UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

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OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY PANEL

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QUARTERLY MEETING DAY 1

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Wednesday September 1, 2010

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Boston, Massachusetts

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The Quarterly Meeting of the Occupational Information Development Advisory Panel convened at 8:30 a.m., pursuant to notice, in the Terrace Ballroom, Boston Park Plaza Hotel & Towers, 50 Park Plaza, Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Barros-Bailey, Chair, presiding.

PANEL MEMBERS PRESENT:

MARY BARROS-BAILEY, Chair, Ph.D. ROBERT T. FRASER, Ph.D. SHANAN GWALTNEY GIBSON, Ph.D. THOMAS A. HARDY, J.D. JANINE HOLLOMAN H. ALLAN HUNT, Ph.D. SYLVIA E. KARMAN DEBORAH E. LECHNER ABIGAIL PANTER, Ph.D. (via telephone) MARK A. WILSON, Ph.D.

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ALSO PRESENT:

DEBRA TIDWELL-PETERS, Designated Federal Official DEBBIE HARKIN, Staff SHIRLEEN ROTH, Staff MARK TRAPANI, Staff (via telephone)

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T-A-B-L-E O-F C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

Call to Order.....5 Welcome New Members.....6 Overview of Today's Agenda: Mary Barros-Bailey, Ph.D., Chair 10 Opening Statement: Richard Balkus, Associate Commissioner, Office of Program Development and Research, Social Security Administration12 Occupational Information Development Project Report: Sylvia E. Karman, Director, OID Project Evaluation of 2008 Occupations Held by SSDI and SSI Disability Claimants: Renee Ferguson, Statistician, Office of Program Research, Office of Program Development and Research 39 and Medical-Vocational Claims Occupational Review Study: Mark Trapani, Senior Analyst, Social Security Administration64 Deborah Harkin, Social Insurance Specialist, Social Security Status on the Development of the OIS - Content Model: Shirleen Roth, Social Insurance Specialist, Social Security Administration110

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5 P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S 8:36 a.m. MS. TIDWELL-PETERS: Good morning and welcome to the quarterly meeting of the Occupational Information Development Advisory 5 Panel. My name is Debra Tidwell-Peters, and I am the designated federal officer for 8 the Panel. Welcome. 9 10 We are happy to be in Boston, and I'd like to turn the meeting over to the Panel 11 chair, Dr. Mary Barros-Bailey. Mary. 12 13 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Thank you, Debra. 14 Good morning. I'd like to thank 15 for your attendance live 16 you or telephonically, to the first day of the fourth 17 quarterly meeting of the OIDAP for fiscal year 18 19 2010. first order of business is The 20 welcoming a new member to the Panel, Janine 21 Thank you for saying "yes" to the 22 Holloman. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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Commissioner and serving on this panel.

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Janine was sworn in earlier this month at headquarters, but I would also like to introduce Associate Commissioner Richard Balkus who will be providing her with a 5 certificate. Richard. MR. BALKUS: We usually swear you in at this point, but you're already sworn in, 8 but we do have a certificate for you. 9 10 And on behalf of the Commissioner, Michael Astrue, and the Deputy Commissioner, 11 David Brooks, welcome to the Panel and we look 12 13 forward to your participation. MEMBER HOLLOMAN: Thank you. 14 15

(Applause.)

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Thank 16 you, Richard. 17

Two of our panel members, David 18 Schretlen and Gunnar Andersson are out of 19 the country with family 20 state or out of emergencies and cannot be with us. 21

And one of our panel members is

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attending the meetings by phone, Abigail Panter.

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Abigail, are you on this morning? MEMBER PANTER: Yes, I am here. Thanks.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Wonderful. So if we hear a voice from above, that's Abigail talking to us throughout the meetings. And so we'll try to remember that you're there.

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10 If you have any questions or want11 to participate, please let us know.

12 MEMBER PANTER: Wonderful. Thank 13 you.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Before we go 14 15 through the activities for today, I'd like to 16 announce to those who are listening in remotely that to follow along with the agenda, 17 you could go to socialsecurity.gov/oidap for a 18 19 copy not only of the agenda, but the PowerPoints for this meeting, as well as past 20 meetings. 21

You can also look at the Panel

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documents at the webpage for technical and working papers, formal correspondence in our first and only Recommendations Report to the Commissioner delivered about a year ago, as well as our Findings Report that was delivered 5 to the Commissioner on the 28th of June on the National Academy of Sciences review of the O*NET. 8 I would also like to say that we 9 are happy to be here in Boston, and there are 10 some members of the audience I believe who are 11 from the Boston regional office that I'd like 12 13 to acknowledge. Randy Brooks is the disability 14 program expert, Center for Disability here in 15 Boston. Carmine Fuccillo, Carol Sax and 16 Philip Racicot and Sal Natalie. So, thank you 17 for attending. We appreciate your attendance. 18 As we indicate at the start of each 19 20 meeting, the charter of the Occupational Information Development Advisory Panel is to 21 provide advice and recommendation to the 22 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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Social Security Administration for the development of the Occupational Information System replace the Dictionary to of Occupational Titles in disability adjudication.

Our task is not to develop the OIS itself. As our name implies, it's to provide advisory recommendation to SSA as it develops the OIS.

10 At the end of the last quarterly 11 meeting, I solicited requests from the Panel 12 regarding topics to include for this meeting.

Every request has been included on the agenda except for one on skills, because Tom and I haven't had the opportunity to kind of catch up on dealing with that topic he requested, and that will be dealt with in future meetings.

Today's agenda will include presentations from management and staff on very important activities regarding the development of the OIS.

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1	We will start with a brief address
2	by Associate Commissioner of the Office of
3	Disability Programs and Research, Mr. Balkus,
4	we will get reports from Sylvia Karman, the
5	project director, Renee Ferguson regarding a
6	study on occupations held by SSI and SSDI
7	claimants, and a presentation about the
8	occupational and medical-vocational claims
9	review by Debbie Harkin.
10	After the break, Shirleen Roth will
11	provide us with a current and detailed status
12	on the development of the user needs
13	consideration for the content model. And we
14	will then have a wrap-up by Sylvia before
15	lunch.
16	After lunch, we are going to be
17	going into public comment. At this point, we
18	don't have anybody signed up for public
19	comment, so we will probably go early into the
20	session by Shanan Gibson regarding the Public
21	Feedback Summary Report that was summarized
22	and considered by the User Needs and Relations

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Subcommittee and the public comment that was held over the nine months ending on June 30th.

After the break, Mark Wilson will provide the Subcommittee's Report. And finishing up the day is about an hour-and-ahalf of deliberation by the Panel on the variety of issues that have arisen at this meeting.

As many of you are probably aware, on August 19th of this year SSA issued a proposed rule for the revised medical criteria for the evaluation of mental disorders. In the Federal Register Notice, there was a mention of the work on the OIS.

And given the direct relationship 15 and mention of the considerations in the 16 proposed rule and our work as identified in 17 the mission and the charter to this panel, I 18 have requested that the chair of the Mental 19 Cognitive Subcommittee and the chair of the 20 Work Taxonomy and Classification Subcommittee 21 22 engage their respective subcommittees to

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review the proposed rule and to report to the Panel at the December meeting, any findings or implications to our advice and recommendations on the development of the OIS that this notice

And without further adieu, I'd like to welcome Associate Commissioner Richard Balkus to address the Panel.

MR. BALKUS: Thank you.

10 First of all, I'd also like to extend a welcome to our guests from the 11 in particular, regional offices. And for 12 13 Judge Carol Sax who is the regional chief administrative law judge for the 14 Boston I appreciate her time considering her 15 region. 16 busy schedule that she has, is here with us this morning. 17

I'd also like to recognize David Blitz who has joined our staff in the Office of Program Development and Research. It seems like he has arrived right in time.

David is from Northwestern School

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of Medicine, Feinberg School of Medicine, and has a background in psychometric analysis and job analysis. And we welcome his expertise as we move forward with this project.

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Т do few remarks this have а morning. First, I'd like to thank the Panel for your report of your findings on the National Academy of Science Report on O*NET.

We agree with your finding and that 9 10 of the National Academy of Science Panel that O*NET in its current form, is not suitable for 11 disability adjudication. 12

13 We also agree with your finding and that of the national Academy of Science Panel, 14 that significant changes would need to be made 15 to O*NET in order for it to be suitable for 16 disability adjudication. 17

believe We also that such 18 а redesign to meet our requirements would entail 19 substantial could 20 costs and detract from O*NET's workforce development purpose. 21

We agree with your finding and that

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of the National Academy of Science Panel of the need to collaborate or continue to collaborate with the Department of Labor, and also our other federal partners as we move ahead with this project.

To that end, we will continue to discuss with the Department of Labor our plans and requirements, and we will continue to welcome their input on this project.

We will also consider ways to cross-reference or link our occupational data to O*NET.

I'd also like to acknowledge and 13 information that thank all the 14 we have received from stakeholders outside of 15 the Social Security Administration and through our 16 public comment process. 17 This input is informing the development of the content 18 19 model.

After reviewing many of the comments received, there is one point that bears repeating, and that is to the purpose of

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this project which is to create an Occupational Information System tailored specifically for SSA's disability programs and adjudicative needs.

charged with building a We are 5 product that supports the law and regulations. 6 That includes building а product that supports how skills and transferability of 8 skills are defined in the regulation, one that 9 10 supports the physical and mental demands of work that are defined in our regulations. 11

Some suggestions made in the public comments would require changes in the regulations. That is not within the scope of this project.

The end objective is to have a 16 product that is an accurate description of the 17 world of work and a product that contains 18 19 valid and reliable data for adjudicating claims at Steps 4 and 5 of the sequential 20 evaluation process. 21

I look forward to the next two days

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and the agenda that we have, and I look forward to further collaborating with the Panel as we move forward into the research and development phase. Thank you.

5 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Thank you. 6 Thank you, Richard.

I had a really quick question. You had mentioned the NAS Report. And one of the 8 recommendations that made in 9 we the 10 Recommendations Report in September and that we reiterated in the NAS Report, 11 was the internal unit in terms of expertise. 12

I was just wondering in terms ofthe status of that unit.

MR. BALKUS: Well, we are moving to that end maybe not as quickly as some would want. David Blitz is our first addition to the staff since the report, your report, was issued.

We do have a number of procurement actions for consultants in the R and IO field that we have funding for and will continue to

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pursue.

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2	We also have an additional position
3	that we are recruiting for and that we do have
4	a package that we are currently reviewing.
5	So, we are moving in that direction
6	and we will continue to move in that
7	direction, and we will continue to use the
8	expertise that we do have in the Social
9	Security Administration.
10	For example, on our recent visit to
11	the Census Bureau, we did ask for the chief
12	statistician from our Office of Research
13	Evaluation and Statistics to accompany us on
14	that meeting and for him to participate in the
15	discussions with the Census Bureau as we
16	explore ways of pursuing sampling a
17	methodology for this project.
18	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Thank you. I
19	appreciate that. And I particularly also
20	appreciate your comment about some of the
21	public comment that we got in terms of their
22	understanding of the scope of this panel in

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1 terms of what our charter is. So, Ι appreciate that. Thank you. MR. BALKUS: Thank you. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. I would like to turn the meeting over to Sylvia Karman 5 who will give her Project Director's Report. 6 MEMBER KARMAN: Good morning, Let me see if I can move this everyone. 8 Somebody is going to come over here 9 forward. 10 and tell me what to do. I got it. Okay. All right. We have a lot to cover 11 this morning. So, I'm going to try to move 12 13 through this pretty quickly. Also, because some of the things that I'm going to be 14 reporting would normally have in my report to 15 16 the Panel are going to be described this morning in more detail, I'm certainly not 17 going to need to cover that. 18 19 So, I will talk a little bit about some of the project activity that we've had 20 since we last met in June and just give sort 21 22 of overview or some context for the an **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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presentations that we have for the Panel this morning on activity that Social Security has accomplished over the last year in support of the OIS development.

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So, one of the areas that we've been working on in the last year is what we call the Occupational and Medical-Vocational Study.

many of you know, this is a 9 As 10 study of our own claims, cases that have already been decided. So, these are 5,000 11 adult case disability claims in which we are 12 13 attempting to get information about the actual work that people have done in terms of past 14 15 relevant work, and as well the types of 16 limitations that are reflected in their residual functional capacity assessments, both 17 for physical and for mental. 18

And then the vocational outcomes and what information we can get from that with regard to what vocational rule was used and what jobs were cited, if in fact that's

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appropriate, at the end of the decision, what kinds of jobs the Agency was citing either at the initial level with the DDS or at the appellate level.

To date we have completed the 3900 initial-level cases. That was completed by the end of July. We're now preparing to move into the review of the remaining cases at the appellate level.

10 Our staff is working with some people within the Agency to prepare a data 11 collection instrument or complete actually a 12 13 data collection instrument for the appellate level because they somewhat 14 cases are different in terms of how they are set up. 15

So, we needed to have a different data collection instrument and are working on that. So, we anticipate finishing that study shortly.

And we've already completed some initial results and have presented them to senior management, including the Commissioner.

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And you all will have an opportunity to see some of those early results today when Debbie Harkin and Mark Trapani are going to give you guys an overview.

The international - I'll back up. 5 the international OIS investigation is just 6 about completed. What we need to do is write the report. So, we are anticipating writing a 8 report over the next month-and-a-half 9 and 10 circulating a draft of that for people to take a look at. So, the final report is expected 11 in November and we're hoping to have a draft 12 13 by the end of September.

The content model, the work that 14 doing in the content model, 15 we're the presentation today in particular, is going to 16 give us the results of the work that our staff 17 has done in working with the Agency's 18 workgroup to pull together all of the user 19 needs that have been identified through the 20 user needs analysis that was completed last 21 summer, as well as the Panel's comments and 22

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the Panel's recommendations, and any other input that we have received from members of the public or others throughout this process particularly in response to the Panel's recommendations.

So, what we will be seeing is the user-identified needs that are the initial stage for content model development.

So, in some of the next steps that 9 10 we have in mind here in addition to obtaining comments from both the Panel and as well as 11 the workgroup, is developing the measures and 12 13 scales so that we can begin the work that we need to do to test these particular data 14 elements with users. And also to develop 15 after that, a work analysis instrument, or 16 perhaps instruments, so we can begin testing 17 that. 18

I'll move to the next slide. As Richard Balkus pointed out, we are happy to welcome David Blitz from Northwestern University as a doctoral candidate to be

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working with our staff. So, that will be a good opportunity for us as we're moving forward into a lot of work that will be very technical.

We also have published a number of request for quotes, request for proposals throughout the summer. One of them was to conduct user testing of the person-side data 8 elements which I just was describing earlier. 9 10 And we are not going to award that contract as we were unable to do so given the proposal 11 that we received. 12

13 So, we are working on some next steps with regard to what we need to do in the 14 next few months with regard to that. 15

The RFQ to obtain a VR researcher 16 consultant services, our staff has recently 17 completed the Technical Evaluation Panel for 18 19 that and has made a recommendation to our Office of Acquisition and Grants. 20 And we do not yet have an award on that, so I don't have 21 further information. 22

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Our Office of Acquisition and Grants does not permit us to release any information. So, the staff, really, even the Technical Evaluation Panel, cannot tell me even what they're considerations were or what 5 their results were. So, as soon as we learn what that is, I will be happy to report it and I'm real 8 hopeful that we will be able to bring somebody 9 10 on shortly. That individual would 11 be very helpful. That skill set would be very helpful 12 13 to us as we're developing measures and scales for the data elements that we have identified 14 to date. 15 Also, we have an RFQ that we will 16 convening a Technical Evaluation Panel 17 be shortly to obtain the services, the consultant 18 19 services of an I-O or psychometrician to develop the work analysis instrument. 20 that Technical Evaluation Aqain, 21 22 Panel is not set to convene until September **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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2	We have also asked an expert in
3	work analysis from another federal agency, the
4	Office of Personnel Management, to assist us
5	as a subject matter expert in the review of
6	the proposals for that particular RFQ. So,
7	hence the need for having that take place in
8	September. So, as soon as we have a result on
9	that, we will also report that.
10	Then finally we have a Request For
11	Quote which we've received proposals on a
12	blanket – what we call a blanket Purchase
13	Agreement so that we can issue a series of
14	tasks against a larger contract to conduct -
15	to ask a contractor to come in and do a job
16	analysis business process or to do some
17	benchmarking for us, as well as developing a
18	job analysis business process for us in terms
19	of recruiting, training and certifying these
20	individuals for the purpose of doing job
21	analyses for NOIS.
22	Again, the Technical Evaluation
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Panel is in the midst of preparing its final evaluation and returning that to the Office of Acquisition and Grants. So, will be we obtaining a final decision on that soon.

the investigations Some of and 5 meetings that we've had over the last couple 6 of months; we've done an extensive review of sampling methodologies for the relevant 8 federal surveys, both individuals on our staff 9 10 as well as Dr. Allan Hunt, has been very, very helpful to us in doing so; we've looked at the 11 of Labor Statistics' Bureau Occupational 12 13 Employment Survey, as well as the Census American Community Survey; we have met with 14 both Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor 15 16 Statistics.

I think I mentioned the Bureau of 17 Labor Statistics last time we were together, 18 19 because that meeting was in May. We met with 20 Census Bureau in July.

That was an excellent meeting and I 21 22 think we can have some very important work

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coming from that, not the least of which might involve our staff at any rate, our Social Security staff, just reviewing some of the information that Census gathers to determine whether or not there is information about work that might help us target where occupations may be residing.

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8 And I know that Dr. Hunt will be 9 covering some of that later on in the Panel 10 meeting.

Also, we have met with - we did brief - we were asked by the Office of Management and Budget to provide them with a briefing status on our project, and we did that in July as well.

There were a number of questions about, you know, the timeline of what we're working on. We described what our status was, as well as questions with regard to other agencies that we may be working with. Which of course we were able to answer that question with regard to the fact that we are in fact

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have been in touch with the Department of Labor and Employment Training Administration, have met with Census and BLS, as I mentioned, and have also initiated discussions with work analysis experts who are in the Department of Defense, as well as the Office of Personnel Management. So, that's where we are with that.

And we did have a meeting with the Department of Labor and Employment Training Administration also in July just to again bring them up to speed with where we are in our project, and to, you know, talk a bit about the extent of collaboration that we would like to have with their agency.

And that seemed to be something that we were - both ETA and Social Security were - came to the same conclusions that we're willing to work together certainly not wanting to duplicate efforts.

21 And if we were working on studies 22 that would be of value to them, we would

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1 certainly want to be sharing that. And if there was work that they were doing, we would want to be able to work with them on that. So, let's see. Panel presentations. So, what you this going to morning are see are 6 presentations on the work that SSA has done to prepare us for the development and testing 8 activities that we're going to need. 9 10 One of the things that we were asking ourselves last year is what 11 can we the information that learn from Social 12 13 Security has available to it at this moment? do have 14 So, what we in our administrative data files, what can we find 15 from our claimant files, what can we learn 16 from the decisions that we make currently, and 17 what can we articulate given that information, 18 19 how does that speak to our programmatic needs in development of the OIS? 20

And so each of these pieces serves as a building block for the next piece. And

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30 so that's how we have them presented in that order, and I will finish my remarks and let that begin. Thank you. Are there any questions before I move on? 5 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Tom. MEMBER HARDY: Good morning, Sylvia. MEMBER KARMAN: Hi, Tom. MEMBER HARDY: more of Just 9 а 10 request than a question, I guess, on one or two topics. 11 You indicated that you met with the 12 13 Department of Labor, and I think that's great. And as we all know, there's been 14 some user need commentary about how this panel 15 and the workgroup is interfacing with the 16 Department of Labor, and I'm glad to hear 17 you're doing it. 18 I'm wondering if there's any way we 19 can get more formalized than just a verbal 20 report that we met with them. 21 Is there something we could get out 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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from you about the content or tenor or tone or 1 who at the Department of Labor you spoke with, so we could have that in the record to show interface that that is occurring and is ongoing? MEMBER KARMAN: Absolutely. MEMBER HARDY: That's Question 1. MEMBER KARMAN: Absolutely. 8 MEMBER HARDY: Okay. 9 10 MEMBER KARMAN: So, let me be sure I'm understanding what you're asking for so 11 that when we provide it, it's meeting your 12 13 request. You would like a written summary, 14 short summary -15 MEMBER HARDY: Yes. 16 MEMBER KARMAN: - of the meetings, 17 possibly the meetings that we're having with 18 19 any of the agencies, but in particular with ETA, and with whom we met. 20 MEMBER HARDY: That's exactly right. 21 22 MEMBER KARMAN: Okay. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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32 MEMBER HARDY: And that way I feel that we as a panel can then -MEMBER KARMAN: Document it. MEMBER HARDY: - point to that that this is what we're doing -5 MEMBER KARMAN: Excellent. MEMBER HARDY: - and where we're going and how it's progressing. 8 MEMBER KARMAN: Okay. 9 10 MEMBER HARDY: And I think that would be important for us. 11 The initial work analysis 12 13 instruments are going into development? MEMBER KARMAN: No, they are not. 14 MEMBER HARDY: No, they are not? 15 MEMBER KARMAN: No. What Ι 16 was trying to describe was the progression of 17 tasks. 18 19 So, we are at the stage where we've identified the user needs for content model. 20 We would be then wanting to get comments back 21 from the Panel. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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We're also going to have some other work that we're going to need to do to just finish up and stabilize that list of data elements. Then get into developing the measures and scales for the data elements. 5 And the next step would be testing it with out users. Then the results of that would inform the work we would need to do. 8 MEMBER HARDY: The work analysis. 9 10 So, that's still pretty far out as what we're looking at. 11 certainly -MEMBER KARMAN: It's 12 yes. I mean it's not within the next couple 13 of months. 14 MEMBER HARDY: And the last thing is 15 more of a comment and I know you can't help me 16 with this, but I wanted to say it. 17 MEMBER KARMAN: Okay. 18 MEMBER HARDY: I recognize how the 19 Administration works with the RFOs and the 20 Sometimes it would be nice to have a RFPs. 21 little notice of what's happening, of what's 22

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going out.

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2	I recognize that you yourself may
З	not get that. But we as the Panel, you know,
4	have made recommendations, we have asked for
5	certain things to happen. And you're
6	complying and doing it, but things are being
7	done and I recognize in some instances there's
8	conflicts and privacy issues and I'm fine with
9	that.
10	But as we go down the road and we
11	move to more specific RFPs and RFQs, the
12	design of the RFP and the RFQ may in the way
13	it's worded, have a lot of impact and it would
14	be nice if there was a way we could see it.
15	And I don't know that you can do
16	that, but I want to go on the record as
17	requesting it.
18	MEMBER KARMAN: Thank you, Tom.
19	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Mark.
20	MEMBER WILSON: I'd just like to
21	echo what Tom said. And I think, you know,
22	perhaps because of my particular expertise
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this is a real problem. 1

2	And, again, I understand that there
3	might be limitations and things of that sort,
4	but it puts us in a particularly difficult
5	situation if someone contacts us and we can't
6	say a whole lot and say, well, I don't know
7	anything about that or whatever.
8	MEMBER KARMAN: Actually, I have two
9	comments with regard to that, and thank you
10	both.
11	First of all, Thank you, Tom, for
12	the points that you raised and for asking
13	about the work analysis thing. Because if it
14	was not clear to you, it may not have been
15	clear to anyone else what it was I was saying.
16	And with regard to the RFQs, we did
17	pursue with our Office of General Counsel in
18	June when the General Counsel representatives
19	met with the Panel and workgroup offline and
20	as well as our staff.
21	And if you all recall, we had a
22	meeting, a professional development meeting,
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in which our Office of General Counsel representatives indicated that it was possible/permissible for our staff to share with the Panel information that is predecisional.

6 Obviously, we can't make it public, 7 but it is possible because of course the 8 Agency has asked to assemble a group of 9 experts to assist the Agency with its work in 10 this area, that it is well within our, you 11 know, it is certainly possible for us to share 12 that information.

13 So, as we move forward - at the point that we were receiving that information 14 15 from General Counsel, those particular documents had already gone to our Office of 16 Acquisition and Grants because of the timing 17 involved with contracting. 18

Now that we have that information from the Office of General Counsel and we understand that we can share pre-decisional documents such as Statements of Work or

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portions of Statements of Work, I mean, you know, anything that would be of value for us to have a variety of members of the Panel with expertise in certain areas looking at them, we are in a position to share them with the Panel and to get the feedback that would be helpful to us. So, that's one thing.

And I think that the other thing is that it that it would 9 is, seems be 10 incumbent upon us to provide the Panel members with some guidance with regard to what can you 11 be saying when in fact you are contacted by 12 13 perhaps members in your own field or your own community, a professional community, when an 14 RFQ goes out or some other, you know, 15 job posting, for example. 16

And regardless of whether you can provide information or you just simply don't have it, it would be good if we gave you some guidance about that so you have it and you know what to be able to say and how to address those questions.

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Is there anything else that you would like to cover? CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. Thank you, Sylvia. We're going on to presentation on the agenda by Renee Ferguson. Renee is the 6 statistician for the Office of Program within the Office Research of Program 8

10 She began her career with SSA in 11 2001 as an actuary for the Office of the Chief 12 Actuary where she completed five years of 13 Title II program cost estimates.

Development and Research.

9

Within the Office 14 of Program Research, Renee has served as the chair of 15 16 OPDR's Disclosure Review Board, has evaluated performance of quick disability 17 the the determinations and compassionate allowances, 18 19 predictive models, has participated in sample designs for OPDR research projects and pilot 20 studies, and most recently worked with the 21 22 build a predictive model for the team to

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continuing disability review enforcement operations.

For her efforts at SSA, Renee has received numerous awards, including the Commissioner's citation and a Deputy Commissioner citation.

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She's a native of Tennessee and she has completed her master's in actuarial science in 2000. Welcome, Renee.

10 Renee is going to be doing a 11 presentation regarding the evaluation of 2008 12 occupations held by SSDI and SSI disability 13 claimants. Thank you.

MS. FERGUSON: Good morning. Thank you for this invitation. This is my first time to attend the OIDAP meetings.

Today I would like to go over the purpose and methodologies and preliminary research that we've completed in order to help the development of the OIS.

I'll discuss with you some of thedata sources and limitations within the data,

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and also describe to you the manual review of the administrative records that occurred for this project.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: If you can move it a little closer, I think the Panel member online might not be hearing you.

MS. FERGUSON: Sure.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Thank you.

FERGUSON: And the results of MS. 9 10 the review of the administrative records we've summarized into estimate 11 then an of the population of occupations and provide those in 12 13 the handouts. And these provide both types of the DOT codes and the SOC codes. 14

Slide 3. I'm sorry. The goal of 15 this research project was pretty simple. 16 We just able classify 17 wanted to be to the occupational information based on a manual 18 19 review of the administrative records for disability claims. 20

21 We wanted to be able to unmask the 22 occupations that were most frequently cited by

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the disability claimant population so that we consider enhanced can an occupational classification system.

Through this research project, our hopes were to be able to provide the full nine-digit DOT code and the corresponding SOC codes for each of the job titles provided through the disability claims process, and we that the results would assist hope in 9 directing some future data collection efforts 10 for those occupations most frequently cited. 11

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methodology, the staff 12 For our 13 within Office of Program Development and Research, this is an internal evaluation where 14 we evaluated the administrative data that was 15 captured through the work history provided by 16 SSDI and SSI disability claimants. 17

And this was to classify 2008 jobs. 18 These jobs were held in 2008. Ended in 2008, 19 not limited to the date in which they filed. 20 They could have filed in January or February. 21 22 The data was captured in July of

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2009, and all jobs held in 2008 were evaluated.

These job titles spanned more than a million - more than a million jobs were contained within the 2008 time frame. And if you did a frequency just on job titles, it resulted in over 21,000 unique job titles. And that is - I'll go into more detail as to why that occurs.

And then all levels of decisions were included. It was not limited to just initial or reconsideration or hearings level. All decisions were included for the sample.

And then they could have been decided at Steps 1 through Step 5 of the disability evaluation process.

Now, this is how it differs for 17 what Debbie Harkin's going to present in the 18 19 next presentation where it's more in scope. just about all 20 This was the disability applicants no matter what step. 21

So, we do select - for this

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research project we selected roughly 4,000 administrative records. And that was selected in a stratified approach, and I'll explain that in the following slides.

But the results, I'm going to go ahead and give you the results right up front so hopefully you'll be enticed to follow along in the following slides.

9 But we were able to categorize the 10 most frequently cited jobs in less than 90 11 unique job titles. And I'll explain to you 12 how we do that.

So, when an applicant applies for Social Security Disability, the information is collected in an electronic folder. And this is captured through this electronic disability collection system. And the information is captured here whether they completed their application in the field office or online.

The information that is collected through EDCS is consistent with the questions on SSA's disability reports. And we extracted

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the information on occupation based on SSA's 3368 and 3369, which captures the complete 15 years of work history.

And, again, this is for all occupations provided that they worked in 2008 whether they are considered relevant or not. It's all occupations, and it is not limited to if they have held that - if that was the longest job that they held.

There is an indicator for that in the data and we do not limit it to that, nor did we limit it to the most recently performed job. Although, it would be very close in proximity since we pulled the information in July of 2009.

So, it was fairly recent, but they may have worked a job in January of 2009 prior to filing. So, again, all 2008 jobs.

And this research project did not include any information that may have been later collected in the application process. This is initially for application data.

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Data limitations. So, we have a well-known limitation that is not contained in this data, is the fact that some survey data may have some issues with how you measure disability or the accuracy in responses.

And this is pure administrative data, so we do not have that limitation. Although with administrative data, we have the limitation here provided on Number 2. And that is the fact that the data is collected in free from.

So, the job titles that are provided to us may not - it's not necessarily in a manner in which you can easily provide frequencies on the data.

And here's an example for cashiers. Within the job title provided on the work history, we have cashiers in various means. And the words the's and a's and of's are all contained within those job titles, which is why we have 21,000 unique job titles for this population. So, I'll explain to you how we

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get around this limitation. 1

2	Table 1 is our first glance at a
3	summary of the job titles categorized in a
4	very, obviously, high manner. And this was to
5	allow us to provide samples in each of the
6	occupations.
7	What we have done here is a little
8	over a million records. In the bottom left-
9	hand corner is the total occupations for the
10	2008 for the job titles that we were able to
11	analyze.
12	And so using some statistical
13	analysis software, we were able to data mine
14	the job titles provided in our administrative
15	records.
16	And so from the previous example of
17	the five different ways in which one might
18	provide cashier as their job title, we then
19	looked for the word "cashier" in any part of
20	the job title that they provide.
21	And in doing so, we were able to
22	determine that we had roughly 51,000
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disability applicants that contained "cashier" in their job title.

And you can stop me there if you have a question because - or I can keep going. I want to make sure that this is clear that this is how we stratified the sample that we select.

To then dig into like, for example, 8 the cashiers, we then selected 513 records in 9 10 which to analyze. And within those records we were able to read their full description of 11 their job and their industry because the data 12 13 - within our administrative data we collect not only the job title, their industry, and 14 then they are able to provide full 15 а description of that job. 16

So, we selected - yes.

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MEMBER HUNT: How did you select the 18 sampled cashiers from the 51,000? 19

A random 20 MS. FERGUSON: Random. selection. 21

MEMBER HUNT: Random sample?

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48 MS. FERGUSON: Yes. MEMBER HARDY: I'm not а statistician. I get confused very easily. sample size for cashier Your is 513. From that number, how did you get to the 5 51,000? Can you just explain that to me? MS. FERGUSON: Sure. MEMBER HARDY: Thank you. 9 10 MS. FERGUSON: We start with 51,256 job titles/records that contain "cashier" 11 anywhere in the job title. So, that's our 12 13 population from which to select a one percent sample. 14 (Speaking off mic.) 15 MS. FERGUSON: The one million. 16 (Speaking off mic.) 17 MS. FERGUSON: If we had selected a 18 random 4,000 job titles out of the million, we 19 if that effort 20 weren't sure would be worthwhile. 21 what we were able to do is 22 So, **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

decide if we had the most frequent jobs and the column here - the third column over tells you that this summarizes the top 38.3 percent.

We were trying to get - we wanted to be able to classify the top one-third, so we went a little bit above and beyond the onethird mark.

for 38 percent of And the 8 SO disability claimants, we 9 then selected а 10 random sample from within each of the categories. So, then we could provide a DOT 11 specific job title code, and the 12 а 13 corresponding SOC code within the sample.

Then we take the results of the sample and then generalize it to the full 51,000 cases for the cashier.

And I'll give an example. If you take janitor, which is the fourth one from the bottom, 10,763 administrative records contained "janitor" somewhere in their job title for a job they held in 2008.

And we selected 108 as the one

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percent sample - we selected 108 records out 1 of the 10,763, and the results are on Table 2. Majority of the job titles, we were able to read their full job description and then determine that they fit the category of 5 just these two specific DOT codes, the janitor for majority, and then the commercial institutional cleaner as the second one. And 8 then supervisor was less than four percent, 9 10 and then the industrial cleaner.

So, then we were able to take the 12 108 cases and then apply them to the full 13 population which is your results in the third 14 column. This would be our estimate of how the 15 disability claimants fall within those four 16 DOT codes.

I give you three examples. This is an example for construction. We had 44,220 on Table 1, of disability claimants who provided some type of job title that fits within construction.

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Now, "construction" within their

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job title or they could have provided just "mason," and in industry they then put "construction."

So, we tried to put anybody who mentions construction into a little bucket, and then we selected 442 cases. And the results here, obviously not all of them would fit on one page, but I've provided you the top 31 percent of construction workers do fit 10 within these specific 13 DOT codes.

So, the results of the 442 sampled 11 the proportions are on the left-hand 12 cases, 13 side. And we then provide you an estimate of the population for the disability applicants 14 on the third column. 15

And then the remaining - these are 16 in descending order of most frequent. 17 And then the remaining construction positions 18 would then have less than 100 claimants for 19 that specific job title. 20

Now, if they state in Table 4. 21 their job title that they drive a bus or they 22

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are a driver, they drive an airport shuttle, what have you, the word "drive" was in their DOT title, they'd get placed into the driver bucket for which we could sample from.

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So, we sampled 492 records that provided a driver of any type as their DOT title, and the results of that are contained here.

full list is obviously not The 9 10 here. However, the results of the review show that there's 25 unique job titles for the 11 drivers and that 90 percent of the drivers 12 13 actually fall within the top nine DOT titles I thought that was a unique finding. 14 here. 90 percent of them. 15

Even though there's 25 unique 16 titles out of the sample, 90 percent did fall 17 within this top eight. 18

19 MEMBER WILSON: Can you tell me what the national population number here is, how it 20 is you're getting that? 21

MS. FERGUSON: Sure. The sample is

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492 cases. Within the 492 cases, 63 percent of them provided enough information that we could determine that they drove a tractor trailer. 63 percent is then applied to the Table 1 which shows those 49,000 drivers -6 49,117 drivers on Table 1. We apply this proportion, 63 percent times the 49, and you 8 get your 31,000. 9 10 We have handouts that were Tables 5 Are those in there? Okay. They're and 6. 11 exactly same content in two different the 12 13 orders. Table 5 is the most frequent in 14 descending order of frequency. If you compare 15 16 that back to Table 1, which was how we have categorized, cashier, construction, 17 them driver, they were all in the top five. 18 They 19 still maintain in the top five, although a smaller frequency count specific to that DOT 20

21 code.

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And Table 6 was just - I was hoping

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would just be helpful. If you were looking for a specific job title, you could find it alphabetically and then see the corresponding frequency.

From the DOT codes, Sylvia's team then utilized an Occubrowser to crosswalk the DOT codes to the SOC codes. So, they're not a one-to-one ratio.

9 And, for example, for the 10 construction worker too, there was two SOC 11 codes that would have applied to that DOT 12 code.

And also her staff estimated the employment and the national population based on the SOC codes, and provided those figures for you as well for Table 5 and 6.

I would like to say that there is several staff members that participated in this research project. And they are not here today, but several staff from Sylvia's team and also in our Office of Program Research that worked together to review the information

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on the administrative records.

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And we did have two reviewers per administrative record and we had disagreement on a little less than five percent of the DOT codes by taking the information. And then 5 those staff would sit together and review the information provided in the record and determine the appropriate DOT code. But for 8 more than 90 percent of the reviews, we had 9 10 agreement. ultimately when 11 And then they worked together, they would determine which 12 13 position actually fit better for the information provided for the DOT titles. 14 HUNT: I'm assuming 15 MEMBER I'm missing the rest of Table 6 because I just 16 have -17 MS. FERGUSON: Correct. These were 18 extracts, and Tables 5 and 6 were provided -19 or supposed to be provided as handouts. 20 MEMBER HUNT: Okay. 21 22 MS. FERGUSON: They're separate. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

56 MEMBER HUNT: Okay. Because I'm sure that those four DOT titles aren't 90 percent -MS. FERGUSON: We have the full list MEMBER HUNT: Okay. Thank you. - which is MS. FERGUSON: the summary list of less - which is somewhat less 8 than 90 job titles. 9 10 If those are not in your books, then we need to provide those to you, but we 11 have the full list. 12 13 MEMBER PANTER: Hi. This is Abigail, and I have two questions. 14 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Abigail, 15 we could barely hear you. 16 Could you speak up a little bit? 17 MEMBER PANTER: Yes. Can you hear 18 19 me now? CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Perfect. 20 MEMBER PANTER: Okay. Thanks. 21 Τ have two questions. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

One is could you provide us - and I'm not sure if I - I may not have the information, but it would be very helpful to know for each of the major areas, the major occupations, how many of the subcategories you had. And this is a follow-up on Allan's point. It is important for us to know how many were in this category. 8 those data available So, are 9 10 somewhere? MS. FERGUSON: Yes, we have the full 11 list that's Table 5 and 6 for any job that had 12 13 at least 100 claimants that fit into that job If there's less than a hundred, it's title. 14 not on the list. 15 MEMBER PANTER: And I don't even 16 know if I need to see the entire list, but I'd 17 like to know that there were - how many were 18 19 on that list out of the ones that you have. MS. FERGUSON: Sure. 20 MEMBER PANTER: And the second is 21 could you please give us your bottom line 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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takeaway method about what you have here?

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Because you gave it in the beginning, and I just wanted to make sure that I'm understanding your perspective of what the takeaway method is with these data.

MS. FERGUSON: Sure. The takeaway would be in the initial onset of this project, we thought 21,000 job titles was going to be impossible to do much research with.

10 But once you spend a couple of months doing some statistical data mining of 11 the information and the administrative records 12 13 and you get rid of the's and a's and than's and Burger King out of the title, you get rid 14 of some information specific to their place of 15 work instead of the title itself, then you get 16 position 17 to а where you can provide frequencies of the titles. 18

And then that information can be categorized in nearly 90 unique job titles and 90 DOT codes, except for the fact of a general laborer. We had - general laborer, there was

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59 not a specific DOT code for those records. MEMBER WILSON: And that 90 represents what? FERGUSON: The top one-third MS. most frequently cited jobs. Thank you. 5 Is that helpful? MEMBER PANTER: Yes. Thank you very Thank you. much. 8 MEMBER FRASER: Was it one-third or 9 10 38 percent? MS. FERGUSON: The top one-third is 11 in for your handout, Table 5. Table 5 12 contains the results of the top one-third. 13 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Allan. 14 MEMBER HUNT: Just for the Panel 15 members, this is the same sort of analysis 16 that I would like to see done with the ACS 17 data. 18 19 Because as with Social Security, you know, the so-called full detail is entered 20 in the survey so that we have some description 21 of job duties. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

So, this would give us both the numbers and the potential crosswalk between DOT and SOC for the national sample so it would be a parallel process. MEMBER WILSON: And I think it also 5 illustrates the - it was very impressive. Ι 6 like this. And I think this is making the most out of limitations that exist in the 8 And going forward I think we hopefully, 9 data. 10 if nothing else, we make people who are trying to do this kind of work's job much easier 11 through some sort of common metric in place 12 13 for whatever work analysis gets done. But it certainly illustrates to me 14 one of the problems with trying to do work 15 analysis at the level of the title. And it 16 certainly illustrates that depending upon how 17 you go into these data, the issue of within 18 title variability raises its head in terms of 19 you have to be very careful, which I think you 20 were, in terms of parsing out what's presented 21 22 into reasonable categories.

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Because without that and in the case of some more MOLAR (phonetic) classification systems, you could end up with highly-diverse sets of activities under the same title.

And so for me, this is an excellent example of how these more abstract classification systems don't fit Social 8 Security's needs in terms of the kinds of 9 10 actual functional capabilities that are required to do certain things. So, thank you. 11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Any other 12

13 questions? Thank you, Renee.

5

Our next presentation is going to be delivered by Debbie Harkin. And I understand that Mark Trapani is also on the phone.

Deborah social is а insurance 18 19 specialist with the Office of Program Development Research 20 and at agency headquarters in Baltimore. She has been 21 working with SSA's disability programs for 15 22

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years.

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She worked as the disability examiner for the State of North Carolina from 1995 to 2001, and then she transferred to the Federal Disability Determination Services in Baltimore.

Over the past eight years she has been involved with policy work, quality review of disability claims and training new disability examiners.

Currently she is a member of the core team working on the replacement of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles and SSA's disability programs.

15 She received a BA in journalism 16 from the University of North Carolina at 17 Chapel Hill.

And Mark who is on the phone, is a senior analyst with the Occupational Information Development Team. He has been working with SSA on research related to SSA's disability programs for the past four years.

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Prior to that, Mark worked as а senior analyst U.S. Government at the Accounting Office for 17 years and evaluated SSA and VA disability policy issues, as well as a variety of other federal policies and 5 programs ranging from the environmental policy to defense contracting. He is currently a member of the 8 core team working on the replacement of 9 the 10 DOT and SSA's disability programs. He received a BA in psychology and an MS in 11 policy analysis from the State University of 12 13 New York at Stony Brook. Welcome, Debbie and Mark. 14 They are going to present on occupational and medical-15 vocational claims review study. Thank you. 16 MS. HARKIN: Hi, Mark. Are you on 17 the line? 18 MR. TRAPANI: Yes, I am. Okay. 19 20 MS HARKIN: Okay. TRAPANI: Good morning, 21 MR. Okay. I'm going to start with the everyone. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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methodology for the occupational and medicalvocational claims review study.

As Sylvia mentioned earlier, we have completed our review of the initial-level cases and are in the process of beginning reviews of the hearings-level cases.

So, these results are preliminary results based on a portion, about two-thirds of the initial-level sample. Even though we completed the review, we didn't have that complete data for the initial-level sample in time to include the full results of that for the initial-level cases.

So, again, this is two-thirds of the initial-level sample that these results are going to pertain to.

I'11 through 17 just run the methodology quickly. And if there any 18 19 questions, take those, and then pass it on to Debbie. 20

Now, the purpose of this study similar of course to Renee's, is trying to

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identify the primary occupational functional -Renee's dealt with the occupational well, Ours goes a little further and covers data. the primary occupational data related to our claimants, but it also includes functional 5 occupational characteristics of applicants whose claims were approved or denied at Step 4 or 5 of SSA's sequential evaluation process 8 includes adjudicated, 9 and cases Ι as 10 mentioned, at the initial and hearings levels. And the idea here of course is that 11 knowledge of these characteristics will help 12 13 SSA to establish a firm basis for its subsequent occupational information 14 development activities. 15

In particular, an example of that 16 would be really to target 17 the types of occupations we go out and initially do our job 18 analyses on. The information here could help 19 us accomplish that in a more effective and 20 efficient manner. 21

Moving to the next slide, primary

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study questions as listed there include what occupations are most commonly cited by disability claimants as work that they have performed in the past, what we call past relevant work.

Then we're also looking at what occupation was commonly identified by our DDSs and our administrative law judges in Step 5 denials as work that the claimant can perform that exists in significant numbers in the national economy.

We also are looking at with the functional limitations of claimants, the most common functional limitations we identify in the adjudication process.

And finally, we're gathering data on the medical-vocational rules that are most commonly cited in the adjudication process.

Those are the main things we're gathering data on. We're gathering of course data on some basic case characteristics along with those items.

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1	Moving to the next slide, we
2	randomly selected nationally representative
3	stratified samples of 5,000 claims that were
4	decided in fiscal year 2009. It's obviously
5	the initial and ALJ samples were proportionate
6	to the decisions made on those cases in 2009.
7	There was almost 3900 initial-level cases and
8	about 1100 hearings-level cases that are in
9	our sample.
10	And this sample is large enough to
11	provide us with a quite high probability of
12	identifying all occupations our applicants
13	have performed which are substantially
14	represented in the U.S. economy.
15	So, we have a 95 percent
16	probability of identifying - of having at
17	least one person in our sample whose past work
18	includes an occupation that is held by at
19	least 1,000 people in the national economy.
20	So, we think that gives us a real
21	good chance of capturing or identifying the
22	jobs that are performed by our claimants that
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exists in substantial numbers out there.

Moving on to the next slide, we list the key elements of our data collection process. And what we did was we really delved into the electronic folders for each case.

We used in-house adjudicative experts, folks who have years of experience in actually reviewing and deciding. And they went into the electronic folders where all the case data is contained, and actually reviewed each of the elements that were relevant to our study.

And to do that, we provided them with a data collection instrument. Very carefully designed, very painstaking process in which we developed a number of items that would clearly direct the reviewers to identify and consistently record the data from the electronic folders that were relevant for us.

To ensure that that process was done even more effectively, we developed a data collection protocol. Basically, a set of

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detailed instructions for the reviewers to for the reviewers to follow when they review cases.

This review of electronic folders is not quite as clear cut as one might expect. So, we did have to have some, you know, clear guidance and specific rules as to how to interpret or how to list data that's in the file that might not always be consistently displayed in the case.

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So, between the careful structuring of the collection instrument with various controls in there to make sure that reviewers were entering things that they had to enter and skipped items that they didn't need to enter, coupled with protocol, we considered those very key quality control measures.

And then we pretested the data 18 collection instrument to ensure that the 19 reviewers indeed had the expertise that they 20 needed to have, And of course to ensure that 21 data collection instrument was working as it 22

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was supposed to and that the protocol was clear. So, we conducted a pretest and assessed those matters.

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Moving on to the next slide, in addition to trying to build quality up front 5 in terms of the types of people we selected 6 for the review, the data collection instrument and the protocol, we have a quality review 8 approach that - and of course here we had to -9 10 as of course almost all matters, strike a balance between the resources available to do 11 quality review and the need to 12 ensure 13 acceptable levels of accuracy for the study data. 14

What we did was applied the continuous sampling plan approach. As the quality of the data increases, the degree of inspection decreases and vice-versa.

In this approach, what we do is sample a consecutive number of cases. We select that based on ensuring, again, an appropriate level of quality.

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And so we will review five cases is what we selected in a row consecutively. And once we find five consecutive cases with no errors, we'll revert to systematic, random reviews of five percent of cases from that point on. So, we review every 20th case from that point on.

⁸Upon encountering an error in one 9 of those cases, we will divert to consecutive 10 review until again we find five cases in a row 11 that do not have an error. And then after 12 that we'll go back to the sampling of every 13 20th case.

addition to that systematic 14 In random reviews, we added targeted reviews of 15 Based on our experience with the 16 cases. pilot, we noted certain types of cases that 17 may be more prone to error than others or 18 19 certain features or elements of cases that may indicate, again, a certain maybe higher level 20 of error there. 21

So, we instituted 100 percent

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reviews of cases where those factors did And those would include cases, for appear. instance, where folks - where the reviewers identify past did not relevant upon identifying past relevant work instead of 5 identifying a specific DOT code, they put in what we call one of our dummy codes where they indicate that there wasn't sufficient 8 information available or they couldn't find 9 10 appropriate DOT code.

11 We're going into each of those and making sure that indeed that the 12 cases information wasn't available in the case file 13 to identify a DOT code. So, we have several 14 criteria for targeted review which again is on 15 top of our random reviews under the CSP 16 protocol. 17

18And I will leave it there and turn19it over to Debbie if there are no questions.

20 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Does anybody 21 have questions about the methodology for Mark? 22 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I just

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wanted to make a comment about it.

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CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay.

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Mark, I just wanted to thank you for the very detailed methodology and point out that it was obviously very well planned out in advance and executed under very scientifically rigorous determination that was preset out.

9 So, I appreciate you bringing this10 to our attention and going through it.

MR. TRAPANI: Thank you. Thank you. 11 MS. HARKIN: Okay. One thing I want 12 13 about the reviewers, they're to stress recording the case data as it appears in the 14 folder. They're not re-adjudicating 15 the claims for the reason that needed 16 we experienced disability adjudicators. 17 Because for the purposes of our study, the jobs that 18 19 we recorded had to meet SSA's definition of "past relevant work." 20

21 It had to be a job that was 22 performed within the 15-year relevant work

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sufficient level of compensation. And it had to have been performed by the claimant long enough to learn it. Okay. Before I get to the results 5 which I know - go ahead. MEMBER HARDY: I'm sorry. I'm backtracking a little bit. 8 This is 2009 adjudicated claims. 9 10 The occupations that you're looking at, are you looking at the one or the entire history? 11 I'm sorry if I missed that. 12 13 MS. HARKIN: We're recording jobs from the past relevant work period. 14 MEMBER HARDY: Past relevant 15 history. So, all 15 years back. 16 MS. HARKIN: Yes. 17 MEMBER HARDY: Okay. And the only 18 other thing I wasn't quite sure I heard, when 19 there was one that was prone to error, I think 20 is the last thing that Mark was talking about 21 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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period. It had to have been performed at a

MR. TRAPANI: Right.

MEMBER HARDY: - a DOT that was prone to error, you identified those because there was a dummy code that was utilized by the person reviewing it saying they weren't sure; is that right?

MS. HARKIN: Right. For our protocol, first of all, if a case from the 8 information that was provided by the claimant 9 10 if we couldn't determine that а job was relevant, it was not included in our study. 11 If it was just insufficient from the folder 12 13 information, we didn't include the job, but we had to include some dummy codes. 14

sometimes based on 15 Because the claimant's reported SGA and for the time they 16 performed the job, we could tell it was a 17 relevant job, but we couldn't assign a DOT 18 19 code for various reasons, either the description from the 20 claimant was just completely insufficient, and we developed a 21 dummy code for that situation. 22

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Then there were times that they had a sufficient job description, but we couldn't assign a DOT code just because it was a modern or obscure job. So, we had a different dummy code for those jobs.

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And then we also had where claimants can describe a composite job, which is a combination of two or more DOT titles. So, we had another dummy code to cover those situations.

And we're doing a targeted review of the use of the dummy codes just to make sure that they were used appropriately and that the reviewers, you know, maybe didn't miss a DOT code that fit some of those.

MEMBER HARDY: Okay. So, they're not necessarily included unless you went back and found an appropriate DOT and then put it back into the results?

20 MS. HARKIN: Right. We have found 21 some situations. I think the ones that we 22 found the most problems with so far have been

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with the composite jobs where, for instance, the description of a nurse, the reviewer might not have realized that includes supervising, you know, the nurses' aides. They may have not realized from the description that it included that. So, they used a composite dummy code when they could have actually used the DOT code for a nurse. 8 MEMBER HARDY: And one more. This 9 is just for my education. 10 When you're looking at whether or 11 not an occupation is past relevant work, did 12 13 you look at something where it was reported, but a person maybe didn't perform it for what 14 would be reflected in the SVP or was that not 15 16 a consideration? I'm just curious. 17 MS. HARKIN: We did consider SVPs. 18 They were asked to consider past relevant work 19 in exactly the same way that a disability 20 adjudicator would. 21 They had to consider the SVP and 22 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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whether or not it was performed long enough to learn it.

MEMBER HARDY: Great. Thank you. MS. HARKIN: Okay.

TRAPANI: And if I could just MR. very quickly just review because some of you might, as we go over the results, you know, wonder again how this - of course Renee did an 8 outstanding job on her study, but just to 9 10 point out some of the differences, which Renee pointed out a couple, our study here is 11 targeted to only the steps - a case is decided 12 13 at Step 4 or 5 where occupational assessments are conducted in our review process. 14

We also have a very wide range of data that I mentioned that related to key adjudicative data on various occupational functional vocational characteristics of the claimants.

We used adjudicative experts within SSA to directly review the data within the claims folders.

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1	We included, as was mentioned, only
2	relevant work, past relevant work. And we
3	looked at all past relevant work that a
4	claimant - that was cited in the claimant's
5	folder.
6	And we also have both data - well,
7	we will when the study is complete, have data
8	for both initial and ALJ-level cases.
9	So, those are some of the
10	distinction characteristics of our study.
11	MS. HARKIN: Okay.
12	MR. TRAPANI: Take it from there,
13	Debbie.
14	MS. HARKIN: All right. Before I
15	get to the actual results, I just want to go
16	over some of the limitations. You've already
17	heard some of them.
18	We found that we were limited not
19	only by applying the DOT taxonomy to our case
20	load, but we were also limited by inadequate
21	job descriptions in the claimant folders.
22	Our reviewers in this study did not
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have the liberty of contacting claimants for more information as disability adjudicators do. So, they had to go with what was in the folder.

The inadequate claimant documentation is reflected in the more than nine percent of jobs in our study that were assigned the dummy code for insufficient information.

We could tell it was a relevant job, but there just was not enough information provided by the claimant to assign a DOT code.

And just as an example for this if somebody says they were a truck driver, if we don't know what kind of truck they drove, we can't assign a DOT code.

So, there's tractor trailer driver, there's heavy truck driver, there's light truck driver.

20 So, if he just said I was a truck 21 driver, I drove a truck, then you got a dummy 22 code for that job.

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We're hoping that at the hearings level that we're not going to run into this problem quite as frequently. By the time we get up to the LJ level, the work histories are generally better documented.

The limitations in applying the DOT codes to our claimant's past work are reflected in the more than two percent of jobs where we had to assign a code for a modern or an obscure job.

And then the composite jobs were reflected in five percent of the jobs from our claimant's past work. So, in five percent, the description reflected a composite job.

Okay. We were also faced by some of the same limitations when we captured jobs that SSA cited in Step 4 denials. At 12.4 percent, we had to use one of our dummy codes.

Just as a reminder, at Step 4 if we deny a claimant at that step, we're stating they're capable of performing one of their past relevant jobs.

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And this is either supposed to be as they described it or as it's performed in national economy. And the national the economy is, in effect, the DOT description. 1.3 percent of the In Step 4 5 denials, we couldn't assign a DOT code because 6 it was a composite job. And these most likely were cases that were denied and how the 8 claimant described the job. 9 10 Okay. At Step 5, this is when we determine the claimant can't perform their 11 past work or they didn't have any past work, 12 13 and we're looking at whether or not they can perform work in the national economy. 14 We use the vocational rules to help 15 us determine, make the determination. And, as 16 you know, our vocational rules are in our code 17 of federal regulations. But as many of you 18 know, the DOT's definitions of exertional 19 levels were incorporated into our voc rules. 20 The voc rules are what help us link 21 the medical part of our assessment with the 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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vocational part. It cross-references the claimant's residual functional capacity with the vocational factors of age, education and past work experience.

In our adjudication process when we use a vocational rule, it either directs a decision or it's used as a framework.

When a voc rule is met or it 8 directs the decision, an adjudicator is not 9 required to cite examples of work that a 10 11 claimant can perform because our grid rules take notice of the number of unskilled jobs 12 13 performed in the national economy and at each exertional level. 14

However, it's more frequent to use a vocational rule as a framework. And in these situations, adjudicators are supposed to cite examples of work that a claimant can perform despite their limitations, and they generally cite three jobs.

In our study, one of the problems that we found with the jobs that SSA is citing

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in Step 5 denials, is that adjudicators are 1 citing jobs that may no longer be prevalent in the national economy at least the way they're described in the DOT. An example of some of the jobs that we are concerned about are addresser, counter 6 clerk, tube operator and parlor chaperone. So, here we go with the results. 8 These are the ten most common DOT jobs that we 9 10 found from our past relevant work. You'll 11 that there's see some similarities to Renee's top ten. But our 12 13 number one, nurse assistant, I'm not sure if that appeared - I don't think that appeared in 14 her list. 15 I think it's interesting to point 16 out that the SVPs for these jobs range from 17 The strengths range from light two to four. 18 to heavy. 19 20 So far in our study we've identified 1,076 distinct DOT titles. This 21 comprises roughly eight percent of the total 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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1 number of jobs in the DOT.

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The 50 most frequently cited DOT titles from our study comprise 47 percent of all past relevant work citations in our sample.

This is the breakdown of the SVPs for the jobs in our past relevant work. SVP is specific vocational preparation, and it's a 8 component of worker characteristics that's in 9 10 the DOT. SVP is the amount of lapsed time required by a typical worker to learn the 11 techniques, acquire information the and 12 13 develop the facility needed for average job performance. 14

Again, the SVP was incorporated into our medical-vocational grid rules that we use at Step 5. As you know, the grid rules cross-reference RFC with age, education and work experience. And basically we use the SVP to determine whether a job was skilled, semiskilled or unskilled.

64 percent of the past relevant

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jobs from our study fell in the semi-skilled or unskilled range. And these are basically jobs that can be learned anywhere from a short demonstration up to six months.

We had no job so far with an SVP of nine. So, no cardiologists or head coaches so far in our study.

8 This is the breakdown of the 9 strength levels from our past relevant work. 10 Three-quarters of the jobs from our study fell 11 in the light and medium exertional categories.

Briefly, light is lifting 20 pounds occasionally, 10 pounds frequently. Medium, 50 pounds occasionally, 25 frequently. And both of these pretty much require standing for the majority of the day or sitting with a lot of pushing and pulling of the upper/lower extremities.

This is the breakdown of the top five most frequent SVP strength combinations. This is consistent with the top ten jobs that we cited. And these comprised nearly half of

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all the combinations that were associated with past relevant jobs.

Okay. Here's the jobs that were the top ten most frequently cited in Step 4 denials. Again, you know, at Step 4 we're either stating a claimant can perform past work as they described it or as it's performed in the national economy.

9 Everything on the list has an SVP 10 of two or three, and a strength of light or 11 medium, with two exceptions. The accounting 12 clerk is a sedentary job with an SVP of five. 13 An office manager is a sedentary job with an 14 SVP of seven.

Here we have the top ten DOT titles cited by DDS adjudicators in Step 5 denials. You can see our number one job on the list is one of those that we have some concerns about, addresser.

The main task for this job in the DOT reads, addresses by hand or typewriter, envelopes, cards, advertising literature,

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packages and similar items for mailing.

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I imagine an addresser is probably somebody who helps send out mass mailings for companies. And I would imagine that that task primarily carried is out by computers nowadays. So, that's still the number one job that we're citing in denials.

We also from our study, recorded 8 the functional limitations from the physical 9 and the mental residual functional capacity 10 forms in the folders. 11

We have a breakdown of the 20 most 12 13 frequently cited. It's no surprise that the limitations are lifting and 14 top carrying, standing and walking and sitting. 15 Those are the main exertional limitations from the 16 physical RFC. 17

In the second part of the top 20 18 19 you'll see that most of these are mental. Two of them are actually physical. Balancing, and 20 the hazards one is actually avoiding hazard. 21 It reads there like a mental limitation, but 22

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it's avoiding hazards from environmental on 1 the physical RFC form. Most of the mental limitations come from the areas of concentration, persistence and pace and social interaction. 5 I think it's really interesting to note that of the top ten functional limitations cited overall, they comprise 56 8 percent of all the limitations in our sample. 9 10 And the top 20 accounted for 82 percent of the limitations. 11 Exertional and postural limitations 12 were the most prevalent, but there were also a 13 lot of mental. 14 MEMBER HARDY: Just quick 15 а question. 16 were compiling 17 When you the limitations listings, if more than one was 18 19 mentioned, did you cite both in here? MS. HARKIN: We did. 20 MEMBER HARDY: Okay. Thank you. 21 HARKIN: We also recorded the 22 MS. **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

top medical-vocational rules that are cited. Basically, as I mentioned previously, the medvoc rules are used to cross-reference the claimant's residual functional capacity with age, education and past work experience.

The number one voc rule cited in cases in our study was Voc Rule 204, which is the rule that's usually cited when there are no exertional limitations.

10 It's most commonly cited for 11 claimants with mental limitations. It can be 12 actually cited in a denial or an allowance. 13 It's also cited for claimants with physical 14 limitations that aren't exertional.

For instance, a claimant with seizures who is restricted from heights and hazards, you would cite Voc Rule 204.

And this table includes - it's listed in descending order and we included the voc rule whether it was used as a framework or whether it was met. Only one of our top five directed an allowance.

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So, what are the implications of our study?

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Right now we're still in the really early stages of analysis. So, I think we still have a lot to learn from the data that we've collected.

Certainly we have found a lot of limitations in applying the DOT to the 8 claimants' work histories, also 9 and 10 limitations in the type of information that we're collecting from claimants. 11

We found that a relatively small number of DOT titles account for a large proportion of work performed by our claimants. So, suggesting targeted OIS data collection could produce information broadly applicable to SSA claims.

We're hoping that the functional information that we collected from our study will be useful in developing the content model in the person-side instrument.

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I think the results show that for

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the most part, it may not be as complicated as we think. Our top 20 accounted for 82 percent of the limitations cited. So, I think that that was an interesting result.

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What work remains so far?

We're still in the process of performing the quality review of the initial We're almost finished with the targeted data. 8 review of the alternative DOT codes. And I'm 10 also doing the random review of the total data collected. 11

complete the quality 12 Once we review, we'll be able to finalize the data 13 from the initial level review. 14

We're in the final stages 15 of developing the hearings-level data collection 16 Unfortunately the person 17 instrument. who developed our initial instrument was not able 18 19 to do the hearings level. So, it wasn't the quick process that we had hoped for. 20 But we're working that out and we're hoping to be 21 able to start testing it with our reviewers 22

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very soon.

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Once we get it to the state that we want it to be at to actually start pilot testing, we're going to pilot test our reviewers.

6 The hearings-level review is a 7 little bit more complicated in some ways than 8 the initial. Because, as you know, for the 9 initial level the physical and the mental 10 limitations are all in a nice form and they're 11 neat and easy to record.

But for the hearing level, you're actually reading, you know, a document and taking it out of the text and trying to record the limitations. And we're trying to do it in a way that we can compare with the initial level.

So, we just have to make sure that our reviewers are going to understand how to do that.

21 Once we complete the pilot, we're 22 going to do the complete review of our 1100

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plus cases. Then we're going to do the quality review of the hearings-level cases as we did with the initial. And then we hope to issue the draft and the final reports of the total analysis.

Does anybody have questions?

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Debbie, first of all I'd like to say thank you. We've been 8 hearing about this for a long time and it's 9 10 very exciting to be able to take a look at 11 this data. So, thank you to you and Mark. I think there And lot of people 12 were а 13 involved with this, so I just want to say thank you. 14

My first question is I know that IARP had done some studies in terms of what the BE cited.

How much did the results in terms of the top jobs correlate to what their list was? MS. HARKIN: We did find that there

22 are a lot of similarities again with the IARP

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with the jobs that they recorded just with Renee's or just, you know, slight differences, but they're very similar.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Thank you.

MEMBER KARMAN: I want to just point out that actually the - an excerpt from the IARP study is included in the Panel members' binders behind the presentation, Debbie and Mark's presentation, and it was quite similar.

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I mean, you know, cashier is at the top of the list. I think that that goes a long way to pointing out how much we can see that a number of our claims, a really large proportion of our claims represent small number of occupations.

16 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I just want to 17 say that Michael Dunn is on the line. He's 18 the one that compiled the list.

So, if any panel member has a question that they want directed to him about that as well? Janine.

MEMBER HOLLOMAN: And I just feel

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the need to state the obvious. As a nonattorney disability representative, it is extremely frustrating and sometimes with lifethreatening implications, when a claimant is denied SSDI or SSI benefits based on a job that no longer exists or you can't find in their geographic area.

8 That was part of the reason why I 9 accepted this, this appointment, was to be 10 able to help resolve that. Thank you.

MEMBER KARMAN: I do want to just 11 mention though, especially for folks who may 12 13 be listening in the audience who may not be quite as aware of how it is that the Agency 14 makes a decision in Step 5, we are citing 15 occupations at Step 5, and we do that when we 16 are unable to actually, you know, use the 17 rule, apply that directly. 18

And the jobs that we're citing are intended as examples of work that represent the fact that the Agency found in the file that the person retains function to do work

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1	such as. So, we're not literally saying this
2	person should be doing that kind of job.
3	But nonetheless, Janine, your point
4	is well taken and we realize that that's, you
5	know, this study has confirmed for us that
6	which we already suspected that clearly we
7	need better information coming into SSA and
8	the kind of information that we use for
9	resource. So, thanks.
10	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Mark.
11	MEMBER WILSON: Thanks, Mark and
12	Debbie. I, like Mary, am happy to see us to
13	this phase.
14	A couple things. One, with both
15	this study and the previous one even though
16	you're obviously not a scientific agency, I
17	think it would be useful to develop the
18	practice of going to the final step with this
19	and writing up a technical report on exactly
20	what you did for a number of reasons.
21	But among them I think in both of
22	these cases, it illustrates the kind of work
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you're capable of that is good and I think would withstand scientific scrutiny.

So, that's the final step and that is the sort of record that subsequent investigators can come back and look at and, I think, with some certainty say that oh, okay, I get it, I see why they chose the sample that they did and why they focused on whatever aspects of work. So, that's one thing.

10 And then I think secondly, I don't know if it's Mark or Debbie, just so that 11 everyone is clear, I think it would be helpful 12 13 to sort of compare and contrast the two studies in terms of what they are, what they 14 focused on in terms of the underlying data and 15 things of that sort and what one adds that the 16 other doesn't. 17

18 I think that would be very useful19 for people who are listening in.

20 MR. TRAPANI: Okay. I can - and, 21 Debbie, you can add to this, of course, I 22 mentioned before some of the distinguishing

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2 Maybe you were looking for 3 something a little more than this, Mark, but 4 I'll just quickly mention that our study, the 5 ones Debbie and I conducted, was focused only 6 on Steps 4 and 5 of the decision or cases, 7 samples drawn from cases that were decided at 8 4 to 5 of the sequential evaluation process 9 that SSA uses.

10 So, we did not include cases decided at the earlier steps which are not 11 decided based on the past work of the claimant 12 13 it's not decided based or any _ on occupational, vocational functional 14 or characteristics of the claimant. It's medical 15 or other factors, other eligibility factors. 16

We also in our study, we focused on a very wide range - Renee's study was purposely very targeted just extracting data on work conducted, past level work conducted as of a certain point in time.

We selected data on a wide range of

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elements including past relevant work and functional characteristics of the person, of the claimant and vocational characteristics. The decision rules we used. That indicates things like - that reflected age, education and work experience of the claimant.

So, in gathering data on past relevant work, we included only relevant work. 8 So, work that was performed long enough and 9 10 at a high enough level of compensation to be considered relevant. And we included all 11 relevant work going back to the beginning. 12 13 Whatever the claimants were throughout their work history that was relevant, we included in 14 our study and noted that. 15

And our study includes both initial-level cases and hearings-level cases. So, we cover the spectrum of the decision making at SSA.

20 So, was that the type of thing you 21 were looking for, Mark?

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Renee.

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MS. FERGUSON: I'd like to add an additional comment, and that is that both studies will have a technical report for publication, for the purpose of publication and peer review.

My report is gathered and ready for peer review already. I'm not sure - yours is going to wait until the ALJ review is complete, but indeed they both will be for publication.

MR. WILSON: Can you tell us 11 а little bit about the peer review process? 12

13 MR. BALKUS: For the record, this is Richard Balkus again. 14 We do have a peer review process within 15 the Agency for publications. 16

Most of our work is published in 17 the Social Security bulletin, but we do have, 18 19 first of all, an internal review within the office designate people 20 where we with expertise in the particular subject area that 21 is for the paper that we're targeting for 22

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publication.

Then we also move on - and in terms of that internal review, we sometimes include So, we would welcome outside reviewers. participation from a person on the Panel to be 5 included in the peer review process. Then we also do have an intercomponent review where the paper will go 8 to different components within the Agency for 9 10 technical review. And that does include the Office of the Actuaries, our 11 Office of Research, Evaluation and Statistics. 12 13 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Thank you. And the Panel has just been distributed Tables 14 5 and 6 from Renee's presentation. 15 So, if there are any questions, I 16 guess, to either, but - Bob. 17 MEMBER FRASER: Just one comment. 18 And this is great work, by the way. But looks 19 like the mental functional limitations kind of 20 got into the second tier here. They were the 21 10 to 20 as cited. 22

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1	And I was just wondering did there
2	seem to be more of an emotional functioning
З	skew to these versus cognitive capacity?
4	Because as I look at them, you
5	know, maintain attention or interact with the
6	public, that could be kind of an emotional
7	limitation.
8	I'm just wondering if you had any
9	kind of perspective on that.
10	MS. HARKIN: No. I mean they're
11	just - those just come directly from the
12	mental residual functional capacity form.
13	And we did find that, you know,
14	primarily the limitations were in persisting,
15	you know, understanding and carrying out
16	detailed instructions. Those were the main
17	limitations that we found in the files.
18	MEMBER FRASER: So, it's hard to say
19	what was what, really.
20	MS. HARKIN: Right.
21	MEMBER FRASER: Okay. Thanks.
22	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Any other
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1 questions? Allan.

2	MEMBER HUNT: I'm just wondering
З	since Renee's study did do both DOT and SOC
4	codes and obviously that's valuable in terms
5	of how they relate and what kind of crosswalk
6	might be used, but did you do anything with
7	SOC?
8	MS. HARKIN: We're going to do
9	something with SOC once we finalize our data.
10	MEMBER HUNT: Okay. Because I think
11	that would be an important step particularly
12	to inform the future of an IOS.
13	MS. HARKIN: Right.
14	MEMBER KARMAN: The staff has
15	already begun taking the information that Mark
16	and Debbie have assembled for early results.
17	Michael Dunn did pull together sort
18	of a crosswalk between the things that were
19	reported in the top ten and top 20 to get to
20	SOC to see how they were grouped.
21	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Any other
22	questions?
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Mark, go ahead.

MR. WILSON: Just a comment. And I think that, you know, both of these studies 3 illustrate а sort of frustratingly slow, deliberative, almost iterative process that 5 one goes through in order to get to the point 6 to say okay, we think we have at least given the current data that's in front of us that, 8 you know, hopefully moving forward we'll find 9 10 ways to improve so that it won't be as difficult, but that it provides us with the 11 appropriate empirical justification 12 to sav 13 here's what we think in terms of an initial pilot study, which is where all this comes 14 from, needs to sample in terms of the kind of 15 work and things of that - it's frustratingly 16 slow, various experts ask questions, there's 17 revision, additional analyses, things of that 18 19 sort. It's just the nature of the process. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. 20 I just

21 want to before we go to break, see if there22 are any other questions including to Renee

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since we've received Tables 5 and 6.

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Okay. I would like to thank Debbie and Mark, and I know Michael was on the line and, Renee, for your - there is one more question before we break.

Go ahead, Allan.

Well, MEMBER HUNT: I'm just wondering if it would be possible to submit 8 questions to you later since we didn't have 9 10 much chance to digest the information, particularly Tables 5 and 6. 11

12 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. And for 13 the people listening in who couldn't see the 14 heads nodding, that was a yes. Affirmative. 15 So, thank you for your great work.

16 It is now about 10:25. Let's go17 ahead and take a 15-minute break. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the proceedings went off the record at 10:23 a.m. for a brief recess and went back on the record at 10:43 a.m.)

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. I would

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ask all the Panel members to please take their seats.

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Next on the agenda is a presentation by Shirleen Roth in terms of the user needs identification for the content model.

7 Shirleen is a senior analyst with 8 Social Security Administration. She has 23 9 years of SSA experience working in field 10 offices, disability determination services and 11 disability policy components at SSA 12 headquarters.

13 She began her career at SSA in 1976 as a claims representative adjudicating Title 14 II claims for retirement, survivors 15 and disability benefits, as well as Title 16 16 claims for aged, disability, blindness and 17 child's benefits. 18

19 She worked in field offices as a 20 claims representative and operations 21 supervisor from 1976 to 1984. And then from 22 1994 to 1998.

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From 1998 to 2001 she was on the staff of the federal DDS as a disability examiner and program analyst. And from 2001 3 to 2007 she was a senior policy analyst in the Office of Disability Programs working 5 on occupational information references and 6 analysis on policy issues related to SSA's use of the DOT and on SSA's medical-vocational 8 policy. 9 10 From January 2007 until July of that year, she was a participant in SSA's 11 advance leadership development program. 12 13 From July of 2007 until April of 2009 she worked in ODP's Office of Vocational 14 Policy first as branch chief and then as the 15 deputy director. 16 April 2009 joined 17 In she the Occupational Information Development Team and 18 19 the Office of Program Development and Research to assist with the research and development of 20 the occupational information tailored to SSA's 21 disability programs and with research on the 22

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vocational factors of age, education and work experience.

And I just wanted to say before we get started with this presentation, that this was a very important part of the process because I think this is where the rubber meets the road in terms of meeting SSA's needs.

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And so, I think it's going to be 8 interesting to see the process looking at 9 regulations and the data elements contained 10 within those regulations that need to be 11 included. And also from the perspective of 12 13 what came into SSA from the various groups at this Panel, public comment, user needs and the 14 consideration of those data elements 15 and particularly how those fit SSA's needs. 16

So, I'm going to pass this off to Shirleen. Welcome.

MS. ROTH: Thank you, Mary, and thank you, Panel, for an opportunity to speak today.

I have to tell you before I start,

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I've had a little bit of a technical glitch on my computer. My talking points shut down before, so I'm going to be taking just a moment to bring them back up.

And in the meantime, I'll be speaking out of memory until they come back up.

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Anyway, I'd like to present to you 8 information about effort that's 9 some an Social 10 underway at Security. It's an analytical process to take all of the comments 11 that have been received from the Panel, from 12 13 internal users and from the public comments, and to consolidate all of those comments into 14 a concise list of person-side data elements 15 16 and work-side dimensions that SSA can consider as it moves forward in evaluating and testing 17 - moving into a testing procedure to identify 18 19 the data elements and so on that we want to establish for the content model. 20

I do apologize. I guess I will be speaking from memory since my computer is not

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working. Just a moment, please.

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Anyway, as we go forward I'm going to be discussing the research purpose and the research question, the activities that have been underway in order to address this question and the methodology that we've used.

Now, again, first I'd like to go back over the reason that we are - that we 8 engaged in this effort. Between the Panel 9 10 Recommendation Report, the user needs analysis conducted by Social Security in 11 that was summer of 2009 and which was reported to you 12 13 in January 2010, in addition to that, extensive public comments from 50 14 over individuals and 18 organizations, we received 15 thousand pages of material that 16 over а provided opinions on a wide variety of issues. 17 Many of them were comments regarding the data 18 19 elements that we should be including in the content model for the OIS. 20

The purpose of the activity that we've been engaged in is to take those over

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1300 comments, over a thousand pages of material, and to develop one concise list of person-side data elements and work-side dimensions that SSA could take forward so that we can test those data elements and dimensions both in the world of work and with disability adjudicators so that we can ensure that the OIS that is developed meets the user needs and that it stays focused on what those user needs are.

We note that no empirical evidence 11 obtained has been in support of these 12 particular data elements. We draw directly 13 from the Panel's report. And as you will see 14 considering them, began 15 in we with the recommendations that came from the Panel 16 itself. And so this is qoinq 17 to be а description of that analytical process. 18

Now, as Mr. Balkus mentioned earlier today, we always want to stay focused on the purpose of the project itself. And that is to create an Occupational Information

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System that's tailored specifically for Social Security's disability programs and adjudicative needs.

So, to address that question and address that charter, we framed our research question directly related to it. And that is what occupational information does SSA need or desire in order to effectively adjudicate claims for disability benefits?

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10 And sub-questions to that issue are what person-side data elements are critical to 11 assessing an individual's residual functional 12 13 capacity, and what work-side dimensions are critical assessing individual's 14 to an vocational profile? 15

Now, in using that language I want 16 to be very clear what I'm talking about. 17 And that is when we talk about person-side, we 18 recognize that there is a distinction between 19 the way that that phrase has been used in both 20 the DOT and in O*NET. The DOT talks about 21 traits. 22 worker O*NET talks about worker

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And again, the point of view of those particular documents is to provide information for employers on how to best select an employee.

And so while those systems record the occupational tasks or work activities, generalized work activities that are performed 8 in the occupation in order to define those 9 10 occupations, they actually describe the work in terms of what the worker - what capacities 11 the worker needs to have or what kind of 12 13 worker would be best selected for that occupation. 14

this We from 15 come at а very different point of view. And that is we are 16 concerned with people and the individuals with 17 disabilities who are filing applications for 18 19 benefits.

And so when we talk about personside, we are actually talking about people who have filed claims for benefits.

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So, our need for occupational information is not a system that will describe a worker to us because we already have before us described both by the person, their doctor, the medical evidence in their record, we have 5 the person who tells us that they are now 6 unable to work and for whom we are evaluating that. 8 So in a sense, we already have the 9 10 worker or the ex-worker described and we are instead looking to find out what the demands 11 of the work are so that we can identify and 12 13 evaluate whether that person is able to work. The "dimensions," 14 word I've borrowed that from the Taxonomy Subcommittee's 15 report. And that's to distinguish work-side 16 characteristics from person-side 17 characteristics, will and we use that 18 19 consistently or hopefully consistently throughout this presentation. 20 And, again, there are a few work-21 side dimensions that we are currently working 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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on within the Agency because there are some critical to the disability that are so evaluation process that we think we must, as users, include them. And those relate individual's primarily to assessing an vocational profile.

Now, there's been а number of activities that you have been engaged in since 8 convened 2009. vou first in February of 9 10 You're familiar with those, so I'm just going to briefly discuss them. 11

You've held quarterly meetings, as 12 13 well as telephonic meetings. At each of your quarterly meetings you have had a number of 14 activities to identify and focus 15 on user needs. Those activities included 16 presentations from both an internal SSA work 17 group who provided you briefings on 18 SSA's processes. 19

You've also received public
testimony from organizations and individuals.
Some of those organizations and individuals

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were invited by you to present presentations on their understanding of their needs, as well as SSA's needs.

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And in addition to those presentations, you also received public comments at open public comment time periods that were set aside at each panel meeting.

You engaged in а number of 8 investigations. Those investigations 9 10 included, for example, literature reviews and which you surveys, roundtables at invited 11 guests to provide input to your subcommittees, 12 13 including the Mental Cognitive Subcommittee and the Work Experience Subcommittee, and you 14 engaged in a number of other activities such 15 as you visited multiple sites within the 16 17 Agency.

of you went to actually 18 Many 19 discuss and see the disability determination action disability 20 process in at those determination services offices, as well as 21 hearing offices throughout the country. 22

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result of all of As а those activities, you have provided two reports. One was your recommendation report that you issued in September 2009, and another report you issued in June 2010 were you reviewed the 5 National Academy of Sciences Report called A Database For Change In Economy: Review Of The Occupational Information Network. 8 And, again, this activity, this 9 10 effort that has been underway has drawn directly upon the activities that you've been 11 engaged in since February 2009. 12 13 In addition to your activities, there have also been the activities of an 14 internal SSA workgroup. This workgroup is in 15 fact a separate group of individuals who are 16 project staff, but 17 not on the instead represent stakeholder components within Social 18 19 Security. These individuals represent their 20 These individuals 21 components. Excuse me. 22 speak on behalf of the management and the **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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executives for the components that they They've provided a wind range of represent. activities in support of this project, including bringing to us, the project staff, information about the opinions and views of the components that they represent, as well as informing their own components about the activities, your activities, and the activities of the project staff.

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10 Given that this group is а representative group, I have listed on this 11 which is Slide 6, the different slide, 12 13 components involved.

I do invite you and the members of 14 the public to find out more about the mission 15 16 and function of each of these organizations. And that information can be accessed by you at 17 a website that I'm going to give you the 18 19 information. The website is www.ssa.gov, abbreviations for Social 20 Security Administration and Government, and you can 21 information about each one of these 22 access

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components if you click on the About Us link in the trailer at the bottom of the home page.

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And, aqain, these organizations involve the Office of Disability Adjudication and Review, Office of Appellate Operations, 5 which is sometimes called Appeals Counsel. 6 Another ODAR office, the Office of the Chief Administrative Law Judge, Office the of 8 Disability Determinations, the Office 9 of 10 Disability Programs, the Office of Program Development and Research which also contains 11 the project team working on this project, the 12 13 Office of Quality Performance and a related organization called the National Council of 14 Disability Determination Directors. 15

tell you 16 Now, Ι can from mγ experience, that each of the individuals 17 involved in this workgroup come to the project 18 19 with extensive disability and programmatic backgrounds. 20

This particular workgroup has been engaged in a number of activities, including

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providing briefings to you on SSA disability claims process and the adjudicative needs of SSA's disability programs.

They have helped you in conducting your literature reviews and surveys. They have coordinated your visits to their operational sites.

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8 Within SSA, they have provided 9 their expert opinion to us so that we can make 10 sure that our activities are focused on SSA's 11 adjudicative needs and policy concerns.

Again, they've obtained input from the representative organizations, as well as the organizations that they manage and oversee.

So, for example, the Office of 16 Chief Administrative Law Judge oversees and 17 manages all of the hearing offices within this 18 country. And so they are able to provide to 19 through their component, feedback 20 us from those organizations. 21

The same is true of the Office of

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Disability Determinations which manages the state agencies throughout the country called Disability Determination Services that adjudicate the claims for disability benefits. So, they are a conduit through which we receive information from our users.

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They've also been involved in designing and carrying out the SSA user needs 8 analysis which we presented to you in January, 9 10 and they've made presentations at numerous national conferences, including conferences of 11 International Association of the 12 13 Rehabilitation Professionals, also known as IARP, the National Association 14 and of Disability Examiners, known as NADE. 15 And at those conferences, they obtained additional 16 user information. 17

And lastly, the workgroup has been engaged through March in an intensive process to identify their own set of recommendations for us in terms of the data elements that they would recommend that we test in this first

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round of testing. And testing was both, again, in the world of work and testing these data elements with users, with disability adjudicators and so on.

Project staff, as you know, has 5 been working alongside you since you first 6 convened in February 2009. We've provided support of panel and workgroup activities, we 8 conducted the user needs analysis, we posted 9 10 Federal Register notices, actually multiple Federal Register notices, extending the public 11 comment period on your report from September 12 13 of 2009. That public comment period did close on June 30th, 2010. 14

But as you have been consistently advised, we always are interested in receiving any and all information that we can from the public to make sure, again, that this project focuses on user needs.

We have engaged in several project staff investigations. And that basically involves reading background materials,

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authoritative professional journals and so on making sure that we're familiar with the same kind of information that you are bringing to us in terms of your expertise.

We've also facilitated the workgroup discussions and participated on those workgroup activities.

One activity that we've engaged in 8 that is not directly related to content model, 9 10 but it is - we do want to report to you the early results of those. And that is the 11 Occupational, Medical-Vocational Study that 12 13 just before me was presented to you, the results. 14

I do want to let you know that some 15 of the early results from that study point out 16 that the same types of data elements that we 17 recommending and that you 18 are have recommended, that we are in fact finding those 19 same data elements and dimensions reported in 20 the residual functional capacity 21 in adjudicated claims. So, there is consistency 22

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between all these sources of information.

Now, one of the activities we've been engaged in through beginning in January of 2010 that we have continued through July 2010 in order that we can make sure we've 5 considered all comments received, we have in 6 fact compiled a list of all recommendations and comments received again from all of the 8 users we've mentioned. And that includes, 9 10 again, all of the Panel recommendations. And, in fact, we have reviewed all 11 of the testimony, all of the transcripts from 12 13 your panel meetings to ensure that any of the comments, any of the data elements recommended 14 by you or by the public have been considered, 15

the public comments both at the Panel meetings and the written comments submitted whether before the Panel recommendations were issued and since the Panel recommendations have been issued, the SSA user needs analysis and the recommendations that we've received from SSA's internal workgroup.

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We've organized this list according to the Panel's seven main recommendations. We added a category of Other to capture those comments that were not related to any of your recommendations. combined And we have 5 identical ideas and comments into one item where we noted all of the groups that were in support of that particular item or that 8 particular comment. 9

10 Now, we made an early decision not to combine any ideas or comments that were 11 different even if the difference was only 12 13 slight or it was a nuance. We wanted to make sure that the document was simply a listing of 14 all of the comments received, 15 but а consolidated one. A consolidated one. 16

And, in fact, that list has been 17 used by your User Needs and Relations 18 19 Subcommittee in preparing its analysis of the received 20 comments on your recommendation 21 report.

we

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particular type of comment received where we had to take a slightly different approach. And that was for the results of a survey that we received from one stakeholder organization that was from IARP, we've previously mentioned.

7 They provided us with a survey of 8 specific questions posed to their members hip 9 in terms of what kinds of data elements that 10 they would like to see maintained and what 11 their thoughts about those particular data 12 elements were.

In addition to specific survey questions, survey respondents were also able to provide specific comments on those responses.

When we compiled our synthesis, we 17 basically looked at the survey in terms of the 18 19 numerical parts of the survey as being a And so we included anything 20 voting response. there was where 50 percent 21 or more of respondents voting in favor of something. 22 We

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included that as being endorsed by the organization.

If fewer than 50 percent of respondents endorsed an idea, did not we include that as being a data element that the organization endorsed. But we did in fact review the comments to make sure that the consistent with comments were other information that we are considering.

10 And this is what basically the kind of information that chart 11 our - it's а hundred-page chart again synthesizing over a 12 13 thousand pages of material, and over 1300 individual comments. This is what the chart 14 looks like. Again, it's on the full range of 15 your recommendations, not specifically on the 16 data elements alone. 17

So, this document is different than 18 19 the document that we are going forward with am specifically describing in this 20 that Ι effort. 21

Again, this reports all of -

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MEMBER WILSON: Which recommendation is this relevant to? I know it was -MS. ROTH: This particular page came from a recommendation on data elements having to do with fingering. So, there's a number of 5 comments specifically to fingering. 6 So, for example, having to do with the concept of fingering, two groups suggested 8 need information on what's being 9 that we 10 picked up. For example, a coin or a button. The user needs analysis within the 11 Agency recommended that we record information 12 13 finger dexterity required on by an organization. 14 They also used terms such as "fine 15 manipulation," "fingering," "picking" and 16 "pinching." 17 They asked us for information on 18 whether the job requires typing. They wanted 19 more information on finger dexterity. 20 And this came from the American Association of 21 Physical Therapists. And that had to do with 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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the ability to move the fingers and manipulate small objects with the fingers rapidly or accurately.

That organization also suggested that we measure that by aptitude and skill, and the American Board of Vocational Experts suggested that we make a distinction between fingering and fine fingering.

also a number There were of 9 10 recommendations having to do with gripping. 11 And those recommendations came from the Panel, National Association of Disability the 12 13 Examiners, the physical therapy association, SSA's user needs analysis and so on. 14

This is just one page of many, again over a hundred pages, of specific comments.

So, again, this particular document 18 is different than the one that Ι 19 am specifically reporting on today. We want to 20 point this out though because it is our method 21 of making sure that we have in fact considered 22

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every comment that has been made in connection with this project.

If you'll notice the farthest right-hand column, that column will eventually contain information about whether that comment, that suggestion has been incorporated into the Occupational Information System. And if so, where it was incorporated.

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It will also show if a suggestion 9 10 was not incorporated. It will qive the rationale for why it was not incorporated. 11 So, we will have a historical record for each 12 13 and every comment made on the project to identify the resolution and the disposition of 14 each of the comments. 15

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Shanan. 16 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: First, I 17 absolutely adored this wanted to say I 18 19 document because I utilized it myself as the basis for much of the User Comment Summary 20 Report that we'll be talking about later. 21

But I recall having significant

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difficulties during my process, because the process for compiling this seemed to break down partway through in terms of who was involved, who was putting it together and how things were being sorted and put into the chart.

Can you talk about how you addressed that internally and how that might have impacted your process, please?

MS. ROTH: I hear your question and I've made a note to myself, an action item, that we will go back and provide a detailed methodology for you in terms of how this process was carried out.

process, again, 15 The was an analytical staff process in terms of 16 one individual reviewing literally every page of 17 testimony, every page of the Panel report and 18 extracting the data from it. 19

20 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: But didn't 21 the process, excuse me, initially begin with 22 there being multiple individuals who had

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divided up the recommendations and each were going to go through and code for their specific recommendation and then for staff reasons, I'm sure, that got changed and it became one person who did it all?

MS. ROTH: There were two people involved. And, again, one of the individuals is one who has many, many, many years of 8 experience in the disability adjudication 9 10 process both in state disability determination services and working as a staff individual on 11 vocational policy for the Office of Disability 12 13 Programs, and then working within the project 14 team.

The other individual who is working with her is an intern, a Ph.D. candidate from Johns Hopkins University, a very bright person with a lot of potential and not as much experience, programmatic experience.

20 So, they worked together in this 21 process with the person with the disability 22 experience having the lead for it.

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MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: My recollection is still different, Shirleen. And it's only important because I want to understand the process completely.

Initially when I received this 5 report, I received this report with three tabs 6 in it which corresponded to three different recommendations. And the determination for 8 to organize the comments, unless 9 how I'm 10 terribly mistaken, was really driven initially by the needs of the User Needs Subcommittee in 11 putting together a report because we discussed 12 13 that and how we needed it, but I'm sure it was helpful in multiple areas and that worked out 14 very well. 15

When I expressed concern that this only covers three of the recommendations, we thought oh, no, something has fallen down in this process.

And I'm sorry I do not know the names of the staff, but my understanding it is Raphael who saved us on this one, whichever of

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these members she is, and I'm exceedingly thankful but that it to her, was one individual who then went back and re-coded everything for the report. And that there was a significant change there because there had been several members essentially initially; is that correct? MS. ROTH: Again, I was not involved in that communication process with you, but your understanding is not correct.

The, again, public comments - and these comments began with receipt of the Panel Recommendation Report in September. The process began in October.

The process did not complete until after close of public comment in June on June 30th, 2010.

From the beginning, this project involved a synthesis of every and all comments received in relationship to every and all recommendation made by the Panel. Again, it was organized according to the seven

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1 recommendation reports.

I think what you're referring to is again the synthesis included - we had to continue multiple iterations of the synthesis of the ongoing nature of public because 5 comment. And we could not complete the 6 process until public comment had been completed, and so that process remained open 8 through the end of June 2010. 9

That first document that you received was an extract of the master document that we were using specifically within the content model effort. It was an extract of a master document.

So, if there was a breakdown in 15 communication, I apologize for that. 16 I was not - again, I don't know how exactly that 17 happened, but that's something 18 we can 19 certainly take under advisement and I'll take an action item accordingly. 20

21 But as I mentioned, the entire 22 process of the synthesis involved every

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recommendation and every comment that we've received since February 20, 2009.

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I have not comprehensive. doubt this is What I'm referring to is that on July 22nd I received a comment synthesis document which only included three tabs, and that is when I expressed grave concern that we were missing information, and 8 then on the 30th it was completed. But at 10 that point, there was definitely a breakdown.

Before did that receive 11 we an abstract piece much earlier which showed the 12 13 format that it was using and that we were very thankful to see. It was an excellent format, 14 but there definitely were problems with this 15 process as it was carried out. 16

MS. ROTH: Shanan, again I believe 17 I've addressed your question. I'm going to go 18 back over my answer. And what part of that 19 you're not understanding, I'd appreciate help 20 with because then I'll provide a further 21 elaboration of that particular issue. 22

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MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: What happened between 7/22 and 7/30?

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I think Sylvia was trying to say something.

5 MEMBER KARMAN: Yes. I think that 6 perhaps the issue at hand is, one, the actual 7 format for the synthesis which you're seeing 8 today was the format and the process by which 9 we gathered all of the information that was 10 available to us as of the end of December - or 11 the end of January, actually.

Then when we found that we were going to go to public comment through the Public Register, we held off completing that and retrieving all of that material to put into the final version of the synthesis which then you saw as the document after the 22nd.

When the User Needs and Relations Subcommittee was interested in seeing what we had gathered to date, what was given to the User Needs and Relations Subcommittee had to do with those particular issues relevant to

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content model, some of the other issues that the staff was working on at the time that they could produce at that moment.

So, as we were moving along through July, because of course the public comment period ended on June 3, we were still compiling all of the other information relevant to the other areas for which the Panel had made recommendations.

So, we began with the things that were most critical in terms of what's up front for us. And I don't know what discussion went on within the User Needs and Relations Subcommittee, but that's what you had seen.

So, the differences between those documents had a lot to do with at what point SSA was retrieving the information coming from the final public comments which finished in the Federal Register on June 30th.

20 MS. ROTH: And again from the very 21 beginning of the process when we began in 22 October 2009, the document was a complete

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document in terms of all panel recommendations.

Again, we could not incorporate the public comments until the public comment period had closed. So, we held that document open.

But, again, it was a complete document again from the beginning, of all of the Panel recommendations.

10 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I'm in no 11 way questioning the completeness of the 12 document. Please don't understand it as such.

As a matter of fact, I would say the information in the document predates October because we integrated information from any feedback we received at any time and did that very purposely so that we didn't miss anything.

MS. ROTH: Are there any questions about the synthesis before we go on?

Okay. Thank you.

Now, in engaging in the effort

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specifically that we're - before I do go on though I do want to again thank all of the members of the public who have - there are many organizations and many individuals who have expended a great deal of time, effort and resources to provide us and you with information about their point of view.

8 Those resources come from a wide 9 variety of types of organizations and a wide 10 variety of communities, and I need to express 11 my personal opinion that their involvement is 12 critical to this process.

And so, I do want to make sure that we acknowledge all of those efforts that have been underway.

Now, in terms of the actual effort 16 that we're talking about, the staff analytical 17 to provide effort in order one concise 18 document that lists data elements and 19 dimensions that we could go forward and test, 20 again I'm going to come back to that a little 21 bit with the understanding that these are -22

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what we're working on is the identification of user needs.

There has yet as not been any conversation with the researchers and with the I-O psychologists, the industrialorganizational psychologists, who will actually be involved in creating a work analysis instrument.

So, what we have been involved in so far is simply identification of user needs. This effort does not reflect the point of view of I-O psychologist. So, I do want to make sure that that is clear before we go on.

So, in order to conduct this effort, the first step we needed to take was simply to compile the sources of information that we had available to us.

The first source of information, again the Panel Recommendation Report which you issued in September 2009, as well as the later report on the NAS report on O*NET, as well as all of the Panel activities.

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We built upon all of the workgroup activities, both the input that they provided us as experts and as well as upon the individuals that they represent.

We incorporated the user needs analysis conducted by Social Security, and we also incorporated and considered all of the input that we received from the public.

In addition to that, because the 9 10 charter is very specific for this project that this is intended to create an Occupational 11 Information System that is tailored to meet 12 13 the needs of Social Security, we had to go back and do some double-checking to make sure 14 that all of the data elements required by our 15 program were named and recommended by at least 16 one source and have been included. 17

And so in addition to coming at this from the point of the user needs and what they're telling us, we also came at this from the point of view of reviewing our own legal guidance in terms of what it requires that we

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And so we reviewed the Social Security Act and the regulations which in fact do provide specific guidance for what we must consider.

For example, in the section on transferability of skills, there are specific requirements on defining basic work activities and in identifying elements that we will consider when we review residual functional capacity.

of regulations, In a number 12 we 13 provide specific types of activities and functional capacities that we must consider. 14 And, in fact, the regulations provide 15 definitions for many of those data elements. 16

so we've reviewed those, as 17 And well as policy guidance such Social 18 as 19 Security rulings, our internal operating manuals and our training materials. 20

I do want to note that all of these materials with the exclusion of the training

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materials, are available to the public at our website, www.ssa.gov. And on the right-hand side of the screen you can access a drop-down button where you can access something called our program rules. And the Social Security Act, regulations, rulings and operating manuals are there for review by the Panel and public.

We also reviewed Social Security 9 current forms, the ones that we use internally 10 at the State Disability Determination 11 Services, where we record the assessment that 12 13 has been given for an individual's residual functional capacity. We call these residual 14 functional capacity assessment 15 forms and mental residual functional capacity assessment 16 forms, again assessing both physical 17 and mental functioning. 18

We wanted to make sure that within the data elements and dimensions that have been recommended, that all of the data elements that the SSA currently uses, that

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they have in one place or another been captured.

And lastly, we considered a wide variety of other materials, including the Department of Labor's own revised handbook for analyzing jobs and other materials by Department of Labor, including the DOT itself and so on.

9 We looked at information about 10 essential skills compiled in Canada, and we 11 found consistency between that and some of the 12 recommendations that we had found.

We also reviewed guides, for example, from the American Medical Association looking for descriptions of functioning and definitions for that functioning.

We also looked at publications by the American Psychiatric Association, including, for example, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition, looking for similar descriptions of functioning and definitions, and any other

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guidance that we might obtain.

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Now, in talking about the methodology that we used, first I'd like to talk about the selection criteria for this concise list.

We received a number - some caveats to begin with. We received a number of recommendations in terms of specific data elements.

Data elements in a majority of instances were very consistent between all of the identified sources, but they may have used different names, they may have used different levels of specificity.

And so, we're going to be going on to describe how we resolved those differences so that we could in fact report that consistency.

And in order to find that consistency, what we did was we took the specific recommendations and looked for the underlying concept that that specific data

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1 element represented.

And so when we're going forward, going to be talking about these we're underlying concepts. So, for example, some users -MEMBER WILSON: Could you tell us a little bit more about how you identify an underlying concept, what that involved? 8 MS. ROTH: That was an analytical 9 10 process that we used. Again, I can give you some examples. 11 For example, some users recommended 12 13 that we report on unskilled work or simple, repetitive tasks. We found those concepts to 14 be specific to certain types of work, but not 15 representative of the broad spectrum of work. 16 And so we - if you're talking about 17 18 MEMBER WILSON: Who's "we" in this 19 20 case? MS. ROTH: This is the project team. 21 MEMBER WILSON: So, like how many 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

people did this and, I mean, any kind of procedural details you can give us. Was this resolving differences, do you have any kind of data on disagreements or anything like that with regard to this distilling comments into underlying concepts?

MS. ROTH: In terms of - there's many different parts of the method that I'll be discussing with you.

But in particular in terms of identifying the higher level of concept in most cases, those were in my own terms, selfevidence, but of course you can go back and review the work to find out if you agree.

example, if you're talking 15 For about simple work, simple work is normally 16 contrasted with detailed or complex work. 17 And so we raised that concept of simply work to an 18 issue of complexity because simple work 19 20 appeared to us to represent an issue of complexity. 21

And, again, we will provide a more

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detailed - in a public session of this type we're trying to provide the more general findings. But to the extent that as you've recommended to the previous group presenting, we will certainly draft a technical report for 5 your review and consideration outlining all of these different methods and so on. MEMBER KARMAN: So, just excuse me, 8 Shirleen. 9 10 I was wondering, Mark, one of the things that we were considering in developing 11 the selection criteria when we were looking at 12 13 underlying concepts, to a large degree the Panel's recommendations definitions 14 and certainly, for example, from the 15 mental cognitive recommendations in the Panel report, 16 that was where we began. And that was, you 17 know, what we used as a basis to begin with 18 that, well as definitions that 19 as were provided through these other sources that we 20 had reviewed. 21 that the kind of information 22 Ts **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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1 that you're asking about?

Is that what you mean? MR. WILSON: Well, to me the issue is just more curious about the methodology here, the extent to which that was done, how 5 many - was there any disagreement with regard to that, you know. Shirleen's indicated that she 8 thought a lot of them self-evident, you know. 9 10 It would be nice to know that. 11 Especially any time you inject judqment into process, you know, it's 12 а 13 important that we understand how that took place and all of that. 14 KARMAN: Absolutely. 15 MEMBER Absolutely. And, you know, one of the ways in 16 which we encountered, perhaps, the need to use 17 judgement is that we receive public 18 some 19 comment and sometimes we don't even know who we received it from. 20

21 So, you know, you receive the 22 comment and you take it at face value and you

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try to assign it to some category so that you can make sure you're capturing it in the manner that one can try to presume that it meant.

When we had questions, for example, from workgroup comments or from panel, that was much easier for us to be able to go back.

In fact, when IARP provided some 8 know that comments, Ι some of our panel 9 10 members, the user needs and relations, were able to go back and ask IARP, well, what did 11 you mean with regard to this and that? 12

> So, is that what you're getting at? MEMBER WILSON: Right. Exactly.

> > MEMBER KARMAN: Okay.

MEMBER WILSON: Who the "we" is, how many people were involved, how large a component were these kinds of decisions of the total number of decisions that had to be made, you know.

MEMBER KARMAN: Okay.

MEMBER WILSON: All those kinds of

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things I think would be useful because this is such an important issue. You know what I mean?

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This really is the sort of beginnings of some sort of foundation and we've got to get this right.

MEMBER KARMAN: So, would you be looking for then something that would be 8 procedural, the outlines procedurally how that 9 10 was accomplished and that - so, within the methodology we'd be looking for the actual 11 procedure as to how that was performed? 12 13 MEMBER WILSON: Yes. Could I add 14 MEMBER HARDY: something? 15 I'm kind of running through and 16 taking notes as we're going along looking at 17 some of the draft documents that we have. And 18 19 the simple question I have is well, who's the team member, you know? 20

In different places team members are cited. Well, I'd like to know who, and I

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think we should have that on our record as to who's doing what and when and where and how.

There's a statement regarding worker autonomy and the decision to make a linkage with worker autonomy to something else.

I actually have questions about that, and I know this isn't the time or place, but I'd like to be able to say okay, well, you got to this point how and please show me how you made this linkage.

And there's no way to go back right now based on what we're talking about at this point, and specificity is going to be important, I think.

MEMBER KARMAN: I completely agree.

One thing though that I want to be mindful of is that under FACA rules it may be that there needs to be a more formal process by which if a panel member has a question coming back to the Agency, that we are able to track that.

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So, we have not been providing necessarily - unless the actual SSA staff involved with the work is actually presenting, we typically don't indicate specifically which individuals in Social Security Administration were involved with that, but that does not detract from the need to engage in that kind of conversation. 8 So, I'm just letting you know that 9 10 that's one of the reasons that that isn't made, you know, isn't part of the presentation 11 is that individual isn't sitting there, and so 12 13 the panel member can't literally ask them. MEMBER WILSON: Well, what would be 14 helpful for me is if you look at the previous 15 presentations where they said, you know, we 16 had two raters and in over 95 percent of the 17 cases they, you know. That's the kind of 18 thing I think that would be useful here to the 19 And I think it extent that that occurred. 20 speaks to Tom's question. 21 It's not so much who in terms of, 22

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you know, we want to know specific names, but is it the same person throughout, is it the same sort of raters all the time, was it different people, did they come and go? Those sort of things.

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I'11 say during Mark's presentation that was one thing that was evident. They had delineated a 8 really - they spent a lot of time planning 9 10 their activity, the creation of the forms, the training of the people to go through the 11 files, what their decision criteria and rules 12 13 would be, if there were errors in so many, they kept going until they had five where they 14 were not errors. They had a plan up front and 15 that was very clear moving forward. 16

And my fear is with here, we're getting the plan after the fact. And I can't see where the plan was in place with the decision points and the criteria that guided the content domain elements at this point.

I want to know that the plan was

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there and how it was carried out, how many people, what were the agreement indices, what were the evaluation criteria for keeping elements or not keeping elements. That scientific model.

MEMBER KARMAN: I completely understand or believe I understand, because we did pursue the study design for the occ, medvoc study certainly in that manner.

And we were also well aware of the fact that we were in a situation where we could in many cases quantitatively count something.

And obviously when one is reviewing a claimant's file, there is judgment involved with, you know, the meaning of whatever you're seeing on the 3369, for example, in terms of their description of what they've done at work.

With this particular process, 20 not that it does require 21 not а plan and methodology, also qualitative 22 there are

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elements of that and to some extent there may not be a possibility to count something.

But I do hear what you're saying about being able to delineate or provide the information as to how procedurally some of these things were resolved.

I do want to MS. ROTH: Okay. mention one thing, and that is that as a FACA 8 panel, you are considered special government 9 10 employees. And as a result of that, you have pre-decisional documents before 11 access to those documents are released to the public. 12

13 And before those documents are finished, documents were shared with you which 14 are not finished, the process is not complete. 15 In fact, I'm describing to you a project and 16 an effort that is underway. 17 It's not been finished. 18

There is a plan, there has been a plan since the beginning that this effort has been underway. We will document that plan based on your request. And any guidance that

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you would like to provide us in terms of what you would like to see that report reflect, we would be happy to provide that with you.

again, documents But have been are pre-decisional shared with you that 5 documents. And as we've received information 6 based on FACA quidelines, those documents, pre-decisional documents, cannot be discussed 8 in a public forum. So, I'm going to ask you 9 10 not to refer to that document when we have this discussion today. Thank you. 11

So, again in going through the selection - and I do want to - I want to follow that on with something that was in my talking points that I had forgotten to mention earlier.

It is our intention that once that 17 document is finished and that all necessary 18 19 review and revision has been completed, that sharing that document 20 we will be in its entirety with the public, because the public 21 needs to know what we intend to do. 22

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The document at the present time, though, is pre-decisional. The decisions have not been reached on it, and that is why we cannot release it to the public, but we have every intention of making sure that it is available to the public when it's been completed.

So, the presentation I'm going to be providing you with, I will go into the methodology, but I'm not going to be going into the detail of the methodology that has been provided to you for the occ, med-voc study.

Again, that process is almost at least at the disability determination services level. At the initial claim level, it's almost complete. And so it's at a different stage in development than this particular effort that's underway.

Again, I want to point out that the concept has been critical. To the extent that this document and the information that we

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present will be provided to you and all of the users, you will inform us how successful we were at that.

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One other issue we faced was that the data elements presented to us are from a wide variety of users. Some of them were very focused and not necessarily broad based.

example, some focused as For I 8 mentioned before, on simple work. 9 We had to 10 broaden that concept and look for the underlying concept behind it so that we could 11 help it to be - identify that concept as it 12 13 might relate to all work.

found also similar 14 We recommendations in terms of individual 15 functioning. For example, there 16 was а recommendation that we include an element for 17 or not people could respond whether 18 to 19 hallucinations at work.

That is so narrowly focused that it would be difficult to construct, in our opinion, a work analysis instrument at least

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to start an analysis of that with whether or individual would be permitted not an to respond to hallucinations at work.

And so we took that concept and looked for what that underlying concept might be. And again in an analytical process, made suggestion that one way that could be а captured might be whether or not - the types of appropriate behavior at work rather than 10 specifically behavior in terms of responding to specific hallucinations. 11

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So given that, we developed this 12 13 set of criteria that's on your screen as Slide The first selection criteria was 14. 14 to include all concepts recommended by the Panel 15 or workgroup. 16

And as Sylvia has mentioned when we 17 go on in terms of the analytical process in 18 terms of how we took each one of these up, 19 find out that we started with 20 you'll the recommendations that you provided, but 21 our general selection criteria was to literally 22

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include all of the concepts that you or the SSA internal workgroup included.

I say that with one caveat. Now, That is that you in your recommendation you recommended that SSA consider report, certain extra data elements for research purposes.

8 There were several that we did not 9 - we have not so far suggested because they 10 appear to not necessarily reflect SSA's needs. 11 We don't necessarily have a programmatic need 12 for certain information that you suggested.

That includes gender, health insurance enrollment or availability, mode of transportation to and from work, race and ethnicity or health insurance offered.

So, those data elements have not 17 been so far included in our list of suggested 18 19 data elements, but again that's something that could be revisited with our executives 20 in if have additional 21 management we some rationale for why we might want to include 22

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1 those particular data elements. In terms of the -MEMBER WILSON: Excuse me a minute. So, if I'm following this, you said in all concepts recommended by the Panel or 5 workgroup were adopted, but did I just hear you say that several weren't? MS. ROTH: I said -8 MEMBER WILSON: They didn't rise to 9 10 the level of the concept or - I just want to make sure I'm following what -11 MS. ROTH: They conflicted with the 12 13 last bullet which is include all concepts that reflect SSA's needs. They were not reflective 14 of SSA's needs. Sylvia, you were -15 MEMBER KARMAN: I just wanted to 16 make a point that the way when the Panel had 17 voted in September of 2009 on its 18 on recommendations to Social Security, the 19 physical and mental work experience-related 20 data elements were ones that the Agency took 21 as recommendations directly. 22

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The way that the recommendations were framed under the user needs and relations recommendations to the Agency, it was framed those data elements that may be useful for research were not - were provided for the Agency's consideration.

I mean obviously all of it is for the Agency's consideration, but we took the -8 we distinguished between the recommendations 9 10 for the physical, mental work experience-11 related data elements direct as recommendations versus those which the Panel 12 13 offered for consideration for the Agency with regard to research. 14

We just took those to mean that, 15 you know, we could consider them. They may 16 also prompt us to think of some other things. 17 So, we didn't see them as rising to the 18 level, as you point out, 19 as а concept literally recommended by the Panel. 20 That's what we meant. 21 22 MS. in fact, ROTH: And, my

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understanding is that the way that that recommendation came to SSA was that those particular recommendations, those extra data elements, were data elements that would actually not be included in the OIS. They would not be available to disability adjudicators or to users of occupational only information, but would be available behind specific the scenes to research organizations.

in terms of creating a user 11 So, needs basis for an Occupational Information 12 13 System with application to internal and external users, those were not data elements 14 that, from my reading of the Panel report, 15 ever intended to be used in that 16 were particular application. 17

Going on to the next bullet, we considered all concepts suggested by the Social Security Administration user needs analysis or through public testimony and comments.

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I mention we considered, because we did not necessarily include them all. I point specifically to the Social Security user needs analysis project.

That project was intended not to develop consensus within the Agency, not to vote on or to obtain - do some kind of coding of the incidents and the frequency of responses.

Instead, that particular activity was designed to identify the unique idea, make sure that no stone had been unturned, to consider all of the different experiences that SSA adjudicators have in adjudicating claims.

For example, considering all of the briefs provided by claimant representatives at hearings and all of the different types of functional capacities that are introduced in a claim file that must be addressed by the disability adjudicator.

And so we wanted to make sure that we had drawn upon that adjudicative experience

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to identify all of the types of different 1 functional capacities that have been, again, found through disability claim adjudication. Having said that, I would like to series kinds through of the of 5 qo а recommendations that we received from the public and from the user needs analysis, and how we resolved a few of those. 8 I will tell you that there was a 9 10 hiqh level of consistency between the suggestions from the internal and external 11 12 users. 13 A few examples of that consistency, both groups recommended separate data elements 14 for sitting, standing, walking and so on. 15 All of those capacities that are incorporated into 16 the concept of strength level in the DOT. 17 Strength levels including sedentary, light, 18 19 medium and heavy work. Users consistently both inside and 20 outside the Agency, asked that those elements 21 be rated separately. That's something that we 22 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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are also going to be suggesting to you and to Social Security.

We note that by gathering that data individually, we will have the individual information, as well as have an opportunity as needed to aggregate that information back to those types of work; sedentary, light, medium, heavy and very heavy, so that we can use that information to meet regulatory our 10 requirements.

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MEMBER WILSON: And again here as 11 before, the important thing - I know you're 12 13 just summarizing at this point and don't want to get into some of these methodologies, but 14 how many people agree and what was the level 15 of agreement, all those sorts of things are 16 going to be very important for any kind of 17 technical report. 18

MEMBER KARMAN: Duly noted. Ι 19 already took it as a note. 20

MS. ROTH: And I've taken a note as 21 well. Thank you. 22

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Another example of the consistency that we found had to do with, for example, the difficulty in evaluating claims given the DOT in terms of individuals who might have an impairment to one hand, but not the other, or one arm, but not the other.

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7 Internal and external users agreed 8 that we needed what they call unilateral and 9 bilateral information. And what they mean by 10 that is they need to know whether the work 11 activity can be performed with one hand or 12 whether both hands are required to perform a 13 work activity.

So, those are just a few of the consistent suggestions provided by both internal and external users of occupational information.

There are some areas where there 18 might have been not necessarily 19 some disagreement, but I would like to talk and 20 explain to you how three areas - actually, 21 22 four areas in particular were resolved.

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You have heard and we have heard consistently from users external to Social Security, that they are interested in maintaining what the Dictionary of Occupational Titles calls aptitudes.

Now, while we expect to base job demands in the OIS on the requirements of work as opposed to the capacities of job incumbents as described by aptitudes, we do believe that the same kind of information represented by aptitudes would be included in the OIS through elements that we are describing instead as demands of work.

And some examples of those, for example, aptitudes includes an element called general learning ability. We are recommending that that be on the person side included through an evaluation of cognition.

Cognition again as the Panel has reported and has recommended, includes activities such as reasoning, identifying and solving problems and so on.

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We also think that general learning ability on the work side can be addressed through an evaluation of the complexity level of an occupation.

Another aptitude, verbal aptitude, we have addressed that through a mental demand of work in terms of language and communication as recommended by the Panel. Also, job complexity. And we are recommending that there be competency requirements, for example, in reading text, in writing and in speaking.

12 Numerical aptitude would be 13 captured, for example, again, as job 14 complexity or competency in Math.

Spatial aptitude could be captured,
for example, with competency in reading
nontext.

So, there's a number of ways we've looked through all of the aptitudes and we believe that there is an opportunity for most of them, if not all of them, to be captured in specific data elements that we are suggesting

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for the OIS so that information would not be lost. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Shirleen, we had a lot of public comments in terms of aptitude. So, I didn't want to interrupt you 5 during that process. I see you have about ten slides left and we're at 15 minutes over. 8 MS. ROTH: Okay. 9 10 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: So, would you be able to wrap it up in the next, maybe, five 11 to seven minutes? 12 13 MS. ROTH: The entire presentation? CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: We're over. 14 MS. ROTH: I'll move through it 15 quickly. 16 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Thank you. 17 MS. ROTH: Okay. Again, we did the 18 same thing with temperaments. We believe that 19 those will be captured through work content. 20 work activities We have asked that be 21 described to a specific enough level that each 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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occupation can be identified separately from all other occupations and through different data elements that we have recommended.

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We have not recommended going forward with interests, which has been recommended by the public.

Specifically, Social Security can't cut in. The Social Security Act limits us to considering the person's residual functional capacity, age, education and work experience.

So, while understand that 11 we important placement interests may 12 be an 13 factor, it's something that not we programmatically can consider. But we do hope 14 that other organizations and universities will 15 do follow-on research with the OIS to make 16 sure that interests, which is an important 17 characteristic for vocational rehabilitation, 18 be captured. 19

We are recommending that SVP be captured, but perhaps under different - a specific vocational preparation, but perhaps

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under different terms such as job complexity, time to sufficiency which would be the length of time it takes to learn a job, and also through capturing the mental demands of work.

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are recommending that we We qo forward with testing GED, general educational 6 development, through such elements as competencies including reading text, reading 8 nontext, writing, speaking, Math, reasoning, 9 10 working with others, computer use and continuous learning. 11

I've already noted that there is 12 13 particular concepts required by Social Security regulations, which we've included. 14 We've included concepts contained in 15 the residual functional capacity forms, and we've 16 included the concepts that reflect 17 SSA's needs. 18

In terms of definitions, we do ask - we are interested in the Panel's comments. Regarding definitions, we actually need two types of definitions. One is a conceptual

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definition. The other is an operational definition that can be used by job analysis as they go out and actually look at work, and can be used as reference for users of occupational information.

Operational definitions being specific enough so, for example, that you can identify the flexion involved in forward bending, for example.

We have a sequential process for identifying the definitions that we have identified, but again we are interested in the Panel's comments on those.

Resolving differences, basically we 14 said the concept is primary, the methods for 15 resolving. If a concept is representing by 16 both a general term and detailed term, 17 we identify the general term as the data element. 18 19 And we identified the additional information as additional occupation desired by users with 20 the intent that all of that information will 21 be captured in the work analysis instrument, 22

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and will be tested again in the world of work and with users.

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If the same concept was represented by different names, we had another process for resolving that. And those processes will be reported in the technical report that we will be providing you.

have documented this We in 8 а document that we provided to you. 9 Again, 10 that's а draft document, pre-decisional. There are three columns. is for 11 One the person-side data element. is for One the 12 13 work-side data element that would be work-side dimension that would be completed 14 by I-0 psychologists. And the third is 15 the additional details. 16

This is a communication document between the users of occupational information and the developers of that information.

We are also - have provided you and are continuing to work on explanatory notes describing where each and every data element

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comes from, who, what organization and so on requested that data element and so on, the rationale, how those resolutions took place, and citations within Social Security regulations and the residual functional capacity forms.

Again, we conducted an analysis by a project staff. There were five team members involved. We discussed each data element until agreement was reached.

We started with the data element that was recommended by the Panel, identified all of the information that we received from the workgroup and from the user needs analysis and from external users.

Reviewed Social Security 16 regulations and other agency guidance, the RFC 17 forms. We applied the criteria and 18 19 methodology described, and then we reached 20 agreement.

21 So, again, this is the kind of 22 presentation of the first example, the type of

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information you'll see in the draft document we've provided to you. To the extent this format works, we will keep it. To the extent it needs to be changed, we can certainly change the format. But the information, though, we believe would remain the same because it is consistent with the information that you have asked for.

For example, we've identified the higher level concept as fine manipulation, but that includes a wide variety of words such as picking, pinching. Otherwise, working primarily with the fingers rather than with the whole hand.

And again, users desire information on whether that can - the fine manipulation work activity can be performed with only one hand or if both hands are required.

Again, fingering, handwriting, pinching, picking, using the keyboard and so on are very consistent with the Panel recommendations as reflected in your report.

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Now, some examples of data elements that were not selected, again I mentioned interested before. I will give two examples. One is dizziness. Now, dizziness see it within the Agency is not a 5 as we function. You are not required when you go to Instead, the world of work to be dizzy. dizziness is a symptom of a medical condition. 8 And so to that extent, what we have 9 10 included in our suggestions are the functional correlates of dizziness. 11 for example, someone who So, is 12 13 dizzy may have difficulty balancing. They may have difficulty working at heights because it 14 would be - they would have a restriction 15 working at heights because that would be a 16 dangerous location for them if they were to 17 lose their balance. 18 looked at the functional So, we 19 of symptoms 20 correlates the that were expressed. 21 Stress was another factor that we 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

included in terms of job demands that we believe might be stressful to individuals. And to the extent that we could identify those stressors, we have listed those as job demands.

For example, some people find deadlines to be stressful. Some people find public speaking to be stressful. Some people 8 may find working at a production pace 9 or 10 u8nder specific precision standards to be stressful. 11

And so to the extent that we can, we are identifying stressors and including those within our suggestions for inclusion in the OIS.

haven't included stress as 16 We а specific factor itself because we believe, and 17 this is agency policy, that stress is in fact 18 19 an individual response to specific stimuli. And what I may find stressful may be quite 20 different than what other people find 21 stressful. 22

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So, certainly response to stress can be something that we look at on the person side, but on the work side instead we are focusing on the OIS itself, we are focusing on individual stressors.

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So, we have a number of next steps. Again, this is a communication document that we are working on that we are reporting today. Additional work needs to be done as we have described and as you have requested.

this document 11 When has been completed and when these data elements and 12 13 dimensions have been completed, we anticipate first having conversation with 14 а I-0 psychologists and identifying the related work 15 demands, work dimensions, work activities 16 related to each of these person-side data 17 elements. 18

And then taking that to the next step and developing instruments so that these concepts can be tested going out into the world of work and working with disability

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adjudicators to test the concepts.

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And then we need to follow а process, my understanding, of revision and refinement so that the testing process will provide information to us that will inform the next revision of an iteration of a document of this type again listing the data elements and dimensions.

Any changes would then need to be 9 10 retested. That process would be iterative until the data elements and dimensions we 11 describe and are not only accurate 12 an 13 appropriate reflection of the adjudicative needs of Social Security's disability 14 programs, but also an accurate and appropriate 15 reflection of the world of work. So, those 16 would be the next steps. 17 Thank you.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Thank 18 you, 19 Shirleen.

I know that we are over time, but 20 there are a couple of things that we need to 21 deal with before we break for lunch. 22

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Fortunately we have a little bit more time this afternoon. We do have a request for public comment for tomorrow, but we don't have any for this afternoon. So, we have a little bit of time to work with. 5 I understand that this process took а long time and a lot of people, and I appreciate the efforts to date. 8 understand that there Ι 9 are questions from the Panel and that we will be 10 seeing additional documents, including 11 the list of the data elements that were 12 not 13 included in the pre-decisional document that we had. 14 Т do want to make couple 15 а clarifications in terms of the pre-decisional 16 documents. You are correct. We are special 17 government employees and we're able to take a 18 19 look at this. It took a while to get to that 20 answer where we could actually get to the 21 level of looking at things. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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I think that you mentioned to Tom that maybe we shouldn't talk about, I mean the fact that we have access to this is evident to people in the audience or listening in. So, maybe we're talking about the contents of the pre-decisional, not that they don't exist and we don't have access to them. So, I just wanted to clarify that. 8 MS. ROTH: Thank you. 9 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: And then we 10 suffer - have continued to suffer from a 11 preconception that the Panel is developing the 12 13 OIS instead of providing advice and recommendations to SSA about the OIS. 14 And I think a couple times there 15 was reference to the charter of the project, 16 and I think it's the charter of the Panel. 17 And I just want to make that hard line because 18 19 that's -MS. ROTH: Thank you. 20 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: 21 biq а distinction. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

I want to pass this on to Sylvia to kind of close it up and summarize it in terms of the next steps, in terms of what you're looking for to the Panel to do, you know, when the timeline is, what you expect, that kind of thing.

MEMBER KARMAN: Thank you, Mary.

8 It would be helpful for us if we 9 were able to receive comments from the Panel 10 members on the information that we've shared 11 to date so that we can begin, you know, 12 stabilizing this initial list for our next 13 stages of development.

Also, because we will be working 14 closely with a variety of the Panel members 15 who are on different subcommittees to, first 16 all, complete this 17 of stage of the identification of user needs for data 18 19 elements, and for measures and scales and the development of that. 20

21 So, as we're moving from one 22 activity to another, we're going to need to

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lay out methodology for that and what our plan of attack is, and we obviously would want to be working with the Panel and those whom we hope to bring on board through our consultative contracts. So, I would be - it would be great

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if we could get comments from panel members on the documents that we've provided, by October 1st.

10 I do recognize that there is some work by some of the other panel members 11 particularly in the Mental Cognitive 12 13 Subcommittee who need to do some other things as well. 14

So, if we are receiving their comments by the middle of October, I can certainly understand that. And that's just for the documentation that we've given you to date.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I just want to clarify because we had the dizziness and stress that were not included, and the pre-

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188 decisional documents that we have to date 1 don't include those data elements. MEMBER KARMAN: Right. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: And so will we have those by next week so that we can go to 5 the next level of review? 6 MEMBER KARMAN: Yes. We are pulling that - well, we have the list. We did discuss 8 yesterday some of the points that we would 9 10 want to capture historically for that, and then to be able to capture that in a database. 11 The database will not be readv 12 13 within a week, but we can give you the list and show you the disposition. 14 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Mark. 15 MEMBER WILSON: Just couple 16 а comments. Could someone bring up Slide 4, 17 please? 18 There we go. Oh, you had it. 19 There it is. 20 contrast with the other 21 То two presentations this morning, if you look at the 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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second bullet research question, and then 1 based on the discussion, and I know you didn't get the time to go through the presentation in the way you planned because of questioning and but it strikes me that other things, 5 one difference is that as Ι understood, and 6 correct me if I'm wrong, that the procedures and methodologies are still evolving. There 8 are multiple ones. They were not stated in 9 10 advance that in order to address this question, we're going to follow the following 11 procedure; is that correct? 12 13 MR. ROTH: As I said earlier, as I mentioned before, analytical 14 it was an 15 process. Could expand 16 you upon your I'm not sure what you're referring 17 question? to. 18 MEMBER WILSON: Did you outline a 19 procedure of how you were going to address 20 that research question in total before -21 22 MS. What occupational ROTH: **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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information does SSA need or desire? That research question has been the focus of all of the staff activities since the inception of the project.

brought that - that was the We research question we posed in the SSA user needs analysis. It was the question we posed to the workgroup in its activities. And it is 8 the research question that we have posed in 9 10 reviewing all of the comments.

So, it's been a consistent question 11 12

MEMBER WILSON: I understand the 13 question. 14

MS. ROTH: throughout 15 the 16 process.

MEMBER WILSON: What I was asking 17 is, was there a procedure and a series of 18 methodologies that were determined in advance 19 before you began to address this question? 20 MS. ROTH: Before 21 we began to address the question? Again, in each of the 22

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activities whether it was the Social Security user needs in all of the different activities that we have engaged in, yes, there's been a plan and a method in which we're going about addressing that particular question. And a method by which we would address that question.

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8 MEMBER WILSON: It was only one 9 question that I'm referring to. This one 10 here.

And so in the other two cases, and I was involved in some of this, so I'm aware of it, there was a discussion of how should we go about addressing this question and what are the issues and threats to validity of the study that we need to be concerned about?

And if I understood your comments earlier to Shanan is this isn't completed, there may be other activities.

And so to me, that seemed to be a clear indication that the procedure wasn't laid out in advance, that this is to some

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1 extent a post-hoc exercise.

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MS. ROTH: My understanding is the research effort that you're describing in terms of that discussion that took place, that was not a research effort involved in this particular question.

If I'm understanding you correctly, that was a research question which we have described in the past as OIS Design 1.

There has been a process by which the Panel and staff is learning how to work with one another. And that is do we work with you in consultation as we're developing a research strategy, or do we work with you in retrospect after that research strategy has been developed, obtaining your comments?

have been 17 There numerous discussions about that other - the OIS Design 18 1 which this effort is not incorporated in 19 this analytical process that we're describing 20 That is a separate and - a separate 21 here. research effort underway with the staff. 22

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So, again there are some procedures by which the Panel and staff is learning to work together. I believe Sylvia will probably have some comments about that.

Some of those as we develop particular expertise on our staff, I believe that some of those procedures will perhaps move in a different direction.

those in But comments those 9 discussions that we had earlier were not this 10 11 particular effort. That was а separate research effort and, again, had to do with the 12 13 question of do we involve the Panel in developing the study designs or do we ask the 14 Panel to respond to study designs? 15

16 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: We're about 35 17 minutes over at this point. And I think, you 18 know, a variety of questions have been asked, 19 action items have been taken. Shirleen has 20 indicated that she will respond in terms of 21 those specific ones, and I think we need to 22 give her a chance and the group a chance to do

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194 that. So -MEMBER HARDY: Can I interject, Mary? CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Sure. MEMBER HARDY: It seems that there are still a lot of questions we need to discuss. 8 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Correct. 9 10 MEMBER HARDY: So, maybe we could append it to the time -11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Absolutely. 12 13 MEMBER HARDY: - that's open for public comment this afternoon and continue if 14 15 Shirleen is willing to answer some more 16 questions. MS. ROTH: Absolutely. 17 MEMBER HARDY: I think we're all 18 hungry. 19 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: You're reading 20 mind. And also have time for 21 my we deliberation this afternoon. Quite a bit of 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

time.

And so what I would like to do is it is 20 past the hour. I would like to break for an hour and 15 minutes. So, we will be back here at 1:50. Did I do the math right? Okay. Let's get back here at 1:50. Thank you. (Whereupon, the proceedings went 8 off the record at 12:20 p.m. for a lunch 9 10 recess and went back on the record at 1:50 p.m.) 11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: We're going to 12 13 finish up in the next 15 minutes or so of the present topic, and then we will go from there 14 to my review in terms of about 15 minutes 15 16 regarding the topic of public comment. We don't have any actual public comment. 17 And then we'll go to Shanan in 18 terms of the presentation of the User Needs 19 Relations Report that 20 and summarizes the public feedback. 21 We will then to go Mark Wilson that 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

will review the activities of the Research Subcommittee.

And then we will review over deliberation, topics for consideration and close the day.

I just wanted to summarize and actually make some comments before we get started back into this process.

9 Who would have thought that the 10 issue of an Occupational Informational System 11 would be so passionate, but I think that's 12 what keeps us here at the table. We're very 13 passionate about this, and particularly 14 regarding the issue of doing it right.

And so I think that it's important to acknowledge that. It's important to understand that we're all coming from different perspectives.

We had quite a bit of discussion throughout and at the last presentation. I just want to summarize the areas that I noted to be those that were discussed.

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We talked about process. We talked about the issue of definitions. A variety of issue methods such as procedures on and whether the criterion was met understanding that kind of thing, the content of the actual 5 document and documentation of the document and the process. And so I hope that's kind of a 8 summary of the areas that were covered in our 9 10 discussion and questions before we broke for lunch. 11 And I wanted to open it up, let's 12 13 say, for, like I said, another 15 minutes, see there are additional questions of if 14 the content model and of Shirleen, and then kind 15 of wrap up this particular presentation. 16 Tom did you have before we went to 17 break, did you have a particular question? 18 19 MEMBER HARDY: Ι didn't have а It was kind of more wanting to echo 20 question. some of the things I had been hearing from the 21 Panel to the workgroup about the structure and 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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way that this particular piece of work is going forward.

I think from - I'm trying to think of it dancing around topics. From a legal perspective, my concern is always should we ever have to defend our work, how would we defend our work? And if we need to defend our work, what documentation do we have?

9 So, I think Shanan and Mark are 10 coming at things from a scientific point of 11 view, and I'm coming probably from a different 12 point of view, but my concerns echo in the 13 same way.

It's important to me that we document who is deciding what, when and how because those would be the standard questions that I, as an attorney, would want to know, you know.

Who decided to do this? When did they do it? And if there was a change, how was that decision made?

And so I would say I know this is a

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work in progress and I know that there's going to be modifications and adaptations. But in the interest of defensibility and also in the interest of being wide open so that everybody knows every step, that I would encourage as this piece moves on that we do consider those factors and I just wanted to echo what I had been hearing all along.

MS. ROTH: And I'd be happy to 9 10 address that question. I'm going to start first with your question of documentation 11 because that seems to - and particularly in a 12 13 legal perspective, it's important for us to be able to document, as you mentioned again, 14 exactly how we went about what we did and what 15 our citations are and so forth. 16

The document that we're creating, again it can be in any format that's mutually agreed upon, all parties. But basically the document that we are creating needs to contain certain elements.

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In addition to the data elements

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themselves and all of the different kinds of occupational information we need, the documentation from our perspective needs to have a historical perspective.

So, for example, we may be citing 5 things that are in existence today. But 6 rather than simply citing them, we're actually placing them into the document so that that 8 record can be available historically for five 9 10 years from now, ten years from now. So, when anybody who comes in the future, can look back 11 at us and understand the decision points and 12 13 the process that we went through.

So, for example, the document that 14 have certain criteria that 15 we've we mentioned that I'll go back over again, but 16 the document that we're creating will contain 17 certain elements in addition to simply 18 the data elements, and in addition to the 19 methodology. 20

21 And that information will be, for 22 example, it will contain citations to each of

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the sources who have recommended or suggested each data element. And it will record what their specific recommendation was because, again, it could be with a slightly different language, the underlying concept could be the same, but they might have a different underlying - a different word that they used.

For example, we gave the example 8 this morning about fine manipulation. 9 The SSA 10 workqroup recommended the term "fine manipulation." On the other hand, the Panel 11 variety of different recommended hand 12 а 13 functions that could be raised up into a higher, fine 14 more general concept of manipulation. 15

All of those specific 16 recommendations are not only in the chart 17 itself as occupational information that we 18 want both in the general term and in the 19 detailed terms, but also in resolving this and 20 in documenting it we will show that this was 21 22 the Panel's recommendation in that regard,

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this was the workgroup's recommendation in that regard.

And for each of the private organizations or individuals who made related comments or to the extent that we received comments having to do with that data element from the SSA user needs analysis, all of those comments will be listed for each data element with the language, the original language.

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We are also including citations to 10 specific regulations where those data 11 our elements are required by our regulations not 12 13 only providing a citation of the number that's contained in the code of federal regulations, 14 but also we are copying and pasting the code 15 of federal - those sections of the code of 16 federal regulations into the document. 17

18 Regulations do change over time. 19 And anticipating that someone may need to know 20 exactly what the regulations say at this point 21 in time, we are incorporating that as well. 22 We are providing an explanation for

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each data element of the resolution process that we went through. We will provide an explanation of the definition process that we went through.

But as I mentioned this morning, the definition process, we are looking for some input from you, from the Panel and from others in terms of definitions.

We attempted at this point only to 9 10 provide a conceptual definition. We did not attempt to provide an operational definition. 11 We need assistance from experts in specific 12 13 fields to move to that step.

So, the documentation that we are 14 providing again for each element 15 data specifically will provide who made these 16 suggestions, what the suggestions were, how we 17 resolved any differences between 18 those recommendations and then the citations from 19 which those recommendations came. 20

terms of Now, the 21 in general methodology that we followed, we provided you 22

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this morning in the slide show which I don't 1 have available at this time, but we provided you with an explanation of the selection criteria that we used. And I'd like to go over that a little bit more in detail. 5 The selection criteria -CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I'm going to have to stop you from getting into that level 8 of detail. 9 10 MS. ROTH: Okay. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: This was to 11 ask questions and to kind of summarize that. 12 13 Are there any other questions from the Panel? Okay. 14 A couple things I wanted to bring 15 Tom, when you started asking your 16 up. question, you mentioned the workgroup. 17 And I just want to make it very clear there are two 18 19 groups within SSA. workqroup 20 There's the that different components, 21 represents the and there's the OID Team. And I think, Shirleen, 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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correct me if I'm wrong, but you were describing the process of the team in terms of - and I think -

MS. ROTH: Correct. Correct. It was the process of the project staff, which is also called the team.

7 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: And a lot of 8 people see because both groups are within SSA, 9 a lot of people see them as the same group, 10 but I think it's important to delineate which 11 group we're talking about sometimes.

I always considered the workgroup basically being us inside the Agency. I mean they are the internal kind of panel, what my conceptualization is of it.

MS. ROTH: That's correct.

17 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: And this will 18 come up later during Shanan's presentation, 19 but I wanted to bring it up shortly: For 20 people who are looking for that synthesis 21 document that there was a slide about it, 22 basically in all intents and purposes it's in

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the User Needs and Relations Public Comment Report.

The things that are not included in there are the individuals, and Shanan will explain why when she gets to that part of the afternoon, and the disposition for each of those.

But if anybody is looking for that synthesis document, the contents of that document are within the public comment report. Appendix B, yes.

12 So, any other questions of 13 Shirleen?

Okay. Sylvia, did you want to MEMBER KARMAN: Yes, I think this
might be an opportune time for me to just
summarize a bit not only from what we've seen
this morning, but just an overall perspective.

First of all, obviously we've had some very good presentations this morning on the work that SSA has accomplished throughout the year.

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And, you know, some discussion about things that we need to consider, things that we need to be doing, you know, when we leave here tomorrow.

But one of the things that I think, you know, an observation that is apparent to 6 me from the questions that we have received this morning, as well as my review and 8 reflection on the work that we've done over 9 10 the last year, is that, you know, the Panel in the first seven months of its existence 11 obviously spent, as you all well know, spent 12 13 seven months pulling together the recommendations. 14

And then from basically the end of September through now, our staff, you know, was working through all of the activities well, at least the presentation on the two activities that were the last two, the occ med-voc study and the content model.

Staff in another part of RichardBalkus' office where Renee Ferguson works,

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conducted that review of our administrative data.

So, the Agency had done a lot of work over the last year. However, one of the things that I'm recognizing is that especially - and I think the questions that we were hearing sort of go to this fact, is that I think it will be really important for our team to develop a business process in which we can 10 conduct the work that we're going to do.

Obviously, Social Security does 11 have business processes in place for other 12 13 work that it does. And that it for many years has had those functions within its purview. 14

This function of developing 15 an Occupational Information System is new to the 16 Agency. So, given the questions that we have 17 I think that really points to the need for us 18 to have a business process and it's something 19 that we've been thinking about. And I think 20 it just confirms it today that that would be 21 22 necessary.

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1	Certainly it would have
2	forestalled, I think, some amount of
3	confusion. Certainly would have provided the
4	Panel, perhaps even workgroup members to be
5	able to know - and staff to be able to have an
6	understanding clearly that there's sort of a
7	combined mindset or a combined understanding,
8	a meeting of the minds with regard to, you
9	know, whatever stage of research that we are
10	in.
11	Whatever stage that we are in with
12	a particular activity, there is an understood
13	expectation for what documents will come from
14	that, what interaction might be required
15	between and among panel members and staff and,
16	you know, others, what kinds of methods, you
17	know, might be among the things that would be
18	appropriate given that stage of work.
19	I just think that if those things
20	were laid out in a process, a business
21	process, I think that that would have been
22	more clearly articulated and it would have, I

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think, gotten at a number of the questions that were brought up.

So, that's basically one of the things I'm observing. Thanks.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. Thank you, Sylvia.

And just from having been part of this process from the very beginning, I think everybody has worked very hard in this process. And I think one of the difficulties is that we saw it in the public comment, everybody is desperate for a solution because everybody sees the problem.

And that's a lot of pressures to be able to deal with that. And so it's the matter of creating and trying to deliver at the same time.

And this is an incredibly important project. It affects people. It will help people with decision making and underscore the importance of doing it right as quickly as possible.

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you look at other Occupational Information Systems, we are way ahead in terms of timeline, but also being

So, thank you for the presentations this morning. Thank you for the discussion. 6 I think this was very important discussion to And I think we will continue to have have. 8 these kinds of discussions and it will be very 9 10 exciting when we get to the final product.

when

able to do it right through the process.

And

So, at this point I'd like to say a 11 few words. And maybe before I move forward I 12 wanted to see if Abigail is on the line and 13 see if she has any questions. 14

Abigail, are you there?

MEMBER PANTER: Hi, I'm here. And I 16 I'm listening 17 iust wanted to say that intently. And thank you, Sylvia, for your 18 comments because I think they were right on. 19 So, thank you very much. 20

I'm just listening and I appreciate 21 the wrap-up just because that's 22 now an

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important wrap-up. And I also appreciate the comments that you made, Mary, because this is a key project and enterprise. Thanks.

4 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Thank you, 5 Abigail.

So, this afternoon Shanan is going to review the results of the nine-month public comment and feedback period that ensued after 8 model 9 our vote on the content and 10 classification recommendations that were completed almost a year ago. It's hard to 11 believe it's been almost 12 а year ago. 13 September of 2009.

The feedback periods span three quarterly meetings where those wishing to provide public comment verbally and on the record always have had time allotted to do so.

Indeed, except for the last meeting where no one signed up for public comment although we set out an hour-and-a-half for that within the two days of meeting, at every quarterly meeting since the OIDAP started

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we've received public comment from those who have requested time either as individuals or organizations to provide that to us.

Either Nancy Shore or I announced at each quarterly meeting over the nine-month period, a request for public feedback on the Recommendations Report.

8 We also invited input from specific 9 user groups to our January 2010 meeting that 10 included NADE, NCDDD, IARP, ABBE, NOSSCR and 11 NADR, with five of those organizations 12 presenting to us at that time.

Our solicitation efforts for feedback included a fact sheet to try to minimize - or not minimize. Reduce 750 pages into four to make it more accessible.

17 It included requests and input 18 through our electronic e-mail list, conference 19 presentations with an estimated cumulative 20 attendance of about 3500 people. I lost count 21 of the conferences. I think it would be about 22 10 to 12 that we all went out to and presented

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We had messages and call for input on the home page both at the home page and on the chair's page. And then article requested by the Commission on Rehabilitation Counselor 5 Certification that went out, 16,000 certificates, and wider distribution through its website through notices along with every 8 meeting and teleconference announcement in the 9 10 Federal Register. Over the nine-month public comment 11 period, the period was an iterative process. 12 13 It didn't start off as nine months. We kept expanding extending 14 on it and it as we continued to see that initially we weren't 15 getting a lot of feedback to try to expand it 16 to more individuals. 17 The content model and 18 classification recommendations was the reason 19 for the 2009 report. Thus, the report was 20 titled as such. 21 22 Any lessons we learned through the **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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public comment process that will be forwarded to SSA, will assist with the content model development as it continues into the future.

Because of the December 2009 prepublication notice of the National Academy of Science's report regarding the review of the O*NET, in January we were asked to review the report and decided as a panel to invite the NAS to present to us at our March meeting.

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10 Before the March meeting, I 11 requested that the Panel read the NAS report 12 in its entirety.

13 The agenda for March announced in Federal Register and was disseminated the 14 15 through professional listservs and blogs announcing there would be a presentation by 16 the National Academy of Science on the O*NET 17 at the March meeting. 18

All of our meetings that required deliberation by the entire panel are open either live or telephonically. That is required by FACA in our charter.

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That presentation interaction with the entire panel was open to the public. Therefore, anyone wishing to provide public comment specific to anything at the March meeting, including the NAS' report of the 5 O*NET, had their first opportunity to do so at 6 that March meeting. No one did. What we learned at the March meting 8 about the NAS O*NET review was presented at 9 10 our various conferences, including IARP chapters of Texas, Nebraska, Montana and the 11 the NOSSCR, northeast, at NCRE and NADE 12 13 Pacific region conferences. After the March 11th release of the 14 final O*NET report by the National Academy of 15 16 Sciences, I reviewed it vis-a-vis what we had learned during the March meeting transcript 17 and prepared a draft report for the June 18 19 meeting. The Executive Subcommittee reviewed 20 that report on the 9th of June. We as a panel 21 reviewed it at the 10th of June. As we know, 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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any draft report we put out is available to the public at our meetings.

After the June 10th report, I had input from the Panel. We finalized that input and I sent it to the Panel with a requested 5 note that if none of the changes which were typographical in nature or error in nature and tone in nature affected the meaning or intent 8 any finding per the deliberations 9 of in 10 Memphis, or there were any modifications that modified the intent of any finding per the 11 deliberation, then we would go to a vote. 12

That means that all panel members have to be okay with the report in its final form. If any panel member had any problem with any finding at any point, we would go to voice. That's required by Robert's Rules. We couldn't do it by e-mail.

There were no problems with any findings. We finalized the report. Our project director who's also a panel member, delivered the report to the Commissioner on

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the 28th of June. And it was disseminated online three weeks after it was available to the public.

I describe these events in detail to illustrate that the reason for the nine months of a public comment period had specifically to do with the recommendations we provided to SSA on the content model and the classification of the OIS.

Concurrent with public feedback for that September report, we have performed other work. That includes a review of the NAS report over several months. That's a different kind of report.

The OIDAP report on the NAS' findings on the O*NET was available to the public, as I said, about three weeks before it was released online.

The public feedback process for the content model and classifications recommendation has undoubtedly taught us that the topic of the OIS is of vital importance to

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many users.

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2	Internal and external to SSA and
3	for various reasons, we had received numerous
4	comments that are spot on with the topics
5	associated with our recommendations, others
6	that have caused us to reflect on those
7	recommendations, and others that are outside
8	of our charter.
9	I recognize that our public comment
10	and feedback process provides us with a
11	platform for many voices and respect those
12	taking the time to express themselves to us.
13	Because the opinions are important
14	to those voicing them and the process and
15	responsibility of providing advice and
16	recommendations, we will continue to listen to
17	those voices.
18	If the comments are directly
19	relevant to the scope of our work as
20	identified in our charter, these will be
21	considered in our advice and recommendations
22	to SSA. In short, we need to hear those

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voices and we will listen. 1

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If these comments fall outside of our charter and our work, again we will listen, but we will pass those on to SSA for their consideration.

We will remain responsible to the task put before us when we are appointed to this historic and humbling challenge to assist with the development of the first Occupational Information System for disability programs.

To be taken off task would be to 11 relinquish the responsibility we have to the 12 13 claimants whose cases depend upon the use, a fair and sound occupational information and to 14 the American public. 15

The mission is too important 16 to derail and it's vitally important to do it 17 correctly. 18

Because of the nature of the first 19 report we provided to SSA as the start of an 20 OIS development process, we had to provide an 21 22 ex post facto public comment period. That

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means SSA couldn't get going until they had a report.

However, I requested that the User Needs and Relations Subcommittee review the model for future recommendations reports and to provide the Panel with the recommendations for consideration in our operating procedures.

8 These recommendations from the 9 subcommittee to the Panel will be discussed by 10 Shanan who will deliver the subcommittee's 11 public comment summary shortly right after I'm 12 done here.

There may be other findings, reports by the OIDAP in the future such as the findings that we did in the NAS report that may not need to go to public comment.

Discussion on these reports and findings will continue to be part of our agenda as has been in the process.

20 So, anybody wishing to deliver 21 public comment on these findings reports that 22 follows our agenda is welcome to do so.

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At this point, I would like to turn the meeting over to Shanan who will delivering the report for user needs. MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Would you please put my PowerPoint up for me? There we 5 Thank you so much. go. admit Т will PowerPoint not realizing that you all had a 8 copy of the report in the audience. 9 10 So, if you'll excuse me one second, I just realized the clicker for the PowerPoint 11 - first I want to say "thank you" on behalf of 12 13 everyone on the Panel. As Mary has indicated, we really 14 are appreciative of the amount of feedback we 15 16 received. She did a very good job of going 17 through much of the process for collecting 18 19 that. So, that will actually shorten my presentation to some degree. And now knowing 20 that you have the report in front of you means 21 that we don't have to look at each slide with 22 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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quite so much emphasis. 1

2	I also want to point out that the
З	goal of the User Needs and Relations
4	Subcommittee in compiling this summary, was
5	truly to convey the concerns of users and in
6	no way, shape or form seek to address or rebut
7	them based on panel knowledge or feelings.
8	This is simply, we hope, an accurate summary
9	of what we received.
10	Also, as Mary said in Appendix B,
11	you can see the complete summary of all
12	reports, all comments there. They are a
13	bulleted list that's probably, heck, I don't
14	know, many, many, many pages long. 20, 30
15	pages there of comments you can see that are
16	organized by recommendation.
17	Which is, as I said earlier, the
18	file we utilize, the synthesis, was very, very
19	helpful in this process.
20	So, as you realize in September the
21	Panel issued its recommendations to the Social
22	Security Administration regarding the
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development of an OIS. And one of the things we have consistently said is that we feel public feedback from different stakeholders is vital to this being a successful project.

Understanding the diverse viewpoint of scientists, practitioners and other individuals who will be potentially impacted by this is the only way we can craft a product that will work.

10 So, we've been welcoming input from 11 the very beginning. And some of the input 12 that is included here actually occurred prior 13 to our ever having a formal comment process.

As I said, we've included everything humanly possible that anyone has said to us whether it was in person, through fax, e-mail, whatever format possible.

This just says that the official window was from November to June. As Mary indicated, that was not the original time frame we had planned on allowing for public comment.

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However, in light of the amount of feedback, and quite frankly in light of how long the report was that we issued and the request for additional time to digest the 700 plus pages that were out there, the comment 5 period was extended at least twice to the end of June. And I think some of the comments here even exceed and go into the first part of 8 July. 9 In terms of what we received,

10 50 distinct received from 11 comments were individuals and 18 distinct organizations. 12 In 13 instances, we had organizations some or individuals how provided us with comment on 14 multiple occasions, and that's certainly 15 understandable. 16

17 If they are participating in our 18 meetings and they come and they hear something 19 new, they many times responded immediately to 20 us. And so in those cases, we have many 21 pieces there.

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In terms of who responded, this is

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just a broad summary and we don't name names And I'll tell you why we don't in just here. a moment for most cases, but we heard from individuals who were primarily either current users of the DOT in the current system, or potential such as disability new users examiners, vocational and rehabilitation experts and the like.

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The organizations we heard from ran 9 10 the gamut. We had advocacy groups, professional membership organizations, groups 11 that represent individuals with disabilities, 12 13 groups that represented disability examiners, groups that represent attorneys who represent 14 individuals with disabilities. 15

The list goes on and on and that's probably the best generic list I can give. And you have that in your report as well.

One inconsistency we encountered when - and quite frankly we created this inconsistency ourself by allowing feedback to come in from multiple people in multiple ways.

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And as we went along the process actually trying to expand the ways that individuals could respond to us, is that some individuals at the time they provided us with public comment, gave disclosure allowing us to publish their names, and others did not.

That's why you'll see in Appendix B the listing of all comments, but not who they necessarily came from or who they were attributable to.

Now, let me assure you that when we realized this was going to be a problem, we immediately made every effort to go back and contact those groups and individuals who had not given us distinct permission to utilize their name associated with their comments and asked them if we could do this.

And in some cases we heard back, and in some we did not, and so we decided the safest thing to do was to publish all comments, but with no identifying information here.

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So, if you're looking for your comments, I'm sorry you can't sort it by your organizational name or individual name. You'll just have to look through the list. Our goal, as I said, was to present

all commenters' feedback and suggestions accurately and completely. In some cases people - well, in most cases people sent us comments and feedback which dealt with more than one recommendation.

They have, for example, 11 may commented initially on the plan to develop a 12 13 new OIS, and then they may have also provided information on specific data elements, and 14 then they may have also suggested different 15 types of experts we should be including in our 16 17 process.

So, if you are an individual or if you saw someone who provided feedback of that nature, your comments will be spread throughout that Appendix B and divided up among those different places so that it was

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categorized according to recommendation or other as was described earlier.

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Just as a reminder and then to generalize the feedback we received, the first recommendation that the Panel gave was for the development of a new Occupational Information System.

of feedback, I would In terms 8 describe the comments we received here 9 as 10 falling into one of two distinct camps. About half the individuals said yes, develop a new 11 Occupational Information System. And about 12 13 half said no, update the DOT or learn to use the O*NET. That's an honest assessment of 14 what we heard. 15

Those who suggested that we update the DOT or the O*NET typically did so in conjunction with statements regarding collaboration with other governmental agencies to assure success.

In terms of the support, as I said,
it was about 50/50. Most cases they were

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certainly concerned with the use of government resources being efficient, as well as the collaboration to take advantage of any expertise that might be out there.

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Despite this difference of opinion 5 at the macro level with regard to create a DOT 6 - update the DOT or actually create a new OIS recommended, there was significant 8 as we agreement with regard to one. And that is 9 10 that in each case no matter what they recommended we do, they were concerned that 11 the data we would be utilizing going forth be 12 13 reliable, valid, accurate, legally defensible and the like. 14

The second recommendation is probably where we received the most number of comments. And this is the recommendation dealing with the actual measure of the data elements that are involved here.

mentioned 20 As Shirleen earlier, going through and creating list 21 the of possible dimensions 22 data elements or or

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concepts depending on what level people chose to present them, was an extensive endeavor.

One thing that was consistent and came out across many, many commenters who addressed this, though, was that all data 5 elements must be empirically derived and include physical and cognitive or psychological abilities associated with doing 8 work so that they address both physical and 9 10 cognitive, and that they wanted them to be psychometrically sound. 11

They also recommended we looked at 12 13 work activities and work context. These are already familiar 14 areas that you're with looking at So, that was 15 in some cases. included as something to be remembered. 16

Feedback was universally supportive in this regard. I don't think anyone disagreed with any of the actual elements that were put forth.

21 And if you read the recommendations 22 report, we actually didn't suggest too

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terribly many specific until you got into the subcommittee reports and they were put out there for consideration.

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The third recommendation that we as a panel gave to Social Security, dealt with 5 the issue of utilizing a common metric. That 6 is measuring data elements, whatever they might be, in a way such that we can talk 8 across jobs so that they're defined in terms 9 10 of a language such as "sitting" where sitting applies to multiple jobs and we can compare 11 across that. 12

13 This recommendation was based upon the knowledge that a common language was the 14 only way you could accurately match people 15 jobs, for example, when doing 16 across а transferability of skills analysis to see what 17 others might be able to do. 18

The most frequently occurring 19 feedback we received here had to do actually 20 not with our common language concerns, but 21 rather with individuals saying don't forget 22

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this needs to crosswalk to the SOC. And that was actually part of our recommendations as well.

They actually pointed out that there were other classification systems out there, the SOC, the O*NET, NAICS, which is newer, and that we should make every effort to tie into these other databases so that our data can be utilized effectively.

The fourth general recommendation put forth from the Panel dealt with the development of internal expertise necessary to actually develop an Occupational Information System.

Specifically, the Panel advocated creating an independent internal unit of research scientists, and that they also expand their use of scientists and others within the community who could inform this process.

20 Within this regard the feedback was 21 universally supportive and many people 22 offering examples of researchers and

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scientists and other experts that we should be consulting.

They came across a broad range of experiences and felt that was the only way to inform the process of both the content model for an OIS and the actual tool that ultimately will be used or created as what we frequently hear as referred to as a job analysis instrument.

But whatever methodology will be useful, they felt that people should have input into that as well because it has to ultimately meet the needs of the users in order to be effective.

I've grouped recommendations five and six because they are tightly interwoven, as I say here. They focus on the importance of research, SSA conducting research to develop the new OIS.

It was recognized by the Panel that anything that's created not only has to meet the programmatic needs of SSA, as we have

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talked about as part of our panel charter, but also needs to stand up to intense legal scrutiny, potentially.

Therefore, the need for empirical research which validates the content and the measurement itself was of paramount consideration. Commenters very much strongly latched onto this and many people commented on this recommendation.

For example, several commenters, you noted things such as we'd like to see a comprehensive literature review starting with the - as a basis for development of any content model.

Commenters called for SSA 15 to utilize a strong scientific model for their 16 activities, publishing error rates, giving us 17 interrater agreements, giving us the knowledge 18 that we would have to have to evaluate this 19 scientifically. 20

They wanted to know about our comprehensive stratified multilevel sampling

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plan.

So, we had some very well-educated, well-informed commenters who knew what to ask for and they were very vocal in this area. They stated that we needed a solid 5 methodology that's clearly stated with 6 reference citations. These are just qood research tenets. 8 The seventh recommendation dealt 9 10 with ongoing communication. We recommended 11 that of this entire as part process we involve the stakeholders continue to and 12 outside individuals who are involved in this. 13 And judging by the number of people 14 who took us seriously and responded, I can 15 think they replied very well and are accepting 16 of this as a recommendation. 17 In particular, though, commenters 18 talked about the importance for transparency 19 involvement of 20 and that the external individuals and the publishing of reports and 21 putting these things out there are necessary 22

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for this process to be viewed as transparent and to have any legitimacy within the organizations and within society that it will be utilized.

They said they wanted to see what would be in the new database, what are our occupational definitions and any instruments both at the prototype stage and the final stage, were all requests that users made.

There were specific concerns that were voiced about the lack of an overall work plan and timeline being distributed to stakeholders. I think that's consistent with what Sylvia just talked about a moment ago.

15 It was also recommended that prior 16 to actually implementing a new system, that 17 SSA should issue a beneficiary/applicant 18 impact statement.

I've put that here because I think that in order to issue a beneficiary/applicant impact statement, that is consistent with the need for research.

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You have to do the research to identify what the impact would be. So, that was something that was a direct language use from a commenter. In addition to the seven areas of

recommendations that we made, some comments just didn't fit neatly into that strategy, as Shirleen said a few moments ago.

So, we decided in many instances that although it did not necessarily match exactly with our recommendations, that these were areas of vital importance that in the report we wanted to make certain Social Security Administration took notice of that this was feedback that was very important.

of One area concern that 16 was identified by several commenters was that the 17 process of developing a new OIS is outside 18 19 SSA's area of expertise. We heard that several times. 20

21 Commenters were also similar in the 22 fact that they focus, as I said, on

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collaborating with other governmental agencies so that we efficiently use resources and tap knowledge outside of SSA.

It was brought to our attention, and many of you probably follow the same blogs that we do, this was a common concern that we are perhaps acting as the fox guiding the henhouse by developing this OIS internally.

I think it's very important that
SSA be cognizant of this potential perception
as they're going about developing, collecting
and utilizing this new process. So, we wanted
to draw special attention to this comment.

There are those individuals who genuinely - who express genuine concern that SSA's desire is to control the outcome of disability decisions by developing their own process. And I think this is very important feedback that SSA should be aware of.

Having gone through the many, many pages as you have of bulleted comments and summarized them as such, and this is obviously

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a very brief summary, as a panel or as a committee we decided that we would actually focus on a few areas of emphasis that we wanted SSA to take away in particular.

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That's not in any way, shape or form to negate the other comments that are there, but this was our impact statement, if you will.

there was a major emphasis 9 One, 10 throughout the comments on science and 11 expertise. Which as such, we are kind of expanding our general Recommendation 4 to SSA 12 13 and saying you should expand your efforts to establish internal expertise necessary 14 to assure a strong research paradigm underlies 15 16 the entire OIS development process.

This should include lead 17 а scientist and supporting staff that are well 18 19 versed in psychometric theory and work identification 20 analysis, and also the of internal staff with disability and program 21 expertise that can work in conjunction with 22

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this group.

2	The other area of emphasis with
3	regard to science and expertise is that until
4	such time its internal research unit is
5	present, it's very important that we believe
6	that SSA's staff continue to work closely with
7	the Panel seeking its advice and
8	recommendations on issues that are directly
9	related to scientific practice.
10	The second area of strong emphasis
11	that the Committee wishes to emphasize to the
12	Panel and others deals with the issue of
13	transparency in this process.
14	We believe that SSA should continue
15	efforts to involve stakeholders in the
16	scientific community in this process. In
17	particular, we want to recommend that they
18	adopt a procedure that provides public
19	opportunity to comment on any internally-
20	developed prototype content models or tools.
21	There's a lot of concern out there
22	about what the actual instrument is going to
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look like. And so to give people the opportunity to see it and understand it as it's developed, and hopefully maybe tweak it and offer advice, would be a welcome thing.

We also felt that associated with transparency was to continue collaborative efforts with other governmental agencies.

Those who are a part of the Panel 8 and those who have been listening in to all 9 10 the meetings obviously realize that there is ongoing dialog with other agencies such as the 11 Department of Labor. But apparently others 12 13 are concerned that this needs to be disclosed fully understand what's 14 more so that we happening and that you can understand where 15 things are going as a user. 16

So, our process going forward, in addition to emphasizing the foregoing issues related to transparency and scientific rigor, one of the things that the User Needs and Relations Subcommittee Panel is asking Social Security to do, and actually I guess what

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we're actually asking the Panel to adopt, is we would like to see an official procedure for public comment on all recommendations before they are issued.

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Let me step back a moment. As Mary 5 explained, our process from inception to 6 issuing of recommendations happened very, very issued a Recommendation quickly. And we 8 Report as a panel to the Agency, before anyone 9 10 who was outside actually got to see it and comment on it. 11

That's not generally the way in 12 13 which public comment occurs. Usually we would draft recommendations and we would place them 14 out in the public to be scrutinized and make 15 recommendations and say oh, wait, you didn't 16 think about this. And then we would come back 17 draft final version and the and make 18 19 recommendations.

We realized we didn't do that the first time. We feel like it's imperative at this point that going forth the Panel adopt an

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operational procedure that says we will not issue recommendations until they've been put out into public comment.

So Appendix C - Allan can correct me, you've got it there in your hand - is actually our draft of an official recommendation for the Panel to adopt this as a policy going forth because we think it's vitally important in interest the of transparency and doing this.

11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: And, Shanan, I 12 just want to clarify that it was really - the 13 reason we didn't do it with the first report 14 is -

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Time.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: We'd still be 16 doing it. We'd just be getting started. 17 SSA would be just getting started now. And so it 18 19 didn't make sense to do it on the first We recognize that we probably need to 20 report. do it in following reports. 21

And I think that there's also a

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need to clarify the difference between a finding and a recommendation within our context.

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Our designated federal officer, I making copies know, is for of the us definition that we had at the meeting yesterday for user needs and relations. So, I don't have that wording before us.

9 But to paraphrase it, a finding is 10 something that we come up with in terms of 11 review of documents. It doesn't result in a 12 specific recommendation as defined under FACA. 13 Under FACA, any recommendation we do as a 14 panel is actually tracked by GSA.

And those are sometimes 15 SO semantically used interchangeably. They mean 16 something in our context. And so what we are 17 recommending is not putting out a findings 18 report such as we wouldn't put out the public 19 comment summary report that Shanan just did 20 for public comment, and then summarize that 21 public comment. 22

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And then put that out again and summarize the public comment on the public comment, you know. You could see that get a 3 little ridiculous. looking specifically at We 5 are recommendations, those issues that deal with 6 the technical aspects of this panel, the recommendations that are in addition to 8 recommendations already issued. 9 10 So, are there any questions in terms of the difference between a findings and 11 recommendations report, and then 12 а our 13 recommendation that - to the Panel, not to SSA. 14 So, this would be specific to our 15 operating procedures as a panel, not for SSA 16 to deal with. 17 include adopt То and а formal 18 process, any recommendation we put out there 19 would go out for whatever time we designate to 20 review by the public to receive their thoughts 21 and processes before we finalize deliberation 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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and actually vote on the recommendation. Sylvia.

MEMBER KARMAN: Yes, I just wanted to - well, maybe this is a question to clarify finding - that a finding then would be 5 something where the Agency - I mean the Panel is making an observation or providing information for Social Security to consider as 8 opposed to a recommendation to take an action? 9 10 I'm asking. I'm wondering if this is clear to everyone. 11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Our DFO is 12 13 looking for that definition right now. But basically a finding would be something we 14 reviewed and made some conclusions about, but 15 16 it doesn't rise to advice to SSA about next steps or an actual action. 17 a recommendation is action So, 18 19 oriented. Finding is we reviewed this and this is what we found. 20 Go ahead, Allan. 21 MEMBER HUNT: Given that - well, I 22

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guess my question is how much time does this mean?

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I mean are you talking potentially nine months like - I mean or are we talking next meeting at a minimum, or will there actually be some mechanism for assessing when the public has commented and we could make a decision?

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: And 9 we 10 specifically did not put any time element to the recommendation because it depends. 11 Some recommendations, the recommendations for 12 content model and classification, that's a big 13 14 one.

And initially we had 15 SO not anticipated going nine months. We anticipated 16 going five months or four-and-a-half months. 17 actually doubled that We over the 18 two extensions to be able to be as comprehensive 19 as possible because it was so seminal in this 20 21 process.

It could be that a recommendation

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is a single recommendation, one piece of paper, which would be novel to this panel, but that's a possibility.

And if that is something that we want to have public comment on, we might put it out for 30 days to give sufficient time and notice through the Federal Register and all of our other means in terms of dissemination of the information so people can provide comment.

10 So, we specifically did not 11 recommend a time period because we believe 12 that's contingent upon the recommendation and 13 should be made at the time by the Panel.

the Federal 14 MEMBER HUNT: But Register process itself takes, what, 30 days 15 And then obviously, I mean - so 16 or more. 17 practically I think we're saying quarterly meetings. 18

MEMBER BARROS-BAILEY: Ι think 19 you're probably right on a practical level. 20 Ι days in of period 21 mean 30 terms the acknowledging that there is time that you have 22

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in the front end and the back end, and also summarizing the comment in and of itself so we could review it as a panel to make a decision and vote.

MEMBER KARMAN: I have a comment or a question on the actual report. The User Needs Report.

8 So, is this a good time to bring 9 that up or do you want to complete the 10 discussion on Appendix C?

11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Let's go ahead 12 and have comments on the report while we're 13 looking for the definitions. I believe it's 14 really important to - definitions are big here 15 and I think it's important for us to be very 16 clear on those before we vote to include it in 17 our operating procedures.

MEMBER KARMAN: Okay. So, one of the comments I have is where we reference the benefit - the comment - the public comment received on the benefit impact statement.

The Panel did in fact make a

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recommendation toward that, and that was under 1 - it was captured under Recommendation Number 5, but it was actually the User Needs and Relations comments in the first 62 pages of our final report. And that was about studying the affects of new occupational information on the disability process and claims review. So, I'm wondering if there is any 8 intent to reference that or -9 10 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Well, as I said at the get-go, we actually discussed that 11 because I felt like several of the things they 12 13 brought up were obviously actually addressed in our report. 14 MEMBER KARMAN: Right. 15 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: But I felt 16 it was very important that this document only 17 describe and summarize what people asked for 18 and in no way, shape or form rebut. 19 20 To say yes, we hear you, but we already said that, could be construed as a 21 rebuttal, I'm afraid. And I didn't want 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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anyone to feel that we were trying to shut down or not acknowledge their comments fully.

So in those cases, again it was you're right. I could probably change where it's added in the report, but we certainly didn't want anyone to -

MEMBER KARMAN: So, then to the extent that the Agency has in fact taken into 8 consideration not just - well, maybe not even 9 10 just the Panel, but the Agency also moreover has actually taken into consideration all of 11 the comments and is moving forward on several 12 13 of them. And on others, is acknowledging the need for thus and such, whatever things have 14 been recommended. 15

then following up 16 Are with we mean I know we on documentation? 17 Ι our project team are developing that for 18 19 historical reference.

Is the User Needs and Relations Subcommittee then anticipating showing that information or displaying the ways in which

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the Panel has taken those things into consideration not as a matter of rebuttal, but as a matter of acknowledgment? MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: We've discussed --5 MEMBER KARMAN: Okay. MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: - the need to acknowledge people's comments, obviously. 8 But in many cases, their comments really are 9 10 to SSA and not to the Panel. So, we walk a very fine line there in some regards. 11 I don't see why we could not, but I 12 13 don't think that it would necessarily be efficient or effective to respond to each 14

15 commenter16 basis.

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It might be helpful to take the major themes and issue a document which addresses them in group, but I can't see that we would do that on an individual basis.

MEMBER KARMAN: Right.

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: And we have

individually on a point-by-point

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not moved that far in our planning, but I 1 could certainly see where it would be a viable MEMBER KARMAN: Yes, we are not intending to produce responses to individual 5 comments either. And Ι know when I was 6 participating in that conversation with all of you, I completely agree with that. I don't 8 think that's efficient nor effective. 9 10 But to the extent that the Agency has taken these things into consideration and, 11 frankly, Panel did quite the make 12 recommendations toward those very things, it's 13 just helpful for people to know that. 14 Someone reading this might 15 say well, that seems like a really good idea. 16 Why isn't somebody doing that? 17 Well, somebody is or will be or 18 it's intended to happen when that becomes -19 when we get to that juncture. 20 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: So, you're 21 giving our committee another task. 22

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MEMBER KARMAN: No, I was actually looking for clarification. I thought maybe that had already been discussed and that you guys had come to closure on it. GWALTNEY GIBSON: MEMBER We've discussed it, but we haven't made any effort 6 to actually move forward on that at this point. 8 As I said, we received the summary 9 10 the end of July. July 22nd. So, getting the report pulled together was a big task as it 11 was. 12 13 If there's no other questions, I would like to ask one other thing. 14 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I think there 15 are a couple questions. 16 17 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Okay. good. 18 19 MEMBER HUNT: Well, I'm just wondering again what - I mean there are some 20 members of our public, our stakeholders in the 21 audience. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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guess I would like to Ι know whether there's any opinion since some of them are here. And that's obviously not a thorough or objective sample, but I mean does this given that we are making recommendations to a 5 government agency, I mean I'm sort of on the fence on this whether it's really -I understand that it's always a good idea to 8 have more input. SSA as the final decision-9 10 maker, has to consider that also. 11 So, I'm just not sure where I stand on this. 12 13 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: My comment is different. It's contextual. And 14 it's actually about work context and what we had 15 talked about previously in terms of the 16 wording of the report. 17 A lot of our responses include work 18 fields, MPSMS, that type of thing. And I know 19 that we have a lingo between us and those 20 kinds of things, especially the 21 MPSMS, included within work context. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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help. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I think it's Page 7. MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: It will help everybody. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Sorry. Ι 8 think it's Page 7, yes. Second paragraph 9 10 starts "The importance of conducting transferability of skills." 11 I think to kind of help the process 12 because there are a lot of different people 13 listening in who might have provided public 14 comment and they might say well, why are you 15 discussing beneficiary impact statement 16 because three or four people mentioned it and 17 12 of us mentioned MPSMS? 18 And they don't understand that the 19 lingoes included in there might 20 just be considered differently. And so -21 22 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Once again **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON:

your page reference, Mary. I think it will

1 this is a draft report.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I know.

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: We can definitely change the wording. And I do remember your comment that, but 5 on unfortunately our lingoes weren't connecting. So, I did the best I could to address it and it still isn't satisfactory. 8 So, just tell me what you want it 9 10 to say and we can talk about it. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. We'll 11 talk. Okay. Okay. 12 13 MEMBER KARMAN: So, then I have a question about do we have an assignment among 14 panel members to provide comment by a specific 15 date? 16 And you probably sent me an e-mail 17 about it and -18 19 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: The entire panel received this a week or so before. 20 MEMBER KARMAN: Right. 21 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: And at that 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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point we decided because it was so close to the actual panel meeting, that we wouldn't say give us feedback before because we knew that would be difficult and it would probably be actually better to come in and address questions in person and on site.

But certainly if people would like to send me more written comments within the next week or so, I can redo this and we can get the drafts finalized.

MEMBER KARMAN: Okay. Because 11 I have a couple editorial things that probably 12 13 aren't worth going over here.

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Yes, we'll 14 absolutely take them and I've just been - no 15 responded except for my subcommittee 16 one So, that wasn't surprising. 17 members.

go back to Allan's question То 18 though because I didn't want to leave that. I 19 thought you were going to add to it and not -20 21

MEMBER KARMAN: No. Sorry.

MEMBER GWALTNEY That's GIBSON:

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okay.

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Ι think that's а qood very I personally strongly believe that question. as a panel we need to adopt a procedure that helps assure transparency.

And although at times it may slow us down а bit, I think the delay is worthwhile. That's my personal reason for going there though. And obviously others can speak up.

That's why I think it's vital that we adopt a consistent model of before we make 12 a recommendation, we allow others to comment. 13

MEMBER HARDY: I don't have anything 14 to add, but I'll add something. 15

I think you've got a great point 16 and we did talk about this and we've gone back 17 and forth on I think there's different roles 18 19 that we have to look at as a subcommittee, as the Panel, and then keeping in mind - we're 20 always being reminded, you know, who's got 21 what. 22

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And I'm kind of stuck with the User Needs Subcommittee has done a job of gathering and collating and organizing some information. We would be the logical group to do a response if a response were indicated, because it's part of user needs relations. I don't know if that's the role of

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8 the Panel though to respond. And I guess I'm 9 putting it out there as a - I'm not really 10 sure responding to comments from the Panel, is 11 that really where that should come from?

12 And I'm seeing, you know, I'm not 13 quite sure if that's really what we want to be 14 doing.

MEMBER KARMAN: I'm not suggesting 15 that we do. I guess what my question was is 16 that if the Panel has received comments on a 17 set of recommendations and if, in fact, it 18 appears to either the User Needs and Relations 19 Subcommittee and they want to raise this issue 20 to the Panel or if there is some, you know, 21 operating procedure that we as a panel want to 22

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1	adopt, if people are providing comments to the
2	Panel with regard to recommendations the
3	Panel, and the Panel feels it necessary to
4	either summarize those comments and respond,
5	whether we do so in terms of a presentation as
6	we are doing today or whether we do it in
7	writing or whatever, there is a difference
8	between the Panel responding to comments that
9	it received versus SSA responding to comments
10	it receives on work it has done. That's
11	different.
12	So, I'm not arguing one or the
13	other. I'm just clarifying that.
14	MEMBER WILSON: Right. And within
15	reason I think that's a very good idea. And I
16	think it goes back to some statements that
17	were made earlier about leaving no stone
18	unturned here.
19	Whether we respond or not, I think
20	the idea of before we make a final decision if
21	at all possible, having public comment is a
22	good thing.
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Do we have to respond? No. Might it change our opinion? No. Does it increase transparency, does it give us the opportunity to say that we put it out there for comment before we made a 5 final decision? Yes, I think it does. And so in that sense I think it's a good idea, but I agree that, you know, I 8 understand all the various bureaucratic and 9 10 procedural constraints. And I'm very much a task-oriented kind of person. I want to move 11 ahead and accomplish stuff. But, you know, in 12 13 a lot of cases it might be worth the time. BARROS-BAILEY: have 14 CHAIR Ι а couple thoughts on that. One of them on the 15 report that we're talking about right now we 16 had - it was content model and classification 17 recommendations. 18 As part of what went out to the 19 Panel or the subcommittees, we had talked 20 about it also at the last meeting that the 21 subcommittees wanted to take a look at those 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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recommendations and feedback on those recommendations that impacted their area. So, work taxonomy, physical demands, mental cog, all of those.

And so at this point I believe that all of the subcommittee chairs have been asked to take a look at those. That's the reason you have feedback to kind of iterate the process.

10 Ι think what we've also been talking about over the last day is the need to 11 documentation in of have terms the 12 recommendations going forward. 13

I think that goes toward if there 14 are data elements that people give public 15 comments on, and that includes review by the 16 subcommittee chairs and the subcommittees on 17 particular data elements, that 18 those get 19 documented on the data elements moving forward. 20

21 So, I think that's part of the 22 documentation process and that's on the

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present report.

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2	I think in future reports it's kind
3	of - you're already kind of doing it by what
4	we're proposing. You're already putting it
5	out there, considering those comments. And by
6	the very vote we have, that is our response to
7	those comments that are being considered.
8	Whether after we vote, we have to
9	put it out again, I think why? I mean we
10	could be doing that for the rest of our
11	existence on everything. So, those are my
12	thoughts within this.
13	Does that address it?
14	(Speaking off mic.)
15	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Yes, so we are
16	being distributed findings and recommendations
17	definitions at this point.
18	MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I feel like
19	we have two issues here that aren't completely
20	- one is do we do a response? And if we do
21	the response, who does the response? Is it an
22	internal thing or an SSA thing?
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And two, do we adopt a procedure for the Panel in putting things out for And we keep comment? MEMBER KARMAN: They're two different things. 5 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: We keep jumping these conversations back and forth. MEMBER KARMAN: They 8 are two different things. And I'm not advocating that 9 10 we should develop a procedure by which we 11 demand of the Panel or the Agency that it always must respond in every circumstance to 12 13 every single thing.

But I was just merely responding to 14 I don't know whether Tom's it 15 was _ an observation or a question, but there 16 is a distinction between - so, the Panel can take 17 up this issue as to whether or not it wants to 18 19 respond to comments that come to the Panel. Because we're mentioning well, you know, some 20 of these things came really for the Agency. 21 Well, the Federal Register Notice publish the 22

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267 recommendations of the Panel. 1 So, those were comments in response to the, you know, to the recommendations that the Panel made. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: But not all comments were -6 MEMBER KARMAN: Right. Exactly. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: - on spot 8 with our charter. 9 10 MEMBER KARMAN: So, all I'm getting at is we don't have to hem ourselves in by 11 saying every single set of comments need to be 12 13 responded to. But what the Panel decides with 14 regard to its commentary process or how it 15 wants to handle public comments does not 16 necessarily have to mirror what the Agency 17 does. That's all. 18 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Any other 19 thoughts on that particular issue? Go ahead. 20 MEMBER HARDY: I'm a big believer in 21 transparency. That's something I've been 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

1 pushing for a long time.

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And part of transparency, I think, is actually acknowledging that we hear what's going on. I think that's one of the - I send something out and I never hear back. Well, did you hear me?

And if we're being transparent, then, yes, I very reluctantly believe that we 8 maybe have to find a way of communicating at 9 10 least acknowledgment that - I know I've read every single one that's come in, or I think I 11 I can't swear to it, so don't ask me, have. 12 13 but I think I've read every single one. Ι think we all have. 14

How do we get that out so people know that we have seen everything that's come through? I don't know.

I don't think individual responses are required or necessary. I think – MEMBER KARMAN: Again, I mean I know, for example, our team, our staff has to

22 go through and acknowledge at least

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summarizing the comments and areas.

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Now, with data elements we're going to provide this for reasons of developmental purposes.

There's a need for us to have a historical record of data elements and where they came from, the source and thus and such. So, that's one thing.

But in terms of the comments, we already know we're going to go through and summarize them and indicate the disposition. That's our process. That's what we will do.

But that doesn't make the Panel, you know, require the Panel to do that as well.

16 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: In effect, I 17 think what we're talking about doing is what 18 the public comment report does. I mean it 19 summarizes, it's the purpose of that comment. 20 We're not having conversation back and forth. 21 We're saying we heard you, this is being 22 considered.

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Those that are being considered specific to our recommendations are going out to the subcommittee chairs, those are being considered in our process and we're looking at developing a process where we can get that 5 information in before we actually vote into 6 the future. So, in effect, it's almost what 8 we're doing by the -9 10 MEMBER KARMAN: Right. And I mean I'm just mentioning that 11 to some degree because our staff staffs the Panel. A lot of 12 13 the work that are doing would be we duplicative if we were doing it for, you know, 14 for the purposes of the project on behalf of 15 16 the Agency versus on behalf of the Panel. I mean it's the same work in many -17 in some of these cases. So, we would still be 18 19 covering the issue of transparency because in fact it is being done. 20 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: 21 In the in the 22 summary, I mean the comments are **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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appendix, I mean and summarized by the recommendations.

So, any other thoughts on that particular issue?

Okay. Allan, did you have - okay. Tom? No. Okay.

Okay. Now, to the other remaining issue, the OIDAP public report types. So, we have here findings and recommendations.

10 And the definition here for "findings," findings are conclusions reached 11 after examination of investigations of other 12 13 documents. A Findings Report is a document that contains statements about authoritative 14 decisions and conclusions. Findings do not 15 necessarily rise to the level of resulting in 16 recommendation, but it 17 а may reinforce, clarify or expand existing recommendations. 18

19 Recommendations are advice or 20 counsel on a course of action. Under FACA, 21 recommendations are reported and tracked under 22 GSA for response by SSA. Recommendations may

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be on technical, administrative, procedural or other issues related to the development of the OIS and are a result of examinations from findings. Go ahead. MEMBER KARMAN: I have a question. How would we categorize the annual report that we will be doing? Is that -8 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: We could add a 9 10 third category. MEMBER KARMAN: - a category of its 11 own? Is that a summary? How do -12 13 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: We could add a third category. The annual report. 14 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I tend to 15 think the annual report is a summary report 16 And if there's anything distinctive 17 though. that comes from it new, then it becomes a 18 recommendation that we do separately. 19 MEMBER LECHNER: I was just going to 20 say that I think the annual report could 21 include both findings and recommendations. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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MEMBER KARMAN: So, if that is the case, and I agree it certainly could and might frequently, would we always then - in other words, if we're looking to set a rule or a procedure by which we act consistently, is it only recommendations that get the, you know, go out in advance or how do we want to handle that? 8 actually CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: We

10 had quite a bit of discussion at the subcommittee level about that. So, I think it 11 was the consensus of the subcommittee that all 12 13 recommendations go out for public comment regardless of the type. That we owe that in 14 terms of what a recommendation is, we owe that 15 to the public in terms of getting their input 16 and feedback into that recommendation before 17 we vote on it. 18

MEMBER KARMAN: So, did we have it 19 in mind then that before we deliver the annual 20 report this year, that that would go out in 21 advance? 22

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Is that what - for example, is that what you meant? Is that what you're -

MEMBER HARDY: I think our thought was recommendations. And if the annual report recommendation, then doesn't have it 5 а wouldn't fall into the category. And that would leave us with options as well to either include recommendations in the annual report 8 if they rise to a certain level that requires 9 10 that, or have recommendations coming out separately and in their own right and being 11 dealt with. 12

So, I think we've got enough room to kind of make a decision. But if I'm summarizing properly, I believe our feeling was anything that we want to recommend to SSA should be at such a level that it should have some import to it and should be open to comment.

20 MEMBER KARMAN: I hope we're not 21 beating a dead horse. I just want to be able 22 to understand this.

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So, are we then saying that, for example, if we were between now and the time report, find that prepare annual we an ourselves deliberating, providing the Agency with recommendations, there's a recommendation 5 to do or consider A, B, C, it goes out for 6 public comment or a draft form, but meanwhile the annual report is due and we need to get 8 that. 9 10 So, is it that we then wait and hold the recommendation until get 11 we the comments or we just issue the annual report 12 13 and say the Panel has done this activity, it published this recommendation 14 has and is awaiting public comment? 15 Is that what you -16 BARROS-BAILEY: Let's 17 CHAIR just make it easy. The annual report is a summary. 18 19 If we have any recommendations at the time of the annual report, let's make it a separate 20 document. 21 MEMBER KARMAN: That's fine. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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276 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. MEMBER KARMAN: I was just wanting to be clear about it. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: It will just facilitate the process. So, we probably need 5 to add a third category here that - not because it would be -MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: No, it's a 8 summary report. 9 10 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: It's a summary report. 11 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: It's 12 а 13 findings report. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. 14 Any other questions about the two 15 definitions of findings and recommendations 16 reports? 17 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: So, I'm 18 back to asking the Panel to consider adopting 19 a procedure of sending out all recommendations 20 reports. That would be wonderful. 21 Chair 22 MEMBER Would the HARDY: **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

1 entertain a motion?

2	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: The Chair will
3	entertain a motion. And just because we have,
4	I think, three new panel members since the
5	last time we actually voted on something to
6	this level, I would like to reiterate the
7	voting procedures just so everybody is clear.
8	And this is from our operating procedures
9	that we're looking to modify or add to.
10	Voting procedure. Any member
11	including the Chair may make a motion for a
12	vote. A motion for a vote requires a second
13	to bring the issue to a vote. Voting will be
14	conducted by calling the roll and allowing
15	each present panel member to state yay, nay or
16	abstention. At the discretion of the Chair,
17	roll call may be dispensed with. Each member
18	shall have one vote. If they are unable to
19	attend the meeting in person, panel members
20	may participate in meetings and vote via
21	teleconference. The votes of the majority of
22	the Panel present and voting shall be

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necessary for adoption by the Panel of any action.

Absentee voting, and that pertains to one member who's available telephonically, a member of the Panel who is absent from any 5 meeting may vote at the meeting by providing a 6 written indication of his or her vote on specific matters to the Chair prior to the 8 Panel's decision. A member who is absent may, 9 10 for the record, give consent or register dissent against any action adopted by the 11 Panel by providing notice to the Chair of the 12 13 Panel within five days after the missed Such notice will be noted for the 14 meeting. record and will not change the outcome of the 15 vote. 16

So, I would exercise my ability to 17 say I will dispense with the roll call and I 18 19 would entertain a motion.

MEMBER HARDY: I would like to make 20 a motion that the Panel adopt the document 21 before it called OIDAP Public Report Types. 22

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Do I have a second?

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I'll second that.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Let me call is there any discussion? And I do have some question on that.

Okay. You, in your motion, indicated the types and the definitions. Is 8 it the policy in addition to the definitions 9 10 that you have before you what is in, I think, Appendix C that we're talking about, are we 11 talking about the adoption of the whole 12 13 policy, the report, Appendix C -(Speaking off mic.) 14 MEMBER WILSON: Page 72. 15 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: So with those 16 omissions, we add to that recommendation, yes. 17 I'm sorry, Mark. 18 MEMBER WILSON: Page 72. 19 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Page 72. 20 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Given the 21 that it appears we're going to have 22 fact **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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discussion on Appendix C, I would say that let's go ahead and first move on the motion to with these definitions concur two and establish them since this -CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: - requires those two definitions to be consistent. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. I will 8 call the question. 9 10 All those in favor of accepting the definitions, please say "aye." 11 (All respond.) 12 13 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Any nay's? Abstentions? 14 Okay. Motion is carried. 15 Т will entertain a motion for 16 action on the actual policy, Appendix C. 17 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I'll move 18 that the Panel consider Appendix C as a policy 19 for soliciting feedback and user comments in 20 advance of any formal recommendations being 21 made to SSA. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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281 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Do I hear a second? MEMBER WILSON: I'll second it for the sake of discussion. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. MEMBER WILSON: I think we're going to have to be a little more specific in terms of whatever the recommendation is. 8 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Let's go ahead 9 10 and have discussion on this matter. MEMBER KARMAN: Are we saying then 11 we will that leave open to the Panel's 12 discretion the time for comments? 13 I mean is everyone comfortable with 14 that in terms of being more - getting to the 15 specificity issue that Mark Wilson just 16 raised? 17 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Т 18 personally think there's a very compelling 19 reason to leave the time frame issue open and 20 to not specify a specific length of time for 21 public comment. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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MEMBER KARMAN: Yes, I agree. wondering if we need to just say that. don't know. MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I think we don't say it. So, maybe we're saying it by not saying it, but we could be more specific in stipulating that. I mean I think the minimum amount of time the Federal Register would allow for is 30 days. So, at a minimum we're looking at 30 days of public comment and then extending accordingly, I guess, if necessary. MEMBER HARDY: Т know we've had discussion about this at the subcommittee level. And our recommendation to the full panel would be to leave the time period open to the Panel's discretion. Obviously, the time period required to review a 700-page document is going to vary

greatly to a paragraph that we may put out as 20 a recommendation. 21

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And, therefore, by tying our hands,

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we could therefore end up unnecessarily dragging out the time period required to move things along in a quick manner.

MEMBER KARMAN: Right. So, what I'm wondering is, is if Mark is getting at that we want to be clear about what we're recommending.

So, are we recommending that the 8 Occupational Information Development Advisory 9 10 Panel adopt and incorporate in its operating procedures the strategy to solicit and obtain 11 comment and feedback from the public on future 12 13 recommendations and reports, and that that time frame will be left to the discretion of 14 the Panel. That's all. 15

16 Is that something that the Panel 17 feels it needs to do or not?

Is that first sentence, Mark, adequate in your mind, is that getting at what your concern is about being clear with regard to what we're voting on?

MEMBER WILSON: I'd defer to Tom on

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this.

2	What do you think? You're the -
3	MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I think the
4	third paragraph actually addresses this
5	though. I'm rereading it. It's been a while.
6	We recommend that the Panel include
7	in its report process sufficient time to
8	notify, receive and process comments from
9	external stakeholders.
10	"Sufficient" is vague, but it gets
11	to the point.
12	What were the areas of detail that,
13	Mark or Tom, you wanted to ask, because we can
14	still edit this. It's still a draft.
15	MEMBER WILSON: No, if you've talked
16	about - I'm fine. I just wanted to make sure
17	exactly what we're voting on. And if that's
18	the language that you came up with and Tom's
19	happy with it and thinks that that expresses
20	the intent, let's vote on that specific
21	language.
22	MEMBER LECHNER: Should the
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definition of "recommendation" be included in this Appendix C?

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I think we had talked about it at the subcommittee level that the intent was to include these recommendations as part of the adopted Appendix C into our operating procedures.

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MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Perhaps we 8 could at the point - and I guess the third 9 10 line it says, feedback from the public on future recommendations reports, maybe that's 11 where we need a footnote and then where we 12 13 differentiate a recommendations report from a finding report and add that in so that whoever 14 sees this operational document understands to 15 exactly which we refer. 16

Would that help, Deb, you think?
 MEMBER LECHNER: I think just
 somewhere so that we have that term defined
 and separated out from findings.

I don't think it would hurt to articulate that, you know, we would leave the

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time frame open ended depending on the length and depth or breadth of the document in some way.

Because if we're having - if we're asking this question and somebody else reading it -

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Allan.

8 MEMBER HUNT: I just wanted to ask 9 whether we are actually adopting the language 10 of Appendix C, Page 72, perhaps without the 11 last paragraph or are we going with this 12 shorthand?

13 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Tom, I didn't14 hear what you were saying.

MEMBER HARDY: One of my comments would be to delete the last paragraph once we get into starting to wordsmith this, but I think the last paragraph should be deleted.

19CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Any other - go20ahead, Sylvia.

21MEMBER KARMAN: I am just reminding22peopletospeakupsothatthe

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transcriptionist can capture the - if it's something that you need to - well, so that we can help clarify the testimony.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: So, what I'm hearing is as written, except for the last paragraph and with a footnote in terms - okay.

Any other changes to Appendix C in terms of its adoption into our operating procedures?

10 So, do I have an amendment to the 11 motion?

MEMBER HARDY: I'd like to propose 12 13 an amendment to the motion that we on Page 72, draft document Appendix C, recommendations for 14 soliciting feedback, remove the final 15 paragraph and continue with our vote with the 16 rest of the document in full incorporating one 17 footnote with the definition as already 18 19 decided.

20 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Does the 21 second agree with that?

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I will

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288 second that. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Any further discussion? All those in favor? (All respond.) CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Opposed? Any abstentions? Okay. That passed unanimously. We are at -8 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Mary, 9 one 10 more second, please. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I'm Sorry. 11 Okay. 12 13 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I'm sorry. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. 14 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Consistent 15 with the discussion we've just had, I'd like 16 to ask the Chair to please put a spot on the 17 deliberation timetable for us as there was an 18 ancillary issue that arose as a result of our 19 putting together this summary report. 20 And we decided it the 21 rose to area of а recommendation, and therefore needed to be 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

presented separately.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: So noted. Ιt will be added to the deliberation time. Let's go ahead and take a break, and then we'll come back and Mark will deliver 5 the subcommittee report for research. So, 15 minutes. We'll be back at 3:35. 8 (Whereupon, the proceedings went 9 10 off the record at 3:19 p.m. for a brief recess and went back on the record at 3:33 p.m.) 11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. I think 12 13 it's important for us to get back to the agenda. We have quite a bit of work to do 14 this afternoon. 15 And just to talk about time a 16 little bit, there has been a request that if 17 we are not concluded with the deliberation, if 18 19 we could go longer. I would be game for that, but I've 20 just been informed that there are people in 21 and the AV 22 of the transcriptionist terms **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS

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people, that their drop dead time is five o'clock. So, we are limited by that. What we might be able to do, Mark, miqht it e better if we maybe move your subcommittee report until the morning to give а little bit more time to deal with us deliberation at this point? I don't know how much time you had 8 anticipated your report will take. 9 10 MEMBER WILSON: Oh, I think I can be very brief especially given my history of 11 speaking at this time when everyone's lunch is 12 13 kicking in and things of that sort. Ι think I've done audience 14 my analysis and can cut to the chase. 15 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. Then 16 let me go ahead and kick it off to you and 17 have you do the Research Subcommittee Report, 18 19 and then we'll go from there to deliberation. MEMBER WILSON: Thank you, Mary. 20 As you indicated, I'm the chair of 21 the Research Subcommittee. If ever there was 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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an oxymoronic title, it's leader of fellow researchers. So, don't be particularly impressed by a chair of a research committee.

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But one nice thing we get to do is ceremonial things. And I did want to take 5 this opportunity even though she's not here at 6 this particular point, to welcome our new panel member and encourage her to contact us 8 if she has questions. She's kind of come in 9 10 at an interesting time in the process and I wanted to make sure that she understood that 11 than willing to 12 we were more answer anv 13 questions she has and bring her up to speed. There's a lot of documentation. 14

Secondly, again I'm speaking to a 15 near empty room here. Welcome, David, who's 16 also not here at this point, but I did have 17 lunch with him. And one of my favorite 18 phrases that I've learned, I think, by one of 19 the judges is fungible robots. And I do think 20 the I/Os to some extent are fungible. You're 21 22 lucky to have this guy.

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We're here on the public record admonishing him to focus on like a laser beam on his dissertation at IIT, which I understand is potentially ready for defense sometime late in the fall. That, above all else, is priority number one.

Given that, I'll be very brief about our activities of the Research Committee. I became chair, I believe, at the Dallas meeting. The work of the committee had preceded the Dallas meeting, but we've been involved in a couple of activities.

Probably the first activity was what Shirleen during her presentation referred to as Study 1. And during the discussion of that in Dallas, it became clear that there were some issues that needed to be explored further.

And to make a long story short, the Research Committee is in the process of developing a document on writing research proposals, which should be to the committee

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for their review soon, and hopefully will be to SSA staff members not too long after that for their consideration of how to write study research study proposals in a way that science can read and understand and evaluate them.

We also have met with and receive about biweekly meetings from - briefings from 8 other members in terms of the occ, med-voc 9 10 study and things of that sort. Asked questions of them, provide some detail. 11

Shirleen in an earlier meeting was 12 our staff lead and talked to us a little bit 13 about earlier versions of the - what at that 14 time was called the content model and has a 15 slightly different termination now. 16 We discussed that some. 17

And then Mark Trapani became our 18 staff lead shortly after that. And so I would 19 say that where we - to sort of bring a close 20 to this, it became clear to me and some other 21 22 members of the committee - and by the way, our

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thoughts are with both Gunnar and David today who couldn't be with us for family reasons. And so we are thinking about them.

Our hope at this meeting was to do a little fact finding as a group prior to 5 meeting with you. And so the hope was is I 6 would have а more coherent and logical statement of the Research Subcommittee's views 8 of what we felt our role was here, how we felt 9 we could best contribute, focus our efforts in 10 a way that were both useful to the Agency and 11 with scientific practices consistent 12 and 13 principles and things of that sort.

We weren't able to do that. The 14 director and I were able to discuss this 15 briefly and the hope is potentially in Raleigh 16 in a couple weeks or at some point when family 17 issues have been resolved and things of that 18 sort, that we can again meet as a group, 19 this least 20 discuss and at come to some consensus so we can come back to the Panel and 21 say as a research group, we think that this is 22

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how we can best help and this is the way in which we can best help.

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And I think you've seen - it's certainly a fair conclusion to say there's some friction with regard to particular processes and how those took place and things of that sort.

I think that is something that at this point since we haven't discussed those as a committee, I can defer all that discussion to the deliberations.

12And unless anyone has any13questions, I'm done.

14 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Go ahead,15 Sylvia.

MEMBER KARMAN: I was just wondering 16 if it's something we 17 may want to visit tomorrow given our time frame as today, but I 18 19 thought maybe it would be good if Allan Hunt could give us just a brief overview of some of 20 the things that we've encountered over the 21 last - really since June of both the Census 22

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Bureau and the review of some of the methodology that was in place for sampling for O*NET and our work on that.

And I don't know if that was part of what the Research Subcommittee had intended to present on, but perhaps we can cover that tomorrow.

8 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: And I had also 9 spoken with Allan as we know we are able as a 10 committee to get together - or panel to get 11 together for fact-finding as long as there is 12 fact-finding and it's not deliberative.

13 And Allan had qiven so us presentation yesterday in 14 terms of labor market information sources. So, I had told 15 him I would be bringing that back up in 16 deliberations. 17

So, he's welcome to give those discussions now in terms of the activities or - go ahead, Mark.

21 MEMBER WILSON: Well, I just did not 22 mean to leave out Allan's fact-finding session

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yesterday. Again, I sort of saw it as mission accomplished. I thought it was right on target and was among the various sort of frustrating aspects of research.

I think it brought a lot of clarity to some of the issues. And so it was extremely well done and would encourage him to provide any additional information that he thinks we might want to deliberate on at this point.

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11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Maybe I'll go 12 ahead and ask Allan to describe what Sylvia 13 was talking about, and then we will put a kind 14 of placeholder in terms of implications for 15 the presentation yesterday until we get to the 16 deliberations.

17 So, if you could maybe talk about 18 the fact what Sylvia was referring to in terms 19 of the activities?

20 MEMBER HUNT: All right. We, first 21 of all, identified that there are two major 22 sources of occupational information broadly

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writ; the Occupational Employment Statistics Program at BLS, and the American Community Survey at the Bureau of the Census.

We subsequently scheduled visits to the staff of both of those programs to further inform ourselves of the specific characteristics of the data which of course we already knew, but more specifically some of the collection and processing issues that affect how it might be useful to SSA.

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11 Without prejudicing either potential, the folks were BLS open and 12 13 welcoming, but I thought a little bit holding back in terms of open - jumping into the 14 carriage with us. 15

They obviously have the database They obviously have the database that could serve as the basis for us from which we could sample establishments like what O*NET does with a slightly different purpose, of course.

The surprise at least for me, and this came from an original suggestion that

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David made about talking about data sources from the household rather than the establishment side, the surprise was the Census Bureau does the household survey that long form of the decennial replaced the census.

And they have a very aggressive and a very timely program with huge field staff and a huge sample which also can generate occupational employment statistics by almost anything, any category you want.

The attitude there 12 was 13 surprisingly, I thought, accepting. I think they flattered that would 14 were someone possibly use these data for some other purpose 15 16 than what they're currently being used for.

And as I said yesterday, sort of the crowning achievement was the chief sampling guy when asked whether this was a crazy idea, he said no, I think it's coo. So, at this point I think we are

22 sort of considering options, talking about how

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we would follow up. And in particular at Census, this amounts to getting special sworn status beyond what we usually talked about as sworn status.

Because these data are held very closely, they are responses required by law. So, it has this special status of not being given voluntarily.

9 And so we discussed the possibility 10 of Mark Trapani and the statistician Bill 11 Davis from SSA acquiring that sworn status and 12 going to the Bureau of the Census to examine 13 these data themselves.

Just so you know, the interesting 14 thing, and I alluded to that this morning, is 15 that they collect essentially the occupation 16 or the job title, they collect something about 17 in free-form the job duties both from 18 respondents. 19

They also ask them about who is their employer and what business are they in, in free-form. So, they have raw data that

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1 would be useful to us.

2	At the BLS, the situation is not
3	quite as promising because what they collect
4	is already in SOC terms. So, they basically
5	send a list of SOC titles to an employer with
6	here are what we think you have, fill in the
7	numbers and these SOC titles.
8	The only possibility with BLS to
9	get below that level so we could get the
10	granularity that SSA needs, is for the largest
11	employers who submit essentially payroll lists
12	rather than filling in the blanks on a SOC
13	form.
14	So, I thought it was particularly
15	promising on the Census side and we're looking
16	to follow up.
17	There are no other national,
18	original data gathering efforts. The O*NET I
19	described as an application of the OES because
20	it builds upon that sample to go out to gather
21	these data about the job characteristics and
22	the requirements.

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That's, in a sense, parallel to what we would have to do to build upon some national sample or link to some national sample to extract a sample of jobs that we could analyze. Either of the national databases

could serve that purpose. It's a matter of design and start a linkage to what our sampling strategy would be. But we could do it with either one of those theoretically.

11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Any questions
12 of Allan?

13Any other questions of Mark for the14Research Subcommittee?

Okay. Thank you, Mark. I
appreciate it.

And before I open up the discussion and deliberations, I think we forgot to thank you, Shanan, for the work that you did on the Summary Report in terms of user needs and relations. So, thank you for that.

Just to make sure people understand

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that the public - that we will go ahead and put that - provide our editing comments to Shanan. We will do the same thing we did to the last Findings Report. If everybody is okay with the

editing, then we will go ahead and publicize that report like we have done with the other findings report. So, thank you for your work on that.

There were some things that seem to have emerged throughout the day that I wanted to make sure got put on the public panel discussion and deliberation schedule.

I'm going to go ahead and ask
Shanan when we get started, to talk about the
item that she asked to be put on there.

I would also like to put on the panel discussion and deliberation agenda, questions that we'll be asking Allan in terms of outreach for further exploration on the LMI, what thoughts you had there.

On Tom, yesterday he delivered a

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presentation in terms of the long-term disability community. So, some thoughts for him in terms of that community and their comment and then any other thoughts or points for deliberation that the Panel would like to bring into this session.

So, without further adieu, let's goahead and get started.

it 9 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Is 10 possible there was a new recommendation for 11 OIS development? No, not that one. The other It's Word document, probably. 12 one. а 13 Everybody should have it in their binder. It says New Recommendations for OIS Development. 14

15 It's the next page. It's right16 after the draft report. There you go.

And I should actually change the language. This was brought to my attention during the break. We should call this the proposed recommendation for OIS development because it's a proposal, not a new.

As a result of summarizing the

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public comments, the User Needs and Relations Subcommittee drafter some different areas of emphasis which we decided actually extended beyond our original recommendations.

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And as you had the first set of 5 recommendations the top of two areas 6 emphasis, we had included this in that report initially as well. And then when we realized 8 that we wanted to make these as a formal 9 10 recommendation potentially, or at least have the Panel discuss making them as a formal 11 recommendation, we pulled them out so that 12 13 they could be sent out for public comment after we discuss them just to be consistent 14 with our own policies here. 15

So, everyone on the Panel has actually already seen this because the early version of the draft report you received started with these.

But what we have proposed as a recommendation for the Panel to discuss and potentially put forth to SSA, deals with

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things that have been discussed extensively here today.

example, Sylvia, you talked For very much about the need for developing a business plan that internally delineates things. And this is consistent with that.

So, what I would ask is everybody just take a moment to read this and then we 8 can discuss it, because I personally believe 9 10 it's very important that in order for this to move forward, that SSA focus on meeting the 11 scientific rigor in establishing the processes 12 13 to ensure that going forth so that they can have the project they need and the outcome 14 they need at the very end. 15

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. 16 Do we any discussion in of 17 have terms the recommendation proposed the 18 _ proposed recommendation by Shanan? Deb, and then 19 Sylvia. 20

MEMBER LECHNER: I had a question 21 and it's more just in terms of trying to 22

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1	differentiate between a couple of terms.
2	In the first - I sort of think this
3	is two separate recommendations, right?
4	(Speaking off mic.)
5	MEMBER LECHNER: Yes. And so the
6	first one with the business plan or internal
7	plan of work, how will that be different from
8	the roadmap that SSA has already provided?
9	What elements will be different
10	about this internal plan of work versus the
11	roadmap?
12	MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I think you
13	can probably discuss, Sylvia, what you were
14	visualizing for your business plan and how
15	that's different from the roadmap since you
16	talked about developing one, but I'll say that
17	my personal feeling is that the roadmap that
18	we have worked with to this point is really
19	rather inadequate.
20	It doesn't necessarily show a
21	methodological consistency that was delineated
22	that the beginning. And to me that roadmap
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seems to show many things happening in parallel without an overarching umbrella that organizes them.

It doesn't delineate what needs to happen in what order to achieve things. Ιt doesn't have the research questions that they're hoping to answer within it.

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it much more So, Ι see as а detailed statement of their plan of work. 9

10 MEMBER KARMAN: I had the same question, Deb, because I wasn't sure - if I'm 11 going to vote on this, if I'm understanding 12 13 what we mean by that.

And I agree that our overarching 14 plan is something that we need. That that is 15 16 in fact different from what we have in the roadmap. 17

And also I might point out that I 18 19 didn't intend - I didn't develop this text. So, I don't know to what extent this hooks up 20 or links with. 21

> business Business process, a

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process I was thinking more in terms of if, you know, we have a set approach by which we deal with the review and developmental activities associated with the work that we're doing.

6 So that, you know, if you're in 7 Stage 1 of whatever activity, you know as a 8 panel member how you would - what would be 9 expected of your interaction with SSA staff, 10 for example, or, you know, what kinds of 11 documents might come from that stage or what 12 kinds of activities might be the things that 13 would be done in those stages.

that isn't really a 14 So, plan. that's more of like in general how we would 15 16 operate to get certain things done so that everybody understands if, you know, when, for 17 example, the Agency does notice for proposed 18 19 rule making, we know when something goes out for notice of proposed rule making, people who 20 are familiar with that process understand what 21 and what's 22 that is expected and what to

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anticipate.

But that's not the case with our work. it's hard to know what - because we haven't outlined yet that. But. I differentiate that from a 5 formal plan which is overarching and gets at 6 specific research questions or - and not even research, but the scientific issues in play 8 and what are the possible methodologies and 9 approaches that would be necessary to address 10 those things. 11 that then leads But 12 me to а

question with regard to I'm not sure that I understand what's in the second paragraph, because that gets at scientifically sound research model and I don't know what that is when I read through this.

18 Is that like the content model and 19 if it's something that gets inserted in the 20 plan?

21 And if it is, then level of 22 specificity of work descriptors, type of

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scales to be applied, the modality that will be used to collect the information, these are things that we might want to set out and say we want to explore or test those things.

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But I can't say yet what the level of specificity is, for example, of a work 6 descriptor until we've done the - certainly until we've developed the instrument. And 8 then until we've tested it, we don't even know 9 10 if some descriptors may need to be more specific or less. 11

12 So, I'm not sure how I understand 13 how the second paragraph relates to the first. 14 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: There are 15 intended to be two different ones and I think 16 the understanding was right.

And the first one is about a business plan. It is about you're overarching, here's where we're going in the order we do it and this is what it means.

The second one is really about the research. And I think what I was trying to

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convey here is that these are questions that you need to make decisions to conduct research related to.

So, your research model is you have a question. What type of scales are the appropriate scales for utilizing?

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As a result of that research question, we are going to conduct the following studies that will examine that. Here are the tests that we will utilize.

I want a detailed research model, is what I was trying to convey here, that goes with answering these questions as you go forth so that we feel confident, we know how the plan is progressing and what's happening within the research model.

17MEMBER KARMAN: So, then what would18be in the plan?

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: What do you mean? Which plan?

21 MEMBER KARMAN: Right. That's what 22 I'm getting at. Which plan, right?

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So, if we're producing a plan along the lines of what is intended in the first paragraph, and then we describe the work that we have in mind to address in the research model these things -MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: They can be combined then, but I still say you need an overarching plan. 8 MEMBER KARMAN: Right. 9 10 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: You need a research model. 11 MEMBER KARMAN: I'll still not clear 12 on how these two things are different. I'm 13 not saying that in toto all of this material 14 isn't important. I'm saying that I don't know 15 if I'm understanding what these two things 16 17 are. MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Okay. 18 MEMBER KARMAN: That's all. 19 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: My question is 20 who determines if it's a sound model. I think 21 22 discussed yesterday that different we **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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sometimes professions have different 1 standards. So, how do we define "sound." MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I think that is - you define how your - this just sounds so rhetorical. Gosh, I hate to say it. 5 You define how you're going to define "sound" in advance, but this comes back to that need for an internal expertise. You 8 have to have a lead scientist who works with 9 10 your program people and your research people, your science people, to determine in advance 11 what are the acceptable models for testing 12 13 this. Is it a qualitative model? 14 Is it empirical? And you decide in advance. That's 15 the whole point. You have to delineate what 16 research studies do we have - what research 17 questions do we have to answer. 18 Ι got to quit fidgeting. What 19 things do we need to do to test or answer 20 these questions, and what are the appropriate 21 methods to go about doing that? 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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In some cases it's qualitative and sometimes it may be quantitative, but that's where you have to have a lead scientist who's directing this process so that it all gets explained.

6 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: So, when you 7 say "sound," you're talking about the overall 8 plan and the research questions and the design 9 to meet those research questions and all of 10 those factors to get into developing a plan 11 and - okay.

MEMBER KARMAN: I have two things. First of all, there are many ways in which we can determine how we can go about getting it sound. And so we don't necessarily have to tie down the Panel or tie down the Agency by necessarily defining that in advance.

Certainly as we are now under a hiring freeze so, you know, that remains to be seen when such individual and others can be hired.

And so in the interim time, maybe

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it would be very valuable, for example, for us to involve the Panel members in that kind of discussion, okay, so that we can, you know, move forward.

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Also, I'm wondering if given the nature of what I'm - I think the intent of what this is about, might it be helpful for us to recast this language in a way that is more - where we're just saying perhaps - I don't know.

Maybe simplifying it so that it 11 separate documents like two isn't 12 or two 13 separate instruments or vehicles, and I'm not even sure which one does what. 14

So, maybe it might be, you know, 15 the Panel is recommending that this kind of a 16 plan be developed taking into consideration 17 these things, you know, and then give a list 18 19 of bullets with those things in them.

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I have no 20 problem with that. I just wanted to get 21 22 something out there to be discussed, and that

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was the point is that at this point the Panel does not have a clear idea of your list of research questions, the plan studies which will help address those research questions, the methodologies by which those research studies will be conducted. We don't have it, and we can't help you until we know where you want to go.

MEMBER HARDY: And speaking as 9 а 10 non-scientist, I sometimes get confused by well, 11 of the verbiage as but some the behind philosophical purpose these 12 13 recommendations I wholeheartedly endorse.

And one change I would consider 14 suggesting that we do is after the 15 word "develop," it might be useful to put "develop 16 submit to the Panel for advice and 17 and comment," which is exactly in our charter. 18 19 Which would then allow us to be able to also give some advice on sound, scientific ideas 20 coming from the expertise on the Panel that 21 22 might allow you to get past one or two of

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1	those other problems you might see.
2	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Other thoughts
3	or comments?
4	MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I just
5	would like to notice the Panel feels strongly
6	that this is necessary, first of all, that we
7	need a better understanding of - Tom, thank
8	you. You've concurred wholeheartedly.
9	MEMBER HARDY: Yes.
10	MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: That we
11	need a better understanding so that we know
12	where they're going and how the intend to
13	accomplish it so that we can be effective in
14	providing advice.
15	MEMBER WILSON: I agree. I think
16	it's important. I think the point has already
17	been made, which is a little frustrating in
18	terms of the hiring freeze and the whole thing
19	with the true scientists, but I don't think it
20	can be over emphasized how important that role
21	is.
22	And, again, the Research Committee
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hasn't met, but what we can and can't do in this area in the interim remains to be seen and is clearly something that we have to discuss as a group and decide what our position is on this. And so we'll want to do that to resolve that ambiguity as soon as possible.

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But as one of my colleagues who couldn't be here today said, everything from here on out is a big research project. And right now you're pretty light in terms of science other than members of the Panel.

And as we move into operational phases especially at these foundational levels, we have no room for error. There can be no mistakes at this point.

In the content model, in the sampling, you can't back up from this point and redo a fundamental foundational error in a research program.

21 So, unfortunately that puts us in a 22 position of saying yes, we'd like to move

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forward, we understand expediency issues, but until these issues have been addressed, I think that really putting are the we effectiveness of any effort at stake at the expense of expediency, and that's а real concern.

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MEMBER HARDY: I, for one, would like to hear from other panel members. 8 I'm curious as to what your thoughts are, 9 Bob, 10 Allan.

MEMBER FRASER: Ι just simply 11 I just think we're at a point where 12 concur. 13 the tire now meets the road. And if the soft, you 14 template is know, we're in problematic territory. 15

MEMBER HUNT: This comes for 16 me, down to the question of who's driving the bus 17 and what's the role of a panel-recommended 18 19 panel advisory panel.

And I concur that SSA is deficient 20 in the scientific design element ultimately. 21 22 That they probably don't have the horsepower

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they need to do this most effectively yet and obviously have some difficulty getting there for the budgetary and other reasons.

Ι think - I'm not sure how to balance the administrative agency needs with 5 the science. I agree that the design of this database and the whole operation is critical to the future success. And I am somewhat at a 8 define how 9 loss to the experienced 10 administrators interact with the experienced researchers to please both. 11

So, I'm still - I tend to favor this, but I really am counting on some kind of response from SSA about how they think they can implement. Because, after all, this is not what we're going to do. It's what we're asking them to do, and I'm a little worried about how that would happen.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Deb.

20 MEMBER LECHNER: Yes, I agree with 21 the spirit of the proposed recommendations. 22 I'm just concerned about clarifying how we -

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I know we've had the roadmap in the past. And I would agree that sometimes I'm trying to feel my way through exactly where are we and at what points do we provide 5 feedback, but I think there are many, many 6 ways to operationalize what's in these two paragraphs. 8 it could be operationalized And 9 10 from, you know, part of me looks at it and 11 says the things that we're asking for, and especially in the second paragraph, SSA won't 12 13 know that until the research is a lot more clearly defined and how can they lay that out 14 15 beforehand? So, I just think we need to give 16 some thought about exactly what we're asking 17 for and maybe more clearly ask for what we 18 19 want.

what our operational expectations are because

20 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Janine, I'm 21 going to put you on the spot. You're kind of 22 new to this process, and Abigail as well.

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323 So, I'm going to ask Janine to see if she has any thoughts. MEMBER HOLLOMAN: Well, just more of a general comment in terms of - and I'm not a scientist. I come from service delivery. But when I am performing my job, I have certain methods and I have a certain protocol every time I do an evaluation or 8 every time I'm preparing a case to go in front 9 10 of an ALJ. And that's what I hear this group 11 wanting is that protocol that no matter what 12 13 the project is, that no matter what the task is, that there's a certain protocol we follow. 14 then if that protocol 15 And is followed, we will stand the test of the 16 defensibility that we've been talking about. 17 So, I will leave it up to the 18 scientists to determine how that happens, but 19 I truly do agree that that has to happen. 20 It's how we work. 21 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Abigail, are 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

you on the line?

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MEMBER PANTER: Yes, I'm on and I just wanted to follow up. That protocol that's been referred to is а scientific protocol that is in place and is known by 5 everyone who does research and there's an 6 expectation that certain research questions unfold in a particular way. 8

And whether it's reworked or not, I am totally in favor of the ideas behind the proposal, and it's because there's an expectation of how research should unfold.

And it is difficult to evaluate research or to help in the process without having a clear view about how it will unfold and that this protocol is being followed.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. 17 It's in listening to all occurred to me the 18 19 comments on this or it's a question in my mind whether this is more of a finding of 20 the we've been through and what we've 21 process looked kind 22 what we've been at and of

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introspective about in terms of the whole process.

I know Sylvia has indicated her desire to do a business process, which I think is different than the first paragraph. I think the first paragraph is a component of the overall research plan.

I'm hearing that there's a plan in place in terms of the roadmap, but there needs to be a bigger, broader research model or research design that identifies components within what needs to be done.

13 I know that Sylvia has been taking a lot of notes in terms of that, so my comment 14 does this rise the level of 15 is to а recommendation or is this more of a finding of 16 what we've seen and think we need to consider? 17 MEMBER WILSON: I would see it more 18 as a recommendation. I know it's difficult 19 and I hope people understand that it's because 20 it's difficult that it has to be addressed up 21 This isn't something that I think can front. 22

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1 be finessed for a while.

2	The sooner we address what's the
3	overarching research program, what are the
4	issues, now does that mean you'll know every
5	last detail, does that mean that you'll - will
6	this impress upon you the need to retain and
7	develop internally a credible scientific unit
8	to help you with this?
9	I mean to some extent I'm
10	frustrated with myself in that I don't think
11	I've adequately conveyed the importance of the
12	development of a credible internal scientific
13	unit.
14	This isn't an option. This isn't
15	something that can be subcontracted out. That
16	doesn't mean that activities can't be
17	contracted out, but you need these people.
18	This is going to become a way of life for you.
19	And I know that because you're a
20	scientific agency, this is a heavy lift. This
21	is a big change in behavior, but I'm
22	absolutely dead serious when I say that
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without this you won't succeed. I am absolutely convinced of that.

And so that the sooner you get out at it, the better. So for me, it would definitely fall in the realm of a recommendation, but obviously it's up to the Panel to decide whether it's a finding or a recommendation.

9 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: My feeling 10 is that it is indeed a recommendation as well. 11 However, it's not a recommendation that I'm 12 set on the verbiage of at this time.

We can certainly work to clarify the language and be more specific in what we're asking for if that will be helpful to SSA in achieving it, and I think that's important.

But once again I feel that we've 18 19 discussed the difference between а finding -20 recommendation and a as the subcommittee, I know we've also discussed the 21 difference in accountability that goes with 22

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the recommendation. And as such, I feel it's important that it forth we put as а recommendation because of the accountability and the fact that that seems to carry more weight with regard to our feelings on the importance of doing this.

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CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Tom.

MEMBER HARDY: I recognize that by 8 making this a recommendation we make - we make 9 10 waves, and we make things harder in some ways rather than easier. 11

maybe calling it finding And а 12 13 would be something that would be more easy to work with, but I would feel that I was being 14 if I didn't say I felt 15 remiss it was а 16 recommendation.

I feel strongly, again, that this 17 is something that we as a panel would not be 18 19 doing our jobs if we didn't stand up and say this is really think 20 something we is important, and so I agree. I think this 21 should be a recommendation. 22

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MEMBER KARMAN: You know, I because I've been thinking about this anyway and unfortunately - no, I don't know unfortunately, but I have not had time to think about this particular recommendation because I wasn't aware of it.

So, while it's certainly something need to do and we're certainly that 8 we planning to do this, intending to do - at 9 10 least the spirit of it. I don't know about the - literally what this says, and we've 11 talked about that, but I'm wondering, you 12 13 know, on one hand is it helpful for this to be a recommendation or is it more helpful for it 14 to be a finding given what Allan pointed out 15 with regard to the scope, perhaps, of the 16 panel. 17 So - and I imagine that there was -18

19 is this coming out of user needs?

20 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: It was part 21 of the user needs summary. We took it out.

MEMBER KARMAN: Okay. So, obviously

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there was some discussion among the User Needs 1 and Relations Subcommittee. So, perhaps maybe it's helpful if the member of the User Needs and Relations Subcommittee may want to provide some of that background. Because we don't 5 need to cover all the ground, but I'm just wondering if maybe that would be helpful and that may help us decide because ultimately the 8 idea here is to support the development of an 9 10 OIS. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Right. 11 MEMBER KARMAN: And obviously as we 12 - as the project team is moving forward, we're 13 going to need that guidance from people on the 14 panel to do that. 15 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I can state 16 the stage and the background. We don't have -17 I haven't appointed a subcommittee chair to 18 replace Nancy Shore yet. 19 And we are going through a process 20 at user needs where we are breaking down in 21 terms of what communication is, framework of 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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communication coming in. And as a result of the exploration, that's how the operating procedures in terms of the refinement of the public comment process came about. And we are also looking at the framework of information going out.

So, trying to do a 360 in terms of evaluating what we've done, what's worked, 8 what hasn't worked, and hopefully trying to 10 put together a plan for the subcommittee into the future. 11

And as we are going through the 12 13 process, we kept bumping up into we really can't figure out where to go into the future 14 if we don't know what the plan is from SSA. 15

And so I think that was one of the 16 things that kind of emerged from that coupled 17 with some of the public comment in some of our 18 19 discussions there.

You also said a second thing that I 20 have our charter before us that's behind Tab 1 21 that I am looking at because what's within the 22

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scope of our charter. And I just want to read it because I think I'm - I say this all the time, but I think it's important to put it into context.

It says the Panel will advise the 5 Agency on creating an Occupational Information 6 System tailored specifically for SSA's disability programs and adjudicative needs. 8 The will provide advice 9 Panel and 10 recommendations related to SSA's disability programs in the following areas. Medical and 11 vocational analysis of disability claims, 12 13 occupational analysis including definitions, rating and capture of physical and mental 14 cognitive demands of work in other 15 occupational information critical to SSA 16 disability programs, data collection, use of 17 occupational information in the SSA's 18 19 disability programs and any other area that would enable SSA to develop and Occupational 20 Information System useful to its disability 21 and improve the medical-vocational programs 22

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adjudicative policies and processes.

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2	And so for me personally, my
3	question is would this as a recommendation, be
4	essential to helping - to enabling SSA to
5	develop an Occupational Information System
6	suited to its disability programs and improve
7	the medical-vocational adjudicative policies
8	and processes?
9	To me, that's ultimately the
10	question personally whether I think it's a
11	recommendation or a finding.
12	MEMBER PANTER: This is Abigail.
13	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Abigail, we
14	can't hear you really well.
15	MEMBER PANTER: Sorry. To me, it's
16	essential. This is it's a fundamental in my
17	view, and it's my own view of the - that this
18	is the reason why I believe that I'm on the
19	panel, so - is to make a recommendation like
20	this.
21	So, to me, it's essential.
22	MEMBER LECHNER: I believe it should
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rise to the level of a recommendation, but I 1 would like to - and I don't know if this is the right time to recommend or propose this, but that we, the User Needs Subcommittee, take this - these two paragraphs back and work on 5 more clearly articulating what we're asking 6 for. I think that would help guide SSA 8 as they provide information to us that really 9 10 will meet our needs going forward. MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: If we chose 11 to go that route, and I certainly am not in 12 13 any way opposed to it, I'd like to say that it should actually be a joint effort between the 14 User Needs and Relations and the Research 15

16 Subcommittees.

17 MEMBER LECHNER: I agree. I think 18 we need to get input from the Research 19 Subcommittee. Absolutely.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Because of the way we have the Panel kind of spread between these two main subcommittees, we run the risk

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of going into quorum and going into deliberation.

So, maybe what might occur is if we a couple people select of from each subcommittee to be able to have kind of a 5 subgroup of each subcommittee looking at this. MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Could I ask then that we convene an ad hoc subcommittee 8 perhaps composed of two members from each of 9 10 those subcommittees to look at this? CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: And by when 11 hoc group looking would the ad this 12 at 13 recommendation come back to the Panel? MEMBER GWALTNEY 14 GIBSON: No, I'm leaving early tomorrow, but it will be - I 15 would - we would certainly have it ready to 16 present at the next meeting, if not before. 17 Absolutely. 18 And I would like to say much before 19 because I don't want it to wait that long. 20 MEMBER WILSON: Yes, my question 21 would be is that if the purpose is simply to 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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refine the language in terms if the decision consensus is that this is or the а recommendation, then I don't think we should take until the next meeting to make this as a recommendation. I don't know what the machinery is.

And for just to give you an example of how this would be useful, is that once whatever this is in place, you know, we were asked to respond to the content model considerations by October 1st.

And for me, the question is well, where does this fit in the larger picture? How important is this in terms of the over would determine to a great extent what my ultimate reaction might be to that document as opposed to what I would know now in terms of the SSA's plans.

MEMBER BARROS-BAILEY: Allan, you were going to say something. Is that thought still there?

MEMBER HUNT: Yes, it's sort of past

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its prime now, but I was going to say that I was prepared to vote for the first paragraph as a recommendation, and not the second paragraph.

And the second paragraph could be a finding, but it seems to me - I understand the need to push hard, but it just seems to me it goes a little beyond what we're ready to do.

So, as examples and illustrations of what should be considered, it's fine. As a recommendation, I just felt it probably goes a little too far at this point.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Tom.

14 MEMBER HARDY: Two comments. One when you were - the first page I went to was 15 our charter when this came out. So, I didn't 16 even have to flip. And I was tracking what 17 you said and I almost had the thought of we 18 should lift that sentence and start with it, 19 because I do see this so clearly as part of 20 our charter and what we are here to do. 21

So, in that sense I'm glad you

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referred everybody back to it because I was reading the same thing and thinking this is what we're here to do.

As a way of moving things along, because again as you know this weekend I'm in process mode, so I'd like to get things moving in process, we have two different and discrete things here. And maybe for the sake of deliberation we could break them out for now and deliberate on the first one, and then move on and do further research on the second.

I don't know - again, this is a 12 13 User Needs Committee finding, and so that's member of that 14 just my suggestion as а committee. I don't know how other committee 15 members feel. 16

17MEMBER LECHNER: I don't know. I18sort of see them as very interrelated.

MEMBER HARDY: Okay.

20 MEMBER LECHNER: And maybe that 21 wasn't Shanan's intent. But to me, if you are 22 publishing a research model, then your plan of

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work is the process for operationalizing that. So, to me, they're very interrelated. And I think as I understand these two paragraphs, we shouldn't separate them out.

MEMBER HARDY: Okay.

MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Well, I'll say I think it - I think that listening to 8 Abigail's 9 Mark's comments and comments 10 reinforced for me the necessity of focusing on second paragraph and the need for the 11 а research model because - and the deliver - and 12 13 how they're going to pursue that, because that impacts everything including our examination 14 of the content model, which we're not looking 15 16 at.

So, I think I'm back to the can we take two people from each committee and is there a mechanism, is there a machine that would allow for us to do that, but to act quickly so that we're not delayed until the next meeting or is that impossible, because I

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don't know.

2	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I think
3	probably the mechanism that we have is a
4	teleconference. And I think the soonest we
5	can do that is September 24th in terms of -
6	around there because we'd have to -
7	MEMBER KARMAN: Actually, I think it
8	was later than that. It was like September
9	27th, I think.
10	CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: That last week
11	of September because we'd have to give notice
12	in terms of the Federal Register and do the
13	logistics of it. So, I think it would be the
14	end of September that we'd be looking at.
15	So, if the Panel is wanting to go
16	in that direction, we could have an ad hoc
17	group, maybe two members from each
18	subcommittee take a look at this and bring it
19	back to the Panel as a full panel for
20	deliberation at the end of September.
21	MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Since I
22	drafted the initial, would it be okay if I
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asked people to consider serving with me on 1 the rewriting of this? CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Yes. MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Would that be inappropriate? 5 Tom, would you -(Speaking off mic.) MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Yes, Ι know, but I want a legal perspective. I'm 9 10 sorry. And, Mark and Abigail, would you 11 both be willing to collaborate with Tom and I 12 on this? 13 MEMBER PANTER: Yes. 14 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Thank you. 15 MEMBER PANTER: Did Mark say yes? 16 MEMBER WILSON: Go Wolfpack, by the 17 18 way. 19 MEMBER LECHNER: All right. Ι just want to 20 MEMBER KARMAN: register kind of we're getting back to what 21 Deborah was bringing up. 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

Ι see them as related. Really closely related. So, I would want to suggest that in editing - and I don't know, you know, finding how I'm feeling about versus recommendation at this point, but - and it may 5 come up in terms of how I see the final 6 language is going to make a big difference to me. 8 - especially since this 9 So is 10 really the first time I'm seeing all this. So, I would recommend that in editing, that 11 you all consider showing these things 12 as examples or this is the kind of information 13 that the Panel is looking for. 14 Because in order for SSA to ask the 15 Panel for assistance and guidance, we need to 16 be coming to you with some sense of well, we 17 need guidance about these things in this time 18 19 frame and we need to be interacting with you in this way in order to achieve that. 20 So, which I know, but it just - a 21 lot of these things in the second paragraph 22 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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just seem to me like as if they - the way they're worded, I would almost need to finish the project and them come back and tell you what this is. I just don't know how to respond to 5 it. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Mark, and them I'm going to - we are at 4:35, and we have a 8 variety of other things to deliberate about. 9 10 And so I'd like to kind of wrap this up and see if we can move forward. 11 MEMBER WILSON: Right. Just a point 12 13 of clarification if I understand our task, is to prepare a revised recommendation around 14 these two paragraphs for a teleconference 15 meeting to be held on September 24th. 16 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Well, we don't 17 have a specific date. I mean we have to work 18 19 that out. It would be the last week of September I think is the soonest we could do 20 it according to our -21 22 that's the MEMBER WILSON: But **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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consensus of the group, right? That we will 1 have a teleconference and address whatever proposed recommendation at that time. Is that LECHNER: MEMBER Ts that а teleconference with the entire panel? 6 MEMBER WILSON: Yes. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Because if it 8 would be a recommendation for us to put forth, 9 10 we would all have to vote on it. Okay. MEMBER WILSON: Okay. 11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: And I would 12 13 ask if there are any other comments or thoughts or anything, that those be submitted 14 ad hoc group in terms of this 15 the to recommendation for their consideration for 16 that teleconference. 17 Okay. I had also mentioned that 18 yesterday we had a professional development 19 session by two members of the Panel. Tom did 20 one on the long-term disability industry. And 21 we had one from Allan in terms of labor market 22 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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information sources.

So, I've asked both of them at this point in the meeting if they would provide the thoughts Panel with their in terms of implications, considerations future of any 5 direction or activities that would assist us with any information as we provided by sending recommendations to SSA. 8 So, Tom? 9 10 MEMBER HARDY: In brief yesterday I tried to provide a - what I call the LTD 11 primer for people who may not be familiar with 12 how LTD works and the interface between LTD 13 and SSA and their utilization oftentimes of 14 the same materials. So, we kind of went over 15 that. 16 I tried to also indicate that there 17 is a - kind of a bleed over in our profession 18 19 from vocational counseling, because vocational counselors are present in both systems often 20 utilizing the same materials. 21 while 22 And there are many **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. (202) 234-4433 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701 www.nealrgross.com

similarities, there are differences. And I hope to get, you know, everybody up to about the same page on that.

Having formerly worked for an LTD carrier, I have tried to keep channels of 5 communication open with the different 6 carriers. I'm going to continue to do so through individual comment and trying to get 8 out and attend some functions where I will be 9 10 able to see them and talk to them and keep them apprised of what we're doing as well. 11

12 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. Any 13 thoughts or comments?

Okay. Allan.

MEMBER HUNT: In terms of 15 next we have the obvious follow-up with 16 steps, Census that I'm not sure - it's underway in 17 Obviously not a first priority at some sense. 18 19 this point. So, Mark and Bill, I believe, are pursuing that possibility. 20

That would be if they go, they will be allowed to look at the data in-house at

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Census. Obviously none of that leaves the premises, but it will give them a feeling for how useful getting to this detail about the job title, the job duties, the employer, etcetera, how useful that might be.

In the first instance in testing any taxonomy that we tried to develop or that we pilot as opposed to going out and finding people, you could actually get these representations of what people are doing. So, it would have some value at that level.

I would think the next step beyond that would be to discuss with Census sampling people how they would see informing our needs from a sampling - sub-sampling perspective.

Because obviously when they've got every individual in the country represented in this massive database, there's a question of okay, how do we find those constellations of workers of this type that we could go and measure those jobs?

So, to meet the operational needs

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of the research, we would need to make that crosswalk, so to speak, and I don't actually know how you'd do that.

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I mean I think they have the expertise to help us with that, so I would like to see that explored.

At BLS, I think I quess I'd want some agreement maybe from Sylvia because we 8 were at both of them, but the only follow-up 9 10 that I would see at this point would be to discuss with them perhaps face to face or 11 in some interrogatory, how helpful perhaps 12 they could be in identifying employer units 13 with specific kinds of SOC jobs. 14

Now, that would leave us with the difficulty of okay, we've got cashiers. What are we going to do about cashiers? And the only help that we could get would be okay, cashiers by industry.

Now, again, never having been into the depths of these data, I'm not sure how much help that might be, but maybe that

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reduces 600 cashiers to 50 cashiers. I don't know.

So, and I believe probably Dixie would be amenable to that. And the one thing I didn't mention yesterday either that occurs to me as I'm just ad hoc'ing this, but she did mention that there was one staff person who would be delighted to hear about this request. Someone internal at BLS who found this sort of question interesting. So, maybe we could find that person.

12 So, the biggest question in my mind 13 and what I would like to have some input on is 14 the question of a roundtable because we had 15 all along discussed roundtable possibilities.

And I'll just preface this by saying I'm kind of dubious at the moment, because I'm not sure what it would do for us.

19 It seems to me the choice between 20 these two approaches is pretty stark. And I'm 21 not sure what convening group of labor market 22 experts could do for us.

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Obviously we can talk about the issues, but I'm not sure it would move us And it would obviously take some time along. and some money and some energy and all that. put together Т did а list of 5 possible roundtable participants. But I just 6 haven't pursued it because I didn't - I would much rather talk to Census and BLS and get 8 another step along rather than listening to 9

But I guess I tend to be over confident, so maybe that's not good advice.

another group of experts.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Sylvia.

MEMBER KARMAN: Thank you very much, Allan. I also concur with your observations here, a sense of the kinds of questions that you're raising.

One thing I think that might be helpful at least in terms of what our staff might be doing next is talking with people at the Department of Labor in terms of the development of their sampling methodology. and

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that may be something, again, that we, Allan and I, may want to explore with some of our staff to go do that. And then that might help round out some of the investigation we want to do before we set up a roundtable.

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And then we may want to consider the possibility of what kind of information do we need, we the Panel need to have in place before we would be prepared to have a roundtable about sampling issues.

And I'm wondering if that's perhaps what is kind of - sort of hanging out there unaddressed yet.

For example, there are the firststage issues of well, what possible sampling frames are out there with regard to the kinds of data that the federal government collects on a national level across the nation, that is. And then the second thing is given

20 And then the second thing is given 21 that we don't yet know what our instrument is 22 going to look like, would that change the

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kinds of questions that we would be pursuing with such a group or a group of people gathered together to talk about sampling.

So, I'm putting that out there. I too am not a scientist, so I'm putting that out there for someone on the Panel to respond to.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Allan.

MEMBER HUNT: Again, my fear is that 9 10 once one of these two fundamental directions is taken, either using an establishment base 11 or an individual base, the path before us will 12 become clear and we will have to walk down it 13 and make sure we coordinate with all the other 14 efforts. Because it will dictate how we get 15 to those job - that we do analysis on and how, 16 So - well, that's enough. 17 you know.

MEMBER WILSON: A point of clarification, Allan, in terms of do you think we are or will soon be at the point where we could make some sort of recommendation as to which path or do you think there should be

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some sort of research as to both methods and what they might, you know?

Ι just want to get more of your thinking on next steps in terms of -

MEMBER HARDY: Well, I think, Yes, I think we should pursue both paths at the moment and basically see how promising they both are from both a technical point of view, but more importantly from a cooperative point 10 of view, you know, department to department.

And I think that - I think I said 11 yesterday the politics are more difficult at 12 13 BLS because they have a sister organization at the O*NET operation ETA. 14 over at And certainly our impression at Census was that 15 they were much more interested in our problem 16 technical sampling 17 as а issue and an information-providing issue. 18

But I think we definitely should 19 explore both until it becomes clear which path 20 is better for us. 21

Ultimately, of course, we have to

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end up finding groups of individuals employed in different kinds of jobs so that we can go out and do job analysis, but I'm confident that either database and ultimately either approach could give us that.

MEMBER LECHNER: Allan, yesterday based on your presentation to us, I got the sense that you felt that the granularity or the specificity of the data that ACS provided was a bit superior to that of BLS.

11 MEMBER HUNT: Yes, clearly depending 12 upon what we find when we look at those 13 individual responses as they are keyed into 14 their system.

So, the fact that OES is collecting data predominantly in SOC categories is a serious problem.

That would mean, if you think about it, some sort of sub-sampling strategy that says okay, take an SOC category, find out where those people are employed, and then develop some method to estimate well, which of

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them would be of interest to us and which wouldn't. And there's going to be some error rate there, obviously.

Now, depending upon the amount of detail, the clarity with which it's reported and analyzed at Census Bureau, that may be much less of a problem with the ACS, but we don't know until we actually see it.

MEMBER KARMAN: So, there are really 9 10 actually two major issues. One is are the 11 data at - that the Census Bureau collects under the ACS with regard to the question 12 13 specific to the person's work and industry and so forth, would that even be helpful to us, 14 how might we use it? 15

And then the second thing is given that we don't know what our instruments look like yet, how would we know what we're looking for until we get there?

It's sort of the instrument, in a way, defines how we would be describing the occupation in the end. So, obviously we have

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to start somewhere, but I'm just wondering what kinds of questions, what sort of things do we need to get to first before we can do the first roundtable and feel like we have enough there to explore this.

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We're not getting a lot of people together and we're not, you know, explored it, done enough of the developmental work to make that worthwhile.

10MEMBER BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. Any11other thoughts or discussions on that?

12 I'm assuming that this will 13 continue to be part of the agenda of the 14 Research Subcommittee in terms of discussing 15 future activities and reporting back as this 16 kind of evolves.

Any other thoughts that emerge or have emerged from the last day or so?

19 If not, I have one to bring up. 20 And, you know, we, I think, sometimes walk 21 around kind of an elephant in the room. And 22 the elephant in the room, I think, sometimes

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s this whole ques

1 is this whole question about the DOL. And I know that there are - there has encouragement in of been terms collaboration with DOL. There are questions in my mind whether DOL has the ability or even interest 6 to do something like that. I know there's the perception that 8 they have the resources to be able to do this 9 10 psychometrically. I don't know if I have an answer on that. 11 I think it's something that's out 12 13 there. We definitely saw it in the public comment as something that's kind of plaguing 14 15 this process a little bit. And there are a 16 lot of perceptions or sometimes, I think, misperceptions out there. 17 So, I wanted to bring this to the 18 19 table in terms of seeing if there are any

21 issue.

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MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: While I

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can't cite data, I will go on the record as 1 saying many years ago when I was working on my dissertation and the O*NET was just getting off the ground and they were working toward that, one of the thing I learned was that the 5 Department of Labor was not handling that process in-house. That it was handled largely through external contractors who were brought 8 in to work with that. And so, there is this 9 10 perception that DOL created this Occupational Information System. 11

Well, they were responsible for creating it, but they created it through the use of external contractors. Which certainly isn't unusual within government entities, but it's very similar to what SSA is probably going to do as well.

So, to assume that they have the internal resources, I think, was a fallacy. They simply have done it before, and done it in a way that met their needs.

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I don't know that we have a record

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that they have ever attempted it since - well, they didn't create the DOT for our needs either. They created the DOT for another need, and you took it on because that was the only thing you had.

So, I would say there is no other entity out there that has ever created an OIS for disability adjudicative needs. And I personally think it's probably a fallacy to assume that they have the talent in-house that you're somehow lacking.

12 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: So, are you 13 saying that if SSA would go to DOL, it would 14 go through DOL to contractors? Is that what -15 or we don't know?

16 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: We don't
17 know.

just MEMBER KARMAN: Ι want 18 to clarify that we are not necessarily doing the 19 same thing, you know. 20 I mean we're not - it is not in our plans at this moment to be 21 contracting out the planning, the major, heavy 22

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lifting that goes with the research and development for this particular work.

Yes, we have talked about contracting out boots-on-the-ground kind of thing with data collection, but certainly not the developmental aspects of this, which I think everybody has agreed with are very critical.

Development of content model 9 or whatever it is we end up calling it, but 10 11 certainly the development of those data elements and then the items and scaling and 12 13 measures needed for work analysis, I think, you know, a lot of all of development and 14 measures and things. 15

So, all of that work is intended tobe within Social Security.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Allan.

MEMBER HUNT: And not to contradict what Shanan said, but we would be working with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, not ETA. And they are the scientists, and they are the

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people who do the sampling for the OES. 1 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: Yes, but the received weren't about comments we sampling. So, I think you're right. We need to differentiate that, certainly. 5 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: I think that we're assuming that the O*NET was being developed internally within DOL and totally 8 managed within DOL internally. 9 10 MEMBER LECHNER: Just to play a little bit of a devil's advocate, I think that 11 the whole concept of consulting with 12 13 Department of Labor could be operationalized in many, many ways. And that's been a fairly 14 high-frequency recommendation from 15 for externally so that we might want to consider 16 as a panel, what aspects or what departments 17 within Department of Labor could provide the 18 19 most insight such as statisticians from BLS. We might find other areas in which 20 believe there is expertise 21 we or former people expertise, who formerly 22 were at

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Department of Labor that could help provide input.

And just as we as panel members can make recommendations, you know, a consultant or an advisor from another department, their 5 suggestions or recommendations aren't binding. So, I think just to help us be as inclusive as possible, I think there are many 8 ways we could reach out and achieve that goal 9 and get some good advice from individuals. 10 MEMBER KARMAN: I completely agree. 11 I thought that that's certainly the direction 12 13 we've been heading all along in terms of

14 collaborating where and when possible with 15 ETA, Employment Training Administration within 16 the Department of Labor, as well as the Bureau 17 of Labor Statistics.

But I thought that Mary's comment 18 initially was regarding this perception. 19 So, 20 that was all we were covering was the perception that there was expertise 21 in а specific place to do that work, not that we 22

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were - not that we wouldn't pursue collaboration with the Department of Labor, because clearly there are things we can stand to learn.

We're not going to want to redesign something such as some of the sampling approaches, working with Dunn and Bradstreet, for example, you know, looking at that.

9 How that was used is certainly 10 something that we may want to build upon in 11 our work. So, I completely agree.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Mark.

13 MEMBER WILSON: Sorry. I want to make sure I understood. And I'm on a little 14 bit of cough medicine, so I remember hearing 15 something about an elephant in the room and 16 DOL and things of that sort. So, I think I'm 17 following what the question is and, you know, 18 19 there is a lot of history here. Some of which various panel members know aspects of and 20 things of that sort. 21

But I think regardless of what the

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history is, we should never not - and I think Sylvia said several things that reassure me about plans of the Agency and different approaches.

And a lot of the comments today I think have focused around trying to get more detail in that area and pushing the Agency to think about some of these issues.

And so my recommendation is that any area in which the Department of Labor is ready and willing to help and can, we ought to seek that out.

think 13 Т that it's the responsibility of all of us to make sure that 14 resources are being used effectively. 15 But at 16 the same time as we worry about things like efficiency, you got to keep the goal in mind, 17 you got to keep the kinds of data that various 18 19 agencies collect and what they collect it for in mind. 20

21 And I think it's fair to say that 22 the Department of Labor in terms of

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occupational analysis information has chosen to focus on a very different kind of information for a very different purpose.

And it's something I don't know how many times we have to say this as a panel, but it doesn't seem to suit the needs as we all understand them.

8 MEMBER FRASER: They no longer have, 9 actually, occupational analysis expertise, do 10 they?

11 MEMBER WILSON: There is the O*NET 12 Research Center, and Shanan or some other 13 panel members may know more about this.

14 Ι mean the way I - there was apparently at like right towards the close of 15 16 the comment period on our document, a response from the O*NET Center. But it was whoever the 17 experts were, were cited as unnamed, you know, 18 19 our technical experts have the following 20 comments.

21 And we read those and I think those 22 are included in the document. And they

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exclusively focused on the report that - the subcommittee report that Shanan and I wrote as opposed to the - so, do they have some people who have expertise in this area? Yes.

And what role they're in and are they contractors or employees, I don't know.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Tom.

8 MEMBER HARDY: I think you for 9 bringing this up, because I agree with you. 10 this is always the elephant in the room and 11 I'm glad that we at least are recognizing this 12 here.

So many of our perception problems would not be perception problems if DOL was doing what SSA needed. And I think that's another elephant in the room that just that's putting it boldly and baldly.

Would we no longer have the comments and the certain perceptions if we were helping to advise DOL how to do this? It would be gone. It wouldn't be an issue.

That being said, that's not what's

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happening. So, the reality is this is what we've got and here's where we are.

To help allay the perception problems, I have suggested and am suggesting again on the record that any contact between SSA, whether the workgroup, the team, the panel be documented in some way because I know that you had said you had spoken to DOL.

I think it would help not just me as a panel member, but the public at large to know, you know, I had this conversation with this person on this date. And I don't want to know - I want to know you talked to somebody, you know.

We talked about this or that on this day or date. We got a response back from DOL that delineated these things.

And to let us know that contact is there, it's ongoing, that there is, you know, whatever is happening, is happening. I think that would go a long way towards helping make the elephant smaller too.

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So, that's a request I've made, and I'm making it again.

MEMBER KARMAN: Actually, we have been begun providing summaries to the Research Subcommittee on those kinds of meetings.

Also, largely because Allan and I have been going to them. And so coming back it's sort of along the lines of when we give 8 presentations and we, you know, come back and 9 say okay, we have a form that we've been 10 filling out and sending to the User Needs and 11 Subcommittee Relations about, qave this 12 13 presentation, got these kinds of questions when we were presenting, blah, blah, blah. 14

15 Kind of informs the User Needs and 16 Relations Subcommittee as to what people are 17 understanding, what they're not understanding.

So toward that end we've been doing the same thing with the Research Committee, you know. Met with so and so with this unit or group at Department of Labor at such and such a level, i.e., was it management or staff

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and these topics were discussed, you know, led to blah, blah, blah outcomes and next steps, and you just indicate what they are.

So, it wouldn't be a big, heavy deal for us to do that.

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Shanan.

7 MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: I was just 8 going to say that - and it's actually one of 9 the things - it's listed as one of the major 10 areas of emphasis from our summary of user 11 comments.

One of the things we asked you to 12 13 do was to basically not just disclose, but publicize this to put the information out 14 there because we thought that was a major, 15 perceptual problem is that it wasn't evident 16 that SSA is trying to, and is, collaborating 17 with DOL and figuring out where areas of 18 overlap might exist and how they could help 19 each other. So, that's very important. 20

21 MEMBER KARMAN: Not only are we 22 collaborating with DOL, but whatever federal

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agency has information that we could use, we're going to go there and talk with them and, yes, collaborate with them. So, I mean that's absolutely -MEMBER GWALTNEY GIBSON: The second thing I was going to say was that it is 6 reassuring to hear Sylvia say that your intent is to do this internally. 8 That just brings to mind, and I 9 10 hate to beat the dead horse, but that reminds us of the fact that you have to have the 11 internal resources scientifically in order to 12 13 effectively accomplish this. CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: 14 Ι have а variety of thoughts about this. It takes me 15 back to the original DOT that I have a 1939 16 you pull 17 сору of that can out the organizational chart and you could see what 18 19 kind of internal unit they had. takes me back to the Miller 20 Ιt study of 1980 that really emphasized the need 21 to have the strength of the internal unit. 22

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Takes me back to the breakfast that we had with Margaret Hilton and Tom Plewes about how in terms of the Miller study, that wasn't something that's really been affected over the last 30 years.

And that was part of their recommendation again in terms of the NAS report. And so that internal expertise in the scientific unit becomes really important within this process.

11 And it also goes to again the original DOT and every DOT since then, the 12 13 comment at the very beginning of the DOT that basically insinuates this documentation is not 14 to be used for forensic purposes. And one of 15 the three main goals of this project is that 16 it has to be forensically defensible. 17

And if our comments today and our emphasis and our rigor in terms of trying to have the scientific unit, in terms of trying to have methodologies doesn't speak to that more than anything, I don't know what does.

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And I don't know - part of the reason for me bringing this topic up is has DOL expressed understanding of this very fundamental concept in terms of one of the three main goals?

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Because what I read in that O*NET Center's response was that it was not - the not forensically defensible and O*NET was could not be, was my understanding of that 10 feedback.

So, I mean it goes to the very 11 fundamental understanding of what we're doing 12 13 here and what we're doing in the context of disability. 14

And so that's one of my reasons for 15 bringing this up is to put the question out 16 there and not ignoring however comments we got 17 on this and that it's a perception that I 18 19 think is affecting this project and potentially this process 20 into the future, including now. 21

We are after 5:00, and they haven't

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shut us down yet. So, our very effective designated federal officer was able to extend our time. I appreciate her for that.

I wanted to see if there were any other thoughts or comments on this last topic at all. Sylvia?

MEMBER KARMAN: Yes, I do want to just put out there that, you know, in order 8 for this Occupational Information system to be 9 forensically suitable, certainly I think it's 10 important that - and I don't know what the 11 rationale was behind why the Department of 12 Labor had that statement, caveat, if 13 you to the would, with regard of its 14 use occupational information resource. 15

But it seems to me that we could 16 not produce an OIS not only without 17 the scientific or technical expertise, but 18 19 certainly not without the programmatic expertise. 20

And Social Security, quite frankly, does have that. Who else would know about the

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specifics of the disability programs and the needs for that better than Social Security and its users?

And many of the other users in the sphere of the Social Security community and 5 claimant representation - representational community, vocational experts so that, you know, that to me seems like a really big piece 8 of this that - if we're going to talk about 9 10 the elephant in the room and where this perception is that there is expertise in one 11 certainly agency versus another, the 12 13 Department of Labor does in fact have expertise that's relevant to its missions, but 14 we also have expertise relevant to ours. 15

CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Okay. 16 Any other thoughts or comments on this topic? 17 I want to thank the Panel Okay. 18 19 for working very hard today and for everybody in the audience for listening and keeping up 20 with us as we got through a lot of material 21 today. 22

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We will resume in the morning. We will lose a member of our panel. Apparently there is some weather issues happening on the east coast and they are - they're shutting down airports and they're forewarning people. 5 So, one of our panel members needs to leave if she's going to get home this week. And so we will lose Shanan after today. 8 So, should - Tom, go ahead. 9 MEMBER HARDY: I would like to make 10 a motion to adjourn for the day. 11 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Do I have a 12 13 second? MEMBER HUNT: Second. 14 CHAIR BARROS-BAILEY: Allan seconded 15 that motion, and so we are adjourned. Thank 16 17 you. (Whereupon, at 5:09 p.m. the 18 meeting was adjourned.) 19 20 **NEAL R. GROSS** COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

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