do it at night, so that the clouds couldn't
4 be	e seen. It just seems frustrating that, you
5 kn	now, these men were the ones that were
6 ha	andling the chemicals the most, you know, and
7 as	sked to dispose of them without so much as
8 ev	ren a mask or an apron.
9	My husband wears more than that to
10 ki	Il the bugs at our house. You know, it
11 se	ems like the firemen have kind of just been
12 le	eft by the wayside. They don't fall into any
13 pa	rticular category.
14	Is there something we can do to
15 lo	ook into that or
16	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That is one of
17 th	eI can't speak to a particular case, but
18 it	is one of the issues that was raised at our
19 bo	pard meeting earlier today and about people
20 in	those kinds of groups that may or may not
21 be	coveredas easily identified as belonging
22 to	a particular facility or something working

1	there. I would also add that people working
2	at more than one facility, that the amount of
3	time does accumulate, and
4	MS. CARR: Well, I spoke to my mom
5	today and she said he started in 59 at Santa
6	Susana but they have him down working there
7	six months and then De Sotoshe said they
8	often called him in to go to Santa Susana, you
9	know, for a week here, or a week there, but
10	there'syou know, there's no documentation.
11	So, you know, it kind a feels like they're
12	kind a screwed. You know, my dad died of
13	glioblastoma, a rare form of brain cancer, in
14	2003.
15	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: That is one of
16	the issues, general issues, that we wanted to
17	bring to the attention and will be covered in
18	our communications on this site. So it may be
19	helpful.
20	MS. CARR: So you're looking into
21	it?
22	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes.

1	MS. CARR: Okay.
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
3	MS. CARR: Thank you.
4	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Anybody else
5	have
6	MS. NASH: I have one more
7	question. This is Vivian Nash again. What
8	can we do to change the legislation? Where
9	can we go? Who do we write to?
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: We're laughing a
11	little bit here because that's not really
12	something we can comment directly on. We're
13	an advisory board that's involved in the
14	implementation of the legislation. I think
15	through a more general political process would
16	have to be involved. Sorry, we are not really
17	in a position to comment on that.
18	MS. NASH: Okay.
19	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Bonnie has a
20	comment.
21	MS. KLEA: I would just like to say
22	that Wendy's father, who was a fireman, will

1	be compensated as soon as we get the De Soto
2	petition finished, because he was six months
3	there and six months on the hill. Also, I'd
4	like to tell you a quick little story about
5	[identifying information redacted].
6	I met [identifying information
7	redacted] last summer. Her husband died of
8	leukemia at a young age, left her with three
9	babies. She had to move back to Utah to have
10	her family help her take care of the children
11	and raise them.
12	She called me last week, sobbing.
13	She was just crying her heart out and she
14	said she just got a phone call from the
15	Department of Labor and they wanted her bank
16	account number; she was going to get paid and
17	so I'm assuming she was under the first Class.
18	So that's what we're here for and that's what
19	we need to focus on. And for [identifying
20	information redacted], thank you.
21	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Anybody
22	else in the audience that would like to make

1	public comments that might not have had an
2	opportunity to sign up, or
3	MS. SHETRONE: Yes. I would like
4	to comment or ask a question.
5	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
6	MS. SHETRONE: My name is Mary
7	Shetrone.
8	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
9	MS. SHETRONE: Hello?
10	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Yes, we're here.
11	Go ahead.
12	MS. SHETRONE: Okay. My husband
13	died of cancer and from working at Rockwell
14	quite a few years and I'm now 91 years old.
15	He's gone and I keep getting letters saying
16	that they aren't going to do anything about
17	it.
18	What do I do now? Is there any
19	alternative that I can go to?
20	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: What letters have
21	you been getting? Has a claim been filed or
22	MS. SHETRONE: From the Department

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	OL	Labor.

- 2 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If you can give
- 3 us some contact information, we'll get
- 4 somebody from NIOSH or the Department of Labor
- to call you individually and follow up. We're
- 6 having trouble understanding the situation
- 7 and--
- 8 MS. KLEA: Mary's one of mine and
- 9 she'll be paid as soon as this passes.
- 10 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay.
- MS. KLEA: So I told her son,
- 12 who's Harry Shetrone, he called in earlier, I
- 13 said give it 30 days. It's in Congress and
- 14 then just wait for that phone call. So for
- 15 Mary, thank you for your vote today.
- 16 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
- 17 MS. SHETRONE: I appreciate all of
- 18 your work. You've done a great job and I do
- 19 appreciate it and I hope that this may help
- 20 all of us. Thank you.
- 21 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Okay. Our best
- to you, also. Any other comments or questions?

1	(No response.)
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: If not, we will
3	close
4	MR. WALKER: Yes. I'd like to
5	make a statement.
6	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Go ahead.
7	MR. WALKER: My name is Floyd
8	Walker. My [identifying information
9	redacted], [identifying information redacted],
10	worked on the hill during the time of the
11	meltdown, and luckily, so far he hasn't had
12	any cancer. He has a lot of breathing
13	problems and stuff. He's also filed a claim
14	and hasn't been paid off or anything. He
15	knows exactly which way the wind was blowing
16	the day that it happened and it was blowing
17	right toward the Canoga Park area. I worked
18	at Rocketdyne from 1956 to 68. I worked in a
19	machine shop there. I guess it's Building 1,
20	right across from the Vanowen Building.
21	I contracted bladder cancer in
22	1990, which was a bad situation. I had to

1	have my bladder taken outand the whole
2	situationwhich I wouldn't want nobody to go
3	through. My [identifying information
4	redacted] worked there also. He contracted
5	bladder cancer. As you know, there was a lot
6	of bladder cancer around the area. Now that
7	we've found out, it's real high and the rates
8	around the Rocketdyne and Canoga Park area,
9	and probably also the hill.
10	My [identifying information
11	redacted] had a [identifying information
12	redacted]also [identifying information
13	redacted] were high around there also.
14	There's paperwork on that. But birth defects,
15	and there's ten kids in our family, and I had
16	a boy with birth defects and we both worked
17	there through the covered years.
18	I filed a claim and he didn't, So
19	far, I haven't been paid off. I've been
20	turned down a couple different times.
21	I didn't work in the Vanowen
22	Building. I was in and out of the Vanowen

1	Building and I don't know they specify and
2	they talked about so much inside the Vanowen
3	Building. I understand that there's possibly-
4	-that there was some kind a nuclear accident
5	in the Vanowen Building and if you get nuclear
6	stuff, it goes all through the air.
7	So what they've donethere, for a
8	while there, they was just covering the
9	Vanowen Building and all of a sudden, they
10	covered the whole facility, which is kind a
11	strange to me. And I can't figure that part
12	out. I thoughtI'm just like the other
13	fellow that got up and spoke for quite a while
14	there. He talked about how the whole thing
15	should be covered, not just one part of it.
16	And I guess that's my statement
17	that I want to make, that it's definitely too
18	damn hard to get paid off. I don't know why
19	they won't pay people off that got sick
20	working there. There's no other bladder
21	cancer in our family at all. Me and my
22	[identifying information redacted] both worked

1	there.	We	both	got	bladder	cancer.	Out	of
---	--------	----	------	-----	---------	---------	-----	----

- ten of us kids, we both had kids with birth
- defects.
- Why can't I get paid? You know.
- 5 that's my question. That's my statement.
- 6 Thank you.
- 7 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you, and
- 8 that situation is under--
- 9 MR. WALKER: I also would like to
- 10 thank Bonnie Klea for being an activist on
- 11 this. I appreciate what you guys are doing.
- 12 Try to get Canoga Park covered through NIOSH,
- 13 because I think it definitely needs to be
- 14 covered, because I do believe there's
- 15 radioactivity there just as there was--the
- same as there was on the hill, if not more.
- 17 Thank you for your patience and thank you for
- 18 the meeting you have. I've been listening to
- the whole thing and it's really been good.
- 20 CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Thank you.
- 21 Anybody else on the phone that has--would like
- to make public comments?

1	(No response.)
2	CHAIRMAN MELIUS: Hearing none, I
3	think we'll close the public comment session
4	today. We will be reconvening tomorrow morning
5	at nine o'clock, I believe. Nine a.m.
6	(Whereupon, the above-entitled
7	matter went off the record at 5:51 p.m.)