In The Matter Of:

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ELECTRONIC ILLNESS AND INJURY REPORTING

> PUBLIC HEARING May 9, 2019

CLARK REPORTING & VIDEO CONFERENCING 2140 SHATTUCK AVE. STE. 407 BERKELEY, CA 94704 510.486.0700

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DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS PUBLIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE HEARING ELECTRONIC INJURY AND ILLNESS REPORTING MAY 9, 2019 COMMITTEE MEMBERS: WILLIAM NGUYEN ANNA AVOYAN GLENN SHORE PAM ALLEN CLARK REPORTING & VIDEO CONFERENCING 2140 SHATTUCK AVENUE SUITE 407 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94704 510.486.0700 BY JILL ANNE STEPHENSON, CSR 8563

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1	MR. NGUYEN: Good morning, everybody. First
2	of all, I want to thank everybody for coming today and
3	your interest in our Advisory Committee meeting this
4	morning on the electronic reporting of workplace injury
5	and illness data. We really appreciate your taking your
6	time out of your schedule to come and provide us
7	comments and your thoughts and insights on this topic
8	and how this topic should be addressed given the
9	mandates of Labor Code 6410.2B. And that is the scope
10	of this meeting today.
11	We are convening this Advisory Committee
12	meeting under the mandates of Labor Code Section
13	6410.2B, which requires Cal/OSHA to, once it has
14	determined that Federal OSHA had either eliminated or
15	substantially diminished the electronic injury and
16	illness reporting forms that had originally been in the
17	past in May of 2016.
18	And we did make that determination; required
19	by the Labor Code to have this meeting to evaluate what
20	changes need to be implemented to protect the original
21	goals of that May 2016 final rule. So thank you very
22	much for helping us participate in this advisory meeting
23	process.

I'd like to do just a real quick introduction 24 of everybody here and ourselves included. Before we do 25

1 that, just a couple of housekeeping items I want to go
2 over. First of all, if you haven't signed in on the
3 sign-in sheet in the back, we appreciate if you could do
4 that. It helps us keep records of everyone in
5 attendance and helps us maintain a mailing list in case
6 you are interested in future advisory meetings. Please
7 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.

13 Also, as you might know, we have a court reporter here transcribing our meeting today, so -- I 14 haven't been doing a good job, but if you could make 15 16 sure the mic is picking you up loudly, and speak slowly enough so she can be sure to take down all of your 17 18 comments. If you could keep cross-talk to the minimum, it would also be helpful so we can get an accurate 19 record of the meeting. 20

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.

1	With that, I'd like to go ahead and start the
2	introductions, and if we can go around and provide your
3	name and any affiliation you might have that you're
4	representing today, we'd appreciate it. I don't think
5	we need to have everybody come to the podium to state
6	their name, so if you could speak loudly, I'd appreciate
7	it.
8	We do have a comment period on our agenda,
9	obviously, for that. We would request folks come up to
10	the podium so you have a mic and everybody can hear you.
11	It's important to us and everybody here as well.
12	So I'll start. My name is William Nguyen.
13	I'm an attorney with the Cal/OSHA legal unit. I'm here
14	today to be part of this Advisory Committee process.
15	I'm one of the point persons for this Advisory Committee
16	process along with Glenn Shore here.
17	MR. SHORE: I'm Glenn Shore from Cal/OSHA. I
18	manage the census of fatal occupational injuries program
19	here. I am another contact person for this hearing.
20	MS. GHERGA: Good morning. I am Cora Gherga.
21	I'm assistant chief for enforcement administration, and
22	I am the liaison with Federal OSHA, and I'm here to
23	listen to your comments and then ponder, along with
24	everyone else, what would be our next steps. Thank you.
25	MS. ALLEN: I'm Pam Allen, special counsel to

the director of the department of industrial relations. 1 (Audience introduces from seats; not at podium) 2 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you very much, everybody. 3 Did we miss anybody? All right. What I'd like to do 4 5 first, before we jump in on it, is take a look at your It says "tentative." That's what we're going 6 agenda. 7 with today. So I just want to do a quick preview of 8 what we'd like to discuss today, and then we'll jump 9 right on in. So under Item No. 2, Background, we'd like to 10 go over the background of how and why we're here today. 11 That includes the 6410.2B mandate which I already spoke 12 13 a little bit about today, and also an overview of the federal rule, the Federal OSHA rule on electronic 14 reporting, and the two major rules written would be the 15 16 May 12th, 2016 rule and the January 25th, 2019 amended rule amended a few months back. We'll discuss briefly 17 18 the current status of the federal rule and then the current status of California regulations on electronic 19 20 reporting. There has been some rule-making regarding 21 22 California's requirements on electronic reporting that 23 mirrors some of the federal rule. We'd also like to 24 discuss Item 3, the types of injury and illness data 25 that are currently available in California.

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1	Then Item 4 is really what we think would be
2	the meat of today's Advisory Committee meeting, and it's
3	the discussion on how to protect the original goals or
4	goals of the original May 2016 federal final rule.
5	Under that we have some bullet points that we
6	would like to guide our discussion with. We'll open
7	Section 4 by allowing folks to provide any prepared
8	comments they have generally on this topic matter; then
9	we'd like to go down to those bullet points to solicit
10	feedback and comments on the specific topics on the
11	list, on the agenda. We'll then discuss what occurred
12	today, a recap, and possible next steps. We'll talk
13	next regarding this Advisory Committee meeting and this
14	topic, and then we'll close out.
15	Does anyone have questions about the agenda
16	before we jump on in? Great. Before we get into the
17	background, I do want to direct your attention to some
18	information we've provided up here on the dry erase
19	board in the front. That's our e-mail address where you
20	can submit written comments. So, obviously, we'll be
21	able to provide comments at the meeting today, but if
22	you have written comments you'd like to provide, we will
23	be accepting those until May 24th, and you can e-mail
24	those comments to that e-mail address on the board.
25	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.

7 So to start, I just want to discuss real 8 quickly the background of what brings us here today. 9 Most of you probably know quite a bit about this, so I 10 apologize for kind of the primer. But to the extent 11 folks don't know the background, it's good to orient us 12 today for our discussion.

13 So in 2016, May 12th, 2016, Federal OSHA 14 published a final rule on the improved tracking of 15 workplace injury and illness data, and that final had 16 several key components. But the components that are at 17 issue here today really is the component on electronic 18 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.

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1The Log 301 form -- I'm sorry, the form 3012was an incident report for each of those reportable3injuries that provides for detailed information than4what the form 300 required.

5 And the form 300-A was an annual summary. It 6 was a more general summary of the total number of 7 injuries and days missed and things like that for the 8 year at each establishment.

9 And so the May 12th, 2016 final rule imposed 10 certain requirements that not only employers would have 11 to keep these forms or record these injuries, but now 12 they would have to submit the data from those forms 13 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,

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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.

6 The larger establishments were establishments 7 with 250 or more workers at any point or in the prior 8 reportable reporting year. Those establishments, if 9 they were not otherwise exempt from keeping that type of 10 OSHA injury and illness data, were required to submit 11 data from all three of the forms I've described, the 300 12 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

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

Now, after the final rule, that 2016 final 3 rule had been passed, Federal OSHA actually did go 4 through the implementation of the 300 and 301 submission 5 requirements. They built what's called the federal 6 7 online portal, the injury tracking application, ITA, for 8 short. And that portal that Federal OSHA developed only 9 would accept 300A data from both the large establishments and small establishments. 10 That ITA portal was never set up to accept 300 or 301 data. 11 So Federal OSHA -- even though the final rule in 2016 12 required those larger establishments to submit 300 and 13 301 data, Federal OSHA never actually accepted it. 14 But 15 they did accept 300-A summary data from both larger establishments and the smaller establishments. 16

One of the rationales for not accepting 300 17 18 and 301 data was that after the passing of the final 19 rule in 2016 a new Federal OSHA initiative came in and they said, "Wait a second, we're not going to accept 300 20 21 and 301 data; we need to reevaluate whether or not that is necessary." And in 2019, January 2019, they did 22 23 amend the final ruling and passed a rule that changed 24 what the requirements in 2016 were.

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

25

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1	second. One of the key components of the 2016 final
2	rule, or at least what Federal OSHA had intended to do
3	in the final rule in 2016, was to make the injury and
4	illness data that it was collecting publicly accessible,
5	and it gave rationales for that. You can review
6	rationales for that in the final rule, the preamble rule
7	for the 2016 rule. So to our knowledge, Federal OSHA
8	hasn't made any of that data publicly available yet,
9	even 300-A's collective.
10	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.

17 The new January, 2019 final rule still 18 requires the larger and smaller establishments within 19 certain industries to submit 300-A summary data. One thing that the 2019 final rule also discussed was that 20 21 -- it said Federal OSHA did not intend to make public data that it was accepting as part of this electronic 22 23 submission requirement. They did not intend to make 24 that data publicly accessible or available for at least 25 a period of 40 years after accepting that year.

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1	PUBLIC: How many years?
2	MR. NGUYEN: Forty years. So that is
3	that's what the two final rules look like now, right,
4	the 2016 final rule and now the 2019 final rule that has
5	been made. And the reason we're still interested in the
6	2016 final rule is because of the mandate that was put
7	upon Cal/OSHA by California Labor Code 6410.2B.
8	So California Labor Code 6410.2B states that
9	should Cal/OSHA, the division, determine that Federal
10	OSHA has either eliminated or substantially diminished
11	the electronic submission requirements of injury and
12	illness data that the original 2016 final rule imposed,
13	Cal/OSHA needs to convene an Advisory Committee meeting
14	to evaluate what changes need to be implemented to
15	achieve the goals of that original 2016 final rule. So
16	even though the Federal 2016 final rule is no longer on
17	the books as a requirement, it still is necessary to
18	inform this Advisory Committee today because of the
19	Cal/OSHA mandate imposed by 6410.2-B.
20	So that kind of sets the hopefully the
21	background for you all about legally where we're at, the
22	relevant legal rules where we are now.
23	I'll pass it off to Glenn to talk about what
24	the current status of the federal final rule is right
25	now, because there have been some developments both in

court and in congress regarding the federal rule on 1 electronic submission. 2 And folks just arriving, there are a number of 3 seats back there. There are two seats up here, I think. 4 5 Thank you. MR. SHORE: Thanks, Willy. 6 7 The current rule, that 2019 rule is currently 8 in effect, but it has been challenged by at least two 9 groups, and there's a third lawsuit that's currently pending. The first lawsuit is by a public citizen, the 10 American Public Health Association and the Council on 11 State and Territorial Epidemiology are three groups that 12 13 are researchers that say that they can use the data that OSHA originally intended to make public in order to do 14 15 injury and illness prevention programs. And these are three groups that are involved in public health work and 16 support the public submission of this data and making 17 18 that data public. 19 One of the lawsuits really asserts that the action that OSHA took to rescind the law was not allowed 20 21 under the Administrative Procedures Act because they did not go through the formal processes of the 22 23 Administrative Procedures Act before rescinding that 24 law. 25 The other lawsuit tries to rescind the rule by

putting it back into effect with the idea that it should 1 go forward as the original 2016 rule. 2 There's also a lawsuit by six state attorneys 3 general to also try to stop the current administration 4 5 from implementing the new rule that they say would weaken the public reporting obligations for this 6 workplace injury and illness information. 7 These 8 lawsuits are all pending. 9 There's also two actions taking place in 10 Congress now. One is a House joint Resolution No. 44 which attempts to disapprove the rule passed by OSHA, 11 and that's one of Congress' prerogatives, is to pass 12 13 laws that would disapprove administrative rules. That is also pending. And there's House Legislation 1074 14 15 which would require the rule to be put back into effect, one section of that law. 16 So we don't know the outcome of any of the 17 18 lawsuits yet and currently there's no action in Congress that's showing us where that is going. 19 20 MR. NGUYEN: Okay. I want to talk a little 21 bit about the current status of the California 22 regulations on the electronic submission of injury and 23 illness data. So back in November of 2018, the 24 division, Cal/OSHA, promulgated an emergency regulation 25 regarding electronic submission of injury and illness

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1 data.

2	And that emergency regulation required covered
3	establishments, similar to what I discussed earlier
4	about the larger establishments and the smaller
5	establishments, to submit 300-A data electronically to
6	the Federal OSHA ITA online portal. And at that time,
7	the emergency regulations only focused on 300A because,
8	obviously, the Federal OSHA portal zoning was only
9	accepting 300-A, so it didn't make sense to require
10	employers to submit 300 or 301 data because there was no
11	possible way for employers to actually do that.
12	So that emergency regulation was set to expire
13	earlier this month, but it was re-adopted for a 90-day
14	basis just, I think, about two weeks ago. So it's been
15	extended 90 days from, I believe, May 1st. So that
16	emergency regulation stays in effect until that time.
17	Since the re-adoption of the emergency
18	regulation, Cal/OSHA has requested publication of a
19	notice of proposed rule-making to make the emergency
20	regulation on electronic reporting permanent. So
21	Cal/OSHA has started the regular rule-making process. I
22	believe that notice should be published I want to say
23	May 30th, but I need to check my dates on that, but it
24	should be published within the next few weeks.
25	The proposed regulation will be essentially

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1	the same as the emergency regulation that was originally
2	passed in November 2018 with some very, very minor
3	non-substantive differences. One of the differences
4	would require that employers submit the 300A data,
5	provide their employer identification number because
6	Cal/OSHA actually made that change I'm sorry, Federal
7	OSHA actually made that change in their January 2019
8	final rule because the inclusion of EIN information
9	would allow that data to be used more efficiently.
10	The other minor change was to change some
11	references to the standard industry classification code
12	or SID codes to the North American industry
13	classification code system numbers. Aside from those
14	minor changes, the rule, the proposed rule-making for
15	the regular rule-making is essentially the same as the
16	emergency rule which required only the submission of
17	300A data.
18	So we'd like to go ahead and move on to Item 3
19	on the agenda which we'll discuss the injury and illness
20	data that are currently available in California.
21	MR. SHORE: There are several sources of
22	injury and illness information currently available in
23	California. These include the survey of occupational
24	injury and illness, the census of fatal occupational
25	injuries, the workers' compensation information system,

severe injury reporting that's required to Federal OSHA 1 and the current data that's coming out of the ITA, the 2 information tracking application. 3 MR. BLAND: Just a quick point of 4 5 clarification. When you say "available," available to who, the state or public or both, or are there 6 7 differentiations? I think it's important context that 8 you're describing. 9 MR. SHORE: Well, the data is collected and summary reports are made of the survey of occupational 10 injury and illness on an annual basis. The census of 11

fatal occupational injuries is collected and a report is 12 13 put out annually by California. The workers' comp information system puts out some information on their 14 15 website about numbers of claims, workers' comp claims in Severe injury reporting is done, but under a 16 the state. Federal OSHA website; there's public information on that 17 18 website. And the information tracking application has information of the Form 300A information for California 19 20 employers that, as far as we know, is not publicly 21 available.

Let me go through a little bit - UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Can I clarify, I
 thought the severe injury reporting is through the
 state.

1 MR. SHORE: The severe injury reporting is 2 done --MS. GHERGA: We already have both established 3 in the requirement in California that in 2016 adoption 4 of the federal rule did not change anything in 5 California. So that's a different issue. We do not 6 7 post the data. Of course, any of the data is publicly 8 available for PRA requests. 9 I guess that's the distinction. MR. BLAND: 10 I'm making sure we're on the same page, what's available through PRA, what is easily and what's only available 11 stays private when you use the term "available." 12 MR. SHORE: Well, let me go through the five 13 sources there we're talking about. The survey of 14 15 occupational injury and illness is defined as a survey. 16 A number of employers in the state -- a statistical sample of employers in California is required every year 17 18 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to submit their information on numbers of injuries and illnesses they 19 have in their workplace. These are not individually 20 available, but they do have annual reports that are put 21 out on the survey. And that information that goes into 22 the survey comes from the 300A, the 301 and incident 23 24 reports, as Willy spoke about, and the 300 log. 25 The census of fatal occupational injuries

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program is a broader scope, data collection process to 1 try to understand every occupational injury fatality 2 that goes on in the state of California. And the 3 information comes not only from employers but from death 4 5 certificates and employer reports, police reports, many different other sources. And those data are put 6 7 together by a unit in Cal/OSHA under another contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 8 9 The workers' comp information system is run under the division of workers' compensation for 10 California, and its intention is to collect every 11 workers' compensation claim that's filed in the state of 12 California, which there are over 500,000 a year. 13 That data is put together -- but it is 14 15 confidential information to try to protect both employer and employer privacy -- employer and employee privacy. 16 Researchers do -- modified researchers can get access to 17 18 that information for research purposes. And there are several -- currently there are several researchers who 19 are using that information for particular projects. 20 21 That would be it. MR. NGUYEN: So now we'd like to move into 22 really the meat of our Advisory Committee Meeting today, 23 and that is a discussion on how to go about protecting 24 25 the goals of that original 2016 final rule. And what

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we'd like to do is first open the floor up and invite 1 folks to come up to provide general comments on the 2 topic, either prepared comments or general comments on 3 the topic broadly. 4 5 We ask that everyone keep their comments to five minutes because there will be other opportunities 6 7 to speak to the specific issues we've listed in these 8 bullet points later; also, keep those comments to five 9 minutes as well. So a couple things, again, just as a reminder, 10 please speak slowly so we can have an accurate 11 12 transcript of everyone's comments. When you do come up 13 to provide your comments, please provide your name and whom you are representing today. 14 15 MS. TREANOR: Good morning. My name is Elizabeth Treanor. I'm the director of the Fillmore 16 Regulatory Roundtable, a group of companies that is 17 18 committed to improving the workplace, safety and health. 19 So all of the ER members do keep the 300, 301s and the 300As, and they have extensive experience 20 21 uploading the 300As to the injury tracking system at Federal OSHA. And I think one of the concerns that they 22 have is that they do believe -- and it is not a 23 24 speculative concern about the privacy of information 25 that is provided -- while Federal OSHA was very clear

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1	that they would not accept information like name,
2	address, Social Security number, things like that,
3	there's a lot of the other information that can be
4	linked and can easily identify someone.
5	For instance, 301 doesn't require certain
6	sections, but it does require date of birth, date hired
7	and gender. It also requires the 300 form, collects job
8	title, location, description of injury, category of
9	illness or injury. These are all pieces of data that,
10	when they can be linked, identify the employee.
11	And Federal OSHA had identified a couple of
12	cases where one was public citizen filed a Freedom of
13	Information Act request requesting all the 300 and 301
14	data that had been submitted. Our concern is that the
15	information that we provide doesn't belong to the
16	company; it doesn't belong to the government. It
17	belongs to the employee.
18	And we want to be very careful about releasing
19	information. And one of there was a FOI request that
20	was made to release of medical test results were
21	previously deemed by OSHA to be exempt by FOI
22	disclosure, but they were still granted in Finkle vs.
23	Department of Labor. So private medical records were
24	released. So OSHA said their concern was they would not
25	be able to keep information private.

1	The current administration is wanting to keep
2	it private; another administration may not be willing to
3	go to court to argue these issues. So we do not believe
4	it's speculative. We believe that the goals of the 2016
5	regulation which were to require employers to submit the
6	data what can I say?
7	If California wanted to do this, what we would
8	strongly recommend is that you identify what uses you're
9	going to make. Employers have been submitting safety
10	data sheets sorry, manufacturers and distributors
11	have been distributing safety data sheets to Cal/OSHA
12	since the hazard communication rule began. They have
13	also been required to submit under the Occupational
14	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

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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 10 come to them and say, "Please, you told me that you want 11 to report workplace bullying situations. I've reported 12 it, but I do not want my name associated with the 13 investigation at all for my protection." If there is a 14 15 subsequent incident, it would likely cause a person embarrassment or inconvenience, and we would just like 16 to be very careful about that. 17

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.

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1	MS. ABELLA: Hi. My name is Sherry Abella.
2	I'm a research analyst with SEIU Local 2015. We spoke
3	at length on April 16th with Ms. Gherga. You advised me
4	because I was having trouble getting OSHA records from
5	the employer as they are required to do under the law.
6	I have learned from Ms. Gherga that the
7	maximum that can happen to an employer is they might get
8	a \$500 fine, maybe; it will probably be negotiated down.
9	So far I have received responses unredacted,
10	as they are supposed to be provided to me as a union
11	representative, under the law; only seven of the ten
12	surveys have complied.
13	Now I want to get to why we need this
14	information. Clearly, going to the employer and getting
15	it is insufficient for performing our duties of our
16	representation that are required of us. This is from
17	one of the facilities. You can see on the top, this is
18	the summary log.
19	And if you look on the log, it tells you that
20	there were only this is a facility with 352 people,
21	workers, and it says that there were no injury there
22	were only a certain number. It looks like a pretty safe
23	facility, and it says that there were no deaths.
24	But if you look into the reporting logs, you
25	can see there were several incidents of blood-born

1	injuries where a trach was being removed and it spat out
2	blood and other biohazards onto this worker. So they
3	didn't show up as a fatality in this piece of
4	documentation, but we don't know at this time if they
5	were not given an illness that would shorten their life.
6	So this is insufficient information.
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
10	happening at every facility. And what they might need
11	is they might need requirements to have some kind of
12	space protection, or maybe they need training. But we
13	don't know.
14	What we do know is it's incredibly difficult
15	to get the information, and it really impacts workers'
16	lives, their health. We are their union. We need to
17	know what's going on.
18	And just to remind you, health care workers
19	are the most likely to be injured of any industry.
20	Thank you.
21	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
22	MR. FRUMIN: We need to stick strictly to
23	points on this point because (unintelligible) to address
24	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.

6 MR. FRUMIN: Okay, I'll try to do that. So 7 I'll have a chance to come back and address some of 8 these other issues. So for five minutes.

9 So I'm Eric Frumin, Change To Win. We're a labor union federation including about 4.5 million 10 workers, including SEIU and the Teamsters, both of whom 11 are represented here today. OSHA's recent repeal of the 12 key portions of the 2016 injury tracking rule was a 13 major step backward in our nation's efforts to find the 14 15 most common serious safety health workers and to get 16 employers to fix them.

When Federal OSHA issued the rule, changed the 17 18 way that the Teamsters were, we strongly supported it, and we are here today to strongly support Cal/OSHA's 19 adoption of parts that Federal OSHA repealed. 20 The 21 legislature spoke very loudly about the need for full adoption of at least what Federal OSHA repealed, and in 22 23 the legislative findings in AP2334 it said the OSHA rule 24 is an important step to improve workplace safety through 25 extended access to timely establish injury and illness

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1 information.

While posting of injury information at each 2 work site is important, specific workplace injury and 3 illness and information is not accessible to the public 4 5 and prospective employees in an easily accessible There's no requirement that such records or 6 database. 7 their related annual summaries be provided separately by the reporting employers where the public may view it in 8 9 a central clearing house. And, finally, workplace injury and illness 10

11 reporting should be robust and easily accessible to 12 public access.

13 So in addition to the legislature giving you 14 the mandate to convene this committee here today, it has 15 spoken very loudly about why they want you to do that 16 and the urgency of achieving a robust, publicly 17 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.

24And as the Teamster and SEIU reps here today25are describing, even such legally supported requests

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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 6 7 ignore their legal responsibilities, their obligation to provide these records to their own employees. They have 8 9 gone farther and retaliated against workers who have made such requests. For instance, there's a company 10 called the Eulen Group, E-u-l-e-n. It's a large, 11 multi-national supplier of support services to airlines 12 for many of the biggest airports in the nation, 13 including LAX and Long Beach. 14

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

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undesirable schedule change which prevented him from
 going to school.

3 Such interference of workers' rights by large 4 employers in a highly regulated safety sensitive 5 industry like air transport is inexcusable, but it's 6 also a good indicator of the urgency of Cal/OSHA's 7 efforts to deter such lawbreaking by other less visible 8 employers in dangerous industries.

9 I have other comments I'll make about the false nature of the federal pretext regarding the 10 privacy issue and the important uses we have and others 11 have made of these data, but suffice it to say it's 12 vital that you proceed quickly once you've convened the 13 committee to understand what the committee members have 14 15 said, and proceed quickly to the proposal to give to the 16 standards so we can fix this gap as urgently as 17 possible. Thank you very much.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

18

MS. GHERGA: Just as a small clarification,
this rule-making does not go to the standards forum.

21 MR. FRUMIN: Oh, it's regulatory, yeah. Even 22 better.

23 MS. GHERGA: For the record.

24 MS. ROBBINS: Hi. My name is Maggie Robbins 25 and I'm with Work Safe.

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1	And in terms of general comments here, I think
2	that the main point I'd like to make is that having more
3	detailed information about what's going on in work sites
4	about the injury and illness issues that workers
5	experience in a way that's readily accessible will make
6	it more usable, and make it not just usable for workers
7	and unions and representations and organizations that
8	represent them, but to researchers, to public health
9	agencies and the Cal/OSHA itself.
10	I think that the way Cal/OSHA thinks about and
11	uses information does not take advantage of 21st century
12	technology to be able to gather information into a
13	useful to be able to use it and determine what's
14	going on, what are trends in the workplaces that are
15	going on, and emerging issues, areas that might need
16	more research, areas that might need more intervention,
17	areas that might need more consultation service to the
18	employers, to workers, to the public. There's just a
19	lot of things that can be done with having more detailed
20	information.
21	The proposal that is being debated right now
22	is aimed at the largest employers who have the most.
23	They are keeping the data; it's just a matter of getting
24	them to press the button to submit it. And I think it's
25	a waste of opportunity to have that data being collected

1and employers going through the effort to do so and then2to not be able to use it in the ways that would allow us3to make workplaces safer and to avoid the dilemmas that4have already been reported by the previous speakers and5I've experienced myself in my work life, which is it can6be very difficult to get the 300 logs, even in places7where you represent those employees.8You often get redacted logs, illegally9redacted logs. It's hard to follow up. If you want to10do year after year monitoring, you have to again make11another request and go through the obstacles in the way12of getting the information.13I don't see what is so secret about this14information. I really don't. I think a little sunshine15would be good in terms of what's going on in work sites.16For employers that are doing well, they should get the17adulation for doing that well. And for those that18don't, they need a little sunlight in order to change19their ways, or at least that's what I think would be the20intention, and that is part of the intention, as stated21earlier.22MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.23MR. STEIGER: Good morning. Mitch Steiger		
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	22	Thank you.
24 MR. STEIGER: Good morning. Mitch Steiger	23	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
	24	MR. STEIGER: Good morning. Mitch Steiger
25 with the California Labor Federation.	25	with the California Labor Federation.

1	And I just wanted to speak very briefly a
2	little bit to the genesis of AB2334. We were one of the
3	co-sponsors of that legislation. And it started as just
4	kind of a broad effort to improve both the reporting and
5	recording of injuries and illnesses.
6	It stands, the way it is right now, that we've
7	got a serious problem in this state with both under-
8	reporting and under-reporting of injuries. And
9	they're different, but they are connected.
10	For years I've been helping a friend of mine
11	who suffered a very serious injury. He was on top of a
12	ladder replacing a light bulb and fell 12 feet, landed
13	on his head, crippled for life. He has all sorts of
14	injuries that he'll never recover from.
15	His employer was classifying him as an
16	independent contractor. Nothing was reported to anyone.
17	His employer didn't report it to Cal/OSHA. The place
18	where he was working didn't report it. The first
19	responder didn't report it. Nothing was reported on any
20	Log 300. Our efforts to go after that employer were
21	unsuccessful.
22	Not to get into gory details, but I did have a
23	call with a Cal/OSHA inspector who angrily demanded to
24	know why I was going after this employer, what I, quote,
25	had against him. And I hear stories like this over and
I	

1	over again. The phone rings a lot, usually in the
2	workers' comp context where a worker has been hurt on
3	the job, but usually when you go back and you get into
4	their injury, it's a similar story. It's "Something
5	terrible happened; the employer fired me; the employer
6	sent me home." Nothing ever wound up on a Log 300.
7	These stories really abound in our system
8	despite on paper something that looks like it should
9	work. The reality is that it doesn't. So we were very
10	excited to work on it, for a few different reasons. We
11	were excited to get rid of that six-month statute of
12	limitations that the Cal/OSHA Appeals Board adopted that
13	essentially made it easier for inaccurate 300 logs to
14	exist, and the effects that would have not just on the
15	accuracy of those documents but also the employer's
16	sense that those documents needed to be accurate; they
17	needed to make sure they had all the information on
18	there.
19	And the less likely that it is that an

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.

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1	And with respect to what brings us here today,
2	we started out with just wanting to reenact the 2016
3	federal rule once it became clear that the federal
4	administration had a different thought on that issue
5	than the previous one and that they were going to leave
6	it up to states to do anything about that.
7	So we started with that and had to scale it
8	back simply because of costs, and also because we do
9	have a lot of faith in this process. The legislative
10	process is pretty limited when it comes to the ability
11	to really get in and do things like this. You'll
12	typically appear before two policy committees; you get
13	two minute to testify; it's very rushed; everyone else
14	just speeds through, and you really can't have a
15	thorough discussion like this in the legislative
16	context.
17	So we really do believe this is the
18	appropriate forum for it, as much as we would have liked
19	to have just done a bill and taken care of it that way,
20	we think this is a better way to do better policy.
21	So we appreciate the meeting being held today,

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

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1	because the problem didn't exist; it got scaled out
2	because of cost and complexity. And we have faith in
3	this process. So, thanks for having me.
4	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
5	MS. GHERGA: I would like to remind the
6	speakers, if they can speak up more, it's a fairly big
7	room and apparently our microphone is good, but not as
8	good as we wanted it to be. Also, speak a little slower
9	everyone has a different speech pattern so we can
10	get an accurate record that we can use, all of us, for
11	future. So thank you.
12	MR. HALL: Michael Hall with the Pacific
13	Maritime Association.
14	It's more of a point of clarity. I have
15	specific comments later, but the division's staff have
16	twice mentioned so far that the 2016 final rule required
17	Fed-OSHA to create a publicly accessible database.
18	Technically that's incorrect. 1904 was not
19	amended to create a database. OSHA only intended let
20	me rephrase that. OSHA stated that they only intended
21	to create a database in the non-legally binding preamble
22	section of the final rule. I intend to do all kinds of
23	things; that doesn't mean I'll eventually do it. So
24	it's more a point of clarity.
25	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you very much. With that,

let's take a five-minute break. 1 (Recess) 2 MR. NGUYEN: We'd like to invite any other 3 speakers to provide general comments before we get into 4 5 the specific bullet points. And if there are any general comments, we can go ahead straight into that. 6 7 MS. HELASKI: So I'm Kathy Helaski with Nimi 8 Brothers, and I just had a few general comments. So there seems to be some concern about what's so secret 9 about this information. I understand the intent is to 10 use the information for data, and I respect that. 11 12 However, and, quite frankly, we don't have a problem 13 providing the data as long as it can be done in a manner that protects the workers' identification. 14 15 HIPAA laws require that. I legally can not 16 release certain information to anyone because it's the workers' information; it's not mine to share. And so 17 18 we're very protective of making sure that the workers' rights are protected in that regard. 19 Also, the 301 log specifically asks for things 20 that identity thieves really like to know, like date of 21 birth, name, address. So I think the 301 in particular 22 is a very dangerous document to be submitting to 23 24 government agencies for a database that can be 25 distributed to the entire public.

I mean, I know even for myself I am very, very 1 2 protective of my date of birth and my address, you know. I'm one of those -- I shred all my mail and stuff before 3 putting it in the recycle bin because there's --4 5 identity theft is a real thing. So we need to make sure we protect our workers. 6 7 The third thing is that you may be surprised, but all my -- not all of them, but a lot of my workers 8 9 are actually embarrassed when they get hurt and they really don't want their name out in the public as one of 10 the people who got hurt. So I'm not opposed to sharing 11 this information in terms of injuries that happen or 12 13 illnesses that happen and how they happen in terms of being able to help some research or data analysis, but 14 15 we need to make sure we do it in a way that protects the workers' identity. That's it. 16 17 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. 18 MR. ORTIZ: My name is Ralph Ortiz. I'm 19 Teamster 856986. I represent aircraft mechanics and related locally. 20 21 On the question about concern of privacy, the 22 employer that we represent already has actually an internal database that removes all names and genders 23 24 from their internal report and those reports are shared 25 with all the workers. So it is already possible to do

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1 that because many employers can have that database which 2 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.

9 We also -- having access to do those logs and 10 the intentional database, we are able to ask workers 11 about the safety concerns of an injury and illness they 12 had and how to -- what they think should be used to 13 prevent or fix that, and then we share that with 14 management.

15 We also have new hires who, under our agreement, are not protected until -- have union 16 protection until they finish probation. But we 17 18 encourage those workers to still report the injury and illness. And if they want to see a log, they can still 19 come to the union and we will request it for them, 20 privately, so they don't have to worry about any 21 22 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

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1	immediately notified that employer, that manager, that
2	it might be a violation of the Fairfax letter, and they
3	immediately stopped that and never issued those letters
4	again. And that's how we address all those things.
5	Thank you.
6	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
7	MR. FRUMIN: Eric Frumin again from Change To
8	Win.
9	Regarding the benefits of the rule, we've seen
10	the reaction from the employers in this extended
11	rule-making at Federal OSHA here about all the reasons
12	not to why OSHA should not collect the data or should
13	not release it, but little discussion about how useful
14	these data really are.
15	And that doesn't surprise me. We have seen
16	major employers simply ignore the important value of
17	these data for prevention purposes, even when we have
18	analyzed their own data for them, similar to what Eric
19	just described at the airline where the union goes
20	through the documents and helps the employer understand
21	what happened.
22	In 2010, I and other researchers performed a
23	very detailed study on the hotel industry, this one,
24	which relied largely on the Form 300 logs of the five
25	largest hotel companies in the nation whose properties

1 accounted for over 70 percent of the full-service hotel 2 rooms in the country. It involved nearly 3,000 injuries 3 over a three-year period and in both the proposed and 4 the final versions of the rule OSHA explicitly 5 acknowledged this study as an example of, quote, the 6 research on workplace safety and health in the U.S., 7 using the data in the OSHA BLS system.

8 This was a landmark cite and the first of its 9 kind. It examined the issue of how race and gender 10 discrimination helped to create workplace hazards and 11 produced some remarkable findings. For instance, we 12 found women workers overall and Asian and Hispanic men 13 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.

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

9 For instance, in the mental health hospital 10 sector, a company called Universal Health Services of 11 Delaware is the nation's largest operator of mental 12 hospitals with about 40 percent of the market. It has a 13 notorious record of violating OSHA standards and has 14 been cited repeatedly by federal and state OSHA programs 15 in states around the country.

16 Among the most serious of those were those violations where the company's failure to prevent 17 18 violence against its staff, most recently just a few 19 weeks ago in Denver, Colorado. But, sadly, only two of those inspections were in California, including their 20 21 facilities in Fremont and Torrance, and both of those inspections arose from worker complaints. 22 Both of 23 those violations were sustained on appeals to either the 24 appeals court or higher courts.

25

If Cal/OSHA had easy access to the company

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logs, the workers at this company would not have to wait 1 for the recalcitrant management to finally see the light 2 or to call OSHA inspectors themselves. That is an 3 untenable position for these workers at such a large 4 employer, and Cal/OSHA has every reason to focus on UHS 5 facilities in its inspection targeting as an example of 6 7 the high-risk employer which repeatedly puts its 8 employees at very serious risk.

9 Cal/OSHA is currently conducting many programmed inspections by simply randomly picking 10 11 employers in high-risk industries without choosing those with the highest known injury rates. These new data 12 will allow Cal/OSHA to not only prioritize those bad 13 actors for the primary inspections, as Federal OSHA has 14 15 long done, but also to determine in advance which of these employers had patterns of injury more likely to 16 result from violations of Cal/OSHA standards. 17

18 Given that Cal/OSHA persists in finding a much 19 smaller proportion of serious violations in the same 20 industries as your counterparts and other state plans or 21 by Federal OSHA, an approved targeting program using 22 these data is long overdue. Thank you.

23 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you very much. Again, we 24 are inviting folks to make general comments right now; 25 then we'll jump to the bullet points. I do take that as

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1	your comments on the benefits, second bullet point.
2	But if anybody has any more general comments
3	regarding this issue, we invite you guys to do that;
4	then we'll move into the bullet points and address each
5	of those as we go in order. That will help us in terms
6	of keeping our thoughts organized as we move through
7	this process.
8	A couple other reminders. One, if I could
9	remind folks to speak more slowly, I think that would be
10	helpful. And if you do have written comments you
11	prepared you wanted to read into the record today,
12	you're welcome to do that and keep your comments within
13	the five-minute limit, but you're also welcome to submit
14	written comments to us by email.
15	We also just wanted to let you know that we
16	decided to extend the written comment submission period
17	to May 31st. It makes a little bit more sense to do it
18	to the end of May. So please get those written comments
19	if you have them by the end of this month. Thank you
20	very much.
21	MS. CONSTI: Hi. I'm Carmen Consti,
22	Regulatory Policy Professionals with California Nursing
23	Association.
24	I want to make a number of clarifying points
25	on a number of things that folks have pointed out. So

1	for the federal rule, it needed certain types of
2	information that would not be collected by OSHA and from
3	the form 301s. Full names would not be collected;
4	addresses would not be collected; information about your
5	physician's name and address would not be collected. So
6	this is no fear of your name or address being
7	surreptitiously collected by hackers.
8	And, secondly, the legislative mandate of
9	AB2384 is clear that OSHA should have robust and
10	effective collection and reporting of this data and make
11	it publicly accessible on the internet. That is clear,
12	regardless of whether or not that statement was in the
13	federal rule preamble or not.
14	Secondly or another point is that as a
15	union we have collected information from Cal/OSHA
16	through the Public Records Act request. We know this is
17	burdensome for workers, for the union and for Cal/OSHA.
18	It's a waste of resources to go through that process
19	just so employers can hide and delay access to their
20	information.
21	Every day that this information is delayed,
22	the likelihood of another worker getting injured or
23	being killed on the job from preventable injury and
24	illness can happen, and we want to prevent that. It's
25	very simple. The information is already collected by

1 employers, and employees can access it if they request
2 it.

But there's a burden of having to go through 3 the process of getting that information. It's simple. 4 The rule would be simple, and it would be effective. 5 And for nurses without this rule, over 300 hospitals in 6 7 California would not have to publish their data. That's 8 300 hospitals in California which, when -- and we know 9 that when nurses are unsafe, patients are unsafe. So all of you are all risk when nurses are at risk. 10 And we have to remember that role of making sure that workers 11 are safe on the job, and it impacts everybody that 12 interacts with these industries. 13

14 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Any other general15 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

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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 8 9 elicit purposes as compared to something that's beneficial -- this is after an accident or after 10 something has happened, and we're talking about accident 11 prevention. If we spent this much effort and time 12 before the accident instead of trying to gather this 13 information, and where they had the privacy concerns and 14 15 all the things in balance, I think we would be much better served in this. 16

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 everyindustry and just like there's outliers for every

employee that we talk about, the fringes. But the 1 2 majority of employers and I think the majority of employees and the majority of us in here are here for 3 the right reasons, but I think we have to be careful 4 5 whenever we start eroding away our personal rights under the guise of safety and gathering information that can 6 7 be misused, abused by individuals that may not have the 8 same purpose and intent that was on the piece of paper 9 that was set there with the goals stated that we'll talk about here in a minute. So I wanted to just plant that 10 seed of thought and make sure we don't forget the people 11 we are trying to protect here, that's the employees, and 12 13 part of that protection goes to this privacy.

I do want to -- one thing, too, on the 14 15 collective bargaining agreements, those of you that are under collective bargaining agreements, that's the whole 16 idea. You get to bargain for what you get to obtain 17 18 from that employer, what the employer has to give to That's why you have a collective bargaining 19 you. agreement. You sit at the table and hash it out, like I 20 did for years, and you decide what's within the 21 22 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

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1	against retaliation already. There are laws against
2	retaliating for reporting accidents. If you retaliate,
3	that's against the law now.
4	This isn't something that's going to prevent
5	or change that, and so we need to keep that in mind. A
6	lot of things we're talking about here, there are
7	already laws on the books to prevent that.
8	So I appreciate you taking the time to listen
9	to my soap box here, but I think I better shut up before
10	I get too much written in the Cal/OSHA Reporter.
11	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Too late.
12	MS. (UNINTELLIGIBLE): My name is
13	(unintelligible). I work for Sedgwick CMS. We're a
14	third party administrator. So I'm not talking from the
15	side of the employer or the side of the union; I'm
16	talking about the side of actually collecting this data.
17	We represent a very large number of clients. Just to
18	give you a framework, last year we submitted over
19	218,000 establishments on the ITA side on behalf of our
20	clients.
21	So my point is the technology. The site if
22	we are going to collect all this data, the site or means
23	of collecting the data has to be very robust. Trying to
24	upload 280,000 establishments when the site crashes,
25	when the locations were (unintelligible) it was just

a nightmare the last couple of years. So I hope that if 1 this goes through that you are going to collect the 301, 2 300A, that this technology will match what they 3 Thank you. 4 requested. 5 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. MR. PALDERIN: My name is Michael Palderin 6 7 representing CalTrans here today. (Name undecipherable 8 on sign-in sheet) 9 Just a quick concern: We didn't have too much of an issue with the 300A and submitting those, but when 10 looking at something like submitting the 301s which have 11 much more detailed information, it would require 12 13 updating our database systems. And a project that large is quite intense for us. Where it would also cause time 14 15 and investment, it also requires approval from our 16 oversight agencies such as Department of Technology, DGS, as well as the California Transportation Agency. 17 18 And while it's something we've begun working on, that's a two-year process. 19 So implementing something like this with 20 immediate requirements may be something for 21 22 organizations as large as us with over 20,000 employees, it's something that's significantly difficult for us to 23 24 do. 25 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Okay, thank you,

1everybody, for those general comments. Let's move into2our specific bullet points. And if you have any3comments that you haven't already made related to the4specific topic areas, we invite you to come up to make5that, starting with the first topic of what are the6goals of the original 2016 federal rule. If folks have7comments specific to that question that you haven't8already shared, we invite you up to make those comments.9UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Isn't that what we just10commented on?11MR. BLAND: I'll set a goal real quick. I12just happened to just pull up what the this is from13the actual OSHA website, osha.gov, on the announcement14of the rule and the goal, which the question is and15this is from OSHA themselves "Why is OSHA Collecting16These Data?"17So the goal, it says:18"Collection of these entry and illness19data will improve OSHA's ability to20identify establishments that21experience high rates of occupational22safety and injuries. OSHA will use23the data to interact with these24establishments to both outreach and25establishments to both outreach and		
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24 establishments to both outreach and	22	safety and injuries. OSHA will use
	23	the data to interact with these
25 enforcement initiatives with the goal	24	establishments to both outreach and
	25	enforcement initiatives with the goal

of reducing injuries and illnesses." 1 That is what the stated goal was. There's 2 nothing in this stated goal that says provide this 3 publicly to everyone, provide private information. 4 The 5 goal was to take what the injuries were and work with that industry to try to reduce those injuries. 6 7 And so if we get too broad here based on this 8 goal, we've then exceeded what the goal is. And I think 9 it's very important to keep that framework narrow. This is kind of a dovetail from before, but that's the actual 10 goal that was written by OSHA themselves in their own 11 12 publication. 13 MR. NGUYEN: And, yes, I do recognize that the general comments did touch upon these individual bullet 14 15 points, but we wanted to highlight these specifically in 16 case anybody had specific comments. So to the extent you have any you'd like to share in addition to what you 17 18 have already shared, please, we invite you to do so. If you've already shared those comments specific to any of 19 these bullet points, don't feel the need to come up and 20 21 restate them. 22 MS. ROBBINS: This is Maggie Robbins from Work 23 Safe. During the discussions about the original federal 24 rule, it was clear that the intention was broader than

just call OSHA using it to target consultation and

25

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.

7 And the idea was that sunshine changes 8 behavior. And by having sunshine, I mean public access 9 to the non-private information that's in those forms. 10 Nobody's ever been suggesting that names would be, birth 11 dates would be, addresses would be submitted. Nobody is 12 asking for that. That information can be scrubbed from 13 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.

21 So that isn't just about employers using data 22 or Cal/OSHA using data, it's about workers using data; 23 it's about researchers; it's about public health 24 agencies; it's about worker advocates who are not 25 unions; it's about anybody, right, so that you can look

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1	at your competitors and see what they're doing. And
2	maybe they have a worse or better experience; maybe
3	there's something to be learned.
4	I know the employer I used to work with, they
5	would have loved to have had an external benchmark to
6	use to gauge their own performance, and not just at an
7	injury level, but the type of injury, whether it's
8	patient handling, blood exposures, or whatever,
9	infectious diseases or in different departments. Being
10	able to benchmark would have been a powerful tool and
11	incentive within the organization to do better.
12	So I think by not using the data and by hiding
13	behind the screen of we're going to be revealing
14	personal information, we lose the opportunity to use
15	this information, and it's our loss if we us lose that
16	opportunity. Thank you.
17	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
18	MR. FRUMIN: So the preamble in the federal
19	register to the final rule May 12th sorry. Eric
20	Frumin, Change To Win. I apologize.
21	The preamble to the final rule goes on at
22	great length to explain the goals of the rule, and it
23	certainly includes the discussion of the issues that I
24	addressed about helping OSHA and state OSHA agencies, to
25	improve their targeting. That's one of the prime

1 purposes.

2	But with regard to this contentious issue of
3	public access that several people have commented on,
4	that was a very strong goal, explicitly discussed in the
5	rule, and not explicitly discussed in a short way. If
6	someone wants to know what OSHA said about what the
7	goals were, instead of looking for a bullet on the OSHA
8	data recording website, they could look at what OSHA
9	actually said in the preamble.
10	And there are about ten different specific
11	goals that OSHA outlines specifically for the public
12	release of the data, putting aside the question of
13	whether a public release was mandated by the rule.
14	First, quote this all starts on the Federal Register,
15	May 12th, Page 2963, First:
16	"The online posting of establishments'
17	specific data will encourage employers
18	to improve their workplace safety and
19	health."
20	And I'm just picking out excerpts here.
21	Second:
22	"These data will be useful to
23	employers who want to improve their
24	benchmarking."
25	Third:

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

1 construction sector:

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"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."

8 So it goes on to great length including its 9 relevance to functions that are very important to 10 government entities like the EIR and its counterpart 11 agencies at the state, county and local level. So I 12 think there should be no question when this rule was 13 issued; OSHA foresaw many tangible benefits from the 14 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.

23 So the discussions from unions that were 24 attending this meeting was the airport wanted to know 25 what their safety record was. Well, without access to 1 this injury and illness data for those -- for the 2 airport, they would have no way of knowing or 3 determining how safe those employers are providing 4 safety for their employees by not knowing their injury 5 and illness rates and what type of injuries they were 6 having.

7 We know the airport needs services directly 8 related to working in and around aircraft, and that's a 9 safe industry everybody works at. So without having 10 access to those records, there was no way that the 11 airport would know the vendors they were hiring, what 12 type of -- how they were protecting their employees and 13 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.

25

If there was an electronic portal where the

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employers could just go and upload their information, it 1 2 would be consistent. They wouldn't be worried about mistakes. They wouldn't be worried about do we make a 3 In some of the things I've received, 4 report or not. 5 they're wrong. They have been not -- they have not been compliant with the law. But I believe in some of these 6 7 reports it was a mistake on the employer's part. So this would make it level; it would make it 8 9 clear; everyone could comply; and the data would be useful on a big data scale. This is the opposite 10 anecdotal. We want this information so we can look at 11 it and we can see trends and patterns and we can change 12 13 situations that are making workers sick, that are killing workers. Thank you. 14 15 MS. KINO: Alyssa Liz Kino with United Auto We represent a million workers and retirees on 16 Workers. a national level, and we have tens of thousands of 17 18 members here in California in industries ranging from post-doc, academic, researchers as well as workers in 19 the aerospace industry and auto part distributions here 20 21 in California, and we have been very engaged in the process in support of the 2016 Federal OSHA rule. 22 23 My comments are mostly on Bullet Point 2, the 24 benefits of this data and how it can be used to improve 25 worker safety. And I'm speaking from our experience in

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

5 But I think our experience where workers do have access to that data because employers are already 6 7 required to report it illustrates how critical it is for 8 workers that don't have the advantage of collective 9 bargaining to have access to the same data, and not just workers, but, of course, advocates, employers, 10 academics, to advance the science of occupational 11 health. 12

13 So, for example, where we have employers and 14 where we represent workers, we have locations where 15 we're proud of the accurate recordkeeping and advanced 16 safety systems. We work collaboratively with our 17 employers to build the best safety programs we can, 18 particularly around ergonomics, which is a big risk in 19 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

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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.

9 Through data collection we have been able to create safer workplaces. We've reduced lost time, lost 10 workdays. We've developed successful ergonomic 11 programs. We understand firsthand how valuable the use 12 13 of that data is, analyzing accidents -- and, you know, we think, based on our experience, if OSHA and public 14 15 advocates had better access to that data, you could make 16 better uses of OSHA resources targeting employers that 17 have the highest risks, so we make good use of those 18 public powers to help improve workers' safety in California. 19

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,

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

So we have been able to focus on health and 3 safety prevention programs in the areas in the employers 4 and in the kinds of industries that have the highest 5 risks. And sometimes that can be counter-intuitive 6 7 based on -- if you don't have the data, you might make 8 assumptions, and the data can help point you to where 9 you wouldn't have known to look, which has been our 10 experience. Thank you.

11 MR. SHORE: Thank you. I just want to make a comment that one of the things we're trying to get to 12 here is the difference between summary reporting of the 13 300A and, as the last speaker indicated, the detailed 14 15 reporting of the 300 and the 301 incident reports. And so we are trying to get to what are the benefits of 16 collecting this detailed data as opposed to the current 17 18 data collection that is already going on.

MR. NGUYEN: Thanks, Glenn, for thatclarification.

21 With that, we'd like to invite speakers to 22 come speak specifically on the second bullet point, the 23 benefits of requiring reporting 300 and 301 data, that's 24 the 300 log data and the 301 incident report data. 25 MR. WILSON: Thanks. My name is Mike Wilson,

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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.

7 In the Federal OSHA's leading up to the action 8 that they took to repeal the provisions in the 2016 9 rule, I want to read a short statement that was from Joseph Sellers, General President of Association of 10 Sheet Metal, Air, Rail and Transportation Workers; 11 Michael Langford from the United Utility Workers Union 12 of America; Collin O'Mara of the National Wildlife 13 Federation; Leo Gerard, President of the United 14 15 Steelworkers; Cathleen Rest, Executive Director, Union of Concerned Scientists; Michael Brune of the Sierra 16 Club and Rhea Suh, National Resources Defense Council. 17 18 In that -- stating that OSHA's proposal -- and

15 In that if stating that OSHA's proposal if and 19 this is in support of -- speaking to the support of 20 California taking the action that's -- that's 21 contemplated here, that the proposal, OSHA's proposal 22 would roll back the requirement that large employers 23 submit information on injuries at their workplaces to 24 OSHA, information the companies already maintain. 25 The agency is proposing to strike this

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1	requirement, even though this information would
2	significantly assist the agency in allocating its scarce
3	resources, including compliance with systems enforcement
4	to help prevent over three million serious workplace
5	injuries that occur every year.
6	The collection of and access to these data is
7	also essential to the efforts of state OSHA agencies as
8	well as other public agencies and researchers, as we
9	heard from the UAW earlier, workers and worker
10	representatives whose mission is identification and
11	prevention of workplace hazards. The proposed rule
12	would allow large employers in dangerous industries to
13	continue to hide their records of workplace injuries.
14	OSHA claims it is repealing employee injury
15	reporting requirements for large employers in order to
16	protect a worker's privacy. This is not based on
17	evidence or fact. Workers around their organizations
18	advocated for the 2016 and for the electronic submission
19	of these data.
20	Further, the 2016 injury rule was specifically
21	designed to protect worker secure privacy. The 2016
22	provisions clearly stated no information that would
23	identify individual workers was to be reported. If such
24	information was accidentally submitted, OSHA made it
25	clear that the information would not be released to the

1 public.

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

It is simply untrue to claim, as OSHA does in 8 9 this proposal, that a description of an injury contains information that is too sensitive for employers to 10 11 report to OSHA. Since OSHA's website was created decades ago, inspections that were conducted in response 12 to a serious injury or a fatality have included a 13 lengthy description of the incident, and this 14 15 information has been available to the public with a few clicks of a keyboard. 16

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.

24 What I would add to this is that the CDC 25 struggles every year to estimate the costs of injuries

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1	and illnesses in the United States, and we typically see
2	that their estimate is about two thirds of illnesses are
3	not reported; they're not captured by the health care
4	system; they're not well recognized by workers
5	themselves, but we still see about 50,000 premature
6	deaths from occupational diseases.
7	When CDC estimated the costs of injuries and
8	illnesses using data that they did have back to 2007, it
9	came to about \$250 billion dollars excluding costs of
10	pain and suffering or care provided by family members,
11	accounting only for medical care and lost productivity.
12	That was about 1.7 percent of U.S. GDP in 2007.
13	If you assume that California's proportion of
14	injury and illness costs, about 14 percent, is the same
15	as the state's typical 14 percent of the annual share of
16	GDP, which, my understanding, is a reasonable assumption
17	from Paul Lee at UC Davis, that corresponds in 2017 to a
18	cost for occupational injuries and illnesses in
19	California of about \$35 billion.
20	We're not going to be able to solve that
21	problem without good information; that's what it comes
22	down to. So in 2017, we invested over \$6 billion in
23	client protection efforts in California, and that was
24	because we understand the nature of the problem and we
25	understand what's coming and we understand the costs of
L. L.	

1 that problem.

_	chae problem.
2	We need to build a similar infrastructure
3	around occupational injuries and illnesses, and this is
4	a good start to doing that.
5	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
6	MS. ARMENTAS: (Name illegible on sign-in
7	sheet.) Good morning. My name is Christine Armentas.
8	I'm with the Occupational Health branch at the
9	California Department of Public Health.
10	Our Occupational Health branch of the work
11	that we do relies heavily on data we can get regarding
12	injury illnesses and hazards in workplaces. Some of our
13	data sources include those that we covered earlier in
14	the session today along with direct reports from
15	employers and employees, sometimes media.
16	We have a team of industrial hygienists,
17	physicians, health educators, communications
18	specialists, epidemiologists within our branch, and we
19	work on injury prevention and outreach to employers,
20	employees and physicians who do medical surveillance and
21	also care for injured workers.
22	So relating a little to the forms and how we
23	think that we could use this information so Form
24	300A, in our view, is too broad for us to be able to
25	make a meaningful intervention. The only categories of

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1	events that you can document there are injuries, skin
2	disorders, respiratory conditions, poisonings, hearing
3	loss and all other illnesses. As a physician, there are
4	countless diagnoses and issues that could lead to any of
5	these categories. So it doesn't actually lend itself to
6	us being able to create targeted interventions for
7	specific job tasks leading to injuries.
8	However, the data provided in Forms 300 and
9	301 is much more useful. It really gets to the core of
10	what is happening in each of these situations, which
11	would allow us to conduct more targeted interventions
12	and, of course, this is a better use of time and
13	resources for the employers we work with, the employees,
14	and also public health. Thank you.
15	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
16	MS. ROBBINS: Maggie Robbins from Work Safe.
17	I just wanted to add one additional thought on the more
18	detailed information, which is what I think I was
19	speaking to before.
20	It was mentioned recently of the Mine Safety
21	and Health Administration collecting highly detailed
22	data. They have been doing it for many years. They've
23	also been putting it online. There's nobody jumping up
24	and down about privacy concerns here. They have it
25	without personal identifiable information.

1	But the level of information that they get is
2	highly detailed and publicly available, and they do it
3	as a way to both help them with their own targeting
4	interventions and also to make it more available to
5	other workers, other organizations, public health
6	agencies and so on.
7	This is not rocket science. We can do this.
8	Public health agencies get all sorts of private
9	information. They use it for analytical purposes, for
10	research purposes, for designed interventions and
11	programs. We have the ability to do this. I don't
12	think we should think of this as being rocket science.
13	It's not. Thank you.
14	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
15	MR. STEIGER: Mitch Steiger with the
16	California Labor Federation. And I just wanted to speak
17	specifically to the benefits of having access to this
18	information in this form versus what we've got right
19	now.
20	So, one of main benefits of this is that the
21	online portal can be designed in a way that the
22	information can be sorted. In terms of numbers of
23	employers, this is a pretty small sample statistically,
24	but in terms of numbers of workers it's a very large
25	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.

7 And we really don't have that now, and it 8 keeps coming up. I go to a lot of issue-specific 9 advisory committees where we're struggling, continually 10 struggling to find out how big a problem something is. 11 And, you know, we'll have -- there was this one incident 12 that happened a couple years ago where this happened, 13 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

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It's just not a very strategic way to do this. 1 me. And the more we go down the road with this and 2 things like this where we collect the information 3 electronically -- we do a lot of it. We do it so 4 5 there's a large number of records so we can get a good sense of what it actually looks like out there. 6 And the 7 more we can sort and determine, "Well, there was this petition to the standards board, but according to all 8 9 the evidence it doesn't look like this is a thing," or "There was a petition to the standards board and this is 10 a serious problem, " we have example after example of 11 employers that are doing this. And so as we move forwar 12 and explore what this kind of technology can do, this is 13 a step in the right direction. 14 But it's also important to remember that what 15

16 we're talking about really isn't that different from 17 what we've got now. Employers already have to collect 18 this data. They've already got to prepare it so that 19 someone who can see it they've already got to give it 20 to, or who asks for it, post it, if a reporter really 21 wants to get it, they probably can. Remember, if the 22 public really wants to get it, they probably can.

23 So this is one of those examples where we can 24 get a lot without having to do much that different. 25 Most of the burden is going to be on the state to

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1	develop the system and operate it, but this isn't
2	something where we've got some whole new reporting
3	requirement and no one knows how it's going to work. If
4	anything, this is going to be easier, because now it can
5	be electronic instead of written down.
6	So I think this really stands out and the
7	benefits stand out as ones where we get a lot without
8	having to do much, but it also allows this entire
9	infrastructure that we've got to help prevent illness
10	and injury, to help make it work a lot better than it
11	does now. Thank you.
12	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
13	MS. ABELLA: Sherry Abella from SEIU Local
14	2015, the Long-term Care Workers union. We have about
15	380,000 members, to give a scope of how large a union we
16	are. And if you can imagine going through and
17	collecting all of these OSHA reports by paper from each
18	facility is overwhelming.
19	So I want to make it clear when I spoke
20	earlier that I was talking about electronic submission
21	of all the OSHA logs, all of the (unintelligible) logs,
22	because, as the document I showed you a sample of the
23	work I'm collecting right now, that the summary provides
24	almost no useful information.
25	I can do very little with that except now 20

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1	people got hurt. That's terrible. I don't know what to
2	do about it. I don't know how to bring it up. I don't
3	know how to, you know, cite issues with the workers.
4	I've got almost no information. And it took an insane
5	amount of work just to get that.
6	So, again, to see resources to really build
7	with the mission of making a safe and helpful
8	environment for workers, we need to have the complete
9	logs so that we can study and make choices to save money
10	and save lives.
11	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Before we announce
12	our next topic, which will be the concerns regarding the
13	requirements for reporting 301 data, it seems like this
14	might be a good time to take a lunch break now. If
15	there's anybody that would still like to speak on the
16	benefits of requiring the reporting of the 301 data, we
17	can take those comments now. If not, this will be a
18	natural time for us to go ahead and take a lunch break.
19	(Lunch break)
20	MR. NGUYEN: We'll get started picking up
21	where we left off last time before lunch. So our next
22	bullet item we are going to get into will be the
23	concerns regarding the requirement any concerns folks
24	may have regarding the requirements for reporting 300
25	and 301 data. And I know a lot of commentaries spoke to

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1 that issue as far as the privacy concerns raised 2 earlier. So if you have anything to add on that, we 3 welcome you to provide comments on any concerns you may 4 have under 300 or 301 reporting requirements in original 5 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.

13 So let's go ahead and jump back into it. And 14 anyone who has additional comments regarding concerns 15 related to the 300 and 301 reporting requirement and 16 2016 final rule, we welcome you to come up and speak to 17 that. Thank you.

18 MS. TREANOR: Hello. My name is Elizabeth I'm with the Fillmore Regulatory Roundtable, 19 Treanor. and I just wanted to mention there are a lot of reasons 20 why the 301 data would be very useful. For instance, 21 300A data forms filed would not tell you whether it was 22 musculoskeletal disorders or chemical burns or falls, 23 24 what caused the injury; it just tells you the aggregate 25 of the injury or what the total number of injuries is.

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1	And so for that reason, I agree with Mitch
2	that large employers would use the data if it were
3	available if they could do benchmarking, see where they
4	could improve and perhaps do some sharing that way. The
5	concerns that we had is we don't have a proposal in
6	front of us, so we don't know exactly what the division
7	is contemplating here.
8	And so we just wanted to, up front, say this
9	was a concern that we had, that some employers that
10	identified the ability to link data, for instance, job
11	title, description of incident, to information that
12	would be potentially very embarrassing to the employee,
13	and they wanted to avoid that. So that was the concern
14	that they had.
15	And we do agree that there are some benefits
16	to it, but before we would support it, we'd certainly
17	like to know what the actual rule says. It would be
18	very helpful. Thank you.
19	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
20	MR. FRUMIN: Eric Frumin, from Change To Win.
21	I'd like to address two concerns. One is the question
22	that's been raised about worker privacy. In our view,
23	it was the privacy question was verbally a pretext
24	used by an administration bent on reducing workers'
25	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.

5 And it was only that. It was a pretext. We 6 know it was a pretext because the issue of worker 7 privacy was raised extensively through the rule-making. 8 It was raised during the stakeholders' meetings, it was 9 raised in the proposal, it was raised in the comments, 10 it was addressed in the final rule.

11 And the employer representatives from very, very sophisticated employer associations made a number 12 of claims about how the release of these records and the 13 forms that OSHA was describing, including the redaction 14 15 of -- or the elimination of identifiable information was going to cause some kind of chaos and lead workers to 16 not report injuries, or result in the under-reporting of 17 18 injuries and the distortion of OSHA's ability to target inspections and so forth. 19

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.

1	Another concern that we have about this is
2	that the universe of employers covered by this is too
3	small. This covers in California a tiny number of
4	employers. At most, using the labor market data from
5	EDD, you're talking under 1 percent of all employers in
6	the state who will be potentially covered by it before
7	you even apply the exemptions. So it's a minuscule
8	number of employers, considering the state of the
9	California public and private sector economies. But of
10	course, the number of workers covered is substantial.
11	However, there will be a substantial number of
12	employers we haven't crunched the EDD data; we need
13	to do that; we think, in fact, you all should do that
14	who employ a lot of people but not necessarily in one
15	facility with more than 250 employees.
16	Sister Abella from Local 2015 was describing
17	to me she's not here; she had to leave. She was
18	describing to me a very large nursing home operator.
19	Nursing homes typically employ a hundred employees. But
20	he's got something like one out of 14 nursing homes in
21	the states, hundreds and thousands of employees who
22	stayed under the rule. And this is an industry with
23	very high injury risks. We know this from the
24	occupational data.
25	So we would suggest that, in considering how

1	to move forward, you look carefully at adopting a more
2	expansive benchmark, OSHA-considered alternative
3	benchmark. You could come to a different decision. You
4	could lower the threshold for individual establishments.
5	You could consider an option that OSHA
6	described in the proposal of covering enterprize-wide
7	reporting where, given a particular threshold, it would
8	be the number of employees, 500, something like that,
9	maybe, something clear and manageable for an employer,
10	or maybe the number of establishments that even if an
11	individual establishment didn't have 250 employees, that
12	the enterprise would have (unintelligible) for the
13	establishments under the enterprise's umbrella.
14	And since your unemployment insurance
15	information or perhaps your workers' comp information
16	might well be compiled on an enterprise-wide basis
17	that is, employers have insurance policies on the
18	statewide level rather than an establishment level
19	this could be a feasible option for the agency in
20	analyzing the feasibility of collecting a larger
21	collecting the data from a larger number of
22	establishments with a smaller number of employees per
23	establishment but still achieving the goal of making
24	reporting feasible for employers who have that capacity,
25	particularly in the industries who, by definition, have

1	some degree of noticeable risk; otherwise they wouldn't
2	be keeping the logs in the first place.
3	So we recommend this to you in your
4	deliberations going forward. We hope you can find a way
5	to expand this beyond a pretty narrow window. It would
6	add maybe two and a half million workers, but only maybe
7	15,000 establishments, for instance, if you lowered it
8	to a hundred employees per establishment. Not that many
9	establishments out of millions in the state, but the
10	allotted workers. Thank you.
11	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
12	MR. BLAND: Kevin Bland again still
13	representing the same folks as I was before when I was
14	here earlier this morning. Hope everyone enjoyed their
15	lunch.
16	I do want to reiterate the concern of privacy,
17	and I want to dovetail on something that Elizabeth
18	Treanor mentioned. We're talking about this and we hear
19	a lot of testimony as if we have a rule we're talking
20	about it doesn't do this; it does that.
21	We don't have any regulatory language to look
22	at in front of us to make these determinations as if
23	we're talking about something that exists. We don't
24	have something that exists right now, so we're a little
25	bit arguing in a vacuum here.

1	It would be helpful for us as employers and
2	as you notice, there hasn't been a whole lot to get up
3	yet because there's no language to talk about. All
4	there is is ideas of what this could be or could not be.
5	We have the privacy concerns. I don't need to reiterate
6	those from earlier. We have the concern of data is good
7	if it's good data. It can be beneficial if it's good
8	data, but we have no safeguard or no way to do that.
9	And to Mitch's point earlier, we're sitting in
10	the same advisory committees 90 percent of the time, and
11	this is an issue. I'd love to have something effective
12	that would provide us some guidance. We did it one time
13	privately as an association, one of the associations I
14	represent for the pneumatic nailer rule-making about
15	I don't know how long it's been, about 15 years ago,
16	maybe.
17	And we went through and we had a third party
18	and we redacted all information about the adequacy. We
19	wanted to know what was the cost; what did the rule need
20	to say. The current rule said don't leave a nailer
21	unattended, for example. I know I'm getting off, but
22	it's an example.
23	So an unattended nailer never caused an

23 So an unattended nailer never caused an 24 injury, but we couldn't get rid of that regulation 25 without that, right? We couldn't get something that was

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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 3 couldn't be used for illicit purposes. We're not saying 4 anyone here is here for illicit purposes, but once it 5 becomes public and once that information and whatever 6 7 information -- it could be this narrow and not a big 8 deal or it could be broad. I mean, if you look at the 9 form, it has date of birth, employee's name, all that. I know everyone said that's not there. 10 I don't know what's in there because I haven't seen regulation yet, 11 haven't seen any regulatory language yet. 12

13 So I want to ensure there is a big concern with the data that's going to be compiled, the data 14 15 that's going to be made public. One thing, there's protections. For example, right now under the labor 16 code, whenever an employee complains to Cal/OSHA, a 17 18 formal complaint, or one of their employer representatives which is under the collective bargaining 19 agreement, the information is so protected to ensure 20 that employee's identity is protected so the employer 21 22 does not know whenever the inspector goes out, they may 23 not even look at the same department originally. Thev 24 may go to three departments, so there's no way to 25 identify who that employee is.

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1	And we don't have that safeguard here because
2	we don't see the language, but I don't hear anyone
3	talking about it. We're talking about the benefit of
4	data, which it's hard to argue the data isn't
5	beneficial, but until we know how it's collected, when
6	it's collected, what information, what that data is, we
7	can't sit up here and support that and support this
8	proposed regulation that doesn't exist yet. And I think
9	it would be very important to have that in front of us
10	before we go forward. Thank you.
11	MS. HUDSON: Good afternoon. My name is Kim
12	Hudson. I'm with the Associated General Contractors of
13	California, representing our membership.
14	Echoing the concerns of our members, we raise
15	the concern of lack of consent from the employees as it
16	currently stands and to have their information shared on
17	a public platform. Understanding that information is
18	not immediately attainable outside of a PRA or
19	otherwise, the concern still stands that consent be
20	collected from employees to avoid the potential of
21	grievances against employers. Thank you.
22	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Just to clarify, we
23	do realize that there's no proposed regulatory language
24	that Cal/OSHA has provided, and that's not what we're
25	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.

8 So on the one hand, you're right; there's no 9 proposal put forth by Cal/OSHA to chew on. That's very true. But also there is some structure that 6410.2B 10 does point us to and does require us to consider, and 11 that structure is found in the Federal 2016 final rule, 12 6410.2B, does direct us to look at the goals of the 2016 13 final rule and directs us to consider the fact that 14 15 parts of that 2016 final rule has either been eliminated 16 or substantially diminished.

17 So this is the opportunity for stakeholders 18 like yourselves to come up to comment on those issues 19 that Labor Code 6410.2B has mandated Cal/OSHA to 20 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

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mean, I can think of three or four instances just in the 1 2 last six months of an employee in the field who reported something and told me he did not want to report it, not 3 because he was afraid of retribution, because he knows 4 we don't do that, but because he was embarrassed. 5 He's like, "I made a bad decision; I made a wrong move; I'm 6 7 fine; I'm just embarrassed that I tripped and fell or I 8 possibly sprained my ankle," or in, you know, more 9 severe cases they're also embarrassed sometimes about the fact that they're on light duty and they can't 10 provide for their families as much as they want to. 11 And, you know, they may still be drawing a check for 12 13 light duty, but they're not helping out as much at home et cetera. 14

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

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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.

10 And there's plenty of laws and regulations out 11 there that started with one premise and then you come 12 and talk to people and you realize all these unforeseen, 13 unintentional potential consequences and it causes you 14 to have to change how it's written so that you write 15 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

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1	about drop-down menus for categorizing and all that
2	stuff because I am sure ten different people filling out
3	an OSHA 300 log would have ten different ways of doing
4	it in terms of uniformity and consistency.
5	All right, that's it. Thanks.
6	MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.
7	MR. SHORE: The next area that we want to
8	discuss on the agenda is what would it cost to implement
9	the 300 and 301 electronic reporting requirement. I
10	think we're looking for comments in two areas. One is
11	the cost to employers to make such electronic reports of
12	300 and 301 data available, which would include what
13	data collection mechanisms are already in place that
14	people have, and how difficult it would be to translate
15	those to reporting.
16	The other side is cost to the division to
17	establish any online systems to receive supports if we
18	were to go in that direction, so we're also looking for
19	suggestions or comments about any comparable data
20	collection instruments that are already out there
21	collecting things like 300 and 301, and any examples
22	people have would be helpful.
23	MR. PALDERIN: CalTrans again. I kind of
24	spoke to it earlier, but for us it's a complete overhaul
25	of our data system. For a private industry I imagine

it's a bit more easy to change something like that, but 1 for a state entity it is not. 2 And I think it needs to be taken into 3 consideration what that will entail for very large 4 5 organizations such as ourselves. It's a matter of time more so than the cost of -- financial costs, because 6 7 these are changes that we want to make for our own 8 workers' safety anyway. And there's things we're going to do regardless, but it's a matter of how long it's 9 going to take to make those changes and implement them 10 and get all those things in place. 11 12 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. 13 MR. BLAND: Kevin Bland again. Just briefly on this topic, there's no way to 14 15 give you an estimate until we know what it is. So I'm going to go with \$10 million to \$150 million range right 16 now, just based on not having anything in front of me to 17 18 look at. 19 But in all seriousness, it's hard for us to do any sort of financial analysis for any size company 20 21 until we know what we have to do. 22 MS. (UNINTELLIGIBLE:) Sonjia (unintelligible) with Sedgwick again. I agree with you, not knowing is 23 it going to be an API like Federal OSHA suggested or the 24 25 CSB file? It's very difficult to estimate any costs.

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25 necessarily. So it's kind of the costs are in one	25	necessarily. So it's kind of the costs are in one

area and the savings are in another area. But overall, 1 we do think there are significant savings. 2 And as far as what the actual costs of setting 3 up the website would be, that's a really hard thing to 4 estimate, though, again, if we were to do something like 5 the federal rule whether based on employers with over 6 7 100 workers or 250 workers, that it's a very small fraction of the overall number of employers. 8 It's far less than one percent if it's 250 -- it's in the 9 neighborhood of 1 percent if it goes down to 100, but a 10 manageable number of people. 11 We are on the governing committee of the 12 workers' comp insurance bureau, the WCRB that's just a 13 few blocks in the other direction. They have a website 14 15 you can use to see if an employer has workers' comp 16 coverage. And it's not everyone 250, but everyone -- if you have two people, that website will find you. 17 18 And I need to go back -- I couldn't find the e-mail on my phone, but if I remember right, I asked 19 them this about a year ago when we were working on the 20 21 bill, and they said it was in the neighborhood of 22 \$600,000 to develop the website. There's another bill we're involved in the 23 24 legislature now that would require DLSE, the Division of 25 Labor Standards Enforcement, to also develop a website

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1 that has to do with call centers and determining what 2 happens when a call center work gets out-sourced. There 3 would be a website that would apply to a lot of 4 employers.

They also -- they found the exact same amount 5 They said it would cost about \$600,000 to do 6 of money. 7 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 8 9 the federal rule, but they were able to do it for -- I think up-front costs of 1677, AB1677, the call center 10 bill, or more. It was like \$1.3 million to set it up, 11 12 \$600,000 ongoing. I think the rating bureau said it was 13 \$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.

25

But I think it's also really important to talk

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

7 So ideally putting this in the regs would then drive a process that would end with employers focused on 8 9 safety more, knowing that everyone is going to have access to this information, being able to see patterns 10 more than they do now. If it only prevents a couple of 11 workers' comp injuries, to say nothing of the human cost 12 and cost to that worker, the financial savings, we think 13 would -- in the long run would dwarf whatever the costs 14 15 would be of setting it up for the employer community.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you.

16

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

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It's used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to 1 used. 2 gather information about employers within the state. So I would think that you could talk to 3 contractors who do this kind of database development 4 5 about how to add to that system in a separate system that feeds into it, that we can access that information 6 7 so you don't duplicate entering your employer information addresses and EINs, et cetera, et cetera. 8 9 So I would encourage you to look at it not as a whole new system, but as an appendage to an existing 10 system that's already in use. 11 12 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. MR. FRUMIN: Eric Frumin from Change to Win. 13 So Glenn mentioned there's been a lot of contention 14 about the fate of the 2016 rule, the reversals by the 15 Labor Department, the challenges, the court cases and so 16 And one of the questions that arose in those 17 forth. challenges was whether the labor department under this 18 administration wanted to spend an amount of money 19 involved to bring this part of the reporting to 20 21 completion. So there are materials, affidavits from labor 22 23 department, U.S. Labor Department senior leadership on 24 this question that could inform your own understanding 25 of how much they have spent already in their work on

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1 their website in general and how much more they were 2 planning to spend to get the injury tracking application 3 ready to accept these data.

They already had the injury tracking 4 5 application to accept 300As, so it was an incremental amount of money necessary to expand it to these data. 6 7 So in one of the Labor Department documents, the head of the director of technical assistance, her name is Amanda 8 9 Eaton, swore under oath that all they needed to spend to bring it to completion was about \$300,000. 10 So if you have trouble finding it, we'll provide that for the 11 12 record.

A minuscule amount of funding for that agency. 13 So it was clear that, again, this was a pretext, but an 14 15 indication that at least even in that order of magnitude of this is the kind of funding that, given the 16 legislature's strong commitment to this idea that 17 18 Cal/OSHA and DIR should be able to reasonably request funding necessary to bring this home. Of course, you 19 have to request it. And that is your own decision, but 20 that's a separate issue from whether you will be able to 21 22 require the reporting in the first place. We hope both 23 of them go forward.

24 MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. If there are no other 25 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.

8 So another potential to look into would be to 9 see if we could link the existing systems together rather than have to have a new system created that will 10 allow 300 and 301 reporting. It might be possible to 11 bring together with the Department of Workers' 12 Compensation and look at their DWC1 forms, the 5020 13 forms, to look at the serious incident reporting forms 14 15 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.

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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 preamble it talks a little bit about the question of 16 whether they will make the 300A data available publicly. 17 18 It doesn't discuss any technological impediments to it. From what I could tell, there were two paragraphs in 19 that January 2019 final rule that even addresses it, and 20 it doesn't discuss any impediments on that, but it 21 discusses more whether the Federal OSHA now considers it 22 to be exempt for employer purposes and the impacts that 23 24 it might have on Federal OSHA's own targeted 25 enforcement.

1	MR. HALL: Michael Hall with Pacific Maritime
2	Association. The comments focused to the division are
3	really more industry-specific to the marine cargo
4	handling industry, things to consider for future
5	adoption. I mean, I'm certainly not going to sit here
6	and read all 12 pages of my comments, but I'll go over
7	some high level bullet points.
8	A good majority of the comments that will be
9	submitted have to deal with something that hasn't been
10	talked about today, fed versus state jurisdiction here
11	in California. Employees in the marine cargo handling
12	industry move in and out of Cal/OSHA coverage multiple
13	times per day.
14	This is going to lead to increased regulatory
15	burden hours for having to separate or at least attempt
16	to separate Federal OSHA jurisdiction recordkeeping for
17	1904 versus the submittal for the California side.
18	The problems with that is many injuries are
19	subjective. You don't know if the injury occurred
20	aboard the vessel, if it occurred on land for Cal/OSHA
21	jurisdiction. So it will be quite difficult to try to
22	separate the fed data out of the state data or
23	vice-versa, I suppose.
24	To be clear on this one, hypothetically
25	speaking, if you eventually go to an online system, the

1	300A that would be submitted to Cal/OSHA is going to be
2	different from the 300A submitted to the feds, which
3	will be different from the paper 300A that is posted for
4	three months. So none of the data is going to jive, so
5	that could be rather confusing to Cal/OSHA, I suppose.
6	Then Fed-OSHA will also have to update the
7	regulatory burden hours with the OMB. If California
8	does eventually require electronic submission, that will
9	also impact the fed side under OMB regulatory hours,
10	because I'm now having to do extra work now I didn't
11	have to do for Fed-OSHA.
12	Assuming Cal/OSHA does eventually adopt a
13	website, it's important for employers to be able to
14	correct or amend information after it's submitted. 300A
15	information does change after the fact. While employers
16	are not required to update a 300A for five full years,
17	nothing is saying they can not do so.
18	We feel it's important, if data is going to be
19	submitted or posted online, that we have the ability to
20	update it correctly. And then we would also advise
21	against basing enforcement action based upon 1904 record
22	keeping data. 1904 is a no fault system based upon the
23	geographic presumption. OSHA has repeatedly stated that
24	many circumstances related to a reportable injury is
25	beyond the employer's control and in no way implies an
l	

 OSHA rule or standard has been violated or that any worker is eligible for work comp benefits. Thanks. MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a question. My question is, you are talking about there's three different 300As and three different Log 300s MR. HALL: Hypothetically, yeah. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How do you separate it now? MR. HALL: We don't. It doesn't matter. We're not submitting to Cal/OSHA, so we just submit one. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: So are you saying it's not accurate? I'm unclear why two different MR. HALL: What I'm saying is why should I submit in the future data to Cal/OSHA that they're not entitled to. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, that's different than saying I can't do it, which is what I was hearing you say. For some reason the logs will be different,
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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Well, that's different than saying I can't do it, which is what I was hearing you say. For some reason the logs will be 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,
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

1	differentiate between Cal/OSHA, Fed-OSHA for a flight
2	attendant who's flying out of San Francisco going to
3	Phoenix, Arizona, when is it Cal/OSHA or Fed-OSHA?
4	We're already having a hard time with international
5	flights deciding whether a flight attendant flying from
6	here to Paris, when are they still on top of U.S. soil
7	or international space. So adding now state, if we
8	change, it will be much harder.
9	So my point is when you're thinking of that,
10	if there is a clause or something for Maritime, for
11	airline, for such industries, that it be presented in
12	the regulation.
13	MR. SHORE: I'd like to follow up with that.
14	How do you handle workers' compensation cases that can
15	be both federal
16	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Morgan can respond.
17	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You generally can
18	there's some flexibility regarding which jurisdiction.
19	You can choose where the employees report back to, not
20	necessarily where they are at the moment of the injury.
21	So you can choose where they are at the time of the
22	injury or you can choose where they report back to.
23	So if you have a flight attendant based out of
24	Phoenix and they're flying to California, you can choose
25	California. And it's usually a discussion between the

1 employer and employee, and (unintelligible) litigation 2 where there's one state that has more lenient workers' 3 compensation practices, so it can fall under either 4 jurisdiction.

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: For OSHA it's 6 different, a lot harder. Those international flight 7 attendants and pilots are -- it's challenging. And now 8 we're going to add state to that too? It's going to be 9 very challenging. So just a thought to keep in mind.

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: For OSHA record keeping 11 you may have an employee whose injury gets placed on a 12 log for a certain state because of the airport that 13 they're based out of. So it's pretty straightforward. It's not much of an issue for Federal OSHA as long as 14 15 the injury is placed on a log for that establishment. 16 But if there's different requirements where you need to submit additional data, whether under Cal/OSHA or 17 18 Federal OSHA, it makes that point more distinct.

MR. NGUYEN: Thank you. Last call forcomments.

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

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1 comments.

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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.

7 In terms of next steps, once the written 8 comment period ends, we will gather those comments and 9 consider them as part of this process, obviously, but 10 we'll also post the written comments we have received on 11 our website. We'll also provide minutes of this meeting 12 once they are available and post those on the website as 13 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

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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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