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and Resources Management
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EPA

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Advisory Committees

Charters, Rosters, and Accomplishments

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

JANUARY 1985

Prepared by:

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Additional copies of this document may be obtained by
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The Administrator

Washington, D.C. 20460

The mission of EPA is unique. It is our job to identify the environmental and health risks posed by our industrial society, assess those risks, and determine how best to manage them.

We do not live in a risk-free world. Since the inception of EPA in 1970, we have learned to accurately detect ever more minute concentrations of contaminants in the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we eat. During that same period of time, Congress has given us regulatory authority to protect every environmental medium. It is one of my highest priorities to carry out all of our environmental protection laws, and to obtain measurable progress under each.

To fulfill this special mission, EPA must have a strong scientific and technical base upon which to support program decisions. We are not alone in our efforts to build and maintain this capacity. We frequently call upon the outstanding men and women who serve as members of our advisory committees. We share with them our scientific and technical information, and benefit from their insights, advice and recommendations. The willingness of these individuals to work with us is invaluable in terms of enhancing our own scientific capabilities, as well as providing all citizens with a better understanding of the decisions we make.

I thank all EPA advisory committee members for their contributions and their commitment. Working together in open collaboration, I am confident that we will make progress in protecting public health and the environment. The result will be a better place for all to share.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S PESTICIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE. This Charter is issued to reestablish the Administrator's Pesticide Advisory Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY. It is determined that reestablishment of the Administrator's Pesticide Advisory Committee is in the public interest to review the Environmental Protection Agency's implementation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and sections 402, 406, 408, and 409 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

3. OBJECTIVES. The Committee advises the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency on specified problems with registration, reregistration, and tolerance issues; suggests alternative mechanisms within existing authorities as appropriate; and, on request, reviews specific statutory alternatives developed by the Agency.

4. FUNCTIONS. The purpose of the Committee is to advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency on policy matters relating to registration, reregistration, and tolerance responsibilities as mandated under the FIFRA and the FFDCA. The Committee provides practical and independent advice to the Agency on matters and policies relating to pesticides and maintains an awareness of current issues and problems in the pesticide area. It proposes actions to encourage cooperation and communication between the Agency and other Federal governmental agencies, State agencies, user groups, the chemical industry, the research community and the general public.

5. COMPOSITION. The Committee shall be composed of eighteen members including the Chairperson, and members shall be appointed by the Administrator for terms of one and one half years. Members will represent the following segments of the population in appropriate balance:

a. Manufacturers, processors, and users of pesticides including, but not limited to, farm, food processing, speciality and pest control;

b. Environmental, health, labor, and public interest organizations;

c. State health and agriculture departments;

d. Regulatory experts, particularly in the areas of environment, health and safety;

e. Academic community including, but not limited to, experts in the fields of health, toxicology, entomology, pesticides and agriculture.

The Chairperson shall be designated by the Administrator and is authorized to form subcommittees when necessary, which will be comprised solely from members of the Administrator's Pesticide Advisory Committee, to conduct informal studies on specific matters and report back to the Committee. The estimated annual operating cost of the Committee will be approximately $38,000 and will require 0.75 person-years of staff support.

6. MEETINGS. Meetings will be held approximately four to six times a year as called by the Chairperson. In accordance with section 10(e) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, no meeting can be held except at the call of, or with the advance approval of a designated officer or employee of the Agency with an agenda approved by such person. However, it is the intent of the Agency to call a meeting of the Committee whenever the Chairperson or a majority of the members so request. The EPA Manual on Committee Management 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. A full-time salaried officer or employee of the Agency who will be designated as the 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.

7. DURATION. The Administrator's Pesticide Advisory Committee shall terminate September 30, 1985, unless extension beyond that date is authorized in accordance with section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

JUN 1 1984

Approval Date

Deputy Administrator

MAY 24 1984

OMB/GSA Review Date

JUN 25 1984

Date Filed With Congress

ADMINISTRATOR'S PESTICIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30, 1985

ADMINISTRATOR'S PESTICIDE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Administrator's Pesticide Advisory Committee (APAC) was established to provide a forum for exchange of diverse viewpoints on multiple aspects of the pesticide regulatory program. The APAC, chartered on June 25, held an organizational meeting on April 11 to identify topics for Committee discussion. The APAC held meetings on June 27, September 7, October 25, and December 5, 1984.

At the June meeting, the APAC discussed the pesticide reregistration process and recommended calling in all missing data at one time, reconsideration of the use of the term "reregistration," and consideration of different approaches to registration. The Agency announced at the September meeting that it would accelerate the data call-in program in FY 85 and 86. In addition, EPA was considering use of the term "conditional reregistration" and would limit broader use of chemicals with incomplete data bases. EPA also indicated it would initiate a trial process for an alternative approach for calling all data at one time as recommended by the APAC.

At the September meeting, the APAC presented recommendations to EPA on efficacy data requirements for special reviews, handling of data not identified as showing adverse effects, public involvement in the tolerance setting process, and restricted use pesticides. EPA has implemented all the recommendations and is preparing a comprehensive analysis of the restricted use classification and certification programs for APAC consideration at a future meeting.

At the October 25 meeting, the APAC discussed the Agency's proposal for regulating inert ingredients in pesticide products under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The APAC raised many valid questions and concerns which EPA should consider before implementing the inert strategy. EPA intends to discuss each of these issues at future APAC meetings.

The APAC met with the Administrator on December 5 to discuss possible legislative issues which EPA should consider in developing a proposal for amending FIFRA. The APAC commented on problem areas in the administration of current legislation and identified the general principles which should guide EPA in developing legislative or other solutions to these problems. The APAC will meet on January 25, 1985, to discuss possible options for amending FIFRA which are being developed based on APAC's input.

The Committee has also authorized the formation of a Subcommittee on Labeling to provide advice to EPA on its conduct of a project to determine the effectiveness and usefulness of pesticide labels in reducing risks. The Subcommittee held a meeting on December 4 to set goals for the group and to determine its role in assisting EPA on this project. The Subcommittee will meet in mid-January to present members' findings on their constituencies' views on labeling and how EPA might develop an adequate data base to determine how labels are used currently.

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 and July 22, 1981.

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 $150,000 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, 1985, at which time the Committee charter may be renewed for another two-year period.

JUL 1 1983

Approval Date

Administrator

AUG 01 1983

Date Filed with Congress

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- At the request of the Administrator, CASAC authorized the formation of a subcommittee on health research needs for ambient air standards. This subcommittee assessed the research needed to support the development of primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter and sulfur oxides. In December 1983, the Committee sent its report to the Administrator and to members of Congress who requested it, emphasizing its recommendations for research related to the development of primary health based standards. This report is being used by the Agency as part of its research planning process.

- CASAC authorized the formation of a subcommittee on welfare effects research needs. This subcommittee will assess the research needed to support the development of secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and sulfur oxides.

- CASAC authorized the formation of a subcommittee on the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) setting process. This subcommittee will review the process whereby the Agency develops the basis for setting NAAQS and will identify means to improve the process.

- CASAC completed a letter to the Administrator regarding its review of the Agency's documents related to the development of revised primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards for carbon monoxide. The Committee unanimously concluded that these documents represent a scientifically balanced and defensible summary of the current basis of knowledge of the health effects literature for carbon monoxide. The Chairman of the CASAC testified before the House Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Energy and Commerce in support of the CASAC's position on November 1, 1984.

- CASAC transmitted a letter to the Administrator regarding the Agency's proposed revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for nitrogen dioxide. The Committee concluded that the existing annual average primary standard adequately protects against adverse health effects associated with long-term exposure and provides some measure of protection against short-term health effects. The Committee also recommended that the Agency not set a separate short-term standard at this time, but rather pursue a vigorous research program designed to address and resolve the issues related to the short-term effects of nitrogen dioxide.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Director, Office of Pesticide Programs, 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 Director, Office of Pesticide Programs. 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 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 Administrator from a group of 4 nominees, 2 submitted by each of the nominating entities named in this subsection. The 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Administrator, may create temporary subpanels on specific projects to assist the full Advisory Panel in expediting and preparing its evaluations, comments, and recommendations. A majority of each subpanel will be composed of Panel members.

The estimated annual operating cost of the Panel will be approximately $100,000 which includes an allowance for 1.5 work-years 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 Director, Office of Pesticide Programs, or at the request of the Chairperson with the concurrence of the Director, Office of Pesticide Programs. 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 Director, Office of Pesticide Programs, 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 two subcommittee meetings each year. To allow adequate time for comprehensive review of topics, meetings 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 charter of the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel signed on March 24, 1983, is hereby superseded, and the administratively established Panel is replaced by this statutory Panel.

MAR 8 1984

Agency Approval Date

MAR 21 1984

Date Filed with Congress

Administrator

FIFRA SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

FIFRA SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

The Panel held a total of two meetings during the calendar year 1984 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 a Final Rule Classifying Grain Fumigants for Restricted Use.

2. Review of the Proposed Special Review Criteria and Procedures Rule.

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

1. Review of Preliminary Notice of Determination Concluding the Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration (RPAR) of Pesticide Products Containing Sodium Monofluoroacetate (Compound 1080)

2. Review of Emergency Suspension of all Grain and Grain Milling Machinery Fumigation Uses of Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)

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

1. Review of a policy paper entitled: "Oncogenic Potential: Guides for Analysis and Evaluation of Long Term Rodent Studies".

2. Review of Certain Standard Evaluation Procedures Being Promulgated by the Office of Pesticide Programs.

3. Review of the Data Base Supporting EPA's Decision to Place Amitrol in Special Review Status.

4. Review of the Data Base Supporting EPA's Decision to Place Aldicarb in Special Review Status.

Congress has given statutory reauthorization for the Panel under FIFRA.

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

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RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During the last year and a half, the Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program (MAG) has aimed its efforts at two issues that EPA requested it to address:

- How to bring about self-sufficiency of municipalities in building and operating wastewater treatment facilities; and

- How to ensure that municipalities effectively operate and maintain treatment facilities in order to meet the requirements of their wastewater discharge permits.

The first accomplishment of MAG in reference to these issues has been the completion of a report entitled "Future Funding of Municipal Water Pollution Control Needs" dated May 15, 1984.

This report recognized that Federal funds cannot remain the principal source of funding municipal wastewater treatment facilities. It recommends continued Federal funding over a ten-year period, and the gradual introduction of alternative financing methods, such as State revolving loan funds and private financing. The report was the first comprehensive input into the EPA Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) Funding Study which was sent to the Administrator in December 1984. MAG will continue to advise EPA on POTW funding through a continuing Task Force on the subject.

The next priority of MAG is to prepare a report on the compliance of municipal wastewater treatment facilities with their discharge permits, and effective operation and maintenance of such treatment facilities. This effort is now underway and a report is expected to be completed by September 1985. A Task Force on Compliance and Operation and Maintenance is working on preparing the report which will consider six facets of the issue:

1. Inventory format for POTW non-compliance evaluation
2. Gray zone problems.
3. Causes of non-compliance.
4. Incentives for compliance.
5. State management of publicly owned treatment works.
6. Problems in local management of publicly owned treatment works.

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

Alvin L. Alm
Deputy Administrator

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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NOTE: Terms expire on June 30

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

At its meeting on November 29 and 30, 1983, the Committee discussed the reviews of the standards of performance for nitric acid plants and secondary brass and bronze plants and the review of NESHAP for mercury. Discussions were also held on the test method for nonsulfuric acid particulate matter emissions from stationary sources (Test Method 5B), emerging technologies for consideration in NESHAP for coke ovens, and the current status of the program on flares as volatile organic compounds control devices.

In 1984, the Committee discussed the NSPS for petroleum refinery wastewater systems, magnetic tape manufacturing, and the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry reactor processes. The review of the NSPS for Portland cement plants and the revision of the NESHAP for vinyl chloride were also discussed. A status report was given to the Committee on the hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDF) area source air emissions program.

The NAPCTAC consists of eleven 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 37 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

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NOTE: Terms expire on December 15

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act

The Council provided recommendations to the Administrator and to Congress on the pending legislation reauthorizing the Safe Drinking Water Act. (1) Regulations should be adopted to require filtration as a treatment technique for all surface water systems; (2) The Council believes that when looking at available technologies, the Agency should consider whatever technology has been examined for efficacy under field conditions and not solely under research laboratory conditions; (3) EPA should have the authority to issue Administrative Orders that would permit an intermediate level of action and would keep many cases from civil action proceedings; (4) The 500 service connection cut-off point should be used for extendable exemptions due to financial and technological barriers; (5) The Council supported a $20 million per year funding to small water systems for technical assistance, as opposed to the $5 million currently slated; (6) A monitoring program should be established to identify unregulated contaminants; and (7) $25 million a year should be authorized for a major ground water planning program.

Primary Drinking Water Regulations

Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: National Revised Primary Drinking Water Regulations - The Council supports the following: (1) A three-tiered approach to standard setting for a large number of contaminants proposed in the ANPRM; (2) A single MCL should be set regardless of system size; (3) Bottled water and point-of-use devices should be considered "Generally Available Technology" only if the water provided by these means meets the primary regulations; (4) total coliform and turbidity are still the best overall indicators of biological contamination and are appropriate for regulation; (5) Sufficient evidence exists to warrant a treatment technique for Giardia and other microbials with the possible exception of viruses; (6) Standards should be set for Synthetic Organic Chemicals; (7) Corrosion effects within control of water suppliers are their responsibility and should be retained in the Revised Regulations. By-products of corrosion should be addressed with MCLs and appropriate monitoring to assure compliance in entire distribution system. The Council reviewed the 24 inorganic chemicals listed and placed them in the three-tiered categories proposed in (1) above.

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) - The Council reviewed the Phase I proposal which consists of Recommended Maximum Contaminant Levels (RMCLs) and Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for VOCs published in the June 12, 1984 Federal Register. The RMCLs were proposed at zero for seven substances considered carcinogenic; and levels were set for two contaminants considered to have non-carcinogenic effects. RMCLs are non-enforceable health goals. The Administrator states that RMCLs are set at a a level at which "no known or anticipated adverse effects on the health of persons occur and which allows an adequate margin of safety." Specific recommendations included: (1) consideration of carcinogenicity be made by more scientific groups such as EPA Science Advisory Board; (2) RMCLs for carcinogens be set at the 10^{-6} risk level using a conservative risk model; and (3) vinyl chloride and benzene be added to the list of chemicals for which RMCLs are set.

Fluoride - After much deliberation, the Council made the following recommendations: (1) Moderate and severe fluorosis, as well as non-dental effects such as osteosclerosis and crippling fluorosis, be considered adverse health effects; (2) Fluoride should be retained as a Primary Standard; and (3) the RMCL for fluoride should be set at 0.2ppm.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

NONCONFORMANCE PENALTY
NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE: This charter establishes the Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee for "nonconformance penalties" in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY: It is determined that establishment of this Committee is in the public interest in support of the performance of the Environmental Protection Agency's duties and responsibilities under the various public laws relating to the protection of the environment that the Agency administers.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY: The Committee will function as an integral part of EPA's rulemaking on Nonconformance Penalties. It will attempt, via face-to-face negotiations, to reach consensus on language and concepts which can be used as the basis of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

4. FUNCTIONS: The work of the Committee 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 members, plus a convenor/facilitator Chairperson, to be appointed by the Administrator. Members will represent the following segments of the population in appropriate balance:

a. Private sector enterprises subject to Federal environmental regulations;

b. Environmental, health, and public interest groups interested in the development and enforcement of environmental regulations; and

c. Other interested parties.

Appropriate members shall be selected and appointed for the duration of the negotiation itself. The Administrator shall designate an officer or regular employee of the Agency 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.

Members of the Committee will not be compensated for their services. The estimated annual operating cost of the Committee is approximately $85,000, which includes 1.0 work years of staff support. The Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation will provide the necessary support for the Committee.

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 which sets forth the Agency's policies and procedures for the implementation of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, which provides for, among other things, open meetings, filing of written statements by interested persons before or after meetings, and allowing oral statements to be made to the extent that time permits. Subcommittee meetings may be held subject to the same conditions.

7. DURATION: The Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee will terminate within one year from the date of its establishment unless the Administrator determines that the Committee will finish its work within 90 days of the original termination date. If the Administrator makes such a determination, he can extend the termination date by 90 days without further approval by OMB or GSA. An extension may also be sought in accordance with Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Administrator

APR 18 1984

Approval Date

MAY 7 1984

OMB/GSA Review Date

JUN 13 1984

Date Filed with Congress

NONCONFORMANCE PENALTY NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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NONCONFORMANCE PENALTY NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In June of 1984, the Nonconformance Penalty Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee was formed to attempt to reach consensus on proposed Nonconformance penalty regulations. Nonconformance penalties apply to manufacturers of heavy-duty vehicles who initially lack the capability to meet the prescribed standards. Nonconformance penalties allow manufacturers to certify, produce, and sell nonconforming engines provided they pay the appropriate penalty. The penalty is intended to cost the manufacturer of a nonconforming vehicle or engine at least as much as compliance with the standard would have, as well as create a disincentive for future noncompliance.

Committee membership included representatives of small and large, domestic, European, Canadian, and Japanese manufacturers; environmental organizations; State pollution control officials; and Trade associations.

The full committee met four times. The three workgroups the Committee formed to prepare discussion papers on the issues identified for resolution met thirteen times. Within the four months provided to negotiate, the Committee did reach consensus,and used it as the basis of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

This committee's work marks the first time that this, or any other Federal agency, developed a full "consensus" proposed rule via face-to-face negotiation with the affected parties. (Our traditional system is the often adversarial "notice and comment" approach.)

The consensus proposal was far superior to that which the Agency was likely to produce on its own. It reflects the careful thinking and analysis of the diverse interest groups, and represents a knowledgeable, equitable, and implementable proposal, which we expect to draw sparse adverse public comment.

The parties, including EPA, report being pleased with the process and with the substantive outcome. Our new top management is very supportive of the process, and has asked the Regulatory Negotiation Project staff to conduct further negotiations.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

PESTICIDE EMERGENCY EXEMPTION
NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. PURPOSE: This charter establishes the Pesticide Emergency Exemption Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee for pesticide emergency exemption regulations in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY: It is determined that establishment of this Committee is in the public interest in support of the performance of the Environmental Protection Agency's duties and responsibilities under Section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as Amended.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY: The Committee will function as an integral part of EPA's rulemaking on pesticide emergency exemption regulations. It will attempt, via face-to-face negotiations, to reach consensus on language and concepts which can be used as the basis of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

4. FUNCTIONS: The work of the Committee 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 will serve as Chairperson whom the Administrator will appoint. Members will represent the following segments of the population in appropriate balance:

a. Private sector enterprises subject to Federal environmental regulations;

b. environmental, health, and public interest groups interested in the development and enforcement of environmental regulations;

c. public sector agencies affected by these regulations; and

d. other interested parties.

Appropriate members shall be selected and appointed for the duration of the negotiation itself. The Administrator shall

designate an officer or regular employee of the Agency 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.

Members of the Committee will not be compensated for their service, though travel and per diem expenses will be paid when necessary and appropriate. The estimated annual operating cost of the Committee is approximately $85,000, which includes 1.0 work years of staff support. The 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 which sets forth the Agency's policies and procedures for the implementation of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, which provides for, among other things, open meetings, filing of written statements by interested persons before or after meetings, and allowing oral statements to be made to the extent that time permits. Subcommittee meetings may be held subject to the same conditions.

7. DURATION: The Pesticide Emergency Exemption Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee will terminate within one year from the date of its establishment, unless the Administrator determines that the Committee will finish its work within 90 days of the original termination date. If the Administrator makes such a determination, he can extend the termination date by 90 days without further approval by OMB or GSA. An extension may also be sought in accordance with Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Alvin L. Alm

Deputy Administrator

AUG 1 1984
Approval Date

SEP 14 1984
OMB/GSA Review Date

SEP 24 1984
Date Filed with Congress

PESTICIDE EMERGENCY EXEMPTION NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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PESTICIDE EMERGENCY EXEMPTION NEGOTIATED RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In September of 1984, the Pesticide Emergency Exemption Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee formed to negotiate Section 18 Emergency Pesticide Exemptions. Section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) allows the Administrator, at his discretion, to exempt Federal or State agencies from provisions of the Act if he determines that emergency conditions exist which require such action.

Committee membership included representatives of environmental organizations, users, State agricultural and health departments, trade associations, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The full committee, and the three workgroups it formed, met on a number of occasions. Within the four months allowed for negotiating, the committee developed a consensus document, which each party signed, which contained the precise preamble and regulatory language that EPA used as its Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. This committee's work marks the second time a Federal agency successfully developed a proposed regulation via face-to-face negotiation with the interested parties.

All affected interest sectors were well represented. The parties were pleased with the substantive outcome and with the process. The EPA representative asked, and the other participants and we have agreed, to have the parties reconvene voluntarily after the comments on the proposal are received and synthesized.

We anticipate that this consensus proposal will engender very few adverse comments and that it will be relatively easy for the lead office to move from the proposal to a final regulation.

EPA's top management is very pleased with the results of this and the earlier Nonconformance Penalty successful negotiation, and has asked the Regulatory Negotiation Project Staff to conduct several more.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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

PRETREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW TASK FORCE

1. PURPOSE. This Charter is issued to establish the Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force for an eleven month period in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App. I) 9(c).

2. AUTHORITY. The Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force is being established by the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator by sections 104 and 307(a)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), as amended. It is determined that this Task Force, which will assist the Agency in performance of its duties as outlined by section 307 of the FWPCA, is in the public interest.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITY. The Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force is essential to the continued progress of the Agency's industrial waste pretreatment and control mission in Title III of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (Clean Water Act). The common implementation problems experienced by industry, States and municipalities will be examined and options for program improvement developed and debated. The need for guidance, training programs, technical assistance, and policy for interpretation will be the focus of activity. Where it becomes necessary, regulatory amendments will also be discussed.

4. FUNCTIONS. The Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force will provide advice and divergent views to the Administrator in the implementation of the national pretreatment program. The day-to-day problems experienced by municipalities, States and industries implementing the part 403 General Pretreatment regulations and the Categorical Pretreatment Standard regulations will be reviewed. Advice and comments to the Administrator will include technical, legal and policy changes which can improve implementation of the program nationwide while addressing concerns expressed by industry, States, municipalities and environmental interest groups. The Task Force provides a forum for discussion among the affected groups which may avert the use of litigation, as has occurred in the past. Issue papers will be developed to examine the problems, suggest options and recommend action. The issue papers will be the basis of Task Force discussions and any recommendations to the Administrator. The Task Force expects to produce an interim report in May, 1984. This report will identify important problems

in the area of pretreatment implementation and include a preliminary analysis of ways of achieving rapid and effective implementation through such assistance methods as guidance, training programs, workshops, technical assistance and policy interpretation. In December 1984 the Task Force will prepare a detailed analysis and final report of implementation problems that require changes to the general pretreatment regulations and will recommend specific regulatory changes.

5. COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS. The Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force will consist of eighteen members, including the Chairperson, appointed by the Deputy Administrator. Membership will consist of individuals with special experience or interest in the pretreatment area or environmental protection in general. Specifically, the membership will consist of: four industry representatives, three State representatives, three Federal employees, four municipal representatives and three environmental interest group members. Meetings of the Task Force will be held four times during the calendar year or at the request of the Chairperson. The Task Force is authorized to form subcommittees which will be comprised solely from members of the Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force. Meetings will be called, announced, and held in accordance with the EPA Manual on Committee Management. The manual provides for open meetings of advisory committees; requires that interested persons be permitted to file written statements before or after meetings; and provides for oral statements by interested persons to the extent that time permits. A full-time salaried officer or employee of the Agency who will be designated as Chairperson or 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 annual operating cost of the Task Force will total approximately $90,000 which includes 2.6 work-years for Agency Task Force members, staff and clerical support. This cost includes travel expense reimbursement for Task Force members (excluding the industrial representatives) and the Agency support staff.

6. DURATION. The Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force will terminate eleven months after the Congressional filing date.

FEB 3 1984
Agency Approval Date

William D. Ruckelshaus
Administrator

January 25, 1984
GSA Review Date

FEB 7 1984
Date Filed with Congress

PRETREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW TASK FORCE

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PRETREATMENT IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW TASK FORCE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Pretreatment Implementation Review Task Force (PIRT) was established in February 1984 and ended in January 1985. PIRT's eleven months of existence provided the EPA with substantial advice on resolving the day-to-day problems experienced by municipalities, States and industries implementing the Part 403 General Pretreatment regulations and Categorical Pretreatment Standard regulations.

PIRT's Final Report to the Administrator identified five sets of issues affecting the functioning of the program.

First, pretreatment program requirements are viewed by many as being complex and not well understood. EPA has the ability to simplify and clarify the program and should do so where appropriate. PIRT has 23 specific recommendations for guidance, policy or training in areas such as local limits development, implementation of categorical standards, monitoring, and data handling and reporting.

Second, enforcement of program requirements is critical for protecting the environment. This approach will also promote consistent implementation of the program requirements nationwide. PIRT's ten recommendations on enforcement call for EPA to take specific action against industrial users that are not complying with pretreatment standards, and POTWs and States that have failed to obtain required pretreatment programs.

Third, the success of the program depends on adequate resources. At present, EPA has not budgeted enough resources to implement the program. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) and States are likewise pressed for the necessary funds and people. PIRT has recommendations for additional funding or reallocation of existing funding for EPA, States, and POTWs.

Fourth, the success of the program also depends on a working partnership between three different levels of government: the Federal government, States and POTWs. PIRT recommends procedures for EPA oversight of State and POTW pretreatment programs; interaction between EPA, States, and POTWs implementing pretreatment requirements; and delegation of authority by EPA to States and POTWs.

Fifth, PIRT identified the need for 15 regulatory changes primarily concerning the General Pretreatment regulations.

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 and November 19, 1981.

2. SCOPE OF ACTIVITY. The activities of the Board will include analyzing problems, conducting meetings, presenting findings and making recommendations, forming study groups, and other activities necessary for the attainment of the Board's objectives, including the use of consultants as necessary.

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, Interstate and Foreign 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, or the Safe Drinking Water Act, or under 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 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 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 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 $1,273,700 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, 1985, 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 November 19, 1981, is hereby superseded.

SEP 19 1983

Approval Date

Administrator

NOV 3 1983

Date Filed with Congress

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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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 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.

During the past eighteen months, the Science Advisory Board strengthened its operations in a number of important areas. These include the increased quality and volume of its review responsibilities, expansion of its activities to include all major EPA program areas and appointment of scientists and engineers representing a variety of disciplines and institutions. Accompanying each of these activities was a large and beneficial degree of public participation.

The SAB initiated five new and significant actions during this period. These include:

- The Board prepared 31 reports (not including those prepared by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, which are described under separate heading in this brochure) between July 1983 and December 1984--more than tripling the number submitted during the previous reporting period. An annotated list of reports transmitted to the Agency is included in the appendix.

- A permanent standing committee was established to review radiation issues. The committee was formed at the direct request of the Administrator. Areas of current and planned committee activities include:

  1. providing independent review of scientific analyses used to estimate the impact of radiation on the environment and human populations for EPA's rulemaking activities;

  2. carrying out peer reviews and providing advice to EPA on the state-of-the-art of evolving dispersion and transport models and risk assessment methods development;

3. identifying priority research, monitoring, and other scientific needs to support regulatory activities.

- The Board initiated, by Federal Register Notice and individual letters to approximately 100 individuals and organizations within the scientific community, an annual solicitation of nominations from the public. More than 100 nominators provided the SAB with the names of over 200 individuals they believed were qualified to serve.

  The objectives of this initiative were to:

  1. involve the broader scientific community in SAB member selection;

  2. obtain greater diversity of expertise;

  3. assist in identifying female and minority group members;

  4. assure the high quality of appointments made;

  5. increase public confidence in SAB member selection by making the nomination process more visible and more widely understood; and

  6. respond to concerns raised by Congress and by organizations such as Common Cause for the need to broaden the process for selecting advisory committee members.

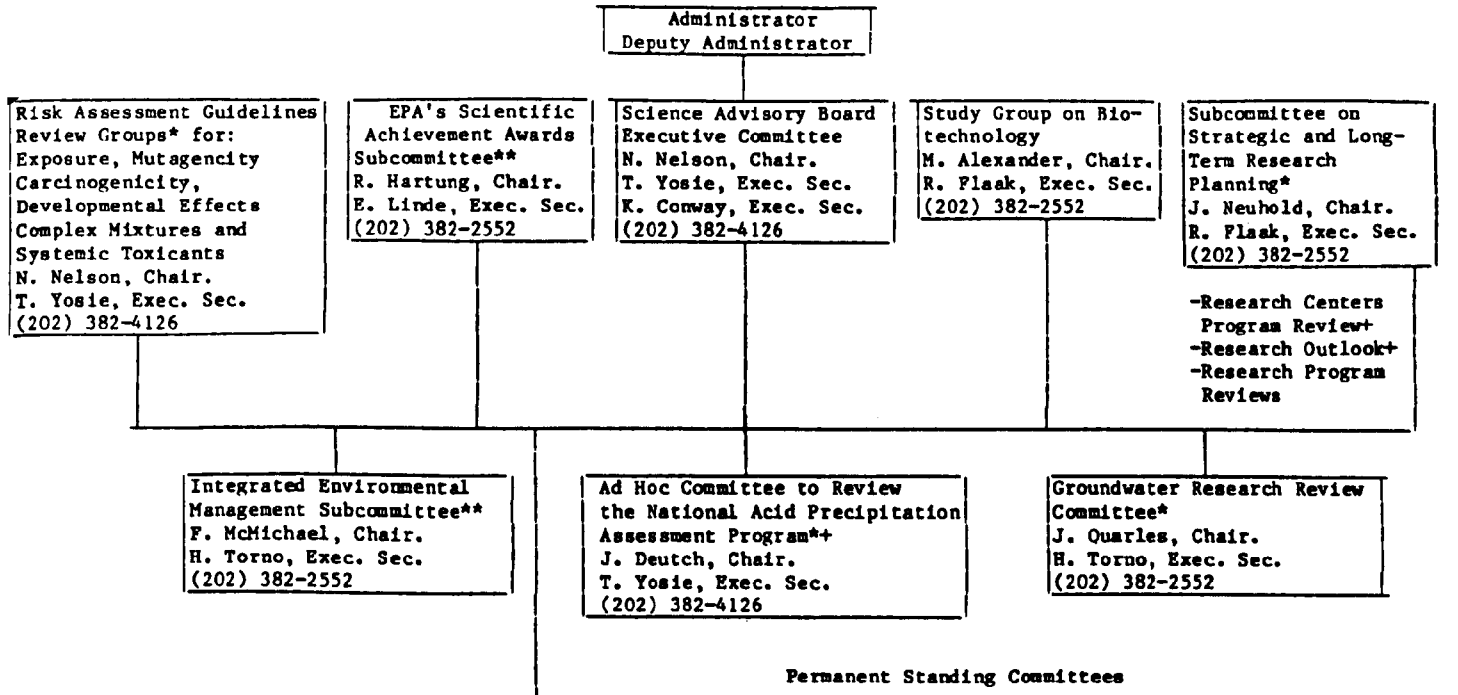
- The SAB plays an increasingly important role within EPA as evidenced by its more frequent and more sophisticated use on a wider range of issues. Prior to this reporting period, the SAB review role was generally limited to issues within the Office of Research and Development and the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards. Only three of the advisory reports prepared during the January 1982-June 1983 time span served other offices within EPA. In the last eighteen months, however, 13 of the 31 reports were prepared at the request of these other offices.

  Issues addressed during this latter period include municipal sludge disposal; site-specific water quality criteria; effluent guidelines for the pesticides industry; options for the validation of assessments used in premanufacturing notices; ionizing and non-ionizing radiation; procedures for determining the leaching potential of hazardous wastes; and recommendations to improve the Agency's use of exposure assessments in the preparation of risk assessments.

- Development of a Monthly Report summarizing the Board's activities, identifying new appointees, listing newly available reports, and providing notification of upcoming meetings. The report is sent to all senior program officials at EPA headquarters, laboratory and regional offices. The report is also made available to the public.

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD
Fiscal Year 1985

January 1985



-Review of Health Assessments (HADs)
- o Asbestos+
- o Unleaded Gasoline Vapors+
- o Dichloromethane+
- o Nickel
- o Manganese+
- o Chromium+
- o Cadmium+
- o Ethylene Dichloride+
- o Chloroform
- o 1,3 Butadiene
- o Trichloroethylene+
- o Tetrachloroethylene+
- o Vinylidene Chloride+
- o Ethylene Oxide+

-Report on the HAD review process
-Safe Drinking Water Health Advisory Program
-Use of Structure-Activity Relationships
-Carcinogenicity of Asbestos in drinking water+

-Review of Revised Guidelines for Water Quality Criteria: Criteria for Aquatic Life+
-Review of Hazardous Waste Incineration Issues at Sea and on Land
-Review of Ocean Degradation Issues
-Scientific Criteria for Level of Clean-up for Dioxin Contaminated Soil

-Risk Assessment Methodology for Radiation Standards
-EPA Radiation Research Needs
-Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Standards

-Review of RCRA Risk Cost Policy Model Project+
-Review of Effleunt Guidelines for Organic Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetic Fibers' Industries+
-Review of Control Technology Research Program
-Review of Scientific Criteria and Risk Assessments for Prohibiting Hazardous Wastes in Landfills and Chemical Behavior of Land Disposal Facilities
-Review of Technical Criteria for Establishing Alternate Concentration Limits
-Review of Probablistic Methodology for Analysis of Water Quality
-Review of an extraction procedure for determining the Leaching Potential of Hazardous Wastes+

-Review of Air Quality Criteria Document for Lead
-Review of Air Quality Criteria Document for Ozone
-Review of Ambient Air Standards for Nitrogen Dioxide+
-Review of Ambient Air Standards for Sulfur Dioxide
-Review of Ambient Air Standards for Particulates
-Review of Research Needs for Ambient Air Standards Development(+)
-Review of Research Needs for NAAQS Welfare Effects
-Review of the NAAQS Process

*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 Report Available

EPA ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS FILED WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

JULY 30, 1983 - MAY 1, 1985

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1983		
7/30	Review of the Pesticide Harvade, July 18, 1983	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
7/30	Review of the EPA Strategy Paper on "Assessment of Ground Water Contamination by Pesticides", July 18, 1983	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
7/30	Letter Report to the Acting Assistant Administrator for Research and Developmen on ORD's Research Strategies for Fiscal Year 1985, July 27, 1983	Research Outlook Review Subcommittee, SAB
9/30	Report to the Administrator by the National Drinking Water Advisory Council on HR 3200 "Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1983" June 23-24, 1983	National Drinking Water Advisory Council
9/30	Findings, Recommendations, and Comments on the Revised Draft Staff Paper for Sulphur Oxides, August 26, 1983	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee
9/30	Health Committee Resolution, July 27, 1983	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
9/30	Review of Reorganization Proposals for Office of Research and Development Laboratories and Headquarters' Staff Offices, July 28, 1983	Laboratory Organization Review Group, SAB
11/14	Resolution of the Environmental Engineering Committee of the SAB on Control Technology Research and Development in the U.S. EPA, October 13, 1983	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
11/14	Report on the Review of Proposed Changes to Secondary Treatment Regulations (40 CFR 133), October 13, 1983	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
11/14	Report on Site-Specific Water Quality Criteria, October 13, 1983	Environmental Effects Transport and Fate Committee (SAB)
11/14	Environmental Health Committee Key Findings and Conclusions on the Revised Draft Health Assessment Document for Acrylonitrile (November 1982), October 13, 1983	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1983 (Continued		
11/15	Report on the Review of "An Overview of the Contaminants of Concern in the Disposal and Utilization of Municipal Sewage Sludge" (July 1983)	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
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
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 18, 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)
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

The above-listed documents are available from:
Library of Congress
Newspaper and Current Periodicals Reading Room
Room 1026 of the John Adams Building
2nd and Independence Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20540

Data Compiled by EPA Committee Management Staff

Annotated Reports

Research Needs Assessment for Setting National Ambient Air Quality Standards--Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--December 1983

> This is the first in a series of reports by CASAC to review EPA's research needs for the development and support of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). In this report, CASAC limited its review to CO, PM, NO_x, and SO_x and will address research needs for lead and ozone at a future time.

Report on the Review of the Revised Evaluation of Health Effects Associated with Carbon Monoxide Exposure: 1) An Addendum to the 1979 Air Quality Criteria Document for Carbon Monoxide, 2) a Review of the NAAQS for Carbon Monoxide: 1983 Reassessment of Scientific and Technical Information--Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--May 17, 1984

> The Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) has completed its review of two documents related to the development of revised primary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Carbon Monoxide (CO). The Committee unanimously concluded that both documents represent a scientifically balanced and defensible summary of the current basis of our knowledge of the health effects literature for this pollutant.

Report to the Administrator on Agency's proposal regarding revisions to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Nitrogen Dioxide--Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--October 18, 1984

> The Committee has concluded that the existing annual average primary standard for nitrogen dioxide adequately protects against adverse health effects associated with long-term exposure and provides some measure of protection against short-term health effects. In addition, the Committee reaffirmed its conclusion from two years ago that a secondary standard set at a level equivalent to the annual primary standard would offer sufficient protection against the identified welfare effects of nitrogen dioxide.
>
> The Committee recommended that the Agency reaffirm the annual standard at the current level, and defer a decision on the short-term standard while pursuing an aggressive research program on short-term effects of nitrogen dioxide.

Annotated Reports

Report to the Acting Assistant Administrator for Research and Development on ORD's Research Strategies for Fiscal Year 1985--Research Outlook Review Subcommittee of the Science Advisory Board--July 27, 1983

This letter summarizes the Subcommittee's comments on the following ORD research strategies: Air Pollutants Research Strategy, Energy Research Strategy, Water Research Strategy, Pesticides Research Strategy, Toxic Substances Research Strategy, Superfund Strategy, Hazardous Wastes Program Strategy, and Exploratory Research Strategy. The Subcommittee members felt that they could not respond critically to the majority of the strategy documents because of their inability to get a coherent, overall picture of EPA's proposed research from the strategy documents.

Resolution of the Environmental Health Committee--to William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator, EPA--July 27, 1983

This resolution points out to the Administrator a number of major health-related issues needing resolution in the near future. Among these are: (1) resolution of risks to health associated with hazardous waste sites; (2) resolution of risks to health of public exposure to asbestos; and (3) determination of the risk to public health of dioxins in the environment.

Review of Reorganization Proposals for Office of Research and Development Laboratories and Headquarters' Staff Offices--Laboratory Organization Review Group--July 28, 1983

This report summarizes the comments of the Review Group on its assessment of the ORD headquarters and laboratories' reorganization proposals. Included are organizational as well as generic scientific recommendations. Appended to the report are the specific review team reports for the Health Effects Research Lab and the Health and Environmental Assessment Center, Environmental Biology Research Lab, Environmental Engineering Research Lab, Environmental Measurements Research Lab, Environmental Chemistry and Transport Research Lab, and the ORD Headquarters' review.

Report on the Review of Proposed Changes to Secondary Treatment Regulations--Environmenal Engineering Committee--October 13, 1983

The SAB's Environmental Engineering Committee was asked to review the proposed regulatory changes, concentrating on the following questions: (1) whether or not an optional substitution of $CBOD_5$ for BOD_5 as a measure of treatment plant performance should be allowed; (2) whether or not the existing requirement for removal of BOD and suspended solids should be eliminated; (3) whether or not newly designed trickling filters can be expected to meet current secondary treatment effluent limits; (4) whether permit adjustments in the effluent limits for trickling filters should be allowed during cold weather conditions; and (5) whether or not the current 2 mgd limitation for waste stabilization ponds eligible for adjustment of suspended solids' effluent limitations should be eliminated.

Report on the Review of the Office of Water draft document, "An Overview of the Contaminants of Concern in the Disposal and Utilization of Municipal Sewage Sludge"—Environmental Engineering Committee—October 13, 1983

> The Committee was requested to review the draft "Overview" and to comment on the following questions: (1) does the report accurately characterize the principal effects and exposures of sewage sludge disposal in the various media? (2a) does the rough categorization of all contaminants into three major categories discussed in the report represent a reasonable priority segregation? (2b) are there better ways to subdivide these contaminants for such purposes? (3a) have important references been overlooked? (3b) have discredited or highly controversial references been included?

Resolution of the Environmental Engineering Committee—to William D. Ruckelshaus, Administrator, EPA—October 13, 1983

> This resolution highlights the Committee's concerns about the severely reduced emphasis in EPA on control technology research and its associated technology transfer program and development. The SAB feels that it is important for EPA to maintain a viable control technology research program and recommends that the decline of the past few years be reversed.

Report to the Administrator on the Revised Draft Health Assessment Document for Acrylonitrile—Environmental Health Committee—October 13, 1983

> The SAB's Environmental Health Committee completed its review of the Revised Draft Health Assessment Document for Acrylonitrile. The Committee concurs that the health assessment document is scientifically adequate for use in regulatory decision making and is satisfied that the draft presents a thorough analysis of existing information concerning the sources of acrylonitrile in the environment and the consequences to animal and human populations of exposure to this pollutant.

Report on Site-Specific Water Quality Criteria--Environmental Effects, Transport, and Fate Committee—October 13, 1983

> The Committee was requested to review a set of proposed guidelines by which national water quality criteria could be adapted to derive local water quality standards, taking site-specific conditions into account. The Committee determined that the basic goal, to derive site-specific standards, was important and necessary, but found that many aspects of the proposed guidelines did not make adequate use of existing information and that the logical foundation of some sections of the guidelines was flawed.

Report to the Administrator on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Inorganic Arsenic--Environmental Health Committee--November 23, 1983

The Committee commented on specific conclusions within the document, made additional comments on the document's scientific adequacy, particularly as related to the use of mathematical models, and expressed certain reservations about the document in its present form. The Committee considers the document to be adequate as a source document for Agencywide use in making regulatory decisions, if it is appropriately modified in accordance with Committee comments.

Report to the Administrator on the Revised Draft Health Assessment Document for 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)--Environmental Health Committee-November 23, 1983

The Committee concludes that EPA staff have adequately responded to its advice for revising the draft document in terms of the discussion of the carcinogenicity issue as well as other issues. With the understanding that the final document will incorporate the further changes discussed with Agency staff, the Committee concluded that the assessment document is scientifically adequate.

Report on the Effluent Guidelines Review of the Technology Transfer for the Pesticides Chemical Industry--Environmental Engineering Committee--November 1983

The Environmental Engineering Committee reviewed the methodology and assumptions used in the transfer of "type" and "levels" of technology for developing effluent guidelines for this industry.

Preliminary Report by the SAB Study Group on Strategic and Long-Term Research Planning--Executive Committee--December 7, 1983

The Study Group examined four issues and presented recommendations for each. The issues included: development of a clearly defined rationale to support ORD's long-term and strategic research program; improving the strategic planning function within ORD; enhancing EPA's and ORD's capability for problem identification and assessment; responding to ORD's request that the SAB evaluate its centers program.

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP)--Executive Committee--December 1983

The Ad Hoc Committee was charged to review and evaluate the technical quality of the national program (NAPAP) and suggest future research. The Committee reviewed the activities of the NAPAP research effort with special emphasis on scientific quality, the scope of the research effort, adequacy of the research plan and its relevance to policy concerns and research management.

Report to the Administrator on Research Outlook 1984--Executive Committee --January 1984

The Executive Committee reviewed ORD's Research Outlook 1984 and concluded that the research planning process fails to identify and discuss many potentially creative research alternatives. The Executive Committee also stated that if the research planning process is not changed, preparation of this five-year research plan should be discontinued.

Report on the Review of Proposed Environmental Standards for the Management and Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel, High-Level and Transuranic Radioactive Wastes--High Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Subcommittee---January 1984

The Subcommittee reviewed the proposed standards, concentrating on the scientific and technical issues. The major subcommittee recommendations included 1) that the release limits specified in the proposed standard be increased by a factor of ten, and 2) that EPA retain the 10,000 year time period as the basis for determining the adequacy of repository performance.

Report on the draft assessment document on Biological Effects of Radiofrequency Radiation--Biological Effects and Radiofrequency Radiation Subcommittee--January 31, 1984

The Subcommittee concluded that the report is an adequate review of the scientific literature and can serve as the basis for the development of radiation protection guidance for use by Federal agencies to limit exposure of the general public to radiofrequency radiation.

Report to the Administrator on the Revised Draft Cancer Risk Assessment Document for Coke Oven Emissions--Environmental Health Committee-April 11, 1984

The major conclusion of the document was that coke oven emissions are assumed to be carcinogenic to humans. This conclusion is based on a number of scientific studies including an extensive series of occupational epidemiology studies of coke oven workers and evaluation of individual coke oven constituent responses in experimental animals. The Committee unanimously concurs with this conclusion.

Report to the Administrator on the Draft Health Assessment Document for Carbon Tetrachloride--Environmental Health Committee-April 11, 1984

Conclusions were reached that carbon tetrachloride is extremely stable in the lower atmosphere and troposphere: however, once in the stratosphere, photodissociation is rapid. Also, that carbon tetrachloride causes damage to the liver, lungs, kidneys and central nervous system in humans. The carcinogenicity of CCl_4 has been observed in three animal species. CCl_4 is classified in IARC category 2B.

Report to the Administrator on the Revised Draft Health Assessment Document For Dichloromethane--Environmental Health Committee--July 9, 1984

The Committee recommended that the unit risk sections of the Dichloromethane Health Assessment Document should be removed because of the inadequate data base for judging the carcinogenicity of this compound.

Report on "Design Options for a Retrospective Validation Study of PMN Health Hazard Assessments,"--Environmental Health Committee--July 19, 1984

The Committee was in agreement with the concept of an experimental validation study proposed by the Office of Toxic Substances. The proposed tests could be used to generate new information. An objective of this study should be to improve the overall screening process rather than merely validate the process now in use. More emphasis should be placed on health endpoints besides carcinogenicity and teratogenicity.

Report on the Review of EP-III: A Procedure for Determining the Leaching Potential of Organic Constituents from Solid and Hazardous Wastes--Environmental Engineering Committee--July 19, 1984

The procedure, EP-III, was a part of the Office of Solid Waste's efforts to expand the Extraction Procedure Toxicity Characteristic. The Committee addressed the adequacy of the data base, and the statistical analyses upon which the selection of a preferred alternative was based.

Review of the Research Centers Program of the Office of Research and Development--Subcommittee on Strategic and Long-Term Research Planning--July, 1984

The Subcommittee focused on six major issues in its review of the research centers program. These include the role of the centers, the quality of center work, budget, support, EPA management, adequacy of leadership and options for evaluating and/or renewing centers. In general, the Subcommittee concluded that most of the centers it reviewed can be judged successful if criteria such as research design and quality, and relevance to EPA's needs are utilized. However, the Subcommittee identified a number of shortcomings limiting the ability of these centers to be highly productive research centers. Chief among those factors were overmanagement of the centers by EPA, resources insufficient to constitute a critical mass of support, and the quality of EPA leadership for the centers program. The Subcommittee made a number of recommendations for resolving these and other problems.

Report on the Scientific Basis of EPA's Proposed National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants for Radionuclides—Subcommittee on Risk Assessment for Radionuclides—August 1984

The report contains six recommendations which are directed toward enhancing the Agency's handling of radiation issues. These include the preparation of an integrated risk assessment for airborne radioactivity as a basis for making risk management decisions, and formation of a standing committee on radiation within the SAB. The Subcommittee focused on the scientific bases and procedures underlying the standard.

Report on EPA's draft document entitled, "Estimation of the Public Health Risk From Exposure to Gasoline Vapor Via the Gasoline Marketing Systems"--Environmental Health Committee--October 29, 1984

The Committee reviewed a staff paper on the assessment of risk posed to public health from gasoline emissions. The issues addressed by the Committee include: the scientific validity and quality of a chronic inhalation bioassay of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute; classification of wholly vaporized unleaded gasoline vapors as probably carcinogenic to humans, according to the classification procedures developed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer; and analysis of the degree of uncertainty associated with a qualitative and quantitative assessment of human health risk.

Report to the Administrator on the Draft Asbestos Health Assessment Update--Environmental Health Committee--October 29, 1984

The purpose of this document is to provide the health effects basis for possible revisions in the 1973 National Emission Standard for Asbestos. Key Committee findings and conclusions regarding the ORD update are summarized in the report.

Report to the Assistant Administrator for Water on the draft staff paper document entitled: Major Issues Associated with Health Effects of asbestos in Drinking Water (Carcinogensis of Ingested Asbestos Fibers)--Environmental Health Committee--October 29, 1984

The purpose of this document is to address the question of whether or not there is a sufficient basis to conclude that ingestion of Asbestos fibers increases the risk of gastrointestinal or other cancers in humans. The Committee concluded that present, peer-reviewed studies do not support an association between asbestos exposure and gastrointestinal cancer.

Report to the Deputy Administrator on SAB's Recommendations for Improving Agency Exposure Assessments--Executive Committee--October 25, 1984

The Committee expressed concern that a significant factor in the risk evaluation equation--exposure assessment--is not uniformly submitted for its review, by the various program offices and recommended steps for resolving this problem.

Report to the Administrator on the draft Updated Mutagenicity and Carcinogenicity Assessment of Cadmium--Environmental Health Committee--December 5, 1984

The draft document evaluated new information acquired since publication of the Health Assessment Document in May 1981 of the evidence for the mutagenicity and carcinogenicity of cadmium. The report presents the Committee's findings and conclusions, the principal one being concurrence that cadmium should be classified in category 2A of the International Agency for Research on Cancer's classification system for pollutants.

Report to the Administrator on review of a Draft Health Assessment Document for Trichloroethylene--Environmental Health Committee--December 17, 1984

The draft document serves as a scientific basis for making regulatory decisions by the Office of Air and Radiation. The Committee report presents its key findings and conclusions.

Report to the Administrator on review of a Draft Health Assessment Document for Manganese—Environmental Health Committee--December 17, 1984

The draft document was prepared for Agency-wide use to place health effects associated with this pollutant in perspective. It will serve specifically as a scientific basis for regulatory decisions by the Office of Air and Radiation.

Report to the Administrator on the need for an exposure modeling validation study--Executive Committee--December 17, 1984

The Agency utilizes a number of modeling techniques to develop and enforce regulations and standards for various pollution sources. The Board recommends initiation of a study to validate exposure models across several media.

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

An Act

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."

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

80 Stat. 382.

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Recordkeeping.

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

Audit.

Agency support services.

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Reports and background papers.

SEC. 13. Subject to section 552 of title 5, United States Code, the Director shall provide for the filing with the Library of Congress of at least eight copies of each report made by every advisory committee and, where appropriate, background papers prepared by consultants. The

Depository.

Librarian of Congress shall establish a depository for such reports and papers where they shall be available to public inspection and use.

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.

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