United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Administration
and Resources
Management

Office of Administration
Management and
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EPA

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Advisory Committees

March 1987

Charters, Rosters and Accomplishments

Office of Administration

Management and Organization Division

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
ADVISORY COMMITTEES
CHARTERS, ROSTERS, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

MARCH 1987

Prepared by:

Management and Organization Division (PM-213)
Office of Administration, OARM

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(202) 382-5036

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460

The Administrator

One of the fundamental underpinnings of EPA's ability to sustain environmental progress has been the ever-improving scientific basis for its decisions. High-quality science is essential to the formulation of sensible and effective environmental policy.

Our basic statutes for protecting America's air, water, and land resources mandate careful assessments of the threats posed by pollutants to public health and the environment. Those assessments must stand up to intense public scrutiny, as they become the basis for regulatory decisions.

Congress has given EPA a vital mission. During recent years, the enactment of ambitious new laws dealing with hazardous waste, environmental cleanup, clean water, safe drinking water, and other environmental matters has further expanded that mission. As EPA's responsibilities have grown, so too has its reliance on the many advisory committees it has convened to provide scientific expertise, technical review, management guidance, and policy recommendations.

The men and women of these advisory committees make important contributions to the agency's ability to carry out its mission. They provide an independent perspective that enhances both the quality of our efforts and the credibility of our decisions.

I am grateful to these committees for their hard work and their thoughtful views. With their continued assistance, I am confident that we will meet the environmental challenges that remain.

March 1987

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

ASBESTOS IN SCHOOLS INSPECTION AND ABATEMENT RULE NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE: This charter establishes the Asbestos in Schools Inspection and Abatement Rule Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY: It is determined that establishment of this Committee is in the public interest and supports EPA in performing its duties and responsibilities under the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) of 1986.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY: The Committee will serve as an integral part of EPA's development of proposed regulations pertaining to the inspection and abatement of asbestos-containing materials in public and private schools. It will attempt, via face-to-face negotiations, to reach consensus on concepts and language to use as the basis of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

4. FUNCTIONS: As indicated above, the Committee's function is to assist directly in the development of the regulation. In addition, the Committee's success or lack thereof will help EPA assess: the value of developing regulations by negotiation; the types of regulations which are most appropriate for this process; and the procedures and circumstances which best foster successful negotiations.

5. COMPOSITION: The Committee will consist of approximately twenty members, and in no event more than 25 members, plus a facilitator who is appointed by the EPA Deputy Administrator, and who will serve as Chairperson. Members will represent the following segments of the population in appropriate mix and balance:

a. Public and private education groups;

b. Industry and union representatives;

c. State and Federal agencies affected by these regulations; and

d. Other interested and affected parties.

Appropriate members shall be selected and appointed for the duration of the negotiation itself. A full-time salaried official or regular employee of the Agency will be designated as the Executive Secretary who will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any meeting whenever it is determined to be in the public interest to do so. The Committee is authorized to form subcommittees composed entirely of committee members for any purpose consistent with this charter. Such subcommittees shall report back to the full Committee.

EPA will not compensate members for their service. It will pay travel and per diem expenses up to a maximum of $36,000. The Committee's estimated annual operating cost is approximately $50,000, which includes 0.7 work years of staff support. EPA's Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation will provide the necessary Committee support.

6. MEETINGS: Meetings shall be held as necessary, at the call of the Chairperson, with an agenda for each meeting approved in advance by the Executive Secretary. Committee meetings will be called, announced, and held in accordance with the EPA Committee Management Manual. This manual contains the Agency's policies and procedures for implementing FACA. Among other things, FACA requires open meetings, and an opportunity for interested persons to file comments before or after meetings, or to make statements to the extent that time permits. Subcommittees shall meet subject to the same conditions.

7. DURATION: The Committee will terminate by May 1, 1987, unless the Deputy Administrator determines that the Committee will finish its work within 30 days of the original termination date. If the Deputy Administrator makes such a determination, he can extend the termination date by 30 days without further approval by OMB or GSA. In the event more time is needed, EPA may seek an extension under Section 14 of FACA.

Lee Thomas
Deputy Administrator

JAN. 12, 1987
Approval Date

JAN 29 1987
OMB/GSA Review Date

Feb 2, 1987
Date Filed with Congress

ASBESTOS IN SCHOOLS INSPECTION AND ABATEMENT RULE
NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Co-Chairpersons

Mr. Owen Olpin
Ms. Eileen Hoffman
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Executive Secretary

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RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1983, EPA initiated a project to develop proposed rules by all-party negotiations. This process provides a forum for regulatory negotiation that concentrates on encouraging suggestions that help develop creative solutions rather than focusing on finding problems. Most parties, including the Agency, report being pleased with this process and with the substantive outcome.

Following several successes, EPA established a seventh negotiated rulemaking committee, the Asbestos in Schools Inspection and Abatement Rule Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee in early February, 1987. The Committee held its first meeting on February 5, 1987, and has until April 3, 1987, to complete its negotiations. Membership includes representatives of school groups, school service employees, asbestos abatement workers, contractors, and designers, the asbestos industry, States, and EPA.

On October 22, 1986, the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) became law. Under AHERA, EPA must promulgate regulations to provide a framework for addressing asbestos problems in public and private schools by April 20, 1987. The Advisory Committee is working on developing these regulations, and is focusing on such issues as inspection of schools for asbestos containing materials, identifying circumstances which require response actions, describing appropriate response actions, implementing response actions, creating periodic surveillance programs and operations and maintenance programs, and preparing and implementing such programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS, AND COUNCILS

BIOTECHNOLOGY SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY. This Charter establishes the EPA Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee in accordance with requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c), to meet the needs for specialized support for Agency consideration of biotechnology issues and to respond to the mandate for "agency-based scientific advisory committees" appearing in the Office of Science and Technology Policy announcement of December 31, 1984 (49 F.R. 50905) and November 14, 1985 (50 F.R. 47174).

2. SCOPE OF ACTIVITY. The activities of the Committee will include analyzing problems, conducting reviews, holding meetings, providing reports, making recommendations, forming study groups, and other activities needed to meet the Committee's objectives, including the use of consultants as necessary.

3. OBJECTIVES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. The Committee will provide expert scientific advice to the Administrator and Assistant Administrators concerning issues relating to risks and other effects of applications of modern biotechnology. The Committee shall provide reports and recommendations directly to the Administrator and to the Assistant Administrator(s) and will do so in a timely manner. The Committee responsibilities will include:

- Consideration of scientific issues referred by Program Office Directors;

- Comparison of case reviews to evaluate internal scientific consistency among programs;

- Assessment, in participation with the Science Advisory Board, of issues requiring research and referral to appropriate Agency research committees;

- Recommendation of issues to be referred to interagency coordinating committees through appropriate delegates;

- As appropriate, participation in review and evaluation of specific regulatory applications and submissions;

- As appropriate, consultation and coordination with the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel established by the Administrator pursuant to section 25(d) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended;

- As appropriate, consultation and coordination with the Science Advisory Board established by the Administrator pursuant to the Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978;

- Consultation and coordination with other Agency advisory groups, as requested by the Administrator.

4. MEMBERSHIP. The Committee will consist of 11 voting members, including 9 scientists and 2 persons representing the general public. Subcommittees must include at least one member of the full Committee. The Administrator will appoint from the membership a Chairperson of the full Committee. The Administrator or the Administrator's designee will appoint Chairpersons of subcommittees or panels as needed, after consultation with the Chairperson. The Committee will be supplemented by consultants when they are needed to extend the range of expertise and experience of the standing Committee.

Scientist members of the Committee will be selected on the basis of their professional qualifications to examine the questions of hazard, exposure and risk to humans, other non-target organisms and ecosystems or their components due to production and release of organisms for purposes regulable under statutes for which the Environmental Protection Agency has responsibility.

As a minimum, the Committee shall have one scientist member who also serves as a member of the Administrator's Science Advisory Board Executive Committee. Other members can also have joint membership on this Committee and the Science Advisory Board or its various committees or study groups.

As a minimum, the Committee shall have one scientist member who also serves as a member of the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel. Other members can also have joint membership on this Committee and the Scientific Advisory Panel or its Subpanels.

In addition, there will be nonvoting representatives from each Federal agency represented on the Biotechnology Science Coordinating Committee of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology.

The Committee is authorized to form subcommittees or panels for any purpose consistent with this charter. The Administrator or the Administrator's designee shall review the need for such subcommittees and panels at least yearly to decide which should be continued. The subcommittees and panels will operate under the direction of the Committee.

5. MEETINGS. The Committee will meet at the request of the Administrator or the Administrator's designee. Meetings will be called, announced, and held in accordance with the EPA Manual on Committee Management. The Manual provides for open meetings of advisory committees; requires that interested persons be permitted to file written statements before or after meetings; and provides for oral statements by interested persons to the extent time permits. Meetings or portions thereof may be closed to comply with statutory restrictions concerning dissemination of proprietary and confidential information; however, the Agency is committed to having open meetings to the greatest extent possible. A full-time salaried officer or employee of the Agency, who will be designated as Executive Secretary, will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any such meeting whenever it is determined to be in the public interest.

It is anticipated that the full Committee will meet approximately three times per year, supplemented by subcommittee meetings as needed. The estimated annual operating costs for the Committee will be approximately $125,000 which includes 1.0 work-year of staff support. Support for the Committee's activities will be provided by the Office of the Administrator, EPA or other appropriate offices as necessary.

6. DURATION. The Committee will function for two years, and may continue after the two years if needed. The continuing need for the Committee will be re-evaluated at the end of the first year.

MAY 14 1986

Approval Date

MAY 21 1986

GSA Review Date

DEC - 1 [illegible]

Date Filed with Congress

A. James Barnes

Deputy Administrator

BIOTECHNOLOGY SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairperson

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NOTE: Terms expire November 30

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS, AND COUNCILS

CHESAPEAKE BAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1. PURPOSE. This charter is reissued to renew the Chesapeake Bay Executive Council for an additional two-year period in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. 1) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY. It is determined that establishment of this Council is in the public interest in connection with the performance of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) duties and responsibilities under the Clean Water Act of 1981, as amended, (CWA) (P.L. 97-117), 33 U.S.C. 466 *et seq*.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. The Executive Council, as defined within the Chesapeake Bay Agreement of December 9, 1983, is assigned the role of "assessing and overseeing the implementation of coordinated plans to improve and protect the water quality and living resources of the Chesapeake estuarine system." The Chesapeake Bay Program Liaison Office will provide the necessary staff and technical support to assist the Council and sub-groups formed under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement. Responsibilities consistent with this charter include the following:

- Provide the chief executive forum for discussing the coordination of Bay management plans and other related topics.
- Evaluate whether EPA's and the States' plans are coordinated to the extent that their respective implementation will have the combined effect of cleaning up the Bay.
- Assess the progress EPA and the States are making in the implementation of combined plans to restore the Bay and its resources.
- Reach consensus on recommendations to EPA for the most appropriate use of Federal Chesapeake Bay funds within the general guidelines established by Congress.
- Report to the Administrator on issues pertaining to implementation of Chesapeake Bay initiatives.

4. MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS. The Council will consist of five (5) members, including a Chair. These members are Governors from the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and the EPA Regional Administrator, Region III.

Each jurisdictional member may designate as representatives as many cabinet level officials from the agencies implementing Chesapeake Bay restoration and protection programs as necessary to represent that jurisdiction. The Council normally seeks consensus on issues; however, if a vote is requested by the membership, each jurisdiction and EPA shall have one vote.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

Beginning in 1987, the chairmanship shall rotate between EPA and the Governors of the member States or the Mayor of the District of Columbia. EPA will Chair the Council in alternate years. During each term as Chairperson, the Governor or Mayor may designate one of his Executive Council representatives to serve as Chair for all or part of the term.

The Council will schedule at least four meetings annually. The Executive Council is authorized to form subgroups to consider specific matters and report back to the Council.

5. PROGRAM SUPPORT. The Chesapeake Bay Program has received a fiscal year 1986 allocation of $10,075,000. The estimated operating cost of the Executive Council totals approximately $75,000 in Federal funds which directly supports the Council's activities. The cost includes 1.5 work-years of the Chesapeake Bay Program Liaison Office staff, and technical support for the Council.

6. DURATION. The Council will be needed on a continuing basis. This charter is hereby renewed for a two year period and may be extended beyond that date if authorized in accordance with Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

7. SUPERSESSION. The former Chesapeake Bay Executive Council Charter signed by the Deputy Administrator on July 5, 1985, is hereby superseded.

Dec. 16, 1986
Agency Approval Date

G. James Sims
Deputy Administrator

JAN - 7 1987
GSA/OMB Review Date

JAN 30 1987
Date Filed with Congress

CHESAPEAKE BAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairperson

Honorable Gerald L. Baliles
Governor
Commonwealth of Virginia
Richmond, Virginia 23219

Executive Secretary

Mr. Charles S. Spooner
Chesapeake Bay Program
Annapolis City Marina
410 Severn Avenue
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Representatives

Honorable Torrey C. Brown
Secretary
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Tawes State Office Building
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Honorable John Daniel
Secretary of Natural Resources
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Honorable Arthur Davis
Secretary
Department of Environmental Resources
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Mr. Donald Murray
Acting Director
D.C. Department of Consumer
and Regulatory Affairs
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Mr. James M. Seif
Regional Administrator
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Honorable Eva Teig
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Mr. John Touchstone
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Honorable Adele Wilzack
Secretary
Department of Health and
Mental Hygiene
201 W. Preston Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Honorable Boyd Wolff
Secretary
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
2301 N. Cameron Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17110

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During 1986, the Chesapeake Bay Executive Council reviewed the guidelines for the $10 million Clean Water Act funding for the Chesapeake Bay Program. State Implementation Grants under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement maintained the 30-30-30-10 funding split among Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, and a minimum 75% nonpoint source control support and maximum 25% point source controls requirement was continued.

The Council passed two resolutions in 1986, one expressing concern about the planned use of tributyltin containing paints by the Navy and widespread use of such paints on commercial and recreational craft. The second resolution concerned the 1985 Farm Bill and called upon the Department of Agriculture to consider: when developing acreage reduction regulations regarding the Commodity Program provisions, farmers using best management practices (BMP) be given credit for BMP treated lands within their cropland bases.

A small committee developed the Chesapeake Bay Communication Strategy at the direction of the Council. The Strategy identifies 22 constituencies important to the successful restoration and protection of the Bay. It also outlines the messages, communciations techniques and actions necessary to develop and transmit the messages.

In April 1986 the Council held its first annual meeting with the Citizens Advisory and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committees (CAC and STAC), members of the Implementation Committee, subcommittees and the public. The Council's strong interest in receiving helpful policy advice from the CAC led to reorientation of that group's task force structure. Task Forces on nutrients policy, land use, toxic substances, alternative financing and program tracking and integration are developing information and reports for the Council.

A program process was developed in 1986 and adopted in 1987. The process has four steps to be carried out by 1990, the end of the EPA supported effort as revised by the Clean Water Act of 1987: a. identify water quality, habitat and living resources objectives; b. develop and evaluate pollution loads for the Bay and its tributaries; c. evaluate alternative methods for achieving the objectives; d. suggest (to the States, D.C. and EPA) what should be done where, at what cost, over what period of time, and with what expected results.

Preparation of a revision to the 1985 Chesapeake Bay Restoration and Protection Plan began during 1986. The Council's Second Annual Report was released in February 1987. For copies of these and other Chesapeake Bay Agreement documents published under the auspices of the Council, contact:

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

OF THE SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

1. PURPOSE. This charter is reissued for the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (of the Science Advisory Board) in accordance with the requirements of section 9(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY. The Committee is authorized under section 109 of the Clean Air Act, as amended on August 7, 1977, (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), and the charter was renewed on August 6, 1979, July 22, 1981, and August 1, 1983.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY. The Committee shall provide independent advice on the scientific and technical aspects of issues related to the criteria for air quality standards, research related to air quality, sources of air pollution, and the strategies to attain and maintain air quality standards and to prevent significant deterioration of air quality. The Committee shall hold meetings, perform studies, make necessary site visits and undertake other activities necessary to meet its responsibilities. The Committee will coordinate its activities with other committees of the Science Advisory Board and may, as it deems appropriate, utilize the expertise of other committees and members of the Science Advisory Board. Establishment of subcommittees is authorized for any purpose consistent with this charter. The Committee will report to the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

4. FUNCTIONS. The Committee will review criteria documents for air quality standards and will provide independent scientific advice in response to the Agency's request and, as required by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, it shall:

- Not later than January 1, 1980, and at five-year intervals thereafter, complete a review of the criteria published under section 108 of the Clean Air Act and the national primary and secondary ambient air quality standards and recommend to the Administrator any new national ambient air quality standards or revision of existing criteria and standards as may be appropriate,

- Advise the Administrator of areas where additional knowledge is required concerning the adequacy and basis of existing, new, or revised national ambient air quality standards,

- Describe the research efforts necessary to provide the required information,

- Advise the Administrator on the relative contribution to air pollution concentrations of natural as well as anthropogenic activity, and

- Advise the Administrator of any adverse public health, welfare, social, economic, or energy effects which may result from various strategies for attainment and maintenance of such national ambient air quality standards.

5. COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS. The Administrator will appoint a Chairperson and six members including at least one member of the National Academy of Sciences, one physician, and one person representing State air pollution control agencies for terms up to four years. Members shall be persons who have demonstrated high levels of competence, knowledge, and expertise in scientific/technical fields relevant to air pollution and air quality issues. Members of the Committee become members of the Science Advisory Board, and the Chairperson of the Committee, or his designee, shall serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Science Advisory Board. The Committee will meet three to six times per year. A full-time salaried officer or employee of the Agency will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any such meeting whenever this official determines it to be in the public interest. Support shall be provided by EPA through the offices of the Science Advisory Board. The estimated annual operating cost will not exceed $250,000 and two work-years of staff support.

6. DURATION. The Committee will be needed on a continuing basis. This charter will be effective until August 7, 1987, at which time the Committee charter may be renewed for another two-year period.

JUL 11 1985

Approval Date

R. James Barnes

Deputy Administrator

JUL 23 1985

Date Filed with Congress

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairperson

Dr. Morton Lippman (87)
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Executive Secretary

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- CASAC transmitted a report to the Commissioner of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) on the CASAC review of the potential health hazards associated with exposure to nitrogen dioxide generated by unvented combustion sources used in the home. This was the first review conducted by CASAC for another Federal Agency and was done at the request of the Administrator.

- CASAC transmitted a closure letter to the Administrator regarding its review of the Air Quality Criteria Document for Ozone and Other Photochemical Oxidants. CASAC unanimously concluded that this document represented a scientifically balanced and defensible summary of the extensive scientific literature on these pollutants.

- CASAC transmitted a closure letter to the Administrator regarding its review of the Air Quality Criteria Document for Lead and its 1986 Addendum. The CASAC concluded that the two documents represent a scientifically balanced and defensible summary of the current basis of our knowledge of the health effects literature for this pollutant.

- CASAC formed a subcommittee to advise the Administrator on research needed in support of national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for lead and ozone. This follows the CASAC closure on the lead and ozone air quality criteria documents and represents the next phase of the CASAC review and recommendations on these two ambient pollutants. The Committee has previously issued its recommendations on research needed to support the NAAQS for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxides, and particulate matter.

- CASAC reviewed the Agency's draft Staff Paper for Lead. Although concluding that the document was generally clear and appropriate, the Committee transmitted a letter to the Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation with suggested modifications to be incorporated prior to the review of the next draft.

- CASAC formed a subcommittee on benefits analysis. This subcommittee will review the benefit valuation methodology prepared in support of the national ambient air quality standards for lead.

- CASAC transmitted a closure letter to the Administrator regarding its review of the 1986 Addendum to the Air Quality Criteria Document for Particulate Matter/Sulfur Oxides. The Committee concluded that the Agency staff prepared a well written, integrated and thorough review of recent relevant scientific studies.

- CASAC transmitted a closure letter to the Administrator regarding its review of the 1986 Addendum to the 1982 Staff Paper for Particulate Matter. CASAC concluded that this document is consistent in all significant respects with the scientific evidence presented and interpreted in the combined Air Quality Criteria Document for Particulate Matter/Sulfur Oxides (1982) and its 1986 Addendum.

- CASAC transmitted a closure letter to the Administrator regarding its review of the 1986 Addendum to the 1982 Staff Paper on Sulfur Oxides. The Committee concluded that this document is consistent in all significant respects with the scientific evidence presented and interpreted in the combined Air Quality Criteria Document for Particulate Matter/Sulfur Oxides (1982) and its 1986 Addendum, and that the Staff Paper and its Addendum provide the Administrator with the kind and amount of technical guidance that will be needed to make decisions with respect to the national ambient air quality standards for sulfur oxides.

- CASAC formed a subcommittee on materials damage. This subcommittee is reviewing documents prepared in support of the Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) on the national ambient air quality standards for sulfur dioxide.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL

1. PURPOSE. This charter is issued for the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Scientific Advisory Panel in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY. The former Panel was created on November 28, 1975, pursuant to Section 25(d) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended by Public Law 94-140, Public Law 95-396, and Public Law 96-539. In accordance with this statute, the Panel terminated on September 30, 1981. It was reestablished by the Administrator pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) and Section 21(b) of FIFRA on April 25, 1983, and then reauthorized as a statutory committee by amendment to the FIFRA dated December 2, 1983 (P.L. 98-201).

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY. The Panel will provide comments as to the impact on health and the environment of the following regulatory actions:

a. Notices of intent to cancel or reclassify registrations under Section 6(b)(1) of FIFRA;

b. Notices of intent to hold a hearing to determine whether or not to cancel or reclassify registrations under Section 6(b)(2) of FIFRA;

c. Emergency orders immediately suspending registration of a pesticide before notification of the registrants pursuant to Section 6(c)(3) of FIFRA, and

d. Regulations to be issued under Section 25(a) of FIFRA.

The Administrator shall also solicit from the Advisory Panel comments, evaluations, and recommendations for operating guidelines to improve the effectiveness and quality of scientific analyses made by personnel of the Environmental Protection Agency that lead to decisions by the Administrator.

The comments, evaluations, and recommendations of the Advisory Panel and the response of the Administrator shall be published in the Federal Register.

The Administrator may use the Advisory Panel to provide peer review of major scientific studies. The Administrator may also use the Advisory Panel to review other scientific issues as appropriate.

4. FUNCTIONS. The fundamental purpose of FIFRA is to ensure that pesticides do not cause "unreasonable adverse effects on the environment." The term "unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" is defined in Section 2(bb) of FIFRA as "any unreasonable risk to man or the environment, taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide." Within the context of these provisions of FIFRA and the regulations promulgated thereunder (40 CFR Part 162), the Panel will be expected to comment as to the impact on health and the environment of matters arising under Section 6(b), 6(c) and 25(a) of FIFRA. Analyses prepared by staff of the Environmental Protection Agency will be provided for the Panel's consideration.

The Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances or his designee, will initiate all requests for comment by the Panel in accordance with the following timetable: Notices of intent to cancel or change classification under Section 6(b) of FIFRA and proposed regulations under Section 25(a) of FIFRA will be forwarded to the Panel at least 60 days prior to their issuance to a registrant or publication in the Federal Register. Final regulations will be forwarded to the Panel at least 30 days in advance of publication. Whenever the Administrator exercises authority under Section 6(c) of this Act to immediately suspend the registration of any pesticide to prevent an imminent hazard, the Administrator shall promptly submit to the Advisory Panel action taken to suspend the registration of such pesticide. In providing for peer review, the Administrator also may use the Advisory Panel or appropriate experts appointed from a current list of nominees maintained by the Panel.

The Panel's comments, if any, will be submitted in writing to the Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances or his designee. Such comments will be published in the Federal Register, together with the Environmental Protection Agency's response at the time that such notices of intent or proposed or final rulemaking are published in the Federal Register. In any particular case, the Panel may waive comment.

The Panel shall consult and coordinate its activities with the Science Advisory Board established under the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978.

5. COMPOSITION. The Panel is composed of seven members, including the Chairperson, selected and appointed by the Deputy Administrator from twelve nominees -- six nominated by the National Institutes of Health and six by the National Science Foundation, utilizing a system of staggered terms of two to four years. As stated in P.L. 98-201, Section 1, "members of the panel shall be selected on the basis of their professional qualifications to assess the effects of the impact of pesticides on health and the environment. To the extent feasible to insure multidisciplinary representation, the panel membership shall include representation from the disciplines of toxicology, pathology, environmental biology, and related sciences. If a vacancy occurs on the panel due to expiration of a term, resignation, or any other reason, each replacement shall be selected by the Deputy Administrator from a group of 4 nominees, 2 submitted by each of the nominating entities named in this subsection. The Deputy Administrator may extend the term of a panel member until the new member is appointed to fill the vacancy. If a vacancy occurs due to resignation, or reason other than expiration of a term, the Deputy Administrator shall appoint a member to serve during the unexpired term utilizing the nomination process set forth in this subsection. Should the list of nominees provided under this subsection be unsatisfactory, the Deputy Administrator may request an additional set of nominees from the nominating entities." No person shall be ineligible to serve on the Panel by reason of his membership on any other advisory committees to a Federal department or agency or his employment by a Federal department or agency (except the Environmental Protection Agency).

Panel members are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 3, Subpart F -- Standards of Conduct for Special Government Employees, which includes rules regarding conflicts of interest. An officer and/or employee of an organization producing, selling, or distributing pesticides and any other person having a substantial financial interest (as determined by the Deputy Administrator) in such an organization, as well as an officer or employee of an organization representing pesticide users shall be excluded from consideration as a nominee for membership on the Panel. Each nominee selected by the Deputy Administrator before being formally appointed is required to submit a Confidential Statement of Employment and Financial Interests, which shall fully disclose, prior to his or her appointment, any outside sources of financial support. The Deputy Administrator shall require all nominees to the Panel to furnish information concerning their professional qualifications, including information on their educational background, employment history, and scientific publications.

The Deputy Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register the name, address, and professional affiliations of each nominee.

The Chairperson of the Advisory Panel, after consultation with the Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances, may create temporary subpanels on specific projects to assist the full Advisory Panel in expediting and preparing its evaluations, comments, and recommendations. The chairperson of each subpanel will be a member of the Advisory Panel.

The estimated annual operating cost of the Panel will be approximately $108,000 which includes an allowance for 1 work-year of staff support. The Office of Pesticide Programs provides the necessary staff and support for the Panel.

6. MEETINGS. The Panel will meet either at the request of the Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances or his designee, or at the request of the Chairperson with the concurrence of the Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances or his designee. Panel meetings will be called, announced, and held in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's Manual on Committee Management. In compliance with FACA, the Manual provides for open meetings of advisory committees; requires that interested persons be permitted to file written statements before or after meetings; and provides for oral statements by interested persons to the extent that time permits. Any such written or oral statements will be taken into consideration by the Panel in formulating its comments or in deciding whether to waive comment.

The Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances or his designee will serve as Executive Secretary and will attend all meetings. Each meeting of the Scientific Advisory Panel will be conducted in accordance with an agenda approved in advance of the meeting by the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary is authorized under the Federal Advisory Committee Act to adjourn any meeting of the Scientific Advisory Panel whenever such adjournment is determined to be in the public interest. The Panel may not conduct any meeting in the absence of the Executive Secretary or the Executive Secretary's designee.

It is anticipated that the Panel will conduct approximately five formal meetings and three subpanel meetings each year. To allow adequate time for comprehensive review of topics, meetings of the Panel will usually last for at least two consecutive days.

7. DURATION. Section 25(d) of FIFRA, as amended on December 2, 1983, sets a termination date for the Panel effective as of September 30, 1987.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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8. SUPERSESSION. The former FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel charter signed by the Administrator on March 8, 1984, is hereby superseded.

11/22/85
Agency Approval Date

NOV 29 1985
Date Filed with Congress

Deputy Administrator

FIFRA SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL

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Executive Secretary

Mr. Stephen Johnson
FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

FIFRA SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The primary Congressional mandate to the Panel is to comment as to the impact on health and the environment of actions proposed in notices of intent issued under Section 6(b) (cancellations and changes in classification) and Section 25 (a) (proposed and final regulations) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) within the same time periods as provided for the comments of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Panel held a total of 6 meetings during calendar year 1986 to review a variety of regulatory initiatives on pesticides. The Panel addressed the following topics:

A. Cancellation and Change in Classification under Section 6(b) of FIFRA:

Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency with the Proposed Action on the Non-wood Uses of Pentachlorophenol as Set Forth in PD 4.

Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency with the Special Review of Alachlor, Cadmium Fungicides, Diazinon, Dicofol, and Dinocap.

Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency in Connection with the Emergency Suspension of Dinoseb.

B. Regulations under Section 25(a) of FIFRA:

Scientific Issues being Considered by the Agency on Subdivision U of the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines.

Scientific Issues being Considered by the Agency on the Data Reporting Guidelines.

C. The Panel assisted the Agency with a Scientific Review of Issues of Concern and gave an advisory opinion on the following topics:

A draft paper entitled, "Neoplasia Induced by Inhibition of Thyroid Gland Function" (Guidance for Analysis and Evaluation).

Scientific Issues in Connection with Registration Standards for Acephate, Amitraz, Benomyl, Glyphosate, Oryzalin, Pronamide, and Thiophanate Methyl.

Scientific Issues Related to Oncogenicity of Oxadiazon.

A Guide Standard and Protocol for Testing Microbial Water Purifier Units.

Scientific Issues on Health Advisories for 15 pesticides for the Office of Drinking Water.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

HAZARDOUS WASTE UNDERGROUND INJECTION RESTRICTIONS
NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE: This charter establishes the Hazardous Waste Underground Injection Restrictions Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY: It is determined that establishment of this Committee is in the public interest and supports EPA in performing its duties and responsibilities under Sections 3004(f) and (g) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY: The Committee will serve as an integral part of EPA's development of proposed regulations to implement the restrictions on injection of hazardous waste mandated by sections 3004(f) and (g) of RCRA, as amended by HSWA of 1984. It will attempt, via face-to-face negotiations, to reach consensus on concepts and language to use as the basis of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

4. FUNCTIONS: As indicated above, the Committee's function is to assist directly in the development of the regulation. In addition, the Committee's success or lack thereof will help EPA assess: the value of developing regulations by negotiation; the types of regulations which are most appropriate for this process; and the procedures and circumstances which best foster successful negotiations.

5. COMPOSITION: The Committee will consist of approximately twenty members, and in no event more than 25 members, plus a facilitator who is appointed by the EPA Deputy Administrator, and who will serve as Chairperson. Members will represent the following segments of the population in appropriate mix and balance:

a. Manufacturers;

b. Trade associations;

c. Public interest groups interested in the development and enforcement of these regulations;

d. State and Federal agencies affected by these regulations; and

e. Other interested and affected parties.

EPA has tentatively identified the following list of potential members. Their participation will not be assured until the first meeting of the Committee. In addition, Committee membership is open to others, based on requests for representation by parties who (1) would be substantilly affected by the rule, and (2) are not already adequately represented on the Committee.

Trade Associations and Industry

1.	Jim Watkins	Chemical Manufacturers Association
2.	J.B. Coleman	E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company
3.	Julie Athens	ARCO Alaska, Inc.
4.	Earle Young	American Iron & Steel Institute
5.	Suellen Pirages	National Solid Waste Managers Association
6.	George Vander Velde	Chemical Waste Management, Inc.
7.	M.L. Mullens	Monsanto Corporation
8.	Richard Fortuna	Hazardous Waste Treatment Council

State Government

9.	William Klempt	Texas Water Commission
10.	Tom Segall	Michigan Department of Natural Resources
11.	Jim Welsh	Louisiana Department of Natural Resources

Public Interest Groups

12.	Jane Bloom	Natural Resources Defense Council
13.	Suzi Ruhl	Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation
14.	Richard Parrish	Environmental Task Force
15.	Linda Walker	Oklahoma League of Women Voters
16.	Joyce Johnston	Kern County Valley Action Network

Federal Government

17.	Michael Cook	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Appropriate members shall be selected and appointed for the duration of the negotiation itself. A full-time salaried official or regular employee of the Agency will be designated as the Executive Secretary who will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any meeting whenever it is determined to be in the public interest to do so. The Committee is authorized to form subcommittees composed entirely of committee members for any purpose consistent with this charter. Such subcommittees shall report back to the full Committee.

EPA will not compensate members for their service. It will pay travel and per diem expenses up to a maximum of $36,000. The Committee's estimated annual operating cost is approximately $50,000, which includes 0.7 work years of staff support. EPA's

Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation will provide the necessary Committee support.

6. MEETINGS: Meetings shall be held as necessary, at the call of the Chairperson, with an agenda for each meeting approved in advance by the Executive Secretary. Committee meetings will be called, announced, and held in accordance with the EPA Committee Management Manual. This manual contains the Agency's policies and procedures for implementing FACA. Among other things, FACA requires open meetings, and an opportunity for interested persons to file comments before or after meetings, or to make statements to the extent that time permits. Subcommittees shall meet subject to the same conditions.

7. DURATION: The Committee will terminate by June 30, 1987, unless the Deputy Administrator determines that the Committee will finish its work within 30 days of the original termination date. If the Deputy Administrator makes such a determination, he can extend the termination date by 30 days without further approval by OMB or GSA. In the event more time is needed, EPA may seek an extension under Section 14 of FACA.

A James Barnes

Deputy Administrator

8/26/86

Approval Date

5/27/86

OMB/GSA Review Date

SEP 8 1986

Date Filed with Congress

HAZARDOUS WASTE UNDERGROUND INJECTION RESTRICTIONS NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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HAZARDOUS WASTE UNDERGROUND INJECTION RESTRICTIONS NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1983, EPA initiated a project to develop proposed rules by all-party negotiations. This process provides a forum for regulatory negotiation that concentrates on encouraging suggestions that help develop creative solutions rather than focusing on finding problems. Most parties, including the Agency, report being pleased with this process and with the substantive outcome.

Following several successes, EPA established a fifth negotiated rulemaking committee, the Hazardous Waste Underground Injection Restrictions Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee, in early September, 1986. The Committee held its first meeting on September 16, 1986, and has until March 31, 1987, to complete negotiations. Membership includes representatives of public interest groups, trade associations and industry, States, and EPA.

The Committee is working on developing restrictions for underground injection of hazardous wastes, pursuant to the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA). These Amendments contain provisions affecting nearly every facet of hazardous waste management, and pose a number of legal and policy questions regarding injection wells.

Particulary challenging for the Agency is the statutory prohibition of continued land disposal of hazardous wastes beyond specified dates, unless disposal is found to be protective of human health and the environment. The Agency's actions on this matter will affect 9 facilities which operate 195 wells. Although the affected universe is small, the volume of wastes handled is large. EPA estimates that 60% of the hazardous wastes disposed in or on the land are injected.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

MAJOR AND MINOR MODIFICATIONS OF RCRA PERMITS
NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE: This charter establishes the Major and Minor Modifications of RCRA Permits Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY: It is determined that establishment of this Committee is in the public interest and supports EPA in performing its duties and responsibilities under Section 3005 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY: The Committee will serve as an integral part of EPA's development of a proposed rule governing major and minor modifications of RCRA Permits. It will attempt, via face-to-face negotiations, to reach consensus on concepts and language to use as the basis of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

4. FUNCTIONS: As indicated above, the Committee's function is to assist directly in the development of the regulation. In addition, the Committee's success or lack thereof, will help EPA assess: the value of developing regulations by negotiation; the types of regulations which are most appropriate for this process; and the procedures and circumstances which best foster successful negotiations.

5. COMPOSITION: The Committee will consist of approximately twenty members, and in no event more than 25 members, plus a facilitator who is appointed by the EPA Deputy Administrator, and who will serve as Chairperson. Members will represent the following segments of the population in appropriate mix and balance:

a. Industry;

b. Public interest groups interested in the development and enforcement of this rule;

c. State and Federal agencies affected by this rule; and

d. Other interested and affected parties.

EPA has tentatively identified the following list of potential members. Their participation will not be assured until the first meeting of the Committee. In addition, membership will be open to parties requesting representation who (1) would be substantially affected by the rule, and (2) is not already adequately represented on the Committee.

Trade Associations and Industry

1.	Gary Dietrich	Ensco Services, Inc.
2.	Robert LaBoube	Chemical Waste Management, Inc.
3.	Susan Monteverde	National Solid Wastes Management Ass'n
4.	Phillip Palmer	E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Company
5.	Richard Fortuna	Hazardous Waste Treatment Council
6.	Arthur Gillen	BASF Corporation
7.	Chris Hall	IBM Corporation

State Government

8.	Caroline Cabias	California Department of Health Services
9.	Frank Coolick	New Jersey Bureau of Hazardous Waste Engineering
10.	William Hamner	North Carolina Division of Health Services
12.	Larry Eastep	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
13.	Minor Hibbs	Texas Water Commission

Public Interest Groups

14.	Eleanor Winsor	Pennsylvania Environmental Council
15.	David Loveland	League of Women Voters
16.	Suzi Ruhl	Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation
17.	Ann Powers	Chesapeake Bay Foundation

Federal Government

17.	Marcia Williams	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Appropriate members shall be selected and appointed for the duration of the negotiation itself. A full-time salaried official or regular employee of the Agency will be designated as the Executive Secretary who will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any meeting whenever it is determined to be in the public interest to do so. The Committee is authorized to form subcommittees composed entirely of committee members for any purpose consistent with this charter. Such subcommittees shall report back to the full Committee.

EPA will not compensate members for their service. EPA will pay travel and per diem expenses up to a maximum of $36,000. The Committee's estimated annual operating cost is approximately $50,000, which includes 0.7 work years of staff support. EPA's Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation will provide the necessary Committee support.

6. MEETINGS: Meetings shall be held as necessary, at the call of the Chairperson, with an agenda for each meeting approved in advance by the Executive Secretary. Committee meetings will be called, announced, and held in accordance with the EPA Committee Management Manual. This manual contains the Agency's policies

and procedures for implementing FACA. Among other things, FACA requires open meetings, and an opportunity for interested persons to file comments before or after meetings, or to make statements to the extent that time permits. Subcommittees shall meet subject to the same conditions.

7. DURATION: The Committee will terminate by June 30, 1987, unless the Deputy Administrator determines that the Committee will finish its work within 30 days of the original termination date. If the Deputy Administrator makes such a determination, he can extend the termination date by 30 days without further approval by OMB or GSA. In the event more time is needed, EPA may seek an extension under Section 14 of FACA.

8/26/86
Approval Date

8/27/86
OMB/GSA Review Date

SEP 8 1986
Date Filed with Congress

A. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

MAJOR AND MINOR MODIFICATIONS OF RCRA PERMITS NEGOTIATED
RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Executive Secretary

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MAJOR AND MINOR MODIFICATIONS OF RCRA PERMITS NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1983, EPA initiated a project to develop proposed rules by all-party negotiations. This process provides a forum for regulatory negotiation that concentrates on encouraging suggestions that help develop creative solutions rather than focusing on finding problems. Most parties, including the Agency, report being pleased with this process and with the substantive outcome.

Following several successes, EPA established a sixth negotiated rulemaking committee, the Major and Minor Modifications of RCRA Permits Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee in early September, 1986. The Committee held its first meeting on September 10, 1986, and held its last meeting February 24, 1987. Membership has included representatives of public interest groups, trade associations and industry, States, and EPA. The Committee is currently in the phase of signing its consensus document.

The Committee has been working on developing changes to the permitting procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Current EPA regulations state when and how modifications may be made to RCRA permits for hazardous waste management facilities. These regulations create two modification categories, major and minor. Lately, EPA, permittees, and members of the public have recognized a need to revise these procedures to allow more flexibility in modifying permits, particularly for "minor" technical or administrative changes, or changes that would increase public protection.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS, AND COUNCILS

MANAGEMENT ADVISORY GROUP TO THE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM

1. PURPOSE. This Charter is to renew the Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program for an additional two year period in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY. The Management Advisory Group was established by the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, on January 31, 1972, under Section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, (Section 104 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972 -- the Clean Water Act) and pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator by Section 2(a)(1) of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970 and Executive Order 11007; rechartered January 5, 1973, to include requirements of Section 9(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act; reconstituted April 24, 1973 to implement provisions (grant and contract review) of the FY 1973 Appropriation Act (P.L. 92-399); it was renewed January 7, 1975, January 4, 1977, December 1, 1977, November 17, 1978, November 13, 1980, November 29, 1982, and November 28, 1984. It is determined that this Advisory Group is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed upon the Agency by law.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY. The Management Advisory Group is essential to the EPA mission under the Clean Water Act in the management of municipal water pollution control activities including the municipal treatment works construction grant program. The Management Advisory Group provides an independent perspective on issues critical to EPA based on the extensive and diverse experience of its members.

4. FUNCTIONS. The Management Advisory Group provides expert and independent advice to the Assistant Administrator for Water in the implementation and review of Federal laws and regulations concerning municipal wastewater management including the municipal treatment works construction grant program under Section 201 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. It advises on technical and policy matters pertaining to proposed legislation, new procedures, techniques, and systems developed to enhance the ability of municipalities to deal more effectively with wastewater problems; advises and comments on various regulations, policies, guidelines, and other program material prior to issuance; and provides communication with public agencies, the professional engineering community, contractors and other constituent groups, including manufacturers and suppliers. The Group advises on program objectives, the feasibility and practicability of achieving those objectives, and the resolution of program issues as they arise or are anticipated.

5. COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS. The Management Advisory Group consists of sixteen members, including the Chairperson, appointed by the Deputy Administrator, EPA, for two-year terms. Membership shall consist of a cross-section of interested persons and groups with demonstrated professional or personal qualifications or experience that will enable them to provide advice and guidance to EPA regarding the Construction Grant Program and related areas of interest. Consideration will be given to geographical distribution and minority representation. Meetings of the Group are held two or three times a year to be scheduled by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Group. The Management Advisory Group is authorized to form subgroups from time to time to assist them in the study and development of recommendations on specific issues. Membership of the subgroups is limited to persons who are members of the Management Advisory Group. A full-time salaried officer or employee of the Agency, who will be designated as Executive Secretary, will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any such meeting whenever it is determined to be in the public interest. The estimated annual operating cost of the Advisory Group totals approximately $35,000 - $40,000 which includes .25 work-year of staff support. The Office of Municipal Pollution Control provides the necessary support for the Group.

6. DURATION. The Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program is hereby renewed for two years and may be extended beyond that date if authorized in accordance with Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

7. SUPERSESSION. The former Management Advisory Group charter signed by the Deputy Administrator on October 26, 1984, is hereby superseded.

A. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

9/26/86
Agency Approval Date

10/9/86
OMB/GSA Review Date

11/26/86
Date Filed with Congress

MANAGEMENT ADVISORY GROUP TO THE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM

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Executive Secretary

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

MANAGEMENT ADVISORY GROUP TO THE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program (MAG) has completed a planned effort to advise EPA and the Office of Water on two objectives in regard to municipal wastewater treatment facilities:

1. How to bring about self-sufficiency of municipalities in building and operating municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and

2. How to ensure that municipalities meet the requirements of their wastewater discharge permits.

The first objective was fulfilled by the MAG Report: "Future Funding of Municipal Water Pollution Control Needs", and the second objective was met by the MAG Report: "Municipal Compliance with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System." Both of these reports were very useful to EPA, the Executive Office, the Congress, industry and the public.

MAG has also completed three other reports:

1. MAG Report on Federal Support of Wastewater Treatment Plants Through the Tax Code,

2. Interim Report on Sludge Management, and

3. Interim Report on Infiltration/Inflow.

MAG is now engaged in providing advice and guidance on implementing the new Water Quality Act of 1987 (PL 100-4), especially in the areas of State revolving loan funds, and nonpoint source pollution abatement.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS, AND COUNCILS

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE. This Charter is reissued to renew the National Air Pollution Control Techniques Advisory Committee for an additional two-year period in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY. The Committee was established by the Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, on March 4, 1968, under Section 110(d) of the Clean Air Act, as amended; reestablished by the Administrator, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, pursuant to the Secretary's Reorganization Order of July 1, 1968; transferred to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3, December 2, 1970; reconstituted by the Administrator, EPA, on June 8, 1971, pursuant to Sections 108(b)(1) and (2), and 117(f) of the Clean Air Act, as amended; rechartered January 5, 1973, to include requirements of Section 9(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, P.L. 92-463; reconstituted April 24, 1973, to assign an additional function to the Committee (Section 103(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended) and to implement provisions (grant and contract review) of the FY 1973 Appropriation Act (P.L. 92-399); and renewed January 7, 1975, December 8, 1976, November 30, 1978, November 13, 1980, December 29, 1982, and November 28, 1984. It is determined that this Committee is in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed upon the Agency by law.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY. The Committee, as an ongoing advisory group, provides independent views based upon specialized knowledge and skills unavailable in the Environmental Protection Agency. This advice will be necessary as long as control techniques documents for air pollutants and information documents are published in regard to standard-setting procedures subject to the Clean Air Act, as amended.

4. FUNCTIONS. The Committee will advise the Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, on the latest available technology and economic feasibility of alternative methods to prevent and control air contamination to be published in air quality control techniques documents. It also advises on information documents regarding air pollution control techniques and testing and monitoring methodology for categories of new sources and air pollutants subject to the provisions of Section 111 and 112 of the Clean Air Act, as amended. In addition, the Committee, through a subcommittee, will periodically review Air Quality Planning and Standards program accomplishment plans and the associated contracts and grants awarded to carry out these plans.

5. COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS. The Committee consists of the Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, or his designee, as Chairperson and 11 members appointed by the Deputy Administrator, EPA, for overlapping terms of from one to four years. Members are selected from the chemical, engineering, biomedical, and socioeconomic disciplines resident in universities, State and local governments, research institutions, and industry. Members are also selected for their technical expertise and/or interest in the development of air pollution control techniques. The Committee is authorized to form subcommittees from time to time to consider specific matters and report back to the Committee. Meetings are held two times a year, or as necessary, as called by the Chairperson. A full-time salaried officer or employee of the Agency will be designated as Executive Secretary who will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any meeting whenever it is determined to be in the public interest. The estimated annual operating cost of the Committee totals $26,000, which includes 0.4 work-years of staff support. The Office of Air and Radiation provides the necessary support for the Committee.

6. DURATION. The National Air Pollution Control Techniques Advisory Committee is hereby renewed for two years and may be extended beyond that date if authorized in accordance with Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

7. SUPERSESSION. The former National Air Pollution Control Techniques Advisory Committee charter signed by the Deputy Administrator on October 2, 1984, is hereby superseded.

9/18/86
Agency Approval Date

10/9/86
OMB/GSA Review Date

11/26/86
Date Filed with Congress

A. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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NOTE: Terms expire on June 30

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The National Air Pollution Control Techniques Advisory Committee (NAPCTAC) meets periodically to assess progress in the development of new source performance standards (NSPS) for stationary sources and national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP). The Committee also reviews the development and publication of control techniques documents for specific pollutants and control techniques guidelines for selected industries.

At its meeting of September 17 and 18, 1986, the Committee discussed the NESHAP for eight hazardous organic compounds (methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, ethylene dichloride, ethylene oxide, and butadiene). The reviews of the NSPS for primary aluminum and refinery fuel gas and the NESHAP for asbestos were also discussed. Status reports on the regulatory development for residential wood combustion units and chromium comfort cooling towers were given to the Committee.

The NAPCTAC consists of 11 members with diverse backgrounds. It services both EPA and the public by providing a forum for the expression of different viewpoints and the exchange of ideas through in-depth discussion of the regulatory issues brought before the Committee for evaluation and comment. During the period covered by this report, the NAPCTAC received comments from representatives of EPA, industry, environmental interests, other governmental organizations, trade associations, and control equipment manufacturers.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

NATIONAL DRINKING WATER ADVISORY COUNCIL

1. PURPOSE. This Charter is reissued for the National Drinking Water Advisory Council in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY. The Council was created on December 16, 1974, under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, P.L. 93-523, 42 U.S.C. 300j-5 and the charter was renewed on December 23, 1976; December 1, 1978; November 7, 1980; November 29, 1982; and December 7, 1984.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY. The Council advises, consults with, and makes recommendations on a continuing basis to the Administrator, through the Assistant Administrator for Water, on matters relating to activities, functions, and policies of the Agency under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

4. FUNCTIONS. The Council provides practical and independent advice to the Agency on matters and policies relating to drinking water quality and hygiene, and maintains an awareness of developing issues and problems in the drinking water area. It reviews and advises the Administrator on regulations and guidelines that are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act; makes recommendations concerning necessary special studies and research; recommends policies with respect to the promulgation of drinking water standards; assists in identifying emerging environmental or health problems related to potentially hazardous constituents in drinking water; and proposes actions to encourage cooperation and communication between the Agency and other governmental agencies, interested groups, the general public, and technical associations and organizations on drinking water quality.

5. COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS. The Council consists of fifteen members including a Chairperson, appointed by the Deputy Administrator after consultation with the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services. Five members shall be appointed from the general public; five members shall be appointed from appropriate State and local agencies concerned with water hygiene and public water supply; and five members shall be appointed from representatives of private organizations or groups demonstrating an active interest in the field of water hygiene and public water supply. Except as provided in Section 1446 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, each member of the Council will hold office for a term of three years and will be eligible for reappointment. The Council is authorized to form subcommittees to consider specific matters and report back to the full Council. Meetings will be held as necessary

and convened by the Assistant Administrator for Water. A full-time salaried officer or employee of EPA will be designated as the Executive Secretary. Each meeting will be conducted in accordance with an agenda approved in advance of the meeting by the designated Agency official. The Designated Federal Official will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any meeting whenever it is determined to be in the public interest. The estimated annual operating cost of the Council is approximately $60,000, which includes .75 work-year of staff support. The Office of Water will provide the necessary staff and support for the Council.

6. DURATION. As provided in the Safe Drinking Water Act, "Section 14(a) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (relating to termination) shall not apply to the Council." However, the Charter is subject to the renewal process upon the expiration of each successive two-year period following the date of enactment of the Act establishing this Council.

7. SUPERSESSION. The former National Drinking Water Advisory Council charter filed on December 7, 1984, is hereby superseded.

December 4, 1986
Date

A. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

DEC 15 1986
Date Filed with Congress

NATIONAL DRINKING WATER ADVISORY COUNCIL

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Director
Utah Department of Health
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Executive Secretary (E.S.)
Designated Federal Official (D.F.O.)

Ms. Charlene Shaw (E.S.)
Ms. Francois Brasier (D.F.O.)
Office of Drinking Water (WH-550)
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NOTE: Terms expire on December 15

NATIONAL DRINKING WATER ADVISORY COUNCIL

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The National Drinking Water Advisory Council traveled to Austin, Texas for its April meeting. On April 22 the Council toured the DuPont plant which uses the Nation's largest Class I Injection Well Facility to dispose of hazardous chemical wastes. This site visit allowed the Council to see first hand the technology involved in the operation of a Class I well. The Council will be making recommendations on the restriction of the use of these wells under Section 3004(f)&(g) of RCRA for injection of hazardous waste.

During the meeting the Council compiled the following recommendations: (1) The Administrator, when considering the adverse effects on the health of persons in the formulation of the list of additional contaminants mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments, should consult with any Federal Agency involved in the setting of health related standards, regardless of the mode of exposure; (2) New microbiological protection regulations, filtration and disinfection regulations and new standards for disinfection by-products and organic chemicals should be promulgated simultaneously to permit effective planning at the State, local and utility levels; (3) EPA, States and utilities should evaluate resource needs and work together to find solutions for obtaining adequate resources to implement the new amendments and develop a public awareness program to highlight the issues and resource needs, especially relating to all State and local rate approval entities; (4) The new well head protection program should be coordinated with the Federal Public Water System (PWS) program. At the State level the program should be implemented through the appropriate State Agencies; and (5) EPA and the States should work together to implement a consistent management information/ reporting system.

The Council met in Washington, D.C. for its November meeting. The recommendations resulting from this meeting include: (1) Public Notification Provisions - States should initiate Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) and other monitoring so that the annual average data is available at the time the standards become enforceable. Health information in public notices should discuss both the existence or absence of epidemiological data in addition to toxicological data. In developing the "core notice" requirement, EPA should ensure that relevant and understandable information is provided to consumers. Appropriate discussions of comparative health risks should be included in the required language and mail delivery regarding community PWS should be accomplished within 30 days, with a waiver option. (2) Lead Ban - Health effects data should be closely reviewed and EPA should obtain occurrence data, especially related to parameters such as pH or corrosivity. EPA should revise and widely circulate Water Supply Guidance #73 for Monitoring & Sampling Techniques to Determine Corrosion Products. The Council recommended that the Agency stress options that have the quickest and most significant impact on actual public exposure to lead, while continuing to pursue the current regulatory schedule for lead regulations, moving as quickly as possible, in an orderly and scientifically supportable fashion. (3) Underground Injection Control (UIC) - A special program of courses & training should be implemented; a well-documented research plan should be developed to identify and evaluate remedies for potential ground water contamination associated with Class V wells; continued involvement in the regulatory negotiation process for Hazardous Waste Injection Restriction was encouraged; and regular scrutiny of the State and EPA UIC Administered programs to assure proper operation of injection wells and protection of ground water was also recommended.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS, AND COUNCILS

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

1. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY. This Charter is reissued for the Science Advisory Board in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App.I) 9(c). The former Science Advisory Board, administratively established by the Administrator of EPA on January 11, 1974, was terminated in 1978 when the Congress created the statutorily mandated Science Advisory Board by the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA) of 1978, 42 U.S.C. 4365. The Science Advisory Board charter was renewed October 31, 1979, November 19, 1981, and November 3, 1983.

2. SCOPE OF ACTIVITY. The activities of the Board will include analyzing problems, conducting meetings, presenting findings, making recommendations, and other activities necessary for the attainment of the Board's objectives. Ad hoc panels may be established to carry out these special activities in which consultants of special expertise may be used who are not members of the Board.

3. OBJECTIVES AND RESPONSIBILITIES. The objective of the Board is to provide advice to EPA's Administrator on the scientific and technical aspects of environmental problems and issues. While the Board reports to the Administrator, it may also be requested to provide advice to the U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works or the U.S. House Committees on Science and Technology, Energy and Commerce, or Public Works and Transportation. The Board will review scientific issues, provide independent advice on EPA's major programs, and perform special assignments as requested by Agency officials and as required by the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978 and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977. Responsibilities include the following:

- Reviewing and advising on the adequacy and scientific basis of any proposed criteria document, standard, limitation, or regulation under the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, the Noise Control Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, or any other authority of the Administrator;

- Reviewing and advising on the scientific and technical adequacy of Agency programs, guidelines, methodologies, protocols, and tests;

- Recommending, as appropriate, new or revised scientific criteria or standards for protection of human health and the environment;

- Through the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, providing the scientific review and advice required under the Clean Air Act, as amended;

- Reviewing and advising on new information needs and the quality of Agency plans and programs for research, and the five-year plan for environmental research, development and demonstration.

- Advising on the relative importance of various natural and anthropogenic pollution sources;

- As appropriate, consulting and coordinating with the Scientific Advisory Panel established by the Administrator pursuant to section 21(b) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended; and

- Consulting and coordinating with other Agency advisory groups, as requested by the Administrator.

4. COMPOSITION. The Board will consist of a body of independent scientists and engineers of sufficient size and diversity to provide the range of expertise required to assess the scientific and technical aspects of environmental issues. The Board will be organized into an executive committee and several specialized committees, all members of which shall be drawn from the Board.

The Board is authorized to constitute such specialized standing member committees and ad hoc investigative panels and subcommittees as the Administrator and the Board find necessary to carry out its responsibilities. The Administrator will review the need for such specialized committees and investigative panels at least once a year to decide which should be continued. These committees and panels will report through the Executive Committee.

The Deputy Administrator also shall appoint a Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee of the Board to provide the scientific review and advice required by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977. This Committee, established by a separate charter, will be an integral part of the Board, and its members will also be members of the Science Advisory Board.

5. MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS. The Deputy Administrator appoints individuals to serve on the Science Advisory Board for staggered terms of one to four years and appoints from the membership a Chair of the Board. The Chair of the Board serves as Chair of the Executive Committee. Chairs of standing committees or ad hoc specialized subcommittees serve as members of the Executive Committee during the life of the specialized subcommittee. Each member of the Board shall be qualified by education, training, and experience to evaluate scientific and technical information on matters referred to the Board. No member of the Board shall be a full-time employee of the Federal Government.

There will be approximately 60-75 meetings of the specialized committees per year. A full-time salaried officer or employee of the Agency will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any such meeting whenever this official determines it to be in the public interest.

Support for the Board's activities will be provided by the Office of the Administrator, EPA. The estimated annual operating cost will be approximately $1,177,200 and 14.1 person years to carry out support staff duties and related assignments.

6. DURATION. The Board shall be needed on a continuing basis. This charter will be effective until November 8, 1987, at which time the Board charter may be renewed for another two-year period.

7. SUPERSESSION. The former charter for the Science Advisory Board, signed by the Administrator on September 19, 1983, is hereby superseded.

10/2/85
Approval Date

G. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

OCT 25 1985
Date Filed with Congress

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

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Staff Director

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, TRANSPORT AND FATE COMMITTEE

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Given the significant role that the Agency performs in American society there is a critical need to ensure that EPA uses improved scientific data and that its judgments about such data are appropriate. Scientific data form the foundation of most of EPA's regulatory and other programs under the authorizing statutes that it implements.

During the past year the Science Advisory Board conducted independent scientific reviews in all of the EPA's major research and regulatory program areas. On some occasions the Board generally endorsed the scientific logic, methods and conclusions used by EPA's research and regulatory offices. At other times, it has criticized the Agency's scientific work. In either case, the Board attempted to identify areas where the scientific basis for decision making can be improved. The Board concludes that the scientific dialogue between its members and consultants and EPA staff has been constructive, and should lead to greater public confidence in the activities of the EPA.

This current reporting period represented the most active year in the history of the Science Advisory Board (SAB). A variety of indicators support this conclusion, including the number of scientific issues reviewed by or requested of the Board, the number of final technical reports submitted to the Agency, the number of new Board members and consultants participating in scientific reviews, and expanded resources made available to carry out these and other activities.

The Board conducted a number of different kinds of scientific reviews during the past year. These included reviews of individual research programs and, for the first time, an evaluation of the President's proposed budget for the Office of Research and Development (for FY '87); the technical basis of regulations or standards; Agency policy statements or guidance; reviews of scientific methodologies; non-research program reviews; EPA advisory documents; specific scientific proposals, studies or surveys; letter reports to EPA or Congress; and scientific reviews conducted for other Federal agencies.

During the past three years several trends have emerged in EPA's use of the Science Advisory Board. These trends point to a greater understanding of the respective roles and responsibilities by EPA staff, and scientists and

engineers that serve on the Board. They also testify to the utility of consulting with the scientific community to strengthen the scientific basis of EPA decisions and identify needed research to support ongoing EPA programs. These trends include:

- Expanded number of scientific reviews. The number of scientific reviews conducted by SAB has risen from 10 in FY '81, to 50 in FY '85, to 65 in FY '86.

- Review of a Broader Range of Issues. In the past year SAB carried out, for the first time, reviews for the enforcement office and an EPA Regional Office (Region III in Philadelphia).

- Increasing Participation in Radiation Related Activities. The agenda of the Board's Radiation Advisory Committee included the following issues this past year: radon epidemiology proposal submitted by the Maine Medical Center; design of the National Radon Survey; technical support documents for radionuclide standards in drinking water; radon mitigation efforts; EPA's Idaho Radionuclide Study; and risks associated with indoor radon exposure.

- Congressional Requests for SAB Reviews. Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require EPA to provide SAB with the opportunity to provide its scientific advice on drinking water issues and standards. The increased level of SAB involvement with documents concerning drinking water contaminants is expected to continue.

- Public Participation. The SAB continues to solicit the nomination of qualified scientists and engineers by the public. Public participation routinely occurs at SAB meetings through scientific presentations delivered by scientists and engineers from academia, industry, public interest groups, research institutes and international scientific bodies.

The SAB Review Process

The advisory process employed by the Science Advisory Board may vary depending on the nature of the issues undergoing review, but certain features remain constant throughout all reviews.

Most issues evaluated by the Board are technical support documents prepared internally or by external contractors that are used by EPA program offices in developing regulations, standards, guidance or policy

statements. The SAB also evaluates a considerable number of individual programs within the Office of Research and Development. In generic terms the SAB review process can be displayed in the following flow diagram:

SAB Review Process for Technical Support Documents Used in the EPA Regulatory and Research Planning Processes

1. Priority setting and developing the scientific review agenda.

2. Issues referred to SAB for review.

3. SAB Executive Committee refers issues to a standing committee or establishes a new subcommittee. Additional expertise recruited, if needed.

4. Factfinding Agency documents transmitted to SAB panel. Preliminary briefings or site visits conducted, if needed.

5. Agency documents formally reviewed in public meetings. Public comments are accepted. SAB derives a statement on the scientific adequacy of the documents.

6. SAB committee prepares report of its major conclusions and recommendations and transmits it to the Executive Committee for approval.

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Based upon SAB and EPA discussions, a second draft of the document may be prepared (if so, step 5 is repeated).

7. Executive Committee review of report. If approved, report is sent to the Administrator. At this point the SAB report becomes a public document.

8. EPA formally responds to SAB advice by noting areas where advice will be taken or not taken.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Scientific Reviews Conducted During the Past Year Include the Following:

Research Program Reviews

- Alternate Hazardous Waste Control Technologies
- Biotechnology
- Dioxins
- Ecological Risk Assessment
- Extrapolation Modeling
- Forest Effects
- Indoor Air Pollution
- Integrated Air Cancer Program
- Radon Mitigation Program
- Welfare Effects Assessment Associated with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)
- NAAQS Research Needs for Ozone and Lead (2 issues)
- Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards Program
- Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology Five Year Research Program
- Radiation Research Needs
- Water Quality Based Approach Research Program
- Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation
- FY '87 Budget Proposal for the Office of Research and Development

Reviews of the Technical Bases of Regulations and Standards

- Dioxin Toxic Equivalency Methodology
- Health Assessment Documents for Beryllium, Dibenzofurans, Nickel and Tetrachloroethylene (4 issues)
- Water Quality Criteria for Dissolved Oxygen
- Relative Risk Coefficients for Radon
- Technical Support Documents for Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Standards
- Radionuclides in Drinking Water: Radon, Uranium, Radium, Man-Made Radionuclides and Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (5 issues)
- Review of Technical Criteria for Establishing Alternate Concentration Limits
- Review of Regulations for Ocean Dumping (with assistance from the Army Corp of Engineers Environmental Advisory Board)
- Reuse/Disposal of Sewage Sludge
- Definition of Vulnerable Hydrogeology for Establishing RCRA Location Guidance Standards
- Drinking Water Criteria Documents for Monochlorobenzene, Nitrate, Nitrite (3 issues)
- Quantitative Toxicological Evaluation of Beryllium in Drinking Water
- National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Lead, Ozone and Particulates (3 issues)
- Office of Toxic Substances Risk Assessment for Formaldehyde
- Municipal Waste Combustion Assessment and Research Needs
- Stratospheric Ozone Staff Paper

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Technical Reviews of Agency Policy Statements or Guidance

- Risk Assessment Guidelines for Carcinogenicity, Complex Mixtures, Developmental Effects, Exposure Assessment and Mutagenicity (5 issues)
- Technical Enforcement Guidance Document for Ground Water Monitoring
- Scientific Criteria for Development of an Acute Toxics List

Methodology Reviews

- Methodology for Assessing Materials Damage from SO_2 and Acid Rain

EPA Advisories (3 separate reports)

- Office of Drinking Water Health Advisories for 37 Compounds: acrylamide, benzene, p-dioxane, ethylbenzene, ethylene glycol, hexane, legionella, methylethylketone, styrene, toluene, xylene, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, lead, mercury, nickel, nitrate/nitrite, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, cis and trans 1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, dichloromethane, dichloropropane, dioxin epichlorohydrin, hexachlorobenzene, polychlorinated biphenyls, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethylene, 1,1,-trichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride

Non Research Program Reviews

- Integrated Environmental Management Program

Specific Proposals, Studies or Surveys

- Region III/Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation Kanawha Valley Study
- National Dioxin Study
- Radon Epidemiology Proposal from the Maine Medical Center
- Idaho Radionuclide Study

SAB Resolutions or Letter Reports to the Administrator or to Congress

- Superfund Resolution
- Letter to Senator David Durenberger and other House-Senate conferees presenting SAB comments on amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act as they pertain to the additional scientific review responsibilities of the SAB
- Letter to the Administrator regarding the creation of an advisory committee to provide a continuing independent review of technical data before the issuance of biotechnology experimental use permits.
- Peer Review of Health Effects Institute Research Reports
- Integration of Risk Assessment

SAB COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES ACTIVE DURING THE PAST YEAR

Administrator
Deputy Administrator
Science Advisory Board
Executive Committee
Chairman: Norton Nelson
Director: Terry F. Yosie

Programmatic Subcommittees

- National Dioxin Study Research Review Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. Robert Huggett
  Executive Secretary: Dr. Terry F. Yosie
- Dioxin Toxic Equivalency Factor Review Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. Richard Griesemer
  Executive Secretary: Dr. Terry F. Yosie
- Integrated Environmental Management Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. Ronald Wyzga
  Executive Secretary: Dr. Terry F. Yosie
- Acute Toxics List Criteria Review Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. John Doull
- Executive Secretary: Dr. Terry F. Yosie
  Risk Assessment Guidelines Review Group*
  Chairman: Dr. Norton Nelson
  Executive Secretary: Dr. Terry F. Yosie
- Stratospheric Ozone Assessment Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. Margaret Kripke
  Executive Secretary: Dr. Terry F. Yosie

Note: All SAB Subcommittees are generally created for single activity reviews and are abolished when they submit their reports to the Executive Committee. In contrast, the role of SAB Standing Committees is a continuing one. Standing Committees can also create subcommittees as a mechanism to conduct specific scientific reviews.

Research Review Subcommittees

- Study Group on Biotechnology*
  Chairman: Dr. Martin Alexander
  Executive Secretary: Mr. Robert Flaak
- Forest Effects Review Panel*
  Chairmen: Dr. A. Legge & Dr. W. Smith
  Executive Secretary: Mr. Robert Flaak
- Dioxin Research Review Subcommittee*
  Chairman: Dr. Robert Huggett
  Executive Secretary: Dr. Terry F. Yosie
- Extrapolation Modeling Research Review Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. Ronald Wyzga
  Executive Secretary: Dr. Daniel Byrd
- Water Quality Based Approach Research Review Subcommittee (conducted under the auspices of the EETF)
  Chairman: Dr. Kenneth Dickson
  Executive Secretary: Dr. Terry F. Yosie
- Ecological Risk Assessment Research Review Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. G. B. Wiersma
  Executive Secretary: Dr. Terry F. Yosie
- Integrated Air Cancer Research Review Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. George Hidy
  Executive Secretary: Ms. Kathleen Conway
- Indoor Air Pollution Research Review Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. Jan Stolwijk
  Executive Secretary: Mr. Robert Flaak
- Hazardous Waste Alternative Technology Research Review Subcommittee (conducted under the auspices of the EEC)*
  Chairman: Dr. Raymond Loehr
  Executive Secretary: Mr. Harry Torno
- Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. James Whittenberger
  Executive Secretary: Ms. Kathleen Conway
- FY '87 Research Budget Review Subcommittee
  Chairman: Dr. John Neuhold
  Executive Secretary: Dr. Terry F. Yosie

PERMANENT STANDING COMMITTEES

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CASAC) **
Chairman: Dr. Morton Lippmann
Executive Secretary: Mr. Robert Flaak

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, TRANSPORT (EETFC) AND FATE COMMITTEE
Chairman: Dr. Rolf Hartung
Executive Secretary: Ms. Jan Kurtz

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING COMMITTEE (EEC)
Chairman: Dr. Raymond Loehr
Executive Secretary: Mr. Eric Males

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE (EHC)
Chairman: Dr. Richard Griesemer
Executive Secretary: Dr. Daniel Byrd

RADIATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RAC)
Chairman: Dr. William Schull
Executive Secretary: Ms. Kathleen Conway

**Described under a separate heading in this brochure

* Has completed its reviews and no longer exists

Subcommittees of Major Standing Committees

CASAC*

- Materials Damage/SO_2 Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Warren Johnson

- Ozone/Lead Research Review Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Morton Lippmann

- Welfare Effects Research Review Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Warren Johnson

EHC

- Drinking Water Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Gary Carlson

- Halogenated Organics Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. John Doull

- Metals Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Bernard Weiss

EEC

- Hazardous Waste Alternative Technology Research Review Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Raymond Loehr

- Alternate Concentration Limits Subcommittee
  Chairs: Dr. Richard Conway
  Dr. Mitchell Small

RAC

- Drinking Water Subcommittee for Radionuclides
  Chair: Dr. Warren Sinclair

- Radioepidemiology Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Seymour Jablon

- National Radon Survey Design Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Oddvar Nygaard

- Radon Mitigation Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. John Till

EETFC

- Municipal Waste Combustion Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Rolf Hartung

- Water Quality Based Approach Research Review Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Kenneth Dickson

- Water Quality Criteria Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. John Neuhold

*Described under a separate heading in this brochure

Appendixes

EPA ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS FILED WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FEBRUARY 5, 1986 - MARCH 24, 1987

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1986		
2/5	Report to the Administrator on the Review of the Proposed Revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Particulate Matter, January 2, 1986, SAB-CASAC-86-008	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (SAB)
2/5	Report on the Review of the Forest Effects Research Program of the Office of Research and Development, (November 1985), Dec. 9, 1985	Executive Committee (SAB)
2/28	Report of the Study Group on Biotechnology, Assessing EPA's Biotechnology Research and Information Needs, January 1986	Executive Committee (SAB)
2/28	First Annual Progress Report Under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, December 1985	Chesapeake Bay Executive Council
2/28	Report on the Review of the Status of Dioxin Research in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, January 1986	Dioxin Research Review Subcommittee (SAB)
3/24	Report on the Review of the Fiscal Year 1987 Proposal for EPA's Office of Research and Development, March 1986	Research and Development Budget Subcommittee (SAB)
5/9	Report on the Science Advisory Board's Review of Papers Nominated for the 1985 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards, February 18, 1986	Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards Subcommittee (SAB)
5/9	Report to the Administrator on Science Advisory Board's Review of the Water Quality Criteria Document for Dissolved Oxygen, April 1986	Water Quality Criteria Subcommittee (EET & FC) (SAB)
6/16	Report to the Administrator on the National Drinking Water Advisory Council Recommendations resulting from a April 24-25 meeting, June 5, 1986	National Drinking Water Advisory Council
6/16	Report to the Administrator on the Review of Alternate Concentration Limit Guidance Together With Two Case Studies Demonstrating That Guidance, February 1986	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
8/5	Report on Future Funding of Municipal Water Pollution Control Needs, May 15, 1984	Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1986 (Continued)		
8/5	Report on Municipal Compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, June 1986	Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program
8/5	Report on the Review of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's Health Effects and Exposure Assessment Documents on Nitrogen Dioxide, May 1986	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (SAB)
8/5/86	Report to the Administrator on the Review of the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (Site) Program Draft Strategy and Program Plan, June 1986	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
8/5/86	Report to the Administrator on the Review of the "Permit Writers' Guidance Manual for the Location of Hazardous Waste Land Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities Phase II", June 1986	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
8/5/86	Report to the Administrator on the Review of the "RCRA Ground-water Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document", June 1986	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
10/27	Report on Priority Topics in the EPA Construction Grants Program as Seen by Constituent Organizations at MAG - October 1983 Meeting	Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program
10/29	Report on Air Quality Criteria for Lead and Lead Effects on Cardiovascular Function and Stature: An Addendum to the U.S. EPA 1986 Document, Air Quality Criteria for Lead	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (SAB)
10/29	Report on Staff Paper for Lead	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (SAB)
11/19	Report on Review of Air Quality Criteria for Ozone and Other Photochemical Oxidants, October 22, 1986	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (SAB)
12/1	Report on Chesapeake Bay Restoration and Protection Plan, July 1985	Chesapeake Bay Executive Council

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1986 (Continued)		
12/1	Report of the Indoor Air Quality Research Review Panel, Review of the Office of Research and Development's Plan for Determining Future Research Needs on Indoor Air Pollution, October 1986	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
12/4	Report to the Administrator on Creation of Advisory Committee to Provide Continuing Independent Review of Technical Adequacy of Risk Assessments Prepared by the Agency Before Granting Experimental Use Permits for Biotechnology Applications, March 3, 1986	Executive Committee (SAB)
12/4	Report to the Administrator on Ways the SAB and Health Effects Institute Can Work Together to Further Their Common Goal of Improving Adequacy of Scientific Data Used in Agency Decision-making, August 12, 1986	Executive Committee (SAB)
12/4	Report to the Administrator on SAB's Initiation of a Series of Scientific Reviews of Agency Research Programs, August 29, 1986	Executive Committee (SAB)
12/17	Report on the Review of 37 Office of Drinking Water Health Advisories by the Environmental Health Committee of the Science Advisory Board, October 1986, SAB-EHC-87-004; EHC-87-005; EHC-87-006	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
12/17	Report on Review of EPA Water Quality Based Approach, Research Program by the Water Quality Based Approach, Research Review Subcommittee of the SAB, December 11, 1986, SAB-EC-87-011	Executive Committee Subcommittee (SAB)
12/17	Report of the Study Group to Biotechnology--Assessing EPA's Biotechnology Research and Information Needs, SAB-EC-86-009, January 1986	Executive Committee (SAB)
12/22	Report on National Dioxin Study Review, National Dioxin Study Review Subcommittee, December 19, SAB-EC-87-012	Executive Committee (SAB)

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1987		
1/7	Report on Phase I Revised Regulations: Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Phase II Revised Regulations: Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Inorganic Chemical Microbials, Phase IIA Revised Regulations Fluoride, November 21, 1985	National Drinking Water Council
1/7	Report on Air Quality Criteria for Ozone and Other Photochemical Oxidants, October 22, 1986; SAB-CASAC-87-001	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
1/7	Report on Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides, and the 1986 Second Addendum to Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides (1982), December 15, 1986; SAB-CASAC-87-009	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
1/7	Report on 1986 Addendum to the 1982 Staff Paper on Particulate Matter (Review of the NAAQS for Particulate Matter: Assessment of Scientific and Technical Information), December 16, 1986; SAB-CASAC-87-010	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
1/7	Report on Air Quality Criteria for Lead and Lead Effects on Cardiovascular Function and Stature: An Addendum to the U.S. EPA 1986 Document, Air Quality Criteria for Lead, August 29, 1986; SAB-CASAC-86-023	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
2/4	Report on Review of EPA's Ecological Risk Assessment Research Program, Ecological Risk Assessment Research Review Subcommittee, Science Advisory Board, USEPA, January, 1987; SAB-EC-87-017	Executive Committee (SAB)
2/13	Report to the Administrator on possible ways EPA and EHC might enhance the efficiency with which we carry out our joint responsibilities in preparing and reviewing risk assessments, respectively; SAB-EHC-86-018, April 8, 1986	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
2/13	Report to the Administrator on Health Assessment Document for Nickel (EPA/600/8-83/012F; September 1985); SAB-EHC-86-026, June 9, 1986	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
2/13	Report to the Administrator on Halogenated Organics Subcommittee of the EHC on a Draft Addendum to the Health Assessment Document for Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene); SAB-EHC-87-018, January 27, 1987	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)

DATE FILED	REPORT FILED	PREPARED BY
1987 (Continued)		
2/13	Report to the Administrator on Health Assessment Document for Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans; SAB-EHC-87-021, January 16, 1987	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
2/13	Report to the Administrator on Drinking Water Criteria Document for Monochlorobenzene; SAB-EHC-87-020, January 16, 1987	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
2/17	Report to the Administrator on Review of a Proposed Study--Health Effects of Waterborne Radon, Radioepidemiology Subcommittee, Radiation Advisory Committee, September 5, 1986; SAB-RAC-86-028	Radiation Advisory Committee (SAB)
2/17	Report on Pollution Control Technology Research and Development: Private Sector Incentives and the Federal Role in the Current Regulatory System, October 1985; SAB-EEC-86-013	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
2/17	Report on Review of the Alternative Technologies Research Program, July 1986; SAB-EEC-86-025	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
2/17	Report on Review of Technical Documents Supporting Decisions to the portion of EPA Ocean Dumping Regulations Relating to the Ocean Disposal of Dredged Materials, January 1987; SAB-EEC-87-014	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
2/17	Report on Review of Reports on Landfilling and Land Application Alternatives to the Ocean Disposal of POTW Sludges, January 1987; SAB-EEC-87-013	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
3/6	Report of the Integrated Air Cancer Project Research Review Subcommittee, Science Advisory Board, February 25, 1987; SAB-EC-87-023	Executive Committee (SAB)
3/6	Summary of Major Scientific Issues and CASAC Conclusions on the 1986 Draft Addendum to the 1982 Sulfur Oxides Staff Paper, February 19, 1987; SAB-CASAC-87-022	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee

DATE FILED	REPORT FILED	PREPARED BY
1987 (Continued)		
3/24	Report to the Administrator on Review of EPA's An Assessment of the Risks of Stratospheric Modification by the Stratospheric Ozone Subcommittee, Science Advisory Board, March 1987 SAB-EC-87-025	Executive Committee (SAB)

The above-listed documents are available from:
Library of Congress
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CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ANNOTATED REPORTS (1986)

Report to the Acting Chairman of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) on a review conducted by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee on the health effects and exposure assessment documents on nitrogen dioxide—May 9, 1986-SAB-CASAC-86-021.

> At the request of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee conducted a review on the potential health hazards associated with exposure to 0.1 to 1.0 ppm nitrogen dioxide generated by unvented indoor combustion sources. The Committee concluded that: 1) repeated peak exposures at concentrations of 0.3 ppm of nitrogen dioxide may cause health effects in some individuals, and there is a possibility that such effects may occur at concentrations as low as 0.1 ppm; 2) the population groups that appear most sensitive to nitrogen dioxide exposure include children, chronic bronchitics, asthmatics, and individuals with emphysema; and 3) the most direct evidence regarding lung damage associated with nitrogen dioxide is obtained from animal studies--such studies conclude that a number of effects occur in a variety of animal species, many of which can be considered serious and irreversible.

Report to the Administrator on the Lead Criteria Document-Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee—August 28, 1986—SAB-CASAC-86-023

> This report documents the Committee's findings relative to its review of the final Air Criteria Document for Lead, and its 1986 Addendum which further evaluated the recent research concerning the relationship between blood-lead and hypertension and the effects of lead exposure on childhood growth and stature. The Committee unanimously concluded that both documents represent a scientifically balanced and defensible summary of the current basis of our knowledge of the health effects literature for this pollutant.

Report to the Administrator on recommendations on Lead Staff Paper-Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--August 29, 1986--SAB-CASAC-86-024

> In reviewing the second external review draft of the Staff Paper for Lead, the Committee found the document to be clear and appropriate. The Committee makes a number of recommendations concerning improvements in the form and content of the document.

Report to the Administrator on a review conducted by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee of the Air Quality Criteria for Ozone and other Photochemical Oxidants--Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--October 22, 1986--SAB-CASAC-87-001.

> This report documents the Committee's findings relative to its review of the Air Quality Criteria for Ozone and Other Photochemical Oxidants prepared by the Agency's Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office. CASAC unanimously concluded that this document represents a scientifically balanced and defensible presentation and interpretation of the scientific literature.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the 1986 Addendum (Second Addendum to Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides (1982))--to the 1982 Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter and Sulfur Oxides, prepared by the Agency's Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office—Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--December 15, 1986--SAB-CASAC-86-009.

> The Committee unanimously concluded that the 1986 Addendum, along with the 1982 Criteria Document previously reviewed by CASAC, represent a scientifically balanced and defensible summary of the scientific literature on these pollutants. CASAC requested the review of the 1986 Addendum to the 1982 Air Quality Criteria Document on PM/SOx for the purpose of updating the knowledge of recent scientific studies and analyses. Key findings from earlier documents are summarized which provide a reasonably complete summary of newly available information concerning particulate matter and sulfur oxides, with major emphasis on evaluation of human health studies published since 1981.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the 1986 Addendum to the 1982 Staff Paper on Particulate Matter (Review of the NAAQS for Particular Matter: Assessment of Scientific and Technical Information) prepared by the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards --Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--December 16, 1986--SAB-CASAC-87-010.

> The Committee concluded that this document is consistent in all significant respects with the scientific evidence presented and interpreted in the combined Air Quality Criteria Document for Particulate Matter/Sulfur Oxides and its 1986 Addendum. The Committees believes that this document should provide the kind and amount of technical guidance that will be needed to make appropriate revisions to the standards. Major conclusions and recommendations concerning the scientific issues and studies discussed in the Staff Paper Addendum are detailed in the report.

Report to the Administrator on a Review of the RCRA Ground Water Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document--Environmental Engineering Committee--June 24, 1986--SAB-EEC-86-007.

The Committee was requested by the Office of Waste Programs Enforcement (OWPE) to review its draft document entitled "RCRA Ground Water Monitoring Technical Enforcement Guidance Document"(TEGD). The document concerns the technical aspects of ground water monitoring at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities.

The Committee concluded that a TEGD document that it reviewed was badly needed and represented a good start for setting consistent standards for establishing and evaluating ground water monitoring efforts. The Committee concluded that the majority of the TEGD is technically sound, and it made a number of recommendations for improvement that are included in the report. The Committee also suggested that the Agency should emphasize that the TEGD is neither a regulation nor an "engineering handbook," and that flexibility, highly trained and experienced personnel, and professional judgment should be used by both EPA and those implementing ground water monitoring systems.

Report to the Administrator on a preliminary evaluation of the Agency's existing research and risk assessment capabilities associated with the field application of genetically engineered organisms--Biotechnology Study Group--January 1986-SAB EC-86-009.

The Study Group was requested to undertake a preliminary evaluation of the Agency's existing research and risk assessment capabilities associated with the field application of genetically engineered organisms. The Group concluded that although the Agency has increased its research staff and initiated a research program in biotechnology, a larger and broader program than that envisioned is needed by EPA decision makers. Evaluation of environmental effects, in particular, is an issue which should receive high priority by EPA. The Study Group endorsed EPA's current regulatory approach toward this developing industry.

Report to the Administrator on Alternate Concentration Limits for releases from RCRA-permitted hazardous waste disposal facilities--Environmental Engineering Committee--May 8, 1986--SAB-EEC-86-010.

At the request of the Office of Solid Wastes (OSW), the SAB's Environmental Engineering Committee reviewed a draft Agency guidance for the establishment of Alternate Concentration Limits (ACL) for RCRA facilities, and two case studies demonstrating applications of that guidance. The Committee identified only obvious technical errors or omissions which are explained in detail in the report. OSW will seek a more comprehensive scientific review when it prepares a final draft of the ACL guidance.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Agency's research program for dioxin--Dioxin Research Review Subcommittee--January 24, 1986-SAB-EC-86-011.

The Subcommittee reviewed the status of research being conducted to assess and control the hazards posed by dioxin. Highlights of the report include the Subcommittee's findings that EPA has made substantial progress in a number of areas in support of the Dioxin Strategy and that the Agency needs to more carefully define and articulate its health effects research role and capability with respect to other Federal agencies.

Review of the Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology's (OEET) five-year research plan--Environmental Engineering Committee--February 14, 1985--SAB-EEC-86-012.

The Committee was requested by the Director of OEET to review three sample five-year research plans being prepared for 27 topics currently under study by OEET. The five-year research plan's purpose is to describe the EPA/ORD programs to EPA program offices, the scientific and engineering community, other interested groups, and to serve as a basis for budgetary planning.

The Committee reviewed the following research plans--(1) Hazardous Waste-Land Disposal, (2) Drinking Water, and (3) Limestone Injection Multistage Burner (LIMB), and applauds OEET for its development of these and other five-year research plans. The three are sensitive to the Agency program offices' needs and were well done and will be helpful in describing the present and future research of OEET to the program offices and to the scientific and engineering community.

The five-year planning period is appropriate in that it provides for some continuity, is compatible with the Federal budgeting cycle, and yet does not extend so far into the future as to lose its reality.

Review for the Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology (OEET) of a report prepared by the ICF Corporation entitled "Pollution Control Technology Research and Development: Private Sector Incentives and the Federal Role in the Current Regulatory System."--Environmental Engineering Committee--October 1985-SAB-86-EEC-013.

This review was a part of a continuing series of interactions between the Director of OEET and the Committee, and reflects the Committee's continuing interest in the technology R&D program in EPA. The objectives of the ICF report were: 1) to develop a conceptual framework which can be used to determine what amount of pollution control technology R&D is optimal from society's perspective; 2) to identify any types of pollution control technology R&D which are not being carried out to a sufficient degree by the private sector in the current regulatory system; and 3) to propose ways that EPA can encourage or work to ensure that more of that R&D is done. The Committee agreed with the recommendations presented in the ICF report which are summarized as follows:

1) There is a need for a Federally and privately funded R&D program for pollution control technology, which is seriously underfunded at the present time.

2) Further investigation should be made into alternative approaches to the current system for R&D funding by EPA.

3) EPA cost sharing/joint ventures with private industries should be increased wherever feasible.

4) The Agency should investigate the feasibility of establishing additional control technology research centers. As an example, there is a particular need for municipal treatment technologies.

5) EPA should implement a more stringent internal review system for control technology development projects.

Report to the Administrator on the creation of an advisory committee to provide a continuing independent review of the technical adequacy of risk assessments prepared by the Agency before granting experimental use permits for Biotechnology Applications--March 3, 1986--SAB-EC-86-014.

The Science Advisory Board's (SAB) Biotechnology Study Group and the Executive Committee assumed that confidential business information (CBI) would constitute a significant portion of the technical data submitted by individuals and organizations seeking an EPA permit, and that the number of permit petitions would grow significantly in future years. Because the SAB is a public advisory body whose members are not generally cleared for CBI data, it is the Board's recommendation that the new biotechnology scientific advisory committee should be separate from the SAB. In addition, where circumstances warrant, it would be useful to have overlapping membership between this committee and the SAB.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the proposed Fiscal Year (FY) 1987 budget for the Office of Research and Development--Executive Committee-March 14, 1986-SAB-EC-86-015.

The Science Advisory Board believes that it can assist the Congress in developing a more informed basis in reaching budgetary decisions for the Office of Research and Development. This view is based on a large number of EPA research program evaluations that the SAB has conducted during the past several fiscal years, as well as to the experience of individual SAB members in carrying out or managing research, and their knowledge of EPA's research efforts.

The FY'87 budget does not greatly change in direction or support of the FY'86 program, which is a stabilizing force. A more serious problem is the use of funds available for extramural research and development and funds devoted to in-house use. EPA's in-house program is underfunded in contrast to most Federal public health and environmental research agencies. An alternative would be for Congress to substantially raise the current ceiling of $1,000,000 before EPA is required to seek Congressional approval for reprogrammings within extramural or in-house accounts, or to authorize EPA to reprogram funds between extramural and in-house accounts. However, any funds that come from extramural budget should be earmarked for the Office of Research and Development.

Report to the Administrator on the Review of "Permit Writers" Guidance Manual for the location of Hazardous Waste Land Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities Phase II-Environmental Engineering Committee-June 1986-SAB-EEC-86-016.

The Science Advisory Board (SAB) was requested by the Office of Solid Waste (OSW) to review the draft document listed above. This guidance was prepared by OSW in response to a requirement in Section 3004(o)(7) of RCRA, which requires the Agency to publish "guidance criteria" for identifying areas of vulnerable hydrogeology and to promulgate regulations specifying criteria for the acceptable location of new and existing RCRA facilities. SAB's Environmental Engineering Committee (EEC) conducted this review. In general the Committee's findings were: (1) the Phase II location Guidance is a clear and logical presentation of criteria to be used in evaluating "vulnerable" hydrogeology; (2) the methodology described in the Guidance is suitable for use with well-prepared existing permit application data (though the Committee notes that only a small fraction of the Part B's actually have enough information for making time-of-travel calculations); and (3) the methodology is not detailed enough to make a complete site-specific determination, but is an appropriate method for "triggering" more detailed analysis. Specific comments are detailed in the report.

Time-of-Travel-Concept--Although simplistic, the time-of-travel (TOT) concept is technically sound, and integrates various aspects of hydrogeology into a single measure reflecting the potential for pollutant migration and exposure. The TOT concept depends heavily on the determination of effective porosity, hydraulic gradient and hydraulic conductivity, and the guidance should be more explicit in how data should be collected and used to make these determinations.

10/100 Year Time Frames--The technical analysis in Appendix D and the Case Studies do not adequately support the time frames specified in the proposed criteria (10 years for treatment and storage facilities, 100 years for disposal facilities). Other studies should be conducted.

Adequacy of the 100-foot Flow Line Distance--The selection of a 100-foot flow line is a conservative, practical engineering criterion, and as such is adequate for the purposes of the guidance, but it cannot be justified on the basis of hydrogeologic homogeneity or flow pattern predictability.

Additional Factors to be Considered--The guidance should include some means of evaluating the effects of seasonal variation on hydraulic gradient, as well as the effects on TOT calculations of the physical and kinetic characteristics of the toxic substances (such as partitioning or decay).

Report to the Administrator on the Review of the "Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program--Environmental Engineering Committee-June 1986-SAB-EEC-86-017.

In October 1985 the Environmental Engineering Committee (EEC) expressed its concern in a resolution to the Administrator of EPA that enormous expenditures were being made under Superfund without an adequate technological data base to support rehabilitation of both public and private hazardous waste disposal sites. The Administrator responded to EEC's resolution and stated that he agreed and noted that the Office of Research and Development (ORD) and the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response were developing a strategy for a Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program to address some of these issues.

At an EEC October 21-22, 1985 meeting, the Director of the Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology in ORD asked the EEC to review the SITE program. The Committee reviewed the Agency's draft plan, which incorporated some important components necessary to the implementation of an effective research, development and demonstration program, and found the following major strengths: (1) a clear exposition of the problem, and the goals and objectives of the Program; (2) a succinct summary of the impediments to the development and use of alternative technologies; and (3) the emphasis on getting the Program moving without waiting to be sure that all problems have first been resolved.

The Committee recommended that in order for the Plan to be effective, it must: (a) have the endorsement of the Administrator and other senior officials of EPA, (b) be recognized as a long-term (at least 5 years) effort and commitment, (c) be adequately supported with personnel and funds on a sustained basis and (d) have dedicated EPA personnel at Headquarters, at specific research laboratories and in the regions.

The Committee stressed the importance that senior EPA staff clearly understand this, otherwise the SITE Program will not achieve its desired success and will result in a waste of scarce financial and human resources.

Report to the Administrator on Ways in which EPA and the Environmental Health Committee can enhance their efficiency in carrying out joint responsibilities in preparing and reviewing risk assessments--Environmental Health Committee--April 8, 1986--SAB-EHC-86-018.

The Committee identified several areas in which the Agency could enhance risk assessments, such as integration of hazard and exposure data, comprehensive scope of assessments, cut off dates for literature reviews, use of more modern terminology, elimination of inconsistency of nomenclature and assignment of priorities for reviews.

With respect to the issue of multiple documents for the same pollutants, the Committee recommended that the Agency utilize a core document as a means of critically evaluating available health and exposure data to meet the needs of all program offices. This approach would permit joint planning by EPA programs to identify their individual and collective technical assessment needs for future documents and the use of one core document as the technical basis for program-specific regulatory activities. Media-specific assessments should be regarded as supplements to the core document.

Report to the Acting Assistant Administrator for Research and Development on the 1985 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards--1985 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards Subcommittee-March 4, 1986-SAB-EC-86-019.

The Subcommittee reviewed 92 papers nominated by EPA's Office of Research and Development for the 1985 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards; 24 were recommended for awards. The Subcommittee's comments included general observations about the nominations and the nomination process, and repeated a suggestion made previously that would permit a better evaluation of the Awards Program. This suggestion involved the impression of the Subcommittee members that the number nominated from different laboratories were very uneven, and that the numbers may not reflect accurately the quality and quantity of research in a laboratory. Subcommittee members did not know what factors in the nomination process lead to this unevenness, and were not able to assess the extent of the problem until "denominator" information was provided; that is, what fraction of the total peer-reviewed publications from a given laboratory unit are represented by the number nominated for a given year? This may be sensitive information, but it would be very useful in evaluating the effectiveness of the nomination process.

In addition, the Subcommittee raised the question of whether to evaluate the overall accomplishments of the Program.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Agency's Ambient Water Quality Criteria Document for Dissolved Oxygen--Fresh Water Aquatic Life--Environmental Effects, Transport, and Fate Committee-April 18, 1986-SAB-EET&FC-86-020.

The SAB assessed six major scientific issues including: the invertebrate problem; laboratory-field implications; additive stresses and chemical interactions; growth rate reductions; oxygen criteria levels; and dissolved oxygen monitoring conditions. In general, the Board concludes that the document is well-organized and researched and whose logic and conclusions are scientifically defensible.

Report to the Administrator on a Review of the Alternative Technologies Research Program--Environmental Engineering Committee--September 18, 1986--SAB-EEC-86-025.

As part of a process for reviewing EPA research programs, the Committee was requested to conduct a review of the Alternative Technologies Research Program at the EPA Hazardous Waste Engineering Research Laboratory (HWERL) in Cincinnati. This broad review concentrated on the Program goals and progress in meeting those goals, on the relevance and responsiveness to needs of the Agency's regulatory programs, and on the relationship of the Program to other research being conducted in ORD, elsewhere in EPA and outside of EPA.

The Committee found the Program was well-conceived, balanced and cohesive, and meets the relevant needs of the regulatory program in the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. The Committee also recommended that the waste minimization component of the Program be strengthened, that the process for selecting technologies for evaluation be reviewed, and that consideration be given to streamlining the permitting process for the Office of Research and Development test program.

Report to the Administrator on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Nickel--Environmental Health Committee--July 11, 1986--SAB-EHC-86-026.

The Committee reviewed a previous version of the document in September 1983 and agreed that the current draft is clearer, more comprehensive, and responsive to its earlier comments. Additional comments were provided which should be incorporated in the final document before its final publication, particularly in the areas of speciation, pharmacokinetics and choice of epidemiology data. The Committee also concluded that the document appropriately characterized the current scientific literature on the carcinogenicity of nickel compounds.

Report to the Administrator on ways in which the Science Advisory Board (SAB) and the Health Effects Institute (HEI) can work together to further their common goal of improving the adequacy of scientific data used in Agency decision making--Executive Committee—August 12, 1986--SAB-EC-86-027.

The Committee met with HEI at its July 10-11 meeting to discuss several issues of mutual interest. Following the discussions a consensus was reached on the following:

(1)The Committee concluded that there was a need for a more systematic relationship between SAB and HEI, but both organizations ought to continue to maintain their independence from each other in the course of their mutual interaction.

(2)A reasonable balance between independence and interaction is for SAB to regularly invite HEI selected representatives as observers to its reviews of EPA research programs. Reciprocally, HEI could periodically brief SAB committees on its ongoing research program.

(3)Since EPA will have a keen interest in HEI's research in its rule-making activities, an important issue is whether to use such data before it appears in a refereed journal. The SAB concluded that journal publication is preferable prior to the use of scientific data in regulatory decision making. The research results HEI sponsors may play a signficant role in EPA's decision making process. As a result, the SAB believes that such data should not be excluded from consideration.

This belief assumes that EPA will continue to conduct its own assessment of the data and make it widely available for public distribution and comment.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Office of Research and Development's proposal entitled "Health Effects of Waterborne Radon" --Radiation Advisory Committee--September 5, 1986--SAB-86-RAC-028.

The Committee formed a Radioepidemiology Subcommittee to review the scientific merit of a proposal to conduct an epidemiological study of radon in indoor air. Specifically, the Agency requested the Committee to review the following questions:

(1) Can further epidemiological study contribute to an understanding of the risks of lung cancer associated with household radon exposures?

The Subcommittee concluded that scientific uncertainties in current epidemiological studies (chiefly studies of uranium miners) could be further reduced through direct investigations of the domestic population.

(2) Is the proposed study under review by the Office of Research and Development entitled "Health Effects of Waterborne Radon" appropriately designed to address this risk?

For reasons cited in the report, the Subcommittee concluded that it is not appropriately designed.

While supporting the need for epidemiological studies on radon in indoor air, the Subcommittee recommends that the Agency not undertake the study reviewed in this report as it is presently planned.

Report to the Administrator on the Science Advisory Board's initiation of a series of scientific reviews of Agency research programs--Executive Committee--August 29, 1986--SAB-EC-86-029.

SAB reviews of research programs have focused both the Board's and the Agency's thinking on research plans and needs to a degree never before achieved through preparation and review of the Five Year Research and Development Plan (Research Outlook). The Board believes that its extensive research program reviews fulfill the spirit and intent of Congress for SAB oversight of the Agency's research program. Comments on specific issues in the five year plan have also been addressed in individual research program reviews.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Agency's Research Program On Indoor Air Quality--Indoor Air Quality Research Review Panel--November 5, 1986--SAB-EC-87-002.

The Panel concluded that while the indoor air research being conducted was of high quality, the research taken as whole did not constitute a "program" in indoor air quality. The major recommendations include: 1) development and adoption of a clear policy statement that indoor air quality is an important and essential component of the responsibility of the Agency, 2) assigning responsibility for the indoor air quality program to an individual of appropriate scientific statute with specific experience in this area, 3) the proposed limited field survey should not be carried out as presented since the resources that it would demand are not commensurate with the scientific information and insights which would be derived, 4) preparation of a relative risk assessment for more important pollutants (including asbestos, biological contaminants, criteria air pollutants, and toxic chemicals) in order to develop a framework for decision making, and 5) eight general conclusions and recommendations concerning current research in indoor air quality.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the final draft of the Agency's Guidance for the Establishment of Alternate Concentration Limits for RCRA Facilities--Environmental Engineering Committee--October 24, 1986--SAB-EEC-87-003.

The Committee conducted a preliminary review of the above document in March 1986, and identified obvious errors or omissions which are explained in detail in its initial report. The Office of Solid Waste asked the Committee to review the final draft ACL guidance when it was ready for publication in the Federal Register. This report represents the Committee's review of the final draft which was found to be well-written and technically sound.

Report to the Administrator on a SAB review requested by the Office of Drinking Water (ODW) of thirty-seven drinking water health advisories--Environmental Health Committee--October 24, 1986--Metals Subcommittee (SAB-EHC-87-004); Halogenated Organics Subcommittee (SAB-EHC-87-005); and Drinking Water Subcommittee (SAB-EHC-87-006).

The Environmental Health Committee has reviewed 37 health advisories for drinking water. Health advisories are action levels for exposures of different duration and are not regulations. Three Subcommittees participated in the reviews. Each one prepared general comments as well as specific comments on specific substances as follows:

Office of Drinking Water Health Advisories for 37 Compounds:
acrylamide, benzene, p-dioxane, ethylbenzene, ethylene glycol, hexane, legionella, methylethylketone, styrene, toluene, xylene, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, lead, mercury, nickel, nitrate/nitrite, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, cis and trans 1,2-dichloroethylene, 1,1-dichloroethylene, dichloromethane, dichloropropane, dioxin epichlorohydrin, hexachlorobenzene, polychlorinated biphenyls, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethylene, 1,1,-trichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride.

Overall the Environmental Health Committee reached the following conclusions:

- The scientific quality of health advisories were uneven.
- The Office of Drinking Water has made a commendable effort in providing exposure analysis information.
- A major problem in the health advisories is that they are intended for a diversity of readers, who have widely varying background levels and concerns.
- Communication would be enhanced if the Office of Drinking Water adopted a three step process to include a Criteria Document, a health advisory and narrative summary for each substance.

Report of the Director of the Science Advisory Board for Fiscal Year 1986--October 1986--SAB-87-007.

This is Science Advisory Board's (SAB) first in a series of SAB annual reports which is intended to inform EPA, SAB members and consultants, and other interested constituencies of the Board's continuing activities. In addition, the report represents an effort to promote a better understanding of the Board's role in decision making, and its efforts to provide scientific advice.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a draft document entitled "Interim Procedures for Estimating Risk Associated with Exposure to Mixture of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins and Dibenzofurans", prepared by the Agency's Risk Assessment Forum--Dioxin Toxic Equivalency Methodology Subcommittee--November 4, 1986--SAB-EC-87-008.

The Assistant Administrator for Air requested the Science Advisory Board to review the draft document mentioned above which sets forth an approach for assessing the hazards of Chlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxin (CDD) and Dibenzofuran (CDF) mixtures relative to the toxicity of the 2, 3, 7, 8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) isomer. The Subcommittee concluded that the draft document represented a successful interim attempt to articulate a scientific rationale and procedures for developing risk management decisions for mixtures which contain CDD's and CDFs related in structure and activity to TCDD.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Agency's Water Quality Based Approach research program--Water Quality Based Approach Research Review Subcommittee--December 11, 1986--SAB-EC-87-011.

As part of a series of Science Advisory Board ongoing reviews on the ORD research program, the SAB reviewed a document entitled "Reference Material for SAB Review of Water Quality Based Approach for the Control of Toxics - Freshwater". This document was prepared by four EPA laboratories that carry out research in this particular program.

The Subcommittee's major conclusion was that methods for deriving water quality criteria have undergone a steady evolution and extensive scientific review. The scientific and regulatory communities have widely accepted the resulting criteria. Additional Subcommittee recommendations were directed at further strengthening the water quality based approach, and integrating it with work related to other areas of toxic controls needing attention.

Report to the Administrator on a review of EPA's National Dioxin Study--National Dioxin Study Review Subcommittee--December 19, 1986--SAB-EC-87-012.

The Subcommittee commended EPA and its personnel for the preparation of a comprehensive, informative and well-written document. With revisions that are identified in the report, the thoroughness of the Study and quality of the data base are scientifically supportable, given the understanding of current knowledge.

The four objectives of the study were: (1) to assess "the associated risks to humans and the environment", (2) a study of the extent of contamination, (3) implementation of site clean-up efforts, and (3) the evaluation of a variety of disposal and regulatory alternatives.

Report to the Administrator on a review of reports developed by the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation on landfilling and land application as alternatives to ocean disposal of sewage sludges--Environmental Engineering Committee--January 15, 1987--SAB-EEC-87-013.

The Committee believes that the reports did not provide adequate documentation to justify the choice of methodology and selection of models. The Committee also recommended that the Agency conduct sensitivity analyses to evaluate the importance of variables and uncertainties in the models. In addition, the methodology should use data distributions rather than subjectively defining "representative" conditions.

Report to the Administrator of a report written by the Office of Marine and Estuarine Protection (OMEP) to justify the separate treatment of sewage sludges and dredged materials under the EPA ocean dumping regulations--Environmental Engineering Committee--January 16, 1987--SAB-EEC-87-014.

Although the Committee is in agreement with the Agency that there are significant differences in the properties of most sewage sludges and dredged materials, significant exceptions exist. Clearly defined, consistent, rigorous, and peer-reviewed procedures must exist to identify these exceptions. OMEP maintains that existing procedures for evaluating dredged materials (under Part 227.13) are adequate; however, based on the documents provided to the Committee, a rigorous protocol for identifying exceptions do not appear to exist.

Report to the Administrator on a review of four sewage sludge risk assessment methodologies developed by the Office of Research and Development for the Office of Water to support the development of national criteria for sludge management--Environmental Engineering Committee--January 15, 1987--SAB-EEC-87-015.

> The Committee recommends that further work be conducted before the risk assessment methodologies are used to develop numerical criteria. Major shortcomings include various unexplained technical omissions and overly conservative and unrealistic risk assessment assumptions, including a sole focus on "maximum exposed individual" risks, the failure to consider a range of risks, and the absence of sensitivity analyses. The outputs from the risk assessment methodologies, as they now exist, are not internally consistent; and they are less consistent (or comparable) among the four sludge management options.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Agency's radon mitigation research plan--Radiation Advisory Committee--January 12, 1987--SAB-RAC-87-016.

> The Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology (OEET) briefed the Committee on its draft radon mitigation test matrix, which is described as the conceptual framework for a project design within a research plan still under development. The OEET asked the Committee to address the following question, "Does the basic approach for the development of the matrix appear reasonable?"
>
> The Committee reviewed the document and made the following conclusions and recommmendations: (1) the general approach is reasonable, (2) the number of cells in the matrix should be reduced by combining techniques which have similar effects, (3) increased attention should be given to pre- and post-mitigation measurements, and (4) there is a need for greater emphasis on mitigation for new construction.

Report to the Administrator on a review the Office of Research and Development's ecological risk assessment program--Ecological Risk Assessment Research Review Subcommittee--January 16, 1987--SAB-EC-87-017.

> The Subcommittee's major conclusion was that the overall concept of ecological risk assessment developed in this program is comprehensive, scientifically ambitious, and sets forth a research direction for the long-term (perhaps twenty years). In the short-term (five years), it is not achievable as planned, particularly because some of the key elements (density-dependent population, community and ecosystem mechanist models) are based on an incomplete understanding of the fundamental mechanisms. However, the research staff have made a promising start in identifying some of the major issues this program should address.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a draft Addendum to the Health Assessment Document for Perchloroethylene--Environmental Health Committee--January 27, 1987--SAB-EHC-87-018.

The Committee previously reviewed a draft Health Assessment Document on May 9-10, 1984 and an Addendum is desirable because of newly available data, primarily an inhalation bioassay of rodents by the National Toxicology Program. The Subcommittee believes it is reasonable to describe the weight of the epidemiological evidence in humans as conforming to the EPA guideline for carcinogen risk assessment definition of "inadequate". The Subcommittee concluded that the animal evidence of carcinogenicity is "limited" because of positive results in only one strain of mouse of a type of tumor that is common and difficult to interpret. Therefore, the Subcommittee concluded that perchloroethylene belongs in the overall weight-of-the-evidence category C (possible human carcinogen).

Report to the Administrator on a series of scientific reviews of Agency research programs--Executive Committee--January 16, 1987--SAB-EC-87-019.

The Board believes that its reviews of Agency research programs have proven to be a highly useful means of assessing the quality and relevance of existing research. These reviews have focused both the SAB's and the Agency's thinking on research plans and needs to a degree never before achieved through preparation and review of the Five Year Research and Development Plan (Research Outlook). The Board believes that its extensive research program reviews fulfill the spirit and intent of Congress for SAB oversight of the Agency's research program.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a draft Drinking Water Criteria Document for Monochlorobenzene--Environmental Health Committee--January 16, 1987--SAB-EHC-87-020.

The Subcommittee evaluated the animal evidence for carcinogenicity of chlorobenzene to be "inadequate" under EPA's new guidelines based on the lack of a statistically significant increase in the incidence of tumors in female mice, male mice and female rats, and on the basis of the perception of a diminished biologic significance of reported malignant neoplastic nodules of the liver in the highest dose-treated male rats. This evidence would place chlorobenzene into the overall weight-of-the-evidence category "D" (not classified).

Report to the Administrator on a review of a draft Health Assessment Document for Polychlorinated Dibenzofurans--Environmental Health Committee--January 16, 1987--SAB-EHC-87-021.

The available information on polychlorinated dibenzofurans is scant. For this reason, staff utilized information about polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins in the assessment. The scientific theory that supports the use of this analogy is sound. Both groups of substances are thought to cause biological effects by binding with different affinities to the same intracellular receptor molecule. However, the draft document assumes this theory for one plausible effect of receptor binding, namely developmental abnormalities, and not for other effects which have been attributed to polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins in previous Agency assessments, such as carcinogenicity. The Subcommittee requests that EPA either assume the same theory for all effects or provide an explanation of why carcinogenic effects do not follow from binding to the receptor.

Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463)

(Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act was amended by Section 5(c) of the Public Law 94-409, "Government in the Sunshine Act," effective March 12, 1977.)

(Section 7(d)(1) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act was amended by section 2 of Public Law 96-523, "Handicapped Federal Employees. Personal assistants, Employment.", effective February 10, 1981.)

(Section 6(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act was amended by Section 201(c) of Public Law 97-375, "Congressional Reports Elimination Act of 1982,"effective July 1, 1983.)

Public Law 92-463
92nd Congress, H. R. 4383
October 6, 1972

An Act

86 STAT. 770

To authorize the establishment of a system governing the creation and operation of advisory committees in the executive branch of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Advisory Committee Act".

Federal Advisory Committee Act.

FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that there are numerous committees, boards, commissions, councils, and similar groups which have been established to advise officers and agencies in the executive branch of the Federal Government and that they are frequently a useful and beneficial means of furnishing expert advice, ideas, and diverse opinions to the Federal Government.

(b) The Congress further finds and declares that—

(1) the need for many existing advisory committees has not been adequately reviewed;

(2) new advisory committees should be established only when they are determined to be essential and their number should be kept to the minimum necessary;

(3) advisory committees should be terminated when they are no longer carrying out the purposes for which they were established;

(4) standards and uniform procedures should govern the establishment, operation, administration, and duration of advisory committees;

(5) the Congress and the public should be kept informed with respect to the number, purpose, membership, activities, and cost of advisory committees; and

(6) the function of advisory committees should be advisory only, and that all matters under their consideration should be determined, in accordance with law, by the official, agency, or officer involved.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this Act—

(1) The term "Director" means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) The term "advisory committee" means any committee, board, commission, council, conference, panel, task force, or other similar group, or any subcommittee or other subgroup thereof (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as "committee"), which is—

(A) established by statute or reorganization plan, or

(B) established or utilized by the President, or

(C) established or utilized by one or more agencies,

in the interest of obtaining advice or recommendations for the President or one or more agencies or officers of the Federal Government, except that such term excludes (i) the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, (ii) the Commission on Government Procurement, and (iii) any committee which is composed wholly of full-time officers or employees of the Federal Government.

(3) The term "agency" has the same meaning as in section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code.

(4) The term "Presidential advisory committee" means an advisory committee which advises the President.

APPLICABILITY

SEC. 4. (a) The provisions of this Act or of any rule, order, or regulation promulgated under this Act shall apply to each advisory committee except to the extent that any Act of Congress establishing any such advisory committee specifically provides otherwise.

Restrictions.

(b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to any advisory committee established or utilized by—

(1) the Central Intelligence Agency; or

(2) the Federal Reserve System.

(c) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to any local civic group whose primary function is that of rendering a public service with respect to a Federal program, or any State or local committee, council, board, commission, or similar group established to advise or make recommendations to State or local officials or agencies.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Review.

SEC. 5. (a) In the exercise of its legislative review function, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall make a continuing review of the activities of each advisory committee under its jurisdiction to determine whether such advisory committee should be abolished or merged with any other advisory committee, whether the responsibilities of such advisory committee should be revised, and whether such advisory committee performs a necessary function not already being performed. Each such standing committee shall take appropriate action to obtain the enactment of legislation necessary to carry out the purpose of this subsection.

Guidelines.

(b) In considering legislation establishing, or authorizing the establishment of any advisory committee, each standing committee of the Senate and of the House of Representatives shall determine, and report such determination to the Senate or to the House of Representatives, as the case may be, whether the functions of the proposed advisory committee are being or could be performed by one or more agencies or by an advisory committee already in existence, or by enlarging the mandate of an existing advisory committee. Any such legislation shall—

(1) contain a clearly defined purpose for the advisory committee;

(2) require the membership of the advisory committee to be fairly balanced in terms of the points of view represented and the functions to be performed by the advisory committee;

(3) contain appropriate provisions to assure that the advice and recommendations of the advisory committee will not be inappropriately influenced by the appointing authority or by any special interest, but will instead be the result of the advisory committee's independent judgment;

(4) contain provisions dealing with authorization of appropriations, the date for submission of reports (if any), the duration of the advisory committee, and the publication of reports and other materials, to the extent that the standing committee determines the provisions of section 10 of this Act to be inadequate; and

(5) contain provisions which will assure that the advisory committee will have adequate staff (either supplied by an agency or employed by it), will be provided adequate quarters, and will have funds available to meet its other necessary expenses.

(c) To the extent they are applicable, the guidelines set out in subsection (b) of this section shall be followed by the President, agency heads, or other Federal officials in creating an advisory committee.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENT

SEC. 6. (a) The President may delegate responsibility for evaluating and taking action, where appropriate, with respect to all public recommendations made to him by Presidential advisory committees.

(b) Within one year after a Presidential advisory committee has submitted a public report to the President, the President or his delegate shall make a report to the Congress stating either his proposals for action or his reasons for inaction, with respect to the recommendations contained in the public report. Report to Congress.

(c) The President shall, not later than March 31 of each calendar year (after the year in which this Act is enacted), make an annual report to the Congress on the activities, status, and changes in the composition of advisory committees in existence during the preceding calendar year. The report shall contain the name of every advisory committee, the date of and authority for its creation, its termination date or the date it is to make a report, its functions, a reference to the reports it has submitted, a statement of whether it is an ad hoc or continuing body, the dates of its meetings, the names and occupations of its current members, and the total estimated annual cost to the United States to fund, service, supply, and maintain such committee. Such report shall include a list of those advisory committees abolished by the President, and in the case of advisory committees established by statute, a list of those advisory committees which the President recommends be abolished together with his reasons therefor. The President shall exclude from this report any information which, in his judgment, should be withheld for reasons of national security, and he shall include in such report a statement that such information is excluded. Annual report to Congress. Exclusion.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SEC. 7. (a) The Director shall establish and maintain within the Office of Management and Budget a Committee Management Secretariat, which shall be responsible for all matters relating to advisory committees. Committee Management Secretariat. Establishment.

(b) The Director shall, immediately after the enactment of this Act, institute a comprehensive review of the activities and responsibilities of each advisory committee to determine— Review.

(1) whether such committee is carrying out its purpose;

(2) whether, consistent with the provisions of applicable statutes, the responsibilities assigned to it should be revised;

(3) whether it should be merged with other advisory committees; or

(4) whether is should be abolished.

The Director may from time to time request such information as he deems necessary to carry out his functions under this subsection. Upon the completion of the Director's review he shall make recommendations to the President and to either the agency head or the Congress with respect to action he believes should be taken. Thereafter, the Director shall carry out a similar review annually. Agency heads shall cooperate with the Director in making the reviews required by this subsection. Recommendations to President and Congress. Agency cooperation.

Performance guidelines.

(c) The Director shall prescribe administrative guidelines and management controls applicable to advisory committees, and, to the maximum extent feasible, provide advice, assistance, and guidance to advisory committees to improve their performance. In carrying out his functions under this subsection, the Director shall consider the recommendations of each agency head with respect to means of improving the performance of advisory committees whose duties are related to such agency.

Uniform pay guidelines.

(d)(1) The Director, after study and consultation with the Civil Service Commission, shall establish guidelines with respect to uniform fair rates of pay for comparable services of members, staffs, and consultants of advisory committees in a manner which gives appropriate recognition to the responsibilities and qualifications required and other relevant factors. Such regulations shall provide that—

(A) no member of any advisory committee or of the staff of any advisory committee shall receive compensation at a rate in excess of the rate specified for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code; and

Travel expenses.

(B) such members, while engaged in the performance of their duties away from their homes or regular places of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

80 Stat. 499; 83 Stat. 190.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall prevent—

(A) an individual who (without regard to his service with an advisory committee) is a full-time employee of the United States, or

(B) an individual who immediately before his service with an advisory committee was such an employee,

from receiving compensation at the rate at which he otherwise would be compensated (or was compensated) as a full-time employee of the United States.

Expense recommendations.

(e) The Director shall include in budget recommendations a summary of the amounts he deems necessary for the expenses of advisory committees, including the expenses for publication of reports where appropriate.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCY HEADS

SEC. 8. (a) Each agency head shall establish uniform administrative guidelines and management controls for advisory committees established by that agency, which shall be consistent with directives of the Director under section 7 and section 10. Each agency shall maintain systematic information on the nature, functions, and operations of each advisory committee within its jurisdiction.

Advisory Committee Management Control Officer, designation.

(b) The head of each agency which has an advisory committee shall designate an Advisory Committee Management Officer who shall—

(1) exercise control and supervision over the establishment, procedures, and accomplishments of advisory committees established by that agency;

(2) assemble and maintain the reports, records, and other papers of any such committee during its existence; and

(3) carry out, on behalf of that agency, the provisions of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, with respect to such reports, records, and other papers.

81 Stat. 54.

ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

SEC. 9. (a) No advisory committee shall be established unless such establishment is—

(1) specifically authorized by statute or by the President; or

(2) determined as a matter of formal record, by the head of the agency involved after consultation with the Director, with timely notice published in the Federal Register, to be in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on that agency by law. Publication in Federal Register.

(b) Unless otherwise specifically provided by statute or Presidential directive, advisory committees shall be utilized solely for advisory functions. Determinations of action to be taken and policy to be expressed with respect to matters upon which an advisory committee reports or makes recommendations shall be made solely by the President or an officer of the Federal Government.

(c) No advisory committee shall meet or take any action until an advisory committee charter has been filed with (1) the Director, in the case of Presidential advisory committees, or (2) with the head of the agency to whom any advisory committee reports and with the standing committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives having legislative jurisdiction of such agency. Such charter shall contain the following information: Charter, filing. Contents.

(A) the committee's official designation;

(B) the committee's objectives and the scope of its activity;

(C) the period of time necessary for the committee to carry out its purposes;

(D) the agency or official to whom the committee reports;

(E) the agency responsible for providing the necessary support for the committee;

(F) a description of the duties for which the committee is responsible, and, if such duties are not solely advisory, a specification of the authority for such functions;

(G) the estimated annual operating costs in dollars and man-years for such committee;

(H) the estimated number and frequency of committee meetings;

(I) the committee's termination date, if less than two years from the date of the committee's establishment; and

(J) the date the charter is filed.

A copy of any such charter shall also be furnished to the Library of Congress. Copy.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

SEC. 10. (a)(1) Each advisory committee meeting shall be open to the public. Meetings.

(2) Except when the President determines otherwise for reasons of national security, timely notice of each such meeting shall be published in the Federal Register, and the Director shall prescribe regulations to provide for other types of public notice to insure that all interested persons are notified of such meeting prior thereto. Notice. Publication in Federal Register. Regulations.

(3) Interested persons shall be permitted to attend, appear before, or file statements with any advisory committee, subject to such reasonable rules or regulations as the Director may prescribe.

(b) Subject to section 552 of title 5, United States Code, the records, reports, transcripts, minutes, appendixes, working papers, drafts, studies, agenda, or other documents which were made available to or prepared for or by each advisory committee shall be available for public inspection and copying at a single location in the offices of the advisory committee or the agency to which the advisory committee reports until the advisory committee ceases to exist. 81 Stat. 54.

(c) Detailed minutes of each meeting of each advisory committee shall be kept and shall contain a record of the persons present, a complete and accurate description of matters discussed and conclusions reached, and copies of all reports received, issued, or approved by the Minutes.

Certification.

advisory committee. The accuracy of all minutes shall be certified to by the chairman of the advisory committee.

(d) Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(3) of this section shall not apply to any advisory committee meeting which the President, or the head of the agency to which the advisory committee reports, determines is concerned with matters listed in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code. Any such determination shall be in writing and shall contain the reasons for such determination. If such a determination is made, the advisory committee shall issue a report at least annually setting forth a summary of its activities and such related matters as would be informative to the public consistent with the policy of section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code.

81 Stat. 54.

Annual report.

Federal officer or employee, attendance.

(e) There shall be designated an officer or employee of the Federal Government to chair or attend each meeting of each advisory committee. The officer or employee so designated is authorized, whenever he determines it to be in the public interest, to adjourn any such meeting. No advisory committee shall conduct any meeting in the absence of that officer or employee.

(f) Advisory committees shall not hold any meetings except at the call of, or with the advance approval of, a designated officer or employee of the Federal Government, and in the case of advisory committees (other than Presidential advisory committees), with an agenda approved by such officer or employee.

AVAILABILITY OF TRANSCRIPTS

SEC. 11. (a) Except where prohibited by contractual agreements entered into prior to the effective date of this Act, agencies and advisory committees shall make available to any person, at actual cost of duplication, copies of transcripts of agency proceedings or advisory committee meetings.

"Agency proceeding."

(b) As used in this section "agency proceeding" means any proceeding as defined in section 551(12) of title 5, United States Code.

80 Stat. 382.

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Recordkeeping.

SEC. 12. (a) Each agency shall keep records as will fully disclose the disposition of any funds which may be at the disposal of its advisory committees and the nature and extent of their activities. The General Services Administration, or such other agency as the President may designate, shall maintain financial records with respect to Presidential advisory committees. The Comptroller General of the United States, or any of his authorized representatives, shall have access, for the purpose of audit and examination, to any such records.

Audit.

Agency support services.

(b) Each agency shall be responsible for providing support services for each advisory committee established by or reporting to it unless the establishing authority provides otherwise. Where any such advisory committee reports to more than one agency, only one agency shall be responsible for support services at any one time. In the case of Presidential advisory committees, such services may be provided by the General Services Administration.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Reports and background papers.

SEC. 13. Subject to section 552 of title 5, United States Code, the Director shall provide for the filing with the Library of Congress of at least eight copies of each report made by every advisory committee and, where appropriate, background papers prepared by consultants. The Librarian of Congress shall establish a depository for such reports and papers where they shall be available to public inspection and use.

Depository.

TERMINATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

SEC. 14. (a) (1) Each advisory committee which is in existence on the effective date of this Act shall terminate not later than the expiration of the two-year period following such effective date unless—

(A) in the case of an advisory committee established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government, such advisory committee is renewed by the President or that officer by appropriate action prior to the expiration of such two-year period; or

(B) in the case of an advisory committee established by an Act of Congress, its duration is otherwise provided for by law.

(2) Each advisory committee established after such effective date shall terminate not later than the expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date of its establishment unless—

(A) in the case of an advisory committee established by the President or an officer of the Federal Government such advisory committee is renewed by the President or such officer by appropriate action prior to the end of such period; or

(B) in the case of an advisory committee established by an Act of Congress, its duration is otherwise provided for by law.

(b) (1) Upon the renewal of any advisory committee, such advisory committee shall file a charter in accordance with section 9(c). Renewal.

(2) Any advisory committee established by an Act of Congress shall file a charter in accordance with such section upon the expiration of each successive two-year period following the date of enactment of the Act establishing such advisory committee.

(3) No advisory committee required under this subsection to file a charter shall take any action (other than preparation and filing of such charter) prior to the date on which such charter is filed.

(c) Any advisory committee which is renewed by the President or any officer of the Federal Government may be continued only for successive two-year periods by appropriate action taken by the President or such officer prior to the date on which such advisory committee would otherwise terminate. Continuation.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 15. Except as provided in section 7(b), this Act shall become effective upon the expiration of ninety days following the date of enactment.

Approved October 6, 1972.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 92-1017 (Comm. on Government Operations) and
No. 92-1403 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 92-1098 accompanying S. 3529 (Comm. on
Government Operations).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 118 (1972):
May 9, considered and passed House.
Sept. 12, considered and passed Senate, amended,
in lieu of S. 3529.
Sept. 19, Senate agreed to conference report.
Sept. 20, House agreed to conference report.

"(iii) all written responses, and memoranda stating the substance of all oral responses, to the materials described in clauses (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph;

"(D) upon receipt of a communication knowingly made or knowingly caused to be made by a party in violation of this subsection, the agency, administrative law judge, or other employee presiding at the hearing may, to the extent consistent with the interests of justice and the policy of the underlying statutes, require the party to show cause why his claim or interest in the proceeding should not be dismissed, denied, disregarded, or otherwise adversely affected on account of such violation; and

"(E) the prohibitions of this subsection shall apply beginning at such time as the agency may designate, but in no case shall they begin to apply later than the time at which a proceeding is noticed for hearing unless the person responsible for the communication has knowledge that it will be noticed, in which case the prohibitions shall apply beginning at the time of his acquisition of such knowledge. Applicability.

"(2) This subsection does not constitute authority to withhold information from Congress.".

(b) Section 551 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (12);

(2) by striking out the "act." at the end of paragraph (13) and inserting in lieu thereof "act; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(14) 'ex parte communication' means an oral or written communication not on the public record with respect to which reasonable prior notice to all parties is not given, but it shall not include requests for status reports on any matter or proceeding covered by this subchapter.". "Ex parte communication."

(c) Section 556(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting between the third and fourth sentences thereof the following new sentence: "The agency may, to the extent consistent with the interests of justice and the policy of the underlying statutes administered by the agency, consider a violation of section 557(d) of this title sufficient grounds for a decision adverse to a party who has knowingly committed such violation or knowingly caused such violation to occur.". 5 USC 557.

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 5. (a) Section 410(b)(1) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting after "Section 552 (public information)," the words "section 552a (records about individuals), section 552b (open meetings),".

(b) Section 552(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on the issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;".

(c) Subsection (d) of section 10 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act is amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(3) of this section shall not apply to any portion of an advisory committee meeting where 5 USC app. I.

the President, or the head of the agency to which the advisory committee reports, determines that such portion of such meeting may be closed to the public in accordance with subsection (c) of section 552b of title 5, United States Code.".

EFFECTIVE DATE

5 USC 552b note.

SEC. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the provisions of this Act shall take effect 180 days after the date of its enactment.

(b) Subsection (g) of section 552b of title 5, United States Code, as added by section 3(a) of this Act, shall take effect upon enactment.

Approved September 13, 1976.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 94-880, Pt. I and No. 94-880, Pt. 2, accompanying H.R. 11656 (Comm. on Government Operations) and No. 94-1441 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 94-354 (Comm. on Government Operations), No. 94-381 (Comm. on Rules and Administration) and No. 94-1178 (Comm. of Conference).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 121 (1975): Nov. 5, 6, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 122 (1976): July 28, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 11656.

Aug. 31, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS:

Vol. 12, No. 38 (1976): Sept. 13, Presidential statement.

Travel expenses.

"(d)(1) In the case of any handicapped employee (including a blind or deaf employee) traveling on official business, the head of the agency may authorize the payment to an individual to accompany or assist (or both) the handicapped employee for all or a portion of the travel period involved. Any payment under this subsection to such an individual may be made either directly to that individual or by advancement or reimbursement to the handicapped employee.

Payment limitation.

"(2) With respect to any individual paid to accompany or assist a handicapped employee under paragraph (1) of this subsection—

"(A) the amount paid to that individual shall not exceed the limit or limits which the Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe by regulation to ensure that the payment does not exceed amounts (including pay and, if appropriate, travel expenses and per diem allowances) which could be paid to an employee assigned to accompany or assist the handicapped employee; and

5 USC 8101 *et seq.*

"(B) that individual shall be considered an employee, but only for purposes of chapter 81 of this title (relating to compensation for injury) and sections 2671 through 2680 of title 28 (relating to tort claims).

"(e) This section may not be held or considered to prevent or limit in any way the assignment to a handicapped employee (including a blind or deaf employee) by an agency of clerical or secretarial assistance, at the expense of the agency under statutes and regulations currently applicable at the time, if that assistance normally is provided, or authorized to be provided, in that manner under currently applicable statutes and regulations.".

(b) The item relating to section 3102 in the analysis of chapter 31 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"3102. Employment of personal assistants for handicapped employees, including blind and deaf employees.".

(c)(1) Section 604(a)(16)(A) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking out "3102" and inserting in lieu thereof "3102(b)".

(2) Section 410(b)(1) of title 39, United States Code, is amended by striking out "3102 (employment of reading assistants for blind employees and interpreting assistants for deaf employees)," and inserting in lieu thereof "section 3102 (employment of personal assistants for blind, deaf, or otherwise handicapped employees),".

Ante, p. 3039.

SEC. 2. Section 7(d)(1) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking out "and" at the end of subparagraph (A), by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting "; and" in lieu thereof, and by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(C) such members—

"(i) who are blind or deaf or who otherwise qualify as handicapped individuals (within the meaning of section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794)), and

29 USC 791.
Ante, p. 3039.

"(ii) who do not otherwise qualify for assistance under section 3102 of title 5, United States Code, by reason of being an employee of an agency (within the meaning of section 3102(a)(1) of such title 5),

may be provided services pursuant to section 3102 of such title 5 while in performance of their advisory committee duties.".

Effective date.
5 USC 3102 note.

SEC. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect sixty days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. (a) Section 8332 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

mendations as he may deem proper as to the best means of preventing such injuries".

(c) The second sentence of section 19(b) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 668(b); 84 Stat. 1590) is repealed.

REPORTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SEC. 111. (a) Section 151(g) of title 23, United States Code (87 Stat. 285), is amended by striking out the third and fourth sentences and inserting in lieu thereof, "No State shall submit any such report to the Secretary for any year after the second year following completion of the pavement marking program in that State.".

(b) Section 602 of the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 (45 U.S.C. 792; 87 Stat. 1022) is repealed. Repeal.

(c) Section 4417a(19) of the Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 391a(19)) is repealed.

(d) Section 515 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 835; 90 Stat. 82) is repealed.

(e) Section 10 of the Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970 (45 U.S.C. 669; 84 Stat. 1978) is repealed. Repeal.

REPORT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SEC. 112. Section 602(c) of the Act of June 3, 1980, entitled "An Act to provide for increased participation by the United States in the Inter-American Development Bank, and the African Development Fund" (22 U.S.C. 262j(c); 94 Stat. 433), is repealed.

REPORT BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

SEC. 113. Section 10327(j) of title 49, United States Code (92 Stat. 1350), is amended by striking out the last two sentences.

REPORT BY THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 114. Section 2304(e) of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

REPORT BY THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SEC. 115. Section 11 of the Act of November 6, 1978, entitled "An Act to authorize appropriations to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for fiscal year 1979, and for other purposes" (42 U.S.C. 2205a; 92 Stat. 2953), is repealed. Repeal.

TITLE II—MODIFICATIONS

REPORTS BY THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

SEC. 201. (a) Section 552a(e)(4) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking out "at least annually" and inserting in lieu thereof "upon establishment or revision"

(b) Subsection (p) of section 552a of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(p) ANNUAL REPORT.—The President shall annually submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate a report—

5 USC 552a note.

"(1) describing the actions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to section 6 of the Privacy Act of 1974 during the preceding year;

"(2) describing the exercise of individual rights of access and amendment under this section during such year;

"(3) identifying changes in or additions to systems of records;

"(4) containing such other information concerning administration of this section as may be necessary or useful to the Congress in reviewing the effectiveness of this section in carrying out the purposes of the Privacy Act of 1974.".

Effective date.

(c) Effective July 1, 1983, section 6(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The President shall, not later than December 31 of each year, make an annual report to the Congress on the activities, status, and changes in the composition of advisory committees in existence during the preceding fiscal year.".

REPORTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 202. (a) Section 302(d) of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1432(d)) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The Secretary shall submit a biennial report to the Congress, on or before March 1 of every other year beginning in 1984, setting forth a comprehensive review of his actions during the previous two fiscal years undertaken pursuant to the authority of this section, together with appropriate recommendation for legislation considered necessary for the designation and protection of marine sanctuaries.".

(b) Section 7 of the National Climate Program Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 2906) is amended by striking out "not later than January 30 of each year" and inserting in lieu thereof "not later than March 31 of each year".

(c) Section 4(a) of the National Ocean Pollution Research and Development and Monitoring Planning Act of 1978 (33 U.S.C. 1703(a)) is amended by striking out "and a revision of the plan shall be prepared and so submitted by September 15 of each odd-numbered year occurring after 1979" and inserting in lieu thereof "and a revision of the plan shall be prepared and so submitted by September 15 every three years after 1979".

(d) Section 8 of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 1457) is amended by striking out the following: "or to participate in the development of voluntary product standards with respect to any consumer commodity under procedures referred to in section 5(d) of this Act,".

REPORTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SEC. 203. (a)(1) Section 808(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1520(a); 91 Stat. 334) is amended by striking out clause (1) and by striking out "(2)".

(2) Section 409(a) of the Act of November 19, 1969 (50 U.S.C. 1511(a); 83 Stat. 209), is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "The report shall include a full accounting of all experiments and studies conducted by the Department of Defense in the preceding year, whether directly or under contract, which

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