## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

## NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* Investigation of:

BNSF RAILWAY EMPLOYEE \*
FATALITY IN LA MIRADA, \* Accident No.: RRD21LR008
CALIFORNIA ON MARCH 3, 2021 \*

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Interview of: DANIEL GEISS, Conductor

BNSF Railway

BRYON WHITAKER, Conductor

BNSF Railway

Via Microsoft Teams

Tuesday,

September 14, 2021

## **APPEARANCES:**

JOHN MANUTES, Rail Accident Investigator National Transportation Safety Board

ISAAC McKEITHEN, Operating Practices Federal Railroad Administration

LOUIE COSTA, Assistant Coordinator, National Safety Team and California Legislative Director SMART Transportation Division

AARON RATLEDGE, General Director, Operating Practices and Rules
BNSF Railway

RYAN RINGELMAN, General Director System Safety BNSF Railway

ASA FULLER, Chairman SMART TD, Los Angeles

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INTERVIEW

MR. MANUTES: Okay. Good morning. My name is John Manutes. I'm an investigator with the National Transportation Safety Board. Today is Tuesday, September 14th, 2021, and we are speaking remotely via Microsoft Teams. This interview is being conducted in reference to NTSB Accident No. RRD21FR008, an employee fatality at BNSF Railway in La Mirada, California on March 3rd, 2021.

The NTSB is an independent federal agency charged with determined the probable causes of transportation accidents, and promoting transportation safety. It is not part of the DOT, FRA or any other regulatory agency. The NTSB has no regulatory or enforcement powers. We will publish recommendations to any parties, such as federal or state agencies, railroads, labor unions, et cetera, that we believe can act on those recommendations to prevent accidents from happening in the future.

There are several phases to the processes. We are currently in the fact-finding phase. We'll move on to the analysis, probable cause determination and recommendation phase.

Today we are here to speak with Daniel Geiss and Byron Whitaker, both conductors for BNSF Railway.

Before we officially begin, we will go around the table and introduce everyone for the transcriptionist. The NTSB uses a party system to ensure participation from subject matter experts. They are here to conduct follow-up questions and help document the interview. If there are any objections to certain individuals

participating, they may be removed from this interview, but they would remain a party member with access to the transcript and summary.

Since we're on Teams, we'll try to speak clearly into the microphones. To try to prevent party members from talking over each other, I'll call on individuals at certain times where -- if we were in person, it would be easy just to go around a table. It's just a little harder remotely.

I'll start. I'm going -- we're going to say our names, spell our names, say who we're with, what our title is, and, like I said, I'll call on people as we go around here.

So my name is John Manutes, J-o-h-n M-a-n-u-t-e-s, Railroad Accident Investigator with the NTSB.

Isaac?

MR. MCKEITHEN: Isaac McKeithen, Operating (indiscernible) and Track Inspector, Federal Railroad Administration.

MR. MANUTES: Thank you, Isaac.

Lou?

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MR. COSTA: Yeah, Louie Costa, L-o-u-i-e C-o-s-t-a, SMART TD National Safety Team Coordinator -- Assistant Coordinator and State Legislative Director.

MR. MANUTES: Thanks.

Ryan?

MR. RINGLEMAN: Ryan Ringelman, R-y-a-n R-i-n-g-e-l-m-a-n, General Director of System Safety, BNSF.

1 MR. MANUTES: Thanks. 2 Aaron? 3 MR. RATLEDGE: Aaron Ratledge, A-a-r-o-n R-a-t-l-e-d-g-e, 4 Operating Practices and Rules, BNSF, Fort Worth. 5 MR. MANUTES: All right, thank you. Since we've got a 6 crowded room over there, I'm going to do this part first. 7 Daniel, would you please say and spell your name and your 8 title? 9 It's Daniel Geiss, D-a-n-i-e-l G-e-i-s-s, and I'm a conductor for the BNSF Railroad. 11 MR. MANUTES: Thank you, Daniel. 12 Byron? 13 MR. WHITAKER: Byron Whitaker, B-y-r-o-n W-h-i-t-a-k-e-r, 14 conductor for BNSF. 15 MR. MANUTES: Okay. And before we get to Asa, thank you 16 both, Byron and Daniel. Do you have anybody with you today as 17 your representative? 18 MR. GEISS: Yes, Asa. MR. MANUTES: Okay. So Asa's here. 19 20 Asa, if you could step close to the mic and just give us your 21 name, spelling, who you're with. 22 MR. FULLER: Okay. Asa Fuller, A-s-a F-u-l-l-e-r. 23 local chairman out of Los Angeles for the SMART TD, and I'm 24 representing Mr. Geiss and Mr. Whitaker today in this interview. 25 MR. MANUTES: Thank you.

Okay. And, finally, Byron and Daniel, do I have your permission to record this interview today?

MR. WHITAKER: Yes.

MR. GEISS: Yes.

MR. MANUTES: All right, great. Thank you.

So all we ask is that you answer the questions to the best of your recollection or knowledge. If you don't understand a question, please ask for it to be repeated or explained. If you realize later on that you misstated something or you want to modify one of your answers, we encourage you to do so. It'd be easier to do it today on one recording than it is to try and do it later.

MR. GEISS: Okay.

MR. MANUTES: So we're just about ready to actually get started. We're going to be juggling a little bit. I think we'll -- sort of the ground rules will be, I'm going to ask a series of questions. Probably, at least to start, it's going to be just the same question to both of you; get your background, a little bit of understanding of where you come from. We'll go through a few questions, probably both of you together, and then we'll send it around the table to allow everybody else to either ask follow-up questions or their own questions. We'll do that, as a plan, twice, and we'll see where we're at after that. That sound good?

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.

MR. GEISS: All right.

1 MR. MANUTES: That work for you? Okay.

So I don't know where to start. Let's start with Daniel. If you could, just tell us a little bit about your background; you know, when did you come to the railroad, how long have you been at the railroad, what jobs have you held, how did you -- you know, and then maybe lead up to where you're at now and what your position is now.

MR. GEISS: Okay. I hired out in 2012, March, as a conductor. I finished my training, did my OJD. I've worked in the yard, I've worked on the road, but mostly, even up till now, it's just been on the road. I've worked the extra board now and then, and I worked in the yard probably about 11 months of the ten years that I've been here. I'm on the road currently.

MR. MANUTES: Okay. And when you say "on the road," you know --

MR. GEISS: I'm on the LAID (ph.) pulls?

MR. MANUTES: Tell me a little bit more about that as if I haven't railroaded.

MR. GEISS: Okay. Well, I get on a train, either (indiscernible) or down the ports by Watson, and I take that train to Barstow and then do my rest in the hotel and bring a train back.

MR. MANUTES: Okay, thank you.

Byron, sir, same question; a little bit of background, where have you been, how'd you get here, what are doing now?

MR. WHITAKER: All right. Hired up in '03, and, like Dan said, did my training and then came out and did my OJT. I didn't work LAR because I live in the high desert. I live -- I'm 15 minutes away, so I didn't come to L.A. until I could hold the road full time. I've worked multiple terminals: L.A., San Bernardino, Texas, Nebraska. So I've been out and about a little bit.

Currently working the LAID pulls as well, from L.A. to Barstow.

MR. MANUTES: So your experience is a little bit different. It reminds me a little bit about the familiarizing conductor the night of the accident. He'd kind of been everywhere too. You've worked a lot of different yards, held a lot of different pulls.

Is that true for you too, Daniel, or is most of your time there in that area?

MR. GEISS: I've been strictly in L.A. and at Watson, yes.

MR. MANUTES: Okay. So let me mix this up a little bit.

Byron, I'll start with you this time.

MR. WHITAKER: All right.

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MR. MANUTES: You've got a lot of experience in different yards and different areas. When you go --

And I don't want to sound like I'm accusing anybody of anything. This is to help me build my understanding. So whether — if you don't know, or if I ask a question that is just so out there and doesn't make any sense, I want you to tell me that, but I'm trying to build my understanding of how we learn in this industry, how do we train in this industry. I really want to be

able to make some recommendations, if they're necessary, that make sense, right? There's nothing worse than the NTSB coming out and saying, you know, if the BNSF would just paint their locomotives pink, you know, we'd solve world hunger. We don't want to do that. We want to make recommendations that make sense that are based on everybody's experience. So that's where I'm going with this. I'm not accusing you -- you guys aren't being accused of anything whatsoever.

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But I'd like to know, if you go from yard to yard to yard -you're in Nebraska one week, and next week, you're down in Texas,
how do you learn? Walk me through the process about how you learn
where cars are going to be set out. Somebody says, you know, this
week we need to put cars in Lincoln yard, and last week you were
in Fort Worth. You know, how do you know what that means as a
qualified conductor who's new to a territory? Can you walk me
through what that looks like?

MR. WHITAKER: Well, you don't honestly. So, literally, you would -- from my -- let's take Nebraska, for example. When I went out to Nebraska, they gave us a training period, and I already knew where I was going to work. I was going to be on the south end, going from Alliance to -- anyway, so I trained -- I mean, I did the full training that they did, and then I focused on where I was going to be working at; sightings (ph.) and switches and speeds and what have you going in that direction, because that's where I was going to be working. Same with Texas. They only give

you, when it comes to training when you're transferring from one point to another, a certain amount of time, and some places are different. If you feel comfortable to mark up, because you're already a qualified conductor for BNSF, you mark up and go to work.

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I do know that the familiarization out here is not long at all. Like you said, there was a guy on the end of that car there that was out here training, and I've had familiarizers with me, personally, tell me that they want to mark up as quickly as possible. So, I mean — and that was from their mouth to me, you know what I mean? It's, like, just do one trip from L.A. to Barstow, do one yard job, and maybe a road switcher mark up. You can't learn what you need to learn in that amount of time. And for me even, in my training, I was out here, what is it, 13 weeks training, was it? And I didn't really get to learn — I mean, I was learning what they had me learn, but I didn't really get my hands into it and grasp everything until I'd been out here for a while. It's just experience, you know what I mean?

MR. MANUTES: Yeah. Yeah, I do. Is there an advantage to why somebody would want to mark up as quickly as possible? Is it money -- do you get --

MR. WHITAKER: There is no advantage to it, in my opinion, for the reason why we're here, you know what I mean? It's just, like -- I don't know. I think if you don't feel comfortable marking up, you shouldn't mark up. People are marking up early

because they're being forced to. So -- again, my opinion.

MR. MANUTES: Okay. Is there a minimum amount of time? Is one trip out and one trip back a minimum standard? You can't mark up any faster than that?

MR. WHITAKER: No. There -- I honestly don't know that question -- that answer.

MR. MANUTES: Okay, that's fair.

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Daniel, thoughts on familiarization trips? You've been in that area -- is it fair to say Daniel's been in that area longer even though Byron's been on the road a little longer? Is that -- did I catch that --

MR. GEISS: Yeah. I don't --

MR. MANUTES: About the same?

MR. GEISS: About the same.

MR. WHITAKER: About the same, I guess.

MR. MANUTES: Okay. So you know the area as well. Is thoughts on marking up one week, 13 weeks, somewhere in the middle, trips? What are your thoughts?

MR. GEISS: Well, there's an outline for what you need to do for familiarization, and you should be able to do what is required of you in that familiarization process, but you should also have the ability to say, you know what, I need a little bit more. There's a lot of things that go on out here, and the one thing that's helped me the most is not having pride get involved in anything. Somebody is expecting me to know what I'm doing and I

don't, and I say I know what I'm doing, then there's a problem. I've never not had anybody out here that wouldn't be willing to help you if you asked.

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And as far as familiarization goes, yeah, I've heard many stories from guys coming here, saying, I've got to work, like, two tickets, and they want me to mark up, and not being able to do any of the important trains that we do here, like the LACBAR and the BARLAC and things like that, where you actually are stopping and switching and making sure you're in compliance and things like that. So, yeah, I would say that the familiarization is there in writing, but it's not like it's something that -- gosh, I would just say it's just like, hey, this is what we want, but if we're going to make you mark up early, and unfortunately, there is guys out here that -- I mean, they're new, they're familiarizing, so they're going -- they're not going to talk back or, you know, stand up for themselves. I'm like, no, stand up for yourself. You need all this other stuff, you know? And it's not -- this isn't a little, you know, train that we're running around the Christmas tree at Christmas time, you know? There's a lot of moving parts to this and it's really dangerous.

MR. MANUTES: Yeah. Speaking of some of those things that can get -- when you're out there, either with a familiarizing conductor or maybe in a new area yourself, how do you, how do you determine clearance points if they're not marked? I mean, we're all familiar with no clearance signs in industries, you know,

maybe against fences of gates or buildings, but when it comes to switch points and what some people have tried to term temporary close clearances or clearance points that are sometimes marked with cones, tell me a little bit about -- maybe start with Daniel. How do you know you've put your equipment in the clear, or the equipment that's already there is in the clear, and do you guys talk about that?

MR. GEISS: Well, of course, for the rule, it's an arm's length from the adjacent track plus 50 feet. So you can set it there. I've even gone further than that because I would -- like, if I was riding car next to this, I wouldn't like it to be that close. So I always try to set it up for the person that could be coming behind me, and I don't want them to have to stop their movement or do anything because they think (indiscernible), and I definitely wouldn't want that on my conscience, so I always try to leave -- instead of just, oh, let's squeeze one more car in. No, we'll just put that car on the next track, you know? If it's there and it's marked visibly, yeah, I'll put it there, but if it's not, I make sure it's in the clear, just like I said, so the person coming behind me is not going to have to worry about it.

MR. MANUTES: Yeah. You don't want to set any traps.

Byron, you feel about the same way? How -- anything you want to add to that?

MR. WHITAKER: No, that was pretty accurate.

MR. MANUTES: How often do you see permanent markers on the

1 -- does BNSF use those in this territory? Do you ever see that, 2 or is it mostly arm's length and 50?

MR. GEISS: No, they're usually marked. There's a lot of places that are marked and spray-painted on the rail.

MR. MANUTES: That's what I was going to ask. What kind of markings do you see?

MR. GEISS: It's usually a spray-paint that's on the rail.

MR. MANUTES: Okay. You guys have some experience bringing the BARLAC into Buena Park?

MR. WHITAKER: Oh, yeah.

MR. GEISS: Yes, sir.

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MR. MANUTES: Figured you might. How do you --

The other thing I ought to say is I'm not trying to second-guess Taj at all. You know, it appears from all -- from everything we've seen that he was a hell of a conductor and something really unfortunate happened.

But I do want to ask, because it was a little bit of a surprise to me at first. You know, (indiscernible) indication that anything happened were overhead shots, and we're looking at these locomotives and we're wondering kind of how everything got to where it was. You know, (indiscernible) bringing in a train and the locomotives, you know, stopping where they were, we've heard some different things. They come in off the main line and you set the counter at the main line, make sure you're clear of the main. You know, thoughts on maybe pulling it up a little bit

farther, or is this kind of -- you know, again, I don't want to second-guess Taj, but I'm just wondering if there's other ways that you might've done it, or that looks about right where the locomotives were to you. The (indiscernible).

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MR. GEISS: I've had them there plenty of times, because -the other thing too, sometimes if you pull up those extra cars,
you don't have enough -- now you're screwed, you're stuck. A lot
of times you have to leave them out like that so that you can
actually make your cut at the clearance line, tie your brakes, and
then shove back. If you pull up a little bit past that, now
you're in the foul, and you might not have enough room to make
your move. You can trap yourself in there.

MR. MANUTES: Byron, across the system, is is conceivable that - and I don't want to put this just on La Mirada - in La Mirada, or any other yard, that a train could be departing one end of the yard out on the lead, as they leave, while you're shoving the full length of another track, potentially having the same situation where you've got locomotives on the lead and you're coming at them? I'm thinking, like, a big place, like Alliance, right? Alliance might have a coal train going to the mines, and you're showing another one in; that's not totally uncommon, is it?

MR. WHITAKER: No, that's not uncommon at all. That happens all the time.

MR. MANUTES: Sure, okay. When you're in La Mirada, Buena Park, how do you keep your situational awareness? Do you -- I'll

just cut to the chase because I've ask this question poorly before. Do the palm trees mean something to you? Is that a geographical reference you use?

MR. GEISS: That's when I know I've got about three cars left before I've got to stop, but I also put a blinky (ph.) light down on the clearance point so I can get better car counts because I don't want to keep -- give me five, give me five, now give me five more. So I put a blinky light down where I'm going. But the palm trees, yeah, definitely. I've used those many times.

MR. MANUTES: Byron?

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MR. WHITAKER: I just, I just shove -- you know what I mean? Honestly, that's the first time I've ever heard anything about a palm tree.

MR. MANUTES: Okay.

MR. WHITAKER: You know what I mean? No, I don't use the palm trees. I just shove back on over the clearance point, give or take, and I stop and if I'm close, cool. If I'm not, we'll shove it back, you know, a car. I always stop shy, you know what I mean, that way I can get out on the ground and see it. They don't have any cones, or they hadn't had any cones or anything, and the paint that's on the ties, after being there for however long, is fading out real quickly, so --

MR. GEISS: Yeah, it's not that -- there's no lights back there. It's pretty much luck of the draw if one of the buildings back there has lights on, but, still, it's not good enough.

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.

MR. GEISS: It's really dark.

MR. MANUTES: And just to clarify one point, Byron, the paint is on the rail or on the ties? I think what we saw was on the rail, or maybe it's just faded off. Is there sometimes paint on the tie too?

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah, there's paint on the wood ties there, and, you know, in order to see the paint on the rail, you actually have to get down -- you won't be able to see that riding the car, obviously.

MR. MANUTES: Right.

MR. WHITAKER: So they do the paint on the wood ties, and then sometimes it goes up the side of the rails there, but --

MR. MANUTES: But not easy to see that in the dark either, no matter where it is, tie or rail?

MR. WHITAKER: No, not -- I'm usually on the point looking for it with my lantern, you know what I mean, and then when I get two or three cars, like Dan said, I'll stop and then get out and find it.

MR. MANUTES: Do you ever have a situation where the train ahead of you -- you're getting ready to pull into that yard and the train ahead of you just leaves the D rail (ph.) down for you and leaves you a line for an empty rail? I understand that was a little bit of a rare thing to have happen that night.

Because, Dan, I'm picturing you putting down a blinky light.

It's pretty easy to put down a light if you're getting the D rail and throwing switches. But if you've got a straight shot in with no D rail up, you know, it may be a little -- is that -- have you run into that before or, usually (indiscernible)?

MR. GEISS: Regardless, I'm still going to stop and put my light down.

MR. MANUTES: Okay.

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MR. GEISS: And, plus, I've been told many times, you're lined in and good to go, and we're not.

MR. MANUTES: And you're not lined in, good to go.

MR. GEISS: I check it anyway. There's -- I'm in no hurry. What the hell else am I going to do? I'm going to check it.

MR. MANUTES: Okay. So there at the west end, I guess, we've heard a little discussion today about what I take as basically two options for leaving cars there. You can take your cut that you're going to leave and you can split it in half and you can put half in each -- if you know you're not going to fit, right. You know you don't fit. You put half in each track. Or you can take a long cut, fill up a rail, take the remainder, put it on the other rail; so you kind of have a long cut and a short cut. Do you guys do that sometimes? One or the other, both? Do you have a preference? Either of you could take this. I just -- I'm trying to -- it was the first I'd heard about today, you know, maybe being able to split the cut as opposed to fill up a rail and dump the remainder.

MR. WHITAKER: I don't, I don't do that. I mean, I guess you could. It makes good sense. I just make my cut at the car and then I shove the rail full. I shove the first track full, and then that remaining balance I put over. That's the way, honestly, I was trained, so a lot of it has to do with training. I trained with a guy that's been here a very long time, and, honestly, what he taught me to do is how I do it to this day.

MR. MANUTES: Yeah. Daniel, is that how you do it?

MR. GEISS: Yeah. I -- only once in a while, when you know that you're going to be past that (indiscernible) light because you have too much train, the only other way is to hold the main. So instead of blocking two mains, you've got to hold the main, tie it down out there, and then you just bring it in, make your cut, shove it back over, and then go back out to your train on the main. But other than that, if we're going to clear, I do the same thing. I just bring it up to my last car that is going to La Mirada, I tie it down, make my cut, and then ride it back, walk back up, and then shove the other track.

MR. MANUTES: Okay. Do you -- change this a little bit.

Generally, in La Mirada, do you see, or do you recall seeing, many officials, folks doing efficiency testing? You know, the old hiding-in-the-bushes folks. Do you get much out there?

MR. WHITAKER: No.

MR. GEISS: No, not on the road, not really.

MR. MANUTES: (Crosstalk).

1 MR. WHITAKER: (Crosstalk) La Mirada. 2 Sorry, Byron. Go ahead. MR. MANUTES: 3 MR. WHITAKER: Was that question for on the road or in La Mirada? 4 5 MR. MANUTES: Well, specifically in La Mirada, Buena Park. 6 MR. WHITAKER: There's -- no. I've never been tested here. 7 Where -- do you get tested occasionally? MR. MANUTES: 8 MR. GEISS: Mm-hm. 9 MR. WHITAKER: Yeah, yeah. 10 MR. MANUTES: If you were going to get tested, where would you -- I don't want to say expect to see it, but where would you 11 12 expect to see officials? Either end? 13 MR. WHITAKER: I've been tested quite a bit in Barstow yard. 14 They do a lot of testing up there. That actually would be the 15 number one place. 16 MR. MANUTES: Yeah. About the same, Daniel, or --MR. GEISS: Yeah. I've been tested in Barstow. I've been 17 18 tested here, but it's not -- you don't see anybody. It just shows 19 up on your screen when you tie up. 20 MR. MANUTES: Okay. 21 MR. GEISS: And I like it better that way, because I think if 22 I see them, then there's going to be something wrong.

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with that question, but I didn't know how to ask it. What I want

MR. MANUTES: You read my mind. That's where I was going

don't see them, I did it right, so I'm good with that.

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to ask is when it shows -- when it just shows up in the computer, that means usually it's a pass, right? There's --

MR. GEISS: Yeah.

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MR. MANUTES: -- no (indiscernible) or anything?

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.

MR. MANUTES: Do you get much -- I don't want to say that. I'm not trying to get you to tell on yourselves, but what I want to ask is, if you were going to be coached, you would probably have that face-to-face, even if it wasn't necessarily a safety violation? Do you see much of that happening around the area, or for the most part are folks passing their tests and not having a coaching event?

MR. GEISS: Yeah, I --

MR. MANUTES: Yeah, tough question.

MR. GEISS: I would say most people pass. I don't know.

MR. MANUTES: Not really a fair question.

17 MR. GEISS: Yeah.

18 MR. MANUTES: I understand.

MR. WHITAKER: Usually, when you hear about stuff like that, people have tore something up, you know what I mean? You don't really hear about the passes, you know? You hear about somebody went over D rail, somebody turned five cars on their side, all these other type of things. That's usually what you hear about.

MR. MANUTES: Do you know -- you know, going into a month or a year or, really, anytime, do you know what the testing focus is

for the area? I mean, do you ever get told by a manager, hey, we're really looking for spotting cars in the clear or speeding this month of anything like that?

MR. WHITAKER: No.

MR. GEISS: No.

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MR. MANUTES: I'll pass it off, I think. I don't -- we're going to -- I know I've got another shot here, so I'm going to go ahead and pass it off and ask Isaac if he has any follow-up questions.

MR. MCKEITHEN: Yeah. This is Isaac McKeithen with the Railroad Administration. How y'all doing?

MR. WHITAKER: How's it going?

MR. MCKEITHEN: Good. I've got a question. So both of you work the BARLAC and the LACBAR. So when you come in to La Mirada (indiscernible) out, is it -- how do you decide, specifically coming into Buena Park, you want to set off, how do you decide what track you're going to set off in and what track you (indiscernible) if your train is too long (indiscernible)? Does the train master give you instructions, or is that strictly on your decision?

MR. WHITAKER: I believe, and Danny might remember, but I think you -- I think it's set whenever you come in. You always shove track 2 here, and the put the remainder over into 1, and I'm assuming it's because it's right next to a main line with metro lane going by at track speed. So that's the reason I've always

shoved the longest cut down the middle, that way -- you know what I mean? Because the guys work over here every day.

But I wanted -- isn't that in the rule book?

MR. GEISS: It is. It's in the La Mirada instructions.

MR. MCKEITHEN: So it's actually in the La Mirada special instructions to make the --

MR. WHITAKER: Yes.

MR. GEISS: Yes.

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MR. MCKEITHEN: -- cut off?

MR. GEISS: Yeah. You always shove track 2 and the remainder goes into 1, just to keep the -- you're least exposed on the main side there when you're in 1. You want to be there as little as possible.

MR. MCKEITHEN: Over there next to main 3?

MR. GEISS: Yeah.

MR. WHITAKER: Right.

MR. MCKEITHEN: That's really -- and the other thing I wanted to kind of follow-up on with y'all (indiscernible) you send any managers -- so, as you come to La Mirada on any of those long-haul trains, and you're going into (indiscernible), you stop off here. Have you ever had any tests even on the main line out in the La Mirada area?

MR. GEISS: Oh, yeah. Again, I've been tested for signals, speed, restricted speed, all that kind of stuff. I've even had securing equipment, leaving equipment in the clear here.

MR. MCKEITHEN: What about shoving? Any --

2 MR. GEISS: Yeah.

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MR. MCKEITHEN: -- shoving?

MR. GEISS: I'm pretty sure I can go back on my record and see shoving movements.

MR. MCKEITHEN: Okay.

That's all I've got for right now, John.

MR. MANUTES: Talking to myself, sorry.

Louie, you got anything?

MR. COSTA: Yeah. Just a couple of quick things.

11 First off, Daniel and Byron, thanks for being here.

Appreciate it, appreciate you guys taking the time. I want to touch on just a couple things, especially what you had just said. So in the La Mirada terminal instructions, it states that you're going to fill up -- I believe it's track number 1, remainder goes to track 2, or (crosstalk)?

MR. GEISS: Other way around.

MR. COSTA: Track 2, remainder goes to track 1?

MR. GEISS: Yes.

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.

MR. COSTA: Okay. So you're instructed to fill an entire track, and whatever -- if you've got three cars left over, they go over. So you really don't have an option to say, you've got 30 cars to shove in there, you can put 15 in each track. You wouldn't be complying with the instructions for that location,

correct?

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MR. GEISS: Technically, yeah, but if they asked you to break it up 15 and 15, that's -- you know?

MR. COSTA: Yeah, but I'm just saying your instructions are -- unless otherwise instructed, you're to fill up one track completely and set the remainder over?

MR. GEISS: Yeah.

MR. WHITAKER: Mm-hm.

MR. COSTA: Okay. And then, Daniel, you talked about putting the blinky, which is interesting to me, because that makes a whole lot of sense. I mean, back in -- when I hired out, we used to use fuzees for a lot of stuff like that, right? Would it be beneficial to have something that would reflectorize back to your lantern as you're shoving down there, as opposed -- I mean, I know painted on the side of the rail, like Byron said, you're not going to see that.

MR. GEISS: No.

MR. COSTA: You might be able to see the orange tie if it's freshly painted, but if it's, you know, covered in dirt and 10 years old, you're not going to see it.

MR. WHITAKER: Right.

MR. COSTA: So something in between the rails, or something that kind of reflectorizes back and gives you a visual; specifically, where it was pretty dark at that location when we went out there that night. Is that something that would benefit

your ability to be able to see that as you're shoving down there? 1 2 MR. WHITAKER: (Crosstalk). 3 Yes, definitely. MR. GEISS: 4 MR. COSTA: Because we all know palm trees can get cut down, 5 right? They --6 MR. GEISS: They can. 7 MR. COSTA: -- might not be there tomorrow. 8 MR. GEISS: Exactly, mm-hm. 9 MR. COSTA: Okay. 10 MR. WHITAKER: (Crosstalk). 11 It's just very dark down there. MR. GEISS: 12 MR. COSTA: Yeah. 13 That's the only reason I would put my blinky MR. GEISS: there, just so I had a better reference. 14 15 MR. COSTA: And you both hired out, I believe, during the 16 time -- that was a 13-week program, so you're both -- and you had 17 mentioned that, I think, Byron. 18 Daniel, you hired out --19 Byron, you hired out out-of-state and then came out? Is that 20 accurate or --21 MR. WHITAKER: No. I hired out in Los Angeles. 22 You did? Okay, so both of you did. MR. COSTA: So how much of your training, of your 13-week training, was actually road 23 24 training, and then how much of it was yard training?

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MR. GEISS: Goodness gracious.

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MR. COSTA: I know it's been a while so --

MR. GEISS: Yeah, it's been a while.

MR. WHITAKER: Do you remember what that (indiscernible) is?

MR. COSTA: Let me put it to you this way, how --

MR. WHITAKER: (Crosstalk) on the road, I believe.

MR. COSTA: Three weeks on the road. So were you able to train on every road segment, or every set-out segment, or every industry? Were you able to see that during that training before you took your test on that Friday and now you're a certified conductor on Saturday. You might be taking (indiscernible) to Barstow.

MR. GEISS: No.

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MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.

MR. GEISS: You're not able to see everything. There's still --

MR. WHITAKER: I mean, there's -- when I went through, there was certain trains that I had to check off.

MR. GEISS: Yeah.

MR. WHITAKER: BARLAC, LACBAR -- what is it?

(Indiscernible). Another manifest train out of Watson. Because those trains did set-outs and they also did -- do work in Barstow. I also got extra training because I was in San Bernardino, and -- you know, so a lot of those outlining yards there I got to see as well, working the extra board so -- like I said, 13 weeks is good, but a lot of it just comes from experience, just not take one

train and then mark up.

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MR. COSTA: And how -- I mean, you both discussed the limitations, I guess, on requesting additional familiarization or additional trips. So if you hired out in L.A., you've got Hobart, you've got Watson, you've got San Bernardino, all within your area that you could be forced to go work on a given week or a given day. And let's say that you did. You were hired out of L.A. All your trains left Watson that you trained on, and then if you had to take a train out of San Bernardino, or you had to go to Hobart, were you allowed to familiarize after that point, after marking up? Were you able -- were you given additional opportunities?

MR. WHITAKER: No.

MR. GEISS: No.

MR. COSTA: Would it have been beneficial to you --

MR. WHITAKER: (Crosstalk).

MR. COSTA: Would it have been beneficial to you to have those additional opportunities?

MR. GEISS: Yeah. As many trips as you can get would be beneficial, but it really all depends on the individual too. You know, some people want to get out there and work, you know, and some people want to familiarize for as long as they can, which they should have that option. Because I would have them -- I would feel much more comfortable working with somebody who said I needed more time than just saying, oh, well, they told me to mark up so I'm marking up.

MR. COSTA: Right. Everybody kind of takes to it a little bit differently. It's a whole different language; it's a whole different world being a --

MR. WHITAKER: Right.

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MR. GEISS: It really depends on the individual.

MR. COSTA: Okay. That's about all I got for now, John.

MR. MANUTES: All right. Thanks, Louie.

MR. COSTA: I think I'll come around round two.

Thanks guys. Appreciate it again.

MR. WHITAKER: Yep.

MR. MANUTES: Ryan?

MR. RINGLEMAN: Yes. As Louie said, certainly appreciate your guys' time and thoughts here.

Let me start with some questions. I think you guys had some good comments on how you're identifying clearance points, and I think, Byron, you said it well stated, that you're not looking for a mark on the web when you're riding the side of a car, right?

MR. WHITAKER: No.

MR. RINGLEMAN: So what is your -- I would even maybe assume you're not looking for paint on a tie. You're looking at a switch stand, or you're looking at that crossover, or the points, but you tell me. What is your target? What are you looking at when you're -- and take it -- either take it at La Mirada or Buena Park or anywhere else, because this happens all over the railroad every single day.

MR. WHITAKER: Right.

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MR. RINGLEMAN: So where are you looking, because you're not going to see that white paint or orange paint on the side of the rail? I think we all agree.

MR. WHITAKER: Right, right. No. honestly, for myself, I just -- at night, you know what I mean, I'm going to right about where -- about three cars from where I think I need to stop, and I stop, and then I get out and walk and see where -- you know what I mean? Because I don't want to put myself out there riding the car to (indiscernible) or anything like that. So I usually stop -- and like Dan said before, I'm -- it's not a hurry train, you know what I mean? None of this is go-fast. So it's not going to hurt anything to stop, get out, and, you know -- one things engineers don't mind is you doing it like that, you know what I mean, because one thing I hear a lot is, man, this guy had me going back and forth. He's fishing for it. You know, just get out and stop and look for it, you know what I mean? It's not going to hurt anything.

MR. RINGLEMAN: Yeah. And then how do you, how do you relate or leverage that white paint on the web? That might be a vague question. So you've identified a point. You're thinking three cars or whatever it is, and you stop, then do you walk back and say, okay, it looks like I've got another 50 feet back to this white mark. If I need all of that, now I'm on the ground and I'm looking at where that clearance point is. Or to your point about

fishing, well, I stopped a little long and I've got a truck over. Now you've got to move it back 10 feet or 20 feet. Is that how you use that white mark?

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.

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MR. RINGLEMAN: I mean, if you were going --

MR. WHITAKER: When I stop and get out on the ground, I usually -- I'll stop, get off the car, walk to the clearance mark, and then shove the car back, you know, close to it or right there, and then that's where the movement stops and I (indiscernible).

MR. RINGLEMAN: Okay. Is there a switch stand reflector at this location (crosstalk)?

MR. WHITAKER: No. You can't see none of that stuff. It's all been there probably 40 years, you know what I mean?

MR. RINGLEMAN: (Crosstalk).

MR. WHITAKER: None of that stuff is reflective back there.

MR. RINGLEMAN: Gotcha. And seven days a week on the BARLAC and five days a week on the LACBAR; is that approximately right? Or you guys have done this job more than a handful of times in your careers, I imagine.

MR. WHITAKER: Oh, yeah.

MR. GEISS: (Indiscernible).

MR. RINGLEMAN: Okay. So, on that, and we all take to it differently, and I guarantee you I've been railroading, to the extent you call what I do railroading, for 15 years, and I couldn't pick it up in one day. But somewhere, beyond one

familiarizing run, you both have now been in this area and you feel like you're pretty competent railroaders; is that a fair assessment of your abilities?

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.

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MR. GEISS: It better be. That's my assessment (indiscernible).

MR. RINGLEMAN: But you go back, and that's interesting how you first trained. You went back and said, well, the first person I worked with, here's how they taught me to do this and it stuck with me. And over time, somewhere between one or two familiarizing runs, or your first year, and year five, six, seven, eight, you probably felt like you were competent to do these core jobs; is that accurate?

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.

MR. RINGLEMAN: Now, admittedly, even at this point in your career, you've probably not been into every industrial facility that we might road switch?

MR. WHITAKER: No.

MR. RINGLEMAN: (Indiscernible). And the -- it -- I know there's a lot of activity out here. I'm just trying to get a feel for -- we talk a lot about the BARLAC and LACBAR because of this incident, and it sounds like a pretty consistent beat, but is -- that's something over time that you would have -- if you're on this board, that you're going to handle every year, every month, maybe every week? One of those two? Something.

MR. WHITAKER: Every year. Every year definitely. I've gone months without catching this train. It doesn't bother me a bit. Some guys try to avoid it. But, like I said, I've gone four, five months without catching it, you know?

MR. RINGLEMAN: Things that start with a Z are more fun. You get home earlier, right?

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah, we --

MR. GEISS: Well --

MR. RINGLEMAN: Okay, that's good. The other thing -- I don't know. I'd have to look at the instruction, but we talked a little bit about the instructions on pulling down 2, and we got to is it mandatory that you -- I mean, we can pull the instructions and figure out the exact words, and I don't expect you to memorize them, but it started with -- I think there's an instruction that says you pull through 2 and put your primary cut in there. Do we think it actually says or instructs us that it must be filled? Because we kind of tumbled to that (crosstalk)?

MR. GEISS: No, it's just something that we do. It's just something --

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah. I'm not sure about filling it, but I know you -- well, I guess if your set-out is on the rear end, you'd pull through 2, but the majority of the time, you pull down the lead and then make your cut on 3 track, shove 2 -- you know, shove that portion back --

MR. RINGLEMAN: Yeah.

MR. WHITAKER: -- and then make the cut and then shove whatever you have left into 1.

MR. RINGLEMAN: And that's a pretty -- as you've mentioned, that's a pretty active area, and you've got triple track and those -- some of those (indiscernible) are steaming through there.

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah. I've been out there with stack trains going by me at track speed.

MR. RINGLEMAN: Some of the long ones are going through there pretty hot too, yeah.

MR. GEISS: Mm-hm.

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.

MR. RINGLEMAN: Fair point. Is that -- I mean, is there -no right or wrong answer, but is there personal preference that
you have in which side of the car you would ride under those
scenarios? Would you ride back if there were -- well, let's take
it out of La Mirada; I don't want to make it too specific to this.
But if you've got a hot rail on your left, and a standing train on
your right, do you have a preference of I'd rather ride next to
this stationary 50-car cut over here, or the other side where I've
got Zs going by at 70?

MR. WHITAKER: Honestly, I'd rather not ride it at all.

MR. RINGLEMAN: No, that's fair.

MR. WHITAKER: You know what I mean? Because I've personally had where I made a set-out here at La Mirada, did it as normal, pulled through 2, made my cut, and -- I'm sorry, pulled through 3,

made my cut, was shoving 2, and as I'm shoving back, a homeless guy steps off of one of the cars in between track 3 and 2, walking west. So what I'm trying to get is had I been riding in between those cars, you know, first of all, he would've startled the hell out of me, and anything could've happened. You really don't know what these people do out here, but I try and ride away from standing equipment because -- just for safety, for my own personal piece of mind, whatever you call it.

MR. RINGLEMAN: (Crosstalk) I always feel like there's —
there might be some in-between, it's probably a hyperbole
(indiscernible), but there are people who really prefer riding,
and there are people who really prefer walking, and in some ways,
(indiscernible) never the two shall meet on those. People have a
perspective on it, and it's pretty rigorous one way or the other
in many cases, it feels like.

MR. GEISS: I don't mind riding a cut of cars, but if I've got cars in the track next to me, I'm going to ride on the opposite side.

MR. RINGLEMAN: Yeah, okay.

MR. GEISS: That's just -- why even chance that?

MR. RINGLEMAN: Good, good. Okay. Thank you. I appreciate those clarifications.

That's all I had.

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MR. MANUTES: All right, Ryan. Thanks. Those were good. That was really good, thank you.

Aaron, that's your number there, isn't it? You're still on on your phone. You got anything?

MR. RATLEDGE: Yeah. Yep, that's mine. Just a couple. This is Aaron Ratledge with BNSF, Operating Practice and Rules. Daniel and Byron, I'm -- again, I'll share my appreciation, like everybody else has. I appreciate you guys coming down and sharing your knowledge and your expertise with all of us. It's very valuable.

And I just want to say hello to Asa. How are you doing, sir?

MR. FULLER: I'm doing well, sir. Thank you.

MR. RATLEDGE: All right, good. So, listen, I hired out with Santa Fe about 27 years ago as a switchman and conductor, and I was actually the first of that 13-week training program. Santa Fe migrated to it. And coming on as a brand-new employee, I mean, certainly, there was a lot to see, a lot to do on the road, and a lot of switching operations within the territory that I was assigned to. But to your point, and I think you said it best -- I can't remember if it was you, Daniel, or Byron, but you guys said it right. I mean, you gain your experience over time with -- you know, as you repeat jobs and you go over certain line segments and you pick up a little bit more there.

But, again, I think you said one thing that's really clear, and I just wanted to make sure I understood it correctly. But if you're unfamiliar with a location, I mean, that's your cue that,

really -- I mean, slow the work, slow down, and make sure you actually know before you do something. And to your point, Byron, you know, when you're coming down to a clearance location, you're stopping well within that clearance point to make sure you're right on point before that red paint is all over the rail; is that true?

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah, that's correct.

MR. RATLEDGE: All right. Good deal. And, you know, when I was trained many, many moons ago, you know, they taught me to look at the rail next to me, or if there's equipment in the other track and the end of the equipment's coming up -- what other visual cues do you use to know when you're coming to the end of a clearance -- or the end of a track, you know, especially if it's dark? I mean, are you using your lantern? Are you looking at the rail next to you to see where it's getting closer to the rail that you're on? Obviously, by that point, it's too late, but is that kind of some other visual indications you use?

MR. GEISS: Well, yeah. I mean, yeah, there's -- like I said -- like we've already said before, experience helps, and if I'm coming to a place where I can't see, I'll just stop rather than have the engineer, hey, give me one more, actually give me another one. I'll just stop and get down and go find it.

MR. RATLEDGE: Sure, sure.

MR. GEISS: You know, that's --

MR. RATLEDGE: Yeah, and I'm really happy to hear that,

because that's, obviously, the culture we've tried to instill, and that was what was instilled when I hired out way back when. So I'm glad that's still there in the California area especially, along with other parts of our railroads.

Have you guys ever seen job aids or industry playbooks that we refer to that really kind of gives the switching instructions, the locations of D rails and switches and how an industry is supposed to be switched? Have you guys ever been exposed to those?

MR. WHITAKER: Yeah.

MR. GEISS: Yes.

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MR. RATLEDGE: Okay. Well, listen, that's all I have at the moment. I'm actually going to have to drop off to get to a doctor's appointment, but, again, I appreciate you gentlemen and your time and your dedication out there. It certainly shows that you guys are out there doing your work safe and doing exactly what you need to be. So I appreciate you guys.

MR. WHITAKER: No problem.

MR. GEISS: Thank you.

MR. MANUTES: All right. Thanks, Aaron. We'll talk soon.

MR. RATLEDGE: Okay, thanks John.

MR. MANUTES: Louie, Ryan and Isaac, would you guys have any issue with me asking Asa if he's got anything he'd like to ask these guys since he's right here? I kind of think he's part of the team at this point?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Absolutely not.

MR. MANUTES: All right.

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Asa, you got anything you want to ask these guys or clarify or open up as far as a topic?

MR. FITZGERALD: No, sir. You guys pretty much covered everything as far as the familiarization goes and the training. Familiarization, as it goes, like Dan and Byron said, it's pretty much they get a BARLAC, LACBAR train, they get a (indiscernible) train, they got a Hobart. They get two or three trips and they're pretty much told to mark up. Generally, if they ask us for more time, we -- they can get it granted. If they call me and they go, hey, I really don't feel comfortable, is there any way I can get a few more trips? Generally, if I call the terminal manager or one of the train masters or whatever, they generally give that more time if they do ask for it. Our big concern, I would love to see -- I don't know who brought it up, if it was Isaac or Louie -- I think it might've been Louie that brought it up about having some type of reflective light or something there at the top of Buena Park would be a big deal when we're shoving back. You know, a light or reflective material. Because, like I said, we shove back to that clearance point pretty much every day on that BARLAC. Very seldom do you pull through 2 -- if it's a rear end set-out, it's generally DP (ph.) so you've got to go back to your DP anyway. So you're generally going to pull through that track 3 and shove 2 into 1. If we could get some type of reflective

material, I think that could be -- or a light of some sort, or anything, that would be fantastic.

MR. MANUTES: Okay. Thanks, Asa.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yes, sir.

MR. MANUTES: Appreciate that comment.

I think this next round will be pretty quick.

Daniel, Byron, have you guys seen any changes, whether it's in rules or in infrastructure, or just in the way you guys do things in La Mirada since March?

MR. WHITAKER: Change in rules?

MR. MANUTES: Any changes that you think might've been in relation to this accident. You know, have there been any rule changes in how things are done, any -- I mean, we know just from the conversation, there's no reflectors, but, you know, were the ties repainted? Anything that you've seen that has changed?

MR. GEISS: Yeah. They've got the ties -- not the ties, but the rail got painted. That's a lot brighter now. That's --

MR. MANUTES: (Crosstalk).

MR. GEISS: -- pretty much all I've seen.

MR. WHITAKER: Bright paint on ties at night, you know what I mean? It's -- it'd work if it was a daylight train. Then you could actually see that paint.

MR. MANUTES: Okay. I don't have any other follow-ups. We'll go around the room.

Isaac, do you have anything else?

MR. MCKEITHEN: No, I don't think I have anything either.

MR. MANUTES: Louie?

MR. COSTA: Yeah. I just wanted to follow-up on one more thing that we talked about earlier, and it was mentioned during our initial interviews at La Mirada back in March, and that was that this particular job -- I'm not sure up until how long ago, but this particular job -- and I'm sure with your guys' seniority that it was probably this way when you first started working, but they used to have a brakeman on these jobs to facilitate these moves?

MR. WHITAKER: Yes.

MR. COSTA: So that alleviates the need for the conductor to ride the point, period, and only requires walking one distance of the yard through the ballast and through everything else because you drop a guy off, he (indiscernible) behind, spots you up, you're good to go. In an instance like that, is that something that exponentially makes the job safer from the standpoint of a conductor making those --

MR. GEISS: Yes.

MR. COSTA: -- moves all by himself?

MR. WHITAKER: A hundred percent.

MR. GEISS: Mm-hm, 100 percent.

MR. COSTA: How long ago did they remove the brakeman, do you know?

MR. GEISS: It's probably been --

MR. COSTA: Five, six?

MR. GEISS: -- probably at least 8 to 10 years since they removed the brakeman.

MR. COSTA: It's been that long? Okay.

MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah. It's been a while since they removed them. We've actually come and asked them about having a threeman, and they told us they would do an assigned two-man crew, not a three-man crew. We've asked about that. So, I mean, from a Union standpoint, we wanted to make it a three-man crew and set it up where we could have it going back and forth, and -- because they still kind of do -- well, not kind of. They do the three-man crew out of Kaiser still for -- I think they call it the Kaiser crawler or whatever term they call it, but it's based on the three-man assigned crew, and we catch it on the weekend with a two-man crew going westbound.

MR. COSTA: I guess the point was basically that -- I mean, even -- when they had the brakemen on there, there were still conductor only trains. So there were two-man crews, but in this particular instance, because of the work, because of the lighting, and I would imagine because of the amount of work that had to be done, it was safer to have that additional person on there.

MR. GEISS: Right.

MR. WHITAKER: It was an assigned train.

MR. GEISS: Yeah, if it was assigned, yes.

MR. WHITAKER: One thing that's different with an assigned

train is the three guys working it, work it every day. So you don't really have to worry -- I mean, (indiscernible) they know where they're working, you know what I mean? They're familiar with the guys. So a lot of that goes into play when you're talking about safety, you know what I mean? If you're working with the same guys every day, you -- if I'm working with Dan every day, I know how he works. I don't have to tell him, hey, Dan, go line the switch. He knows that, you know what I mean? So that's the perks of having an assigned job.

MR. COSTA: Gotcha. Well, that's what I --

MR. WHITAKER: (Crosstalk) assigned job at that.

MR. COSTA: Right, right. Absolutely. Well, I appreciate it again. Thank you guys very much for being here.

I think Isaac might have a question there, John.

MR. MANUTES: Yeah, go for it Isaac.

MR. MCKEITHEN: So with that being -- that being said, Byron, you said you've been to different terminals, and did the familiarization training --

MR. WHITAKER: Yes.

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MR. MCKEITHEN: -- (crosstalk) locations?

MR. WHITAKER: Right.

MR. MCKEITHEN: So the familiarization training, is that dictated -- who actually determined how long you're going train to learn a specific territory? Like, for instance, when you went to -- what was that, Texas?

1 MR. WHITAKER: Right.

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MR. MCKEITHEN: Who determined how many trips you was going to make on a job that went over the road versus (indiscernible)?

MR. WHITAKER: I'm not really sure who determines it. It's a set amount of training or days or -- you know what I mean, with the territory that you're in. I don't know who comes up with that figure.

MR. GEISS: It's usually in the terminal instructions.

MR. WHITAKER: Instructions.

MR. GEISS: Saying that you're coming here and this is what you have to familiarize on.

MR. MCKEITHEN: Okay.

MR. WHITAKER: And the different with going to the -- was it Texas? No, that was Nebraska. That one was unpaid. So in a situation like that, I would see where guys would mark up quickly because they're not getting paid to familiarize. You see what I'm saying? So I think --

MR. GEISS: (Crosstalk) we get paid.

MR. WHITAKER: We get paid here, so there's no reason to mark up early if you don't feel comfortable. But if you've gotta keep the lights on, mark up and figure it out.

MR. MCKEITHEN: Okay. So you're saying if a guy comes in from outside to California, to the Los Angeles area, they're going to get paid for their familiarization versus if you was to leave here and go somewhere else?

MR. FITZGERALD: Yeah. This is Asa, Isaac. I don't know if you can see me or not, or if you can hear me, but, yeah, exactly that. So, for example, we had one of our guys just (indiscernible) in El Paso, Texas, and it's nonpaid familiarization there for him. So people coming in to California that are coming here and chasing their seniority, we are paying them, and that's per our general manager has set that up that they're going to get paid while they're going through. So they do get paid during that familiarization period.

MR. MCKEITHEN: Okay. So --

MR. FITZGERALD: It varies at each location. Some places they — the Union is also — the Union also backs the nonpaid because they don't want guys coming in and knocking somebody off the porch, you know what I mean? So a lot of times, the Union backs the nonpaid as opposed to the carrier itself. But we kind of, on both sides, the Union and the carrier, we decided, hey, let's pay these guys coming in because it's important for them to get familiarized and we don't want them to mark it up early if they don't know the territory. We want them to finish their familiarization and do their trips like they're supposed to. We think it's (indiscernible), personally, here locally. So it varies from location to location?

MR. MCKEITHEN: And one thing --

MR. FITZGERALD: I'm sorry?

MR. MCKEITHEN: So, Asa, once they reach the -- say the

determined timeframe, there's not an issue to get an additional timeframe from what I understand?

MR. FITZGERALD: No, I have never ran into -- now, if a guy's taking, you know, four or five weeks, that's a whole different scenario. No one's usually done that. But if a guy asks for another trip or two; hey, can I catch another BARLAC or another LACBAR, or whatever, generally, I've never had one of the managers tell us no. They've always said, yeah, you can get an extra trip.

MR. MCKEITHEN: Okay. And, last but not least, since we're working the BARLAC and the LACBAR, those are basically what we would consider required trains to learn because they do -- they're doing set-off (crosstalk)?

MR. FITZGERALD: Right. And here -- yeah, absolutely.

That's a required train, generally, that they have to get on, but you're training with a conductor, right? So it's more that you're training with the conductor than the train itself. Generally, what happens on the training part, and it's been such a long time since we've had training period, engineers or conductors around here, but the conductor is -- training is assigned to a conductor. If they don't catch that, then that person has to usually get off with that regularly assigned conductor and go catch somebody else, which they usually don't get too much out of because it just depends what that conductor -- that assigned conductor gets -- catches. He might catch a 29 every trip and then that guy's gotta go get off the train with that normally assigned conductor and go

train with somebody else to catch that WATBAR, LACBAR.

Now, just recently, our WATBAR has actually been sent out of La Mirada sometimes, which generally didn't happen, but it's been doing that here recently too. So the BARWAT (indiscernible) has been setting out of La Mirada, along with the BARLAC sometimes, which is a new kink in the game here, but it's still the same crew base that's running through here, but it's a different train setting out sometimes in La Mirada also. And it generally — the only — the worst part of both of those trains is they set out at night. 99.9 percent of the time, they're always setting out at night at Buena Park, and it's super dark there. That's our only really big concern to me. Our big safety concern there is the lighting at Buena Park, and it's, generally, that BARLAC and BARWAT, always go out at night, and it's usually 2, 3 in the morning. Somewhere between midnight and 3 in the morning generally.

MR. MCKEITHEN: Okay.

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That's all I have, John.

MR. MANUTES: All right. Thanks, Isaac. And -- I don't think I need to -- maybe I do, but for the transcriptionist's sake, that was Isaac, I think we got, but that was Asa also answering most of that. I'm not sure if she or he is going to have to go back and figure that out. So -- any for my notes too, when I go back and have to listen to -- and try to remember who was who. So thank you both. That was good conversation. I

appreciate that.

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Ryan, let's come back to you for the last round here.

MR. RINGELMAN: Yeah. Just a question because you guys have both done a good job here explaining how you do your business and being very professional, so I appreciate that. On this job, you've been on between 5 and 10 years, each of you, and probably taken, like we said, BARLACs and LACBARs, whether you prefer that one or not. Have you ever done it with a brakeman assigned to the job?

MR. GEISS: Yes. Yes, I've done it twice with a brakeman.

MR. RINGELMAN: Okay. And you've -- so you've done it some -- probably more than twice without a brakeman?

MR. GEISS: Oh, yeah.

MR. RINGELMAN: And you've been able to accomplish that safely; is that a fair assessment?

MR. GEISS: Yes.

MR. RINGELMAN: I appreciate that, appreciate your work. Thank you.

MR. MANUTES: Thanks, Ryan.

Asa, is there anything you'd like to follow-up on?

MR. FITZGERALD: No, sir, I have nothing else. Thank you.

MR. MANUTES: All right. Daniel and Byron, we're getting to the end here. I'm going to ask you a question that I ask everybody. You both had an opportunity to give me your thoughts here individually, but I'll just throw it out there for both of

you, and maybe we talked about some of this already. You can reiterate it if you want to.

Based on what you know, you know, your many years of experience here at La Mirada and across the system, and based on what you understand so far from what happened tragically back in March, is there anything that you want us to know that you think could have prevented this accident, could prevent this accident in the future? Along those same lines, that same thread, are there questions we should've asked that you're thinking, I can't believe they didn't ask me, I need to tell them something? Anything you'd like to tell us along those lines? Take your time. It's a long, loaded question.

MR. WHITAKER: I think putting a third man on that train would make it easier, or make it considerably safer, for one, because you eliminate having to ride any cars, you know what I mean? And, you know, it would make the whole thing go a lot smoother if you had a brakeman assigned to that train. That's just my personal -- I mean, like you said, I've done the train myself in both directions many times, so -- I just don't move fast. I just do the work slow, and if it gets done, it gets done, you know what I mean? I'm not running around here like a chicken with my head cut off trying to get the train done. It's -- because I want to go home. I've got kids and a wife at the house. That's what I work for.

MR. MANUTES: Yeah, amen. Thanks, Byron.

Daniel?

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MR. GEISS: Yeah, I would have to agree with that. The brakeman would help out a lot, and it eliminates a lot of risk, I believe. Yeah. A third person, and just any kind of lighting down there. It's really dark at that side of Buena Park, and, like just what Asa had said, it's usually the middle of the night, midnight, 1 o'clock, 2 o'clock, 3 o'clock in the morning when you're putting that train away, so it's always pretty dark back there. That would help out a lot, and, yeah, I totally agree with the risk that it would help reduce having a third man on that crew.

MR. MANUTES: All right. You've got all the experience. I appreciate that input. Thank you.

I'll -- I'm going to get you my contact information, or Daniel, in your case, somebody that can get you my contact information, and you guys can reach out to me anytime if you've got questions, concerns about how this went, anything, anytime. But, for now --

MR. RINGELMAN: Can I ask one question? We can do it on or off the record. I'm just --

MR. MANUTES: No, go -- what would you prefer, Ryan?

MR. RINGELMAN: Well, I'll ask on because now it'll sound odd. But because we talked about it earlier, have either -- you both mentioned lighting conditions. Have either of you ever put in an SIRP on lighting conditions at Buena Park, do you recall?

MR. GEISS: A SIRP, no.

MR. WHITAKER: No.

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MR. COSTA: When you put in SIRPs, is it your experience that they get addressed or closed out, whether satisfactory or not? Do you have any experience with that? We talked earlier about it here with some other folks, so I just wanted your take on that to the extent we were in the same vicinity.

MR. WHITAKER: No. I haven't put any SIRPs on the lighting.

MR. COSTA: Okay, that's fair.

MR. WHITAKER: And --

MR. COSTA: If you ever do, let me know.

MR. MANUTES: Do you ever put any SIRPs in for anything? Do you ever put one in? Do you have any experience with the system?

MR. WHITAKER: No.

MR. GEISS: Yeah, I've put in a couple SIRPs.

MR. MANUTES: And did you feel that they were -- were they closed out, even if they weren't closed out to your satisfaction? Did you get a reply that something was --

MR. GEISS: I got a reply back, yes.

MR. MANUTES: Okay.

MR. FITZGERALD: Ryan, that was a really good question.

22 | That's for asking that.

MR. MANUTES: Any more? Okay. So I'm going to end the record. Thank you very much for your time. If you'll just hang on for a second afterwards, we can close out afterwards, but I

just wanted to tell you I appreciate time and I'm going to end this recording. (Whereupon, the interview was concluded.) FREE STATE REPORTING, INC.

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceeding before the

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF: BNSF RAILWAY EMPLOYEE FATALITY

IN LA MIRADA, CALIFORNIA

ON MARCH 3, 2021

Interview of Daniel Geiss and

Byron Whitaker

ACCIDENT NO.: RRD21LR008

PLACE: Via Microsoft Teams

DATE: September 14, 2021

was held according to the record, and that this is the original, complete, true and accurate transcript which has been transcribed to the best of my skill and ability.

Shelby Shover Transcriber