

BERYLLIUM RULE ADVISORY COMMITTEE Meeting Summary

September 30 - October 3, 1997
and
October 27 - October 30, 1997

Introduction

The Department of Energy (DOE) is committed to promulgating a rule for the prevention of chronic beryllium disease (CBD) on an expedited schedule. To assist in the development of such a rule, Secretary Peña established the Beryllium Rule Advisory Committee (BRAC) under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act to advise the Department on key issues related to beryllium. A copy of the Charter for the BRAC is attached (Attachment 1). The BRAC is comprised of a diverse group of individuals with unique perspectives on the issues confronting the Department relative to the development of a CBD prevention rule. A list of the Committee members is attached (Attachment 2).

BRAC Meeting

The BRAC met in two 4-day public meetings (September 30 - October 3, 1997 and October 27 - October 30, 1997) in the Washington D.C. area (Attachment 3). At the initial meeting of the Committee, Deputy Secretary Elizabeth Moler welcomed the members and the public and reiterated the Department's commitment to the rulemaking process to prevent future cases of CBD in the DOE. In addition, the Committee heard presentations from Rachel Samuel of the Office of Human Resources regarding the management of Federal Advisory Committees and from Susan Beard from the Office of General Counsel regarding the legal considerations of serving on Federal Advisory Committees. Attachment 4 is the final agenda for the meetings.

During the course of its meetings, the BRAC was briefed on specific areas of interest and relevance to the beryllium issue. (See Attachment 5 for a listing of the specific presentations.) In addition, members of the public who have been impacted by chronic beryllium disease (CBD) offered their perspectives to the Committee.

To assist in the Committee's deliberations, the Department used a facilitated process which involved the identification, by Committee members, of key issues in response to the global question: "What are the key issues that have the potential to affect worker safety at DOE sites due to the use of beryllium?" After a brief presentation and discussion of each issue, each Committee member identified their three most important issues. Issues that received two or more votes were collected for the next stage of the facilitated process -- an analysis of the relationship of each issue to the other prioritized issues. This analysis resulted in a flow chart depicted in Attachment 6. Based on a discussion of this final analysis, the BRAC members identified the following five global

areas into which those previously prioritized issues could be grouped:

- Group 1 - Behavioral/Psychological Communications Issues
- Group 2 - Identify Workplace Risks
- Group 3 - Health Matters
- Group 4 - Managing Workplace Risks
- Group 5 - Economic Issues

BRAC members divided into breakout groups to discuss these five global areas and develop recommendations for the Department to consider regarding what DOE should do or what the anticipated rule should reflect. The recommendations included:

- Integrating the CBD rule implementation with other Departmental initiatives (ISM and Work Smart) and worker protection programs (DOE Order 440.1 and Enhanced Workers Protection Program).
- Supporting employee and family support groups for workers with adverse health impacts from exposure to beryllium in the DOE.
- Taking innovative approaches to worker and family training and communications concerning the hazards associated with beryllium exposure.
- Establishing integrated hazard and health surveillance systems to promote feedback to workers and managers so they may better manage the hazard.
- Establishing medical surveillance protocols, that includes immunologic testing, to validate the effectiveness of workplace controls and communicate results.
- Minimizing the number of workers potentially exposed to beryllium and their opportunity for exposure to beryllium.
- Supporting research to advance technology for the detection and control of beryllium, and to better understand the onset and progression of chronic beryllium disease.
- Studying and determining the full economic impact and cost associated with CBD and beryllium operations in the DOE.

Attachment 7 is a complete list of the recommendations presented by the breakout groups.

As a follow-up to the BRAC recommendations, DOE made the following commitments:

- BRAC recommendations will be tracked.

- BRAC members will be informed of other programmatic actions, such as research taken by the Department.
- DOE would appreciate receiving additional information BRAC members feel important for DOE to use in developing the beryllium rule.
- Copies of the notice of proposed rulemaking will be provided to BRAC members for their review and comment.
- Make available electronically on the DOE Office of Environment, Safety and Health Beryllium Web Site (<http://tis-nt.eh.doe.gov/be/>) the outputs of the BRAC meetings.

At this time no further meetings are anticipated, but consistent with the BRAC Charter the committee will remain in effect should the need for an additional meeting arise.

Attachment 2

**DOE Beryllium Rule Advisory Committee
Membership List**

John Bishop
Navy Environmental Health Center
2510 Walmer Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23513-2617

Peter Brush
U. S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
EH-1
Washington, D.C. 20585

Robert Dempsey
Assistant Manager, Defense Programs
Oak Ridge Operations Office
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831

Ilise Feitshans
Compliance Systems Legal Group
5355 Henry Hudson Pkwy. Riverdale
New York, NY 10471

Joseph E. Fitzgerald, Jr.
U.S. Department of Energy
19901 Germantown Road
270CC, EH-5
Germantown, MD 20874

Billy Fletcher
6327 South Teller Court
Littleton, CO 80123

Gary S. Foster
7925 Eldin Way
Powell, TN 37849

John Froines
University of California
School of Public Health
Room 46-070 CHS
10833 LeConte Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1772

Michael Garcia
Albuquerque Operations Office
Kirtland Air Force Base East
Pennsylvania & H Streets
P.O. Box 5410
Albuquerque, NM 87815-5400

Richard S. Hillier
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union
255 Union Boulevard
Lakewood, CO 80228

Peter Infante
U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health
Administration
200 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210

Michael Jackson
Safe Sites of Colorado
9322 West 100 Circle
Westminster, CO 80021-3824

Marc Kolanz
Corporate Director, Environmental Health
and Safety
Brush Wellman, Inc.
17876 St. Clair Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44110

Robert Kuckuck
Deputy Director of Operations
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
MS L-005
Livermore, CA 94550

James Larson
U.S. Department of Energy
19901 Germantown Road
ER-8
Germantown, MD 20874

Richard Mah
Los Alamos National Laboratory
P.O. Box 16633
MS G-770
Los Alamos, NM 87545

Lawrence Nee
Battelle Columbus Laboratories
505 King Avenue
Columbus, OH 43201

Lee Newman
National Jewish Medical & Research Center
1400 Jackson Street
Denver, CO 80206

Tara O'Toole
1833 Old Annapolis Blvd
Annapolis, MD 21401

Corville Nohava
U.S. Department of Energy
Albuquerque Operations Office
P.O. Box 5400
Albuquerque, NM 87185

Ronald Ratney
American Conference of Governmental
Industrial Hygienists
Mabbett and Associates, Inc.
5 Alfred Circle
Bedford, MA 01730

Knut Ringen
Center to Protect Workers Rights
Building Construction Trades Dept.
AFL-CIO
111 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Milton Rossman
Room 814 East Gates Building
Hospital of University of Pennsylvania
3400 Spruce Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Randal Scott
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
EM-60
Washington, D.C. 20585

Paul Seligman
U.S. Department of Energy
19901 Germantown Road
270CC, EH-6
Germantown, MD 20874

Gregory Wagner
National Institute for Occupational
Safety and Health
1095 Willowdale Road
Morgantown, WV 26505-2888

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

James C. Bonner
Head, Airway Inflammation Section
Laboratory of Pulmonary Pathobiology
National Institute of Environmental
Health Sciences
P.O. Box 12333 (MD D2-01)
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Robert Bruce
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
National Center for Environmental
Assessment
26 Martin Luther King Drive
Cincinnati, OH 45268

Graham Cogbill
Atomic Weapons Establishment
Caerphilly Road
Llanishen Cardiff CF45XY
UNITED KINGDOM

David Deubner
Corporate Medical Director
Brush Wellman, Inc.
14710 South River Road
Elmore, OH 43416-9502

Romulo Diaz
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
GC-75
Washington, D.C. 20585

Samuel Morris
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Department of Applied Sciences
Building 179A
P.O. Box 5000
Upton, NY 11973-5000

Alexander Romero
Johnson Controls
Los Alamos National Laboratory
274 Bryce Street
Los Alamos, NM 87544

Margaret Sturdivant
U.S. Department of Energy
19901 Germantown Road
270CC, EH-31
Germantown, MD 20874

ALTERNATE MEMBER

George W. Campbell
Hazards Control Department
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
P.O. Box 808
MS L-382
Livermore, CA 94550

Attachment 5

LIST OF ISSUES REQUIRING MORE EXPLANATION

The following presentations were made to the Beryllium Rule Advisory Committee:

September 30 - October 3, 1997

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
1. Exposure Levels	Peter Infante
2. Medical Surveillance	Lee Newman
3. Ethical Issue	Ilise Feitshans
4. Housekeeping	Alexander Romero
5. Work Practice	Gary Foster

October 27 - October 30, 1997

1. Immunology of Chronic Beryllium Disease	Milton Rossman
2. EPA's Beryllium Program	Robert Bruce
3. Research Agenda	Paul Wambach
4. New Direction Within the Rulemaking Process	Rick Jones

BRAC BREAKOUT SESSION OUTPUT

Listed below is the verbatim reports that were generated from each group discussing the five global areas during the breakout sessions. The groups discussed two questions: (1) What should DOE do? and (2) What should the rule address? For each global areas, a group developed recommendations for DOE to consider.

Group #1: Behavioral/Psychological Communications Issues

DOE should:

- Integrate the Be rule into the ongoing “Integrated Safety Management” (460.4).
- Incorporate the principles of “Enhanced Work Planning” and “Work Smart” as an integral part of the Be Rule.
- Training: require collaborative training involving managers, workers, and ES&H professionals.
- Require managers to know the work, hazards, workplace and the workers.
- Require the presence of managers in the workplace that demonstrates the embodiment of safe work practices. Use the examples within the DOE, industry, etc.
- Establish .5 ug/m³ limit pending the results of studies necessary to set an exposure limit.
- Establish/operate a Be employee/family support group.
- Establish ombudsman program to enhance information exchange/coordination between employee/family.
- Provide assistance with service providers including doctors, insurance providers, Rx (pharmacies), etc.
- Establish a workers’ compensation system within DOE.
- Bring in outside consultants from the “real people” who know the workplace (i.e., CBD population, their family and peers) as part of the training program to actively intervene to raise the level of awareness in the workplace as part of “training”.
- Make available the opportunity to see first hand (site visit, videotape, virtual tours,

or other means) the harmful effects such as observing medical testing, hospital visits, etc., as an essential element of training when analyzing the hazards associated with the work.

- Fund and staff a web page with the following missing training information from the communication components. (Access available via any public library and in on-site libraries.)
- Rule writers should clearly document and state worker's authority to stop work when dangerous situations arise, however, the goal of the rule should be to preclude such situations from arising (even though we don't expect to reach that perfection).
- Include as a minimum in the training program "hands-on" training as a part of the program qualification requirements.
- Provide to all contractor employees, including temps, minimum Be training to ensure their safety and the safety of employees working around workplace areas containing Be operations.
- Include as a minimum in initial workplace contacts a trained escort to accompany new employees.
- Include environment/safety/health measures in contract performance measures.
- List responsibilities of each member of the collaborative training that promotes a culture where sloppy practices are not tolerated. Such responsibilities include but are not limited to:
 - regular meetings/management presence
 - repeating information about consequences of Be exposure
 - put compliance into the performance appraisal using Work Smart elements as high-priority performance measures, in annual review (or a designated time period)
- Contract reform with the goal to ensure protection of the workers, public, and the environment for the long term.
- Encourage corporations to operate facilities in a "not-for-profit" mode
 - Eliminate threats, intimidation as part of the contracting process
 - Establish basic operating standards (as part of the contract) that includes a "code of ethics"

The rule should:

- Underscore the need to focus on the work, the hazards associated with the work, and worker ownership (in arriving at how the work is to be performed)
- Define and clearly communicate consequences of non-compliance by workers and management (all affected members of the DOE family)

Group #2: Identify Workplace Risks

DOE should:

- Develop a health-based exposure limit(s) (TWA, STEL, action level) based on an exposure-response relationship from the best available data.
- If technical or economic issues preclude the adoption of a health-based exposure limit, limit(s) should be established as close to a health-based exposure limit as possible and future efforts directed toward achieving the health-based exposure limit (both should be included in the rule discussion).
- Consider utility of process specific exposure limits
- Consider phase-in for exposure limit reduction
- Consider setting standards (+ phase-in if needed) that will be “technology forcing” to improve risk reduction to health-based limit
- Consider funding development of improved control technologies to achieve a health-based standard
- Evaluate the literature concerning various exposure metrics including:
 - mass/unit volume
 - particle counts (respirable)
 - aerosol size distribution
 - chemical composition
 - short-term excursions
 - solubility, etc.

And include in rule one or more metrics based on best available data.

- Support R&D and communication efforts to more accurately define and develop, e.g.,

- the proper exposure metric
- the relevant health responses
- exposure-response relationships
- improved control technologies
- mechanism of sensitization

And use the results of research to improve the rule in the future.

- Address and acknowledge issues of uncertainty and act in the face of uncertainty to improve health protection.
- Conduct an inventory of all current and past Be use areas and categorize, based on a qualitative assessment of risk.

There should be an integrated hazard and health surveillance system so that collected data are fed back to people with operational responsibilities and workers and DOE for recognition of new or continuing risk areas. [Surveillance is the ongoing collection, analysis, and reporting of health-relevant data for purposes of prevention.]

The rule should:

- Mandate “pre-planning” of work activities (to identify and plan for control of potential hazards) including full participation of workers.
- When unanticipated (by pre-planning) exposures occur or risks are identified in the course of work, the work should be stopped if necessary and re-planned/re-evaluated.
- Include ongoing (relevant) exposure and health monitoring based on job/task analysis with mandatory feedback for work process change when exposures exceed limit(s) or disease is not prevented.
- Mandate (protocol-driven) research focused exposure monitoring with linkage to health data collection to improve exposure-response relationships definition.
- Mandate training of workers and supervisors (and evaluation of the effectiveness of this training) for improved hazard and risk identification by individuals, including task-specific training.
 - Activity-appropriate training should be provided to all workers who are in a “Be” area.
 - “Be” zones must be clearly identified and marked.

Group #3: Health Matters

DOE should:

- Have standardized medical screening.
- Include in that screening immunologic testing Beryllium Lymphocyte Proliferation Testing (BeLPT).
- Continue to perform research on new medical screening tests and on efficacy and reliability of existing tests.
- Link medical screening data to exposure/other data to identify unsafe work practices/exposures.
- Convey medical screening data to workers (individual and in aggregate).
- Evaluate the merits of tailoring medical surveillance intensity and frequency by risk.
- Use administrative controls to minimize the number of Be exposed workers (including permanent and part-time workers) and establish an employee registry.
- Define beryllium sensitization as an adverse health effect of Be exposure.
- Fund studies on treatment and the natural progression of Be sensitization and CBD in order to assess the merits of early disease detection through medical screening and establish a case registry.
- Fund studies of BeLPT in “normal” non-exposed populations.
- Ensure appropriate training of physicians on beryllium-related health effects.
- Ensure that workers have access to physicians and health providers expertise on CBD.
- Assume responsibility for medical evaluation and subsequent care of Be sensitized and CBD individuals (i.e., those with adverse Be effects).
- Assure that Be sensitized or CBD workers have placement/positions without further Be exposure and are assured of secured benefits.
- Review the existing exposure-response data to define a working threshold value for adverse Be health effects.
- Fund additional studies that link personal monitoring data with adverse health

effects.

- Continually review and communicate results of new studies and data collected as part of the surveillance programs in order to improve the existing programs.
- Define “beryllium worker” as any individual who has worked/or does work in areas where there is a potential for Be exposure above background (including short-term exposures).
- Provide Be workers with information about the content and significance (risks/benefits) of beryllium medical surveillance.
- Include all relevant and appropriate costs of CBD and beryllium sensitization in estimating the economic costs of protecting workers.
- Educate beryllium workers (current and former) and their families about the risks of Be sensitization and CBD (adverse health effects); personal consequences.
- Fund research on basic mechanisms of beryllium disease in order to provide a basis for development of new tests and therapies.
- Fund research on psychosocial effects on Be disease and sensitization.

Group #4: Managing Workplace Risk

DOE should:

- Have its training program based on the best attributes of existing legislative training, e.g., lead/asbestos and OCAW worker--worker modules radiation/BWPP training task force.
- Agree on a “model”.

The rule should:

- Not have any exemptions.
- Contain a policy statement whereby the safety of those engaged in beryllium work is not compromised/over-ridden by “the mission”.
- Specify a comprehensive training policy (see above).
- Protect workers to the degree that can be justified based on current medical knowledge/technology with a stated goal of no incidence of disease.

- Implement enhanced worker planning process for beryllium work.
- Have provisions for penalties against contractors/officers who violate the rule- but no incentives.
- Ensure that entry protocol into work areas with a potential for Be exposure is restrictive and based on pre-entry workplace/process characterization (e.g., sampling).
- State that unless a negative assessment is determined from exposure monitoring, all work with potential Be exposure shall be performed by properly trained workers fully entered into the medical surveillance program.
- Consider developing a beryllium qualification process for personal supervisory operations conducting exposure monitoring, medical surveillance (e.g., CIH/CSP/Occ Med Cert).
- Should any worker first exposed to Be after the enactment of this rule become diseased/sensitized then DOE/contractor shall shut down the activities undertaken until a full evaluation is conducted.
- Offer workers (current/former) who have/had exposure to Be within the DOE complex access to a Be health effects program via advertised 1-800 number (e.g., OCAW Toxic Screening Program).

DOE should:

- conduct a public cost benefit analysis for beryllium and base the rule on the results.
- Restate as an objective for DOE, e.g., use of local workgroups (integrated) & ES&H on routine basis.
- Each facility must choose the best available tech (eng) to reduce worker exposure with the goal of eliminating occupational exposure to Be.
- Establish a research program to establish new techniques which may be indicative of exposure to Be (e.g., biological methods).
- Develop a health-based exposure standard based on the results of exposure (dose) effecting significant clinical outcomes.
- The DOE shall not penalize any contractor for complying with this rule (Mah-Campbell directive!).

The rule should:

- Incorporate the best components from existing regulations (e.g., asbestos/Pb/Cd/Rad).
- Involve workers as active decision makers in all aspects of the rule.

Group 5: Economic Issues

DOE should:

- Accept responsibility for Be health problems.
- Provide the funds necessary to fully implement the Be Rule.
- Provide a mechanism for health benefits for Be workers.
- Guarantee Be sensitized or diseased workers a job for as long as they are able to work.
- Prohibit contractor incentives for denying workers' compensation for Be disease.
- Establish a scholarship program for children/spouses of Be impaired workers.
- Commission a study of the social and economic impacts to Be workers and families.
- Establish a clearing house/ombudsman to inform and assist Be workers.
- Commission a study of the full economic costs of Be operations in DOE.
- Use incentives, rewards, and penalties to promote Be worker safety.
- Determine the cost for implementing the Be rule.
- Not lease out Be contaminated facilities until they are certified clean.
- Require an annual meeting of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and PSO's to review the effectiveness of the (CBDPP) Be rule.
- Establish an alternative dispute resolution system to solve problems under the Be rule.
- Conduct an annual Be conference to address Be issues

**FINAL AGENDA
BERYLLIUM RULE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
September 30 - October 3, 1997**

Tuesday, September 30, 1997

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m. - 9:05 a.m.	Committee Chair Opens Public Meeting
9:05 a.m. - 9:20 a.m.	Welcoming Remarks (Deputy Secretary - Elizabeth Moler)
9:20 a.m. - 9:30 a.m.	Presentation on Advisory Committee Management (Rachel Samuel)
9:30 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.	Presentation on Legal Requirements (Susan Beard)
9:45 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Opening Remarks of the Chair (Tara O'Toole)
10:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Overview Facilitation Process (Bill Rodger)
10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m. - 4: 30 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Statements from the public
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn

Wednesday, October 1, 1997

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m. - 9:05 a.m.	Committee Chair Opens Public Meeting
9:05 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Statements from the Public
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn

Thursday, October 2, 1997

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m. - 9:05 a.m.	Committee Chair Opens Public Meeting
9:05 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Statements from the Public
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn

Friday, October 3, 1997

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m. - 9:05 a.m.	Committee Chair Opens Public Meeting
9:05 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Statements from the Public
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn

AGENDA
BERYLLIUM RULE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
October 27 - 30, 1997

Monday, October 27, 1997

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Registration	
9:00 a.m. - 9:05 a.m.	Committee Chair Opens Public Meeting	
9:05 a.m. - 9:20 a.m.	Presentation-Overview of Facilitated Process	Bill Rodger
9:20 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Facilitated Process - First Step of the Analysis	
10:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.	Break	
10:15 a.m. - 10:35 a.m.	Presentation - Immunology of Beryllium	Milton Rossman
10:35 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting	
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	
1:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.	Presentation - EPA's Beryllium Program	Robert Bruce
2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting	
4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Statements From the Public	
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn	

Tuesday, October 28, 1997

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Registration	
9:00 a.m. - 9:05 a.m.	Committee Chair Opens Public Meeting	
9:05 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Facilitated Meeting	
10:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.	Break	
10:15 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting	
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch	
1:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.	Presentation - DOE Research Activities	Paul Wambach
2:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.	Presentation - New Direction in the Rulemaking Process	Rick Jones/ Joe Fitzgerald
2:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting	
3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.	Break	
3:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting	
4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Statements From the Public	
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn	

Wednesday, October 29, 1997

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m. - 9:05 a.m.	Committee Chair Opens Public Meeting
9:05 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Facilitated Meeting
10:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.	Break
10:15 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.	Break
3:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Statements From the Public
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn

Thursday, October 30, 1997

8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 a.m. - 9:05 a.m.	Committee Chair Opens Public Meeting
9:05 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Facilitated Meeting
10:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.	Break
10:15 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
12:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m.	Lunch
1:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.	Break
3:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Facilitated Meeting
4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Statements From the Public
5:00 p.m.	Adjourn