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Environmental Protection
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Management

Office of
Administration
Management and
Organization Division

March 1986

EPA

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Advisory Committees

Charters, Rosters and Accomplishments

M&O

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

March 1986

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

It has been 15 years since the Environmental Protection Agency was founded. During the ensuing years, we have grappled with complex issues affecting every environmental medium -- our air, our water, and our land.

Today, the progress we have made is evident. The air in our cities is noticably cleaner than it was in 1970. Thousands of miles of streams and rivers are again fishable and swimmable. We have in place comprehensive regulations for managing disposal of hazardous wastes, and a response program for cleaning up the legacy of past mismanagement of those wastes.

Despite these achievements, however, our job is far from finished. Not only must we continue to aggressively implement these basic programs of the 1970s. But we must also address the more complex and subtle issues of the 1980s.

For example, we must work harder to understand the risks associated with toxic chemicals in our society. Contamination of groundwater resources by pesticides, wastes and other sources is another area requiring our attention. And we need a better appreciation for the cross-media consequences of the regulatory decisions we make in every program area.

To meet these challenges, EPA has developed a solid base of scientific expertise. Yet in order for our regulatory decisions to stand the test of public scrutiny, we continue to rely upon the insights, experiences, and independent views of our advisory committees. Their advice and recommendations contribute to the credibility of our decisions.

As always, we are grateful to the men and women who serve as EPA advisory committee members. Their contributions are valuable to this agency, this Administration, and to all Americans.

Lee M. Thomas

January 1986

EPA ADVISORY COMMITTEES

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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

CHESAPEAKE BAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1. PURPOSE. This charter establishes the Chesapeake Bay Executive Council in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. 1) Section 1 *et seq*.

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 Chesapeake 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 Liaison Office will provide the necessary staff and technical support to assist the Council. 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. This is to include implementation funds to be granted to the States.
- Report to the Administrator on issues pertaining to implementation of Chesapeake Bay initiatives.

4. MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS. The Council will consist of nine (9) members. These members are Governor cabinet designees from the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia and the EPA Regional Administrator, Region III. The Council will schedule at least two meetings annually.

5. PROGRAM SUPPORT. The Chesapeake Bay Program has received a fiscal year 1984 appropriation of $4.25 million. The estimated operating cost of the Executive Council totals approximately $75,000, which includes 1.0 work-year of the Chesapeake Bay Program Liaison Office staff, technical support, and travel funds for Citizen Advisory Council members. The $75,000 are Federal funds directly supporting the Executive Council activities.

6. DURATION. The Council will be needed on a continuing basis. This charter will be effective until January 31, 1987, at which time the charter may be renewed for another two-year period.

A. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

JUL 5 1985
Agency Approval Date

JUN 14 1985
GSA/OMB Review Date

AUG 6 1985
Date filed with Congress

CHESAPEAKE BAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairperson

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Executive Secretary

Mr. Charles S. Spooner
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P. O. Box 1475
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Honorable Torrey C. Brown
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Honorable Nicholas DeBenedictus
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Honorable Adele Wilzack
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Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
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Baltimore, Maryland 21201

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Executive Council during its first year of activity, 1985, established the guidelines for the Chesapeake Bay Program cleanup activities by adopting two documents, The Chesapeake Bay Restoration and Protection (R&P) Plan and the First Progress Report under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, which were published by the Environmental Protection Agency in September and December 1985, respectively.

The first document, the R&P Plan, describes the planning effort implemented in response to the Chesapeake Bay Agreement of December 9, 1983, to restore and protect the Bay by the Chesapeake Bay community which includes primarily the District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and the Environmental Protection Agency and other Federal agencies.

The R&P Plan is structured to address the goals and objectives of the Chesapeake Bay restoration and protection effort. It has been formulated based on our present understanding of the causes of the decline in the Bay's health and productivity resulting from a 6 year EPA research study. The plan describes the Federal and State strategies and programs which are to be implemented to meet the objectives and goals of the restoration and protection commitment.

It describes projects being implemented to reduce pollution loading into the Bay. The main sources of pollution fall into two categories, point source and nonpoint source. The pollutants consist of nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorous, and toxic metals and organics. The nutrients from sewage plants and runoff overload the Bay causing severe anoxia, reduced growth of submerged aquatic vegetation and elevated levels of toxic chemicals.

The First Annual Report under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement comprehensively addresses the different Bay activities which includes the roles of all the different groups and agencies working together, current programs to clean up the Bay, and all the support activities such as the monitoring, modeling and research, data management, and citizen participation.

These documents describe the activities which the Executive Council oversees and are available by contacting:

Ms. Patricia Bonner, Public Affairs Representative
U.S. EPA Chesapeake Bay Program, Suite 109-110
410 Severn Avenue
Annapolis, Maryland 21403

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

A. James Barnes

Deputy Administrator

JUL 23 1985

Date Filed with Congress

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairperson

Dr. Morton Lippmann (87)
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Mr. Robert Flaak
Science Advisory Board (A-101-F)
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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- CASAC issued a report to the Administrator on various means to improve the process for developing National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). In general, the Committee concluded that the Agency has made great strides in incorporating scientific issues into the development of NAAQS and, as a result, both it and many members of the public believe that EPA's process for selecting levels for standards is both more widely understood and more scientifically defensible. The Committee made recommendations concerning streamlining and expediting the preparation and review of air quality criteria documents and staff papers, development of procedures to evaluate benefit analyses and improvement of the nature and timeliness of CASAC's advice to the Agency.

- At the request of the Administrator, CASAC authorized formation of a subcommittee to review for the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) the potential health hazards associated with exposure to nitrogen dioxide generated by unvented combustion sources used in the home. This is the first review conducted by CASAC for another Federal Agency. The CPSC requested the review and is providing funding under an interagency agreement.

- CASAC transmitted a letter to the Administrator regarding the Agency's proposed revisions to the NAAQS for Particulate Matter. The Committee concluded that new data leads it to question whether the lower bound of the current proposed ranges of interest continues to be scientifically supportable. To resolve this and other issues, the Committee recommended that the Agency revise the Particulate Matter Criteria Document and Staff Paper. The Committee also recommended preparation of an issues paper to formally evaluate the host of scientific issues pertaining to acid aerosols and their applicability to setting a separate standard for this class of pollutants.

- CASAC transmitted a letter to the Administrator regarding its review of the Criteria Document supporting the Agency's proposed revisions to the NAAQS for Ozone and Other Photochemical Oxidants. The Committee concluded that the document was far superior to previous efforts and identified a number of specific recommendations for revision of the document.

- CASAC reviewed the Agency's proposed revision to the lead NAAQS. Although the Committee concluded that the quality of the work presented and the responsiveness of the Agency to CASAC's earlier comments was noteworthy, they recommended that the Agency prepare an addendum to the Criteria Document to provide further review and analysis of the blood lead - blood pressure relationship.

- The CASAC Chairman, Dr. Morton Lippmann, briefed the Administrator on August 22, 1985 on the Committee's views of the health significance of short-term sulfur dioxide exposures. The Committee had previously articulated its support for a one-hour short-term NAAQS for sulfur dioxide, as well as other options, citing recent studies that indicate adverse health effects from short term exposure to very high levels of sulfur dioxide, particularly for asthmatics.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

FARMWORKER PROTECTION STANDARDS FOR AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE: This charter establishes the Farmworker Protection Standards for Agricultural Pesticides 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 Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, 7 U.S.C. §136 *et seq*.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY: The Committee will serve as an integral part of EPA's development of a proposed rule on Farmworker Protection Standards for Agricultural Pesticides. 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 proposal. 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 not more than twenty-five 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. Farmworkers;

b. Private sector enterprises subject to Federal environmental regulations relating to the use of agricultural pesticides;

c. Health and public interest groups interested in the development and enforcement of environmental regulations relating to the use of agricultural pesticides;

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

e. 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, though it will pay travel and per diem expenses when necessary and appropriate. The Commitee's estimated annual operating cost is approximately $60,000, which includes 0.75 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 within one year from the date of its establishment, unless the Deputy Administrator determines that the Committee will finish its work within 90 days of the original termination date. If the Deputy Administrator makes such a determination, he can extend the termination date by 90 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.

SEP 13 1985

Deputy Administrator

Approval Date

OCT 17 1985

OMB/GSA Review Date

NOV 1 1985

Date Filed with Congress

FARMWORKER PROTECTION STANDARDS FOR AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES
NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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FARMWORKER PROTECTION STANDARDS FOR AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A substantial part of EPA's mission involves formulating and promulgating Federal regulations. All too often, this process can be resource-intensive, time-consuming, uncertain as to results, and lead to protracted litigation.

In 1983, EPA decided to explore whether there was a more effective way to proceed. To do this, we initiated a demonstration project to develop proposed rules by all-party negotiations. Consensus proposals concerning Nonconformance Penalities and Emergency Pesticide Exemptions were so successfully negotiated that the Administrator directed the Regulatory Negotiation Project Staff to conduct additional negotiations. A third, Farmworker Protection Standards for Agricultural Pesticides Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee, was established on November 1, 1985.

In general, most parties and the Agency report being pleased with this new process of face-to-face negotiations with the affected parties and with the substantive outcome. The traditional system of publishing a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) for public comment does not generally permit the give-and-take that is sometimes necessary to develop a workable solution. The negotiated rulemaking advisory committee process provides a forum for regulatory negotiation that concentrates on encouraging suggestions that help develop creative solutions rather than focusing on finding problems.

EPA decided revisions to the 1979 standards for protecting farmworkers from agricultural pesticides could be useful to reflect the latest assessments of worker hazards and innovations in protective clothing and to improve compliance and enforcement. After extensive discussions with potential parties, EPA published, in the September 19, 1985 Federal Register, a notice of intent to form an advisory committee to negotiate farmworker protection standards. Since all parties attending the meeting wanted to proceed and since EPA received no adverse public comments, EPA chartered the negotiating Committee. The Committee met on November 4, 1985, December 6, 1985, January 7, 1986, and February 4, 1986, and plans to meet on March 7, 1986.

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.

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
Executive Secretary
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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 under such section.

The Panel held a total of four meetings and four Subpanel meetings during calendar year 1985 to review a variety of regulatory initiatives on pesticides. The Panel addressed the following topics:

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

1. Review of EPA Policy on Genetically Engineered and Non-Indigenous Microbial Pesticides.

2. Review of Final Interpretive Section 6(a)(2) Rule Containing Flagging Criteria for Certain Types of Studies.

3. Review of an Addendum to the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines Data Reporting.

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

1. Review of a Set of Certain Scientific Issues Being Considered by EPA in the Special Review of Captan, Daminozide, and Dicofol.

2. Review of the Proposed Decision Options Being Considered to Conclude the Special Review of the Non-wood Uses of Creosote, Coal Tar, and Coal Tar Neutral Oil, and Pentachlorophenol.

3. Review of the Notice of Intent to Cancel Registrations of Certain Simazine Pesticides.

C. Additionally, the Panel assisted the Agency with a scientific review of issues of concern. An advisory opinion was given on the following topics:

1. Review of Certain Standard Evaluation Procedures for In-House Reviewers being Promulgated by the Office of Pesticide Programs' Hazard Evaluation Division.

2. Review of Proposed Criteria for Determining Which Inerts are of Toxicological Concern and Should Be Given Priority Review.

3. Review of Certain Aspects of the Tolerance Assessment System.

4. Review of a List of Inert Ingredients in Pesticide Formulations which the Agency Considers to be of Toxicological Concern.

D. The Subpanels addressed Agency scientific issues on biotechnology; a comparative scientific review of the AOAC Tuberculocidal Activity Test and an Alternative Test Method; and the National Survey of Pesticides in Ground Water.

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 reissued 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) 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, and November 29, 1982. 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 Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972, concerned with providing financial assistance to States and communities for the construction of publicly owned treatment works and the meeting of effluent limitations, including making progress toward local financial self-sufficiency. The Clean Water Act Amendments of 1981 authorize $10.2 billion for the four-year period 1982-1985.

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 treatment plants receiving financial assistance under Section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control 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, guidelines, policies, proposed changes in Federal regulations, 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 the adequacy of program objectives, the feasibility and practicability of achieving the 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 for the EPA Construction Grants 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 or at the call of the Director of the Office of Water Program Operations. 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 Water Program Operations provides the necessary support for the Group.

6. DURATION. The Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program is hereby renewed and terminates December 1, 1986, unless extension beyond that date is authorized in accordance with Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

7. SUPERSESSION. The former Management Advisory Group charter signed by the Administrator on August 24, 1982, is hereby superseded.

Deputy Administrator

OCT 2 6 1984

Agency Approval Date

NOV 1 6 1984

OMB/GSA Review Date

NOV 2 8 1984

Date Filed with Congress

MANAGEMENT ADVISORY GROUP TO THE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM

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NOTE: Terms Expire on September 30

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program (MAG) has been devoting most of its efforts to preparing a report on municipal compliance at publicly owned treatment works.

The report, which is expected to be completed in the spring of 1986, will discuss the implementation of the National Municipal Policy for the compliance of municipal treatment works with discharge permits to achieve clean water.

The report will be a resource for national, state, and local government management of the compliance program.

MAG has also been concentrating its efforts on how private sector funding of wastewater treatment works can be phased in while Federal Government grant support is being phased out. MAG has prepared a number of suggestions on how prospective changes in the pending tax reform bill can be improved so as to continue to provide effective incentives for private ownership and operation of municipal wastewater treatment works.

Finally, MAG has established a preliminary list of six reports for development in 1986 to provide guidance and recommendations to EPA for the achievement of national clean water. These include: (1) State Revolving Funds, (2) Storm Sewers, Infiltration/Inflow, and Wet Weather, (3) Sewage Sludge, (4) Design/Construct Amendments in Pending Legislation, (5) RCRA/Hazardous Wastes and Publicly Owned Sewage Treatment Facilities, and (6) Implementation of any Clean Water Act Amendments passed by the Congress in 1986.

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, and December 29, 1982. 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 four 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 $23,000, which includes 0.3 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 and terminates December 1, 1986, unless extension beyond that date is 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 Administrator on August 27, 1982, is hereby superseded.

OCT 2 1984
Agency Approval Date

NOV 21 1984
OMB/GSA Review Date

NOV 28 1984
Date Filed with Congress

Alan L. Alm
Deputy Administrator

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairperson and Executive Secretary

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Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
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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 May 1 and 2, 1985, the Committee discussed NSPS for sulfur dioxide emissions from industrial boilers and surface coating emissions from plastic parts for business machines. Discussions were also held on the control techniques document for lead and the review of the standards of performance for ammonium sulfate manufacture. A status report was given to the Committee on the NESHAP for coke oven emissions from wet-coal-charged by-product coke oven batteries.

The subjects for Committee discussion at the September 17 and 18, 1985 meeting included the NSPS for calciners and dryers in the mineral industries and polymeric coating of supporting substrates. The control techniques document for volatile organic compound emissions from stationary sources and reviews of the NSPS for sulfuric acid plants and asphalt concrete plants were also discussed. A status report was given to the Committee on the regulatory development for residential wood combustion units.

The NAPCTAC consists of 11 members with diverse backgrounds. It serves 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 Committee received comments from 35 people representing 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, and November 29, 1982.

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. Such subcommittees shall consist

of the members of the 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 Executive Secretary 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 signed on November 29, 1982, is hereby superseded.

NOV 16 1984
Date

Deputy Administrator

DEC 7 1984
Date Filed with Congress

NATIONAL DRINKING WATER ADVISORY COUNCIL

Chairperson

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Executive Secretary (E.S.) and
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NOTE: Terms expire on December 15

NATIONAL DRINKING WATER ADVISORY COUNCIL

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

At their August 1985 meeting, the National Drinking Water Advisory Council, dedicated a major portion of their meeting to the Reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Previously, the Council prepared detailed recommendations to EPA; however, the Administrator, Mr. Lee M. Thomas, asked them to forward their comments directly to the appropriate Subcommittee Chairman in Congress. These recommendations included specific comments regarding (1) the basis and process for standard setting; (2) mandatory Federal enforcement; (3) mandatory filtration and disinfection; (4) technical assistance; (5) tampering with public water systems; (6) State plans for ground water monitoring; (7) well monitoring; and (8) Administrative penalties. The Council also voted to send a letter to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) outlining their concern with delays in OMB review of EPA regulations under the SDWA. In this letter, the following resolution was transmitted: "RESOLVED that the Council believes that the lengthy review and delays by OMB with respect to the handling of the Phase I and II Regulations are excessive and not in the best interests of public health and that OMB should commit to a rapid review and release of the regulations."

The Council chose to comment on one other issue brought before them concerning an amendment to the Superfund Legislation. This amendment deals with prohibiting the use of lead pipes and lead solder in drinking water systems. In a letter to Senator Bill Bradley, the sponsor of the amendment, the Council unanimously went on record to support efforts to reduce the use of high lead solder in the construction and repair of buildings in order to reduce potential human exposure to lead in drinking water.

Following their November 20 and 21, 1985 meeting, the Council sent a letter to each of the Congressional Conference Committee members considering the SDWA Reauthorization, urging them to resolve their differences, especially those related to ground water, and not delay enactment.

REVISED PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS

At the November 20 and 21, 1985 meeting, the Council reviewed the Regulations published in the November 13 and 14, 1985 Federal Register. These regulations included Phase I, Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals; Phase II, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Inorganic Chemicals and Microbials; and Phase IIA, Fluoride. Specific comments were made on the following: (1) the concept and basis for a Practical Quantification Level (PQL) as the analytical measurement that can be reliably achieved; (2) methodology used in determining Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs); (3) application of point-of-use/point-of-entry devices for use by public water systems in meeting MCLs; (4) compliance monitoring requirements; (5) methodology and the categorization of the Phase II chemicals proposed; (6) selection of contaminants for regulations (additions or deletions); (7) methodology used in determining the proposed MCL and SMCL (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level) for fluoride; (8) monitoring requirements for fluoride; and (9) public notification of non-compliance with the SMCL for fluoride.

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

MEMBERS AT LARGE

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, TRANSPORT AND FATE COMMITTEE

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(VACANT)

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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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

The Science Advisory Board has two basic functions as established by the Environmental Research and Development Demonstration Authorization Act of 1978. They are:

1. to review the scientific adequacy and direction of the research program of the Office of Research and Development, and

2. to review the scientific adequacy of proposed criteria documents, standards, limitations, or regulations issued under the statutes providing authority for EPA's operations.

Members of the Board are appointed by the Administrator for terms of one to four years, with an option for reappointment. The majority of SAB members are affiliated with academia, with the remaining members employed by private industry, public interest groups and scientific consulting organizations.

In calendar year 1985, the Science Advisory Board's review process included all major program areas within the Agency. This development stimulated not only communication between the Agency staff and the scientific community but also resulted in increased communication within the Agency. SAB reviews encouraged a greater recognition of scientific analysis in a cross-media perspective. For example, the SAB review of the scientific data and methods considered by EPA in evaluating over 450 hazardous waste streams in order to establish a decision rule for which hazardous wastes to ban from certain types of landfills involved the evaluation of proposals from the Office of Solid Waste and the Office of Policy Planning and Evaluation. Similarly, the Board's review of chemical incineration technologies examined scientific issues associated with air, land and water media.

The Board expanded its already successful working relationship with the Office of Research and Development by providing scientific advice at several distinct levels of program activity. These included:

-- Completion of reviews of Health Assessment Documents for Cadmium, Chromium, Chloroform, Manganese, Ethylene Dichloride, 1,3 Butadiene, Trichloroethylene, Perchloroethylene, Vinylidene Chloride, Methylene Chloride, Ethylene Oxide, and Dioxins. These reviews were instrumental in enabling the Agency to meet its Congressional commitment to reach decisions on 20-25 hazardous air pollutants before December 31, 1985.

-- The initiation of a series of research program reviews to assess the quality, direction and utility of ongoing research for EPA program offices. The programs evaluated in 1985 included: Total Human Exposure, Risk Assessment Methodologies, Ground Water, Forest Dieback and Dioxins.

-- Review of proposed Risk Assessment Guidelines for Carcinogenicity, Chemical Mixtures, Developmental Effects, Exposure Assessment and Mutagenicity.

-- Review, by the SAB Scientific Achievement Awards Subcommittee, of nominations by EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) for the Agency's 1984 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards. A total of 86 papers were nominated for the 1984 awards. This was by far the largest number of papers nominated since the inception of the program in 1979.

The Administrator signed, on June 25, 1985, a memorandum entitled "Improving the Agency's Use of the Science Advisory Board", defining procedures and providing guidance in three areas. These included: 1) selection of issues for SAB review; 2) identification of scientific issues to be reviewed by the Board and preparation of issue papers by the Agency staff; and 3) streamlining the SAB review process. These procedures are expected to enhance an already productive working relationship between the SAB and the Agency.

Other significant activities of the Science Advisory Board during this period include:

- During the calendar year 1985 the SAB prepared 31 reports (not including those prepared by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee which is described under a separate heading in this brochure). An annotated list of reports transmitted to the Agency is included in the appendix. Wider dissemination of SAB reports has also resulted from the publication of the SAB Monthly Report which continues to be a valuable communication tool.

- Establishment of a new editorial and report dissemination policy. This policy will create uniformity in the formatting of the Board's reports and will establish an explicit set of quality control procedures which will enhance procedures already in place. The policy also identifies several ways to ensure wider dissemination of SAB reports in order that more individuals and organizations in the scientific community will have access to them.

- Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act enacted by both houses of Congress (and currently in conference committee) would require the Administrator to provide the SAB with the opportunity to submit comments prior to EPA proposal of maximum contaminant level goals and national primary drinking water regulations. The SAB Executive Committee communicated directly with the Congress by informing it of how the SAB would plan to carry out such Amendments once they are formally approved.

- Review of the Agency's Ground Water Research Program by the SAB's Ground Water Research Review Committee chaired by former Deputy Administrator John Quarles. The Committee evaluated a number of research issues including subsurface monitoring, subsurface alteration, persistence and prediction (including aquifer restoration), underground injection control research, and quality assurance. The review, which was completed in July 1985, concluded that the research program was addressing a number of promising scientific issues but made a number of recommendations for improvement, including: 1) the need for centralized direction and manage-

ment of the ground water research program; 2) the need for increased technology transfer and training which would entail: (a) an increase in the numbers of EPA staff trained in ground water hydrology and pollutant transport and fate; and (b) a thorough re-examination of EPA's current approach and methodology for technology transfer and training in the ground water area, including the establishment of a National Center for Ground Water Training; and 3) the need for increased resources (together with a recommendation that Superfund monies be authorized for such research).

- Evaluation of the Agency's technical assessment of the incineration of liquid hazardous wastes at sea and on land. This review was completed in April of 1985 and continues to be SAB's most requested report with well over 1,000 copies distributed. The report concludes that the operation of both land and sea based hazardous waste incinerators have produced no adverse consequences to the public health or environment. Considerable uncertainty surrounds the data that lead to this conclusion and the Committee recommended a number of steps the Agency ought to undertake to reduce this uncertainty.

- Assessment of the scientific criteria used by the Agency to develop an Acute Toxics List to assist state and local governments in developing emergency response plans for accidental releases of chemicals and heighten their awareness of chemical hazards. The Board's review focused on such issues as the purpose of the Acute Toxics List, data limitations, selection criteria and interagency cooperation.

- The results of the 1984 Federal Register solicitation in which the SAB received over 200 names of potential members from the scientific community. A review of members and consultants at the end of 1985 show that sixteen nominees were chosen to participate in the SAB activities. Of these sixteen, six were already members or consultants. These sixteen participants were chosen to provide expertise in the areas that were lacking prior to the solication process. The SAB staff will continue to utilize this valuable resource in seeking new expertise as new issues arise.

- Increased communication with the Congress through staff briefings of SAB activities and testimony of the SAB Director and members; participation of SAB staff in public hearings on the incineration of hazardous wastes at sea; and preparation of a Monthly Report to better inform senior EPA officials, the Office of Management and Budget, the Congress and the public of SAB activities. Listed below are specific examples of increased Agency use of participation by SAB staff and members.

  -- Dr. Norton Nelson, Chairman of the Science Advisory Board, has expanded consultation with the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, and Assistant Administrators, on such issues as scientific reviews and recommendations for Assistant Administrator candidates.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

-- Dr. Rolf Hartung, Chairman the Environmental Effects Transport, and Fate Committee, participated in an Office of Water workshop on marine microlayers. This workshop resulted from a 1985 Committee report on incineration of hazardous wastes on land and at sea.

-- Dr. Raymond Loehr, in behalf of the Environmental Engineering Committee which he chairs, recommended amendments to the Superfund to authorize funds for a comprehensive research and development program.

-- Mr. John Quarles, former EPA Deputy Administrator and Chairman of the Ground Water Research Review Committee briefed program offices and Congressional staff on findings of the Committee.

-- SAB Director Dr. Terry F. Yosie delivered speeches on such issues as incineration of hazardous wastes and the setting of EPA's environmental agenda and, at the invitation of Senators Chafee and Bentsen, Dr. Yosie also testified at an oversight hearing of the Senate Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution on July 17, 1985, on the role of the SAB in advising the Agency on the issue of hazardous waste incineration on land and at sea. The Director and Deputy Director Kathleen W. Conway, also participated in public hearings on chemical incineration in Brownsville, Texas and Lake Charles, New Orleans, as well as information meetings in Baltimore, Maryland; Brownsville, Texas; Long Beach, New Jersey; Mobile, Alabama; and San Francisco, Calfornia.

o The actual operating budget for the SAB for Fiscal Year 1985 was $1,228,272 and 14.1 person years to carry out support staff duties and related assignments.

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD January 1986
Fiscal Year 1986

Administrator
Deputy Administrator

Risk Assessment Guidelines Review Groups* for:
Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Developmental Effects, Complex Mixtures and Exposure Assessment+
N. Nelson, Chair.
T. Yosie, Exec. Sec.
(202) 382-4126

Study Group on Biotechnology*
M. Alexander, Chair.
R. Flaak, Exec. Sec.
(202) 382-2552

Science Advisory Board Executive Committee
N. Nelson, Chair.
T. Yosie, Director
K. Conway, Deputy Dir.
(202) 382-4126

Subcommittee on Strategic and Long-Term Research Planning**
J. Neuhold, Chair.
R. Flaak, Exec. Sec.
(202) 382-2552

-Research in Progess Reviews
- o Forest Effects+
- o Dioxins Research
- o Extrapolation Modeling
- o Indoor Air Pollution
- o High Hazard Waste
- o Integrated Air Cancer Project
- o Water Quality Implementation
- o Environmental Risk Assessment

EPA's Scientific Technological Achievement Awards Subcommittee+**
James Whittenberger, Chair.
Kathleen Conway, Exec. Sec.
(202) 382-2552

Permanent Standing Committees

Environmental Health Committee
R. Griesemer, Chair.
D. Byrd, Exec. Sec.
(202) 382-2552

-Reviews of EPA Assessments
- o Beryllium
- o Nickel

-Criteria documents for recommended maximum contaminant levels for drinking water
-Report on the Health Assessment Document review process
-Review of draft health advisories for 37 compounds

Environmental Effects, Transport, and Fate Committee
R. Hartung, Chair.
K. Conway, Exec. Sec.
(202) 382-2552

-Water Quality Criteria for Dissolved Oxygen
-Ocean Dumping (with EEC)

Radiation Advisory Committee
W. Schull, Chair.
K. Conway, Exec. Sec.
(202) 382-2552

-Relative Risk Coefficients for Radon+
-EPA Radiation Research Needs
-Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Standards+
-Radionuclides in Drinking Water
-Radon
- o Epidemiology
- o Mitigation in Drinking Water

Environmental Engineering Committee
R. Loehr, Chair
H. Torno, Exec. Sec.
(202) 382-2552

-Review of Control Technology Research Program
-Review of Technical Criteria for Establishing Alternate Concentration Limits
-Review of Ground Water Monitoring Enforcement Guidance
-Review of Regulations for Ocean Dumping and the Reuse/Disposal of Sewage Sludge
-Review of Definition of Ground Water Vulnerability

Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC)
M. Lippmann, Chair.
R. Flaak, Exec. Sec.
(202) 382-2552

-Review of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for
- Lead
- Ozone
- Particulates

-Review of Research Needs for:
-Health Effects of CO, NO_x, PM, SO_x
-Welfare Effects of NAAQS
-NO_x Review for the Consumer Product Safety Commission

*These Subcommittee are ad hoc and remain existence only as long as the SAB is reviewing the particular topic
**These Subcommittees are standing because review of these topics is ongoing.
+SAB Reports Available
-Major review or review category
oIndividual reviews within a category

EPA ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS FILED WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FEBRUARY 13, 1984 - FEBRUARY 28, 1986

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1984		
2/13	Additional Environmental Health Committee Key Findings, Recommendations and Conclusions on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Inorganic Arsenic (June 1983), November 23, 1983	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
2/13	Environmental Health Committee Key Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations on the Revised Draft Health Assessment Document for 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform) (May 1983), November 23, 1983	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
2/13	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) (September 1983), December 1983	Ad Hoc Committee to Review the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP), SAB
2/13	Review of Emergency Order Suspending Registrations of Pesticide Products Containing Ethylene Dibromide Advisory Panel (EDB) for Use as a Soil Fumigant, December 20, 1983	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
2/13	Review of Preliminary Notice of Determination Concluding the Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration (RPAR) of Pesticide Products Containing Sodium Monofluoroacetate (Compound 1080), December 30, 1983	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
2/13	Research Needs Assessment for Setting National Ambient Air Quality Standards, December 30, 1983	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
6/6	Letter Report to the Administrator with Additional Comments and Recommendations of the Environmental Health Committee on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Carbon Tetrachloride (August 1983), April 11, 1984	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
6/6	Letter Report to the Administrator on the Environmental Health Committee Key Findings, Conclusions, and Recommendations on the Revised Draft Cancer Risk Assessment for Coke Oven Emissions (September 1983), April 11, 1984	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1984 continued		
6/6	Subcommittee on the Biological Effects of Radio-Frequency Radiation (SAB) Review of the ORD's Assessment Document Entitled "Biological Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation" (January 31, 1984), April 25, 1984	Subcommittee on Biological Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation, SAB
6/6	Administrator's Toxic Substances Advisory Committee Report on Observations and Recommendations on Biotechnology (June 28, 1983), June 29, 1983	Administrator's Toxic Substances Advisory Committee
6/6	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee Findings and Recommendations on the Scientific Basis for a Revised NAAQS for Carbon Monoxide, May 17, 1984	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
8/22	Subcommittee on Strategic and Long-Term Research Planning (SAB) Review of the Research Center Program of the Office of Research and Development, July 1984	Subcommittee on Strategic and Long-Term Research Planning, SAB
8/22	Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force Interim Report to the Administrator, June 12, 1984	Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force
8/22	Letter Report to the Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances on the Environmental Health Committee of the Science Advisory Board's Review of "Design Options for a Retrospective Validation Study of PMN Health Hazard Assessments", July 19, 1984	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
8/22	Letter Report to the Administrator on the Environmental Health Committee of the Science Advisory Board's June 7, 1984, Review of the ORD report entitled "Draft Health Assessment Document (HAD) for Dichloromethane (DCM; Methylene Chloride), December 1983", July 13, 1984	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
8/31	Report on the Scientific Basis of EPA's Proposed National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Radionuclides (December 6, 1984), August 17, 1984	Subcommittee on Risk Assessment for Radionuclides, SAB
9/19	Report of the Legislation Subcommittee of the National Drinking Water Advisory Council (August 3, 1984), August 15, 1984	National Drinking Water Advisory Council

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1984 continued		
9/28	Report on the National Drinking Water Advisory Council Issues and Recommendations: Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking - Phase II of the Revised Primary Drinking Water Regulations (October 5, 1984), March 28, 1984	National Drinking Water Advisory Council
11/8	Environmental Health Committee Report on a draft document entitled "Asbestos Health Assessment Update," and a paper entitled "Major Issues Associated with Health Effects of Asbestos in Drinking Water (Carcinogenesis of Ingested Asbestos Fibers)", (July 24, 1984), October 29, 1984	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
11/8	Environmental Health Committee Report on Key Findings and Conclusions on the Draft Staff Paper, "Estimation of The Public Health Risk From Exposure to Gasoline Vapor Via the Gasoline Marketing System" (June 1984), October 29, 1984	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
1985		
1/9	Report on Major Conclusions and Technical Comments by the Environmental Health Committee's Chlorinated Organics Subcommittee on EPA's Draft Health Assessment Document for 1, 2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene Dichloride), (April 1984) January 4, 1985	Chlorinated Organics Subcommittee, SAB
1/9	Report on Key Findings and Conclusions by the Environmental Health Committee on EPA's Draft Health Assessment Document for Vinylidene Chloride, January 4, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
1/9	Report on Technical Comments by the Metals' Subcommittee of the Environmental Health Committee on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Manganese, December 17, 1984	Metals' Subcommittee, SAB
1/9	Report on Key Findings and Conclusions by the Metals' Subcommittee to the Environmental Health Committee on OHEA's Draft Updated Mutagenicity and Carcinogenicity Assessment of Cadmium, December 5, 1984	Metals' Subcommittee, SAB

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1985 (Continued)		
1/9	Report on Key Findings and Conclusions by the Environmental Health Committee on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Trichloroethylene, December 17, 1984	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
1/17	Report on Technical Comments on EPA's Draft Health Assessment Document for Chromium, January 4, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
1/17	Report on Key Findings and Conclusions by the Environmental Health Committee Regarding EPA's Draft Health Assessment Document for Ethylene Oxide (October 3, 1984) January 4, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
1/30	Report on Key Findings and Conclusions of the Environmental Health Committee on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Tetrachloroethylene January 4, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
1/30	Report on the Review of Proposed Environmental Standards for the Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High Level and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes, January 1984	High Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Subcommittee, SAB
1/30	Report to the Administrator on Research Outlook 1984, January 1984	Executive Committee (SAB)
1/30	Preliminary Report by the SAB Study Group on Strategic and Long-Term Research Planning, December 7, 1983	Executive Committee (SAB)
1/30	Report on the Effluent Guidelines Review of the Technology Transfer for the Pesticides Chemical Industry, November 1983	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
1/30	Report on the Review of EP-III: A Procedure for Determining the Leaching Potential of Organic Constituents from Solid and Hazardous Wastes, July 19, 1984	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
2/4	Report to the Deputy Administrator on SAB's Recommendations for Improving Agency Exposure Assessments, October 25, 1984	Executive Committee (SAB)
2/4	Report to the Administrator on the need for an exposure modeling validation study, December 17, 1984	Executive Committee (SAB)

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1985 (Continued)		
2/4	Letter Report to the Acting Administrator on "Long-range Research Agenda" by the Research Outlook Review Subcommittee of the Science Advisory Board, January 18, 1985	Research Outlook Review Committee, SAB
3/14	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel's Review of EPA Policy on Genetically Engineered and Non-Indigenous Microbial Pesticides, March 5, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
4/17	Letter Report to the Administrator on the Incineration of Liquid Hazardous Wastes by the Environmental Effects, Transport and Fate Committee, Science Advisory Board, April 5, 1985	Environmental Effects, Transport and Fate Committee (SAB)
5/1	Letter Report to the Administrator on Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee Findings and Recommendations on the Scientific Basis for a Revised NAAQS for Nitrogen Dioxide, October 18, 1984	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
5/2	Report on the Review of a List of Inert Ingredients in Pesticide Formulations Which the Agency Considers to be of Toxicological Concern, April 29, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
5/2	Report on the Review of Certain Aspects of the Tolerance Assessment System (TAS), April 29, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
5/2	Report on the Review of Final Interpretive Section 6(a)(2) Rule Containing Flagging Criteria for Certain Types of Studies, April 29, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
5/2	Report on the Review of a Set of Scientific Issues Being Considered by EPA in Connection with the Special Review on Dicofol, April 29, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
5/2	Report on the Review of a Standard Evaluation Procedure Being Promulgated by the Office of Pesticide Programs' Hazard Evaluation Division, April 29, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory PAnel

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1985 (Continued)		
5/2	Letter Report to the Administrator on a Technical Report of the Environmental Health Committee of EPA's Science Advisory Board Regarding a Draft Health Assessment Document for Polychlorinated Dibenzo-p-Dioxins, April 26, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
5/2	Letter Report to the Administrator on a Report of the Environmental Health Committee of EPA's Science Advisory Board Regarding a Draft Health Assessment Document for Chloroform, April 10, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
5/13	Letter Report to the Administrator on Risk Assessment Methodology, April 22, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
5/28	Letter Report to the Administrator on Non-Ionizing Radiation Research Needs, April 26, 1985	Radiation Advisory Committee (SAB)
5/30	Letter Report to the Administrator on the Review of the Agency's Ongoing Research in Understanding Total Human Exposure to Indoor and Ambient Air Pollution, April 26, 1985	Subcommittee on Strategic and Long-Term Research Planning, SAB
5/30	Letter Report to the Administrator on the Review of the Agency's Air Quality Criteria Document for Ozone and Other Photochemical Oxidants, May 15, 1985	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
6/4	Letter Report to the Administrator on Risk Assessment Methodology, April 22, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
6/18	Letter Report to the Administrator on the Environmental Health Committee of EPA's Science Advisory Board Regarding a Draft Mutagenicity and Carcinogenicity Assessment of 1,3 Butadiene, June 10, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
8/6	Report of the Water Quality Criteria Subcommittee, Environmental Effects, Transport and Fate Committee, Science Advisory Board, April 1985	Water Quality Criteria Subcommittee, SAB
8/6	Report on the Review of the Oncogenicity Issue Being Considered by EPA in Connection with the Special Review on Dicofol, July 29, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1985 (Continued)		
8/6	Report on the Review of the Notice of Intent to Cancel Registrations of Certain Simazine Pesticides, July 29, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
8/6	Report on the Review of Proposed Decision Options Being Considered to Conclude the Special Review of the Non-wood Uses of Creosote, Coal Tar, and Coal Tar Neutral Oil, July 29, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
8/6	Report on the Review of Proposed Decision Options Being Considered to Conclude the Special Review of the Non-wood Uses of Pentachlorophenol, July 29, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
8/23	Report of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee on Improving the Process for Setting National Ambient Air Quality Standards: An Update, July 1985	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
8/23	Report on the Review of EPA Ground Water Research Program, Ground Water Research Review Committee, Science Advisory Board, July 1985	Ground Water Research Review Committee, SAB
9/24	Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force Final Report to the Administrator, January 30, 1985	Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force
10/22	Report on the Review of a Set of Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency in Connection with the Special Review on Daminozide, October 4, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/22	Report on the Review of a Set of Scientific Issues Being Considered in Connection with the Special Review on Captan, October 4, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/22	Report on the Review of an Addendum to the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines - Data Reporting, October 4, 1985	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/22	Letter Report to the Administrator on a Draft Agency Study entitled "The Magnitude and Nature of the Air Toxics Problem in the United States," May 31, 1985	Executive Committee (SAB)

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1985 (Continued)		
10/22	Report to the Administrator on the Agency's Draft Risk Assessment Guidelines for Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Chemical Mixtures, Developmental Effects and Exposure Assessment, June 19, 1985	Executive Committee (SAB)
11/5	Administrator's Pesticide Advisory Committee, Labeling Subcommittee Report, September 18, 1985	Administrator's Pesticide Advisory Committee
11/5	Report to the Administrator on a Review of a Draft Health Assessment Document for Beryllium, September 23, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
11/5	Report to the Administrator on a Draft Addendum to the Health Assessment Document for Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride), July 30, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
11/5	Report to the Administrator on a Review of a Draft Document entitled "Acute Hazards List Development," prepared by the Office of Toxic Substances (OTS) dated July 1985, September 23, 1985	Acute Toxics Subcommittee, SAB
11/5	Report to the Administrator on a Review of a Report entitled "A Probabilistic Methodology for Analyzing Water Quality Effects of Urban Runoff on Rivers and Streams," July 31, 1985	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
11/5	Report to the Administrator on a Review of the Technical Basis Developed by the Office of Solid Waste for the Establishment of a "Decision Rule" for Determining Whether or Not Specific Hazardous Wastes Should be Restricted from Land Disposal, April 26, 1985	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
11/5	Report to the Administrator on a Review of the Technical Basis Developed by the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation for the Establishment of a "Decision Rule" for Determining Whether or Not Specific Hazardous Wastes Should be Restricted from Land Disposal, July 31, 1985	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)

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1985 (Continued)		
11/5	Report to the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Research and Development on the 1984 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards, February 1985	Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards Subcommittee, SAB
12/4	Report to the Administrator on a Review of a Document entitled "Major Issues Associated with Health Effects of Asbestos in Drinking Water (Carcinogenesis of Ingested Asbestos Fibers)," prepared by the Criteria and Standards Division in the Office of Drinking Water, July 30, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
12/4	Letter Report to the Administrator to Recommend that the Agency Analyze Data on the Pharmacokinetics of Hazardous or Potentially Hazardous Compounds, September 23, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
12/4	Report to the Administrator on the Review of a Draft Document entitled "Preliminary Assessment of Health Risks to Garment Workers and Certain Home Residents from Exposure to Formaldehyde," prepared by the Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPTS), October 1, 1985	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
12/4	Report to the Administrator on a Resolution Which Recommends Using Superfund Monies for a Comprehensive Research and Development Program, October 30, 1985	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
12/4	Letter Report to Senator Dave Durenberger on the Review of the Amendment to the Safe Drinking Water Act, November 4, 1985	Executive Committee (SAB)
12/4	Letter Report to the Administrator on the Review of the Scientific Basis for Establishing Emergency Criteria Applicable to Elevated Indoor Radon Concentrations in Structures Built on the Reading Prong by the Office of Radiation Programs, November 5, 1985	Radiation Advisory Committee (SAB)
12/4	Report on the March 13, 1985 Draft Background Information Document for Proposed Low-Level Radioactive Waste Standards by the Radiation Advisory Committee, Science Advisory Board, October 28, 1985	Radiation Advisory Committee (SAB)

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1986		
2/5	Letter 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	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
2/5	Report on the Review of the Forest Effects Research Program of the Office of Research and Development (November 1985), December 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

The above-listed documents are available from:
Library of Congress
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Room 1026 of the John Adams Building
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Washington, D.C. 20540

Data Compiled by EPA Management and Organization Division

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE ANNOTATED REPORTS (1985)

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Agency's Air Quality Criteria Document for Ozone and Other Photochemical Oxidants--CASAC--May 15, 1985.

The CASAC found the document to be far superior to previous efforts, and commends the Agency, and in particular, the staff of the Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office. The Committee recommended revisions in Volumes II, III, IV, and V. CASAC expects to review these revisions along with conducting a further review of Volumes I & V sometime in early 1986.

Report to the Administrator on the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee's (CASAC) report on various ways to improve the process for developing National Ambient Air Quality Standards--CASAC--July 31, 1985.

The Committee believes that the Agency has made great strides in incorporating scientific issues into NAAQS development and, as a result, both it and many members of the public believe that EPA's process for selecting levels for standards is both more widely understood and more scientifically defensible. CASAC, with four more years of experience with the process of setting NAAQS, has examined several additional issues to further improve this process. These include ways to streamline and expedite the preparation and review of air quality criteria documents and staff papers, and to develop procedures for evaluating the scientific adequacy of benefits analysis. In addition, CASAC made several recommendations for improving the quality and timeliness of its own advice to EPA.

Report to the Administrator on health effects information relating to particulate matter that has become available since the Committee's last official review--Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--January 2, 1986--SAB-CASAC-86-008.

CASAC's preliminary view indicates that the new data does not require a fundamental alteration of the structure of the proposed particulate standards and does not fundamentally change CASAC's understanding of the mechanisms by which particulate exposures effect public health. However, the Committee and many members of the public have serious concern as to whether the current proposed ranges of interest are as scientifically supportable as they were in November 1981 when last examined by CASAC. The Committee made three major recommendations: 1) that an addendum to the existing particulate matter criteria document be prepared; 2) that an addendum to the existing particulate matter staff paper be prepared; and 3) that the Agency prepare an issues paper evaluating the scientific issues pertaining to acidic aerosols.

Report to the Administrator on the Draft Health Assessment Document for 1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene Dichloride)--Environmental Health Committee January 4, 1985.

The Committee concluded that ethylene dichloride is a probable human carcinogen. This conclusion is based on studies using the oral route of administration, whereas studies using the inhalation route of exposure gave negative results. The Committee does not believe that present evidence supports the conclusion that ethylene dichloride is carcinogenic by inhalation.

Report to the Administrator on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Chromium--Environmental Health Committee--January 4, 1985.

The Committee agrees with the position taken in the draft document that either an excess or a deficiency of certain chromium compounds can elicit health effects in humans. Chromium can exist in different valence states. The unit risk estimate of cancer incidence in the draft document needs revision. The estimate is based on exposure to all valence states of chromium which disregards the issue of speciation. The unit risk should be calculated for Cr(VI) only rather than only to air as indicated in the draft document. The draft document also indicates that the efficiency of gastrointestinal absorption is low, of the order of five percent, and gastrointestinal juices have the capability to reduce Cr(VI), the carcinogenic species, to Cr(III). Application of the unit risk estimate to ingestion would be inappropriate because the unit risk estimate encompasses the levels of chromium thought necessary for human nutrition.

Report to the Administrator on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Vinylidene Chloride--Environmental Health Committee--January 4, 1985.

The Committee concurs with the assessment document in the same sense that existing OHEA assumptions have been applied in a way that is consistent with its evaluation of other chemicals. The Committee disagrees, however, with the application of some of these assumptions to the vinylidene chloride document. Contingent upon incorporation of the recommendations discussed in the report, the Committee believes that the document is scientifically adequate as a comprehensive review of the scientific literature for this pollutant.

Report to the Administrator on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)--Environmental Health Committee--January 4, 1985.

The critical scientific issue in the review was the evidence for carcinogenicity of perchloroethylene. The Committee concludes that the detection of mouse liver tumors is a signal in the data regarding possible carcinogenicity but that interpretation of its overall significance is less certain. An authoritative scientific opinion concerning the carcinogenicity of this compound cannot be provided at this time.

Report to the Administrator on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Ethylene Oxide--Environmental Health Committee--January 4, 1985.

The Committee concludes that ethylene oxide probably is carcinogenic to humans. In addition, the mutagenicity data, the evidence for direct alkylation by ethylene oxide and the limited human evidence leads the Committee to agree with OHEA's evaluation that the appropriate IARC classification is Group 2A (but bordering on 2B), indicating that ethylene oxide is probably carcinogenic to humans.

Report to the Administrator on Long-range Research Agenda 85--Research Outlook Review Subcommittee--January 18, 1985.

The Research Outlook Review Subcommittee reviewed ORD's "Long-range Research Agenda", the preparation of which is an annual Congressional requirement for the Office of Research and Development. The Subcommittee strongly endorses the development of a long-term research strategy; however, the Science Advisory Board's experience with the review of this document, including this year's, over the past eight years has demonstrated that the process and the resulting document has not met this goal. The Subcommittee recommends that Congress remove the legal requirement to prepare such a document on the basis that it has not met the Agency's need for a research plan.

Report to the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Research and Development on the 1984 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards--1984 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards Subcommittee--February 8, 1985.

The Subcommittee reviewed 86 papers nominated by EPA's Office of Research and Development for the 1984 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards; 31 papers were recommended for awards. The report contains the Subcommittee's recommendations and some comments and observations regarding the awards program. In general, the Subcommittee found both the number and the quality of the papers encouraging and indicative of the effectiveness of this program.

Report to the Administrator on the draft Health Assessment Document for Chloroform--Environmental Health Committee--April 10, 1985.

The Committee agreed with the conclusions stated in the document that (1) chronic exposure to Chloroform is associated with renal, cardiac, neurological and hepatotoxic effects, and (2) sufficient pharmacokinetic data exist for Chloroform to incorporate this information in the quantitative risk estimates.

Report to the Administrator on the Incineration of Liquid Hazardous Wastes--Environmental Effects, Transport and Fate Committee--April 1985.

The report concludes that the operation of both land and sea based hazardous waste incinerators have produced no adverse consequences to the public health or environment. Considerable uncertainty surrounds the data that lead to this conclusion and the Committee recommended a number of steps the Agency ought to undertake to reduce this uncertainty.

Report to the Administrator on the Health Assessment Document for Polychlorinated Dienzo-p-dioxins--Environmental Health Committee--April 26, 1985.

The Committee recommends that the health assessment document primarily assess the effects of one isomer, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD). Other dioxin isomers can be evaluated in a separate chapter relative to TCDD. The Committee agrees with the conclusion in the document that, using the criteria of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the animal evidence for carcinogenicity of TCDD is "sufficient" to assume that it is a probable human carcinogen.

Report to the Administrator on long-term trends in funding for radiation activities. Radiation Advisory Committee-April 26, 1985.

The Committee recommends that EPA should continue and strengthen its program of extramural research and its in-house research on the health effects of radiofrequency radiation, and strongly urges that nonionizing radiation research not be eliminated in FY' 86.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Office of Research and Development's Total Human Exposure Research Program--Total Human Exposure Review Panel--April 26, 1985.

The Panel's major recommendations include identification of the issue of total human exposure as an emerging scientific issue of critical importance to the Agency's responsibilities; coordination of future research activities related to total human exposure at senior levels of the Agency; and basing future data collection activities on carefully developed experimental design and probability sampling protocols.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Agency's revised Guidelines for Water Quality Criteria--Environmental Effects, Transport and Fate Committee--May 10, 1985.

The Committee concludes that the Agency has made great progress in developing a more scientifically sophisticated and realistic set of Guidelines and suggested the following additional areas of research to further improve the scientific data base in future years: 1) organisms used for future studies should be selected for the role they play in ecosystems, if ecosystem impact is to be reasonably approximated; 2) the family within which species are assumed to react similarly to toxicants should be abandoned as a unit of study in favor of the ecologically more relevant units of trophic levels or functional groups; 3) the Agency should reconsider the use of the acute/chronic ratio, or its validity should be examined within a range of exposure conditions normally found in field situations; and 4) EPA should acknowledge that interactions are a reality that should be considered in criteria setting and should begin to examine the problem of mechanisms of toxicity.

Report to the Administrator on the Agency's draft study entitled "The Magnitude and Nature of the Air Toxics Problem in the United States"--Executive Committee--May 31, 1985.

The Committee recommendations included: 1) extending the study to evaluate health endpoints other than cancer; discussing the interaction of pollutant exposures with lifestyle factors, including smoking, and carrying out a fuller evaluation of the contribution of indoor air pollution to total human exposures from toxic air pollutants; 2) requesting the NAS/NRC to undertake a fuller assessment of the toxic air pollution problem and its public health consequences; and 3) utilizing the current Agency study as a source of ideas for the Agency's Air Research Committee to plan the research agenda for toxic air pollutants.

Report to the Administrator on the Agency's draft Mutagenicity and Carcinogenicity Assessment of 1,3-Butadiene--Environmental Health Committee--June 10, 1985.

The Committee concurs with the general conclusion that butadiene is mutagenic for microbes and lower animals. However, the evidence for submammalian mutagenicity is not compelling, given the lack of data from whole animal studies. The Committee agrees that the animal evidence of carcinogenicity is "sufficient" and that the epidemiological evidence for carcinogencity is "inadequate," according to the criteria of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). This information places butadiene into IARC category 2B. The Committee recommends that the quantitative estimates of carcinogenicity be revised.

Report to the Administrator on the EPA Risk Assessment Guidelines for Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Chemical Mixtures, Developmental Effects and Exposure Assessment--Executive Committee--June 19, 1985.

To carry out its review, the Executive Committee formed five Risk Assessment Guidelines' Reviews Groups, consisting of scientists with expertise in the subject matter of each guideline, to review 1) the adequacy of the scientific rationale that identifies the need for guidelines and articulates the conceptual framework behind their development, and 2) the adequacy of the Agency staff's interpretation of a number of technical issues associated with each guideline. Major SAB conclusions and recommendations for each guideline are discussed in the report.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a draft Addendum to the Health Assessment Document for Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride), dated April 1985, and prepared by EPA's Office of Health and Environmental Assessment (OHEA) in EPA's Office of Research and Development--Environmental Health Committee--July 30, 1985.

The availability of new scientific data has caused the Agency to re-examine its earlier conclusions regarding dichloromethane. The new draft Addendum reviews evidence from a National Toxicology Program sponsored bioassay of dichloromethane inhaled by rodents, which was not available when the original document was written. The Committee agrees with the revised conclusion in the Addendum which states that using the criteria of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the animal evidence for carcinogenicity of dichloromethane is "sufficient." The Committee also agrees that the weight of the epidemiological evidence for carcinogenicity in humans remains "inadequate." This information places dichloromethane into IARC category 2B.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a document entitled "Major Issues Associated with Health Effects of Asbestos in Drinking Water (Carcinogenesis of Ingested Asbestos Fibers)," prepared by the Criteria and Standards Division in the Office of Drinking Water--Environmental Health Committee--July 30, 1985.

A report from the Office of Drinking Water, entitled "Risk from Ingestion of Fibers in Drinking Water," evaluated a study of asbestos ingestion by experimental animals conducted by the National Toxicology Program (NTP). The Committee finds no reason to change the conclusion from its October 29, 1984, report which states as follows: "Given the positive signal seen in some epidemiologic studies, plus well documented evidence for the association between asbestos fiber inhalation and lung cancer, it is hard for the Committee to feel comfortable in dismissing the possibility of an increased risk of gastrointestinal cancer in humans exposed to asbestos fibers from drinking water. However, the Committee consensus is that current peer reviewed evidence for humans and animals does not support the view that asbestos ingested in water causes organ-specific cancers."

Report to the Administrator on the review of the Agency's Ground Water Research Program—Ground Water Research Review Committee--July 31, 1985.

The Committee found the research program as a whole sound but made a number of recommendations for improvement, including: 1) the need for centralized direction and management of the ground water research program; 2) the need for increased technology transfer and training; and 3) the need for increased resources (together with a recommendation that Superfund monies be authorized for such research).

Report to the Administrator on the RCRA Hazardous Waste Identification and Land Disposal Restrictions Ground Water Screening Procedure—Environmental Engineering Committee--April 26, 1985; and

Report to the Administrator on "Comparison of Risks and Costs of Hazardous Waste Alternatives: Methods Development and Pilot Studies-Environmental Engineering Committee--July 31, 1985.

In the course of its review, the Committee examined two proposed approaches to developing the decision rule for banning hazardous wastes from landfills, one proposed by the Office of Solid Waste and the other by the Office of Policy Planning and Evaluation.

The Committee found the conceptual framework of the Office of Solid Waste's ground water screening procedure technically acceptable. The model used is internally consistent and mathematically sound, given the assumptions and structures used in its development. The Committee noted that the method is limited to the evaluation of organic chemicals in ground water, and further recommended the following: 1) development of the method to take into account the wide range of soil types which actually exist in the Nation. The idea of a simple "generic" set of soil parameters is considered too broad to be technically acceptable to address all kinds of waste management conditions found in the country. At the same time, the Committee believes that a simplified transport model could be used that might allow the higher level of complexity resulting from regional soil variations to be accommodated with improved overall results; and 2) that dilution of the input be taken into account, reactions other than hydrolysis be re-evaluated, and the model be modified to account for land disposal practices such as land treatment.

The Committee believes that OPPE's Office of Policy Analysis approach, because of its complexity and data intensiveness, will not be applicable to all waste-banning decisions. The approach should be useful, however, on a waste- and site-specific basis for comprehensive comparisons of the risks of alternative hazardous waste disposal options.

Report to the Administrator on a review conducted by the Environmental Engineering Committee at the request of the Office of Water on a report entitled "A Probabilistic Methodology for Analyzing Water Quality Effects of Urban Runoff on Rivers and Streams' Environmental Engineering Committee--July 31, 1985.

> The Committee believes the method described is technically sound, but only for the specific applications for which it was developed. The Committee has serious concerns about apparent Agency interest in using the approach in situations for which it is not technically suitable. The Committee does not believe that the technique, as it now exists, should be extrapolated beyond the purpose and application area for which it was developed without appropriate additional development and verification nor should it be used by individuals who do not fully understand the approach and the assumptions inherent therein.

Report to the Administrator on a review of data on the pharmacokinetics of hazardous or potentially hazardous compounds--Environmental Health Committee--September 23, 1985.

> The Committee realizes that appropriate modification of risk estimates by using pharmacokinetic information is a relatively new procedure for the Agency and suggests that EPA hold a public workshop or conference on this general topic to suggest procedures and/or draft guidance in this area.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a draft Health Assessment Document for Beryllium--Environmental Health Committee--September 23, 1985.

> The Committee recommends that the Agency provide a reanalysis of the risk estimate for beryllium. The Committee agrees with the Agency's qualitative analysis of beryllium carcinogenicity for animals. However, most of the experimental evidence in support of this conclusion is not suitable for quantitative risk assessment purposes, since many of the studies were exploratory in nature, often lacking controls. The Committee requests that Agency staff recalculate the risk to humans using models appropriate to particulate inhalation.
>
> Many of the confounding factors that the draft document discusses have quantitative implications that have not been made explicit in the risks calculations. For this reason, the Committee requested that Agency staff calculate the quantitative implications of these confounding factors.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a draft document entitled "Acute Hazardous List Development," prepared by the Office of Toxic Substances (OTS)--Acute Toxics Subcommittee--September 23, 1985.

The Subcommittee concluded that the Agency made a reasonable beginning to a process that will assist state and local levels of government in dealing with chemical substances that pose a potential health hazard in their communities and that this effort will be worthwhile. The criteria that the Subcommittee reviewed can be used as a starting point for more detailed investigation of potential hazards. Considerable expansion and refinement will be needed from the document given SAB for review. The initial list that can be generated from the criteria plus the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), the toxic substances inventory, and the pesticide ingredients data will have significant limitations.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a draft document entitled "Preliminary Assessment of Health Risks to Garment Workers and Certain Home Residents from Exposures to Formaldehyde" prepared by the Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPTS)--Environmental Health Committee--October 1, 1985--SAB-EHC-86-001.

The Committee concluded that formaldehyde is a carcinogen for rodents by the inhalation route and that the weight of the evidence category under EPA's new guidelines is "sufficient." The Committee found commendable the use of modern nomenclature, analysis of exposure, integration of hazard with parallel quantitative estimates, each one testing an assumption.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the March 13, 1985 draft Background Information Document to accompany the Agency's proposed standards on low-level radioactive waste disposal--Radiation Advisory Committee--October 28, 1985--SAB-RAC-86-002.

The Committee believes that the Background Information Document, on the whole, provides a reasonable presentation of the potential sources and risks associated with the disposal of low-level radioactive wastes. However, there are deficiencies in parts of the document for which the Committee has suggested extensive revisions to be made before publication. The Committee's major findings are detailed in the report.

Letter Report to the Administrator on the Environmental Engineering Committee Resolution concerning Superfund expenditures--Environmental Engineering Committee-October 30, 1985--SAB-EEC-86-003.

The Environmental Engineering Committee expresses its concerns in a resolution about enormous expenditures being made under Superfund without an adequate technological data base to support rehabilitation of both public and private hazardous waste disposal sites. The Committee recommends using Superfund monies for a comprehensive research and development program.

Letter report to Senator David Durenberger presenting SAB comments on the amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act enacted by the House of Representatives and the Senate as they pertain to the additional scientific review responsibilities envisioned for the SAB--Executive Committee--November 4, 1985--SAB-EC-86-004.

Both houses of the Congress have requested the SAB's early participation in the review of the development of drinking water regulations and standards. The SAB will provide its technical evaluation prior to the proposal of maximum contaminant level (MCL) goals and national primary drinking water regulations.

Report to the Administrator on the Radiation Advisory Committee's response to the Office of Radiation Program's request to provide assistance in establishing emergency criteria applicable to elevated indoor radon concentrations in structures built on the Reading Prong--Radiation Advisory Committee--November 5, 1985--SAB-RAC-86-005.

The Committee's advice was sought on two issues:

(1) Is a range of relative risk coefficients of 1.2 to 2.8% a reasonable range for the Agency to use in evaluating the risks associated with exposures at and above various alternative interim emergency action levels for the Reading Prong? The Committee's consensus was that the range 1.2-2.8% was too narrow. Reasonably good data are available that give values as low as 0.31%

(2) Are there any special considerations that should be taken into account in calculating the risks associated with short-term exposures to radon decay products versus lifetime exposures? The Committee is collectively aware of no convincing evidence that short-term exposures to radon or to other sources of ionizing radiation impose a smaller risk per unit exposure (in this case WLM) than do long-term exposures. However, the Committee pointed out that the risk estimates cited stem from studies of occupationally exposed adults and may underestimate the risk to children in whom a given environmental radon level results in a higher radiation dose to the lungs than in adults.

Report to the Administrator on the Science Advisory Board's review of the Office of Research and Development's Forest Effects Research Program--Forest Effects Review Panel--November 1985--SAB-EC-86-006.

The review panel examined the Agency's research plan for forest dieback/decline at three different levels: 1) organization of the research program, 2) specific research designs and plans, and 3) integration of research results.

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

81 Stat. 54.

(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.

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."

80 Stat. 382.

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

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—

"(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;

5 USC 552a note.

"(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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