

Appendix 7: Conferences, Meetings, Workshops

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: National Fishing Industry Safety and Health Workshop

Dates: October 9-11, 1992

Location: Anchorage, Alaska

Attendance: 77 from Alaska and the west coast

Description: The workshop was convened to address commercial fishing safety and health. The objectives were to increase awareness, build coalitions, disseminate information and encourage action to prevent injury and disease in fishing. The focus was on North Pacific fishermen. The workshop scheduled sessions with 33 presenters. The first day was geared to surveillance, and the next two days were geared to control and interventions.

Results: All papers presented were included in a proceedings volume (see below). These were disseminated to participants and key prevention leaders nationally and internationally, particularly to leaders in circumpolar nations.

Participants identified preventative actions that could be implemented immediately, and research actions that are needed to discover the causes of, and solutions to, these problems. A broad range of concerned parties engaged and listened to each other, providing opportunities for collaborative networking.

Outputs: NIOSH [1994]. Proceedings of the National Fishing Industry Safety and Health Workshop. Cincinnati, OH: US Department of Health and Human Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 94-109.

Immediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 1995 Annual Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Meeting

Date(s): June 13-15, 1995

Location: NIOSH Prete Building, Morgantown, WV

Attendance: Approximately 45 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE programs, and NIOSH staff.

Description (narrative): The purpose of this meeting was to allow grantees to discuss field-based research issues, to provide field investigators and data managers with an opportunity to share knowledge and information, and to gain new insights from presentations provided by internal and external speakers. Discussion topics included the development and justification of prevention recommendations in FACE reports. A demonstration of fall protection equipment was provided by an outside vendor and an outside speaker discussed aerial work platform safety. State-based FACE colleagues worked as field teams to conduct mock fatality investigations, and presented findings and safety recommendations based on the field exercise to the group.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: Helicopter Logging Safety Seminar and Workshop

Date(s): March 1-2, 1995
February 28-29, 1996
March 6, 1997

Location: Ketchikan, AK

Attendance: Approximately 200 each year

Attendees were commercial helicopter pilots and companies involved in helicopter logging operations, insurance companies, Helicopter Association International representatives, and federal and state agencies who share an interest in helicopter logging safety.

Description (narrative): Staff from the NIOSH, Alaska Field Station sponsored the helicopter logging safety seminar and workshop and gave several presentations defining the problem of logging helicopter crashes in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. Attendees from helicopter logging companies, insurance companies, and government agencies also gave presentations on the subject. Attendees broke into groups to define the problems and to suggest intervention strategies for prevention.

Outputs: Published conference proceedings and NIOSH publication, No. 98-147, “Helicopter Logging Safety.”

Intermediate Outcomes: Published proceedings from the seminars and the NIOSH Publication, “Helicopter Logging Safety” provided research findings that were instrumental in providing the basis for developing and refining intervention strategies for preventing logging helicopter crashes. The Helicopter Association International used these findings to establish the Helicopter Logging Safety Committee and developed aggressive voluntary safety standards in helicopter logging. Insurance companies who insure helicopter logging companies offered discounts in insurance premiums for helicopter logging companies who adopted the voluntary safety standards.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: National Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Town Meeting

Date(s): April 22, 1997

Location: A town meeting was held in Marshfield, Wisconsin, to publicly announce a new federal initiative aimed at protecting the health and safety of young people on farms.

Attendance: 100

Description (narrative): Sufficient funding and cooperation from the public and private sectors were objectives of the National Action Plan. The town meeting provided an opportunity to publicize the National Action Plan, garner private sector support, and clarify NIOSH's goals for the initiative. Representative David Obey (WI), and Dr. Barbara Lee, National Committee for Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention (NCCAIP) chairperson, addressed an audience of more than 100 people about the National Action Plan and the need for such an initiative. The town meeting-style event was intended to solicit suggestions and participation by the farming community for designing and carrying out this national safety and health effort. Eighteen different farmers or farm family members provided testimony about how dangerous working on a farm can be. The event was covered on 40 television stations in the Marshfield area and in other farming communities across the U.S. through a video news release produced for the town meeting.

Outputs: A video news release produced for the town meeting included messages by Secretary of Health and Human Services, Donna Shalala, and NIOSH Director, Dr. Linda Rosenstock, on the importance of working with our partners in the farming community to protect young people on farms from agriculture-related injury and death. The initiative was also reported widely across the U.S. through an Associated Press newspaper article and radio coverage.

Intermediate Outcomes: National recognition of a new NIOSH Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative was accomplished.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Strategy Workshop: A Private Sector Perspective.

Date(s): November 9-11, 1997

Location: Indianapolis, IN

Attendance: More than 250 groups representing the following industrial areas: agricultural chemical manufacturers, agricultural cooperatives, insurance companies, private consultants and legal professionals, farm media, safety equipment manufacturers, feed and grain suppliers, utilities, commodity groups, farm structure providers, suppliers of farm services, medical professionals and lending institutions. As a result of these contacts, forty-three individuals representing these types of organizations attended and participated in the workshop.

Description (narrative): Sufficient funding and cooperation from the public and private sectors are objectives of the NCCAIP National Action Plan. Public and private sectors are encouraged to become partners in efforts to plan, implement, and evaluate childhood agricultural injury prevention initiatives. Representatives from agribusiness, private foundations, and community-based organizations were invited to a workshop to strategize how the NIOSH Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative can be transitioned from being centered in the public sector to being centered in the private sector. Stakeholder groups which were invited to participate in this workshop included large corporate farm organizations, trade associations, private foundations such as the W.H. Kellogg Foundation and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, unions, equipment manufacturers, health care associations, educational associations, child safety advocates, youth group organizations, and religious organizations. The goal of the workshop was to focus on (1) identifying perceived needs of private sector groups to move forward with funding and/or implementing prevention activities, (2) how the public sector can best meet these needs, and (3) what are the continuing roles for the public and private sectors in maintaining the Initiative.

Workshop participants identified corporate image, name recognition, media attention, and increased leverage in future litigation as important justification for involvement in injury prevention programs. Reasons for supporting specific activities included consistency with corporate mission, enhanced public relations, and the potential for successful outcomes. Budget restraints and a perceived lack of benefits to the organization were identified as primary reasons why requests for support were rejected. Internal barriers for organizational support of injury prevention programs were budget limitations, the potential for creating a liability risk, and the lack of support from management.

Workshop participants indicated the private sector should be recognized and acknowledged by planners of agricultural childhood injury prevention efforts. Participants felt the private sector commitment to injury prevention is a reflection of concern for families that use their products and services. Participants believed the problem is a community problem which will require a broad-based collaborative effort involving all stakeholders and that additional regulations are not needed.

Outputs: Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Strategy Workshop: A Private Sector Perspective. Final Report: A Summary of Strategies and Successes. NTIS Order # PB99147596. 1999.

Intermediate Outcomes: Representatives from national farm organizations and trade associations were involved and asked their input into developing a National Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: National Fishing Industry Safety and Health Workshop

Dates: November 21-22, 1997

Location: Seattle, Washington

Attendance: Approximately 75

Description: The workshop scheduled sessions with 20 presenters and working groups. The purpose of the workshop was to describe current circumstances and plan the next steps to ensure that fishermen have relatively safe workplaces. The FISH II workshop's goal was to build on the accomplishments of FISH I, and continue to increase awareness, support coalitions, share information and experiences, and encourage action to prevent injury in the commercial fishing industry. The focus was on North Pacific fishermen, and Coast Guard search and rescue personnel. The first day was used to define the current problem and identify the populations at risk. The second day, participants were asked to participate in certain working groups. These included:

- 1) prevention of vessel-related fatalities
- 2) prevention of man overboard fatalities in the industry
- 3) prevention of diving fatalities in the commercial fishing industry and
- 4) prevention of non-fatal work-related injuries.

Results: Working groups developed recommendations that were included in the workshop proceedings volume (see below). These were disseminated to participants and key prevention leaders across the nation and internationally, particularly to leaders in circumpolar nations.

Outputs: NIOSH [2000]. Proceedings of the Second National Fishing Industry Safety and Health Workshop. Cincinnati, OH: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2000-104.

Intermediate Outcomes: Many of these recommendations led to successful interventions including: the *Dockside Pre-Season Boardings* of Bering Sea Crab vessels led by the USCG, the *Lobstermen Entanglement Prevention Project* in Maine- led by the Harvard School of Public Health NIOSH ERC, and the *NIOSH Deck Safety Project*. Information from all working groups and the CIB was used in marine safety training offered by the *Alaska Marine Safety Education Association*.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: NIOSH Fire Fighter Injury Prevention Initiative

Date(s): January 28-29, 1998

Location: Washington Court Hotel, Washington, DC

Attendance: 57 total

- NIOSH personnel – 15
- International Association of Fire Fighters – 14
- Career Fire Departments – 9
- Other Federal Government Agencies - 6
- Volunteer Fire Departments – 3
- Academic Institutions - 3
- National Fire Protection Association – 2
- International Association of Fire Chiefs – 1
- National Volunteer Fire Council – 1
- State Fire Marshals – 1
- Fire Equipment Manufacturers – 1
- Fire Department Safety Officers Association – 1

Description (narrative): In Fiscal Year 1998, Congress recognized the need for further efforts to address the continuing problem of occupational fire fighter fatalities, and funded NIOSH to undertake this effort. NIOSH was given a congressional appropriation to "... to conduct fatality assessment and control evaluation investigations to gather information on factors that may have contributed to traumatic occupational fatalities, identify causal factors common to fire fighters fatalities, provide recommendations for prevention of similar incidents, formulate strategies for effective intervention, and evaluate the effectiveness of those interventions." NIOSH sought input on the draft NIOSH initiative for preventing fire fighter fatalities and injuries through a public meeting held January 28-29, 1998.

More than 50 public and private sector experts representing different perspectives within the fire fighting community were sent letters of invitation to the meeting. A total of 42 non-NIOSH attendees participated in the meeting, and presentations were given by individuals representing the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), and the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF), among others. Participants were provided a form to provide written comments. NIOSH considered input received through this public meeting, and revised the draft plan, increasing the emphasis on fire fighter fatality investigations. The revised plan was sent to all meeting participants.

Outputs:

NIOSH [1997]. NIOSH proposed plan : Fire Fighter Fatality Prevention Initiative. Morgantown, WV: U.S. Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Division of Safety Research, December 8, 1997.

NIOSH [1998]. Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program (Revised version: March 1998). Morgantown, WV: U.S. Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Division of Safety Research, March 1998.

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 1998 Annual Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Meeting

Date(s): June 2-4, 1998

Location: NIOSH Building, 1095 Willowdale Road, Morgantown, WV

Attendance: Approximately 45 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE programs, and NIOSH staff.

Description (narrative): The purpose of this meeting was to allow grantees to discuss field-based research issues, to provide field investigators and data managers with an opportunity to share knowledge and information, and to gain new insights from presentations provided by internal and external speakers. Topics discussed at this meeting included: potential issues with the year 2000 and state databases, development and documentation of prevention recommendations in FACE reports, and dissemination of FACE products and recommendations. Participants met in small groups to discuss potential collaborative work.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: Workshop entitled “Preventing Vehicle and Equipment-related Occupational Injuries in Highway and Street Construction Work Zones”

Date(s): December 2-4, 1998

Location: Washington, DC

Attendance: There were a total of 54 attendees. The majority of the attendees represented government, labor, industry, academia, and state departments of transportation, and all had some interest in protecting workers in highway construction work zones.

Attendees were: 7 NIOSH, 10 other federal agencies, 8 state government agencies (6 transportation departments, 2 state universities), 8 manufacturers, 5 safety associations (all National Safety Council), 6 trade associations, 4 unions, 4 private sector consultants, 1 insurance company, and 1 construction contractor.

Description (narrative): In 1997, NIOSH organized a series of forums for discussion of research needs with construction industry stakeholders. One key area of concern for groups with interest in highway construction was prevention of injuries related to vehicles and equipment. NIOSH determined that a significant risk existed for workers in highway and street construction based on numbers of reported fatalities and injuries. NIOSH also determined that a broad effort to involve interested parties would be helpful in developing guidelines addressing work zone safety. The following year, in response to a request from the Jefferson Group, NIOSH agreed to convene a workshop focused on prevention of injuries due to motor vehicles and equipment. To prepare for this workshop, NIOSH undertook a comprehensive review of the scientific literature; data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses; and relevant investigations conducted by the NIOSH Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) program. The December 1998 workshop gathered input on safe work practices in road construction and perceived gaps in work zone safety standards and regulations. The workshop was attended by a broad range of over 50 stakeholders including individuals from government, labor, industry, academia, and state departments of transportation. After a plenary session that included background information on the problem, attendees participated in breakout sessions that addressed four topic areas: safety of workers on foot around traffic vehicles; safe operation of construction vehicles and equipment in highway work zones; planning for safe operations within work zones; and special safety issues associated with night work in highway construction. During the breakout sessions, a series of questions was presented to stimulate discussion about preventing occupational injuries in highway work zones.

The general information, experiences, research results, resources, and suggestions for prevention shared during the four sessions were the starting point for the NIOSH publication, *Building Safer Highway Work Zones: Measures to Prevent Worker Injuries from Vehicles and Equipment*, which contains specific measures that contractors, contracting agencies, policy makers, manufacturers, law enforcement, and the research community can use to reduce occupational injuries in highway work zones. This document also includes an Appendix with descriptions of highway construction fatalities investigated through the NIOSH FACE program. Each fatality description includes case-specific prevention recommendations.

Outputs:

Pratt SG, Fosbroke DE, Marsh SM [2001]. Building safer highway work zones: measures to prevent worker injuries from vehicles and equipment. Cincinnati, OH: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2001-128.

The workshop and resulting document formed the basis of an ongoing project launched by the NIOSH Division of Safety Research in 2002: “Evaluating Roadway Workzone Interventions.”

Intermediate Outcomes: A June 2000 article in the Engineering News Record noted the pending release of Building Safer Highway Work Zones, and included specific recommendations from the to-be-released report on traffic control, internal traffic control, high visibility clothing and the contracting process. The article also noted that “OSHA officials say they are awaiting the NIOSH report with great interest because the agency is launching its own assault.” [Krizan 2000. Construction declares war on highway workzone carnage. Engineering News Record, 244 (23): 36-41.]

NIOSH distributed the document, *Building Safer Highway Work Zones: Measures to Prevent Worker Injuries from Vehicles and Equipment*, through targeted mailings, conference and exhibition handouts, and downloads from the NIOSH website. The publication went through four printings, with approximately 15,000 copies distributed. Information from the document has been used by stakeholders in a variety of ways. External organizations that helped distribute the document include Occupational Safety and Health Administration offices in Washington, D.C. and Puerto Rico, the Laborer’s International Union of North America, the American Road and Transportation Builders’ Association, and the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries.

Building Safer Work Zones has been incorporated into new worker training materials and best work practice guides. For example, the National Safety Council (NSC) and the American Road and Transportation Builders’ Association (ARTBA) worked with NIOSH to develop an OSHA 10-hour course specifically for the road construction industry. Modules addressing safety when working around construction vehicles and equipment, as well as nighttime road construction were incorporated into this training program. The OSHA 10-hour course for roadway construction is provided to member construction companies by both the NSC and the ARTBA. The course is also a core component of the Northeast Regional Safety Academy’s road construction safety training program in Montpelier, Vermont.

The Laborers’ Health and Safety Fund of North America incorporated the document in its entirety as an Appendix to their 2003 “Highway Work Zone Safety Manual,” and information on internal traffic control plans into their new worker orientation training program, “Roadway Safety.”

Other ways that organizations use information from “Building Safer Work Zones” include providing risk management recommendations to clients by both the St. Paul and the CNA insurance companies; supporting development of contract language to require disaster cleanup contractors to use high-visibility clothing during cleanup operations by the Federal Emergency

Management Agency; developing two safety training videos, “Flagger Safety” and “Work Zone Safety for Construction and Utility Employees” by J.J. Keller & Associates; incorporating injury prevention measures into a best practices guide by The Dallas Area Road Construction Work Zone Task Force; developing a 3½-hour PowerPoint presentation by the Texas Engineering Extension Service; and incorporating safety measures and case examples into tool-box safety talks by roadway construction companies.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: NIOSH Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative Midcourse Review

Date(s): September 22, 1999

Location: Washington, DC

Attendance: Thirty-eight individual comments were received or made at the in-person meeting held in Washington, DC. These individuals represented a wide range of stakeholders, ranging from agricultural center directors, insurance companies, medical doctors, national organizations, and individual researchers.

Description (narrative): The purpose of the meeting was to seek public comments on the progress and proposed future activities of the Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative implemented by NIOSH in October 1996. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) sought public comments on the progress and proposed future activities for the Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative from interested stakeholders. This would allow for any midcourse adjustments to be made, if needed.

Outputs: An announcement in the Federal Register: July 7, 1999 (Volume 64, Number 129)[Notices - Page 36693] gave public announcement of the intent to hold a public meeting seeking comment and input on the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health regarding the PROGRESS AND PROPOSED FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF THE NIOSH CHILDHOOD AGRICULTURAL INJURY PREVENTION INITIATIVE—A PUBLIC MEETING.

Intermediate Outcomes: In general, no one disagreed with the course NIOSH had taken with the Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative, and all believed funding should be continued. Stakeholders were satisfied that the intent of the original National Action Plan was being followed by NIOSH.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 1999 Annual Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Meeting

Date(s): September 28-30, 1999

Location: Holiday Inn, Morgantown WV

Attendance: Approximately 45 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE Programs.

Description (narrative): The purpose of this meeting was to allow grantees to discuss field-based research issues, to provide field investigators and data managers with an opportunity to share knowledge and information, and to gain new insights from presentations provided by internal and external speakers. The group received an 8-hour highway and street work zone safety training. The group discussed two new targets for FACE investigations, deaths of workers under 18 years of age, and deaths of workers working in street and highway work zones. Investigative tools for investigating these targeted fatalities were discussed, and the tools were refined by grantees.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: Aviation Passenger Safety Seminar

Date(s): March 20, 2000

Location: Anchorage, AK

Attendance: Approximately 100

Attendees were Federal Aviation Administration staff, pilots, air taxi and commuter operators, and people who fly for work.

Description (narrative): In an attempt to reduce the number of aviation-related occupational fatalities in Alaska, NIOSH offered a free seminar entitled “Aviation Passenger Safety Seminar” prior to the 2000 Alaska Governor’s Safety and Health Conference. Seminar speakers shared information about what passengers can do prior to take-off and while in-flight to make their flight safer, and what passengers can do during and after a crash to increase their chances of survival. Additionally, seminar attendees learned about available training that can teach them the basics of flying and landing a small aircraft if the pilot is unable. Finally, information regarding how to incorporate safety measures into a company’s contract with an air carrier to transport its employees was discussed.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes: The information and format was used by the Federal Aviation Administration to create the Circle of Safety consumer education program.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 2000 Annual Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Meeting

Date(s): September 26-28, 2000

Location: NIOSH Building 1095 Willowdale Road, Morgantown, WV

Attendance: Approximately 35 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE programs, and NIOSH staff.

Description (narrative): The purpose of this meeting was to allow grantees to discuss field-based research issues, to provide field investigators and data managers with an opportunity to share knowledge and information, and to gain new insights from presentations provided by internal and external speakers. The meeting was designed to share information gained from FACE investigations conducted in new target areas which included youth occupational deaths and street/highway construction deaths, and to provide training on a first report fatality data collection using Microsoft Access software.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: International Fishing Industry Safety and Health Conference (I FISH)

Dates: October 23-25, 2000

Location: Woods Hole, Massachusetts

Attendance: Over 100 fishermen and safety professionals from 13 countries

Description: NIOSH partnered with the Harvard School of Public Health to present the conference. The focus was global issues in commercial fishing safety. The purpose was to share information, establish a foundation on which to build new projects and programs, and encourage action to prevent injury and disease in fishing.

An international group of commercial fishing safety experts presented 48 papers. Topics covered included a summary of worldwide problems and challenges in the industry, innovative approaches to investigating and preventing fishing vessel casualties, risk perception, intervention programs, surveillance, and unique approaches to safety training.

Results: Conference proceedings were published in a volume including 43 of the participants' papers (see below). These were disseminated to participants and key prevention leaders across the nation and internationally, particularly to leaders in circumpolar nations.

Output: NIOSH [2002]. Proceedings, First International Fishing Industry Safety and Health Conference. Cincinnati, OH: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2002-147.

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: Aviation Passenger Safety Seminar

Date(s): March 26, 2001

Location: Anchorage, AK

Attendance: Approximately 40

Attendees were Federal Aviation Administration staff, pilots, air taxi and commuter operators, and people who fly for work.

Description (narrative): In an attempt to reduce the number of aviation-related occupational fatalities in Alaska, NIOSH offered a free seminar entitled “Aviation Passenger Safety Seminar” during the 2001 Alaska Governor’s Safety and Health Conference. Seminar speakers shared information about air taxi and commuter crashes, and passenger awareness to prevent flying into bad weather.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes: The information and format was used by the Federal Aviation Administration to create the Circle of Safety consumer education program.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: Alaska Governor’s Safety and Health Conference

Date(s): March 26, 2001

Location: Performing Arts Center, Anchorage, AK

Attendance: Approximately 250

Attendees were commercial pilots, air carrier operators, companies that fly employees throughout Alaska

Description (narrative): Staff from the NIOSH, Alaska Field Station sponsored the “Alaska Aviation Safety Seminar.” The seminar addressed how passengers can influence the outcome of safe flying in Alaska.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes: Presentation contained research findings that were instrumental in providing the basis for developing the intervention strategies: Five Star Medallion Program (a voluntary higher safety standard for air carrier companies), Capstone Program (state-of-the-art navigational avionics equipment for small aircraft), and Circle of Safety Program (educational program for aircraft passengers to encourage safe flying in Alaska).

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 2001 Summit on Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention

Date(s): April 30 – May 1, 2001

Location: Brooklyn Park, a suburb of Minneapolis, MN

Attendance: 88 people attended the in-person meeting, including six youth advisors and four farm parent panel members. Farmers, growers, professors, physicians, adolescents, and safety professionals, along with representatives of agricultural organizations and federal agencies were involved.

Description (narrative): The goal of the Summit was to propose specific injury prevention strategies based on knowledge gained from research and interventions undertaken since the endorsement of the 1996 National Action Plan, *Children and Agriculture: Opportunities for Safety and Health*. The 2001 Summit on Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention was directed by the National Children's Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety with substantial involvement by the project officer, Dr. David Hard.

The primary work of the in-person meeting involved seven different working groups on topics of: (1) Leadership, Funding, and Partnerships; (2) Interventions and Evaluations; (3) Policy; (4) Professional Training; (5) Public Education; (6) Research; and (7) Injury Surveillance. Each group included 5 to 10 individuals with interest and/or expertise in the topic under review. Groups were given specific questions to address, based on the 1996 National Action Plan recommendations, along with successes and shortcomings that were identified during the initial assessment phase. Each group had an assigned facilitator, note taker, and spokesperson. Over the two-day period groups worked to generate realistic and effective strategies that addressed priority areas for childhood agricultural injury prevention. The in-person meeting allowed time for full group reaction to the topic-specific ideas generated with the seven working groups. They produced plans for a coordinated, comprehensive effort to prevent agricultural-related injuries among children and adolescents who live on, visit, and/or work on farms and ranches.

In 1996, a National Committee for Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention issued a National Action Plan, *Children and Agriculture: Opportunities for Safety and Health* (National Committee for Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention, 1996). The plan provided a blueprint for action that involved federal and state agencies, professional health and safety organizations, youth-serving organizations, agribusiness and farm organizations, educators, researchers, and other stakeholders.

The United States Congress adopted the plan and allocated funds to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to serve as the lead agency accountable for its implementation. Since that time, research studies, injury data collection, and demonstration programs have been initiated, in large part due to implementation of that plan under the leadership of NIOSH.

The emphasis of the 2001 Summit on Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention was to conduct an extensive five-year review of the 1996 National Action Plan and to use a consensus development process to generate strategies and priorities for the future. Specifically, to document successes and shortcomings, to identify effective interventions that may or may not have been addressed in the National Action Plan, and to propose recommendations for the future.

This 2001 Summit served as an update to the 1996 National Action Plan. While some of the 1996 objectives, such as those related to policy, have not been accomplished, they should not necessarily be abandoned. In a spirit of cooperation, with hopes of strong collaboration among farm owners, parents, and safety professionals, this updated plan proposed strategies upon which all stakeholders can offer their commitment.

Outputs: The following report describes the justification for the meeting, external factors affecting childhood agricultural injury prevention efforts, the data collection and meeting processes used for gathering information and achieving consensus, and finally, the outcome of this endeavor which includes three broad goals, 12 recommendations, and 36 specific strategies for preventing childhood agricultural injuries.

Lee B, Gallagher S, Marlenga B, and Hard D (Eds.). (2002). Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention: Progress Report and Updated National Plan from the 2001 Summit. Marshfield, WI: Marshfield Clinic.

Available via internet at: <http://marshfieldclinic.org/nfmc/Pages/Proxy.aspx?Content=MCRF-Centers-NFMC-nccrahs-reports-summitreport.1.pdf>

Intermediate Outcomes: The 2001 Summit Report was utilized by NIOSH in providing further guidance in administering the NIOSH Childhood Agricultural Injury Initiative.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 2001 Annual Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Meeting

Date(s): November 13-14, 2001

Location: NIOSH Building, 1095 Willowdale Road, Morgantown WV

Attendance: Approximately 45 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE programs, and NIOSH staff.

Description (narrative):

The purpose of this meeting was to allow grantees to discuss field-based research issues, to provide field investigators and data managers with an opportunity to share knowledge and information, and to gain new insights from presentations provided by internal and external speakers. At the meeting the group elected its first coordinating committee (CC) chairman and addressed the tasks of the CC. The committee voted to continue sending first report data and quarterly reports to NIOSH. The CC developed a form that members could use to identify specific interest areas for collaborative effort. New opportunities for FACE funding and new submission requirements were discussed.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 2002 Annual Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Meeting

Date(s): September 24-26, 2002

Location: NIOSH Building, 1095 Willowdale Road, Morgantown WV

Attendance: Approximately 45 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE programs, and NIOSH staff.

Attendance: Approximately 45 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE programs, and NIOSH staff.

Description (narrative): The purpose of this meeting was to allow grantees to discuss field-based research issues, to provide field investigators and data managers with an opportunity to share knowledge and information, and to gain new insights from presentations provided by internal and external speakers. Per the request of the FACE Coordinating Committee, the 2002 Annual FACE meeting included training in industry and occupational coding using BOC, SIC, and NAICS coding. In addition, an overview of e-coding systems using ICD 9 and ICD 10 was provided. Hispanic worker deaths, as a target for investigation was discussed, and an update was provided on highway work zone safety issues and child labor safety issues.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 2003 Annual Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Meeting

Date(s): April 2-3, 2003

Location: Tumwater, Washington

Attendance: Approximately 45 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE programs, and NIOSH staff.

Description (narrative): The purpose of this meeting was to allow grantees to discuss field-based research issues, to provide field investigators and data managers with an opportunity to share knowledge and information, and to gain new insights from presentations provided by internal and external speakers. This meeting focused on logging safety and included a field trip to a logging site; Hispanic culture and how culture influences our views and safety practices; and improving written and verbal communication to strengthen safety recommendations.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: International Fishing Industry Safety and Health Conference (I FISH II)

Dates: September 22-24, 2003

Location: Sitka, Alaska

Attendance: 135 from 18 nations

Description: NIOSH partnered with AMSEA to convene and facilitate the IFISH II conference in Sitka, Alaska. The purpose was to share information, establish a foundation on which to build new projects and programs, and encourage action to prevent injury and disease in fishing.

Forty speakers addressed topics ranging from deck safety needs for crabbers working in northern waters to policy changes affecting Pacific Island States. Seven speakers sponsored by FAO provided overviews of commercial fishing safety programs in developing countries including Tonga, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, India, Senegal, and Chile.

Results: The proceedings volume includes manuscripts submitted for 28 of the 40 presentations (see below). These were disseminated to participants and key prevention leaders across the nation and internationally, particularly to leaders in circumpolar nations.

Output: NIOSH [2006]. Proceedings, Second International Fishing Industry Safety and Health Conference. Cincinnati, OH: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2006-114.

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: NIOSH Workplace Violence Prevention Stakeholder Meetings

Date(s): Health care industry May 2003, Domestic Violence in the Workplace June 2003, Retail industry August 2003, Security/Law Enforcement November 2003.

Location: Washington, DC

Attendance: Health care (38)
Domestic Violence (38)
Retail (17)
Domestic Violence (25)

The attendees were from government agencies, universities, unions, trade associations, police departments, health departments, insurance agencies, security and safety consultants, military, retail organizations, etc.

Description (narrative): The purpose of these meetings was to bring together subject matter experts from different disciplines to discuss current progress, research gaps, and collaborative efforts in addressing workplace violence.

Outputs: One of the recurring discussion points that emerged from the meetings was the need for a national conference on workplace violence prevention. NIOSH convened the conference “Partnering in Workplace Violence Prevention: Translating Research to Practice,” November 17-19, 2004 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 2004 Annual Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Meeting

Date(s): March 29-April 1, 2004

Location: NIOSH Building, 1095 Willowdale Road, Morgantown, WV

Attendance: Approximately 45 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE programs, and NIOSH staff.

Description (narrative): The purpose of this meeting was to allow grantees to discuss field-based research issues, to provide field investigators and data managers with an opportunity to share information, and to gain new insights from presentations provided by internal and external speakers. The meeting included a 10-hour training course in Construction Safety and Health; a Coordinating Committee meeting; a field trip to an equipment rental company; and a discussion regarding dissemination of FACE products.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: Aerospace Medical Association Annual Meeting – Panel on Aviation Safety in Alaska

Date(s): May 5, 2004

Location: Anchorage, AK

Attendance: Approximately 20

Description (narrative): This panel included research results and updates from several areas of the Alaska Aviation Interagency Initiative including the nonprofit Medallion Foundation and the National Weather Service.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: NIOSH Childhood Agriculture Safety and Health Research (R01) Grantee Meetings

Date(s): September 20, 2001
September 17, 2002
September 25, 2003
September 17, 2004

Location: 2001, 2002 & 2003 – Morgantown, WV
2004 – Pittsburgh, PA

Attendance: 2001: 13 attendees
2002: 15 attendees
2003: 12 attendees
2004: 10 attendees

Attendees were researchers affiliated with research organizations, universities, and state health departments.

Description (narrative): The primary emphasis of the meeting was to facilitate information exchange, specifically of research efforts completed and progress of on-going research in this area. Secondary aims of the meeting were to foster collaborative research efforts and encourage both research and information linkages among participants in the area of childhood agricultural injury prevention.

Outputs: None

Intermediate Outcomes: The 2004 meeting was used to gather input from the researchers on the most important and/or pressing needs in agricultural safety and health research from their perspective.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: Partnering in Workplace Violence Prevention:
Translating Research to Practice

Date(s): November 17-19, 2004

Location: Baltimore, Maryland

Attendance: Total number of attendees was 182.

The attendees were from government agencies, universities, unions, trade associations, police departments, health departments, insurance agencies, security and safety consultants, military, retail organizations, etc.

Description (narrative): The plenary session was designed to set the stage for the break out sessions by presenting the magnitude of the problem and what is currently being done to address it. The breakout sessions were structured to give participants an opportunity to discuss the current state of national research and prevention efforts. The intent was to draw out their best professional judgments on (1) identification and implementation of effective prevention programs and strategies, (2) identification of barriers to prevention and steps for overcoming them, (3) current research and communication needs, and (4) the advancement of research and prevention through effective partnerships.

Outputs: Distribution of the conference report “Workplace Violence Prevention Strategies and Research Needs” started in October 2006.

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 2005 Annual Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Meeting

Date(s): February 8-9, 2005

Location: Coast Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, California

Attendance: Approximately 60 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE programs, and NIOSH staff.

Description (narrative): The purpose of this meeting was to allow grantees to discuss field-based research issues, to provide field investigators and data managers with an opportunity to share information, and to gain new insights from presentations provided by internal and external speakers. This meeting focused on discussing prevention of work-related injury among immigrant workers, with a special emphasis on Hispanic workers. Young worker issues were also discussed with speakers from the amusement park industry, and from the University of California Berkeley, Young Worker Project, Labor Occupational Health Program. Speakers provided information and related their experiences with working youth. The meeting also included a field trip to an active roadway construction work site to demonstrate recommended prevention measures.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: North American Guidelines for Children’s Agricultural Tasks (NAGCAT) Advisory Board

Date(s): March 17-18, 2005

Location: Milwaukee, WI

Attendance: 13 advisors and 5 staff from the National Children’s Center for Rural and Agricultural Safety and Health were in attendance at the meeting. The advisors were individuals who represented national youth-serving organizations and regional or national farm safety and health organizations.

Description (narrative):

The North American Guidelines for Children's Agricultural Tasks (NAGCAT) are a resource developed to assist parents in assigning farm jobs to their children 7 - 16 years of age, living or working on farms. There are 62 specific task guidelines for youth which are developmentally oriented with recommendations for adult supervision.

A group of about 12 advisors were formed to plan for the future of the NAGCAT and they developed “NAGCAT Priorities for 2010” at which, at a meeting of advisors in March 2005, five priorities for NAGCAT were identified:

- Address the perceptions and barriers of NAGCAT users
- Revise and reformat a core set of the guidelines
- Develop a NAGCAT dissemination/marketing plan
- Create a training and support materials for NAGCAT users
- Conduct further research to facilitate accomplishing these priorities

Outputs: These recommendations are available at the following website:
http://www.nagcat.org/nagcat/pages/default.aspx?page=nagcat_priorities

Intermediate Outcomes: These recommendations are being used for any current work or revisions to the NAGCAT.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: United States Department of Agriculture Hazardous Occupations Safety Training for Agriculture (HOSTA) Advisory Group Meeting

Date(s): December 10, 2001 – Chicago, IL
October 23, 2002 – Itasca, IL
October 14, 2003 – Itasca, IL
November 4, 2004 – Itasca, IL
October 5, 2005 – Washington, DC

Location:

Attendance: 15 invited members. The members are experts in youth farm safety, stakeholder organizations and Federal agency representatives with related programs.

Description (narrative): The committee members make recommendations to USDA/CSREES on HOSTA program priorities and provide candid, open discussion of project goals, priorities and progress within an environment that encourages participation of all steering committee members. Committee members provide input into the HOSTA program and on specific projects. Grant recipients brief members on currently funded project objectives and accomplishments.

Outputs: None

Intermediate Outcomes: HOSTA advisory committee input has been utilized by USDA/CSREES to develop and expand the HOSTA program. There has been collaboration among and between the HOSTA program/projects and the NIOSH Childhood Agricultural Injury Prevention Initiative, notably the National Children’s Center for Rural and Agricultural Safety and Health (NCCRAHS) and the Tractor Training projects.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: Federal Interagency Task Force on Workplace Violence Research and Prevention

Date(s): January 2003, September 2003, April 2004, and November 2005

Location: Washington, DC

Attendance: Total number of attendees ranged from 15 to 33.

The attendees were from federal government.

Description (narrative): Provided an opportunity for all of the agencies that are doing work or who have an interest in workplace violence research to share information and identify opportunities for collaborative efforts.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: International Fishing Industry Safety and Health Conference (I FISH III)

Dates: February 1-4, 2006

Locations: Chennai, India

Attendance:

Description: These international conferences bring research on fishing vessel safety from many parts of the world. The conference focused on artisanal fishermen and unique safety concerns for this group of fishermen.

Results:

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: Aviation Safety Alliance Seminar

Date – Place (speaker)

February 2000 – Anchorage, Alaska (Diana Bensyl, George Conway)
March 2, 2001 – Anchorage, Alaska (George Conway, George Kobelnyk (FAA detailed to NIOSH))
March 1, 2002 – Anchorage, Alaska (George Conway)
February 27, 2003 – Anchorage, Alaska (George Conway)
March 5, 2004 – Fairbanks, Alaska (George Conway)
March 2, 2005 – Anchorage, Alaska (George Conway)
February 15, 2006 – Anchorage, Alaska (Nicolle Mode)

Attendance: Approximately 30-70 (depending on year)

Attendees were members of the Alaska Air Carrier's Association

Description (narrative): Presentations were given on up-to-date information about air safety in Alaska, focusing on air taxi and commuter operations. Recent safety research information was included as research was finished. This transfer activity allowed NIOSH researchers to give research results directly to the target audience (pilots and operators) in industry-appropriate language.

Outputs: The presentations generated discussion and collaboration among the agencies involved, and elicited information from pilots and operators. Each year symposium evaluations were collected and tabulated from attendees and reviewed by NIOSH staff.

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: 2006 Annual Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Meeting

Date(s): March 8 and 9, 2006

Location: NIOSH Building, 1095 Willowdale Road, Morgantown WV

Attendance: Approximately 45 attendees, primarily grantees funded through NIOSH as State-based FACE programs, and NIOSH staff.

Description (narrative): The purpose of this meeting was to allow grantees to discuss field-based research issues, to provide field investigators and data managers with an opportunity to share knowledge and information, and to gain new insights from presentations provided by internal and external speakers. The meeting was designed to share information gained from FACE investigations; gain information about product evaluation designs; learn about cultural aspects of grieving; explore stress relief strategies; discuss examples of research to practice; discuss NIOSH sector-based research; and to explore changes in the FACE program as it becomes part of a state-based fundamental occupational surveillance program.

Outputs:

Intermediate Outcomes:

Name of Conference/Meeting/Workshop: The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Stakeholder’s Meeting to Seek Input on the Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program

Date(s): March 22, 2006

Location: Washington Court Hotel, Washington DC

Attendance: 66 total attendees:

- NIOSH personnel – 29
- Career Fire Departments – 9
- Other Federal Government Agencies - 5
- International Association of Fire Fighters – 4
- Fire Equipment Manufacturers - 4
- Volunteer Fire Departments – 3
- National Fire Protection Association – 3
- International Association of Fire Chiefs – 2
- National Volunteer Fire Council – 2
- Academic Institutions - 2
- National Wildfire Coordinating Group - 1
- National Fallen Firefighters Foundation – 1
- Emergency Responder Safety Institute - 1

Description: In fiscal year 1998, Congress recognized the need for further efforts to address the continuing problem of occupational fire fighter fatalities, and funded NIOSH to undertake this effort. NIOSH was given a congressional appropriation "... to conduct fatality assessment and control evaluation investigations to gather information on factors that may have contributed to traumatic occupational fatalities, identify causal factors common to fire fighters fatalities, provide recommendations for prevention of similar incidents, formulate strategies for effective intervention, and evaluate the effectiveness of those interventions." NIOSH sought and incorporated input from stakeholders in 1998 in the design of the NIOSH Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program (FFFIPP). Approximately eight years after the implementation of the FFFIPP, NIOSH again sought stakeholder input to ensure the FFFIPP was meeting stakeholders’ needs, and to identify ways in which NIOSH might improve upon the program to increase its impact on the safety and health of fire fighters across the United States.

A stakeholders’ meeting was held in Washington, DC on March 22, 2006. A document summarizing progress, proposing future directions, and seeking specific input from stakeholders was posted on the NIOSH web prior to the meeting. A total of 37 non-NIOSH attendees participated in the meeting, and invited presentations were given by individuals representing the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA), the National Volunteer Fire Council (NVFC), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF), the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG), the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), and the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF). Five individuals responded to the opportunity to provide comments following the presentations. Three were associated with

career fire departments, one with a safety advocacy group (Emergency Responder Safety Institute), and one represented a manufacturer. Numerous participants provided input and participated in a rich discussion following the presentations. In addition to the stakeholders' meeting, input was also sought through a public docket (Docket Number NIOSH-063). Eleven stakeholders provided input through the docket.

Outputs: NIOSH [2006]. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program, 1998 – 2005. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/fire/progress.html>

A draft “Next Steps” document based on feedback from the March 22, 2006 Fire Fighter Fatality Investigation and Prevention Program (FFFIPP) Stakeholder’s meeting has been drafted. Anticipated finalization of this document (for posting to the FFFIPP website) is on or before October 31, 2006. These next steps include modifications in the areas of investigations, outreach, document production, dissemination, research, and evaluation.

Intermediate Outcomes: Stakeholders expressed their support of the NIOSH FFFIPP at the stakeholders’ meeting, and identified how they use and rely upon FFFIPP fatality investigations and products. This feedback is summarized in an Occupational Safety and Health Reporter article, “Successful Firefighter Fatality Program Should be Expanded, Stakeholders Say” [Volume 35, Number 13, Thursday March 30, 2006].