## In The Matter Of:

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ELECTRONIC ILLNESS AND INJURY REPORTING

## PUBLIC HEARING May 9, 2019

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	1
1	DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
2	
3	
4	PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE HEARING
5	
6	
7	ELECTRONIC INJURY AND ILLNESS REPORTING
8	
9	
10	MAY 9, 2019
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
16	WILLIAM NGUYEN
17	ANNA AVOYAN
18	GLENN SHORE
19	PAM ALLEN
20	
21	
22	CLARK REPORTING & VIDEO CONFERENCING 2140 SHATTUCK AVENUE SUITE 407
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25	BY JILL ANNE STEPHENSON, CSR 8563

MR. NGUYEN: Good morning, everybody. First of all, I want to thank everybody for coming today and your interest in our Advisory Committee meeting this morning on the electronic reporting of workplace injury and illness data. We really appreciate your taking your time out of your schedule to come and provide us comments and your thoughts and insights on this topic and how this topic should be addressed given the mandates of Labor Code 6410.2B. And that is the scope of this meeting today.

We are convening this Advisory Committee meeting under the mandates of Labor Code Section 6410.2B, which requires Cal/OSHA to, once it has determined that Federal OSHA had either eliminated or substantially diminished the electronic injury and illness reporting forms that had originally been in the past in May of 2016.

And we did make that determination; required by the Labor Code to have this meeting to evaluate what changes need to be implemented to protect the original goals of that May 2016 final rule. So thank you very much for helping us participate in this advisory meeting process.

I'd like to do just a real quick introduction of everybody here and ourselves included. Before we do

that, just a couple of housekeeping items I want to go
over. First of all, if you haven't signed in on the
sign-in sheet in the back, we appreciate if you could do
that. It helps us keep records of everyone in
attendance and helps us maintain a mailing list in case
you are interested in future advisory meetings. Please
do that if you haven't done so.

Back there in the back also there are restroom keys you'll need to access the restroom. They're on this floor out this door, go all the way past the elevators, hang a right, and then the restrooms will then be on the right of that.

Also, as you might know, we have a court reporter here transcribing our meeting today, so -- I haven't been doing a good job, but if you could make sure the mic is picking you up loudly, and speak slowly enough so she can be sure to take down all of your comments. If you could keep cross-talk to the minimum, it would also be helpful so we can get an accurate record of the meeting.

We are going to try to take a break about every hour or so to give ourselves a break, but more important, to give the court reporter a break as well. So we'll build that into our meeting this morning as well.

With that, I'd like to go ahead and start the introductions, and if we can go around and provide your name and any affiliation you might have that you're representing today, we'd appreciate it. I don't think we need to have everybody come to the podium to state their name, so if you could speak loudly, I'd appreciate it.

We do have a comment period on our agenda, obviously, for that. We would request folks come up to the podium so you have a mic and everybody can hear you. It's important to us and everybody here as well.

So I'll start. My name is William Nguyen.

I'm an attorney with the Cal/OSHA legal unit. I'm here
today to be part of this Advisory Committee process.

I'm one of the point persons for this Advisory Committee
process along with Glenn Shore here.

MR. SHORE: I'm Glenn Shore from Cal/OSHA. I manage the census of fatal occupational injuries program here. I am another contact person for this hearing.

MS. GHERGA: Good morning. I am Cora Gherga.

I'm assistant chief for enforcement administration, and

I am the liaison with Federal OSHA, and I'm here to

listen to your comments and then ponder, along with

everyone else, what would be our next steps. Thank you.

MS. ALLEN: I'm Pam Allen, special counsel to

1 the director of the department of industrial relations.

(Audience introduces from seats; not at podium)

right on in.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you very much, everybody. Did we miss anybody? All right. What I'd like to do first, before we jump in on it, is take a look at your agenda. It says "tentative." That's what we're going with today. So I just want to do a quick preview of what we'd like to discuss today, and then we'll jump

So under Item No. 2, Background, we'd like to go over the background of how and why we're here today. That includes the 6410.2B mandate which I already spoke a little bit about today, and also an overview of the federal rule, the Federal OSHA rule on electronic reporting, and the two major rules written would be the May 12th, 2016 rule and the January 25th, 2019 amended rule amended a few months back. We'll discuss briefly the current status of the federal rule and then the current status of California regulations on electronic reporting.

There has been some rule-making regarding California's requirements on electronic reporting that mirrors some of the federal rule. We'd also like to discuss Item 3, the types of injury and illness data that are currently available in California.

Then Item 4 is really what we think would be the meat of today's Advisory Committee meeting, and it's the discussion on how to protect the original goals or goals of the original May 2016 federal final rule.

Under that we have some bullet points that we would like to guide our discussion with. We'll open Section 4 by allowing folks to provide any prepared comments they have generally on this topic matter; then we'd like to go down to those bullet points to solicit feedback and comments on the specific topics on the list, on the agenda. We'll then discuss what occurred today, a recap, and possible next steps. We'll talk next regarding this Advisory Committee meeting and this topic, and then we'll close out.

Does anyone have questions about the agenda before we jump on in? Great. Before we get into the background, I do want to direct your attention to some information we've provided up here on the dry erase board in the front. That's our e-mail address where you can submit written comments. So, obviously, we'll be able to provide comments at the meeting today, but if you have written comments you'd like to provide, we will be accepting those until May 24th, and you can e-mail those comments to that e-mail address on the board.

The website there also is a website for this

Advisory Committee meeting and it has documents related to this Advisory Committee meeting. And we'll post other documents as they become available. You can also check that website for any future activities or actions that will be taken related to this Advisory Committee meeting.

So to start, I just want to discuss real quickly the background of what brings us here today. Most of you probably know quite a bit about this, so I apologize for kind of the primer. But to the extent folks don't know the background, it's good to orient us today for our discussion.

So in 2016, May 12th, 2016, Federal OSHA published a final rule on the improved tracking of workplace injury and illness data, and that final had several key components. But the components that are at issue here today really is the component on electronic reporting of injury and illness data.

Even prior to the federal final rule,

California and Federal OSHA had a requirement that

employers record -- certain injury and illness data

occurs at their work sites, so they have to record it on

three different types of forms; the Log 300 form was a

log of all the reporting injuries and illnesses

employees suffered at the work site.

The Log 301 form -- I'm sorry, the form 301 was an incident report for each of those reportable injuries that provides for detailed information than what the form 300 required.

And the form 300-A was an annual summary. It was a more general summary of the total number of injuries and days missed and things like that for the year at each establishment.

And so the May 12th, 2016 final rule imposed certain requirements that not only employers would have to keep these forms or record these injuries, but now they would have to submit the data from those forms electronically to Federal OSHA.

Prior to 2016, the requirement was that employers only had to provide those forms in certain circumstances when either Federal OSHA, or in our context, Cal/OSHA explicitly requests those forms from the employer, or if Federal-OSHA sends what's called sure pay to request forms from the employers.

It was no -- there was no explicit requirement for employers to just, without prompting, send that data or send that information from those forms to give Cal/OSHA or Federal OSHA.

That change, the final rule from May 2016 changed that and created two classes of establishments,

basically. And for purposes of just this conversation,
I'll categorize those establishments as larger
establishments and smaller establishments. That may not
be the general term used throughout, but I'll use it for
today's purposes.

The larger establishments were establishments with 250 or more workers at any point or in the prior reportable reporting year. Those establishments, if they were not otherwise exempt from keeping that type of OSHA injury and illness data, were required to submit data from all three of the forms I've described, the 300 log, the 301 incident reports, and the 300-A summary.

Now, in the final rule, the 2016 final rule, Federal OSHA did say that it would not collect personally identifiable information, or PII, as part of the submission requirements. Now, after -- I'm sorry. So that's for the larger 250-plus employees establishments.

Now, the smaller establishments were establishments we're going to find as having 20 to 249 employees within the previous calendar year and they fell within a certain designated list of industries.

Now, for those smaller establishments, they were only required to electronically submit injury and illness data from their form 300-A summary; so they didn't have

to submit the 300 Log information or the 301 incident report information.

Now, after the final rule, that 2016 final rule had been passed, Federal OSHA actually did go through the implementation of the 300 and 301 submission requirements. They built what's called the federal online portal, the injury tracking application, ITA, for short. And that portal that Federal OSHA developed only would accept 300A data from both the large establishments and small establishments. That ITA portal was never set up to accept 300 or 301 data. So Federal OSHA -- even though the final rule in 2016 required those larger establishments to submit 300 and 301 data, Federal OSHA never actually accepted it. But they did accept 300-A summary data from both larger establishments and the smaller establishments.

One of the rationales for not accepting 300 and 301 data was that after the passing of the final rule in 2016 a new Federal OSHA initiative came in and they said, "Wait a second, we're not going to accept 300 and 301 data; we need to reevaluate whether or not that is necessary." And in 2019, January 2019, they did amend the final ruling and passed a rule that changed what the requirements in 2016 were.

Sorry. I'll go back to the 2016 rule for a

second. One of the key components of the 2016 final rule, or at least what Federal OSHA had intended to do in the final rule in 2016, was to make the injury and illness data that it was collecting publicly accessible, and it gave rationales for that. You can review rationales for that in the final rule, the preamble rule for the 2016 rule. So to our knowledge, Federal OSHA hasn't made any of that data publicly available yet, even 300-A's collective.

So moving forward to January 2019, Federal OSHA did pass an amendment to the new final rule where it eliminated the requirement the larger employers submit their 300 log data or 301 incident report data. So even though they had not accepted that in the past, that requirement was on the books; federal requirement's now been rescinded.

The new January, 2019 final rule still requires the larger and smaller establishments within certain industries to submit 300-A summary data. One thing that the 2019 final rule also discussed was that -- it said Federal OSHA did not intend to make public data that it was accepting as part of this electronic submission requirement. They did not intend to make that data publicly accessible or available for at least a period of 40 years after accepting that year.

PUBLIC: How many years?

MR. NGUYEN: Forty years. So that is -that's what the two final rules look like now, right,
the 2016 final rule and now the 2019 final rule that has
been made. And the reason we're still interested in the
2016 final rule is because of the mandate that was put
upon Cal/OSHA by California Labor Code 6410.2B.

So California Labor Code 6410.2B states that should Cal/OSHA, the division, determine that Federal OSHA has either eliminated or substantially diminished the electronic submission requirements of injury and illness data that the original 2016 final rule imposed, Cal/OSHA needs to convene an Advisory Committee meeting to evaluate what changes need to be implemented to achieve the goals of that original 2016 final rule. So even though the Federal 2016 final rule is no longer on the books as a requirement, it still is necessary to inform this Advisory Committee today because of the Cal/OSHA mandate imposed by 6410.2-B.

So that kind of sets the -- hopefully the background for you all about legally where we're at, the relevant legal rules where we are now.

I'll pass it off to Glenn to talk about what the current status of the federal final rule is right now, because there have been some developments both in

court and in congress regarding the federal rule on electronic submission.

And folks just arriving, there are a number of seats back there. There are two seats up here, I think. Thank you.

MR. SHORE: Thanks, Willy.

The current rule, that 2019 rule is currently in effect, but it has been challenged by at least two groups, and there's a third lawsuit that's currently pending. The first lawsuit is by a public citizen, the American Public Health Association and the Council on State and Territorial Epidemiology are three groups that are researchers that say that they can use the data that OSHA originally intended to make public in order to do injury and illness prevention programs. And these are three groups that are involved in public health work and support the public submission of this data and making that data public.

One of the lawsuits really asserts that the action that OSHA took to rescind the law was not allowed under the Administrative Procedures Act because they did not go through the formal processes of the Administrative Procedures Act before rescinding that law.

The other lawsuit tries to rescind the rule by

putting it back into effect with the idea that it should go forward as the original 2016 rule.

There's also a lawsuit by six state attorneys general to also try to stop the current administration from implementing the new rule that they say would weaken the public reporting obligations for this workplace injury and illness information. These lawsuits are all pending.

There's also two actions taking place in Congress now. One is a House joint Resolution No. 44 which attempts to disapprove the rule passed by OSHA, and that's one of Congress' prerogatives, is to pass laws that would disapprove administrative rules. That is also pending. And there's House Legislation 1074 which would require the rule to be put back into effect, one section of that law.

So we don't know the outcome of any of the lawsuits yet and currently there's no action in Congress that's showing us where that is going.

MR. NGUYEN: Okay. I want to talk a little bit about the current status of the California regulations on the electronic submission of injury and illness data. So back in November of 2018, the division, Cal/OSHA, promulgated an emergency regulation regarding electronic submission of injury and illness

data.

And that emergency regulation required covered establishments, similar to what I discussed earlier about the larger establishments and the smaller establishments, to submit 300-A data electronically to the Federal OSHA ITA online portal. And at that time, the emergency regulations only focused on 300A because, obviously, the Federal OSHA portal zoning was only accepting 300-A, so it didn't make sense to require employers to submit 300 or 301 data because there was no possible way for employers to actually do that.

So that emergency regulation was set to expire earlier this month, but it was re-adopted for a 90-day basis just, I think, about two weeks ago. So it's been extended 90 days from, I believe, May 1st. So that emergency regulation stays in effect until that time.

Since the re-adoption of the emergency regulation, Cal/OSHA has requested publication of a notice of proposed rule-making to make the emergency regulation on electronic reporting permanent. So Cal/OSHA has started the regular rule-making process. I believe that notice should be published -- I want to say May 30th, but I need to check my dates on that, but it should be published within the next few weeks.

The proposed regulation will be essentially

the same as the emergency regulation that was originally passed in November 2018 with some very, very minor non-substantive differences. One of the differences would require that employers submit the 300A data, provide their employer identification number because Cal/OSHA actually made that change -- I'm sorry, Federal OSHA actually made that change in their January 2019 final rule because the inclusion of EIN information would allow that data to be used more efficiently.

The other minor change was to change some references to the standard industry classification code or SID codes to the North American industry classification code system numbers. Aside from those minor changes, the rule, the proposed rule-making for the regular rule-making is essentially the same as the emergency rule which required only the submission of 300A data.

So we'd like to go ahead and move on to Item 3 on the agenda which we'll discuss the injury and illness data that are currently available in California.

MR. SHORE: There are several sources of injury and illness information currently available in California. These include the survey of occupational injury and illness, the census of fatal occupational injuries, the workers' compensation information system,

severe injury reporting that's required to Federal OSHA and the current data that's coming out of the ITA, the information tracking application.

MR. BLAND: Just a quick point of clarification. When you say "available," available to who, the state or public or both, or are there differentiations? I think it's important context that you're describing.

MR. SHORE: Well, the data is collected and summary reports are made of the survey of occupational injury and illness on an annual basis. The census of fatal occupational injuries is collected and a report is put out annually by California. The workers' comp information system puts out some information on their website about numbers of claims, workers' comp claims in the state. Severe injury reporting is done, but under a Federal OSHA website; there's public information on that website. And the information tracking application has information of the Form 300A information for California employers that, as far as we know, is not publicly available.

Let me go through a little bit --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can I clarify, I thought the severe injury reporting is through the state.

MR. SHORE: The severe injury reporting is
done --

MS. GHERGA: We already have both established in the requirement in California that in 2016 adoption of the federal rule did not change anything in California. So that's a different issue. We do not post the data. Of course, any of the data is publicly available for PRA requests.

MR. BLAND: I guess that's the distinction.

I'm making sure we're on the same page, what's available through PRA, what is easily and what's only available stays private when you use the term "available."

MR. SHORE: Well, let me go through the five sources there we're talking about. The survey of occupational injury and illness is defined as a survey. A number of employers in the state -- a statistical sample of employers in California is required every year by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to submit their information on numbers of injuries and illnesses they have in their workplace. These are not individually available, but they do have annual reports that are put out on the survey. And that information that goes into the survey comes from the 300A, the 301 and incident reports, as Willy spoke about, and the 300 log.

The census of fatal occupational injuries

program is a broader scope, data collection process to try to understand every occupational injury fatality that goes on in the state of California. And the information comes not only from employers but from death certificates and employer reports, police reports, many different other sources. And those data are put together by a unit in Cal/OSHA under another contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The workers' comp information system is run under the division of workers' compensation for California, and its intention is to collect every workers' compensation claim that's filed in the state of California, which there are over 500,000 a year.

That data is put together -- but it is confidential information to try to protect both employer and employer privacy -- employer and employee privacy. Researchers do -- modified researchers can get access to that information for research purposes. And there are several -- currently there are several researchers who are using that information for particular projects.

That would be it.

MR. NGUYEN: So now we'd like to move into really the meat of our Advisory Committee Meeting today, and that is a discussion on how to go about protecting the goals of that original 2016 final rule. And what

we'd like to do is first open the floor up and invite folks to come up to provide general comments on the topic, either prepared comments or general comments on the topic broadly.

We ask that everyone keep their comments to five minutes because there will be other opportunities to speak to the specific issues we've listed in these bullet points later; also, keep those comments to five minutes as well.

So a couple things, again, just as a reminder, please speak slowly so we can have an accurate transcript of everyone's comments. When you do come up to provide your comments, please provide your name and whom you are representing today.

MS. TREANOR: Good morning. My name is

Elizabeth Treanor. I'm the director of the Fillmore

Regulatory Roundtable, a group of companies that is

committed to improving the workplace, safety and health.

So all of the ER members do keep the 300, 301s and the 300As, and they have extensive experience uploading the 300As to the injury tracking system at Federal OSHA. And I think one of the concerns that they have is that they do believe -- and it is not a speculative concern about the privacy of information that is provided -- while Federal OSHA was very clear

that they would not accept information like name, address, Social Security number, things like that, there's a lot of the other information that can be linked and can easily identify someone.

For instance, 301 doesn't require certain sections, but it does require date of birth, date hired and gender. It also requires the 300 form, collects job title, location, description of injury, category of illness or injury. These are all pieces of data that, when they can be linked, identify the employee.

And Federal OSHA had identified a couple of cases where -- one was public citizen filed a Freedom of Information Act request requesting all the 300 and 301 data that had been submitted. Our concern is that the information that we provide doesn't belong to the company; it doesn't belong to the government. It belongs to the employee.

And we want to be very careful about releasing information. And one of -- there was a FOI request that was made to -- release of medical test results were previously deemed by OSHA to be exempt by FOI disclosure, but they were still granted in Finkle vs.

Department of Labor. So private medical records were released. So OSHA said their concern was they would not be able to keep information private.

The current administration is wanting to keep it private; another administration may not be willing to go to court to argue these issues. So we do not believe it's speculative. We believe that the goals of the 2016 regulation which were to require employers to submit the data -- what can I say?

If California wanted to do this, what we would strongly recommend is that you identify what uses you're going to make. Employers have been submitting safety data sheets -- sorry, manufacturers and distributors have been distributing safety data sheets to Cal/OSHA since the hazard communication rule began. They have also been required to submit under the Occupational Carcinogen and Control Act.

And we understand that nothing has ever been done with these data. They are not confidential. Our concern is that we need to have a good reason for the data to be collected if you're going to require employers to do that.

Also need to have criteria for those to whom access will be provided. Mr. Shore, I believe, mentioned that bona fide research, researchers, that would be -- there was a process for determining who's a bona fide researcher; we would support that. And DOSH would also need to make sure that any database is

protected from hacking because the information is quite personal.

The Department of Homeland Security, in addition to personally identifiable information has something called sensitive personally identifiable information which is information which if lost, compromised or disclosed without authorization, could result in substantial harm, embarrassment, inconvenience or unfairness to an individual.

And many of PRO members have had employees come to them and say, "Please, you told me that you want to report workplace bullying situations. I've reported it, but I do not want my name associated with the investigation at all for my protection." If there is a subsequent incident, it would likely cause a person embarrassment or inconvenience, and we would just like to be very careful about that.

One suggestion that members had was require that the employees have a written consent: "Okay, I consent that you release this information to the government," and then the companies will be released from any liability for its misuse.

And then I have more specific comments on some of the issues as we go through. Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you very much.

MS. ABELLA: Hi. My name is Sherry Abella.

I'm a research analyst with SEIU Local 2015. We spoke at length on April 16th with Ms. Gherga. You advised me because I was having trouble getting OSHA records from the employer as they are required to do under the law.

I have learned from Ms. Gherga that the maximum that can happen to an employer is they might get a \$500 fine, maybe; it will probably be negotiated down.

So far I have received responses unredacted, as they are supposed to be provided to me as a union representative, under the law; only seven of the ten surveys have complied.

Now I want to get to why we need this information. Clearly, going to the employer and getting it is insufficient for performing our duties of our representation that are required of us. This is from one of the facilities. You can see on the top, this is the summary log.

And if you look on the log, it tells you that there were only -- this is a facility with 352 people, workers, and it says that there were no injury -- there were only a certain number. It looks like a pretty safe facility, and it says that there were no deaths.

But if you look into the reporting logs, you can see there were several incidents of blood-born

- injuries where a trach was being removed and it spat out 1 2 blood and other biohazards onto this worker. So they didn't show up as a fatality in this piece of 3 documentation, but we don't know at this time if they 4 were not given an illness that would shorten their life. 5 So this is insufficient information. 6 7 So why do we need to know about this worker 8 that was exposed to this biohazard? Why do we need this 9 at an institutional level? Well, because this could be happening at every facility. And what they might need 10
- What we do know is it's incredibly difficult to get the information, and it really impacts workers' lives, their health. We are their union. We need to know what's going on.

is they might need requirements to have some kind of

space protection, or maybe they need training. But we

- And just to remind you, health care workers are the most likely to be injured of any industry.

  Thank you.
- MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

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don't know.

- MR. FRUMIN: We need to stick strictly to
  points on this point because (unintelligible) to address
  the whole thing.
- 25 MR. NGUYEN: Well, before we jump into the

points, I realize that -- or we realize that folks may want to just make general comments to orient us to your general concerns, and after that folks will have an opportunity to speak more in depth on the specific items.

MR. FRUMIN: Okay, I'll try to do that. So

I'll have a chance to come back and address some of

these other issues. So for five minutes.

So I'm Eric Frumin, Change To Win. We're a labor union federation including about 4.5 million workers, including SEIU and the Teamsters, both of whom are represented here today. OSHA's recent repeal of the key portions of the 2016 injury tracking rule was a major step backward in our nation's efforts to find the most common serious safety health workers and to get employers to fix them.

When Federal OSHA issued the rule, changed the way that the Teamsters were, we strongly supported it, and we are here today to strongly support Cal/OSHA's adoption of parts that Federal OSHA repealed. The legislature spoke very loudly about the need for full adoption of at least what Federal OSHA repealed, and in the legislative findings in AP2334 it said the OSHA rule is an important step to improve workplace safety through extended access to timely establish injury and illness

information.

While posting of injury information at each work site is important, specific workplace injury and illness and information is not accessible to the public and prospective employees in an easily accessible database. There's no requirement that such records or their related annual summaries be provided separately by the reporting employers where the public may view it in a central clearing house.

And, finally, workplace injury and illness reporting should be robust and easily accessible to public access.

So in addition to the legislature giving you the mandate to convene this committee here today, it has spoken very loudly about why they want you to do that and the urgency of achieving a robust, publicly available injury and illness information system.

Most employers have kept these reports on site for decades, but unless a Cal/OSHA inspector requested them during an inspection, Cal/OSHA never saw them.

Otherwise, during this time only individual workers or their unions, if they had one, could even request copies of the records at the workplace.

And as the Teamster and SEIU reps here today are describing, even such legally supported requests

have been met with indifference or hostility by some
employers, employers who certainly should know better.

Cal/OSHA can now collect these same data electronically
from these same employers, large employers, and it's
high time Cal/OSHA did so.

But some employers are not content to merely ignore their legal responsibilities, their obligation to provide these records to their own employees. They have gone farther and retaliated against workers who have made such requests. For instance, there's a company called the Eulen Group, E-u-l-e-n. It's a large, multi-national supplier of support services to airlines for many of the biggest airports in the nation, including LAX and Long Beach.

Headquartered in Spain, it says it has more than 7,000 clients in 14 countries, more than 90,000 employees, including 3,000 in the U.S., and reports 2017 sales of over 1.5 billion euros. Recently Eulen workers at three different U.S. airports requested the OSHA's 300 logs, and the company failed to provide the logs to any of these workers.

However, in Miami, after a ramp agent named
Estevan Barrios requested the logs and the company
promised to mail him the logs, he discovered that he had
suffered a pay cut and the company imposed an

undesirable schedule change which prevented him from going to school.

Such interference of workers' rights by large employers in a highly regulated safety sensitive industry like air transport is inexcusable, but it's also a good indicator of the urgency of Cal/OSHA's efforts to deter such lawbreaking by other less visible employers in dangerous industries.

I have other comments I'll make about the false nature of the federal pretext regarding the privacy issue and the important uses we have and others have made of these data, but suffice it to say it's vital that you proceed quickly once you've convened the committee to understand what the committee members have said, and proceed quickly to the proposal to give to the standards so we can fix this gap as urgently as possible. Thank you very much.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MS. GHERGA: Just as a small clarification,

this rule-making does not go to the standards forum.

MR. FRUMIN: Oh, it's regulatory, yeah. Even

better.

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MS. GHERGA: For the record.

MS. ROBBINS: Hi. My name is Maggie Robbins

25 and I'm with Work Safe.

And in terms of general comments here, I think that the main point I'd like to make is that having more detailed information about what's going on in work sites about the injury and illness issues that workers experience in a way that's readily accessible will make it more usable, and make it not just usable for workers and unions and representations and organizations that represent them, but to researchers, to public health agencies and the Cal/OSHA itself.

I think that the way Cal/OSHA thinks about and uses information does not take advantage of 21st century technology to be able to gather information into a useful -- to be able to use it and determine what's going on, what are trends in the workplaces that are going on, and emerging issues, areas that might need more research, areas that might need more intervention, areas that might need more consultation service to the employers, to workers, to the public. There's just a lot of things that can be done with having more detailed information.

The proposal that is being debated right now is aimed at the largest employers who have the most.

They are keeping the data; it's just a matter of getting them to press the button to submit it. And I think it's a waste of opportunity to have that data being collected

and employers going through the effort to do so and then to not be able to use it in the ways that would allow us to make workplaces safer and to avoid the dilemmas that have already been reported by the previous speakers and I've experienced myself in my work life, which is it can be very difficult to get the 300 logs, even in places where you represent those employees.

You often get redacted logs, illegally redacted logs. It's hard to follow up. If you want to do year after year monitoring, you have to again make another request and go through the obstacles in the way of getting the information.

I don't see what is so secret about this information. I really don't. I think a little sunshine would be good in terms of what's going on in work sites. For employers that are doing well, they should get the adulation for doing that well. And for those that don't, they need a little sunlight in order to change their ways, or at least that's what I think would be the intention, and that is part of the intention, as stated earlier.

Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. STEIGER: Good morning. Mitch Steiger

with the California Labor Federation.

And I just wanted to speak very briefly a little bit to the genesis of AB2334. We were one of the co-sponsors of that legislation. And it started as just kind of a broad effort to improve both the reporting and recording of injuries and illnesses.

It stands, the way it is right now, that we've got a serious problem in this state with both under-reporting and -- under-reporting of injuries. And they're different, but they are connected.

For years I've been helping a friend of mine who suffered a very serious injury. He was on top of a ladder replacing a light bulb and fell 12 feet, landed on his head, crippled for life. He has all sorts of injuries that he'll never recover from.

His employer was classifying him as an independent contractor. Nothing was reported to anyone. His employer didn't report it to Cal/OSHA. The place where he was working didn't report it. The first responder didn't report it. Nothing was reported on any Log 300. Our efforts to go after that employer were unsuccessful.

Not to get into gory details, but I did have a call with a Cal/OSHA inspector who angrily demanded to know why I was going after this employer, what I, quote, had against him. And I hear stories like this over and

over again. The phone rings a lot, usually in the workers' comp context where a worker has been hurt on the job, but usually when you go back and you get into their injury, it's a similar story. It's "Something terrible happened; the employer fired me; the employer sent me home." Nothing ever wound up on a Log 300.

These stories really abound in our system despite on paper something that looks like it should work. The reality is that it doesn't. So we were very excited to work on it, for a few different reasons. We were excited to get rid of that six-month statute of limitations that the Cal/OSHA Appeals Board adopted that essentially made it easier for inaccurate 300 logs to exist, and the effects that would have not just on the accuracy of those documents but also the employer's sense that those documents needed to be accurate; they needed to make sure they had all the information on there.

And the less likely that it is that an inspector or worker is going to have the right to see those or the less likely it is that they're going to be cited for that being inaccurate, the more likely that it is to be inaccurate. We have all sorts of discussion in the legislative context about that, and it seemed to be a point the legislature agreed with us on.

And with respect to what brings us here today, we started out with just wanting to reenact the 2016 federal rule once it became clear that the federal administration had a different thought on that issue than the previous one and that they were going to leave it up to states to do anything about that.

So we started with that and had to scale it back simply because of costs, and also because we do have a lot of faith in this process. The legislative process is pretty limited when it comes to the ability to really get in and do things like this. You'll typically appear before two policy committees; you get two minute to testify; it's very rushed; everyone else just speeds through, and you really can't have a thorough discussion like this in the legislative context.

So we really do believe this is the appropriate forum for it, as much as we would have liked to have just done a bill and taken care of it that way, we think this is a better way to do better policy.

So we appreciate the meeting being held today, and I look forward to contributing. And we'll get a little more into the details of the meat and concerns later. But just overall, this is something that's a very serious problem here. The bill wasn't scaled out

because the problem didn't exist; it got scaled out because of cost and complexity. And we have faith in this process. So, thanks for having me.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MS. GHERGA: I would like to remind the speakers, if they can speak up more, it's a fairly big room and apparently our microphone is good, but not as good as we wanted it to be. Also, speak a little slower -- everyone has a different speech pattern -- so we can get an accurate record that we can use, all of us, for future. So thank you.

MR. HALL: Michael Hall with the Pacific Maritime Association.

It's more of a point of clarity. I have specific comments later, but the division's staff have twice mentioned so far that the 2016 final rule required Fed-OSHA to create a publicly accessible database.

Technically that's incorrect. 1904 was not amended to create a database. OSHA only intended -- let me rephrase that. OSHA stated that they only intended to create a database in the non-legally binding preamble section of the final rule. I intend to do all kinds of things; that doesn't mean I'll eventually do it. So it's more a point of clarity.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you very much. With that,

let's take a five-minute break.

2 (Recess)

MR. NGUYEN: We'd like to invite any other speakers to provide general comments before we get into the specific bullet points. And if there are any general comments, we can go ahead straight into that.

MS. HELASKI: So I'm Kathy Helaski with Nimi Brothers, and I just had a few general comments. So there seems to be some concern about what's so secret about this information. I understand the intent is to use the information for data, and I respect that. However, and, quite frankly, we don't have a problem providing the data as long as it can be done in a manner that protects the workers' identification.

HIPAA laws require that. I legally can not release certain information to anyone because it's the workers' information; it's not mine to share. And so we're very protective of making sure that the workers' rights are protected in that regard.

Also, the 301 log specifically asks for things that identity thieves really like to know, like date of birth, name, address. So I think the 301 in particular is a very dangerous document to be submitting to government agencies for a database that can be distributed to the entire public.

I mean, I know even for myself I am very, very protective of my date of birth and my address, you know. I'm one of those -- I shred all my mail and stuff before putting it in the recycle bin because there's -- identity theft is a real thing. So we need to make sure we protect our workers.

The third thing is that you may be surprised, but all my -- not all of them, but a lot of my workers are actually embarrassed when they get hurt and they really don't want their name out in the public as one of the people who got hurt. So I'm not opposed to sharing this information in terms of injuries that happen or illnesses that happen and how they happen in terms of being able to help some research or data analysis, but we need to make sure we do it in a way that protects the workers' identity. That's it.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. ORTIZ: My name is Ralph Ortiz. I'm Teamster 856986. I represent aircraft mechanics and related locally.

On the question about concern of privacy, the employer that we represent already has actually an internal database that removes all names and genders from their internal report and those reports are shared with all the workers. So it is already possible to do

that because many employers can have that database which we do.

We use the 300 log from the union, which is under our collective bargaining agreement we get to view to compare the injury and illnesses that were recorded in the internal database to the 300 log, and if we see any discrepancies, we inquire with management about those discrepancies so we can straighten them out.

We also -- having access to do those logs and the intentional database, we are able to ask workers about the safety concerns of an injury and illness they had and how to -- what they think should be used to prevent or fix that, and then we share that with management.

We also have new hires who, under our agreement, are not protected until -- have union protection until they finish probation. But we encourage those workers to still report the injury and illness. And if they want to see a log, they can still come to the union and we will request it for them, privately, so they don't have to worry about any retaliation against us.

We had a case where the employer gave a warning notice that an employee had too many -- their interpretation of too many injuries. We then

immediately notified that employer, that manager, that it might be a violation of the Fairfax letter, and they immediately stopped that and never issued those letters again. And that's how we address all those things.

Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. FRUMIN: Eric Frumin again from Change To Win.

Regarding the benefits of the rule, we've seen the reaction from the employers in this extended rule-making at Federal OSHA here about all the reasons not to -- why OSHA should not collect the data or should not release it, but little discussion about how useful these data really are.

And that doesn't surprise me. We have seen major employers simply ignore the important value of these data for prevention purposes, even when we have analyzed their own data for them, similar to what Eric just described at the airline where the union goes through the documents and helps the employer understand what happened.

In 2010, I and other researchers performed a very detailed study on the hotel industry, this one, which relied largely on the Form 300 logs of the five largest hotel companies in the nation whose properties

accounted for over 70 percent of the full-service hotel rooms in the country. It involved nearly 3,000 injuries over a three-year period and in both the proposed and the final versions of the rule OSHA explicitly acknowledged this study as an example of, quote, the research on workplace safety and health in the U.S., using the data in the OSHA BLS system.

This was a landmark cite and the first of its kind. It examined the issue of how race and gender discrimination helped to create workplace hazards and produced some remarkable findings. For instance, we found women workers overall and Asian and Hispanic men were about 1.5 times more likely to have been injured.

We found that female housekeepers had about three times the risk of injury than male housekeepers, that Hispanic housekeepers were 70 percent more likely to be injured than white female housekeepers. And we found that injury rates in some of the five companies were double or more of those in comparable companies in the same industry.

To the best of our knowledge, none of the companies involved have since provided publicly any further analysis of their own underlying data which would change these results or challenge the conclusions, even for their own companies.

These data are also important for OSHA and Cal/OSHA to use in targeting enforcement actions for the most dangerous industries and the most recalcitrant employers. First and foremost, Cal/OSHA can use these detailed site-specific data to much more clearly focused and targeting of establishments for programmed inspections on higher risk establishments within an industry.

For instance, in the mental health hospital sector, a company called Universal Health Services of Delaware is the nation's largest operator of mental hospitals with about 40 percent of the market. It has a notorious record of violating OSHA standards and has been cited repeatedly by federal and state OSHA programs in states around the country.

Among the most serious of those were those violations where the company's failure to prevent violence against its staff, most recently just a few weeks ago in Denver, Colorado. But, sadly, only two of those inspections were in California, including their facilities in Fremont and Torrance, and both of those inspections arose from worker complaints. Both of those violations were sustained on appeals to either the appeals court or higher courts.

If Cal/OSHA had easy access to the company

logs, the workers at this company would not have to wait for the recalcitrant management to finally see the light or to call OSHA inspectors themselves. That is an untenable position for these workers at such a large employer, and Cal/OSHA has every reason to focus on UHS facilities in its inspection targeting as an example of the high-risk employer which repeatedly puts its employees at very serious risk.

Cal/OSHA is currently conducting many programmed inspections by simply randomly picking employers in high-risk industries without choosing those with the highest known injury rates. These new data will allow Cal/OSHA to not only prioritize those bad actors for the primary inspections, as Federal OSHA has long done, but also to determine in advance which of these employers had patterns of injury more likely to result from violations of Cal/OSHA standards.

Given that Cal/OSHA persists in finding a much smaller proportion of serious violations in the same industries as your counterparts and other state plans or by Federal OSHA, an approved targeting program using these data is long overdue. Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you very much. Again, we are inviting folks to make general comments right now; then we'll jump to the bullet points. I do take that as

your comments on the benefits, second bullet point.

But if anybody has any more general comments regarding this issue, we invite you guys to do that; then we'll move into the bullet points and address each of those as we go in order. That will help us in terms of keeping our thoughts organized as we move through this process.

A couple other reminders. One, if I could remind folks to speak more slowly, I think that would be helpful. And if you do have written comments you prepared you wanted to read into the record today, you're welcome to do that and keep your comments within the five-minute limit, but you're also welcome to submit written comments to us by email.

We also just wanted to let you know that we decided to extend the written comment submission period to May 31st. It makes a little bit more sense to do it to the end of May. So please get those written comments if you have them by the end of this month. Thank you very much.

MS. CONSTI: Hi. I'm Carmen Consti,
Regulatory Policy Professionals with California Nursing
Association.

I want to make a number of clarifying points on a number of things that folks have pointed out. So

for the federal rule, it needed certain types of 1 information that would not be collected by OSHA and from 2 the form 301s. Full names would not be collected; addresses would not be collected; information about your 4 5 physician's name and address would not be collected. So this is no fear of your name or address being 7 surreptitiously collected by hackers.

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And, secondly, the legislative mandate of AB2384 is clear that OSHA should have robust and effective collection and reporting of this data and make it publicly accessible on the internet. That is clear, regardless of whether or not that statement was in the federal rule preamble or not.

Secondly -- or another point is that as a union we have collected information from Cal/OSHA through the Public Records Act request. We know this is burdensome for workers, for the union and for Cal/OSHA. It's a waste of resources to go through that process just so employers can hide and delay access to their information.

Every day that this information is delayed, the likelihood of another worker getting injured or being killed on the job from preventable injury and illness can happen, and we want to prevent that. very simple. The information is already collected by employers, and employees can access it if they request it.

But there's a burden of having to go through the process of getting that information. It's simple. The rule would be simple, and it would be effective.

And for nurses without this rule, over 300 hospitals in California would not have to publish their data. That's 300 hospitals in California which, when -- and we know that when nurses are unsafe, patients are unsafe. So all of you are all risk when nurses are at risk. And we have to remember that role of making sure that workers are safe on the job, and it impacts everybody that interacts with these industries.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Any other general comments before we move on?

MR. BLAND: Do I need the mic? Kevin Bland with Ogeltree Deakins representing the Western Steel Council, the Residential Contractors Association and California Framing Contractors Association here today.

As a general comment, I heard a lot of anecdotal stories and information today, I understand, but at the end of the day I think it's important to recognize the purpose of Cal/OSHA and the purpose of the Act itself is for safety. It's not the Free Discovery Act to be used to gain information for all of this

privacy that we hold highly in our hearts as individuals, as employees.

I haven't always been on the management side.

I was a union iron worker at the Local 433 in the day,
worked for crane companies in my past and then went to
law school. Don't ask me why. So I've been on all
sides of this.

But there is so much that can be used here for elicit purposes as compared to something that's beneficial -- this is after an accident or after something has happened, and we're talking about accident prevention. If we spent this much effort and time before the accident instead of trying to gather this information, and where they had the privacy concerns and all the things in balance, I think we would be much better served in this.

I do understand the importance, though, of some analytical analysis that can be gained from some of the data, but I feel this is way overboard as to what the benefits of the data is, especially with the personal information that's gathered here. Even at the federal level where they did the summary, you can gain data and information from there.

I think that there are outliers in every industry and just like there's outliers for every

employee that we talk about, the fringes. But the majority of employers and I think the majority of employees and the majority of us in here are here for the right reasons, but I think we have to be careful whenever we start eroding away our personal rights under the guise of safety and gathering information that can be misused, abused by individuals that may not have the same purpose and intent that was on the piece of paper that was set there with the goals stated that we'll talk about here in a minute. So I wanted to just plant that seed of thought and make sure we don't forget the people we are trying to protect here, that's the employees, and part of that protection goes to this privacy.

I do want to -- one thing, too, on the collective bargaining agreements, those of you that are under collective bargaining agreements, that's the whole idea. You get to bargain for what you get to obtain from that employer, what the employer has to give to you. That's why you have a collective bargaining agreement. You sit at the table and hash it out, like I did for years, and you decide what's within the agreement and what's not.

The other thing that I wanted to point out, too, real quick, is we talk about a lot of things -- we hear the word "retaliation." Well, there are laws

against retaliation already. There are laws against retaliating for reporting accidents. If you retaliate, that's against the law now.

This isn't something that's going to prevent or change that, and so we need to keep that in mind. A lot of things we're talking about here, there are already laws on the books to prevent that.

So I appreciate you taking the time to listen to my soap box here, but I think I better shut up before I get too much written in the Cal/OSHA Reporter.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Too late.

MS. (UNINTELLIGIBLE): My name is (unintelligible). I work for Sedgwick CMS. We're a third party administrator. So I'm not talking from the side of the employer or the side of the union; I'm talking about the side of actually collecting this data. We represent a very large number of clients. Just to give you a framework, last year we submitted over 218,000 establishments on the ITA side on behalf of our clients.

So my point is the technology. The site -- if we are going to collect all this data, the site or means of collecting the data has to be very robust. Trying to upload 280,000 establishments when the site crashes, when the locations were (unintelligible) -- it was just

- a nightmare the last couple of years. So I hope that if this goes through that you are going to collect the 301, 300A, that this technology will match what they requested. Thank you.
- 5 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. PALDERIN: My name is Michael Palderin representing CalTrans here today. (Name undecipherable on sign-in sheet)

Just a quick concern: We didn't have too much of an issue with the 300A and submitting those, but when looking at something like submitting the 301s which have much more detailed information, it would require updating our database systems. And a project that large is quite intense for us. Where it would also cause time and investment, it also requires approval from our oversight agencies such as Department of Technology, DGS, as well as the California Transportation Agency. And while it's something we've begun working on, that's a two-year process.

So implementing something like this with immediate requirements may be something for organizations as large as us with over 20,000 employees, it's something that's significantly difficult for us to do.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Okay, thank you,

1	everybody, for those general comments. Let's move into
2	our specific bullet points. And if you have any
3	comments that you haven't already made related to the
4	specific topic areas, we invite you to come up to make
5	that, starting with the first topic of what are the
6	goals of the original 2016 federal rule. If folks have
7	comments specific to that question that you haven't
8	already shared, we invite you up to make those comments.
9	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Isn't that what we just
10	commented on?
11	MR. BLAND: I'll set a goal real quick. I
12	just happened to just pull up what the this is from
13	the actual OSHA website, osha.gov, on the announcement
14	of the rule and the goal, which the question is and
15	this is from OSHA themselves "Why is OSHA Collecting
16	These Data?"
17	So the goal, it says:
18	"Collection of these entry and illness
19	data will improve OSHA's ability to
20	identify establishments that
21	experience high rates of occupational
22	safety and injuries. OSHA will use
23	the data to interact with these
24	establishments to both outreach and
25	enforcement initiatives with the goal

of reducing injuries and illnesses."

That is what the stated goal was. There's nothing in this stated goal that says provide this publicly to everyone, provide private information. The goal was to take what the injuries were and work with that industry to try to reduce those injuries.

And so if we get too broad here based on this goal, we've then exceeded what the goal is. And I think it's very important to keep that framework narrow. This is kind of a dovetail from before, but that's the actual goal that was written by OSHA themselves in their own publication.

MR. NGUYEN: And, yes, I do recognize that the general comments did touch upon these individual bullet points, but we wanted to highlight these specifically in case anybody had specific comments. So to the extent you have any you'd like to share in addition to what you have already shared, please, we invite you to do so. If you've already shared those comments specific to any of these bullet points, don't feel the need to come up and restate them.

MS. ROBBINS: This is Maggie Robbins from Work Safe. During the discussions about the original federal rule, it was clear that the intention was broader than just call OSHA using it to target consultation and

enforcement. It was very clear that the intention is to bring the way this country uses injury and illness data to better use, taking advantage of our 21st century technologies and our abilities to analyze data better than you could, say, in 1950 when everything was on paper.

And the idea was that sunshine changes behavior. And by having sunshine, I mean public access to the non-private information that's in those forms. Nobody's ever been suggesting that names would be, birth dates would be, addresses would be submitted. Nobody is asking for that. That information can be scrubbed from records. So that is not what we're talking about.

What we're talking about, rather, is the injury and illness experience in some detail down at the departmental level to the job task level so that we can actually look at what's going on in the work site, what changes need to be made, how we can prevent those same injuries happening again. That's what we're here about. That's the intention.

So that isn't just about employers using data or Cal/OSHA using data, it's about workers using data; it's about researchers; it's about public health agencies; it's about worker advocates who are not unions; it's about anybody, right, so that you can look

at your competitors and see what they're doing. And maybe they have a worse or better experience; maybe there's something to be learned.

I know the employer I used to work with, they would have loved to have had an external benchmark to use to gauge their own performance, and not just at an injury level, but the type of injury, whether it's patient handling, blood exposures, or whatever, infectious diseases or in different departments. Being able to benchmark would have been a powerful tool and incentive within the organization to do better.

So I think by not using the data and by hiding behind the screen of we're going to be revealing personal information, we lose the opportunity to use this information, and it's our loss if we us lose that opportunity. Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. FRUMIN: So the preamble in the federal register to the final rule May 12th -- sorry. Eric Frumin, Change To Win. I apologize.

The preamble to the final rule goes on at great length to explain the goals of the rule, and it certainly includes the discussion of the issues that I addressed about helping OSHA and state OSHA agencies, to improve their targeting. That's one of the prime

purposes.

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But with regard to this contentious issue of public access that several people have commented on, that was a very strong goal, explicitly discussed in the rule, and not explicitly discussed in a short way. someone wants to know what OSHA said about what the goals were, instead of looking for a bullet on the OSHA data recording website, they could look at what OSHA actually said in the preamble.

And there are about ten different specific goals that OSHA outlines specifically for the public release of the data, putting aside the question of whether a public release was mandated by the rule. First, quote -- this all starts on the Federal Register, May 12th, Page 2963, First:

> "The online posting of establishments' specific data will encourage employers to improve their workplace safety and health."

And I'm just picking out excerpts here. Second:

"These data will be useful to employers who want to improve their benchmarking."

Third:

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1	"Online availability of the data will	
2	allow employees to compare their own	
3	workplace. OSHA believes an employee	
4	is in establishments of 250 or more	
5	employees will access and make use of	
6	these data more frequently when the	
7	case-specific information is available	
8	without having to request the	
9	information from their employers.	
10	Uninhibited access to the information	
11	will allow them to better identify	
12	hazards."	
13	Fourth:	
14	"Access to these data will improve the	
15	workings of the labor market"et	
16	cetera.	
17	Fifth:	
18	"Access to the data will permit	
19	investors to identify investment	
20	opportunities" et cetera.	
21	Sixth:	
22	"Using data collected under this final	
23	rule, members of public will be able	
24	to make more informed decisions."	
25	Finally, for those of you with interest in the	€

## construction sector:

"In large construction contracts,
particularly those involving work
contracted for by state and local
governments, preference is often given
to subcontractors with lower injury
and illness rates."

So it goes on to great length including its relevance to functions that are very important to government entities like the EIR and its counterpart agencies at the state, county and local level. So I think there should be no question when this rule was issued; OSHA foresaw many tangible benefits from the public disclosure aspect of the rule. Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. ORTIZ: Ralph Ortiz, Teamster's SFO, 0856896. A number of years ago, a few years, actually, San Francisco airport was looking at contracting with various companies to provide vendor services. One of those is many of those vendors whose employees are not under a collective bargaining agreement. They don't have a union.

So the discussions from unions that were attending this meeting was the airport wanted to know what their safety record was. Well, without access to

this injury and illness data for those -- for the airport, they would have no way of knowing or determining how safe those employers are providing safety for their employees by not knowing their injury and illness rates and what type of injuries they were having.

We know the airport needs services directly related to working in and around aircraft, and that's a safe industry everybody works at. So without having access to those records, there was no way that the airport would know the vendors they were hiring, what type of -- how they were protecting their employees and what type of safety record they had. Thank you.

MS. ABELLA: Sherry Abella from SEIU Local 2015 Long-term Care Workers Union.

Benefits. I mean, I don't have to tell any of you what a pain it is to deal with paper, right? Paper is a pain. We can figure it out and make it better.

That is a benefit.

In my research and looking and my requesting OSHA laws and reviewing them, I found inconsistencies in they way they reported. Each employer has their own way of phrasing information. I found inconsistencies in between the summary and the events.

If there was an electronic portal where the

employers could just go and upload their information, it would be consistent. They wouldn't be worried about mistakes. They wouldn't be worried about do we make a report or not. In some of the things I've received, they're wrong. They have been not -- they have not been compliant with the law. But I believe in some of these reports it was a mistake on the employer's part.

So this would make it level; it would make it clear; everyone could comply; and the data would be useful on a big data scale. This is the opposite anecdotal. We want this information so we can look at it and we can see trends and patterns and we can change situations that are making workers sick, that are killing workers. Thank you.

MS. KINO: Alyssa Liz Kino with United Auto Workers. We represent a million workers and retirees on a national level, and we have tens of thousands of members here in California in industries ranging from post-doc, academic, researchers as well as workers in the aerospace industry and auto part distributions here in California, and we have been very engaged in the process in support of the 2016 Federal OSHA rule.

My comments are mostly on Bullet Point 2, the benefits of this data and how it can be used to improve worker safety. And I'm speaking from our experience in

facilities where we have collective bargaining agreements where we represent workers who have unfettered access that they have gained through our collective bargaining.

But I think our experience where workers do have access to that data because employers are already required to report it illustrates how critical it is for workers that don't have the advantage of collective bargaining to have access to the same data, and not just workers, but, of course, advocates, employers, academics, to advance the science of occupational health.

So, for example, where we have employers and where we represent workers, we have locations where we're proud of the accurate recordkeeping and advanced safety systems. We work collaboratively with our employers to build the best safety programs we can, particularly around ergonomics, which is a big risk in our industries.

Detailed reports from the 300, the 301 logs provide the most comprehensive information about what's occurring. And, yes, it is a lagging indicator, but those lagging indicators, we use them for purposes of targeting prevention efforts, of focusing our resources where the highest risks are, be it acute risks or

repetitive motion injuries. The data of what happened in the past allows us to shape the future to improve it for workers.

And we have done this in unionized facilities, but we have also participated with researchers, and in peer-reviewed studies, have been able to reduce ergonomic injuries while preventing any kind of violations of privacy.

Through data collection we have been able to create safer workplaces. We've reduced lost time, lost workdays. We've developed successful ergonomic programs. We understand firsthand how valuable the use of that data is, analyzing accidents -- and, you know, we think, based on our experience, if OSHA and public advocates had better access to that data, you could make better uses of OSHA resources targeting employers that have the highest risks, so we make good use of those public powers to help improve workers' safety in California.

I'll just point to a couple of things -- we have surprised ourselves in research we have participated in where in the assembly line facilities there are lots of hazards. But we have also found that in parts distribution centers where the expectation would be the risks are maybe lower than in an assembly,

we've actually found the risks can be higher there,
higher injuries.

So we have been able to focus on health and safety prevention programs in the areas in the employers and in the kinds of industries that have the highest risks. And sometimes that can be counter-intuitive based on -- if you don't have the data, you might make assumptions, and the data can help point you to where you wouldn't have known to look, which has been our experience. Thank you.

MR. SHORE: Thank you. I just want to make a comment that one of the things we're trying to get to here is the difference between summary reporting of the 300A and, as the last speaker indicated, the detailed reporting of the 300 and the 301 incident reports. And so we are trying to get to what are the benefits of collecting this detailed data as opposed to the current data collection that is already going on.

MR. NGUYEN: Thanks, Glenn, for that clarification.

With that, we'd like to invite speakers to come speak specifically on the second bullet point, the benefits of requiring reporting 300 and 301 data, that's the 300 log data and the 301 incident report data.

MR. WILSON: Thanks. My name is Mike Wilson,

and I'm with the BlueGreen Alliance. It's a national coalition of largest unions in the country, seven environmental organizations with 16 million members and supporters. And with respect to your specific question, I have a general comment, and then I'd like to address your comment.

In the Federal OSHA's leading up to the action that they took to repeal the provisions in the 2016 rule, I want to read a short statement that was from Joseph Sellers, General President of Association of Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers; Michael Langford from the United Utility Workers Union of America; Collin O'Mara of the National Wildlife Federation; Leo Gerard, President of the United Steelworkers; Cathleen Rest, Executive Director, Union of Concerned Scientists; Michael Brune of the Sierra Club and Rhea Suh, National Resources Defense Council.

In that -- stating that OSHA's proposal -- and this is in support of -- speaking to the support of California taking the action that's -- that's contemplated here, that the proposal, OSHA's proposal would roll back the requirement that large employers submit information on injuries at their workplaces to OSHA, information the companies already maintain.

The agency is proposing to strike this

requirement, even though this information would significantly assist the agency in allocating its scarce resources, including compliance with systems enforcement to help prevent over three million serious workplace injuries that occur every year.

The collection of and access to these data is also essential to the efforts of state OSHA agencies as well as other public agencies and researchers, as we heard from the UAW earlier, workers and worker representatives whose mission is identification and prevention of workplace hazards. The proposed rule would allow large employers in dangerous industries to continue to hide their records of workplace injuries.

OSHA claims it is repealing employee injury reporting requirements for large employers in order to protect a worker's privacy. This is not based on evidence or fact. Workers around their organizations advocated for the 2016 and for the electronic submission of these data.

Further, the 2016 injury rule was specifically designed to protect worker secure privacy. The 2016 provisions clearly stated no information that would identify individual workers was to be reported. If such information was accidentally submitted, OSHA made it clear that the information would not be released to the

1 public.

And, of course, OSHA's sister agency, the
Department of Labor of the Mine Safety and Health
Administration has been collecting detailed information
for decades, makes the information publicly available
and effectively withholds personally identifiable
information, just as OSHA would.

It is simply untrue to claim, as OSHA does in this proposal, that a description of an injury contains information that is too sensitive for employers to report to OSHA. Since OSHA's website was created decades ago, inspections that were conducted in response to a serious injury or a fatality have included a lengthy description of the incident, and this information has been available to the public with a few clicks of a keyboard.

Moreover, any worker, their representative or former employee can obtain copies of this information from their employer within a day of requesting it. It is fabrication for the agency to claim that an injury description is somehow too sensitive to disclose and that OSHA must therefore roll back this requirement to protect workers.

What I would add to this is that the CDC struggles every year to estimate the costs of injuries

and illnesses in the United States, and we typically see that their estimate is about two thirds of illnesses are not reported; they're not captured by the health care system; they're not well recognized by workers themselves, but we still see about 50,000 premature deaths from occupational diseases.

When CDC estimated the costs of injuries and illnesses using data that they did have back to 2007, it came to about \$250 billion dollars excluding costs of pain and suffering or care provided by family members, accounting only for medical care and lost productivity. That was about 1.7 percent of U.S. GDP in 2007.

If you assume that California's proportion of injury and illness costs, about 14 percent, is the same as the state's typical 14 percent of the annual share of GDP, which, my understanding, is a reasonable assumption from Paul Lee at UC Davis, that corresponds in 2017 to a cost for occupational injuries and illnesses in California of about \$35 billion.

We're not going to be able to solve that problem without good information; that's what it comes down to. So in 2017, we invested over \$6 billion in client protection efforts in California, and that was because we understand the nature of the problem and we understand what's coming and we understand the costs of

1 that problem.

We need to build a similar infrastructure around occupational injuries and illnesses, and this is a good start to doing that.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MS. ARMENTAS: (Name illegible on sign-in sheet.) Good morning. My name is Christine Armentas.

I'm with the Occupational Health branch at the California Department of Public Health.

Our Occupational Health branch of the work
that we do relies heavily on data we can get regarding
injury illnesses and hazards in workplaces. Some of our
data sources include those that we covered earlier in
the session today along with direct reports from
employers and employees, sometimes media.

We have a team of industrial hygienists, physicians, health educators, communications specialists, epidemiologists within our branch, and we work on injury prevention and outreach to employers, employees and physicians who do medical surveillance and also care for injured workers.

So relating a little to the forms and how we think that we could use this information -- so Form 300A, in our view, is too broad for us to be able to make a meaningful intervention. The only categories of

events that you can document there are injuries, skin disorders, respiratory conditions, poisonings, hearing loss and all other illnesses. As a physician, there are countless diagnoses and issues that could lead to any of these categories. So it doesn't actually lend itself to us being able to create targeted interventions for specific job tasks leading to injuries.

However, the data provided in Forms 300 and 301 is much more useful. It really gets to the core of what is happening in each of these situations, which would allow us to conduct more targeted interventions and, of course, this is a better use of time and resources for the employers we work with, the employees, and also public health. Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MS. ROBBINS: Maggie Robbins from Work Safe.

I just wanted to add one additional thought on the more
detailed information, which is what I think I was
speaking to before.

It was mentioned recently of the Mine Safety and Health Administration collecting highly detailed data. They have been doing it for many years. They've also been putting it online. There's nobody jumping up and down about privacy concerns here. They have it without personal identifiable information.

But the level of information that they get is highly detailed and publicly available, and they do it as a way to both help them with their own targeting interventions and also to make it more available to other workers, other organizations, public health agencies and so on.

This is not rocket science. We can do this. Public health agencies get all sorts of private information. They use it for analytical purposes, for research purposes, for designed interventions and programs. We have the ability to do this. I don't think we should think of this as being rocket science. It's not. Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. STEIGER: Mitch Steiger with the California Labor Federation. And I just wanted to speak specifically to the benefits of having access to this information in this form versus what we've got right now.

So, one of main benefits of this is that the online portal can be designed in a way that the information can be sorted. In terms of numbers of employers, this is a pretty small sample statistically, but in terms of numbers of workers it's a very large number, and large enough to where if we want to learn

more about specific types of injuries we can figure ways to manipulate the data and organize it and sort it so we can see how prevalent something is, how likely something is to occur again, whether there are simple, relatively simple ways to prevent this from happening in the future.

And we really don't have that now, and it keeps coming up. I go to a lot of issue-specific advisory committees where we're struggling, continually struggling to find out how big a problem something is.

And, you know, we'll have -- there was this one incident that happened a couple years ago where this happened, and another one a couple years ago where this happened.

We all know it happens far more often, but the system that we have to collect this data and the ways that we have to organize and look at it are so out of date and so unable to be manipulated in the way that we need to organize them that we don't really know what to do with it.

So we're just kind of stabbing in the dark when we do these new rule-making proposals. And it's not based on what's the biggest problem, where can we get the biggest bang for our dollar in terms of reducing illnesses and injuries; it's just who shows up at the standards board and makes the most noise. It's often

me. It's just not a very strategic way to do this.

And the more we go down the road with this and things like this where we collect the information electronically -- we do a lot of it. We do it so there's a large number of records so we can get a good sense of what it actually looks like out there. And the more we can sort and determine, "Well, there was this petition to the standards board, but according to all the evidence it doesn't look like this is a thing," or "There was a petition to the standards board and this is a serious problem," we have example after example of employers that are doing this. And so as we move forwar and explore what this kind of technology can do, this is a step in the right direction.

But it's also important to remember that what we're talking about really isn't that different from what we've got now. Employers already have to collect this data. They've already got to prepare it so that someone who can see it they've already got to give it to, or who asks for it, post it, if a reporter really wants to get it, they probably can. Remember, if the public really wants to get it, they probably can.

So this is one of those examples where we can get a lot without having to do much that different.

Most of the burden is going to be on the state to

develop the system and operate it, but this isn't something where we've got some whole new reporting requirement and no one knows how it's going to work. If anything, this is going to be easier, because now it can be electronic instead of written down.

So I think this really stands out and the benefits stand out as ones where we get a lot without having to do much, but it also allows this entire infrastructure that we've got to help prevent illness and injury, to help make it work a lot better than it does now. Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MS. ABELLA: Sherry Abella from SEIU Local 2015, the Long-term Care Workers union. We have about 380,000 members, to give a scope of how large a union we are. And if you can imagine going through and collecting all of these OSHA reports by paper from each facility is overwhelming.

So I want to make it clear when I spoke earlier that I was talking about electronic submission of all the OSHA logs, all of the (unintelligible) logs, because, as the document I showed you a sample of the work I'm collecting right now, that the summary provides almost no useful information.

I can do very little with that except now 20

- people got hurt. That's terrible. I don't know what to
  do about it. I don't know how to bring it up. I don't
  know how to, you know, cite issues with the workers.
  I've got almost no information. And it took an insane
  amount of work just to get that.
  So, again, to see resources to really build
  - So, again, to see resources to really build with the mission of making a safe and helpful environment for workers, we need to have the complete logs so that we can study and make choices to save money and save lives.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Before we announce our next topic, which will be the concerns regarding the requirements for reporting 301 data, it seems like this might be a good time to take a lunch break now. If there's anybody that would still like to speak on the benefits of requiring the reporting of the 301 data, we can take those comments now. If not, this will be a natural time for us to go ahead and take a lunch break.

(Lunch break)

MR. NGUYEN: We'll get started picking up where we left off last time before lunch. So our next bullet item we are going to get into will be the concerns regarding the requirement -- any concerns folks may have regarding the requirements for reporting 300 and 301 data. And I know a lot of commentaries spoke to

that issue as far as the privacy concerns raised earlier. So if you have anything to add on that, we welcome you to provide comments on any concerns you may have under 300 or 301 reporting requirements in original 2016 final rule.

As a reminder, if you could speak loudly and slowly so the court reporter can accurately transcribe the comments, and to the extent that you can, if you could keep from turning your back to the court reporter, because not only it's important she hears what you have to say, it helps her to be able to see you speak while you're making your comments. We appreciate that.

So let's go ahead and jump back into it. And anyone who has additional comments regarding concerns related to the 300 and 301 reporting requirement and 2016 final rule, we welcome you to come up and speak to that. Thank you.

MS. TREANOR: Hello. My name is Elizabeth
Treanor. I'm with the Fillmore Regulatory Roundtable,
and I just wanted to mention there are a lot of reasons
why the 301 data would be very useful. For instance,
300A data forms filed would not tell you whether it was
musculoskeletal disorders or chemical burns or falls,
what caused the injury; it just tells you the aggregate
of the injury or what the total number of injuries is.

And so for that reason, I agree with Mitch that large employers would use the data if it were available if they could do benchmarking, see where they could improve and perhaps do some sharing that way. The concerns that we had is we don't have a proposal in front of us, so we don't know exactly what the division is contemplating here.

And so we just wanted to, up front, say this was a concern that we had, that some employers that identified the ability to link data, for instance, job title, description of incident, to information that would be potentially very embarrassing to the employee, and they wanted to avoid that. So that was the concern that they had.

And we do agree that there are some benefits to it, but before we would support it, we'd certainly like to know what the actual rule says. It would be very helpful. Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. FRUMIN: Eric Frumin, from Change To Win.

I'd like to address two concerns. One is the question that's been raised about worker privacy. In our view, it was -- the privacy question was verbally a pretext used by an administration bent on reducing workers' rights and protecting employers who don't need

protection from the regulation; on the contrary, who should be closely regulated. So they chose the privacy question since there was no other available pretext that they could point.

And it was only that. It was a pretext. We know it was a pretext because the issue of worker privacy was raised extensively through the rule-making. It was raised during the stakeholders' meetings, it was raised in the proposal, it was raised in the comments, it was addressed in the final rule.

And the employer representatives from very, very sophisticated employer associations made a number of claims about how the release of these records and the forms that OSHA was describing, including the redaction of -- or the elimination of identifiable information was going to cause some kind of chaos and lead workers to not report injuries, or result in the under-reporting of injuries and the distortion of OSHA's ability to target inspections and so forth.

So we challenged that. We asked them, "Could you ever point to an incident where this actually happened?" Now, anecdotal evidence has its limits, but we figure, okay, we'll try. Give us an anecdote. We asked them, repeatedly, and they never did. You know why? Because it doesn't happen.

Another concern that we have about this is that the universe of employers covered by this is too small. This covers in California a tiny number of employers. At most, using the labor market data from EDD, you're talking under 1 percent of all employers in the state who will be potentially covered by it before you even apply the exemptions. So it's a minuscule number of employers, considering the state of the California public and private sector economies. But of course, the number of workers covered is substantial.

However, there will be a substantial number of employers -- we haven't crunched the EDD data; we need to do that; we think, in fact, you all should do that -- who employ a lot of people but not necessarily in one facility with more than 250 employees.

Sister Abella from Local 2015 was describing to me -- she's not here; she had to leave. She was describing to me a very large nursing home operator.

Nursing homes typically employ a hundred employees. But he's got something like one out of 14 nursing homes in the states, hundreds and thousands of employees who stayed under the rule. And this is an industry with very high injury risks. We know this from the occupational data.

So we would suggest that, in considering how

to move forward, you look carefully at adopting a more expansive benchmark, OSHA-considered alternative benchmark. You could come to a different decision. You could lower the threshold for individual establishments.

You could consider an option that OSHA described in the proposal of covering enterprize-wide reporting where, given a particular threshold, it would be the number of employees, 500, something like that, maybe, something clear and manageable for an employer, or maybe the number of establishments that even if an individual establishment didn't have 250 employees, that the enterprise would have (unintelligible) for the establishments under the enterprise's umbrella.

And since your unemployment insurance information or perhaps your workers' comp information might well be compiled on an enterprise-wide basis -- that is, employers have insurance policies on the statewide level rather than an establishment level -- this could be a feasible option for the agency in analyzing the feasibility of collecting a larger -- collecting the data from a larger number of establishments with a smaller number of employees per establishment but still achieving the goal of making reporting feasible for employers who have that capacity, particularly in the industries who, by definition, have

some degree of noticeable risk; otherwise they wouldn't be keeping the logs in the first place.

So we recommend this to you in your deliberations going forward. We hope you can find a way to expand this beyond a pretty narrow window. It would add maybe two and a half million workers, but only maybe 15,000 establishments, for instance, if you lowered it to a hundred employees per establishment. Not that many establishments out of millions in the state, but the allotted workers. Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. BLAND: Kevin Bland again still representing the same folks as I was before when I was here earlier this morning. Hope everyone enjoyed their lunch.

I do want to reiterate the concern of privacy, and I want to dovetail on something that Elizabeth Treanor mentioned. We're talking about this and we hear a lot of testimony as if we have a rule we're talking about -- it doesn't do this; it does that.

We don't have any regulatory language to look at in front of us to make these determinations as if we're talking about something that exists. We don't have something that exists right now, so we're a little bit arguing in a vacuum here.

It would be helpful for us as employers -- and as you notice, there hasn't been a whole lot to get up yet because there's no language to talk about. All there is is ideas of what this could be or could not be. We have the privacy concerns. I don't need to reiterate those from earlier. We have the concern of data is good if it's good data. It can be beneficial if it's good data, but we have no safeguard or no way to do that.

And to Mitch's point earlier, we're sitting in the same advisory committees 90 percent of the time, and this is an issue. I'd love to have something effective that would provide us some guidance. We did it one time privately as an association, one of the associations I represent for the pneumatic nailer rule-making about -- I don't know how long it's been, about 15 years ago, maybe.

And we went through and we had a third party and we redacted all information about the adequacy. We wanted to know what was the cost; what did the rule need to say. The current rule said don't leave a nailer unattended, for example. I know I'm getting off, but it's an example.

So an unattended nailer never caused an injury, but we couldn't get rid of that regulation without that, right? We couldn't get something that was

actually going to protect employees, but it had to be good data, reliable data that meant something.

And it also needed to be controlled so it couldn't be used for illicit purposes. We're not saying anyone here is here for illicit purposes, but once it becomes public and once that information and whatever information -- it could be this narrow and not a big deal or it could be broad. I mean, if you look at the form, it has date of birth, employee's name, all that. I know everyone said that's not there. I don't know what's in there because I haven't seen regulation yet, haven't seen any regulatory language yet.

So I want to ensure there is a big concern with the data that's going to be compiled, the data that's going to be made public. One thing, there's protections. For example, right now under the labor code, whenever an employee complains to Cal/OSHA, a formal complaint, or one of their employer representatives which is under the collective bargaining agreement, the information is so protected to ensure that employee's identity is protected so the employer does not know whenever the inspector goes out, they may not even look at the same department originally. They may go to three departments, so there's no way to identify who that employee is.

And we don't have that safeguard here because
we don't see the language, but I don't hear anyone
talking about it. We're talking about the benefit of
data, which it's hard to argue the data isn't
beneficial, but until we know how it's collected, when
it's collected, what information, what that data is, we
can't sit up here and support that and support this
proposed regulation that doesn't exist yet. And I think
it would be very important to have that in front of us
before we go forward. Thank you.

MS. HUDSON: Good afternoon. My name is Kim Hudson. I'm with the Associated General Contractors of California, representing our membership.

Echoing the concerns of our members, we raise the concern of lack of consent from the employees as it currently stands and to have their information shared on a public platform. Understanding that information is not immediately attainable outside of a PRA or otherwise, the concern still stands that consent be collected from employees to avoid the potential of grievances against employers. Thank you.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Just to clarify, we do realize that there's no proposed regulatory language that Cal/OSHA has provided, and that's not what we're here today to do, to review any proposed language.

We've convened this Advisory Committee meeting in response to the Labor Code 6410.2B mandate that said, hey, within 120 days we have to bring folks together to evaluate the goals -- to evaluate one of the goals of the 2016 final rule and to see what type of changes need to be made to implement those goals from the 2016 final rule.

So on the one hand, you're right; there's no proposal put forth by Cal/OSHA to chew on. That's very true. But also there is some structure that 6410.2B does point us to and does require us to consider, and that structure is found in the Federal 2016 final rule, 6410.2B, does direct us to look at the goals of the 2016 final rule and directs us to consider the fact that parts of that 2016 final rule has either been eliminated or substantially diminished.

So this is the opportunity for stakeholders like yourselves to come up to comment on those issues that Labor Code 6410.2B has mandated Cal/OSHA to consider with, obviously, your input. Thank you.

MS. HELASKY: Hello. Still Kathy Helasky from NIMBY Brothers. A gentleman asked for an anecdotal evidence for a story, so I thought I would provide some.

My company has a very robust culture of reporting all incidents, even very, very minor ones. I

mean, I can think of three or four instances just in the last six months of an employee in the field who reported something and told me he did not want to report it, not because he was afraid of retribution, because he knows we don't do that, but because he was embarrassed. He's like, "I made a bad decision; I made a wrong move; I'm fine; I'm just embarrassed that I tripped and fell or I possibly sprained my ankle," or in, you know, more severe cases they're also embarrassed sometimes about the fact that they're on light duty and they can't provide for their families as much as they want to. And, you know, they may still be drawing a check for light duty, but they're not helping out as much at home et cetera.

And in the more severe cases -- I can think of one where the guy was out of work and he felt horribly, because in his mind he had made a mistake. And even though he was taken care of and everything was done properly and reported and everything, he felt horribly.

And so for all the proponents who think the privacy issue is a screen of some kind, a smoke screen, I deal with the workers in the field. They do care about their name being out there. They should have a voice. And I don't think that people like myself representing an employer is saying not to have any type

of regulation on this point but, as has been pointed out this whole meeting, it's about what should be taken into consideration when writing such regulation.

So we're trying to tell you that privacy is a valid concern, so it should be taken into consideration so that whatever does come out of this effort is actually very responsible to all parties concerned, not just certain parties who want data. Data is good, but it can also be abused.

And there's plenty of laws and regulations out there that started with one premise and then you come and talk to people and you realize all these unforeseen, unintentional potential consequences and it causes you to have to change how it's written so that you write something that's responsible.

And so I think that's all we're asking for, is that you take privacy concerns seriously so that the workers ultimately are protected, but that you get responsible data in the end.

Also, someone mentioned that having to report the data would make it more consistent and uniform. I'm not sure how that is, because people can make mistakes reporting the data electronically just like on paper.

And so, you know, if you're also looking for uniformity and consistency, you're really going to have to -- talk

about drop-down menus for categorizing and all that stuff because I am sure ten different people filling out an OSHA 300 log would have ten different ways of doing it in terms of uniformity and consistency.

All right, that's it. Thanks.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. SHORE: The next area that we want to discuss on the agenda is what would it cost to implement the 300 and 301 electronic reporting requirement. I think we're looking for comments in two areas. One is the cost to employers to make such electronic reports of 300 and 301 data available, which would include what data collection mechanisms are already in place that people have, and how difficult it would be to translate those to reporting.

The other side is cost to the division to establish any online systems to receive supports if we were to go in that direction, so we're also looking for suggestions or comments about any comparable data collection instruments that are already out there collecting things like 300 and 301, and any examples people have would be helpful.

MR. PALDERIN: CalTrans again. I kind of spoke to it earlier, but for us it's a complete overhaul of our data system. For a private industry I imagine

it's a bit more easy to change something like that, but for a state entity it is not.

And I think it needs to be taken into consideration what that will entail for very large organizations such as ourselves. It's a matter of time more so than the cost of -- financial costs, because these are changes that we want to make for our own workers' safety anyway. And there's things we're going to do regardless, but it's a matter of how long it's going to take to make those changes and implement them and get all those things in place.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. BLAND: Kevin Bland again.

Just briefly on this topic, there's no way to give you an estimate until we know what it is. So I'm going to go with \$10 million to \$150 million range right now, just based on not having anything in front of me to look at.

But in all seriousness, it's hard for us to do any sort of financial analysis for any size company until we know what we have to do.

MS. (UNINTELLIGIBLE:) Sonjia (unintelligible) with Sedgwick again. I agree with you, not knowing is it going to be an API like Federal OSHA suggested or the CSB file? It's very difficult to estimate any costs.

But your question, what's a comparative system, the BAS survey when we submitted the forms, the tabs -- the summary tab looks very much like the 300A that we have for electronic reporting, and the cases look like what you're asking for for the 300, so that should be a good comparative system.

MR. STEIGER: Mitch Steiger with the California Labor Federation. To take the two sections in order, I guess, in order starting with, I guess, the costs to the state, assuming for the sake of argument that we did something similar to what the federal government did, what they said was the agency believes that the annual benefits, while unquantified, exceed the annual costs.

So their argument would align with other research we've seen that when you do make these investments in worker health and safety, they pay for themselves many times over in the long run. And that happens for a lot of different reasons, but primarily in terms of reducing eventual workers' comp costs.

So it gets a little weird when estimating costs of the state because you have Cal/OSHA paying to do this for ideally future less -- workers' comp costs in the future that wouldn't be realized by Cal/OSHA, necessarily. So it's kind of -- the costs are in one

area and the savings are in another area. But overall, we do think there are significant savings.

And as far as what the actual costs of setting up the website would be, that's a really hard thing to estimate, though, again, if we were to do something like the federal rule whether based on employers with over 100 workers or 250 workers, that it's a very small fraction of the overall number of employers. It's far less than one percent if it's 250 -- it's in the neighborhood of 1 percent if it goes down to 100, but a manageable number of people.

We are on the governing committee of the workers' comp insurance bureau, the WCRB that's just a few blocks in the other direction. They have a website you can use to see if an employer has workers' comp coverage. And it's not everyone 250, but everyone -- if you have two people, that website will find you.

And I need to go back -- I couldn't find the e-mail on my phone, but if I remember right, I asked them this about a year ago when we were working on the bill, and they said it was in the neighborhood of \$600,000 to develop the website.

There's another bill we're involved in the legislature now that would require DLSE, the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, to also develop a website

that has to do with call centers and determining what happens when a call center work gets out-sourced. There would be a website that would apply to a lot of employers.

They also -- they found the exact same amount of money. They said it would cost about \$600,000 to do that one. So I don't know off the top of my head how relevant that is to this if we were to do something like the federal rule, but they were able to do it for -- I think up-front costs of 1677, AB1677, the call center bill, or more. It was like \$1.3 million to set it up, \$600,000 ongoing. I think the rating bureau said it was \$600,000 to set up theirs.

So just as kind of a ballpark of what it might cost the state in terms of what it would cost employers. Again, we really think the costs of setting up, whatever an employer would have to do differently, whether it's a new sort of electronic reporting system that they don't have now. For a lot of employers, this might be a savings because they're reporting electronically.

I know I can type a whole lot faster than I can write, so ideally this would be set up in a way to save employers money in terms of less time entering this data into the system.

But I think it's also really important to talk

about the costs of a workers' comp claim. I haven't checked in a while, but I think the last time an after indemnity workers' comp claim was about \$85,000, and I think it's been a few years since I looked, but it's probably getting close to \$100,000 now. That's one claim that has any kind of indemnity at all.

So ideally putting this in the regs would then drive a process that would end with employers focused on safety more, knowing that everyone is going to have access to this information, being able to see patterns more than they do now. If it only prevents a couple of workers' comp injuries, to say nothing of the human cost and cost to that worker, the financial savings, we think would -- in the long run would dwarf whatever the costs would be of setting it up for the employer community.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MS. ROBBINS: Maggie Robbins from Work Safe. I obviously can't tell you how much it's going to cost to set up a database. However, I do think it would be worth thinking about what data resources are available to Cal/OSHA.

And one thing I think of is the quarterly census of employment and wages that is already gathered. It's got -- it's a platform that employers are accessing and providing information. It's highly reliable. It's

used. It's used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to gather information about employers within the state.

So I would think that you could talk to contractors who do this kind of database development about how to add to that system in a separate system that feeds into it, that we can access that information so you don't duplicate entering your employer information addresses and EINs, et cetera, et cetera.

So I would encourage you to look at it not as a whole new system, but as an appendage to an existing system that's already in use.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

MR. FRUMIN: Eric Frumin from Change to Win. So Glenn mentioned there's been a lot of contention about the fate of the 2016 rule, the reversals by the Labor Department, the challenges, the court cases and so forth. And one of the questions that arose in those challenges was whether the labor department under this administration wanted to spend an amount of money involved to bring this part of the reporting to completion.

So there are materials, affidavits from labor department, U.S. Labor Department senior leadership on this question that could inform your own understanding of how much they have spent already in their work on

their website in general and how much more they were planning to spend to get the injury tracking application ready to accept these data.

They already had the injury tracking application to accept 300As, so it was an incremental amount of money necessary to expand it to these data. So in one of the Labor Department documents, the head of the director of technical assistance, her name is Amanda Eaton, swore under oath that all they needed to spend to bring it to completion was about \$300,000. So if you have trouble finding it, we'll provide that for the record.

A minuscule amount of funding for that agency. So it was clear that, again, this was a pretext, but an indication that at least even in that order of magnitude of this is the kind of funding that, given the legislature's strong commitment to this idea that Cal/OSHA and DIR should be able to reasonably request funding necessary to bring this home. Of course, you have to request it. And that is your own decision, but that's a separate issue from whether you will be able to require the reporting in the first place. We hope both of them go forward.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. If there are no other comments regarding the SKOs -- I'm sorry.

MS. SNYDER: (Name illegible on sign-in sheet)
I'm Jude Snyder with the San Francisco PUC, and I just
wanted to add to something Maggie was saying before,
which was when she was talking about how there's already
databases that can be expanded, we also already collect
a lot of the information that's in the 300 and 301 forms
in various state forms.

So another potential to look into would be to see if we could link the existing systems together rather than have to have a new system created that will allow 300 and 301 reporting. It might be possible to bring together with the Department of Workers' Compensation and look at their DWC1 forms, the 5020 forms, to look at the serious incident reporting forms that Cal/OSHA's already collected.

A lot of this information is already out there, and when I look at the 301, there's really only two to three discreet pieces of information that I can't find on another form somewhere else. So I wanted to bring it up as a potential method of how this could move forward.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Okay. If there are no other comments on the cost question, we'd like to invite folks to comment on any other issues or concerns that have not already been previously addressed.

1	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a question. Can
2	you elaborate on what you said earlier on the
3	information would be made public? Did I hear for 15
4	years?
5	MR. NGUYEN: No. So in the 2019, January 2019
6	final rule, the preamble of the final rule, Federal OSHA
7	seems to suggest that it does not intend to make public
8	the 300A data that it's currently receiving through the
9	ITA for at least four years. Four. I must be mumbling.
10	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I just wanted a
11	clarification on that. Is that to get the site up and
12	running to make that data available, or is the intent to
13	make it available on an ongoing basis four years, so at
14	any point in time you won't have a four-year-old?
15	MR. NGUYEN: So in the 2019 federal final rule
16	preamble it talks a little bit about the question of
17	whether they will make the 300A data available publicly.
18	It doesn't discuss any technological impediments to it.
19	From what I could tell, there were two paragraphs in
20	that January 2019 final rule that even addresses it, and
21	it doesn't discuss any impediments on that, but it
22	discusses more whether the Federal OSHA now considers it
23	to be exempt for employer purposes and the impacts that

it might have on Federal OSHA's own targeted

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enforcement.

MR. HALL: Michael Hall with Pacific Maritime Association. The comments focused to the division are really more industry-specific to the marine cargo handling industry, things to consider for future adoption. I mean, I'm certainly not going to sit here and read all 12 pages of my comments, but I'll go over some high level bullet points.

A good majority of the comments that will be submitted have to deal with something that hasn't been talked about today, fed versus state jurisdiction here in California. Employees in the marine cargo handling industry move in and out of Cal/OSHA coverage multiple times per day.

This is going to lead to increased regulatory burden hours for having to separate or at least attempt to separate Federal OSHA jurisdiction recordkeeping for 1904 versus the submittal for the California side.

The problems with that is many injuries are subjective. You don't know if the injury occurred aboard the vessel, if it occurred on land for Cal/OSHA jurisdiction. So it will be quite difficult to try to separate the fed data out of the state data or vice-versa, I suppose.

To be clear on this one, hypothetically speaking, if you eventually go to an online system, the

300A that would be submitted to Cal/OSHA is going to be different from the 300A submitted to the feds, which will be different from the paper 300A that is posted for three months. So none of the data is going to jive, so that could be rather confusing to Cal/OSHA, I suppose.

Then Fed-OSHA will also have to update the regulatory burden hours with the OMB. If California does eventually require electronic submission, that will also impact the fed side under OMB regulatory hours, because I'm now having to do extra work now I didn't have to do for Fed-OSHA.

Assuming Cal/OSHA does eventually adopt a website, it's important for employers to be able to correct or amend information after it's submitted. 300A information does change after the fact. While employers are not required to update a 300A for five full years, nothing is saying they can not do so.

We feel it's important, if data is going to be submitted or posted online, that we have the ability to update it correctly. And then we would also advise against basing enforcement action based upon 1904 record keeping data. 1904 is a no fault system based upon the geographic presumption. OSHA has repeatedly stated that many circumstances related to a reportable injury is beyond the employer's control and in no way implies an

	97
1	OSHA rule or standard has been violated or that any
2	worker is eligible for work comp benefits. Thanks.
3	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
4	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a question. My
5	question is, you are talking about there's three
6	different 300As and three different Log 300s
7	MR. HALL: Hypothetically, yeah.
8	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How do you separate it
9	now?
10	MR. HALL: We don't. It doesn't matter.
11	We're not submitting to Cal/OSHA, so we just submit one.
12	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So are you saying it's
13	not accurate? I'm unclear why two different
14	MR. HALL: What I'm saying is why should I
15	submit in the future data to Cal/OSHA that they're not
16	entitled to.
17	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, that's different
18	than saying I can't do it, which is what I was hearing
19	you say. For some reason the logs will be different,
20	and I was trying to get my head around why you're saying
21	they would be different.
22	MR. HALL: Because I don't feel Cal/OSHA has
23	the right to private property they're not entitled to.
24	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Along the same lines,
25	airline employers, if we are going to have to

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differentiate between Cal/OSHA, Fed-OSHA for a flight attendant who's flying out of San Francisco going to 2 Phoenix, Arizona, when is it Cal/OSHA or Fed-OSHA? 3 We're already having a hard time with international 4 flights deciding whether a flight attendant flying from 5 here to Paris, when are they still on top of U.S. soil 6 7 or international space. So adding now state, if we 8 change, it will be much harder. So my point is when you're thinking of that, 9 if there is a clause or something for Maritime, for 10 airline, for such industries, that it be presented in 11 12 the regulation. MR. SHORE: 13 I'd like to follow up with that. How do you handle workers' compensation cases that can 14 15 be both federal --16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Morgan can respond. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You generally can --17

there's some flexibility regarding which jurisdiction. You can choose where the employees report back to, not necessarily where they are at the moment of the injury. So you can choose where they are at the time of the injury or you can choose where they report back to. So if you have a flight attendant based out of

Phoenix and they're flying to California, you can choose

California. And it's usually a discussion between the

employer and employee, and (unintelligible) litigation where there's one state that has more lenient workers' compensation practices, so it can fall under either jurisdiction.

comments.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: For OSHA it's different, a lot harder. Those international flight attendants and pilots are -- it's challenging. And now we're going to add state to that too? It's going to be very challenging. So just a thought to keep in mind.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: For OSHA record keeping you may have an employee whose injury gets placed on a log for a certain state because of the airport that they're based out of. So it's pretty straightforward. It's not much of an issue for Federal OSHA as long as the injury is placed on a log for that establishment. But if there's different requirements where you need to submit additional data, whether under Cal/OSHA or Federal OSHA, it makes that point more distinct.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Last call for

All right, well, first of all, we'd like to thank everybody again for coming today or providing the comments that you provided. We really do appreciate this interactive process with stakeholders. We appreciate the time and efforts made to provide us those

comments.

Again, the record isn't closed, so if you do have any written comments that you would like to submit, we encourage you to e-mail those comments to the electronic reporting e-mail address that we have up here dedicated for this advisory committee.

In terms of next steps, once the written comment period ends, we will gather those comments and consider them as part of this process, obviously, but we'll also post the written comments we have received on our website. We'll also provide minutes of this meeting once they are available and post those on the website as well.

After consideration of all the comments that have been made, we'll look to see what other -- what the next steps in this process should be. If we do convene another advisory meeting, we'll obviously put forth a notice on that so you and anybody else interested can come in to provide additional comments that you would like.

So thank you very much, and we look forward to hearing from you all for other additional comments, and we'll get that information out as soon as they become available.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Do you have any

## **PUBLIC HEARING**

	101
1	targeted timeline for when you'll make your decision
2	about proceeding or not?
3	MR. NGUYEN: We don't have any timeline at
4	this point. I think we'll have to take everything
5	you've said and any other written comments that we
6	receive and then talk to folks both in Cal/OSHA and
7	Department of Industrial Relations to see what the next
8	steps and timeline look like. All right, thank you,
9	everybody.
10	(Adjourned at 2:10)
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22	
23	
24	
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EEEETKOTTE IEETES	STRIB HIJERT REFO	KIIIG		Wing 5, 2015
	10:14;11:14	acute (1)	52:24;59:10;60:15	airport (6)
<b>C</b>	accepting (5)	59:25	aerospace (1)	56:18,24;57:2,7,11;
\$	6:23;10:17;11:22,	add (7)	58:20	99:12
	25;15:9	64:24;67:17;73:2;	affidavits (1)	airports (2)
\$1.3 (1)				
89:11	access (25)	78:6;91:5;93:3;99:8	91:22	28:13,19
\$10(1)	3:9;19:17;22:21;	adding (1)	affiliation (1)	align (1)
86:16	26:25;27:12;38:9;	98:7	4:3	87:15
\$100,000 (1)	41:25;44:19;45:1;	addition (3)	afraid (1)	Allen (2)
90:5	52:8;54:3;55:5,10,14,	23:4;27:13;51:17	83:4	4:25,25
\$150(1)	18;56:25;57:10;59:3,	additional (5)	afternoon (1)	Alliance (1)
86:16	6,9;60:15;63:6;68:17;	67:17;73:14;99:17;	81:11	62:1
\$250 (1)	90:10;91:6	100:19,22	again (18)	allocating (1)
65:9	accessible (8)	address (14)	20:10;31:10;33:1;	63:2
\$300,000 (1)	11:4,24;27:4,5,11;	6:19,24;21:2;25:23;	39:4,7;42:23;52:19;	allotted (1)
	30:5;35:17;44:11	26:7;36:22;37:2;39:4;	69:4;72:6;78:12;	78:10
92:10	accessing (1)	43:4;44:5,6;62:5;	85:23;86:13,23;88:5;	allow (8)
\$35 (1)	90:24	74:21;100:5	89:16;92:14;99:22;	16:9;31:2;42:13;
65:19	accident (3)	addressed (4)	100:2	55:2,11;63:12;67:11;
\$500 (1)	46:10,11,13	2:8;53:24;75:10;	against (9)	93:11
24:8		93:25		
<b>\$6 (1)</b>	accidentally (1)		28:9;32:25;38:22;	allowed (1)
65:22	63:24	addresses (4)	41:18;48:1,1,3;81:21;	13:20
\$600,000 (4)	accidents (2)	44:4;52:11;91:8;	96:21	allowing (1)
88:22;89:6,12,13	48:2;60:13	94:20	agencies (10)	6:7
\$85,000 (1)	according (1)	adequacy (1)	30:9;36:24;49:16;	allows (2)
90:3	70:8	79:18	52:24;53:24;56:11;	60:2;71:8
70.5	accounted (1)	Adjourned (1)	63:7,8;68:6,8	almost (2)
$\mathbf{A}$	40:1	101:10	Agency (8)	71:24;72:4
A	accounting (1)	administration (9)	49:17;62:25;63:2;	along (4)
A D1 (55 (1)	65:11	4:21;14:4;22:1,2;	64:2,20;77:19;87:12;	4:16,23;66:14;
AB1677 (1)	accuracy (1)	34:4;64:4;67:21;	92:13	97:24
89:10	33:15	74:24;91:19	agenda (6)	alternative (1)
AB2334 (1)	accurate (6)	Administrative (3)	4:8;5:6;6:11,15;	77:2
32:2				
AB2384 (1)	3:19;20:11;33:16;	13:21,23;14:13	16:19;85:8	always (1)
44:9	35:10;59:15;97:13	administrator (1)	agent (1)	46:3
Abella (7)	accurately (1)	48:14	28:22	Alyssa (1)
24:1,1;57:14,14;	73:7	adopt (1)	aggregate (1)	58:15
71:13,13;76:16	achieve (1)	96:12	73:24	Amanda (1)
abilities (1)	12:15	adopted (1)	ago (8)	92:8
52:4	achieving (2)	33:12	15:14;41:19;56:17;	amend (2)
ability (6)	27:16;77:23	adopting (1)	64:12;69:12,13;	10:23;96:14
34:10;50:19;68:11;	acknowledged (1)	77:1	79:15;88:20	amended (3)
74:10;75:18;96:19	40:5	adoption (4)	agree (3)	5:16,17;35:19
	Act (7)	18:4;26:20,22;95:5	74:1,15;86:23	amendment (1)
able (21)	13:21,23;21:13;	adulation (1)	agreed (1)	11:11
6:21;21:25;30:12,	22:14;44:16;45:24,25	31:17	33:25	America (1)
13;31:2;37:14;38:10;	action (5)	advance (2)	agreement (6)	62:13
53:10;55:23;60:6,9;	13:20;14:18;62:7,	42:15;59:11	38:4,16;47:20,22;	American (2)
61:3;65:20;66:24;	20;96:21		56:21;80:20	13:11;16:12
67:6;73:11;89:9;		advanced (1)		-
90:10;92:18,21;96:13	actions (3)	59:15	agreements (3)	Among (1)
aboard (1)	7:4;14:9;41:2	advantage (3)	47:15,16;59:2	41:16
95:20	activities (1)	30:11;52:3;59:8	ahead (5)	amount (5)
abound (1)	7:4	advise (1)	4:1;16:18;36:6;	72:5;89:5;91:19;
33:7	actors (1)	96:20	72:18;73:13	92:6,13
abused (2)	42:14	advised (1)	aimed (1)	analysis (4)
47:7;84:9	actual (4)	24:3	30:22	37:14;40:23;46:18;
academic (1)	50:13;51:10;74:17;	Advisory (19)	air (2)	86:20
58:19	88:3	2:3,11,22;3:6;4:14,	29:5;62:11	analyst (1)
30.17	actually (17)	15;6:2,13;7:1,2,5;	aircraft (2)	24:2
anadomics (1)		12:13,18;19:23;69:9;	37:19;57:8	analytical (2)
	10:4.14:15:11:16:6		2 , , , , , , , , , , ,	
59:11	10:4,14;15:11;16:6, 7:37:9 22:48:16:		airline (3)	46.18.68.9
59:11 accept (7)	7;37:9,22;48:16;	79:10;82:1;100:6,17	airline (3)	46:18;68:9
59:11 <b>accept (7)</b> 10:9,11,15,20;21:1;	7;37:9,22;48:16; 52:17;54:9;56:17;	79:10;82:1;100:6,17 advocated (1)	39:19;97:25;98:11	analyze (1)
accept (7)	7;37:9,22;48:16;	79:10;82:1;100:6,17		

ELECTRONIC ILLNI
39:18
analyzing (2)
60:13;77:20
anecdotal (4)
45:21;58:11;75:22;
82:22 anadata (1)
anecdote (1) 75:23
angrily (1)
32:23
ankle (1)
83:8
announce (1)
72:11 announcement (1)
50:13
annual (7)
8:5;17:11;18:21;
27:7;65:15;87:13,14
annually (1) 17:13
AP2334 (1)
26:23
API (1)
86:24
apologize (2)
7:10;53:20
apparently (1) 35:7
Appeals (3)
33:12;41:23,24
appear (1)
34:12
<b>appendage (1)</b> 91:10
application (5)
10:7;17:3,18;92:2,5
apply (2)
76:7;89:3
appreciate (9)
2:5;3:3;4:4,6; 34:21;48:8;73:12;
99:23,25
appropriate (1)
34:18
approval (1)
49:15
approved (1) 42:21
April (1)
24:3
area (3)
85:7;88:1,1
areas (6) 30:15,16,17;50:4;
61:4;85:10
argue (2)
22:3;81:4
arguing (1)
78:25
argument (2) 87:10,15
Arizona (1)
·· ( )

SS AND INJURY REI
98:3
ARMENTAS (2)
66:6,7 arose (2)
41:22;91:17
<b>around (7)</b> 4:2;41:15;57:8;
59:18;63:17;66:3;
97:20 arriving (1)
13:3
<b>Asian (1)</b> 40:12
Aside (2)
16:13;54:12 aspect (1)
56:14
assembly (2) 60:22,25
asserts (1)
13:19 assist (1)
63:2
assistance (1) 92:8
assistant (1)
4:21 <b>associated (2)</b>
23:13;81:12
<b>Association (8)</b> 13:11:35:13:43:23:
13:11;35:13;43:23; 45:18,19;62:10;
79:13;95:2 associations (2)
75:12;79:13
assume (1) 65:13
assuming (2)
87:10;96:12 assumption (1)
65:16
assumptions (1) 61:8
attainable (1)
81:18 attempt (1)
95:15
attempts (1) 14:11
attendance (1) 3:5
attendant (3)
98:2,5,23 attendants (1)
99:7
attending (1) 56:24
attention (1)
6.1.7

6:17

4:13

attorney (1)

attorneys (1) 14:3

Audience (1)
5:2
authorization (1)
23:7
Auto (2)
58:15,20
availability (1)
55:1
available (29)
5:25;7:3;11:8,24;
16:20,22;17:5,5,21
18:8,10,11,12,21;
27:17;55:7;64:5,15
68:2,4;74:3;75:3;
85:12;90:20;94:12,
13,17;100:12,24
avoid (3)
31:3;74:13;81:20
away (1)
47:5
R

back (20)

bad (2)

5:10,11;6:17;7:8, 11;12:21 backward (1) 26:14

Background (6)

bargaining (9)

Barrios (1) 28:23 **BAS (1)** 87:2

**based** (11)

basing (1)

96:21

94:13

basis (4)

basically (1)

balance (1) 46:15 ballpark (1) 89:14 bang (1) 69:23 bargain (1) 47:17

23:7	24.2
	34:3
uto (2)	become (2)
58:15,20	7:3;100:23
vailability (1)	becomes (1)
55:1	80:6
vailable (29)	began (1)
5:25;7:3;11:8,24;	22:12
16:20,22;17:5,5,21;	begun (1)
18:8,10,11,12,21;	49:18
27:17;55:7;64:5,15;	behalf (1)
68:2,4;74:3;75:3;	48:19
85:12;90:20;94:12,	behavior (1)
13,17;100:12,24	52:8
void (3)	behind (1)
31:3;74:13;81:20	53:13
way (1)	believes (2)
47:5	55:3;87:12
.,	belong (2)
В	21:15,16
	belongs (1)
ack (20)	21:17
3:3,8,8;5:17;10:25;	benchmark (4)
13:4;14:1,15,23;26:7;	53:5,10;77:2,3
33:3;34:8;62:22;	benchmarking (2)
64:22;65:8;73:9,13;	54:24;74:3
88:18;98:19,22	beneficial (3)
ackground (6)	46:10;79:7;81:5
5:10,11;6:17;7:8,	benefit (2)
11;12:21	57:19;81:3
ackward (1)	benefits (15)
26:14	39:9;43:1;46:20;
ad (2)	56:13;57:16;58:24;
42:13;83:6	61:16,23;68:17,20;
alance (1)	71:7;72:16;74:15;
46:15	87:13;97:2
allpark (1)	bent (1)
89:14	74:24
ang (1)	best (2)
69:23	40:21;59:17
argain (1)	better (16)
47:17	28:2;29:22;34:20,
argaining (9)	20;46:16;48:9;52:3,4
38:4;47:15,16,19;	53:2,11;55:11;57:18
56:21;59:1,4,9;80:19	60:15,16;67:12;71:1
arrios (1)	beyond (2)
28:23	78:5;96:25
AS (1)	big (6)
87:2	35:6;58:10;59:18;
ased (11)	69:10;80:7,13
51:7;60:14;61:7;	biggest (3)
63:16;69:22;86:17;	28:13;69:22,23
88:6;96:21,22;98:23;	bill (5)
99:13	34:19,25;88:21,23;
asically (1)	89:11
9:1	billion (4)
asing (1)	29.19.65.0 10 22

28:18;65:9,19,22

bin (1)

37:4

binding (1)

35:21

Beach (1) 28:14 became (1)

	biohazard (1) 25:8
	biohazards (1)
	25:2
	<b>birth (5)</b> 21:6;36:22;37:2;
	52:10;80:9
	bit (9)
	5:13;7:9;14:21;
	17:22;32:2;43:17; 78:25;86:1;94:16
	BLAND (9)
	17:4;18:9;45:16,16;
	50:11;78:12,12;
	86:13,13 <b>blocks (1)</b>
	88:14
	blood (2)
	25:2;53:8
	<b>blood-born (1)</b> 24:25
	BLS (1)
	40:7
	BlueGreen (1)
)	62:1
2,3 g (2)	<b>board (6)</b> 6:19,24;33:12;
5 (2)	69:25;70:8,10
	bona (2)
31:5	22:22,24
	<b>books (3)</b> 11:15;12:17;48:7
	both (17)
5:20;	10:9,15;12:25;17:6;
;58:24;	18:3;19:15;26:11;
:17,20; 74:15;	32:4,7;40:3;41:21,22; 50:24;68:3;92:22;
1.15,	98:15;101:6
	box (1)
	48:9
	<b>branch (3)</b> 66:8,10,18
	break (7)
34:20,	3:21,22,23;36:1;
:9;52:3,4; 1;57:18;	72:14,18,19 <b>briefly (3)</b>
12;71:10	5:17;32:1;86:14
,,	bring (8)
	52:2;72:2;82:3;
59:18;	91:20;92:10,19; 93:12,20
3	brings (2)
	7:8;34:1
,23	broad (4)
:21,23;	32:4;51:7;66:24; 80:8
,,	broader (2)
0.05	19:1;51:24
.9,22	broadly (1) 20:4
	Brothers (2)
	36:8;82:22
	Brune (1)

15:14;17:11;77:16;

	I	I	I	
62:16	call (7)	85:1	checked (1)	28:16;48:17,20
build (4)	32:23;42:3;51:25;	category (1)	90:2	close (2)
3:24;59:17;66:2;	89:1,2,10;99:19	21:8	chemical (1)	6:14;90:5
72:6	called (5)	Cathleen (1)	73:23	closed (1)
built (1)	8:18;10:6;23:5;	62:15	chew (1)	100:2
10:6	28:11;41:10	cause (3)	82:9	closely (1)
bulb (1)	CalTrans (2)	23:15;49:14;75:16	chief (1)	75:2
32:12	49:7;85:23	caused (2)	4:21	Club (1)
bullet (15)	came (2)	73:24;79:23	choices (1)	62:17
6:5,9;20:8;36:5;	10:19;65:9	causes (1)	72:9	CMS (1)
42:25;43:1,4;50:2;	can (99)	84:13	choose (4)	48:13
51:14,20;54:7;58:23;	3:17,19;4:2,10;	CDC (2)	98:19,21,22,24	coalition (1)
61:22;72:22;95:7	6:20,23;7:3;11:5;	64:24;65:7	choosing (1)	62:2
bullying (1)	13:13;17:23;19:17;	census (5)	42:11	Code (10)
23:12	20:11;21:3,4,10;22:6;	4:18;16:24;17:11;	chose (1)	2:9,12,19;12:7,8;
burden (4)	24:7,17,25;28:3;	18:25;90:23	75:2	16:11,13;80:17;82:2,
45:3;70:25;95:15;	29:16;30:19;31:5;	center (2)	Christine (1)	19
96:7	35:6,9,10;36:6,13,15,	89:2,10	66:7	codes (1) 16:12
burdensome (1) 44:17	24;38:1,8,19;41:4; 44:19,24;45:1;46:8,	centers (2) 60:24;89:1	<b>circumstances (2)</b> 8:16;96:24	collaboratively (1)
Bureau (5)	18,22;47:6;52:12,16,	central (1)	6.10,90.24 cite (2)	59:16
18:18;19:8;88:13;	18,25;57:18;58:11,12,	27:9	40:8;72:3	collect (10)
89:12;91:1	12,24;59:17;61:1,6,8;	century (2)	cited (2)	9:14;19:11;28:3;
burns (1)	64:18;66:11;67:1;	30:11;52:3	33:22;41:14	39:12;48:22;49:2;
73:23	68:7,21,22;69:1,3,22;	certain (11)	citizen (2)	69:15;70:3,17;93:5
button (1)	70:5,7,13,19,21,22,	7:21;8:10,15;9:22;	13:10;21:12	collected (16)
30:24	23;71:4,16,25;72:9,	11:19;21:5;24:22;	claim (6)	17:9,12;22:18;
-	17;73:7,8;78:4;79:7;	36:16;44:1;84:8;	19:12;64:8,20;90:1,	30:25;44:2,3,4,5,7,15,
C	83:1,15;84:9,22;	99:12	3,6	25;55:22;81:5,6,20;
	88:15;89:21,22;91:6;	certainly (4)	claims (4)	93:15
Cal/OSHA (57)	93:5;94:1;96:17;	28:2;53:23;74:16;	17:15,15;63:14;	collecting (12)
2:13;4:13,17;8:17,	98:14,16,17,19,21,22,	95:5	75:13	11:4;48:16,23;
23;12:7,9,13,19;	24;99:3;100:18	certificates (1)	clarification (4)	50:15;61:17;64:4;
14:24;15:18,21;16:6;	capacity (1)	19:5	17:5;29:19;61:20;	67:21;71:17,23;
19:7;22:11;27:19,20;	77:24	cetera (5)	94:11	77:20,21;85:21
28:3,5;30:9,10;32:17,	captured (1)	55:16,20;83:14;	clarify (2)	collection (8)
23;33:12;41:2,4,25;	65:3	91:8,8	17:23;81:22	19:1;44:10;50:18;
42:5,9,13,17,18;	Carcinogen (1) 22:14	challenge (1) 40:24	clarifying (1) 43:24	60:9;61:18;63:6; 85:13,20
44:15,17;45:23; 48:10;52:22;80:17;	care (10)	challenged (2)	43.24 clarity (2)	collective (10)
81:24;82:9,19;87:22,	25:18;34:19;57:15;	13:8;75:20	35:14,24	11:9;38:4;47:15,16,
24;90:21;92:18;	65:3,10,11;66:21;	challenges (2)	classes (1)	19;56:21;59:1,4,8;
95:12,20;96:1,5,12;	71:14;83:18,22	91:16,18	8:25	80:19
97:11,15,22;98:1,3;	careful (3)	challenging (2)	classification (2)	collects (1)
99:17;101:6	21:18;23:17;47:4	99:7,9	16:11,13	21:7
Cal/OSHA's (3)	carefully (1)	chance (1)	classifying (1)	Collin (1)
26:19;29:6;93:15	77:1	26:7	32:15	62:13
calendar (1)	cargo (2)	change (20)	clause (1)	Colorado (1)
9:21	95:3,11	8:24;16:6,7,10,10;	98:10	41:19
California (41)	Carmen (1)	18:5;26:9;29:1;31:18;	clear (12)	coming (5)
5:19,25;7:20;12:7,	43:21	39:7;40:24;48:5;	20:25;34:3;44:9,11;	2:2;17:2;65:25;
8;14:21;16:20,23;	case (3)	53:20;58:12;74:20;	51:24;52:1;58:9;	69:8;99:22
17:13,19;18:4,6,17;	3:5;38:23;51:16	84:14;86:1;91:13;	63:25;71:19;77:9;	comment (9)
19:3,11,13;22:7;	cases (6)	96:15;98:8	92:14;95:24	4:8;43:16;45:20;
31:25;41:20;43:22; 45:7,8,19;49:17;	21:12;83:9,15;87:4; 91:16;98:14	changed (3) 8:25;10:23;26:17	clearing (1) 27:9	61:12;62:5,6;82:18; 93:24;100:8
58:18,21;60:19;	case-specific (1)	changes (8)	Clearly (3)	commentaries (1)
62:20;65:19,23;66:9;	55:7	2:20;12:14;16:14;	24:14;41:5;63:22	72:25
68:16;76:3,9;81:13;	categories (2)	52:7,18;82:5;86:7,10	clicks (1)	commented (2)
87:8;95:11,17;96:7;	66:25;67:5	chaos (1)	64:16	50:10;54:3
98:24,25	categorize (1)	75:16	client (1)	comments (64)
California's (2)	9:2	check (3)	65:23	2:7;3:18;4:23;6:8,
5.22.65.13	categorizing (1)	7.4.15.23.83.12	clients (3)	10 20 21 22 24 20 2

5:22;65:13

categorizing (1)

7:4;15:23;83:12

clients (3)

10,20,21,22,24;20:2,

3,3,5,8,12,13;23:23;
26:2;29:9;30:1;35:15; 36:4,6,8;42:24;43:1,2,
10,12,14,18;45:15; 50:1,3,7,8;51:14,16,
19;58:23;72:17;73:3,
8,12,14;75:9;85:10, 19;92:25;93:23;95:2,
6,8;99:20,23;100:1,3, 4,8,10,14,19,22;101:5
commitment (1) 92:17
committed (1)
20:18 Committee (18)
2:3,11;4:14,15;6:2, 13;7:1,2,5;12:13,18;
19:23;27:14;29:14,
14;82:1;88:12;100:6 <b>committees (3)</b>
34:12;69:9;79:10 <b>common (1)</b>
26:15
communication (1) 22:12
communications (1) 66:17
<b>community (1)</b> 90:15
<b>comp (13)</b> 17:13,15;19:9;33:2;
77:15;87:20,23;
88:13,15;90:1,3,12; 97:2
<b>companies (10)</b> 20:17;23:21;39:25;
40:18,19,22,25;46:5;
56:19;62:24 company (10)
21:16;28:10,20,23, 25;41:10,25;42:1;
82:24;86:20
company's (1) 41:17
<b>comparable (2)</b> 40:19;85:19
comparative (2)
87:1,6 compare (2)
38:5;55:2 compared (1)
46:9 compensation (6)
16:25;19:10,12; 93:13;98:14;99:3
competitors (1) 53:1
compiled (2)
77:16;80:14 <b>complains (1)</b>
80:17 <b>complaint (1)</b>
80:18

E\$	SS AND INJURY REP
	<b>complaints (1)</b> 41:22
,	complete (2) 72:8;85:24
,	completion (2) 91:21;92:10
,	complexity (1) 35:2
5	compliance (1) 63:3
	compliant (1) 58:6
	complied (1) 24:12
	<b>comply (1)</b> 58:9
	<b>component (1)</b> 7:17
	components (3) 7:16,16;11:1
	comprehensive (1) 59:21
	compromised (1) 23:7
	concern (16) 20:24;21:14,24; 22:17;36:9;37:21;
	49:9;74:9,13;76:1;
	78:16;79:6;80:13; 81:15,19;84:5 Concerned (2)
	62:16;84:7
	concerns (18)
	20:22;26:3;34:23; 38:11;46:14;67:24;
	72:12,23,23;73:1,3,
	14;74:5,21;79:5;
	81:14;84:17;93:24
	conclusions (1) 40:24
	conditions (1) 67:2
	<b>conduct (1)</b> 67:11
	conducted (1) 64:12
	conducting (1) 42:9
	confidential (2) 19:15;22:16
	confusing (1) 96:5
	congress (3) 13:1;14:10,18
	Congress' (1) 14:12
	connected (1) 32:9
	consent (4) 23:19,20;81:15,19
	consequences (1) 84:13

consider (6)

77:5;82:11,14,20; 95:4;100:9
consideration (4)
84:3,5;86:4;100:14 <b>considering (2)</b>
76:8,25 <b>considers (1)</b>
94:22 consistency (2)
84:25;85:4 <b>consistent (2)</b>
58:2;84:21 Consti (2)
43:21,21 <b>construction (2)</b>
56:1,2 <b>consultation (2)</b>
30:17;51:25 contact (1)
4:19
contains (1) 64:9
contemplated (1) 62:21
contemplating (1) 74:7
<b>content (1)</b> 28:6
<b>contention (1)</b> 91:14
contentious (1) 54:2
context (5) 8:17;17:7;33:2,24;
34:16 <b>continually (1)</b>
69:9
continue (1) 63:13
<b>contract (1)</b> 19:7
contracted (1) 56:4
contracting (1) 56:18
contractor (1) 32:16
Contractors (4) 45:18,19;81:12;
91:4 contracts (1)
56:2
contrary (1) 75:1
contributing (1) 34:22
Control (2) 22:14;96:25
controlled (1) 80:3
<b>convene (3)</b> 12:13;27:14;100:16
convened (2)

```
29:13;82:1
convening (1)
  2:11
conversation (1)
  9:1
copies (2)
  27:22;64:18
Cora (1)
  4:20
core (1)
  67:9
correctly (1)
  96:20
corresponds (1)
  65:17
co-sponsors (1)
  32:3
cost (14)
  35:2;65:18;79:19;
  85:8,11,16;86:6;89:6
  15,15;90:12,13,18;
  93:23
costs (19)
  34:8;64:25;65:7,9,
  14,25;86:6,25;87:10,
  14,20,22,23,25;88:3
  89:10,16;90:1,14
Council (3)
  13:11;45:18;62:17
counsel (1)
  4:25
counter-intuitive (1)
  61:6
counterpart (1)
  56:10
counterparts (1)
  42:20
countless (1)
  67:4
countries (1)
  28:16
country (4)
  40:2;41:15;52:2;
  62:2
county (1)
  56:11
couple (9)
  3:1;20:10;21:11;
  43:8;49:1;60:20;
  69:12,13;90:11
course (6)
  18:7;59:10;64:2;
  67:12;76:10;92:19
court (8)
  3:13,23;13:1;22:3;
  41:24;73:7,9;91:16
courts (1)
  41:24
coverage (2)
  88:16;95:12
covered (5)
  15:2;66:13;76:2,6,
```

	covering (1)
	77:6
	covers (1)
	76:3
	crane (1)
	46:5
	crashes (1)
	48:24
	create (6)
	35:17,19,21;40:10;
	60:10;67:6
	created (3)
	8:25;64:11;93:10
	crippled (1)
	32:13
	criteria (1)
	22:20 critical (1)
	59:7
6,	cross-talk (1)
,	3:18
	crunched (1)
	76:12
	<b>CSB (1)</b>
,	86:25
,	culture (1)
	82:24
	current (10)
	5:18,19;12:24;13:7;
	14:4,21;17:2;22:1;
	61:17;79:20
	currently (10)
	5:25;13:7,9;14:18; 16:20,22;19:19;42:9;
	81:16;94:8
	cut (1)
	28:25
	D

## D

dangerous (4)
29:8;36:23;41:3;
63:12
dark (1)
69:20
data (163)
2:5;5:24;7:15,18,
21;8:12,21;9:10,11,
25;10:9,11,14,15,18,
21;11:4,8,13,13,19,
22,24;12:12;13:13,17,
18;14:23;15:1,5,10;
16:4,9,17,20;17:2,9;
18:7,7;19:1,6,14;21:9,
14;22:6,10,11,16,18;
28:3;29:12;30:23,25;
36:11,13;37:14;
39:12,14,17,18;40:7,
23;41:1,5;42:12,22;
44:10;45:7;46:19,20,
23;48:16,22,23;50:16,
19,23;52:2,4,21,22,
22;53:12;54:8,12,17,

EEECTIOTTC TEETE
22:55:1 6 14 18 22:
22;55:1,6,14,18,22; 57:1;58:9,10,24;59:6,
9;60:1,9,13,15;61:7,8,
17,18,23,24,24;63:6,
19;65:8;66:11,13;
67:8,22;69:2,15;
70:18;72:13,16,25;
73:21,22;74:2,10;
76:4,12,24;77:21;
79:6,7,8;80:2,2,14,14;
81:4,4,6;84:8,8,19,21,
23;85:12,13,19,25;
89:24;90:20;92:3,6;
94:8,12,17;95:22,22;
96:4,18,22;97:15;
99:17
database (13)
22:25;27:6;35:17,
19,21;36:24;37:23;
38:1,6,10;49:13;
90:19;91:4
databases (1)
93:5
date (6)
21:6,6;36:21;37:2;
69:17;80:9
dates (2)
15:23;52:11
Davis (1)
65:17
day (5)
44:21;45:22;46:4;
64:19;95:13
days (3)
8:7;15:15;82:3
Deakins (1)
45:17
deal (4)
57:17;80:8;83:22;
95:9
<b>death (1)</b> 19:4
deaths (2)
24:23;65:6
debated (1)
30:21
decades (3)
27:19;64:5,12
decide (1)
47:21
decided (1)
43:16
deciding (1)
98:5
decision (4)
77:3;83:6;92:20;
101:1
decisions (1)
55:24
dedicated (1)
100:6
deemed (1)

DUSTRIAL RELATION SS AND INJURY REPO	IS R
Defense (1)	,
62:17 <b>defined (1)</b>	,
18:15 <b>definition (1)</b>	,
77:25 degree (1)	,
78:1 <b>Delaware (1)</b>	,
41:11 delay (1)	,
44:19 delayed (1)	]
44:21 deliberations (1)	,
78:4 demanded (1)	,
32:23 Denver (1)	,
41:19 department (14)	,
5:1;21:23;23:3; 49:16;64:3;66:9;	
80:23;91:16,18,23,23; 92:7;93:12;101:7	
departmental (1) 52:16	
departments (2) 53:9;80:24	
depth (1) 26:4	
<b>described (3)</b> 9:11;39:19;77:6	•
describing (5) 17:8;27:25;75:14;	•
76:16,18 <b>description (5)</b>	,
21:8;64:9,14,21; 74:11	,
designated (1) 9:22 designed (3)	]
63:21;68:10,21 despite (1)	,
33:8 detail (1)	,
52:15 detailed (13)	,
8:3;30:3,19;39:23; 41:5;49:12;59:20;	,
61:14,17;64:4;67:18, 21;68:2	
details (2) 32:22;34:23	
deter (1) 29:7	
determination (1) 2:18	
determinations (1)	١.

78:22

70:7

determine (4)

12:9;30:13;42:15;

```
determined (1)
  2:14
determining (3)
  22:23;57:3;89:1
develop (3)
  71:1;88:22,25
developed (2)
  10:8;60:11
development (1)
  91:4
developments (1)
  12:25
DGS (1)
  49:17
diagnoses (1)
  67:4
difference (1)
  61:13
differences (2)
  16:3,3
different (26)
  7:23;18:6;19:6;
  28:19;32:9;33:10;
  34:4;35:9;53:9;54:10;
  70:16,24;77:3;85:2,3;
  87:19;96:2,3;97:6,6,
  13,17,19,21;99:6,16
differentiate (1)
  98:1
differentiations (1)
  17:7
differently (1)
  89:17
difficult (6)
  25:14;31:6;49:23;
  85:14;86:25;95:21
dilemmas (1)
  31:3
diminished (3)
  2:15;12:10;82:16
DIR (1)
  92:18
direct (3)
  6:17;66:14;82:13
direction (3)
  70:14;85:18;88:14
directly (1)
  57:7
director (4)
  5:1;20:16;62:15;
  92:8
directs (1)
  82:14
disapprove (2)
  14:11,13
disclose (1)
  64:21
disclosed (1)
  23:7
disclosure (2)
  21:22;56:14
discovered (1)
  28:24
```

93:18
discrepancies (2)
38:7,8 discrimination (1)
40:10
discuss (9)
5:8,17,24;6:11;7:7;
16:19;85:8;94:18,21 discussed (4)
<b>discussed (4)</b> 11:20;15:3;54:4,5
discusses (1)
94:22
discussion (9) 6·3 6·7·12·19·24·
6:3,6;7:12;19:24; 33:23;34:15;39:13;
53:23;98:25
<b>discussions (2)</b> 51:23;56:23
diseases (2) 53:9;65:6
disorders (2)
67:2;73:23 distinct (1)
99:18
distinction (1)
18:9
distortion (1) 75:18
distributed (1)
36:25
distributing (1)
22:11 <b>distribution (1)</b>
60:24
distributions (1)
58:20
distributors (1) 22:10
division (7)
12:9;14:24;19:10;
74:6;85:16;88:24; 95:2
division's (1)
35:15
DLSE (1)
88:24 <b>document (3)</b>
36:23;67:1;71:22
documentation (1)
25:4
<b>documents (6)</b> 7:1,3;33:15,16;
39:20;92:7
dollar (1)
69:23
<b>dollars (1)</b> 65:9
done (10)
3:7;17:16;18:2;
22:16;30:19;34:19;

Discovery (1)

45:24

discreet (1)

36:13;42:15;60:4;
83:18
door (1)
3:10
DOSH (1)
22:24 double (1)
40:19
dovetail (2)
51:10;78:17
down (9)
3:17;6:9;24:8;
52:15;65:22;67:24;
70:2;71:5;88:10
drawing (1)
83:12
drive (1)
90:8 <b>drop-down (1)</b>
85:1
dry (1)
6:18
duplicate (1)
91:7
during (4)
27:20,21;51:23;
75:8
duties (1)
24:15
duty (2)
83:10,13
dwarf (1)
90:14 <b>DWC1 (1)</b>
93:13
73.13
E

earlier (12)
15:3,13;31:21;63:9;
66:13;71:20;73:2;
78:14;79:6,9;85:24;
94:2
easier (2)
33:13;71:4
easily (4)
18:11;21:4;27:5,11
easy (2)
41:25;86:1
Eaton (1)

74.2
easier (2)
33:13;71:4
easily (4)
18:11;21:4;27:5,11
easy (2)
41:25;86:1
Eaton (1)
92:9
Echoing (1)
81:14
economies (1)
76:9
EDD (2)
76:5,12
educators (1)
66:17
effect (4)
13:8;14:1,15;15:16
effective (3)
44:10;45:5;79:11

21:21

effectively (1)	emergency (9)	100:4	essential (1)	everyone's (1)
64:6	14:24;15:2,7,12,16,	end (5)	63:7	20:12
effects (1)	17,19;16:1,16	43:18,19;45:22;	essentially (3)	evidence (4)
33:14	emerging (1)	84:19;90:8	15:25;16:15;33:13	63:17;70:9;75:22;
efficiently (1)	30:15	ends (1)	establish (2)	82:23
16:9	employ (2)	100:8	26:25;85:17	exact (1)
effort (4)	76:14,19	enforcement (8)	established (1)	89:5
			` /	
31:1;32:4;46:12;	employee (14)	4:21;41:2;50:25;	18:3	exactly (1)
84:6	19:16;21:10,17;	52:1;63:3;88:25;	establishment (6)	74:6
efforts (7)	38:24;47:1;55:3;	94:25;96:21	8:8;77:11,18,23;	examined (1)
26:14;29:7;32:20;	63:14;64:18;74:12;	engaged (1)	78:8;99:15	40:9
59:24;63:7;65:23;	80:17,25;83:2;99:1,	58:21	establishments (33)	example (8)
99:25	11	enjoyed (1)	8:25;9:2,3,3,6,6,8,	40:5;42:6;59:13;
	employees (35)	78:14		70:11,11;79:21,22;
EIN (1)			18,19,20,23;10:10,10,	
16:8	7:25;9:17,21;23:10,	enough (2)	13,16,16;11:18;15:3,	80:16
EINs (1)	19;27:5;28:8,17;31:7;	3:17;68:25	4,5;41:6,7;48:19,24;	examples (2)
91:8	42:8;45:1;46:2;47:3,	ensure (2)	50:20,24;55:4;77:4,	70:23;85:21
EIR (1)	12;49:22;55:2,5;	80:13,20	10,13,22;78:7,9	exceed (1)
56:10	56:20;57:4,12;66:15,	entail (1)	establishments' (1)	87:13
either (7)	20;67:13;76:15,19,	86:4	54:16	exceeded (1)
2:14;8:16;12:10;	21;77:8,11,22;78:8;	entering (2)	Estevan (1)	51:8
20:3;41:23;82:15;	80:1;81:15,20;95:11;	89:23;91:7	28:23	except (1)
99:3	98:19	enterprise (1)	estimate (5)	71:25
elaborate (1)	employee's (2)	77:12	64:25;65:2;86:15,	excerpts (1)
94:2	80:9,21	enterprise's (1)	25;88:5	54:20
electronic (22)	employer (39)	77:13	estimated (1)	excited (2)
2:4,15;5:14,19,22;	8:18;16:5;19:5,15,	enterprise-wide (1)	65:7	33:10,11
7:17;11:22;12:11;	16,16;24:5,7,14;	77:16	estimating (1)	excluding (1)
13:2;14:22,25;15:20;	32:15,17,20,24;33:5,	enterprize-wide (1)	87:21	65:9
57:25;63:18;71:5,20;	5;37:22;38:23;39:1,	77:6	et (4)	Executive (1)
85:9,11;87:4;89:18;	20;42:5,7;47:18,18;	entire (2)	55:20;83:14;91:8,8	62:15
96:8;100:5	48:15;53:4;57:22;	36:25;71:8	Eulen (2)	exempt (3)
electronically (7)	64:19;75:11,12;77:9;	entities (1)	28:11,18	9:9;21:21;94:23
8:13;9:24;15:5;	80:18,21;83:25;	56:10	E-u-l-e-n (1)	exemptions (1)
28:3;70:4;84:23;	88:15;89:17;90:15;	entitled (2)	28:11	76:7
89:20	91:7;94:23;99:1	97:16,23	euros (1)	exist (3)
elevators (1)	employers (86)	entity (1)	28:18	33:14;35:1;81:8
3:11	7:21;8:10,15,19,21;	86:2	evaluate (4)	existing (2)
elicit (1)	11:12;15:10,11;16:4;	entry (1)	2:19;12:14;82:4,4	91:10;93:9
46:9´	17:20;18:16,17;19:4;	50:18	Even (21)	exists (2)
eligible (1)	22:5,9,19;26:16;27:8,	environment (1)	7:19;10:12;11:9,14;	78:23,24
97:2	18;28:2,2,4,4,6;29:4,	72:8	12:16;27:22,25;	expand (2)
eliminated (4)	8;30:18,22;31:1,16;	environmental (1)	29:21;31:6;37:1;	78:5;92:6
2:14;11:12;12:10;	38:1;39:10,16;41:4;	62:3	39:17;40:25;46:21;	expanded (1)
82:15	42:11,16;44:19;45:1;	epidemiologists (1)	63:1;76:7;77:10;	93:5
elimination (1)	47:2;52:21;54:17,23;	66:18	80:23;82:25;83:17;	expansive (1)
75:15	55:9;57:3;58:1;59:6,	Epidemiology (1)	92:15;94:20	77:2
Elizabeth (3)	10,13,17;60:16;61:4;	13:12	events (2)	expectation (1)
20:16;73:18;78:17	62:22;63:12,15;	ER (1)	57:24;67:1	60:24
	64:10;66:15,19;	20:19		experience (9)
else (4)			eventual (1)	
4:24;34:13;93:19;	67:13;68:23;70:12,	erase (1)	87:20	20:20;30:5;50:21;
100:18	17;74:2,9,25;76:2,4,5,	6:18	eventually (4)	52:15;53:2;58:25;
email (1)	8,12;77:17,24;79:1;	ergonomic (2)	35:23;95:25;96:8,	59:5;60:14;61:10
43:14	81:21;85:11;88:6,8;	60:7,11	12	experienced (1)
e-mail (6)	89:4,15,19,23;90:8,	ergonomics (1)	everybody (12)	31:5
6:19,23,24;88:19;	24;91:2;96:13,15;	59:18	2:1,2,25;4:5,10,11;	expire (1)
100:4,5	97:25	Eric (6)	5:3;45:12;50:1;57:9;	15:12
embarrassed (4)	employer's (3)	26:9;39:7,18;53:19;	99:22;101:9	explain (1)
37:9;83:5,7,9	33:15;58:7;96:25	74:20;91:13	everyone (12)	53:22
embarrassing (1)	employment (1)	eroding (1)	3:4;4:24;20:5;	explicit (1)
74:12	90:23	47:5	34:13;35:9;51:4;58:9;	8:20
embarrassment (2)	encourage (4)	especially (1)	78:14;80:10;88:16,	explicitly (4)
23:8,16	38:18;54:17;91:9;	46:20	16;90:9	8:17;40:4;54:4,5
	, , ,		,	, ,- ,-

explore (1)
70:13
exposed (1)
25:8
exposures (1)
53:8
extend (1)
43:16
extended (3)
15:15;26:25;39:10
extensive (1)
20:20
extensively (1)
75:7
extent (3)
7:10;51:16;73:8
external (1)
53:5
extra (1)
96:10

## F

```
fabrication (1)
  64:20
facilities (6)
  24:17;41:21;42:6;
  59:1;60:4,22
facility (5)
  24:20,23;25:10;
  71:18:76:15
fact (5)
  63:17;76:13;82:14;
  83:10:96:15
failed (1)
  28:20
failure (1)
  41:17
Fairfax (1)
  39:2
fairly (1)
  35:6
faith (2)
  34:9;35:2
fall (1)
  99:3
falls (1)
  73:23
false (1)
  29:10
families (1)
  83:11
family (1)
  65:10
far (7)
  17:20;24:9;35:16;
  69:14;73:1;88:3,8
farther (1)
  28:9
faster (1)
  89:21
```

L	S AND INJUKY REI
	10.05
	18:25
	fatality (3)
	19:2;25:3;64:13
	fate (1)
	91:15
	fault (1)
	96:22
	fear (1)
	44:6
	feasibility (1)
	77:20
	feasible (2)
	77:19,24
	fed (3)
	95:10,22;96:9
	Federal (70)
	2:14;4:22;5:14,14,
	19 22.6.4.7.12 10 2
	18,23;6:4;7:13,19,2
	8:13,16,23;9:14;10: 6,8,12,14,19;11:2,7
	6,8,12,14,19;11:2,7
	10,15,21;12:9,16,24
	13:1;15:6,8;16:6;
	17:1,17;18:5;20:22,
	25:21:11:26:17.20.
	25;21:11;26:17,20, 22;29:10;34:3,3;
	39:11;41:14;42:14,
	21;44:1,13;46:22;
	50:6;51:23;53:18;
	54:14;58:22;62:7;
	82:12;86:24;87:11;
	88:6;89:9;94:6,15,2
	24;95:16;98:15;
	99:14,18
	Federal-OSHA (1)
	8:18
	federation (5)
	26:10;31:25;62:14;
	68:16;87:8
	Fed-OSHA (5)
	35:17;96:6,11;98:1,
	3
	feds (1)
	96:2
	feedback (1)
	6:10
	feeds (1)
	91:6
	feel (4)
	46:19;51:20;96:18;
	97:22
	feet (1)
	32:12
	fell (3)
	9:22;32:12;83:7
	felt (2)
	83:16,19
	female (2)
	40:14,17
	few (9)
	5:17;15:24;33:10;
	36:8;41:18;56:17;
	61.15.00.11.00.1

64:15;88:14;90:4

**fide (2)** 

```
22:22.24
   field (2)
      83:2,22
   Fifth (1)
      55:17
   figure (3)
      57:18;69:1;75:23
   file (1)
      86:25
   filed (3)
      19:12;21:12;73:22
   filling (1)
      85:2
   Fillmore (2)
      20:16;73:19
   final (48)
      2:21;6:4;7:14,15,
0;
      19;8:9,24;9:13,13;
4,
      10:3,3,12,18,23;11:1,
      3,6,11,17,20;12:3,4,4,
4:
      6,12,15,16,24;16:8;
      19:25;35:16,22;40:4;
      53:19,21;55:22;73:5,
      16;75:10;82:5,6,12,
      14,15;94:6,6,15,20
   finally (3)
      27:10;42:2;55:25
   financial (3)
      86:6,20;90:13
   find (7)
22.
      9:20;26:14;69:10;
      78:4:88:17.18:93:19
   finding (2)
      42:18;92:11
   findings (2)
      26:23;40:11
   fine (2)
      24:8;83:7
   finish (1)
      38:17
   Finkle (1)
      21:22
   fired (1)
      33:5
   First (14)
      2:1;3:2;5:5;13:10;
      20:1;32:18;40:8;41:4;
      50:5;54:14,15;78:2;
      92:22;99:21
   firsthand (1)
      60:12
   five (7)
      18:13;20:6,8;26:8;
      39:24;40:18;96:16
   five-minute (2)
      36:1;43:13
   fix (3)
      26:16;29:16;38:13
```

```
98:5
floor (2)
  3:10;20:1
flying (3)
  98:2,5,24
focus (2)
  42:5;61:3
focused (4)
  15:7;41:5;90:8;
  95:2
focusing (1)
  59:24
FOI (2)
  21:19,21
folks (16)
  4:9;6:7;7:11;13:3;
  20:2;26:1,3;42:24;
  43:9,25;50:6;72:23;
  78:13;82:3;93:24;
  101:6
follow (2)
  31:9;98:13
foremost (1)
  41:4
foresaw (1)
  56:13
forget (1)
  47:11
form (14)
  7:23;8:1,1,4,5;9:25;
  17:19;21:7;39:24;
  44:3:66:23:68:18:
  80:9:93:19
formal (2)
  13:22;80:18
former (1)
  64:18
forms (20)
  2:16;7:23;8:11,12,
  15,17,19,22;9:11;
  52:9:66:22:67:8:
  73:22;75:14;87:2;
  93:6,7,13,14,14
forth (4)
  75:19;82:9;91:17;
  100:17
Forty (1)
  12:2
forum (2)
  29:20;34:18
forwar (1)
  70:12
forward (9)
  11:10;14:2;34:22;
  77:1;78:4;81:10;
  92:23;93:21;100:21
found (9)
  40:12,14,18;57:21,
  23;60:23;61:1;82:12;
  89:5
four (4)
```

83:1;94:9,9,13

Fourth (1)

```
55:13
four-year-old (1)
  94:14
fraction (1)
  88:8
framework (2)
  48:18;51:9
Framing (1)
  45:19
Francisco (3)
  56:18;93:2;98:2
frankly (1)
  36:12
Free (1)
  45:24
Freedom (1)
  21:12
Fremont (1)
  41:21
frequently (1)
  55:6
friend (1)
  32:10
fringes (1)
  47:1
front (6)
  6:19;74:6,8;78:22;
  81:9;86:17
FRUMIN (12)
  25:22;26:6,9;29:21;
  39:7,7:53:18,20;
  74:20,20;91:13,13
full (3)
  26:21:44:3:96:16
full-service (1)
  40.1
functions (1)
  56:9
funding (3)
  92:13,16,19
further (2)
  40:23;63:20
future (9)
  3:6;7:4;35:11;60:2;
  69:6;87:23,24;95:4;
  97:15
          \mathbf{G}
```

```
gain (2)
45:25;46:22
gained (2)
46:18;59:3
gap (1)
29:16
gather (4)
30:12;46:13;91:2;
100:8
gathered (2)
46:21;90:23
gathering (1)
47:6
gauge (1)
```

4:18;16:24;17:12;

fatal (4)

98:1,5,23;99:6

flexibility (1)

98:18

flights (1)

flight (4)

ELECTRONIC ILLNE
53:6
gave (2)
11:5;38:23 <b>GDP (2)</b>
65:12,16
<b>gender (2)</b> 21:7;40:9
genders (1)
37:23
<b>general (21)</b> 8:6;9:4;14:4;20:2,
3;26:2,3;30:1;36:4,6,
8;42:24;43:2;45:14,
20;50:1;51:14;62:5, 10;81:12;92:1
generally (2)
6:8;98:17 genesis (1)
32:2
gentleman (1)
82:22 geographic (1)
96:23
Gerard (1) 62:14
gets (4)
67:9;87:21;89:2;
99:11 <b>GHERGA (8)</b>
4:20,20;18:3;24:3,
6;29:19,23;35:5 given (6)
2:8;25:5;42:18;
56:5;77:7;92:16
<b>giving (1)</b> 27:13
Glenn (5)
4:16,17;12:23; 61:19;91:14
goal (12)
50:11,14,17,25;
51:2,3,5,8,8,11;54:4; 77:23
goals (15)
2:21;6:3,4;12:15; 19:25;22:4;47:9;50:6;
53:22;54:7,11;82:4,4,
6,13 goes (9)
18:22;19:3;39:19;
18:22;19:3;39:19; 47:13;49:2;53:21;
56:8;80:22;88:10 Good (25)
2:1;3:15;4:20;7:11;
20:15;22:17;29:6; 31:15,24;35:7,8;
60:17;65:21;66:4,7;
70:5;72:14;79:6,7,7;
80:2;81:11;84:8;87:6; 95:8
gory (1)
32:22 governing (1)
Soverning (1)

SS AND INJURY REI
88:12 government (5) 21:16;23:21;36:24;
56:10;87:12 governments (1) 56:5
granted (1) 21:22
Great (3) 6:16;53:22;56:8
grievances (1) 81:21
group (2) 20:17;28:11 groups (3)
13:9,12,16 guess (3)
18:9;87:9,9 guidance (1)
79:12 guide (1) 6:6
guise (1) 47:6
guy (1) 83:16
guys (1) 43:3

43:3
Н
hackers (1)
44:7
hacking (1)
23:1
half (1)
78:6
HALL (8)
35:12,12;95:1,1;
97:7,10,14,22
hand (1)
82:8
handle (1) 98:14
handling (3)
53:8;95:4,11
hang (1)
3:11
happen (6)
24:7;37:12,13,13;
44:24;75:25
happened (9)
33:5;39:21;46:11;
50:12;60:1;69:12,12
13;75:22
happening (4)
25:10;52:19;67:10;
69:5
happens (3)
69:14;87:19;89:2
hard (5)

31:9;81:4;86:19;

88:4;98:4

S RTING	
harder (2)	24:1;2
98:8;99:6	hide (2)
harm (1)	44:19;
23:8	hiding (
hash (1)	53:12
47:20	<b>high (4)</b>
hazard (1)	28:5;5
22:12	95:7
hazards (5)	higher (
40:10;55:12;60:23;	41:7,2
63:11;66:12	highest (
head (4)	42:12;
32:13;89:7;92:7;	61:5
97:20	highligh
Headquartered (1)	51:15
28:15	highly (5
Health (25)	29:4;4
13:11,16;20:18;	68:2;9
25:16,18;26:15;30:8;	high-ris
40:6;41:9,10;52:23;	42:7,1
54:19;59:12;61:3;	HIPAA
64:3;65:3;66:8,9,10,	36:15
17;67:14,21;68:5,8;	hired (1)
87:17	21:6
hear (6)	hires (1)
4:10;32:25;47:25;	38:15
78:18;81:2;94:3	hiring (1
<b>heard (2)</b> 45:20;63:9	57:11
45.20,05.9 hearing (4)	<b>Hispani</b> 40:12,
4:19;67:2;97:18;	hold (1)
100:22	46:1
hears (1)	home (4
73:10	33:6;7
hearts (1)	92:19
46:1	Homela
heavily (1)	23:3
66:11	homes (2
HELASKI (2)	76:19,
36:7,7	hope (4)

4:10;32:25;47:25;
78:18;81:2;94:3
heard (2)
45:20;63:9
hearing (4)
4:19;67:2;97:18;
100:22
hears (1)
73:10
hearts (1)
46:1
heavily (1)
66:11
HELASKI (2)
36:7,7
HELASKY (2)
82:21,21
held (1)
34:21
Hello (2)
73:18;82:21
help (8)
37:14;43:5;60:18;
61:8;63:4;68:3;71:9,
10
helped (1)
40:10
helpful (6)
3:19;43:10;72:7;
74:18;79:1;85:22
helping (4)
2:22;32:10;53:24; 83:13
helps (4)
3:4,5;39:20;73:11
hey (1)
82:3

Hi (3)

muc (2)
44:19;63:13
hiding (1)
53:12
high (4)
28:5;50:21;76:23;
95:7
higher (4)
41:7,24;61:1,2
highest (4)
42:12;59:25;60:17;
61:5
highlight (1)
51:15
highly (5)
<b>highly (5)</b> 29:4;46:1;67:21;
69.2.00.25
68:2;90:25
high-risk (2)
42:7,11
HIPAA (1)
36:15
hired (1)
21:6
hires (1)
38:15
hiring (1)
57:11
Hispanic (2)
40:12,16
10.12,10
hold (1)
hold (1)
46:1
46:1 <b>home (4)</b>
46:1 <b>home (4)</b> 33:6;76:18;83:13;
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19
46:1 <b>home (4)</b> 33:6;76:18;83:13;
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1) 28:1
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1) 28:1 hotel (3)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1) 28:1 hotel (3) 39:23,25;40:1
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1) 28:1 hotel (3) 39:23,25;40:1
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1) 28:1 hotel (3) 39:23,25;40:1 hour (1)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1) 28:1 hotel (3) 39:23,25;40:1 hour (1) 3:22
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1) 28:1 hotel (3) 39:23,25;40:1 hour (1) 3:22 hours (3)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1) 28:1 hotel (3) 39:23,25;40:1 hour (1) 3:22 hours (3) 95:15;96:7,9
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1) 28:1 hotel (3) 39:23,25;40:1 hour (1) 3:22 hours (3) 95:15;96:7,9 House (3)
46:1 home (4) 33:6;76:18;83:13; 92:19 Homeland (1) 23:3 homes (2) 76:19,20 hope (4) 49:1;78:4,14;92:22 hopefully (1) 12:20 horribly (2) 83:16,19 hospital (1) 41:9 hospitals (3) 41:12;45:6,8 hostility (1) 28:1 hotel (3) 39:23,25;40:1 hour (1) 3:22 hours (3) 95:15;96:7,9

housekeepers (4)

housekeeping (1)

3:1

40:14,15,16,17

24:1;29:24;43:21

```
HUDSON (2)
  81:11,12
human (1)
  90:12
hundred (2)
  76:19;78:8
hundreds (1)
  76:21
hurt (4)
  33:2;37:9,11;72:1
hygienists (1)
  66:16
hypothetically (2)
  95:24;97:7
```

## I

idea (4)
14:1;47:17;52:7;
92:17
ideally (3)
87:23;89:22;90:7
ideas (1)
79:4
identifiable (6)
9:15;23:4,5;64:6;
67:25;75:15
identification (3)
16:5;36:14;63:10
identified (2)
21:11;74:10
identify (8)
21:4,10;22:8;50:20;
55:11,19;63:23;80:25
identity (4)
36:21;37:5,16;
80:21
ignore (2)
28:7;39:16
illegally (1)
31:8
illegible (2)
66:6;93:1
illicit (2)
80:4,5
illness (37)
2:5,16;5:24;7:15,
18,21;9:10,24;11:4;
12:12;13:15;14:7,23,
25;16:19,22,24;
17:11;18:15;21:9;
25:5;26:25;27:4,10, 17;30:4;38:11,19;
17;30:4;38:11,19;
44:24;50:18;52:2,15;
56:7;57:1,5;65:14;
71:9
illnesses (14)
7:24;18:19;32:5;
37:13;38:5;51:1;65:1,

2,8,18;66:3,12;67:3;

69:24

59:7

illustrates (1)

ELECTRONIC ILLNE
imagine (2) 71:16;85:25 immediate (1) 49:21
immediately (3) 39:1,3;81:18 impact (1)
96:9 impacts (3) 25:15;45:12;94:23 impediments (2)
94:18,21 implement (3) 82:6;85:8;86:10 implementation (1)
10:5 implemented (2) 2:20;12:14 implementing (2)
14:5;49:20 implies (1) 96:25 importance (1)
46:17 <b>important (17)</b> 3:23;4:11;17:7; 26:24;27:3;29:11; 39:16;41:1;45:22; 51:9;56:9;70:15;
73:10;81:9;89:25; 96:13,18 <b>imposed (4)</b> 8:9;12:12,19;28:25
improve (11) 26:24;32:4;50:19; 53:25;54:18,23; 55:14;58:24;60:2,18; 74:4
improved (1) 7:14 improving (1)
20:18 inaccurate (3) 33:13,22,23 incentive (1)
53:11 incident (13) 8:2;9:12;10:1; 11:13;18:23;23:15; 61:15,24;64:14; 69:11;74:11;75:21; 93:14
incidents (2) 24:25;82:25 include (3) 16:23;66:13;85:12 included (2)
2:25;64:13 includes (2) 5:12;53:23 including (8) 26:10,11;28:14,17; 41:20;56:8;63:3;

SS AND INJURY REPO	S RTING
75:14	21:1,3,
inclusion (1) 16:8	23:1,4,0 25:6,15
inconsistencies (2)	30:3,11
57:21,23	14;33:1
inconvenience (2) 23:8,16	17;37:1 20,21,2
incorrect (1)	46:14,2
35:18 increased (1)	49:12;5 53:14,1
95:14	57:23;5
incredibly (1) 25:14	62:23,2 25;64:4
incremental (1)	65:21;6
92:5	25;68:1
indemnity (2) 90:3,6	71:24;7 75:15;7
independent (1)	79:18;8
32:16 indicated (1)	16,17;9 6,8;93:
61:14	96:14,1
indication (1) 92:15	informed 55:24
indicator (2)	infrastru
29:6;59:22 indicators (1)	66:2;71 initiative
59:23	10:19
indifference (1) 28:1	initiative: 50:25
individual (6)	injured (
23:9;27:21;51:14;	25:19;4
63:23;77:4,11 individually (1)	44:22;6 injuries (
18:20	4:18;7:
individuals (2) 46:2;47:7	16:25;1 25;25:1
industrial (3)	37:12;3
5:1;66:16;101:7 industries (13)	50:22;5 57:5;60
9:22;11:19;29:8;	62:23;6
41:3;42:11,20;45:13; 58:18;59:19;61:5;	65:7,18 69:1,24
63:12;77:25;98:11	18;90:1
<b>industry (15)</b> 16:11,12;25:19;	injury (74 2:4,15;
29:5;39:23;40:20;	18,21;9
41:8;46:25;51:6;57:9; 58:20;76:22;85:25;	11:3;12
95:4,12	14:7,22 24;17:1
industry-specific (1) 95:3	18:1,15
inexcusable (1)	21:8,9; 25;27:2
29:5	32:11;3
infectious (1) 53:9	18;40:1 16;44:2
inform (2)	53:7,7;
12:18;91:24 information (127)	63:14,2 65:14;6
6:18;8:3,22;9:15;	71:10;7
10:1,2;14:7;16:8,22, 25;17:3,14,14,17,18,	76:23;7 95:19;9
19,19;18:19,22;19:4,	22;99:1
9,15,18,20;20:24;	input (1)

ΓING	
21:1,3,13,15,19,25; 23:1,4,6,6,20;24:14;	:
25:6,15;27:1,2,4,17;	in
30:3,11,12,20;31:12, 14;33:17;36:10,11,16,	in
17;37:12;44:2,4,15, 20,21,25;45:4,21,25;	in
46:14,21,23;47:6;	in
49:12;51:4;52:9,12; 53:14,15;55:7,9,10;	in
57:23;58:1,11;59:21; 62:23,24;63:1,22,24,	
25;64:4,5,7,10,15,18;	in
65:21;66:23;67:18, 25;68:1,9,18,22;70:3;	
71:24;72:4;74:11; 75:15;77:15,15;	in
79:18;80:6,7,20;81:6,	in
16,17;90:10,25;91:2, 6,8;93:6,16,18;94:3;	
96:14,15;100:23 nformed (1)	in
55:24	
nfrastructure (2) 66:2;71:9	in
nitiative (1) 10:19	in
nitiatives (1)	in
50:25 njured (5)	in
25:19;40:13,17; 44:22;66:21	in
njuries (41) 4:18;7:24;8:3,7,11;	in
16:25;17:12;18:19,	111
25;25:1;32:5,8,14; 37:12;38:25;40:2;	in
50:22;51:1,5,6;52:19; 57:5;60:1,7;61:2;	
62:23;63:5,13;64:25;	in
65:7,18;66:3;67:1,7; 69:1,24;73:25;75:17,	in
18;90:12;95:18 njury ( <b>74</b> )	in
2:4,15;5:24;7:15,	110
18,21;9:10,24;10:7; 11:3;12:11;13:15;	in
11:3;12:11;13:15; 14:7,22,25;16:19,22, 24;17:1,11,16,24;	in
18:1,15;19:2;20:21;	
21:8,9;24:21;26:13, 25;27:2,3,10,17;30:4;	in
32:11;33:4;38:5,11, 18;40:15,18;42:12,	in
16;44:23;52:2,15;	in
53:7,7;56:6;57:1,4; 63:14,20;64:9,13,20;	in
63:14,20;64:9,13,20; 65:14;66:12,19; 71:10;73:24,25;	in
76:23;79:24;92:2,4;	
95:19;96:24;98:20, 22;99:11,15	in
4 (4)	

```
82:20
nguire (1)
 38:7
nsane (1)
 72:4
nsights (1)
2:7
nspection (2)
 27:20;42:6
nspections (7)
 41:7,20,22;42:10,
 14;64:12;75:19
nspector (4)
 27:19;32:23;33:20;
 80:22
nspectors (1)
 42:3
nstance (7)
 21:5;28:10;40:11;
 41:9;73:21;74:10;
 78:7
nstances (1)
 83:1
nstead (3)
 46:13;54:7;71:5
nstitutional (1)
 25:9
nstruments (1)
 85:20
nsufficient (2)
 24:15:25:6
nsurance (3)
 77:14,17;88:13
ntend (4)
 11:21,23;35:22;
 94.7
ntended (4)
 11:2;13:14;35:19,
 20
ntense (1)
 49:14
ntent (3)
 36:10;47:8;94:12
ntention (6)
 19:11;31:20,20;
 51:24;52:1,20
ntentional (1)
 38:10
nteract (1)
 50:23
nteractive (1)
 99:24
nteracts (1)
 45:13
nterest (2)
 2:3;55:25
nterested (3)
 3:6;12:5;100:18
nterference (1)
 29:3
nternal (3)
 37:23,24;38:6
```

international (3)

```
May 9, 2019
  98:4,7:99:6
internet (1)
  44:11
interpretation (1)
  38:25
intervention (2)
  30:16;66:25
interventions (4)
  67:6,11;68:4,10
into (25)
  3:24;6:16;14:1,15;
  18:22;19:22;24:24;
  25:25;30:12;32:22;
  33:3;34:23;36:4,6;
  43:4,11;50:1;72:22;
  73:13;84:2,5;86:3;
  89:24;91:6;93:8
introduces (1)
  5:2
introduction (1)
  2:24
introductions (1)
  4:2
invested (1)
  65:22
investigation (1)
  23:14
investment (2)
  49:15;55:19
investments (1)
  87:17
investors (1)
  55:19
invite (8)
  20:1;36:3;43:3;
  50:4,8;51:18;61:21;
  93:24
inviting (1)
  42:24
involved (5)
  13:16;40:2,22;
  88:23;91:20
involving (1)
  56:3
iron (1)
  46:4
issue (14)
  7:17;18:6;29:11;
  34:4;40:9;43:3;49:10;
  54:2;73:1;75:6;79:11;
  83:21;92:21;99:14
issued (3)
  26:17;39:3;56:13
issues (11)
  20:7;22:3;23:24;
  26:8;30:4,15;53:23;
  67:4;72:3;82:18;
  93:24
issue-specific (1)
  69:8
```

10:7,10;15:6;17:2;

48:19;94:9

ITA (6)

EEE 0 11101 (10 1EE) (E)	SS II (B II (G CILI ILEI G	HII. (G	I	1/14/ 5,2015
Item (5)	32:4;40:9;51:10;60:7;	99:19	62:14	58:15
5:10,24;6:1;16:18;	69:20;70:13;75:16;	late (1)	less (6)	Local (7)
72:22	83:21;85:23;87:25;	48:11	29:7;33:19,21;	
				24:2;46:4;56:4,11;
items (2)	89:14;90:6;91:4;	later (3)	87:23;88:9;89:23	57:14;71:13;76:16
3:1;26:5	92:16	20:8;34:24;35:15	letter (1)	locally (1)
	kinds (2)	law (8)	39:2	37:20
J	35:22;61:5	13:20,24;14:16;	letters (1)	location (1)
	KINO (2)	24:5,11;46:6;48:3;	39:3	21:8
January (7)	58:15,15	58:6	level (12)	locations (2)
5:16;10:22;11:10,	knowing (4)	lawbreaking (1)	25:9;46:22;52:16,	48:25;59:14
17;16:7;94:5,20	57:2,4;86:23;90:9	29:7	16;53:7;56:11;58:8,	Log (20)
jive (1)	knowledge (2)	laws (7)	17;68:1;77:18,18;	7:23,24;8:1;9:12;
96:4	11:7;40:21	14:13;36:15;47:25;	95:7	10:1;11:13;18:24;
job (8)	known (2)	48:1,7;57:21;84:10	liability (1)	24:18,19;32:20;33:6;
3:15;21:7;33:3;	42:12;61:9	lawsuit (4)	23:22	36:20;38:3,6,19;
44:23;45:12;52:16;	knows (2)	13:9,10,25;14:3	liaison (1)	61:24;85:3;97:6;
67:7;74:10	71:3;83:4	lawsuits (3)	4:22	99:12,15
joint (1)	,	13:19;14:8,18	life (3)	logs (18)
14:10	$\mathbf{L}$	LAX (1)	25:5;31:5;32:13	24:24;28:20,20,23,
Joseph (1)		28:14	light (4)	24;31:6,8,9;33:13;
62:10	Labor (25)	lead (3)	32:12;42:2;83:10,	38:9;39:24;42:1;
Jude (1)	2:9,12,19;12:7,8;	67:4;75:16;95:14	13	59:20;71:21,21;72:9;
93:2	18:18;19:8;21:23;	leadership (1)	liked (1)	78:2;97:19
	26:10;31:25;55:15;	91:23	34:18	Long (9)
jump (6)				
5:5,8;6:16;25:25;	64:3;68:16;76:4;	leading (2)	likelihood (1) 44:22	28:14;36:13;42:15,
42:25;73:13	80:16;82:2,19;87:8;	62:7;67:7		22;79:15;86:9;87:18;
jumping (1)	88:25;91:1,16,18,22,	learn (1)	likely (9)	90:14;99:14
67:23	23;92:7	68:25	23:15;25:19;33:19,	longer (1)
jurisdiction (5)	lack (1)	learned (2)	21,22;40:13,16;	12:16
95:10,16,21;98:18;	81:15	24:6;53:3	42:16;69:3	Long-term (2)
99:4	ladder (1)	least (8)	limit (1)	57:15;71:14
	32:12	11:2,24;13:8;26:22;	43:13	look (27)
K	lagging (2)	31:19;92:15;94:9;	limitations (1)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24;
K				
K Kathy (2)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16;
	lagging (2) 59:22,23	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15	limitations (1) 33:12	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8;
Kathy (2)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8,
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8,	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12;	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6;	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7)
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12;	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4)
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3;	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22;	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9,	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2)
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15;	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15;	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2)
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25;	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4)
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4) 23:6;60:10,10;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16 keys (1)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24 larger (10)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1) 92:17	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1) 99:1	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4) 23:6;60:10,10; 65:11
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16 keys (1) 3:9	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24 larger (10) 9:2,6,17;10:13,15;	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1) 92:17 lend (1)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1) 99:1 little (15)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4) 23:6;60:10,10; 65:11 lot (26)
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16 keys (1) 3:9 killed (1)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24 larger (10) 9:2,6,17;10:13,15; 11:12,18;15:4;77:20,	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1) 92:17 lend (1) 67:5	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1) 99:1 little (15) 5:13;14:20;17:22;	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4) 23:6;60:10,10; 65:11 lot (26) 21:3;30:19;33:1;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16 keys (1) 3:9 killed (1) 44:23	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24 larger (10) 9:2,6,17;10:13,15; 11:12,18;15:4;77:20, 21	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1) 92:17 lend (1) 67:5 length (3)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1) 99:1 little (15) 5:13;14:20;17:22; 31:14,18;32:2;34:23;	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4) 23:6;60:10,10; 65:11 lot (26) 21:3;30:19;33:1; 34:9;37:8;45:20;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16 keys (1) 3:9 killed (1) 44:23 killing (1)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24 larger (10) 9:2,6,17;10:13,15; 11:12,18;15:4;77:20, 21 largest (4)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1) 92:17 lend (1) 67:5 length (3) 24:3;53:22;56:8	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1) 99:1 little (15) 5:13;14:20;17:22; 31:14,18;32:2;34:23; 35:8;39:13;43:17;	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4) 23:6;60:10,10; 65:11 lot (26) 21:3;30:19;33:1; 34:9;37:8;45:20; 47:24;48:6;69:8;70:4,
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16 keys (1) 3:9 killed (1) 44:23 killing (1) 58:14	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24 larger (10) 9:2,6,17;10:13,15; 11:12,18;15:4;77:20, 21 largest (4) 30:22;39:25;41:11;	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1) 92:17 lend (1) 67:5 length (3) 24:3;53:22;56:8 lengthy (1)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1) 99:1 little (15) 5:13;14:20;17:22; 31:14,18;32:2;34:23; 35:8;39:13;43:17; 66:22;71:25;78:24;	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4) 23:6;60:10,10; 65:11 lot (26) 21:3;30:19;33:1; 34:9;37:8;45:20; 47:24;48:6;69:8;70:4, 24;71:7,10;72:25;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16 keys (1) 3:9 killed (1) 44:23 killing (1) 58:14 Kim (1)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24 larger (10) 9:2,6,17;10:13,15; 11:12,18;15:4;77:20, 21 largest (4) 30:22;39:25;41:11; 62:2	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1) 92:17 lend (1) 67:5 length (3) 24:3;53:22;56:8 lengthy (1) 64:14	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1) 99:1 little (15) 5:13;14:20;17:22; 31:14,18;32:2;34:23; 35:8;39:13;43:17; 66:22;71:25;78:24; 87:21;94:16	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4) 23:6;60:10,10; 65:11 lot (26) 21:3;30:19;33:1; 34:9;37:8;45:20; 47:24;48:6;69:8;70:4, 24;71:7,10;72:25; 73:20;76:14;78:19;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16 keys (1) 3:9 killed (1) 44:23 killing (1) 58:14 Kim (1) 81:11	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24 larger (10) 9:2,6,17;10:13,15; 11:12,18;15:4;77:20, 21 largest (4) 30:22;39:25;41:11; 62:2 last (7)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1) 92:17 lend (1) 67:5 length (3) 24:3;53:22;56:8 lengthy (1) 64:14 lenient (1)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1) 99:1 little (15) 5:13;14:20;17:22; 31:14,18;32:2;34:23; 35:8;39:13;43:17; 66:22;71:25;78:24; 87:21;94:16 lives (2)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4) 23:6;60:10,10; 65:11 lot (26) 21:3;30:19;33:1; 34:9;37:8;45:20; 47:24;48:6;69:8;70:4, 24;71:7,10;72:25; 73:20;76:14;78:19; 79:2;87:19;89:3,19,
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16 keys (1) 3:9 killed (1) 44:23 killing (1) 58:14 Kim (1) 81:11 kind (17)	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24 larger (10) 9:2,6,17;10:13,15; 11:12,18;15:4;77:20, 21 largest (4) 30:22;39:25;41:11; 62:2 last (7) 48:18;49:1;61:14;	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1) 92:17 lend (1) 67:5 length (3) 24:3;53:22;56:8 lengthy (1) 64:14 lenient (1) 99:2	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1) 99:1 little (15) 5:13;14:20;17:22; 31:14,18;32:2;34:23; 35:8;39:13;43:17; 66:22;71:25;78:24; 87:21;94:16 lives (2) 25:16;72:10	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 23:6;60:10,10; 65:11 lot (26) 21:3;30:19;33:1; 34:9;37:8;45:20; 47:24;48:6;69:8;70:4, 24;71:7,10;72:25; 73:20;76:14;78:19; 79:2;87:19;89:3,19, 21;91:14;93:6,16;
Kathy (2) 36:7;82:21 keep (13) 3:4,18;8:11;20:5,8, 19;21:25;22:1;43:12; 48:5;51:9;73:9;99:9 keeping (6) 9:9;30:23;43:6; 78:2;96:22;99:10 keeps (1) 69:8 kept (1) 27:18 Kevin (3) 45:16;78:12;86:13 key (3) 7:16;11:1;26:13 keyboard (1) 64:16 keys (1) 3:9 killed (1) 44:23 killing (1) 58:14 Kim (1) 81:11	lagging (2) 59:22,23 land (1) 95:20 landed (1) 32:12 landmark (1) 40:8 Langford (1) 62:12 language (6) 78:21;79:3;80:12; 81:2,23,25 large (19) 10:9;28:4,11;29:3; 42:4;48:17;49:13,22; 56:2;62:22;63:12,15; 68:24,25;70:5;71:15; 74:2;76:18;86:4 largely (1) 39:24 larger (10) 9:2,6,17;10:13,15; 11:12,18;15:4;77:20, 21 largest (4) 30:22;39:25;41:11; 62:2 last (7)	31:19;92:15;94:9; 95:15 leave (3) 34:5;76:17;79:20 Lee (1) 65:17 left (1) 72:21 legal (3) 4:13;12:22;28:7 legally (3) 12:21;27:25;36:15 Legislation (2) 14:14;32:3 legislative (5) 26:23;33:24;34:9, 15;44:8 legislature (4) 26:21;27:13;33:25; 88:24 legislature's (1) 92:17 lend (1) 67:5 length (3) 24:3;53:22;56:8 lengthy (1) 64:14 lenient (1)	limitations (1) 33:12 limited (1) 34:10 limits (1) 75:22 line (1) 60:22 lines (1) 97:24 link (2) 74:10;93:9 linked (2) 21:4,10 list (3) 3:5;6:11;9:22 listed (1) 20:7 listen (2) 4:23;48:8 litigation (1) 99:1 little (15) 5:13;14:20;17:22; 31:14,18;32:2;34:23; 35:8;39:13;43:17; 66:22;71:25;78:24; 87:21;94:16 lives (2)	5:5;12:3;24:19,24; 34:22;52:17,25;54:8; 58:11;61:9;69:16; 70:9;77:1;78:21;80:8, 23;82:13;86:18;87:5; 91:9;93:8,13,14,17; 100:15,21;101:8 looked (1) 90:4 looking (7) 49:11;54:7;56:18; 57:20;84:24;85:10,18 looks (4) 24:22;33:8;70:6; 87:3 lose (2) 53:14,15 loss (2) 53:15;67:3 lost (4) 23:6;60:10,10; 65:11 lot (26) 21:3;30:19;33:1; 34:9;37:8;45:20; 47:24;48:6;69:8;70:4, 24;71:7,10;72:25; 73:20;76:14;78:19; 79:2;87:19;89:3,19,

lots (1) 60:23
loudly (5)
3:16;4:6;26:21;
27:15;73:6
love (1)
79:11
loved (1)
53:5
lower (3)
56:6;60:25;77:4
lowered (1)
78:7
lunch (5)
72:14,18,19,21;
78:15
M

```
Maggie (5)
  29:24;51:22;67:16;
  90:17;93:3
magnitude (1)
  92:15
mail (2)
  28:24;37:3
mailing (1)
  3:5
main (2)
  30:2;68:20
maintain (2)
  3:5;62:24
major (3)
  5:15;26:14;39:16
majority (4)
  47:2,2,3;95:8
makes (4)
  43:17;64:5;69:25;
  99:18
making (8)
  13:17;18:10;36:18;
  45:11;58:13;72:7;
  73:12:77:23
male (1)
  40:15
manage (1)
  4:18
manageable (2)
  77:9;88:11
management (4)
  38:7,14;42:2;46:3
manager (1)
  39:1
mandate (6)
  5:12;12:6,19;27:14;
  44:8;82:2
mandated (2)
  54:13;82:19
mandates (2)
  2:9.12
manipulate (1)
  69:2
```

```
69:17
manner (1)
  36:13
manufacturers (1)
  22:10
many (15)
  12:1;19:5;23:10;
  28:13;38:1,24,25;
  42:9;56:13,20;67:22;
  78:8;87:18;95:18;
  96:24
marine (2)
  95:3,11
Maritime (3)
  35:13;95:1;98:10
market (2)
  41:12;76:4
marketet (1)
  55:15
match (1)
  49:3
materials (1)
  91:22
matter (5)
  6:8;30:23;86:5,9;
  97:10
maximum (1)
  24:7
May (27)
  2:17,21;5:16;6:4,
  23;7:13;8:9,24;9:3;
  15:15.23:22:2:26:1:
  27:8:37:7:43:17.18:
  47:7;49:21;53:19;
  54:15;72:24;73:3;
  80:22,24;83:12;99:11
maybe (10)
  24:8;25:12;53:2,2;
  60:25;77:9,10;78:6,6;
  79:16
mean (7)
  35:23;37:1;52:8;
  57:16;80:8;83:1;95:5
meaningful (1)
  66:25
means (1)
  48:22
meant (1)
  80:2
meat (3)
  6:2:19:23:34:23
mechanics (1)
  37:19
mechanisms (1)
  85:13
media (1)
  66:15
medical (4)
  21:20,23;65:11;
  66:20
meeting (22)
```

2:3,10,12,19,22;

3:14,20,24;6:2,13,21;

```
7:1,2,6;12:13;19:23;
  34:21;56:24;82:1;
  84:2;100:11,17
meetings (2)
  3:6:75:8
members (10)
  20:19;23:10,18;
  29:14;55:23;58:18;
  62:3;65:10;71:15;
  81:14
membership (1)
  81:13
men (1)
  40:12
mental (2)
  41:9,11
mention (1)
  73:20
mentioned (6)
  22:22;35:16;67:20;
  78:18;84:20;91:14
menus (1)
  85:1
merely (1)
  28:6
met (1)
  28:1
Metal (1)
  62:11
method (1)
  93:20
Miami (1)
  28:22
mic (3)
  3:16;4:10;45:16
Michael (5)
  35:12;49:6;62:12,
  16;95:1
microphone (1)
  35:7
might (16)
  3:13:4:3;24:7;
  25:10,11;30:15,16,17;
  39:2;61:7;72:14;
  77:16;89:14,19;
  93:11;94:24
Mike (1)
  61:25
million (8)
  26:10;58:16;62:3;
  63:4;78:6;86:16,16;
  89:11
millions (1)
  78:9
mind(3)
  48:5;83:17;99:9
mine (4)
  32:10;36:17;64:3;
  67:20
minimum (1)
  3:18
```

76:7;92:13	
<b>minute (2)</b> 34:13;47:10	m
minutes (4)	me
20:6,9;26:8;100:11	me
mirrors (1) 5:23	me
miss (1)	
5:4 missed (1)	
8:7	
mission (2)	me
63:10;72:7 mistake (2)	m
58:7;83:17	
mistakes (2) 58:3;84:22	
misuse (1)	
23:22	
misused (1) 47:7	
Mitch (4)	
31:24;68:15;74:1; 87:7	m
Mitch's (1)	m
79:9 <b>modified (1)</b>	m
19:17	111
moment (1) 98:20	m
money (5)	m
72:9;89:6,23;91:19;	
92:6 monitoring (1)	m
31:10	
month (2) 15:13;43:19	
months (3)	na
5:17;83:2;96:4	
more (54) 3:22;8:6;9:7;16:9;	na
23:23;26:4;28:15,16;	
30:2,6,16,16,17,19; 33:22;34:23;35:6,14,	
24;40:13,16,19;41:5;	
42:16;43:2,9,17; 49:12;55:4,6,24;67:9,	
11,17;68:4;69:1,14;	na
70:2,7;76:15;77:1;	
83:8,15;84:21;86:1,6; 89:11;90:9,11;92:1;	na
94:22;95:3;99:2,18	na
<b>Moreover (1)</b> 64:17	na
Morgan (1)	114
98:16	na
morning (8) 2:1,4;3:24;4:20;	na
20:15;31:24;66:7;	
78:14 <b>Most (13)</b>	na
7:9;25:19;26:15;	na

minuscule (2)

27:18;30:22;41:3,3,
16,18;59:21;69:25;
70:25;76:4
mostly (1)
58:23
motion (1) 60:1
move (11)
16:18;19:22;43:4,6;
45:15;50:1;70:12;
77:1;83:6;93:20;
95:12
moving (1)
11:10
much (28)
2:22;5:3;23:25;
29:17;34:18;35:25;
41:5;42:18,23;43:20;
46:8,12,15;48:10;
49:9,12;67:9;70:24;
71:8;83:11,13;87:3;
90:18;91:25;92:1;
98:8;99:14;100:21
multi-national (1)
28:12
multiple (1)
95:12
mumbling (1)
94:9
musculoskeletal (1)
73:23
<b>must (2)</b> 64:22;94:9
myself (3)
31:5;37:1;83:24
31.3,37.1,03.24

## N

9 (2)
ailer (3)
79:14,20,23
ame (26)
4:3,6,12;20:13,15;
21:1;23:13;24:1;
29:24;36:22;37:10,
18;44:5,6;48:12;49:6,
7;61:25;66:6,7;73:18;
80:9;81:11;83:23;
92:8;93:1
amed (1)
28:22
ames (3)
37:23;44:3;52:10
arrow (3)
51:9;78:5;80:7
ation (2)
28:13;39:25
ational (4)
58:17;62:1,13,17
ation's (2)
26:14;41:11
atural (1)
72:18
ature (2)

manipulated (1)

16:2,10,14;82:25

minor (4)

EEECTROT (TO TEET (E)	SS IN (B IN (GENT REF)			1,111, 5, 2015
29:10;65:24	69:25	occurring (1)	opposed (2)	81:19
		59:22	37:11;61:17	
nearly (1)	none (2)			ourselves (4)
40:2	40:21;96:4	occurs (1)	opposite (1)	2:25;3:22;60:21;
necessarily (3)	non-legally (1)	7:22	58:10	86:5
76:14;87:25;98:20	35:21	off (4)	option (2)	out (41)
necessary (4)	non-private (1)	12:23;72:21;79:21;	77:5,19	2:6;3:10;6:14;17:2,
10:22;12:17;92:6,	52:9	89:7	order (7)	13,14;18:22;25:1;
19	non-substantive (1)	often (4)	13:14;31:18;43:5;	34:2,25;35:1;37:10;
need (38)	16:3	31:8;56:5;69:14,25	63:15;87:9,9;92:15	38:8;43:25;47:20,23;
				54:20;57:18;69:10,
2:20;3:9;4:5;10:21;	North (1)	Ogeltree (1)	organization (1)	
12:14;15:23;22:17,	16:12	45:17	53:11	16;70:6;71:6,7;76:20;
20,25;24:13;25:7,8,	notice (5)	O'Mara (1)	organizations (6)	78:9;80:22;83:13,16,
10,11,12,16,22;26:21;	15:19,22;38:24;	62:13	30:7;49:22;62:3;	23;84:1,6,10;85:2,20;
30:15,16,17;31:18;	79:2;100:18	OMB (2)	63:17;68:5;86:5	93:16;95:12,22;98:2,
37:5,15;45:16;48:5;	noticeable (1)	96:7,9	organize (3)	23;99:13;100:23
51:20;52:18;66:2;	78:1	once (7)	69:2,16,18	outcome (1)
69:18;72:8;74:25;	notified (1)	2:13;29:13;34:3;	organized (1)	14:17
76:12;79:5,19;82:5;	39:1	80:5,6;100:7,12	43:6	outliers (2)
88:18;99:16	notorious (1)	one (53)	orient (2)	46:24,25
needed (5)	41:13	4:15;10:17;11:1,19;	7:11;26:2	outlines (1)
33:16,17;44:1;80:3;	November (2)	13:19;14:10,12,16;	original (10)	54:11
92:9	14:23;16:2	16:3;20:22;21:12,19;	2:20;6:3,4;12:12,	outreach (2)
needs (3)	number (24)	23:18;24:17;27:22;	15;14:2;19:25;50:6;	50:24;66:19
12:13;57:7;86:3	8:6;13:3;16:5;	32:2;34:5;37:3,10;	51:23;73:4	outside (1)
negotiated (1)	18:16;21:2;24:22;	39:23;43:8;47:14;	originally (4)	81:18
24:8	43:24,25;48:17;	53:25;56:19;61:12;	2:16;13:14;16:1;	out-sourced (1)
neighborhood (2)	56:17;68:25;70:5;	67:17;68:20;69:11,	80:23	89:2
88:10,21	73:25;75:12;76:3,8,	13;70:23;71:3;74:21;	ORTIZ (4)	over (16)
new (11)	10,11;77:8,10,21,22;	76:14,20;79:12,13;	37:18,18;56:16,16	3:2;5:11;19:13;
10:19;11:11,17;	88:8,11	80:15,18;82:4,8;	OSHA (93)	28:18;32:25;33:1;
14:5;38:15;42:12;	numbers (5)	83:16;84:11;85:10;	2:14;4:22;5:14;	40:1,3;45:6;48:18;
69:21;71:2;89:18;	16:13;17:15;18:19;	87:25;88:9;89:7;90:5,	7:13,20;8:13,16,23;	49:22;63:4;65:22;
91:10;93:10	68:22,24	22;91:17;92:7;95:24;	9:10,14;10:4,8,12,14,	87:18;88:6;95:6
next (10)	nurses (3)	97:11;99:2	19;11:2,7,11,21;	overall (4)
4:24;6:12,13;15:24;	45:6,9,10	ones (2)	12:10;13:14,20;	34:24;40:12;88:1,8
72:12,21;85:7;100:7,	Nursing (4)	71:7;82:25	14:11;15:6,8;16:7;	overboard (1)
16;101:7	43:22;76:18,19,20	ongoing (2)	17:1,17;20:22,25;	46:19
NGUYEN (44)	,,,,	89:12;94:13	21:11,21,24;24:4;	overdue (1)
2:1;4:12;5:3;12:2;	0	online (9)	26:17,20,22,23;35:19,	42:22
14:20;19:22;23:25;	<u> </u>	10:7;15:6;54:16;	20;39:11,12;40:4,7;	overhaul (1)
	41-71)			` '
25:21,25;29:18;	oath (1)	55:1;67:23;68:21;	41:1,13,14;42:3,14,	85:24
31:23;35:4,25;36:3;	92:9	85:17;95:25;96:19	21;44:2,9;50:13,15,	oversight (1)
37:17;39:6;42:23;	obligation (1)	only (24)	15,22;51:11,25;53:24,	49:16
45:14;49:5,25;51:13;	28:7	8:10,15;9:23;10:8;	24;54:6,7,8,11;55:3;	overview (1)
53:17;56:15;61:19;	obligations (1)	15:7,8;16:16;18:11;	56:13;57:21;58:22;	5:13
66:5;67:15;68:14;	14:6	19:4;24:11,20,22;	60:14,16;62:24;63:7,	overwhelming (1)
71:12;72:11,20;	obstacles (1)	27:21;35:19,20;	14,24;64:7,8,11,22;	71:18
74:19;78:11;81:22;	31:11	41:19;42:13;65:11;	71:17,21;75:14;77:5;	own (13)
85:6;86:12;90:16;	obtain (2)	66:25;73:10;75:5;	85:3;86:24;94:6,22;	28:8;39:18;40:23,
91:12;92:24;93:22;	47:17;64:18	78:6;90:11;93:17	95:16;96:23;97:1;	25;51:11;53:6;55:2;
94:5,15;97:3;99:19;	obviously (7)	onto (1)	99:5,10,14,18	57:22;68:3;86:7;
101:3		25:2		91:24;92:20;94:24
	4:9;6:20;15:8;		OSHA-considered (1)	91.24,92.20,94.24
nightmare (1)	82:20;90:18;100:9,17	open (2)	77:2	n.
49:1	occupational (17)	6:6;20:1	oshagov (1)	P
NIMBY (1)	4:18;16:23,24;	operate (1)	50:13	
82:22	17:10,12;18:15,25;	71:1	OSHA's (10)	Pacific (2)
Nimi (1)	19:2;22:13;50:21;	operator (2)	26:12;28:19;50:19;	35:12;95:1
36:7	59:11;65:6,18;66:3,8,	41:11;76:18	62:7,18,21;64:2,11;	page (2)
Nobody (2)	10;76:24	opportunities (2)	75:18;94:24	18:10;54:15
52:11;67:23	occur (2)	20:6;55:20	others (1)	pages (1)
Nobody's (1)	63:5;69:4	opportunity (5)	29:11	95:6
52:10	occurred (3)	26:4;30:25;53:14,	otherwise (4)	pain (3)
noise (1)	6:11;95:19,20	16;82:17	9:9;27:21;78:1;	57:17,18;65:10

PALDERIN (3)       77:22;78:8;95:13       planning (1)       27:2;54:16       5:7         49:6,6;85:23       percent (10)       92:2       potential (4)       previous (3)         Pam (1)       40:1,16;41:12;       plans (1)       81:20;84:13;93:8,       9:21;31:4;         4:25       65:12,14,15;76:5;       42:20       20       previously (2)         paper (8)       79:10;88:9,10       plant (1)       potentially (2)       21:21;93:2	
Pam (1)       40:1,16;41:12;       plans (1)       81:20;84:13;93:8,       9:21;31:4;         4:25       65:12,14,15;76:5;       42:20       20       previously (2)	
4:25 65:12,14,15;76:5; 42:20 20 <b>previously</b> (2)	
	34:5
namer (8) $70.10.88.910$ nlant (1) notantially (2) $21.21.02.2$	<b>?</b> )
	.5
33:8;47:8;52:6; <b>performance (1)</b> 47:10 74:12;76:6 <b>primarily (1</b>	)
57:17,17;71:17; 53:6   platform (2)   powerful (1)   87:19	
84:23;96:3 <b>performed (1)</b> 81:17;90:24 53:10 <b>primary (1)</b>	
paragraphs (1) 39:22 Please (6) powers (1) 42:14	
94:19   <b>performing (1)</b>   3:6;20:11,13;23:11;   60:18   <b>prime (1)</b>	
Paris (1) 24:15 43:18;51:18 PRA (3) 53:25	
98:6   perhaps (2)   plenty (1)   18:8,11;81:18   primer (1)	
part (9) 74:4;77:15 84:10 practices (1) 7:10	
4:14;9:15;11:22;   period (5)   pneumatic (1)   99:3   prior (3)	
31:20;47:13;58:7,20; 4:8;11:25;40:3; 79:14 <b>preamble (8)</b> 7:19;8:14;	
91:20;100:9 43:16;100:8 <b>podium (3)</b> 11:6;35:21;44:13; <b>prioritize (1)</b>	)
participate (1)   permanent (1)   4:5,10;5:2   53:18,21;54:9;94:6,   42:13	
2:22   15:20   point (25)   16   privacy (22)	
participated (2)   permit (1)   4:15;9:7;17:4;   preference (1)   19:16,16;2	
60:5,22 55:18 25:23;30:2;33:25; 56:5 29:11;37:2	
particular (3)   persists (1)   35:14,24;43:1;44:14;   premature (1)   47:13;60:8	
19:20;36:22;77:7 42:18 47:23;48:21;58:23; 65:5 67:24;73:1	
particularly (3)   person (2)   60:20;61:8,22;75:4,   premise (1)   75:2,7;78:	
56:3;59:18;77:25 4:19;23:15 21;79:9;82:11;84:1; 84:11 83:21;84:4	,17
parties (2) personal (5) 94:14;98:9;99:18; prepare (1) private (9)	
84:7,8 23:2;46:21;47:5; 101:4 70:18 18:12;21:2	
parts (3) 53:14;67:25 pointed (2) prepared (3) 22:2;51:4;	
26:20;60:24;82:15 <b>personally (4)</b> 43:25;84:1 6:7;20:3;43:11 85:25;97:2	
party (2) 9:15;23:4,5;64:6 points (13) prerogatives (1) privately (2)	
48:14;79:17 <b>persons (1)</b> 6:5,9;20:8;25:23; 14:12 38:21;79:1	3
pass (3) 4:15 26:1;36:5;42:25;43:4, presented (1) PRO (1)	
11:11;12:23;14:12 <b>petition (2)</b> 24;50:2;51:15,20; 98:11 23:10	
passed (4) 70:8,10 95:7 President (2) probably (5)	
10:4,23;14:11;16:2   <b>Phoenix (2)</b>   <b>poisonings (1)</b>   62:10,14   7:9;24:8;70	J:21,22;
passing (1) 98:3,24 67:2 press (1) 90:5	`
10:18 <b>phone (2) police (1)</b> 30:24 <b>probation (1)</b> past (5) 33:1;88:19 19:5 <b>presumption (1)</b> 38:17	)
	`
46:5;60:2 patient (1) physician (1) 77:17 pretext (6) 32:7;34:25 29:10;74:23;75:3,5, 36:12;65:2	
53:8   67:3   34:12,20;43:22   6;92:14   69:10,22;7	
patients (1) physicians (2) ponder (1) pretty (5) problems (1)	
45:9   66:17,20   4:23   24:22;34:10;68:23;   95:18	,
pattern (1) physician's (1) portal (7) 78:5;99:13 Procedures (	(2)
35:9   44:5   10:7,8,11;15:6,8;   prevalent (1)   13:21,23	<i>)</i>
patterns (3) picking (4) 57:25;68:21 69:3 proceed (2)	
42:16;58:12;90:10   3:16;42:10;54:20;   portions (1)   prevent (9)   29:13,15	
Paul (1) 72:20 26:13 38:13;41:17;44:24; proceeding (	1)
65:17   piece (2)   position (1)   48:4,7;52:18;63:4;   101:2	,
pay (3)   25:3;47:8   42:4   69:5;71:9   process (18)	
8:19;28:25;87:17   pieces (2)   possible (5)   preventable (1)   2:23;4:14,	16;15:21;
paying (1) 21:9;93:18 possible (c) 44:23 possible (d) 21:1;22:23	
	44:18;45:4;
peer-reviewed (1) 9:15 possibly (1) 29:1 49:19;58:2	
60:6 pilots (1) 83:8 preventing (1) 99:24;100:	
pending (3)   99:7   post (5)   60:7   processes (1)	
13:10;14:8,14   place (6)   7:2;18:7;70:20;   prevention (7)   13:22	
<b>people (14)</b> 14:9;32:17;78:2;  100:10,12  13:15;39:17;46:12;    produced (1)	)
24:20;37:11;47:11; 85:13;86:11;92:22 <b>post-doc (1)</b> 59:24;61:4;63:11; 40:11	
54:3;72:1;76:14;   placed (2)   58:19   66:19   productivity	(1)
83:24;84:12,22;85:2, 99:11,15 <b>posted (2) prevents (1)</b> 65:11	•
14,22;88:11,17   places (1)   96:3,19   90:11   Professional	s (1)
per (3) posting (2) preview (1) 43:22	

<b>project (1)</b> 49:13	6:18;20:25;22:21; 24:10;27:7;40:22;	7:9;23:1;36:12; 49:14;95:21	20,22;71:6;72:6; 84:25;88:4;89:16,25;	60:10 reducing (4)
49:13 projects (1)	24:10;27:7;40:22; 65:10;67:8;81:24;	49:14;95:21 quote (3)	84:25;88:4;89:16,25; 93:17;95:3;99:23	<b>reducing (4)</b> 51:1;69:23;74:24;
19:20	99:23	32:24;40:5;54:14	reason (5)	87:20
<b>promised (1)</b> 28:24	provides (2) 8:3;71:23	R	12:5;22:17;42:5; 74:1;97:19	reenact (1) 34:2
prompting (1)	providing (4)	K	reasonable (1)	reevaluate (1)
8:21	36:13;57:3;90:25;	race (1)	65:16	10:21
promulgated (1) 14:24	99:22 provisions (2)	40:9 <b>Rail (1)</b>	reasonably (1) 92:18	references (1) 16:11
properly (1)	62:8;63:22	62:11	reasons (5)	regard (2)
83:19	public (43)	raise (1)	33:10;39:11;47:4;	36:19;54:2
properties (1)	11:21;12:1;13:10,	81:14	73:20;87:19	regarding (14)
39:25	11,14,16,17,18;14:6;	raised (6)	recalcitrant (2)	5:21;6:13;13:1;
property (1) 97:23	17:6,17;21:12;27:4,8, 12;30:8,18;36:25;	73:1;74:22;75:7,8, 9,9	41:3;42:2 recap (1)	14:25;29:10;39:9; 43:3;66:11;72:12,23,
proponents (1)	37:10;44:16;52:8,23;	Ralph (2)	6:12	24;73:14;92:25;98:18
83:20	54:3,11,13;55:23;	37:18;56:16	receive (2)	regardless (2)
proportion (2)	56:14;60:14,18;63:8;	ramp (1)	85:17;101:6	44:12;86:9
42:19;65:13	64:1,15;66:9;67:14;	28:22	received (3)	register (2)
<b>proposal (10)</b> 29:15;30:21;62:18,	68:5,8;70:22;76:9; 80:6,15;81:17;94:3,7	randomly (1) 42:10	24:9;58:4;100:10 receiving (1)	53:19;54:14 regs (1)
21,21;64:9;74:5;75:9;	publication (2)	range (1)	94:8	90:7
77:6;82:9	15:18;51:12	86:16	recent (1)	regular (2)
proposals (1)	publicly (13)	ranging (1)	26:12	15:21;16:15
69:21 <b>proposed (8)</b>	11:4,8,24;17:20; 18:7;27:16;35:17;	58:18 rates (5)	Recently (3) 28:18;41:18;67:20	regulated (2) 29:4;75:2
15:19,25;16:14;	40:22;44:11;51:4;	40:18;42:12;50:21;	Recess (1)	regulation (16)
40:3;63:11;81:8,23,	64:5;68:2;94:17	56:7;57:5	36:2	14:24;15:2,12,16,
25	publish (1)	rather (4)	recognize (2)	18,20,25;16:1;22:5;
proposing (1) 62:25	45:7 published (3)	52:14;77:18;93:10; 96:5	45:23;51:13 recognized (1)	75:1;79:24;80:11;
prospective (1)	7:14;15:22,24	rating (1)	65:4	81:8;84:1,3;98:12 regulations (4)
27:5	PUC (1)	89:12	recommend (2)	5:19;14:22;15:7;
protect (9)	93:2	rationales (3)	22:8;78:3	84:10
2:20;6:3;19:15;	pull (1)	10:17;11:5,6	record (14)	Regulatory (10)
37:6;47:12;63:16,21; 64:23;80:1	50:12 purpose (3)	reaction (1) 39:10	3:20;7:21,22;8:11; 29:23;35:10;41:13;	20:17;29:21;43:22; 73:19;78:21;80:12;
protected (6)	45:23,23;47:8	read (3)	43:11;56:25;57:13;	81:23;95:14;96:7,9
23:1;36:19;38:16;	purposes (12)	43:11;62:9;95:6	92:12;96:21;99:10;	reiterate (2)
80:20,21;84:18	9:1,5;19:18;39:17;	readily (1)	100:2	78:16;79:5
nuotooting (2)	46:9;54:1;59:23;68:9,	30:5	recorded (1)	related (8)
protecting (3)	10 00 4 5 04 00			
19:24;57:12;74:25	10;80:4,5;94:23	re-adopted (1)	38:5	7:1,5;27:7;37:20;
19:24;57:12;74:25 <b>protection (6)</b>	put (8)	re-adopted (1) 15:13	38:5 <b>recording (2)</b>	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15;
19:24;57:12;74:25 <b>protection (6)</b> 23:14;25:12;38:17;	<b>put (8)</b> 12:6;14:15;17:13;	re-adopted (1) 15:13 re-adoption (1)	38:5 recording (2) 32:5;54:8	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15; 96:24
19:24;57:12;74:25 <b>protection (6)</b> 23:14;25:12;38:17; 47:13;65:23;75:1 <b>protections (1)</b>	put (8) 12:6;14:15;17:13; 18:21;19:6,14;82:9; 100:17	re-adopted (1) 15:13 re-adoption (1) 15:17 ready (1)	38:5 recording (2) 32:5;54:8 recordkeeping (2) 59:15;95:16	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15; 96:24 <b>relating (1)</b> 66:22
19:24;57:12;74:25 protection (6) 23:14;25:12;38:17; 47:13;65:23;75:1 protections (1) 80:16	put (8) 12:6;14:15;17:13; 18:21;19:6,14;82:9; 100:17 puts (2)	re-adopted (1) 15:13 re-adoption (1) 15:17 ready (1) 92:3	38:5 recording (2) 32:5;54:8 recordkeeping (2) 59:15;95:16 records (12)	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15; 96:24 relating (1) 66:22 relations (2)
19:24;57:12;74:25 protection (6) 23:14;25:12;38:17; 47:13;65:23;75:1 protections (1) 80:16 protective (2)	put (8) 12:6;14:15;17:13; 18:21;19:6,14;82:9; 100:17 puts (2) 17:14;42:7	re-adopted (1) 15:13 re-adoption (1) 15:17 ready (1) 92:3 real (5)	38:5 recording (2) 32:5;54:8 recordkeeping (2) 59:15;95:16 records (12) 3:4;21:23;24:4;	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15; 96:24 relating (1) 66:22 relations (2) 5:1;101:7
19:24;57:12;74:25 protection (6) 23:14;25:12;38:17; 47:13;65:23;75:1 protections (1) 80:16 protective (2) 36:18;37:2	put (8) 12:6;14:15;17:13; 18:21;19:6,14;82:9; 100:17 puts (2) 17:14;42:7 putting (5)	re-adopted (1) 15:13 re-adoption (1) 15:17 ready (1) 92:3 real (5) 2:24;7:7;37:5;	38:5 recording (2) 32:5;54:8 recordkeeping (2) 59:15;95:16 records (12) 3:4;21:23;24:4; 27:6,23;28:8;44:16;	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15; 96:24 relating (1) 66:22 relations (2) 5:1;101:7 relatively (1)
19:24;57:12;74:25 protection (6) 23:14;25:12;38:17; 47:13;65:23;75:1 protections (1) 80:16 protective (2)	put (8) 12:6;14:15;17:13; 18:21;19:6,14;82:9; 100:17 puts (2) 17:14;42:7 putting (5) 14:1;37:4;54:12;	re-adopted (1) 15:13 re-adoption (1) 15:17 ready (1) 92:3 real (5) 2:24;7:7;37:5; 47:24;50:11	38:5 recording (2) 32:5;54:8 recordkeeping (2) 59:15;95:16 records (12) 3:4;21:23;24:4;	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15; 96:24 relating (1) 66:22 relations (2) 5:1;101:7 relatively (1) 69:4
19:24;57:12;74:25 protection (6) 23:14;25:12;38:17; 47:13;65:23;75:1 protections (1) 80:16 protective (2) 36:18;37:2 protects (2)	put (8) 12:6;14:15;17:13; 18:21;19:6,14;82:9; 100:17 puts (2) 17:14;42:7 putting (5) 14:1;37:4;54:12; 67:23;90:7	re-adopted (1) 15:13 re-adoption (1) 15:17 ready (1) 92:3 real (5) 2:24;7:7;37:5;	38:5 recording (2) 32:5;54:8 recordkeeping (2) 59:15;95:16 records (12) 3:4;21:23;24:4; 27:6,23;28:8;44:16; 52:13;57:10;63:13;	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15; 96:24 relating (1) 66:22 relations (2) 5:1;101:7 relatively (1)
19:24;57:12;74:25 protection (6) 23:14;25:12;38:17; 47:13;65:23;75:1 protections (1) 80:16 protective (2) 36:18;37:2 protects (2) 36:14;37:15 proud (1) 59:15	put (8) 12:6;14:15;17:13; 18:21;19:6,14;82:9; 100:17 puts (2) 17:14;42:7 putting (5) 14:1;37:4;54:12;	re-adopted (1) 15:13 re-adoption (1) 15:17 ready (1) 92:3 real (5) 2:24;7:7;37:5; 47:24;50:11 reality (1) 33:9 realize (4)	38:5 recording (2) 32:5;54:8 recordkeeping (2) 59:15;95:16 records (12) 3:4;21:23;24:4; 27:6,23;28:8;44:16; 52:13;57:10;63:13; 70:5;75:13 recover (1) 32:14	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15; 96:24 relating (1) 66:22 relations (2) 5:1;101:7 relatively (1) 69:4 release (7) 21:20;23:20;36:16; 39:13;54:12,13;75:13
19:24;57:12;74:25 protection (6) 23:14;25:12;38:17; 47:13;65:23;75:1 protections (1) 80:16 protective (2) 36:18;37:2 protects (2) 36:14;37:15 proud (1) 59:15 provide (26)	put (8) 12:6;14:15;17:13; 18:21;19:6,14;82:9; 100:17 puts (2) 17:14;42:7 putting (5) 14:1;37:4;54:12; 67:23;90:7  Q	re-adopted (1) 15:13 re-adoption (1) 15:17 ready (1) 92:3 real (5) 2:24;7:7;37:5; 47:24;50:11 reality (1) 33:9 realize (4) 26:1,1;81:23;84:12	38:5 recording (2) 32:5;54:8 recordkeeping (2) 59:15;95:16 records (12) 3:4;21:23;24:4; 27:6,23;28:8;44:16; 52:13;57:10;63:13; 70:5;75:13 recover (1) 32:14 recycle (1)	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15; 96:24 relating (1) 66:22 relations (2) 5:1;101:7 relatively (1) 69:4 release (7) 21:20;23:20;36:16; 39:13;54:12,13;75:13 released (3)
19:24;57:12;74:25 protection (6) 23:14;25:12;38:17; 47:13;65:23;75:1 protections (1) 80:16 protective (2) 36:18;37:2 protects (2) 36:14;37:15 proud (1) 59:15	put (8) 12:6;14:15;17:13; 18:21;19:6,14;82:9; 100:17 puts (2) 17:14;42:7 putting (5) 14:1;37:4;54:12; 67:23;90:7	re-adopted (1) 15:13 re-adoption (1) 15:17 ready (1) 92:3 real (5) 2:24;7:7;37:5; 47:24;50:11 reality (1) 33:9 realize (4)	38:5 recording (2) 32:5;54:8 recordkeeping (2) 59:15;95:16 records (12) 3:4;21:23;24:4; 27:6,23;28:8;44:16; 52:13;57:10;63:13; 70:5;75:13 recover (1) 32:14	7:1,5;27:7;37:20; 50:3;57:8;73:15; 96:24 relating (1) 66:22 relations (2) 5:1;101:7 relatively (1) 69:4 release (7) 21:20;23:20;36:16; 39:13;54:12,13;75:13

EEEC IIIO I (IC IEEI (E)	THE INCHIENCE	KIII.		11111 3, 2013
releasing (1) 21:18	32:4,8;44:10;48:2; 61:13,15,23;63:15;	requirements (13) 5:22;8:10;9:16;	23:8;42:17;75:17 results (2)	rooms (1) 40:2
relevance (1)	71:2;72:13,16,24;	10:6,24;12:11;25:11;	21:20;40:24	Roundtable (2)
56:9	73:4,15;77:7,24;	49:21;63:15;72:13,	retaliate (1)	20:17;73:19
relevant (2)	82:25;84:23;85:9,15;	24;73:4;99:16	48:2	rule (97)
12:22;89:8	87:4;89:18,20;91:20;	requirement's (1)	retaliated (1)	2:21;5:14,14,16,17,
reliable (2)	92:22;93:11,14;100:5	11:15	28:9	18,23;6:4;7:14,19;
80:2;90:25	reports (15)	requires (4)	retaliating (1)	8:9,24;9:13,13;10:3,4,
relied (1)	9:12;17:10;18:21,	2:13;11:18;21:7;	48:2	12,19,23,25;11:2,3,6,
39:24	24;19:5,5;27:18;	49:15	retaliation (3)	6,7,11,17,20;12:4,4,6,
relies (1)	28:17;37:24;58:7;	requiring (2)	38:22;47:25;48:1	12,15,16,24;13:1,7,7,
66:11	59:20;61:15;66:14;	61:23;72:16	retirees (1)	25;14:2,5,11,15;16:8,
remarkable (1)	71:17;85:11	rescind (2)	58:16	14,16;18:5;19:25;
40:11	represent (9)	13:20,25	retribution (1)	22:12;26:13,17,23;
remember (4)	30:8;31:7;37:19,22;	rescinded (1)	83:4	34:3;35:16,22;39:9;
45:11;70:15,21;	48:17;58:16;59:2,14;	11:16	revealing (1)	40:4;44:1,13;45:5,6;
88:19	79:14	rescinding (1)	53:13	50:6,14;51:24;53:19,
remind (3)	representation (1)	13:23	reversals (1)	21,22;54:5,13;55:23;
25:18;35:5;43:9	24:16	research (10)	91:15	56:12,14;58:22;62:9;
reminder (2)	representations (1)	19:18;22:22;24:2;	review (2)	63:11,20;73:5,16;
20:10;73:6	30:7	30:16;37:14;40:6;	11:5;81:25	74:17;75:10;76:22;
reminders (1)	representative (2)	57:20;60:21;68:10;	reviewing (1)	78:19;79:19,20;82:5,
43:8	24:11;64:17	87:16	57:21	7,12,14,15;88:6;89:9;
removed (1) 25:1	representatives (3)	researcher (1) 22:24	Rhea (1)	91:15;94:6,6,15,20; 97:1
	63:10;75:11;80:19		62:17	
removes (1) 37:23	represented (1) 26:12	researchers (11) 13:13;19:17,17,19;	<b>rid (2)</b> 33:11;79:24	rule-making (10) 5:21;15:19,21;
repeal (2)	representing (7)	22:22;30:8;39:22;	right (26)	16:14,15;29:20;
26:12;62:8	4:4;20:14;45:17;	52:23;58:19;60:5;	3:11,12;5:4,9;12:3,	39:11;69:21;75:7;
repealed (2)	49:7;78:13;81:13;	63:8	24;30:21;32:6;33:20;	79:14
26:20,22	83:25	Residential (1)	42:24;47:4;52:25;	rules (4)
repealing (1)	reps (1)	45:18	57:17;68:18;70:14;	5:15;12:3,22;14:13
63:14	27:24	Resolution (1)	71:23;78:24;79:25;	ruling (1)
repeatedly (4)	request (12)	14:10	80:16;82:8;85:5;	10:23
41:14;42:7;75:24;	4:9;8:19;21:13,19;	resources (8)	86:16;88:19;97:23;	run (3)
96:23	27:22;31:11;38:20;	44:18;59:24;60:16;	99:21;101:8	19:9;87:18;90:14
repetitive (1)	44:16;45:1;55:8;	62:17;63:3;67:13;	rights (4)	running (1)
60:1	92:18,20	72:6;90:20	29:3;36:19;47:5;	94:12
rephrase (1)	requested (5)	respect (3)	74:25	rushed (1)
35:20	15:18;27:19;28:19,	34:1;36:11;62:4	rings (1)	34:13
replacing (1)	23;49:4	respiratory (1)	33:1	
32:12	requesting (3)	67:2	risk (7)	S
report (19)	21:13;57:20;64:19	respond (1)	40:15;41:7;42:8;	11 (4)
8:2;10:2;11:13;	requests (4)	98:16	45:10,10;59:18;78:1	sadly (1)
17:12;23:12;32:17,	8:17;18:8;27:25;	responder (1)	risks (7)	41:19
18,19;37:24;38:18;	28:10	32:19	59:25,25;60:17,25;	safe (9)
58:4;59:7;61:24; 64:11;75:17;83:3;	require (14) 14:15;15:9;16:4;	response (2) 64:12;82:2	61:1,6;76:23	24:22;29:25;45:12;
84:20;98:19,22	21:5,6;22:5,18;23:18;	responses (1)	road (1) 70:2	51:23;57:3,9;67:16; 72:7;90:17
reportable (3)	36:15;49:12;82:11;	24:9	ROBBINS (8)	safeguard (2)
8:2;9:8;96:24	88:24;92:22;96:8	responsibilities (1)	29:24,24;51:22,22;	79:8;81:1
reported (9)	required (15)	28:7	67:16,16;90:17,17	safer (2)
23:12;31:4;32:16,	2:18;8:4;9:10,24;	responsible (3)	robust (5)	31:3;60:10
19;57:22;63:23;65:3;	10:13;15:2;16:16;	84:7,15,19	27:11,16;44:9;	safety (25)
83:2,19	17:1;18:17;22:13;	Rest (1)	48:23;82:24	20:18;22:9,11;
reporter (6)	24:5,16;35:16;59:7;	62:15	rocket (2)	26:15,24;29:4;38:11;
3:14,23;48:10;	96:16	restate (1)	68:7,12	40:6;45:24;47:6;
70:20;73:7,9	requirement (16)	51:21	role (1)	50:22;54:18;56:25;
reporting (45)	7:20;8:14,20;11:12,	restroom (2)	45:11	57:4,13;58:25;59:16,
2:4,16;5:15,20,22;	15,23;12:17;18:4;	3:8,9	roll (2)	17;60:18;61:4;64:3;
7:18,24;9:8;14:6;	27:6;62:22;63:1;	restrooms (1)	62:22;64:22	67:20;86:8;87:17;
15:20;17:1,16,24;	64:22;71:3;72:23;	3:11	room (1)	90:9
18:1;24:24;27:8,11;	73:15;85:9	result (3)	35:7	sake (1)
				1

EEEET KOTTIE IEETTE	SS IN ID IN OCK I KEI O	KIII.		1/1 <b>u</b>
87:10	48:13;86:23	83:9,15	simple (5)	sometimes (3)
sales (1)	seed (1)	SFO (1)	44:25;45:4,5;69:4,5	61:6;66:15;83:9
28:18	47:11	56:16	simply (4)	somewhere (1)
same (16)	seemed (1)	shape (1)	34:8;39:16;42:10;	93:19
16:1,15;18:10;28:3,	33:24	60:2	64:8	Sonjia (1)
4;40:20;42:19;47:8;	seems (3)	share (4)	sister (2)	86:22
52:18;59:9;65:14;	36:9;72:13;94:7	36:17;38:13;51:17;	64:2;76:16	soon (1)
78:13;79:10;80:23;	SEIU (5)	65:15	sit (3)	100:23
89:5;97:24	24:2;26:11;27:24;	shared (5)	47:20;81:7;95:5	sophisticated (1)
sample (3)	57:14;71:13	37:24;50:8;51:18,	site (8)	75:12
18:17;68:23;71:22	Sellers (1)	19;81:16	7:25;27:3,18;48:21,	sorry (7)
San (3)	62:10	sharing (2)	22,24;52:17;94:11	8:1;9:16;10:25;
56:18;93:2;98:2	send (2)	37:11;74:4	sites (3)	16:6;22:10;53:19;
save (3)	8:21,22	sheet (5)	7:22;30:3;31:15	92:25
72:9,10;89:23	sends (1) 8:18	3:3;49:8;62:11;	site-specific (1)	sort (4)
savings (4)		66:7;93:1	41:5	69:2;70:7;86:20;
88:1,2;89:20;90:13	senior (1) 91:23	sheets (2) 22:10,11	sitting (1) 79:9	89:18 <b>sorted (1)</b>
saw (1) 27:20	sense (4)	Sherry (3)	situations (3)	68:22
saying (8)	15:9;33:16;43:17;	24:1;57:14;71:13	23:12;58:13;67:10	sorts (3)
80:4;83:25;93:3;	70:6	Shore (12)	six (2)	32:13;33:23;68:8
96:17;97:12,14,18,20	sensitive (4)	4:16,17,17;13:6;	14:3;83:2	sources (4)
scale (2)	23:5;29:4;64:10,21	16:21;17:9;18:1,13;	six-month (1)	16:21;18:14;19:6;
34:7;58:10	sent (1)	22:21;61:11;85:7;	33:11	66:13
scaled (2)	33:6	98:13	Sixth (1)	space (2)
34:25;35:1	separate (6)	short (3)	55:21	25:12;98:7
scarce (1)	91:5;92:21;95:15,	10:8;54:5;62:9	size (1)	Spain (1)
63:2	16,22;97:8	shorten (1)	86:20	28:15
schedule (2)	separately (1)	25:5	skin (1)	spat (1)
2:6;29:1	27:7	show (1)	67:1	25:1
school (2)	serious (11)	25:3	SKOs (1)	speak (15)
29:2;46:6	26:15;32:7,11;	showed (1)	92:25	3:16;4:6;20:7,11;
science (3)	34:25;41:16;42:8,19;	71:22	slower (1)	26:4;32:1;35:6,8;
59:11;68:7,12	63:4;64:13;70:11;	showing (1)	35:8	43:9;61:22;68:16;
Scientists (1)	93:14	14:19	slowly (4)	72:15;73:6,11,16
62:16	seriously (1)	shows (1)	3:16;20:11;43:9;	SPEAKER (16)
scope (3)	84:17	69:24	73:7	17:23;48:11;50:9;
2:9;19:1;71:15	seriousness (1)	shred (1)	small (5)	61:14;94:1,10;97:4,8,
screen (3)	86:19	37:3	10:10;29:19;68:23;	12,17,24;98:16,17;
53:13;83:21,21	served (1)	shut (1)	76:3;88:7	99:5,10;100:25
scrubbed (1)	46:16	48:9	smaller (8)	speakers (4)
52:12	service (1)	sick (1)	9:3,19,23;10:16;	31:4;35:6;36:4;
seats (3)	30:17	58:13	11:18;15:4;42:19;	61:21
5:2;13:4,4	services (4)	SID (1)	77:22	speaking (4)
second (5)	28:12;41:10;56:19;	16:12	smoke (1)	58:25;62:19;67:19;
10:20;11:1;43:1;	57:7	side (8)	83:21	95:25
54:21;61:22	session (1) 66:14	46:3;48:15,15,16,	SNYDER (2)	special (1) 4:25
secondly (2)		19;85:16;95:17;96:9	93:1,2	.,_*
44:8,14	set (8)	sides (1) 46:7	soap (1) 48:9	specialists (1)
secret (2) 31:13;36:9	10:11;15:12;47:9; 50:11;89:11,13,22;	Sierra (1)	48.9 Social (1)	66:18 specific (17)
Section (4)	90:19	62:16	21:2	6:10;20:7;23:23;
2:12;6:7;14:16;	sets (1)	signed (1)	soil (1)	26:4;27:3;35:15;36:5;
35:22	12:20	3:2	98:6	50:2,4,7;51:16,19;
sections (2)	setting (3)	significant (1)	solicit (1)	54:10,17;62:4;67:7;
21:6;87:8	88:3;89:16;90:15	88:2	6:9	69:1
sector (3)	seven (2)	significantly (2)	solve (1)	specifically (6)
41:10;56:1;76:9	24:11;62:2	49:23;63:2	65:20	36:20;51:15;54:11;
secure (1)	several (6)	sign-in (4)	somehow (1)	61:22;63:20;68:17
63:21	7:16;16:21;19:19,	3:3;49:8;66:6;93:1	64:21	speculative (2)
Security (2)	19;24:25;54:3	similar (5)	someone (4)	20:24;22:4
, <b>\ — /</b>				,
	severe (6)	15:3:33:4:39:18:	21:4:54:6:70:19	Speech (1)
21:2;23:3 Sedgwick (2)	<b>severe (6)</b> 17:1,16,24;18:1;	15:3;33:4;39:18; 66:2;87:11	21:4;54:6;70:19; 84:20	speech (1) 35:9

speeds (1)	77:18	82:10,12	27:7	table (1)
34:14	stating (1)	struggles (1)	summary (13)	47:20
spend (3)	62:18	64:25	8:5,6;9:12,25;	tabs (1)
91:19;92:2,9	statistical (1)	struggling (2)	10:15;11:19;17:10;	87:3
spent (2)	18:16	69:9,10	24:18;46:22;57:24;	talk (12)
46:12;91:25	statistically (1)	studies (1)	61:13;71:23;87:3	6:12;12:23;14:20;
spoke (7)	68:23	60:6	sunlight (1)	47:1,9,24;79:3;84:12,
5:12;18:24;24:2;	Statistics (3)	study (3)	31:18	25;89:25;91:3;101:6
26:21;71:19;72:25;	18:18;19:8;91:1	39:23;40:5;72:9	sunshine (3)	talked (1)
85:24	status (4)	stuff (2)	31:14;52:7,8	95:10
spoken (1)	5:18,19;12:24;	37:3;85:2	supplier (1)	talking (17)
27:15	14:21	subcontractors (1)	28:12	18:14;46:11;48:6,
sprained (1)	statute (1)	56:6	support (10)	14,16;52:13,14;
83:8	33:11	subjective (1)	13:17;22:24;26:19;	70:16;71:20;76:5;
stabbing (1)	stayed (1)	95:19	28:12;58:22;62:19,	78:18,19,23;81:3,3;
69:20	76:22	submission (13)	19;74:16;81:7,7	93:4;97:5
staff (2)		9:16;10:5;11:23;		_
35:15;41:18	stays (2)		<b>supported (2)</b> 26:18;27:25	talks (1) 94:16
	15:16;18:12	12:11;13:2,17;14:22,	,	
stakeholders (2)	Steel (1)	25;16:16;43:16;	supporters (1)	tangible (1)
82:17;99:24	45:17	63:18;71:20;96:8	62:4	56:13
stakeholders' (1)	Steelworkers (1)	submit (21)	supports (1)	target (2)
75:8	62:15	6:20;8:12;9:10,24;	85:17	51:25;75:18
stand (1)	STEIGER (6)	10:1,13;11:13,19;	suppose (2)	targeted (4)
71:7	31:24,24;68:15,15;	15:5,10;16:4;18:18;	95:23;96:5	67:6,11;94:24;
standard (2)	87:7,7	22:5,13;30:24;43:13;	supposed (1)	101:1
16:11;97:1	step (3)	62:23;97:11,15;	24:10	targeting (8)
standards (8)	26:14,24;70:14	99:17;100:3	sure (13)	41:2,6;42:6,21;
29:16,20;41:13;	steps (5)	submittal (1)	3:16,17;8:19;18:10;	53:25;59:24;60:16;
42:17;69:25;70:8,10;	4:24;6:12;100:7,16;	95:17	22:25;33:17;36:18;	68:3
88:25	101:8	submitted (10)	37:5,15;45:11;47:11;	task (1)
stands (4)	stick (1)	21:14;48:18;52:11;	84:22;85:2	52:16
32:6;71:6;81:16,19	25:22	63:24;87:2;95:9;96:1,	surprise (1)	tasks (1)
start (5)	still (14)	2,14,19	39:15	67:7
4:1,12;7:7;47:5;	11:17;12:5,17;	submitting (5)	surprised (2)	team (1)
66:4	21:22;38:18,19;65:5;	22:9;36:23;49:10,	37:7;60:21	66:16
started (6)	72:15;77:23;78:12;	11;97:11	surreptitiously (1)	Teamster (2)
15:21;32:3;34:2,7;	81:19;82:21;83:12;	subsequent (1)	44:7	27:24;37:19
72:20;84:11	98:6	23:15	surveillance (1)	Teamsters (2)
starting (2)	<b>stop</b> (1)	substantial (3)	66:20	26:11,18
50:5;87:9	14:4	23:8;76:10,11	survey (7)	Teamster's (1)
starts (1)	stopped (1)	substantially (3)	16:23;17:10;18:14,	56:16
54:14	39:3	2:15;12:10;82:16	15,22,23;87:2	technical (1)
state (32)	stories (3)	successful (1)	surveys (1)	92:8
4:5;13:12;14:3;	32:25;33:7;45:21	60:11	24:12	Technically (1)
17:6,16,25;18:16;	story (2)	suffered (3)	sustained (1)	35:18
19:3,12;32:7;41:14;	33:4;82:23	7:25;28:25;32:11	41:23	technological (1)
42:20;53:24;56:4,11;	straight (1)	suffering (1)	swore (1)	94:18
63:7;70:25;76:6,8;	36:6	65:10	92:9	technologies (1)
78:9;86:2;87:10,22;	straighten (1)	suffice (1)	system (23)	52:4
89:15;91:2;93:7;	38:8	29:12	16:13,25;17:14;	technology (5)
95:10,22;98:7;99:2,8,	straightforward (1)	suggest (2)	19:9;20:21;27:17;	30:12;48:21;49:3,
12	99:13	76:25;94:7	33:7;40:7;65:4;69:15;	16;70:13
stated (7)	strategic (1)	suggested (1)	71:1;85:25;87:2,6;	tells (2)
31:20;35:20;47:9;	70:1	86:24	89:18,24;91:5,5,10,	24:19;73:24
51:2,3;63:22;96:23	strictly (1)	suggesting (1)	11;93:10;95:25;96:22	ten (4)
statement (2)	25:22	52:10	systems (5)	24:11;54:10;85:2,3
44:12;62:9	strike (1)	suggestion (1)	49:13;59:16;63:3;	tens (1)
states (5)	62:25	23:18	85:17;93:9	58:17
12:8;34:6;41:15;	strong (2)	suggestions (1)	00.11,70.7	tentative (1)
65:1;76:21	54:4;92:17	85:19	T	5:6
state's (1)	strongly (3)	Suh (1)	1	
65:15			toh (1)	term (2)
	22:8;26:18,19	62:17	tab (1)	9:4;18:12
statewide (1)	structure (2)	summaries (1)	87:3	terms (13)
-	1	1	1	1

EEEE TROTTE IEEELE	SSIETE ETGETT TEET G	1111110	1	1/1u <sub>j</sub>
30:1;31:15;37:12,	tiny (1)	13:25	56:21;73:4;76:5,22;	unsafe (2)
13;43:5;68:22,24;	76:3	tripped (1)	77:13;80:16,19;	45:9,9
69:23;85:4;87:20;	title (2)	83:7	91:18;92:9;96:9;99:3,	unsuccessful (1)
89:15,23;100:7	21:8;74:11	trouble (2)	17	32:21
terrible (2)	today (31)	24:4;92:11	under- (1)	untenable (1)
33:5;72:1	2:2,10;3:14;4:4,14;	true (1)	32:7	42:4
Territorial (1)	5:7,8,11,13;6:12,21;	82:10	underlying (1)	untrue (1)
13:12	7:8,12,17;12:18;	try (8)	40:23	64:8
test (1)	19:23;20:14;26:12,	3:21;14:4;19:2,15;	under-reporting (2)	up (40)
21:20	19;27:14,24;34:1,21;	26:6;51:6;75:23;	32:8;75:17	3:16;4:9;6:18;
testify (1)	43:11;45:19,21;49:7;	95:21	undesirable (1)	10:11;13:4;20:1,2,12;
34:13	66:14;81:25;95:10;	trying (7)	29:1	25:3;31:9;33:6;34:6;
testimony (1)	99:22	46:13;47:12;48:23;	unemployment (1)	35:6;48:9;50:4,8,12;
78:19	today's (2)	61:12,16;84:4;97:20	77:14	51:20;62:7;67:23;
Thanks (6)	6:2;9:5	turning (1)	unfairness (1)	69:8,24;72:2,20;
13:6;35:3;61:19,25;	together (5)	73:9	23:9	73:16;74:8;79:2;81:7;
85:5;97:2	19:7,14;82:3;93:9,	twice (1)	unfettered (1)	82:18;88:4;89:11,13,
theft (1)	12	35:16	59:3	16,22;90:15,19;
37:5	told (2)	two (19)	unforeseen (1)	93:20;94:11;98:13;
theirs (1)	23:11;83:3	5:15;8:25;12:3;	84:12	100:5
89:13	took (3)	13:4,8;14:9;15:14;	UNIDENTIFIED (15)	update (3)
therefore (1)	13:20;62:8;72:4	34:12,13;41:19;65:2;	17:23;48:11;50:9;	96:6,16,20
64:22	tool (1)	74:21;78:6;85:10;	94:1,10;97:4,8,12,17,	updating (1)
thieves (1)	53:10	87:8;88:17;93:18;	24;98:16,17;99:5,10;	49:13
36:21	top (4)	94:19;97:13	100:25	up-front (1)
thinking (2)	24:17;32:11;89:7;	two-year (1)	uniform (1)	89:10
90:20;98:9	98:6	49:19	84:21	upload (2)
third (5)	topic (10)	type (8)	uniformity (2)	48:24;58:1
13:9;37:7;48:14;	2:7,8;6:8,14;20:3,4;	9:9;53:7;57:5,12,	84:24;85:4	uploading (1)
54:25;79:17	50:4,5;72:12;86:14	13;82:5;83:25;89:21	Uninhibited (1)	20:21
thirds (1)	topics (1)	types (4)	55:10	upon (4)
65:2	6:10	5:24;7:23;44:1;	unintelligible (9)	12:7;51:14;96:21,
thorough (1)	Torrance (1)	69:1	25:23;48:12,13,25;	22
34:15	41:21	typical (1)	71:21;77:12;86:22,	urgency (2)
though (7)	total (2)	65:15	22;99:1	27:16;29:6
10:12;11:14;12:16;	8:6;73:25	typically (3)	unintentional (1)	urgently (1)
46:17;63:1;83:18;	touch (1)	34:12;65:1;76:19	84:13	29:16
88:5	51:14	34.12,03.1,70.19	union (17)	usable (2)
thought (6)	trach (1)	U	24:10;25:16;26:10;	30:6,6
17:24;34:4;47:11;	25:1	U	38:3,16,20;39:19;	use (24)
67:17;82:23;99:9	tracking (8)	TIAW (1)	44 15 15 46 4 40 15	9:4;13:13;18:12;
thoughts (2)	7:14;10:7;17:3,18;	UAW (1) 63:9	44:15,17;46:4;48:15; 56:22;57:15;62:12,	30:13;31:2;35:10;
2:7;43:6	20:21;26:13;92:2,4	UC (1)	15;71:14,15	36:11;38:3;41:2,4;
2.7,43.0 thousands (2)		65:17	unionized (1)	50:22;52:3;53:6,14;
58:17;76:21	training (1) 25:12		60:4	55:5;59:23;60:12,17;
,		UHS (1)	unions (5)	
three (13) 7:23;9:11;13:12,16;	transcribe (1)	42:5 ultimately (1)	27:22;30:7;52:25;	66:23;67:12;68:9; 74:2;88:15;91:11
	73:7	• • •	56:23;62:2	used (11)
28:19;40:15;63:4; 80:24;83:1;93:18;	transcribing (1)	84:18		9:4;16:9;38:12;
96:4;97:5,6	3:14	umbrella (1)	unit (2)	
, ,	transcript (1)	77:13	4:13;19:7 <b>United (4)</b>	45:25;46:8;53:4;
three-year (1)	20:12	unable (1)	\ /	58:24;74:24;80:4;
40:3	translate (1)	69:17	58:15;62:12,14;	91:1,1
threshold (2)	85:14	unattended (2)	65:1	useful (7)
77:4,7	transport (1)	79:21,23	Universal (1)	30:13;39:13;54:22;
throughout (1)	29:5	unclear (1)	41:10	58:10;67:9;71:24;
9:4	Transportation (2)	97:13	universe (1)	73:21
timeline (3)	49:17;62:11	undecipherable (1)	76:2	uses (5)
101:1,3,8	TREANOR (5)	49:7	unless (1)	22:8;29:11;30:11;
timely (1)	20:15,16;73:18,19;	under (27)	27:19	52:2;60:16
26:25	78:18	2:12;5:10;6:5;	unquantified (1)	using (11)
times (4)	trends (2)	13:21;17:16;19:7,10;	87:13	19:20;40:7;42:21;
40:13,15;87:18;	30:14;58:12	22:13;24:5,11;38:4,	unredacted (1)	51:25;52:21,22,22;
95:13	tries (1)	15;47:5,16;55:22;	24:9	53:12;55:22;65:8;
		1	l	

76:4	warning (1)	Win (5)	98:14;99:2	56:17
usually (3)	38:24	26:9;39:8;53:20;	worker's (1)	1
33:1,3;98:25	waste (2)	74:20;91:13	63:16	1
Utility (1)	30:25;44:18	window (1)	working (4)	4 (2)
62:12	way (28)	78:5	32:18;49:18;57:8;	1 (2)
	3:10;15:11;26:18;	withholds (1)	88:20	76:5;88:10
${f V}$	30:5,10;31:11;32:6;	64:6	workings (1)	1.5 (2)
	34:19,20;37:15;	within (12)	55:15	28:18;40:13
vacuum (1)	46:19;52:2;54:5;57:2,	9:21,22;11:18;	workplace (17)	1.7 (1)
78:25	10,22,22;68:3,21;	15:24;41:7;43:12;	2:4;7:15;14:7;	65:12
valid (1)	69:17;70:1;74:4;78:4;	47:21;53:11;64:19;	18:20;20:18;23:12;	100 (2)
84:5	79:8;80:24;86:14;	66:18;82:3;91:2	26:24;27:3,10,23;	88:7,10
valuable (1)	89:22;96:25	without (12)	40:6,10;54:18;55:3;	1074 (1)
60:12	ways (6)	8:21;23:7;42:11;	63:4,11,13	14:14
value (1)	31:2,19;69:1,5,15;	45:6;55:8;56:25;57:9;	workplaces (5)	12 (2)
39:16	85:3	65:21;67:25;70:24;	30:14;31:3;60:10;	32:12;95:6
	WCRB (1)	71:7;79:25	62:23;66:12	
various (2)				120 (1)
56:19;93:7	88:13	women (1)	works (1)	82:3
vendor (1)	weaken (1)	40:12	57:9	12th (5)
56:19	14:6	word (1)	worried (2)	5:16;7:13;8:9;
vendors (2)	website (19)	47:25	58:2,3	53:19;54:15
56:20;57:11	6:25,25;7:4;17:15,	work (31)	worry (1)	14 (4)
verbally (1)	17,18;50:13;54:8;	7:22,25;13:16;27:3;	38:21	28:16;65:14,15;
74:23	64:11;88:4,14,17,22,	29:25;30:3;31:5,15;	worse (1)	76:20
versions (1)	25;89:3;92:1;96:13;	33:9,10;48:13;51:5,	53:2	15 (2)
40:4	100:11,12	22;52:17;53:4;56:3;	worth (1)	79:15;94:3
versus (3)	weeks (3)	59:16;66:10,19;	90:20	15,000 (1)
68:18;95:10,17	15:14,24;41:19	67:13,16;71:3,10,23;	wound (1)	78:7
vessel (1)	weird (1)	72:5;83:16;89:2;	33:6	16 (1)
95:20	87:21	90:17;91:25;96:10;	write (2)	62:3
		97:2	84:14;89:22	
vice-versa (1)	welcome (4)		· ·	1677 (1)
95:23	43:12,13;73:3,16	workdays (1)	writing (1)	89:10
view (4)	Western (1)	60:11	84:3	16th (1)
27:8;38:4;66:24;	45:17	worked (1)	written (16)	24:3
74:22	what's (17)	46:5	5:15;6:20,22;23:19;	1904 (4)
violated (1)	8:18;10:6;18:10,11;	worker (17)	43:10,14,16,18;48:10;	35:18;95:17;96:21,
97:1	25:17;30:3,13;31:15;	25:2,7;33:2,20;	51:11;71:5;84:14;	22
violating (1)	36:9;47:21,22;52:17;	41:22;44:22;46:4;	100:3,7,10;101:5	1950 (1)
41:13	59:21;65:25;69:22;	52:24;58:25;63:9,21;	wrong (2)	52:5
violation (1)	80:11;87:1	64:17;74:22;75:6;	58:5;83:6	1st (1)
39:2	whenever (3)	87:17;90:13;97:2	,	15:15
violations (5)	47:5;80:17,22	workers (56)	Y	10.10
41:17,23;42:17,19;	white (1)	9:7;24:21;25:18;	-	2
60:8	40:17	26:11,15;27:21;28:9,	year (12)	<u> </u>
	whole (7)	18,21;30:4,6,18;37:6,	8:8;9:8,21;11:25;	2 (2)
violence (1)				2 (2)
41:18	25:24;47:16;71:2;	8,25;38:10,18;40:12;	18:17;19:13;31:10,	5:10;58:23
visible (1)	79:2;84:2;89:21;	42:1,4;44:17;45:11;	10;48:18;63:5;64:25;	2:10 (1)
29:7	91:10	52:22;57:15;58:13,	88:20	101:10
vital (1)	who's (2)	14,16,16,19;59:2,5,8,	years (17)	20 (2)
29:13	22:23;98:2	10,14;60:3;62:11,12;	11:25;12:1,2;32:10;	9:20;71:25
voice (1)	whose (4)	63:9,17,23;64:23;	47:21;49:1;56:17,17;	20,000 (1)
83:24	39:25;56:20;63:10;	65:4;66:21;68:5,24;	67:22;69:12,13;	49:22
vs (1)	99:11	71:14;72:3,8;75:16;	79:15;90:4;94:4,9,13;	2007 (2)
21:22	Wildlife (1)	76:10;78:6,10;83:22;	96:16	65:8,12
	62:13	84:18;88:7,7		2010 (1)
$\mathbf{W}$	William (1)	workers' (27)	$\mathbf{Z}$	39:22
* *	4:12	16:25;17:13,15;		2015 (4)
wagas (1)		19:9,10,12;25:15;	zoning (1)	
wages (1)	willing (1)		zoning (1)	24:2;57:15;71:14;
	22:2	29:3;33:2;36:14,17,	15:8	76:16
90:23	3A/11137 / / )	18;37:16;60:18;		2016 (44)
Wait (2)	Willy (2)			
<b>Wait (2)</b> 10:20;42:1	13:6;18:24	74:24;77:15;86:8;	0	2:17,21;5:16;6:4;
Wait (2)			0856896 (1)	2:17,21;5:16;6:4; 7:13,13;8:9,14,24; 9:13;10:3,12,19,24,

EEECTION TO TEEN E	SS THIS HIGGIN THEF	NIII.	1,1u <sub>j</sub> >, 201>
25 11 1 2 7 12 4 6 12	200 41 (1)		
25;11:1,3,7;12:4,6,12,	300-A's (1)		
15,16;14:2;18:4;	11:9	8	
19:25;22:4;26:13;	300s (1)		
34:2;35:16;50:6;	97:6	856986 (1)	
58:22;62:8;63:18,20,	301 (34)		
21;73:5,16;82:5,6,12,	8:1,1;9:12;10:1,5,	37:19	
		_	
13,15;91:15	11,14,18,21;11:13;	9	
2017 (3)	15:10;18:23;21:5,13;		
28:17;65:17,22	36:20,22;49:2;59:20;	90 (2)	
2018 (2)	61:15,23,24;67:9;	15:15;79:10	
14:23;16:2	72:13,16,25;73:4,15,		
2019 (13)	21;85:9,12,21;93:6,	90,000 (1)	
		28:16	
5:16;10:22,22;	11,17	90-day (1)	
11:10,17,20;12:4;	301s (3)	15:13	
13:7;16:7;94:5,5,15,	20:19;44:3;49:11		
20	30th (1)		
218,000 (1)	15:23		
48:19	31st (1)		
21st (2)	43:17		
* *			
30:11;52:3	352 (1)		
249 (1)	24:20		
9:20	380,000 (1)		
24th (1)	71:15		
6:23		-	
250 (7)	4		
9:7;55:4;76:15;	-	_	
77:11;88:7,9,16	4 (2)		
250-plus (1)	6:1,7		
9:17	4.5 (1)		
25th (1)	26:10		
5:16	40 (2)		
280,000 (1)	11:25;41:12		
48:24	433 (1)		
2963 (1)	46:4		
54:15			
34.13	44 (1)		
2	14:10		
3	_		
	5		
3 (2)			
5:24;16:18	50,000 (1)		
3,000 (2)	65:5		
28:17;40:2	500 (1)		
300 (40)	77:8		
7:23;8:4;9:11;10:1,	500,000 (1)		
5,11,13,17,20;11:13;	19:13		
15:10;18:24;20:19;	5020 (1)		
21:7,13;28:20;31:6;	93:13		
32:20;33:6,13;38:3,6;		1	
39:24;45:6,8;59:20;	6		
61:15,23,24;67:8;	Ŭ	-	
72:24;73:4,15;85:3,9,	6410.2B (9)		
12,21;87:5;93:6,11	2:9,13;5:12;12:7,8;		
300A (19)	82:2,10,13,19		
10:9;15:7;16:4,17;	6410.2-B (1)		
17:19;18:23;49:3,10;	12:19		
61:14;66:24;73:22;		-	
87:3;94:8,17;96:1,2,3,	7		
14,16	,		
	7 000 (1)		
300-A (7)	7,000 (1)		
8:5;9:12,25;10:15;	28:16		
11:19;15:5,9	70 (2)		
300As (4)	40:1,16		
20:20,21;92:5;97:6			