United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Administration
and Resources
Management

Office of Administration
Management and
Organization Division

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Advisory Committees

March 1988

Charters, Rosters and Accomplishments

Office of Administration

Management and Organization Division

July 11, 1988

Addendum

Recent Activity Since the March 1988 Publication of this Document

Establishment

1. National Advisory Council for Environmental Technology Transfer (NACETT)

   Contact Person: Thomas Parker (202) 475-9744

Attachment
Charter (Established Committee)

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

1. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY. The purpose of the Advisory Council is to provide advice and counsel to the Administrator of EPA on technology transfer issues associated with the management of environmental problems. The Advisory Council is being established in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App.I)9(c). The Advisory Council provides independent advice and counsel to the Administrator on such specific technology transfer activities, issues and needs as: identifying the barriers impeding environmental technology transfer and training efforts and possible approaches for reducing these barriers; creating a positive institutional climate within EPA with respect to technology transfer and training activities; promoting cooperative, mutually-supportive EPA-State relationships aimed at establishing more effective environmental management at Federal, State and local levels; increasing and institutionalizing communication among all levels of government, the business community, the academic, educational and training community and the international community, with the aim of increasing non-Federal resources and improving the effectiveness of Federal and non-Federal resources directed at solving environmental problems, and establishing direct links between these resources and those who need assistance to solve environmental problems; developing and applying an appropriate array of existing and new delivery mechanisms for meeting technology transfer and training needs; implementing the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986, Executive Order 12591, which facilitates access to science and technology, and other related legislation, executive orders and regulations previously enacted or which may be enacted in the future; reviewing any periodic EPA reports describing the Agency's progress in implementing statutes, executive orders and regulations on technology transfer; and assessing alternative approaches for measuring the environmental benefits of technology transfer activities.

2. SCOPE OF THE ACTIVITY. The Advisory Council advises, consults with and makes recommendations on a continuing basis to the Administrator on technology transfer issues associated with the management of environmental problems generally and on matters relating to activities, functions and policies under the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986 and other statutes, executive orders

and regulations affecting the conduct of technology transfer activities within EPA. The Advisory Council will analyze problems, present findings, make recommendations, conduct meetings and perform other activities necessary for the attainment of its objectives. Environmental technology transfer consists of the purposeful transfer of technical and environmental management information and knowhow from one individual or organization to one or more others where it is needed to achieve environmental protection objectives. Such technology transfer may take the form of training, technical assistance or targeted information dissemination. It includes such transfers between and among interstate, State, regional and local agencies with environmental responsibilities, EPA regional offices, EPA headquarters and EPA laboratories. It also includes such transfers between and among businesses; academic, educational and training institutions; Federal, State and local governmental organizations; international organizations and governmental organizations in other countries, especially such transfers undertaken to facilitate or accelerate the development, commercialization or use of needed new environmental technology or skills.

3. COMPOSITION. The Advisory Council consists of a group of independent experts drawn from industry and business; academic, educational and training institutions; Federal, State and local government agencies; international organizations; environmental groups and non-profit entities. The group shall be of sufficient size and diversity to provide the range of perspective required to assess each element of the implementation of the Federal Technology Transfer Act and related statutes, executive orders and regulations and, generally, the technology transfer issues associated with the management of environmental problems. No more than 37 experts shall comprise the Advisory Council at any one time. The Advisory Council may constitute itself into such specialized committees on an ad hoc or standing basis as it finds necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

4. MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS. The Deputy Administrator of the EPA appoints individuals to serve on the Advisory Council for staggered terms of 3 years or until the Advisory Council expires. Initial appointments are for 1, 2 or 3 years to establish the staggered terms. Members initially appointed for one-year terms may be reappointed to a consecutive, three-year term. The Deputy Administrator will appoint one member of the Advisory Council as Chair.

The Advisory Council meets at least twice each year. Budgetary support for the Advisory Council is provided through the Agencywide Technology Transfer Staff. This Staff serves as the executive secretariat to the Advisory Council and performs staff support and related assignments to the Advisory Council. The estimated annual operating cost totals approximately $45,000, which includes 0.25 workyears of staff support.

5. DURATION. The Advisory Council shall be needed on a continuing basis and may be renewed beyond its initial two-year period, as authorized in accordance with Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

JUN 8 1988

Agency Approval Date

G. Tamer Barnes

Deputy Administrator

JUN 13 1988

GSA Consultation Date

JUL -7 1988

Date Filed with the Congress

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

MARCH 1988

Prepared by:

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

Additional copies of this report may be obtained by
contacting the Management and Organization Division

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

THE ADMINISTRATOR

The Environmental Protection Agency has a unique responsibility: we are charged with protecting the "quality of life" of the American people. Good health is of course a vital component of "quality of life." So are clean and abundant supplies of natural resources such as air and water, upon which human health--and life itself--are dependent.

But our actions at EPA touch the lives of all Americans in much broader ways. Our individual and collective "quality of life" also is affected by the quantity and quality of food and jobs and housing available to sustain us. Sometimes the provision of these basic necessities has the potential to have adverse--and unintended--effects on our health and the quality of our natural resources. Thus when we at EPA make decisions to regulate--or not to regulate-specific chemicals or substances, those decisions affect our overall quality of life--at work and at home--in some very complicated ways.

For example, our efforts to control air quality will affect how we get to and from work. Our efforts to control water quality will affect the way we manage our farms and gardens. And our efforts to control solid waste will affect the way we handle our garbage in our own homes. Clearly, EPA's efforts to protect human health and environmental quality reverberate into all the corners of our public and private lives.

That's why it is so important that our actions have the strongest possible scientific and technical basis. Science is never certain; nevertheless, we must make our real-world decisions with the most complete understanding of the state-of-the-art. To that end, EPA is dependent on the knowledge and experience of the scientists, economists, environmentalists, and businesspeople who serve on EPA's advisory committees. They not only bring to EPA a scientific and technical perspective that strengthens us, but they also bring an independence that helps us see our regulatory efforts in the broadest possible context. Considering how much our actions affect the lives of all Americans, the contributions of EPA's advisory committees are truly invaluable.

To all EPA advisory committee members, from all EPA employees, thank you very much for your help.

March 1988

EPA ADVISORY COMMITTEES

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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

BIOTECHNOLOGY SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

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

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

- Consideration of scientific issues referred by Program Office Directors;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAY 14 1986

Approval Date

MAY 21 1986

GSA Review Date

DEC - 1 1986

Date Filed with Congress

A. James Barnes

Deputy Administrator

BIOTECHNOLOGY SCIENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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NOTE: Terms expire November 30

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Reviewed and advised on the first premanufacture notice review under TSCA for deliberate release of a genetically engineered microorganism.
- Reviewed and advised on a premanufacture notice review under TSCA for testing a genetically engineered microbe.
- Provided advice on rules development under TSCA.
- Advised on a definition of release to the environment a definition of pathogen, and on which categories of organisms should be subject to review prior to use.
- Currently, the Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee is in the process of providing advice on monitoring procedures.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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

CHESAPEAKE BAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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

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

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

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

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

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

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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

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

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

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

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

Dec. 16, 1986
Agency Approval Date

A. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

JAN - 7 1987
GSA/OMB Review Date

JAN 30 1987
Date Filed with Congress

CHESAPEAKE BAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairperson

Honorable Gerald L. Baliles
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Executive Secretary

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Honorable Tayloe Murphy
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Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Honorable William Donald Schaefer
Governor
State of Maryland
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Honorable Lee M. Thomas, Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street S.W.
Washington D.C. 20460

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During 1987, the Chesapeake Executive Council formulated and signed the 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement. The Agreement commits to managing the Chesapeake Bay as an integrated ecosystem and proposes a series of objectives that will establish a policy and institutional framework for continued cooperative efforts to restore and protect the Chesapeake Bay. The Agreement also commits to specific actions to achieve those objectives, and commits to an annual review of the progress toward achieving the goals and objectives.

The Agreement commits the signatories, the Governors of the states of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the Federal Government, and the Chairman of the Chesapeake Bay Commission to goals and commitments in six major areas.

Living Resources

- By January 1988 to develop and adopt guidelines for the protection of water quality and habitat conditions necessary to support the living resources found in the Chesapeake Bay System.
- By July 1988 to adopt a schedule for the development of Baywide resource management strategies.
- By July 1989 to develop, adopt and begin implementation of Baywide management plans for oysters, blue crabs, and American Shad.

Water Quality

- By July 1988 to develop, adopt and begin implementation of a basin-wide strategy to equitably achieve by the year 2000, at least a 40% reduction of nitrogen and phosphorus entering the main stem of the Chesapeake Bay.
- By December 1988 to develop, adopt, and begin implementation of a basin-wide strategy to achieve a reduction of toxics consistent with the Water Quality Act of 1987.

Population Growth and Development

- To commission a panel of experts to report by December, 1988 on anticipated growth and land development patterns in the Bay region through the year 2020.
- By January 1989 to adopt development policies and guidelines designed to reduce adverse impacts on the water quality and living resources of the Bay.

Public Information, Education and Participation

- To conduct coordinated education and information programs to inform the general public, local governments, business, students, community associations, and others of their roles and opportunities in restoring the Bay.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

OF THE SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

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

2. AUTHORITY. The Committee is authorized under section 109 of the Clean Air Act, as amended on August 7, 1977, (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.), and the charter was renewed on August 6, 1979; July 22, 1981; August 1, 1983; and July 23, 1985.

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 totals approximately $250,000 and two work-years of staff support.

6. DURATION. The Committee will be needed on a continuing basis. This charter will be effective until August 7, 1989, at which time the Committee charter may be renewed for another two-year period.

July 29, 1987
Approval Date

A. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

AUG - 5 1987
Date Filed with Congress

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairperson

Dr. Roger O. McClellan (89)
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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- CASAC transmitted a report to the Administrator concerning its recommendations for future research on national ambient air quality standards for ozone and lead. This is the second in a continuing series of research needs reports prepared by CASAC. The Committee presented research recommendations for ozone in three parts: atmospheric chemistry, health effects, and agriculture, forests and related ecosystems. Research recommendations for lead were presented in four parts: atmospheric processes, exposure, lead metabolism, and biological and health effects. The Committee also presented recommendations on the design of the forthcoming National Health and Nutrition Evaluation Survey (NHANES III).

- CASAC formed a Subcommittee on Clinical Research. This subcommittee will review the Agency's clinical research facility, evaluating program accomplishments and long range research plans.

- CASAC transmitted a report to the Administrator concerning its review of the lead national ambient air quality standards benefit valuation methodology. The Committee reviewed the methodology in terms of the valuation of changes in health endpoints, the uncertainty in the benefits estimates, and the appropriateness of the benefit category aggregation procedures. Several potentially substantial benefits, such as the relative magnitude of benefits for individuals in lead based homes, and how to include fetal impacts in future assessments, were excluded from the analysis reviewed. The Committee concluded that the document, upon revision, will provide a defensible presentation of those benefits analyzed.

- CASAC formed a Subcommittee on Visibility. This subcommittee will review the Agency's program and strategy for visibility research.

- CASAC transmitted a report to the Administrator on its review of a report concerning the effects of acid deposition on materials. The Committee assessed four components of the analysis: the degree to which the materials inventory is representative of urban areas, physical damage functions relating acid deposition to material damage, economic damage calculations for estimating incremental acid deposition costs, and extrapolation from the case study cities to other major urban areas of the United States. Generally, the Committee concluded that the work was well done, given the limitations in the available data and the scope of the study, and that it represented an improvement over earlier efforts.

- CASAC reviewed the Agency's draft Staff Paper for Ozone and its associated analyses. Although the Committee concluded that the document was well done and, for the most part complete, emerging health effects literature suggests effects at prolonged exposures. Much of the literature on these health effects was not included in the previously reviewed Criteria Document on Ozone, nor was it reviewed in the draft Staff Paper. As a result, the Committee recommended that the Agency revise both documents to include appropriate analyses of the new literature, pending further CASAC review.

- CASAC formed a Subcommittee on Acid Aerosols to assess the emerging data on acidic aerosols and to determine if sufficient information exists to warrant recommending that acid aerosols be considered as a regulated ambient air pollutant. An issues document has been prepared by the Agency for the review of the Committee.

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 to administratively reestablish 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). Under FIFRA (P.L. 98-201), the statutory Panel terminated on September 30, 1987. Inasmuch as the Panel will be performing the same functions as it had been performing prior to the September 1987 expiration date, the makeup of the Panel and all its activities will adhere to the requirements of FIFRA Section 25(d).

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)(2) 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. The Administrator may also use the Advisory Panel to review other scientific issues as appropriate.

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

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

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

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

5. COMPOSITION. The Panel is composed of seven members, including the Chairperson, selected and appointed by the Deputy Administrator from twelve nominees -- six nominated by the National Institutes of Health and six by the National Science Foundation, utilizing a system of staggered terms of two to four years. As stated in P.L. 98-201, Section 1, "members of the panel shall be selected on the basis of their professional qualifications to assess the effects of the impact of pesticides on health and the environment. To the extent feasible to insure multidisciplinary representation, the panel membership shall include representation from the disciplines of toxicology, pathology, environmental biology, and related sciences. If a vacancy occurs on the panel due to expiration of a term, resignation, or any other reason, each replacement shall be selected by the 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 Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances of his designee, may create temporary subpanels on specific projects to assist the full Advisory Panel in expediting and preparing its evaluations, comments, and recommendations. The chairperson of each subpanel will be a member of the Advisory Panel.

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

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

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

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

7. DURATION. The Panel will be needed on a continuing basis as long as Panel review is required by Section 25 of FIFRA. This charter will be effective for two years following the Congressional filing date, at which time the charter may be reissued in accordance with Section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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8. SUPERSESSION. The former charter of the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel signed on November 22, 1985, is hereby superseded.

AUG 7

Agency Approval Date

A. James Barnes

Deputy Administrator

AUG 21 1987

GSA Review Date

OCT - 1 1987

Date Filed with Congress

FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY PANEL

Chairperson

Dr. Joe W. Grisham (88)
Professor and Chair
Department of Pathology
School of Medicine
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Executive Secretary

Mr. Stephen L. Johnson
Executive Secretary
FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
Office of Pesticide Programs (TS-769C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
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Members

Dr. Robert Anthony (91)
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and Wildlife
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Corvallis, OR 97331

Dr. Edward Bresnick (91)
Director
Eppley Institute for Research
in Cancer and Allied Diseases
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Dr. Thomas W. Clarkson (89)
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Division of Toxicology
School of Medicine and Dentistry
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Rochester, NY 14642

Dr. Mont Juchau (91)
Professor
Department of Pharmacology
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Dr. James A. Swenberg (89)
Head, Biochemical
Toxicology and Pathobiology
Chemical Industry Institute
of Toxicology
P. O. Box 12137
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Dr. James M. Tiedje (90)
Department of Crop and Soil
Science
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824

NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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 seven meetings during the calendar year of 1987 to review a variety of regulatory initiatives on pesticides. The Panel addressed the following topics:

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

1. Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency in Connection with the Special Review of Cyanazine and Tributyltin (TBT).

B. Guidance Documents for Testing Procedures:

The Panel reviewed scientific issues on proposed guidelines for the following topics:

1. Guidance Document for Conducting Terrestrial Field Studies
2. Proposed Revision of Subdivision M - Immunotoxicity Testing of Biochemical Pest Control Agents
3. Guidance Document on Aquatic Mescosm Testing to Support Pesticide Registrations
4. Paper on Neurotoxicity Testing under FIFRA.

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 paper on Tolerance Assessment System for estimating dietary exposure to pesticides for the U.S. population.

2. Review of the National Pesticide Survey Pilot Study of pesticide contamination in domestic and community water wells in the United States.

D. The Agency asked the Panel to review the scientific issues on pesticides classified by the peer review process as oncogens. The Panel reviewed the data base and provided the Agency with a report of its recommendations on the oncogenicity classifications of 2,4-D, Aciflurofen, Assert, Assure, Chlorothalonil, Dichlorvos (DDVP), Linuron, Methidathion, Oxadixyl, Savey, Terbutryn, and Triadimenol (Baytan).

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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

MANAGEMENT ADVISORY GROUP TO THE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

9/26/86
Agency Approval Date

10/9/86
OMB/GSA Review Date

11/26/86
Date Filed with Congress

MANAGEMENT ADVISORY GROUP TO THE CONSTRUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM

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Executive Secretary

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RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program (MAG) has taken a very active advisory role in the implementation of the Water Quality Act of 1987 which was enacted on February 4, 1987. Included in the general reauthorization of the Clean Water Act was an $18 billion authorization for municipal wastewater treatment facilities, with the principal change to be assistance in the establishment of State Revolving Loan Programs to enable States and municipalities to become self-sufficient in financing wastewater treatment facilities by 1994. Implementing this new provision was the principal concern of MAG along with the alleviation of non-point source pollution.

The MAG role in assisting the implementation of the new provisions of the Clean Water Act continued throughout the year as follows:

February 1987:	MAG Report on Non-point Sources of Pollution.
June 1987:	MAG Reports on Recommendations on Major Issues Relating to State Revolving Loan Funds, including Guidance vs. Regulations; Maintenance of Progress toward Enforceable Requirements; and the Source of the State Match.
October 1987:	MAG Reports on Resolutions and Recommendations on: (1) the Letter of Credit Method of Paying Design/Build Provisions; (2) Rotating Biological Contractors Replacement, (3) Minority Business Enterprises/Women's Business Enterprises; (4) Environmental Reviews; and (5) Sludge/Toxic Management.
December 1987:	MAG Reports on Resolutions on: (1) State Revolving Funds; (2) Administrative Costs; (3) Oversight of the State Revolving Fund; and (4) Preparing the 1990 State Revolving Fund Report for the Congress.

MAG is continuing its advisory role on the Municipal Sector Study which was initiated by the Administrator of EPA to examine the cumulative financial impacts on municipalities due to EPA requirements.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9/18/86
Agency Approval Date

10/9/86
OMB/GSA Review Date

11/26/86
Date Filed with Congress

A. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairperson and Executive Secretary

Mr. Jack R. Farmer, Director (MD-13)
Emission Standards & Engineering Div.
Office of Air Quality Planning & Standards
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

Members

Mr. Thomas M. Allen (88)
Associate Director
NY State Dept. of Environmental
Conservation, Division of Air Resources
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Mr. Bradley J. Beckham (90)
Director
Ar Pollution Control Division
Colorado Department of Health
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The Glidden Company
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Ms. Deborah A. Sheiman (90)
Resource Specialist
Natural Resources Defense Council
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Washington, D.C. 20005

NOTE: Terms expire on June 30

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL TECHNIQUES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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

At its meeting of June 9, 1987, the Committee discussed the control technology document for volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from air strippers and the review of the NSPS for coal preparation plants. Status reports were given to the Committee on the transfer, storage, and disposal facilities project and waste test method; the development of the equipment leak testing protocol for VOC emissions; and the test program for chromium emissions from industrial cooling towers.

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

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS - COMMITTEES, BOARDS, PANELS AND COUNCILS

NATIONAL DRINKING WATER ADVISORY COUNCIL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

December 4, 1986
Date

G. Tracy Mehan
Deputy Administrator

DEC 15 1986
Date Filed with Congress

NATIONAL DRINKING WATER ADVISORY COUNCIL

Chairperson

Mr. Gayle Smith, Director (88)
Bureau of Public Water Supplies
Utah Department of Health
288 North 1460 West
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Executive Secretary (E.S.)
Designated Federal Official (D.F.O.)

Mr. Jerry Kotas (D.F.O.)
Ms. Charlene Shaw (E.S.)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Drinking Water (WH-550)
401 M Street, S.W., Room 1013 East Tower
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Members

Mr. Malcolm M. Clemens (88)
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Mr. John M. Gaston (90)
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Mr. Thomas E. Stephens (90)
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NOTE: Terms expire on December 15

NATIONAL DRINKING WATER ADVISORY COUNCIL

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The National Drinking Water Advisory Council met in Cincinnati, Ohio, for its April 9 and 10, 1987 meeting. While in Cincinnati, the Council toured the Cincinnati Water Works that is installing granular activated carbon treatment to meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. This experience was beneficial and provided the Council with background information needed when considering the options facing the utilities in meeting EPA's new drinking water regulations.

The Council considered the following major regulations and associated implementation issues during this meeting: The Proposed Surface Water Filtration Rule; the Coliform Rule; the Proposed State Primacy Regulations; Public Notification; Total Organic Carbon; p-Dichlorobenzene; Indian Primacy; Ground Water Classification; Wellhead Protection Regulations; Class V; and the problems facing small community water supply systems and their financial inability to initiate remedial action and lack of understanding of the health problems associated with failure to comply with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. The recommendations received from the Council were used by the U.S. EPA during redrafting of statutory regulations and the planning of training and technical assistance for the States and utilities.

On November 5 and 6, 1987, the Council met in Washington, D.C. At the April meeting, the Council requested a site visit of a bottled water facility. The Council toured a Bottled Water Plant, Snow Valley, in Annapolis, Maryland. Bottled water, although not regulated by EPA, has become an issue when used as an alternative source of drinking water when contamination of the primary source of water is found. This is also the case with treatment devices placed on the tap or under the sink in individual homes. Therefore the Council invited several groups, both pro and con, to address them and provide information on these alternative treatment techniques.

These discussions contributed to some of the recommendations made by the Council on the following issues: The importance of the Report to Congress on Class V Wells; enforcement efforts aimed at injection wells that may endanger drinking water sources; negotiations between EPA and the States on the partial primacy issue, which the Council feels will be too disruptive in State efforts to enforce the drinking water regulations already in place; the final MCL for lead should accurately reflect the best available information on body burden and the amount which may be contributed by drinking water; the Wellhead Protection Program should be developed in as many States as possible with Agency funding, but not at the expense of the state public water supply program; and finally the Agency's efforts to urge the public to write for information on lead in drinking water through the use of Public Service Announcements was reviewed by the Council and specific language used in these announcements was recommended.

Some of the regulations discussed by the Council have now become final rules or are in some phase of final rulemaking.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTER

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

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

1. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY. This Charter is reissued for the Science Advisory Board in accordance with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. (App.I) 9(c). The former Science Advisory Board, administratively established by the Administrator of EPA on January 11, 1974, was terminated in 1978 when the Congress created the statutorily mandated Science Advisory Board by the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA) of 1978, 42 U.S.C. 4365. The Science Advisory Board charter was renewed October 31, 1979; November 19, 1981; November 3, 1983; and October 25, 1985.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Support for the Board's activities will be provided by the Office of the Administrator, EPA. The estimated annual operating cost will be approximately $1,416,700 and 14.6 work years to carry out Federal permanent staff support duties and related assignments.

6. DURATION. The Board shall be needed on a continuing basis. This charter will be effective until November 8, 1989, 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 October 2, 1985, is hereby superseded.

11/2/87
Approval Date

NOV - 6 1987
Date Filed with Congress

A. James Barnes
Deputy Administrator

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

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NOTE: Terms expire on September 30

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Science Advisory Board over the past year has continued a very active schedule of independent reviews of EPA research programs and the scientific bases of a number of the Agency's major regulatory and policy decisions. In response to the Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act the SAB has begun review of the technical bases of drinking water standards. These activities have led to an increase in the scientific community's ability to present high quality and timely advice to policy makers and the Congress and to promote technical consensus as a means of achieving agreement on environmental policies.

The SAB's growth and development over the years has enabled it to demonstrate the ability to address a wide range of scientific issues which include the following:

- Research programs
- The technical bases of regulations and standards
- Policy statements or guidance
- Methodology development
- Advisory documents
- Specific scientific proposals, studies or surveys
- Presidential research budget proposals
- Reviews requested by other Federal agencies
- EPA reports to Congress
- SAB initiatives

In order to conduct these reviews the Board had to maintain or recruit scientific expertise from a number of scientific disciplines, assist in defining the relevant scientific and technical issues under discussion; exhibit a familiarity with existing legislative requirements and EPA policies, procedures and regulations; understand and communicate the latest developments and advances generated by various research disciplines; and integrate the skills of advisory committee members and consultants to prepare high quality and timely scientific reports for the EPA Administrator and Congress.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Highlights of these reviews follow:

- The Drinking Water Subcommittee of the Environmental Health Committee was established to fulfill the requirements of the Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. It conducted 17 reviews of drinking water issues including: drinking water criteria documents and other assessments that supported rulemaking activities; research programs; health advisories; and a draft report to Congress comparing the health risks associated with alternative treatment technologies.

- The Board has placed greater emphasis on ecological issues including ongoing EPA research programs such as the water quality-based approach, biotechnology, and the development of methodologies for ecological risk assessment. The Long-Range Ecological Research Needs Subcommittee stressed the broader need for EPA to develop a research program and agenda that can predict and respond to the problems of the future while addressing current needs.

- The SAB conducted its first review of a Superfund program. This involved evaluating and recommending modifications of the Superfund Hazardous Ranking System which focused on three major scientific issues: exposure, toxicity and large volume wastes. A major theme of the review was the need to more closely relate the ranking received by a site to the risk posed by the site.

- A first time opportunity involved the SAB in responding to a joint request from EPA and the Office of Management and Budget. Both offices requested the SAB to identify research needs associated with health and environmental effects of stratospheric ozone depletion.

- Verbal and written feedback on SAB reports has noticeably improved this past year. There has sometimes been feedback before the completion of the SAB's review, in addition to requiring formal responses following the completion of reviews. This was achieved as a result of a memorandum dated June 25, 1985 to senior managers which directed any office that received a SAB report to respond in writing to the Board's advice, indicating agreement or disagreement and the reasons for such action.

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ACTIVE STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PAST YEAR

BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH SUBCOMMITTEE

- Chair: Dr. Frank Macrina

LONG-RANGE ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH NEEDS SUBCOMMITTEE

- Chair: Dr. Stanley Auerbach

STRATOSPHERIC OZONE SUBCOMMITTEE

- Chair: Dr. Margaret Kripke

INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM SUBCOMMITTEE

- Chair: Dr. Ronald Wyzga

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS SUBCOMMITTEE

- Chair: Dr. George Hidy (FY 1987)
  Chair: Dr. Richard Kimerle (FY 1988)

HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE

- Chair: Dr. Raymond Loehr

RESEARCH STRATEGIES SUBCOMMITTEE

- Chair: Mr. Alvin L. Alm

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD/RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE

- Chair: Dr. John Neuhold

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

ACTIVE SUBCOMMITTEES OF MAJOR STANDING COMMITTEES DURING THE PAST YEAR

ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, TRANSPORT & FATE COMMITTEE

- Municipal Waste Combustion Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Rolf Hartung
- Water Quality Advisories Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Kenneth Dickson
- Surface Water Monitoring Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Kenneth Dickson

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

- Drinking Water Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Gary Carlson
- Halogenated Organics Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. John Doull
- Metals Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Bernard Weiss

RADIATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- National Radon Survey Design Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Oddvar Nygaard
- Radionuclides in Drinking Water Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Warren Sinclair
- Radon Mitigation Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. John Till
  Dr. Keith Schiager

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING COMMITTEE

- Alternate Concentration Limits Subcommittee
  Co-Chairs: Mr. Richard Conway
  Dr. Mitchell Small
- Land Disposal Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Raymond Loehr
- Waste Minimization Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Richard Conway
- Underground Storage Tank Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Keros Cartwright

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CLEAN AIR SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE *

- Acidic Aerosols Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Mark Utell
- Lead Benefit Analysis Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Robert Rowe
- Lead/Ozone Research Needs Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Morton Lippmann
- Material Damage Review Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Warren Johnson
- Visibility Subcommittee
  Chair: Dr. Shepherd Burton

*Described under a separate heading in this brochure

Appendixes

EPA ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORTS FILED WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

APRIL 8, 1987 - MARCH 29, 1988

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1987		
4/8	Report to the Administrator on the Review of the Office of Research and Development's Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 1988, March 1987; SAB-FC-87-024	Executive Committee (SAB)
4/29	Report to the Administrator on Report of the Municipal Waste Combustion Subcommittee; EPA's Risk Assessment Methodology for Municipal Incinerator Emissions: Key Findings and Conclusions; SAB-EET&FC-87-027; April 1987	Environmental Effects Transport and Fate Committee (SAB)
5/8	Report to the Administrator on Scientific Review of EPA's most recent draft of a Health Assessment Document for Beryllium; SAB-EHC-87-028	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
5/21	Report to the Administrator on Review of the Drinking Water Criteria Document for Nitrate, May 11, 1987; SAB-EHC-029	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
5/28	Report to the Administrator on Review of Research in Support of Extrapolation Models by EPA's Office of Research and Development, May 1987; SAB-EC-87-030	Executive Committee (SAB)
6/2	Report to the Administrator on Major Findings and Recommendations of the Integrated Environmental Management Subcommittee on the U.S. EPA's Draft Kanawha Valley Toxics Screening Study; May 1987; SAB-EC-87-031	Executive Committee (SAB)
6/25	Report to the Director, OPO on a Set of Issues Being Considered by the Agency in Connection with the Agency's Tolerance Assessment System (TAS), March 31, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
6/25	Report to the Director, OPO, on a Set of Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency in Connection with the Guidance Document for Conducting Terrestrial Field Studies, Febuary 9, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
6/25	Report to the Director, OPO, on a Set of Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency in Connection with the Proposed Testing Battery for Inert Ingredients, May 28, 1986	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1987 (Continued)		
6/25	Report to the Director, OPO, on A Review of the Agency's Scientific Assessment of the Monsanto Application for an Experimental Use Permit to Field Test a Genetically Engineered Microbial Pesticide, April 25, 1986	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
6/25	Report to the Director, OPO, on A Set of Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency in Connection with the Registration Standard for Glyphosate, February 24, 1986	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
6/25	Report to the Director, OPO, on A Set of Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency in Connection with the Special Review of Alachlor, November 25, 1986	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
6/25	Report to the Director, OPO, on A Set of Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency in Connection with the Emergency Suspension of Dinoseb, October 31, 1986	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
6/25	Report to the Director, OPO, on Consideration of Health Advisory on Alachlor, July 7, 1986	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
7/27	Report to the Administrator of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee on "Review of the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standard's Lead Benefit Valuation Methodology"; June 30, 1987; SAB-CASAC-87-032	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (SAB)
7/27	Report to the Administrator of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee on "Review of the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation's Material Damage Assessment"; June 30, 1987; SAB-CASAC-87-033	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (SAB)
8/12	Report to the Administrator on Review of the Office of Drinking Water's Assessment of Radionuclides in Drinking Water and Four Draft Criteria Documents: Man-Made Radionuclide Occurrence; July 1987; SAB-RAC-87-035	Radiation Advisory Committee (SAB)
9/3	Report to the Administrator on Dioxin Toxic Equivalency Methodology Subcommittee Following Its Evaluation of EPA's Toxic Equivalency Factor Methodology for CDDs and CDFs; SAB-EC-87-008; November 4, 1986	Executive Committee (SAB)

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1987 (Continued)		
10/5	Report on Final FIFRA SAP Reports on September 23, 1987 meeting re. Peer Review Classification of Assert as Class D Oncogen; Classification of Chlorothalonil as B-2 Oncogen; Classification of Dichlorvos (DDVP) as Class B-2 Oncogen and Neurotoxin; and Classification of Linuron as Class C Oncogen; October 1, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/22	Report of FIFRA SAP on A Set of Scientific Issues Being Considered by the Agency Concerning Neurotoxicity Testing Under FIFRA; October 15-16, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency in Connection with Peer Review Classification of Linuron as a Class C Oncogen, Octobery 1, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency in Connection with Peer Review Classification of Chlorothalonil as B-2 Oncogen, October 1, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency in Connection with Peer Review Classification of Dichlorvos (DDVP) as Class B-2 Oncogen and Neurotixon, October 1, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency in Connection with Peer Review Classification of Assert as a Class D Oncogen, October 1, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency in Connection with the National Pesticide Survey Pilot Study, October 9, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency in Connection with Peer Review Classification of 2,4-D as Class C Oncogen, July 8, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency on Aquatic Mesocosm Testing to Support Pesticide Registrations, July 8, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel

DATE FILED	REPORT TITLE	PREPARED BY
1987 (Continued)		
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency in Connection with Special Review of Cyanazine, March 31, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency in Connection with Proposed Revision to Subdivision M, Immunotoxicity Testing of Biochemical Pest Control Agents (BPCAs), March 31, 1987	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency for a Guide Standard and Protocol for Testing Microbiological Water Purifier Units, November 25, 1986	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency Related to the Oncogenicity of Oxadiazon, November 25, 1986	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency in Connection with Special Review of Cadmium Fungicides, November 25, 1986	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
10/27	Report on A Set of Scientific Issues Considered by the Agency in Connection with Special Review of Dinocap, November 25, 1986	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
11/4	Report to the Administrator on Regulatory Priorities Resulting from Public Meeting Held in Washington, D.C., November 19-20, 1986	National Drinking Water Advisory Council
11/4	Report on MAG Recommendations on Major Issues Relating to State Revolving Loan Funds, June 19, 1987	Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program
11/4	Report on MAG Recommendations on the Administration and Implementation of the Requirements of the 1987 Clean Water Act Amendments for the Management of Nonpoint Sources of Pollution, February 20, 1987	Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program
11/4	Report on MAG Recommendations on the Draft Concept Paper for Implementing Title II (Construction Grants) and Title VI (State Revolving Loan Funds) Provisions in the Water Quality Act of 1987, May 27, 1987	Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program

DATE FILED	REPORT FILED	PREPARED BY
1987 (Continued)		
11/4	Second Annual Progress Report Under the Chesapeake Bay Agreement, February 1987	Chesapeake Bay Executive Council
11/4	The State of the Chesapeake Bay Second Annual Monitoring Report, March 1987	Chesapeake Bay Executive Council
11/4	Report to the Administrator on Underground Injection Control Resulting from Public Meeting Held in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 9-10, 1987	National Drinking Water Advisory Council
11/13	Report to the Administrator on Revised Plan for the Idaho Radionuclide Exposure Study; October 9, 1987; SAB-RAC-88-001	Radiation Advisory Committee (SAB)
11/13	Report to the Administrator on National Radon Survey Design by National Radon Survey Design Subcommittee; October 1987; SAB-RAC-88-002	Radiation Advisory Committee (SAB)
11/23	Report to the Administrator on the Review of the Office of Research and Development's Waste Minimization Strategy, October 1987; SAB-EEC-88-004	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
12/28	Second Annual Report of the Director of the Science Advisory Board for Fiscal Year 1987, December 1987; SAB-88-007	Executive Committee (SAB)
12/30	Report from MAG on Program Resolutions, Subcommittee Reports and Recommendations from Meeting of October 15-16, 1987; MAG Report 1988-1	Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program
12/30	Report from MAG on Program Resolutions from the December 10-11, 1987; MAG Report 1988-2	Management Advisory Group to the Construction Grants Program

DATE FILED	REPORT FILED	PREPARED BY
1988		
2/8	Report on A Set of Issues Being Considered by the Agency in Connection with the Review of Microbial Pest Control Agents, Pesticide Assessment Guidelines - Subdivision M; January 22, 1988	FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel
2/9	Report to the Administrator on Review of a Framework for Improving Surface Water Monitoring Support for Decisionmaking; SAB-EETFC-88-006; December, 1987	Environmental Effects Transport and Fate Committee (SAB)
2/10	Report to the Administrator on Review of the Office of Research and Development's Land Disposal Research Program; October 1987; SAB-EEC-88-003	Environmental Engineering Committee (SAB)
3/15	Report on the Science Advisory Board's 1987 Scientific and Technological Awards (STAA) Subcommittee; April 6, 1987; SAB-EC-87-026	Executive Committee (SAB)
3/15	Report to the Administrator on a Review of the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation's Integrated Environmental Management Program; July 1987; SAB-EC-87-034	Executive Committee (SAB)
3/16	Report of CASAC on Recommendations for Future Research on National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone and Lead; September 1987; SAB-CASAC-87-036	Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (SAB)
3/16	Report to the Administrator on the Review of the Office of Research and Development's Health Effects Research Laboratory's Drinking Water Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products Research Program; October 1987; SAB-EHC-88-005	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
3/29	Report to the Administrator on Report of Halogenated Organics Subcommittee of ORD's July 1987 Draft Addendum to the Health Assessment Document for Trichloroethylene; March 9, 1988; SAB-EHC-88-012	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
3/29	Report to the Administrator on Review of June 1987 Draft Technical Analysis of New Methods and Data Regarding Dichloromethane Hazardous Assessments; and July Assessment Document for Dichloromethane; SAB-EHC-88-013	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)

DATE FILED	REPORT FILED	PREPARED BY
1988		
3/29	Report to the Administrator on Review of Draft Drinking Water Criteria Document for Xylenes Developed by Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office (ORD) for ODW; March 9, 1988; SAB-EHC-88-014	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
3/29	Report to the Administrator on Review of Office of Drinking Water Report to Congress entitled "Comparative Health Effects Assessment of Drinking Water Treatment Technologies; March 9, 1988; SAB-EHC-88-015	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
3/29	Report to the Administrator on Review of Office of Drinking Water's Draft Final Criteria Document for Ortho-Meta-Para-Dichlorobenzene; March 9, 1988; SAB-EHC-88-016	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
3/29	Report to the Administrator on Review of Office of Drinking Water's Draft Drinking Water Criteria Document for 1,2 Dichloropropane; March 9, 1988; SAB-EHC-88-017	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
3/29	Report to the Administrator on Review of the Draft Final Drinking Water Criteria Document for Dichloroethylenes Roster for November 19-20, 1987; SAB-EHC-88-018	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
3/29	Report to the Administrator on Review of the Draft Drinking Water Criteria Document for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) by Halogenated Organics Subcommittee; March 9, 1988; SAB-EHC-88-019	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
3/29	Report to the Administrator on Drinking Water Subcommittee on Review of the Office of Research and Development's Drinking Water Distribution System Research, Original; March 9, 1988; SAB-EHC-88-020	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)
3/29	Report to the Administrator on Drinking Water Subcommittee Review of the Scientific Bases on Proposed Rules for Surface Water Treatment and Coliforms; March 9, 1988; SAB-EHC-88-021	Environmental Health Committee (SAB)

The above-listed documents are available from:
Library of Congress
Newspaper and Current Periodicals Reading Room
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Data Compiled by EPA Management and Organization Division

Report to the Administrator on a review of the 1986 Addendum to the 1982 Staff Paper on Sulfur Oxides (Review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Oxides: Updated Assessment of the Scientific and Technical Information) prepared by the Agency's Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS)--Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--February 19, 1987--SAB-CASAC-87-022.

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

Report to the Administrator on a review requested by the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards entitled "Methodology for Valuing Health Risks of Ambient Lead Exposure" prepared by Mathtech, Inc., an EPA contractor--Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--June 30, 1987--SAB-CASAC-87-032.

> The Subcommittee on Lead Benefit Analysis of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee conducted a review of the above document and concluded that the revised document provides a defensible presentation of the benefits that were analyzed. The revised document included written comments made by the Subcommittee prior to its March 10, 1987 public meeting. However, there are potentially substantial benefit categories that are currently excluded in the analysis such as the likely relative magnitude of benefits for individuals in lead-based painted homes, and how fetal impacts (reduced birth weight and early developmental effects) and other benefit categories that could be included in future assessments.

Report to the Administrator on a review requested by the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation entitled "A Damage Function Assessment of Building Materials: The Impact of Acid Deposition" prepared by Mathtech, Inc., an EPA contractor--Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--June 30, 1987--SAB-CASAC-87-033.

> The Material Damage Review Subcommittee of the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee conducted a review of the above document and concluded that the 1986 Mathtech report was well done and represented an improvement over earlier efforts, given the limitations in available data and the scope of the study. Identified in the report are omissions, errors, and biases inherent in the work, and attempts to account for a range of possible alternatives by furnishing lower and uppper damage estimates.

In view of the uncertainties involved, especially in paint damage costs, the Subcommittee believes that the total costs from acid deposition should not be used in the Sulfur Oxides National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) rulemaking process. Nevertheless, the conceptual framework and procedures that are used in this report do provide useful information which should be considered. The analyses contained in this report should be considered as complementary to the supply/demand model approach that is now incorporated in the draft Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA) for Sulfur Oxides.

Report to the Administrator on the Recommendations for Future Research on National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone and Lead--Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee--September 30, 1987--SAB-CASAC-87-036.

The research recommendations for ozone are presented in three parts: 1) atmospheric chemistry; 2) health effects; and 3) agriculture, forests and related ecosystems. Each part is critical to setting an ozone NAAQS. The latter two areas are critical in establishing exposure-response relationships for the effects that ambient ozone produces. However, without a better understanding of exposure profiles, scientists and regulators cannot accurately establish the extent of the effects of ambient ozone exposure on public health and welfare. Furthermore, without a better understanding of atmospheric chemistry, we cannot predict either the frequency of excessive exposures or the influence of the various souces of the ozone precursors on the ambient concentrations.

SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD ANNOTATED REPORTS (1987)

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Office of Research and Development's Integrated Air Cancer Project--Integrated Air Cancer Project Research Review Subcommittee--February 25, 1987--SAB-EC-87-023.

This is the first time the Agency has addressed the carcinogenic potency of mixtures of materials in the ambient air and is a critical step towards characterizing the exposure of humans to a complex environment. The Subcommittee found the Integrated Air Cancer Project to be scientifically well-founded. The project represents a logical and appropriately innovative approach that can achieve its long-range goals of addressing these complex environmental health issues. In addition, the project effectively exploits some of the research tools and results developed in the past decade and presents an example of effective multi-laboratory research management within the Agency.

Report to the Administrator on a second SAB annual review of the President's proposed budget for the Office of Research and Development--Research and Development Budget Subcommittee--March 6, 1987--SAB-EC-87-024.

The scope of the Subcommittee's review addresses three major issues: 1) trends in the research budget; 2) continuing core needs of EPA's research program; and 3) comments on specific research programs in eight major areas--air, radiation, water quality, drinking water, pesticides/toxic substances, hazardous wastes/Superfund, energy/acid rain and interdisciplinary research.

Report to the Administrator on a review of EPA's risk assessment document entitled An Assessment of the Risks of Stratospheric Modification--Stratospheric Ozone Subcommittee--March 23, 1987--SAB-EC-87-025.

The Subcommittee concluded that EPA's draft document represents an extensive effort to develop an integrated risk assessment based upon currently available scientific information to ascertain the potential threat to the stratosphere posed by a continued growth world-wide of emissions of chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs) compounds. The Subcommittee generally finds that EPA has done a commendable job of assembling the relevant scientific information in the body of the document. The Subcommittee has provided many specific recommendations for improving the treatment of particular scientific issues and characterizing scientific uncertainties which are detailed in the report.

Report to the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development on the 1986 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards--1986 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards Subcommittee--April 6, 1987--SAB-EC-87-026.

The Subcommittee reviewed 113 papers nominated by EPA's Office of Research and Development for the 1986 Scientific and Technological Achievement Awards; 34 were recommended for awards. The Subcommittee noted that more papers were nominated for awards this year (113 versus 92 in 1985), but a higher percentage (30% versus 25%) of those nominated have been recommended for an award. Papers in the Control Technology category were judged worthy of an award for the first time in several years.

The Subcommittee made the following three suggestions: (1) the call for papers should be widened so that qualifying work of engineers and scientists throughout the Agency can be considered; (2) a letter of recognition should be sent to scientists and engineers outside the Agency who co-authored award-winning papers; and (3) recognizing in some other way a number of papers which were of very high quality but did not qualify for awards.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a document jointly prepared by the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards and the Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office entitled Methodology for the Assessment of Health Risks Associated with Multiple Pathway Exposure to Municipal Waste Combustor Emissions--Municipal Waste Combustion Subcommittee--April 9, 1987--SAB-EETF&EC-87-027.

The Subcommittee considered the proposed methodology to be a considerable improvement over other multi-media risk assessment methodologies previously developed by EPA and reviewed by the Science Advisory Board. The current methodology was more comprehensive in scope and, in general, provides a conceptual framework that ought to be expanded to other environmental problems.

The Subcommittee identified several areas in this methodology that need further consideration, including: the applicability of the Hampton incinerator facility and associated data to represent typical mass burn technology; the failure to use data from current best available control technology facilities for model validation; separate treatment of particulate and gaseous emissions and their fate, i.e., downwash; the need to use best available kinetics in predicting soil degradation; exposure resulting from the landfilling of ash; using the maximally exposed individual (MEI) concept; and the treatment of plant (and herbivore) exposure.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a Health Assessment Document for Beryllium--Environmental Health Committee--April 24, 1987--EHC-87-028.

The Metal's Subcommittee agrees with the conclusions reached in the draft document concerning the evidence of carcinogenicity using epidemiological and animal data. The Subcommittee was unable to reach a consensus on advising the Agency on the use of existing data to estimate an upper bound to human risk. In addition, the Subcommittee continues to disagree with the Agency's choice of a model for the pharmacokinetics of inhaled beryllium particulates. These and other issues are detailed in the report.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Drinking Water Criteria Document for Nitrate/Nitrite--Environmental Health Committee--May 11, 1987-SAB-EHC-87-029.

The Drinking Water Subcommittee advised further technical changes before finalizing the document such as: (1) clarifying the use of the Walton study, including limitations of the study and the weight assigned to its use for regulatory decision making; and (2) the representation of a clearer scientific rationale on the selection of margins of safety. Additional comments can be found in the report.

Report the the Administrator on a review of the progress made by the Office of Research and Development in addressing EPA's needs for extrapolation models--Extrapolation Models Subcommittee--May 26, 1987--SAB-EC-87-030.

The Subcommittee's major finding was that there is no overall, conceptually integrated Agency research program on extrapolation modeling, but a conglomeration of investigator-initiated projects, many of which are commendable in their design and implementation.

Major recommendations of the Subcommittee suggested that EPA should develop a comprehensive plan for an extrapolation models research program that should: 1) articulate an overall conceptual objective towards which individual projects would aim; 2) enhance EPA's risk assessment-risk management framework for decision making; 3) develop a framework that promotes more planning and resource stability in support of the research; 4) provide a common nomenclature; 5) improve communication among the Agency's organizational components; and 6) explain to the nonscientist how the research on extrapolation models support the Agency's regulatory decisions.

Report to the Administrator on a review of EPA's Draft Kanawha Valley Toxics Screening Study--Integrated Environmental Management Subcommittee--May 27, 1987--SAB-EC-87-031.

The Subcommittee unanimously concluded that the Kanawha Valley study represented an important component of EPA's overall effort to develop methodologies to define public health and environmental priorities. Studies such as this provide (1) valuable technical challenges and experiences to EPA staff, particularly to regional offices; and (2) provide a valuable means for developing closer working relationships with state and local officials and the general public.

In general, the Subcommittee viewed the Draft Kanawha Valley Toxics Screening Study as one step of a continuing process to assess risks. The current study addresses chronic health exposures to carcinogens which represent one of many public health concerns in the Valley. As a follow-up to the current study, the Subcommittee recommended the following two additional steps:

- expanded monitoring of air toxics, and use of monitored values to obtain more precise estimates of exposure and health risks; and

- greater focus on accidental releases and fugitive emissions as areas of public health concern.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation's Integrated Environmental Management Program (IEMP)--Executive Committee--July 24, 1987--SAB-EC-87-034.

The program's lack of clearly stated scientific assumptions and objectives, and its need for a more consistent approach to peer review, constitute its most serious technical deficiencies. The absence of consistently documented assumptions and objectives, and the ad hoc approach to peer review, has created difficulties in assessing whether the program as a whole, or specific studies, have achieved their overall goals.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Office of Drinking Water's Assessment of Radionuclides in Drinking Water and Four Draft Criteria Documents: Man-Made Radionuclide Occurrence; Uranium; Radium; and Radon by the Drinking Water Subcommittee--Radiation Advisory Committee--July 27, 1987--SAB-RAC-87-035.

At the request of the Office of Drinking Water, the Committee addressed four issues: the weighting factors to be used in effective dose equivalent calculations, the chemical toxicity and radiotoxicity of uranium, the linearity of the dose-response curve for naturally occurring radionuclides, and the appropriate use of the relative and absolute risk models.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the revised plan for the Idaho Radionuclide Exposure Study--Radiation Advisory Committee--October 9, 1987--SAB-RAC-88-001.

The Committee found the current version of the study plan of sufficient quality and detail to achieve the study's objective. This conclusion is due primarily to changes in approaches to sampling and measurement of radionuclides, enhanced use of existing data, and improved use of meteorological information.

Report to the Administrator on a document prepared by the Office of Radiation Programs entitled "Survey Design for the National Radon Survey"--Radiation Advisory Committee--October 9, 1987--SAB-RAC-88-002.

In general, the Committee found that the document presented a valid approach to designing a national radon survey. In addition, the Committee felt that the study is important from a national health point of view and that all efforts must be made to insure that a survey of high quality is conducted. Major conclusions and recommendations are summarized in the report.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Office of Research and Development's (ORD) Land Disposal Research Program--Environmental Engineering Committee--October 9, 1987--SAB-EEC-88-003.

The Committee made the following technical recommendations based on its review of the current Land Disposal Research Program:

- The research program should identify the changes in wastes likely to be land disposed in the future. Pollutant characterization projects should, in particular, be conducted for large volume wastes and leachates, municipal solid waste and leachates, and incinerator ashes and leachates.

- EPA should pursue field-scale, long-term research to obtain a fuller technical understanding of the performance of cover and liner systems.

- The emphasis on land disposal closure and post-closure operations and monitoring should be increased because many land disposal facilities recently have been closed and other will be closed.

- Research on land disposal designs that facilitate repairs should be increased.

- Monitoring data collected at RCRA-permitted facilities should be used fully to evaluate various containment designs.

- The LDRP should continue to seek opportunities for cooperative efforts in which the funds and experience of non-governmental organizations can be used to extend its own program.

- The LDRP should take the lead role in establishing a formal information transfer network, at least within EPA, to make accessible information being developed on all aspects of land disposal.

- Existing technology transfer activities should be continued. This information is important to the regulated community and to permit writers in the states and regions. In particular, the land disposal "Technical Resource Documents" (TRDs) should be updated and renumbered sequentially to facilitate their use.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Office of Research and Development's (ORD) Waste Minimization Strategy--Environmental Engineering Committee--October 9, 1987--SAB-EEC-88-004.

> The Committee viewed the ORD Waste Minimization Strategy as a modest, yet promising attempt at responding to several aspects of the Agency's 1986 Report to Congress: Minimization of Hazardous Wastes. The ORD Strategy is not an Agency-wide effort, and the Committee views it as a more narrowly conceived program plan for a subset of topics. Although the Report to Congress is somewhat more comprehensive, it does not contain a clear approach for action, nor does it provide any concrete program plans. In order to develop a more comprehensive waste minimization strategy, ORD, OSW and other offices within the Agency should work cooperatively to develop a more comprehensive waste minimization strategy. In addition, the Committee believes that the Agency should develop an EPA-wide waste minimization strategy while development of the ORD waste minimization program progresses.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Office of Research and Development's Health Effects Research Laboratory's Drinking Water Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products Research Program--Environmental Health Committee--October 23, 1987--SAB-EHC-88-005.

> The Subcommittee concluded that current research efforts are well focused in view that they appropriately address a number of scientific issues that currently confront the Office of Drinking Water. The caliber of the research personnel and the quality of the individual research projects was generally high. Current research efforts presented to the Subcommittee focused almost exclusively in the area of chlorination and the by-products resulting from this treatment process. The Subcommittee's major recommendation is that more attention should be devoted to the potential toxicity problems that could arise from alternatives and/or adjuncts to chlorination such as chloramination, and the use of ozone, chlorine dioxide and other disinfectant processes.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a study prepared by the Office of Water and the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation entitled "Improving Surface Water Monitoring Support for Decision-Making: A Framework for Change" on Surface Water Monitoring Subcommittee--December 1, 1987--SAB-EETE&EC--88-006.

> The Subcommittee concludes that the study provided a strong conceptual framework for a sound monitoring program, but recommends certain refinements to further strengthen both the study and the monitoring program. The study's strength is its recognition of the need for change and the underlying concept to create that change. In addition, the planning and development approach used in the study solicits input from diverse sources and assesses that input, identifying both obstacles and challenges, to provide a useful framework for action. A major weakness results from the study's relatively narrow base of information. The Subcommittee identified several areas in the study that need further consideration or additional emphasis. Details are summarized in the report.

Report of the Director of the Science Advisory Board for Fiscal Year 1987--December 10, 1987--SAB-88-007.

> This is the second Annual Report of the Director of the Science Advisory Board. The Board maintained a very active program of independent reviews of EPA research programs and the scientific bases of a number of the Agency's major regulatory and policy decisions. These activities as well as others were designed to increase the scientific community's ability to present high quality and timely advice to policy makers and the Congress, and to promote technical consensus as a means of achieving consensus on environmental policies.

Report to the Administrator on a review of a number of issues related to the Superfund Hazard Ranking System (HRS)--Hazard Ranking System Review Subcommittee--January 1988--SAB-RAC-88-008.

> The Subcommittee suggested changes that will allow the HRS to provide a more accurate and scientifically based estimate of the relative risk of candidate uncontrolled waste sites. Ideally the HRS scores should accurately assess the relative degree of risk at a site, however, we recognize that is not always feasible due to scientific and data limitation and to value and policy decisions implicit when considering and balancing human health and environmental impacts. A revised HRS, better designed to evaluate sites by relative risks, will provide an improved mechanism for determining which sites should be included on the National Priorities List (NPL), and can potentially provide useful input to the subsequent prioritization of NPL sites. Most of the changes needed to improve the current HRS are changes in the risk variables assessed and in the overall algorithm, not changes with vast new data requirements.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology Demonstration's (OEETD) radon mitigation research program--Radiation Mitigation Subcommittee--January 14, 1988--SAB-RAC-88-009.

> The Committee was very favorably impressed with both the quality and quantity of the Agency's research efforts on radon mitigation. Recommendations were directed towards strengthening the weaker areas in an otherwise very strong program. The Committee also made several recommendations concerning data collection and presentation which should improve consistency and ease of interpretation.

Report to the Administrator on a review of the Office of Research and Development's (ORD) Biotechnology/MPCA Risk Assessment Research Program-Biotechnology Research Review Subcommittee--January 31, 1988--SAB-EC-88-010.

The Subcommittee commends the program and its researchers for the number of significant accomplishments achieved in a short period of time. Preliminary areas of concentration on development of methods were appropriate and now allow the program to shift to application of methods. Specifically, new emphasis should be placed on microcosm and field testing, investigating and analyzing environmental effects, and developing control strategies for containment and mitigation. The Subcommittee was concerned with the limited scope and lack of strategy for the health effects component, while supporting the strategy underlying the engineering component. Additional recommendations were made concerning training, proposal solicitation, cooperation with industry and need for additional peer review.

Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463)

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

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

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

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

An Act

86 STAT. 770

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

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

Federal Advisory Committee Act.

FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

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

(b) The Congress further finds and declares that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this Act—

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

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

(A) established by statute or reorganization plan, or

(B) established or utilized by the President, or

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

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

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

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

APPLICABILITY

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

Restrictions.

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

(1) the Central Intelligence Agency; or

(2) the Federal Reserve System.

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Review.

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

Guidelines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENT

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

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

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

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

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

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

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

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

(4) whether is should be abolished.

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

Performance guidelines.

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

Uniform pay guidelines.

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

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

Travel expenses.

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

80 Stat. 499; 83 Stat. 190.

(2) Nothing in this subsection shall prevent—

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

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

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

Expense recommendations.

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGENCY HEADS

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

Advisory Committee Management Control Officer, designation.

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

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

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

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

81 Stat. 54.

ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

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

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

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

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

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

(A) the committee's official designation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(J) the date the charter is filed.

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

ADVISORY COMMITTEE PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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

Certification.

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

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

81 Stat. 54.

Annual report.

Federal officer or employee, attendance.

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

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

AVAILABILITY OF TRANSCRIPTS

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

"Agency proceeding."

80 Stat. 382.

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

FISCAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Recordkeeping.

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

Audit.

Agency support services.

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

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Reports and background papers.

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

Depository.

TERMINATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE

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

Approved October 6, 1972.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE

5 USC 552b note.

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

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

Approved September 13, 1976.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 94-880, Pt. I and No. 94-880, Pt. 2, accompanying H.R. 11656 (Comm. on Government Operations) and No. 94-1441 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 94-354 (Comm. on Government Operations), No. 94-381 (Comm. on Rules and Administration) and No. 94-1178 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 121 (1975): Nov. 5, 6, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 122 (1976): July 28, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 11656.
Aug. 31, House and Senate agreed to conference report.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS:
Vol. 12, No. 38 (1976): Sept. 13, Presidential statement.

Travel expenses.

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

Payment limitation.

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

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

5 USC 8101 *et seq.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ante, p. 3039.

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

"(C) such members—

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

29 USC 791.
Ante, p. 3039.

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

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

Effective date.
5 USC 3102 note.

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

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

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

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

REPORTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

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

REPORT BY THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

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

REPORT BY THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

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

REPORT BY THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

TITLE II—MODIFICATIONS

REPORTS BY THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

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

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

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

5 USC 552a note.

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

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

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

Effective date.

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

REPORTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

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

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

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

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

REPORTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

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

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

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