Appointments are subject to prescribed procedures applicable to all officially established advisory groups of NIH, including a post-appointment check by the Office of Security, Office of Personnel Management. In connection with your appointment, the following forms must be completed:

HHS-474 (Confidential Statement of Employment and Financial Interests). This form is required by regulation in order to determine insofar as possible that there is no conflict of interest in connection with this appointment. Your appointment is contingent upon careful consideration of the information you provide.

The Department of Health and Human Services is required by the Privacy Act of 1974 to disclose the following information to you prior to your completion of the form HHS-474. Therefore, in accordance with Section 3(e)(3) of P.L. 93-579 (the Privacy Act of 1974), you are advised that:

1. 42 CFR Part 52h authorizes the Department of Health and Human Services to collect the information requested on this form. Your disclosure of the information requested is mandatory if you wish to be considered for membership on a scientific peer review group.

2. The information you disclose on this form will be used to determine whether a conflict exists between your employment and financial interests and your designation to serve on a scientific peer review group.

3. Please complete all sections of Part II of the form HHS-474. If the answer to any section is "NONE," please be certain to indicate this on the form.

   (a) When filling out the form, keep in mind that "employment" includes foreign employment, summer and part-time employment, membership on advisory boards of organizations, and consultant appointments. Employment must be included even if it is unremunerated.

   (b) Also, on page 2, "financial interests" include royalty agreements with, or stock ownership in, such organizations as, for example, research institutions, drug companies, and companies that provide services to such establishments.

4. Form HHS-474 will be sent to you annually to be updated. If for any reason you are not appointed to the Council or Board, the completed form HHS-474 will be returned to you.

NIH/CMO
June 27, 1986
SF-61 (Appointment Affidavit) and SF-61B (Declaration of Appointee). Please answer all questions and have the affidavit notarized.

SF-181 (Race and National Origin Identification). Please indicate your race or national origin in the appropriate box. An explanation of each is included. These data will be used only for statistical reports on the status of minorities on NIH committees.

SF-256 (Self-identification of Medical Disability). If applicable, please record any medical disability you may have. These data will be used only for statistical reports on the status of handicapped individuals on NIH committees.

NIH-567 (Curriculum Vitae). Please fill in fully as explained in the accompanying instructions.

The information you supply will be held in confidence except (a) where disclosure is authorized by the Department for good cause shown (for example, upon request by Congressional committees and subcommittees) and (b) where the information is requested under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the requested information is not exempt from the Act's disclosure mandate. Currently, the Federal and non-Federal employment information listed in form HHS-474 must be disclosed in response to an FOIA request from the news media or other person. However, as a result of litigation (The Washington Post v. DHHS), it was held that financial interests listed on page 2 of the form are privileged and exempt from disclosure under the Act.

Enclosed for your information is the part of the HHS Standards of Conduct relating to Special Government Employees who act as advisors and consultants to the Department. Section 73.735-1002 sets forth general ethical standards of conduct for Special Government Employees. Section 73.735-1003 describes the specific Federal criminal laws that bear on conflict of interest. The criminal laws preclude a Special Government Employee from participating as a Government employee in any particular matter in which he/she, his/her spouse, minor child, partner, or a profit or nonprofit enterprise with which he/she is connected has a financial interest.

Whenever your participation in Council or Board deliberations on a product, program, project or other particular matter would constitute a conflict of interest or create the appearance of one, it is incumbent upon you to so advise the Executive Secretary and thereupon abstain from any participation in discussion or action regarding that matter. When in doubt, you should seek a determination from the Executive Secretary.

Members of Councils and Boards are compensated at the rate of $100 per day for time spent at meetings and site visits and, in addition, are reimbursed for travel expenses and per diem incurred in connection with those activities. As a Special Government Employee, members are paid the consultant fee through the government payroll system. Social Security (except for non-citizens) and Federal Income taxes will be deducted, and a W-2 Form, Wage and Tax Statement, will be provided no later than January 31 each year. A separate check will be processed for reimbursement of travel expenses and per diem. It is suggested that you retain a copy of the submitted record of travel expenses after each meeting. The per diem rate for the Bethesda area is a maximum of $112 per day.

NIH/CMO
June 27, 1986
EXTRACTS FROM HHS CONDUCT REGULATIONS OF SPECIAL RELEVANCE TO CONSULTANTS AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Basic regulations applicable to consultants and advisory committee members:

Subpart J—Provisions Relating to Experts, Consultants and Advisory Committee Members

§ 73.735-1001 Coverage.
(a) For purposes of this subpart the title "consultant" will be used to include those who are appointed to serve as experts, consultants or members of advisory committees. All persons who serve as an employee of the Government in the capacity of a consultant are covered by the provisions of this subpart irrespective of:
1. The title by which designated;
2. The statutory authority under which services are obtained;
3. The duration of the period for which services are obtained;
4. Whether services are obtained by appointment or invitation and acceptance;
5. Whether services are compensated or rendered without compensation;
6. Whether or not services are obtained pursuant to a statute excepting employees or special Government employees from conflict of interest statutes.
(b) When the service is for less than 130 days in a service year, experts, consultants, and advisory committee members are included in the group of employees designated by law (18 U.S.C. 202) as "Special Government employees."

§ 73.735-1002 Ethical standards of conduct.
(a) Like other Federal employees, an individual serving in a consultant capacity must conduct himself or herself according to ethical behavior standards of the highest order. In particular, such an individual must:
1. Refrain from any use of office which is, or appears to be, motivated by a private gain for himself or herself or other persons, particularly those with whom he or she has family, business, or financial ties. The fact that desired gain, if it materializes, will not take place at the expense of the Government makes his or her actions no less improper.
2. Conduct himself or herself in a manner devoid of any suggestion that he or she is exploiting Government employment for private advantage. A consultant must not, on the basis of any inside information, enter into any speculation or recommend speculation to members of his or her family or business associates, in commodities, land, or the securities of any private company. This injunction applies even though the consultant's duties have no connection whatever with the Government programs or activities which may affect the value of such commodities, land, or securities. He or she should be careful in all personal financial activities to avoid any appearance of acting on the basis of information obtained in the course of his or her Government work.
3. Refrain from using information not generally available to those outside the Government for the special benefit of a business or other entity by which the consultant is employed or retained or in which he or she has a financial interest. Information not available to private industry should remain confidential in the consultant's hands and not be divulged to his or her private employer or clients. In cases of doubt whether information is generally available to the public, the consultant should confer with the person for whom he or she provides services, with the office having functional responsibility for a specific type of information, or, as appropriate, with the officials designated in § 73.735-202 to give interpretive and advisory service.

Effective January 23, 1981
general be disqualified from participating as such in a matter of any type the outcome of which will have a direct and predictable effect upon the financial interests covered by the section.

However, the power of exemption may be exercised in this situation if the special Government employee renders advice of a general nature from which no preference or advantage over others might be gained by any particular person or organization. The power of exemption may also be exercised where the financial interests involved are minimal in value.

§73.735-1004. Requesting waivers or exemptions.
(a) A consultant may present in writing to the official for whom he or she provides services requests for the waivers or exemptions specified in §73.735-1003. That official will take, or refer the request for, action as appropriate, and will see that the employee receives advice or decision on his or her request.

(b) A file of all waivers or exemptions granted shall be maintained in such manner that information can be given promptly on individual cases or statistics provided upon request. Generally, these records, together with written advice given in connection with less formal requests concerning questions of ethical standards, are kept with the employee’s statement of employment and financial interests or financial disclosure report (§73.735–1006).

§73.735-1005. Salary from two sources.
Special government employees are not subject to 18 U.S.C. 209 which prohibits other employees from receiving any salary, or supplementation of Government salary, from a private source as a compensation for services to the Government. This Department will not knowingly pay per diem to a consultant who also receives per diem pay for the same day from another Government agency (in or outside the Department). Erroneous payments in contravention of this provision will be subject to collection, and any consultant who willfully collects double payments may be barred from further employment.

§73.735-1006. Reporting financial interests.
(a) Consultants who will work more than 60 days in a calendar year are subject to the provisions of title II of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 when the rate of pay is equal to or greater than the basic rate for GS-16, Step 1. Such consultants are covered by the reporting requirements of §73.735–901 of these regulations.

(b) Consultants not subject to the Ethics in Government Act shall file statements of financial interests as provided by §73.735–902 of these regulations.

§73.735–1007. Political activity.
Consultants who serve intermittently are subject to the political activity restrictions of subchapter III of Chapter 73 of title 5 U.S.C. and Civil Service Rule IV only on days on which service is rendered and then for the entire 24 hours of such service day. Other consultants are subject to these restrictions at all times.

Other regulations of special relevance to consultants and advisory committee members:

Subpart C—Conduct on the Job
§73.735–301 Courtesy and consideration for others.

(a) An employee’s conduct on the job is, in all respects, of concern to the Federal government. Courtesy, consideration, and promptness in dealing with the public must be shown in carrying out official responsibilities, and actions which deny the dignity of individuals or conduct which is disrespectful to others must be avoided. Employees must recognize that inattention to matters of common courtesy can adversely affect the quality of service the Department is responsible for providing. Where appropriate, courtesy to the public should be included in the standards for employee performance.

(b) Of equal importance is the requirement that courtesy be shown in day-by-day interaction with co-workers. Employees shall be polite to and considerate of other employees, and shall respect their needs and concerns in the work environment.

§73.735–302 Support of department programs.

(a) When a Department program is based on law, Executive Order or regulation, every employee has a positive obligation to make it function as efficiently and economically as possible and to support it as long as it is a part of recognized public policy. An employee may, therefore, properly make an address explaining and interpreting such a program, citing its achievements, defending it against uninformed or unjust criticism, or soliciting views for improving it.

(b) An employee shall not, either directly or indirectly, use appropriated funds to influence, or attempt to influence, a Member of Congress to favor or oppose legislation. However, when authorized by his or her supervisor, an employee is not prohibited from:

(1) Testifying, on request, as a representative of the Department on pending legislation or proposals before Congressional Committees or

(2) Assisting Congressional Committees in drafting bills or reports on request, when it is clear that the employee is serving solely as a technical expert under the direction of committee leadership.

(c) All employees shall be familiar with regulations and published instructions that relate to their official duties and responsibilities and shall comply with those directives. This includes carrying out proper orders from officials authorized to give them.

(d) Employees are required to assist the Inspector General and other investigative officials in the performance of their duties or functions. This requirement includes the giving of statements or evidence to investigators of the Inspector General’s office or other HHS investigators authorized to conduct investigations into potential violations.
(4) Use of information for private gain. Government employees are sometimes able to obtain information about some section the Government is about to take or some other matter which is not generally known. Information of this kind shall not be used by the employee to further his or her or someone else's private financial or other interests. Such use of official information is clearly a violation of a public trust. Employees shall not, directly or indirectly, make use of, or permit others to make use of, for the purpose of furthering any private interest, official information not made available to the general public.

(b) The Privacy Act provides criminal penalties for an employee who willfully discloses individually identifiable information from records, disclosure of which is prohibited by that Act, 5 U.S.C. 552a(i).

Subpart F—Political Activity

§ 73.735-601 Applicability.
(a) All employees in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, including non-career employees, are subject to basic political activity restrictions in subchapter III of Chapter 73 of title 5, United States Code (the former Hatch Act) and Civil Service Rule IV. Employees are individually responsible for refraining from prohibited political activity. Ignorance of a prohibition does not excuse a violation. This subpart summarizes provisions of law and regulation concerning political activity of employees. The Federal Personnel Manual and other publications of the Office of Personnel Management contain more detailed information on this subject. These may be reviewed in Department personnel offices, or will be made available by the Ethics Counselor, or the deputy counselor for the employee's organizational component.

(b) The Secretary and Under Secretary are exempt from the prohibitions concerning active participation in political management and political campaigns. Also exempt are other officials of the Department, except the Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General, who are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in the nationwide administration of Federal laws.

(c) Interim/term employees are subject to the restrictions when in active duty status only and for the entire 24 hours of any day of actual employment.

(d) Employees on leave, on leave without pay, or on furlough even though an employee's resignation has been accepted, are subject to the restrictions. Separated employees who have received a lump-sum payment for annual leave are not subject to the restriction during the period covered by the lump-sum payment or thereafter, provided they do not return to Federal employment during that period. Employees are further permitted to take a leave of absence to work with a political candidate, committee, or organization or to become a candidate for-office with the understanding that they will resign their position if nominated or elected.

(e) Employees are accountable for political activity by another person acting as their agent or under the employee's direction or control, if they are thus accomplishing indirectly what they may not lawfully do directly and openly.

(f) Though officers in the Public Health Service Commissioners Corps are not subject to the restrictions in subchapter III of Chapter 73 of title 5, United States Code, the provisions of this subpart apply to them.

§ 73.735-602 Permissible activities.
(a) Section 7326 of title 5, U.S.C, provides that employees have the right to vote as they please and to express their opinions on political subjects and candidates. Generally, however, employees are prohibited from taking an active part in political management or political campaigns or using official authority or influence to interfere with an election or affect its results. There are some exemptions from the restrictions of the statute:

(1) Employees may engage in political activity in connection with any question not specifically identified with a national or State political party. They also may engage in political activity in connection with an election, if none of the candidates represents a party any of whose candidates for presidential elector received votes at the last preceding election at which presidential electors were selected.

(2) An exception relates to political campaigns within, or in communities adjacent to, the District of Columbia, or in communities the majority of whose voters are employees of the Federal government. Communities to which the exception applies are specifically designated by the Office of Personnel Management. Information regarding the localities and the conditions under which the exceptions are granted may be obtained from personnel offices or the Department Counselor or deputy counselors.

(b) A covered employee is permitted to—

(1) Register and vote in any election;

(2) Express his or her opinion as an individual citizen privately and publicly on political subjects and candidates;

(3) Display a political picture, sticker, badge or button;

(4) Participate in the nonpartisan activities of a civic, community, social, labor, or professional organization, or of a similar organization;

(5) Be a member of a political party or other political organization and participate in its activities to the extent consistent with law;

(6) Attend a political convention, rally, fund raising function; or other political gathering;

(7) Sign a political petition as an individual citizen;

(8) Make a financial contribution to a political party organization;

(9) Take an active part as an independent candidate, or support of an independent candidate, in a partisan election in localities identified as permissible for such activities by the Office of Personnel Management;

(10) Take an active part, as a candidate or in support of a candidate, in a nonpartisan election;

(11) Be politically active in connection with a question which is not specifically identified with a political party, such as a constitutional amendment, referendum, approval of a municipal ordinance or any other question or issue of a similar character;

(12) Serve as an election judge or clerk, in any position to perform nonpartisan duties as prescribed by State or local law; and

(13) Otherwise participate fully in public affairs, except as prohibited by law, in a manner which does not materially compromise his or her efficiency or integrity as an employee or the neutrality, efficiency, or integrity of his or her agency.

(c) The head of a principal operating component may prohibit or limit the participation of an employee or class of employees of his or her component in an activity permitted by paragraph (b) of this section, if participation in the activity would interfere with the efficient performance of official duties, or create a conflict or apparent conflict of interest.

PERSONNEL

Effective January 23, 1981
An employee who thinks that his or her position has been improperly included under the reporting requirements of this Part may obtain a review of that determination by writing to the Department Ethics Counselor.

(b) Filing Dates. Employees listed in § 73.735–901 (a) of this subpart shall file a financial disclosure report:

(1) Within 5 days after the transmittal by the President to the Senate of their nomination to a position requiring Senate confirmation, or

(2) Within 30 days after assuming a covered position not requiring Senate confirmation unless the employee has left another covered position listed in § 73.735–901 (a) of this subpart, or

(3) Within 30 days after terminating Federal employment or assuming a position which is not listed in § 73.735–901 (a) of this subpart, or

(4) By May 15 of each calendar year, unless the employee has in that calendar year already submitted a financial disclosure report covering the preceding calendar year.

(c) Submission of reports. (1) Executive level officers, non-career executives, deputy ethics counselors and schedule C employees in the Office of the Secretary who are required to report in accordance with § 73.735–901 (a) of this subpart shall submit their reports to the Department Ethics Counselor.

(2) All other employees required to report in accordance with § 73.735–901 (a) of this subpart shall submit their reports to the reviewing official for their organizational component under procedures described in the Department’s Personnel Manual. Personnel offices will keep a list of reviewing officials and will give each covered employee the name of the official to whom his or her report should be sent.

(d) Review and certification of reports. (1) Each report submitted in accordance with this section shall be reviewed by the appropriate reviewing official within 90 days of its receipt. Upon reviewing a report and finding that the information contained therein raises no conflict of interest or other violation of any provision of this Part or applicable law, the reviewing officer shall certify the report with his or her signature.

(2) The certification of a report filed in accordance with this section shall have the concurrence of the Office of the General Counsel.

(3) Action to be taken by the reviewing official if the individual is not in compliance with applicable laws and regulations is discussed in § 73.735–903 and § 73.735–904.

§ 73.735–902 Reporting requirements for certain employees not covered by the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.

(a) Applicability. The following employees and special Government employees shall submit confidential statements of employment and financial interests in accordance with the provisions of this subpart, provided they are not required to submit financial disclosure reports under § 73.735–901. A list of the positions in this Department whose incumbents are required to file financial interest statements as prescribed by this subpart is available for review in all of the Departments servicing personnel offices.

(1) Officers and employees in positions classified as GS–13 or above [or comparable pay level] who have decision-making responsibility for the following matters:

(i) Contracting or procurement.

(ii) Administering or monitoring grants or subsidies.

(iii) Regulating or auditing private or other non-Federal enterprises, or

(iv) Other activities where the decision or action would have an economic impact on the interest of any non-Federal enterprise.

(2) Incumbents of any other positions designated by the head of the principal operating component, or by the Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget for the Office of the Secretary, to report employment and financial interests in order to protect the integrity of the Government and to avoid possible conflicts of interest. The designation of any such positions below the GS–13 grade must be approved by the Office of Personnel Management.

(3) All experts, consultants, or advisory committee members who are not required to submit a public financial disclosure report in accordance with the Ethics in Government Act except:

(i) Doctors and allied medical specialists performing services for, or consulted as to the diagnosis or treatment of, individual patients; or

(ii) Veterinarians performing services for, or consulted as to care and service to animals.

(b) Filing dates. (1) Experts, consultants, and advisory committee members shall file a confidential Statement of Employment and Financial Interest no later than the date employment commences and file supplemental statements as necessary to keep all information submitted current and accurate.

(2) Other individuals covered by § 73.735–902 (a) of this subpart shall:

(i) File a confidential statement no later than 30 days after assuming a covered position unless the employee, within 30 days before assuming the position, left another covered position in HHS that is included in § 73.735–901(a) or § 73.735–902(a) of this subpart and

(ii) Report changes in or additions to the information in the statement as of June 30 of each calendar year, or a different date set by employee’s component with authorization by the Office of Personnel Management.

(c) Submission and review of financial statements. (1) Heads of principal operating components, the Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, and principal regional officials for employees under their appointing authority shall establish procedures to ensure that financial statements from covered employees are received and updated on a timely basis and are referred to the appropriate reviewing officials for review and certification. (See § 73.735–202 (e)(1)).

(2) The reviewing official shall review statements to determine whether conflicts of interest or apparent conflicts might arise from the activities reported thereon. If the disclosure discloses no conflict or apparent conflict, the reviewing official shall certify the statement with his or her signature. Action to take if the individual is not in compliance with applicable laws and regulations is discussed in § 73.735–903 and § 73.735–904.

Subpart N—Conduct and Responsibilities of Former Employees

§ 73.735–1401 Prohibitions against post-employment conflicts of interest.

(a) The purpose of criminal prohibition in 18 U.S.C. 207 is to prevent the unfair use of inside knowledge or influence that results from Federal service. 18 U.S.C. 207 generally prohibits a former employee from acting as another person’s representative to the Government in particular matters involving a specific party or parties in which the employee had been involved while in Federal service. This prohibition does not require a former employee to decline employment with any organization regardless of his or her dealings with the organization while employed by the Government. It applies solely to activities, not the mere existence of an employment arrangement.

(b) The Office of Government Ethics. Office of Personnel Management, has issued Government-wide regulations covering post-employment conflict of interest (5 CFR Part 737). Those regulations are incorporated herein by reference, and they are available for review in personnel offices throughout the Department.
Example 2: An employee is on a leave of absence from a university. He or she would violate 18 U.S.C. 208 by participating in the drafting of regulations which would have a "direct and predictable effect" upon universities in general and, therefore, upon the employee's university.

(3) An employee must know that the financial interest exists in order to violate 18 U.S.C. 208.

Example: An employee inherited a beneficial interest in a trust. He or she does not, however, have actual knowledge of the specific property held by the trustee. If the trust contains stock in a corporation which may be affected by the employee's official actions, he or she would not violate 18 U.S.C. 208 in taking official action affecting the corporation.

(4) Negotiation for prospective employment includes both an indication of interest on the part of the employee in working for an organization and an affirmative action on the part of the organization to show consideration of the employee.

Example 1: An employee of the Department sends resumes and cover letters to fifty prospective employers, all of whom regularly have dealings with HHS. Forty employers do not respond; however, ten respond with cordial letters stating that the employee's resume will be retained for future reference. For purposes of the 18 U.S.C. 208 prohibition, the employee is negotiating for prospective employment at the time he or she sends resumes.

Example 2: At a site visit to a grantee institution, an employee who is officially responsible for a grant to that institution informs an officer of the institution that he or she is seeking a new position outside HHS. The grantee subsequently makes a conditional offer of employment to the employee who promptly responds by asking for an opportunity to discuss salary and related matters. Under these circumstances, a negotiation for prospective employment is underway.

(c) An employee may obtain approval to participate in his or her official capacity in a matter in which he or she has a direct or indirect financial interest, if the interest is not so substantial as to affect the integrity of his or her official duties. An employee who believes that such participation is warranted should follow the procedures in § 73.735–804.

(d) An employee convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. 208 may be fined up to $10,000, or imprisoned up to two years, or both.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

45 CFR Part 73

Standards of Conduct—Participation in Matters Affecting a Financial Interest—Exemption of Employment at One Campus of Certain Multi-Campus Colleges and Universities as a Restriction on the Review of a Funding Application from a Separate Campus by Special Government Employees

AGENCY: Department of Health and Human Services.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This Rule amends the Standards of Conduct regulations, 45 CFR 73.735-1004 by adding new paragraph (c) to exempt, in certain circumstances, faculty members of certain multi-campus colleges and universities, who serve as experts and consultants to the Department, from the prohibition against Federal employees participating in matters affecting the financial interest of the institution by which they are employed. Currently, experts and consultants performing services for the Department who are affiliated with multi-campus institutions of higher education are precluded from participating in matters which affect one campus within their university system even though they are employed at a separate campus. As authorized by 18 U.S.C. 206(b), the Secretary has determined that such an interest is too inconsequential and too remote to affect the integrity of the services performed for the Department by these individuals.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Timothy M. White, Office of the General Counsel, Business and Administrative Law Division (202) 475-0153.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Federal Conflict of Interest statutes, 18 U.S.C. 208, prohibit an officer or employee of the United States Government, including special government employees, from participating personally and substantially as a Government officer or employee in any contract, claim, controversy or other particular matter in which, to his knowledge, an organization in which he is serving as an officer or employee has a financial interest. As explained in the DHHS Standards of Conduct, 45 CFR 73.735-801 et seq., the restrictions of section 208 require Government employees to be disqualified from participating as such in a matter of any type, of which will have a direct and predictable effect upon the financial interest covered by section 208. Under the restrictions of 18 U.S.C. 208, some expert and consultant, and other temporary employees who are employed by a multi-campus college or university and who review applications for grants and contract proposals for the Department may be disqualified from reviewing an application or proposal from their employing institution even though they are employed at a separate campus and have no connection with the application other than that employment. The basis for disqualification is the financial interest of the institution in the application.

Disqualification of these reviewers poses significant administrative burdens upon the Department, particularly considering the difficulty in recruiting experts in various fields to perform review functions. Furthermore, the Secretary has determined that any interest of an employee in a separate campus within a multi-campus institution would be too remote or too inconsequential to affect the integrity of the employee's review of an application for funding from a different campus of the multi-campus institution.

In an opinion dated February 12, 1982, the Office of Government Ethics (OGE) advised this Department: (1) Where a reviewer is an employee of a State institution of higher education, he or she may participate in the review of an application from another department or agency of the state, when the employing institution and the applicant agency are not part of the same organization for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 208; (2) if a State has established and provides funds to its institutions of higher education separately rather than through a system, those institutions are considered distinct from one another, as well as from the rest of State government; (3) because of the diversity among the states, no general rule can be formulated for the status, under section 208, of separate educational systems within a state or of individual institutions within a system. However, it may be determined that separate systems within a state, or separate institutions within a system, are not the same "organization" within the meaning of section 208(a).

Furthermore, an agency may grant waivers under 208(b) if it takes into account such factors as the statute establishing the university system or systems, the manner in which grants and contracts are sought (by institution or by system), the entity being reimbursed for the indirect costs of a grant or contract, and the entity accountable for the awarded funds. The OGE opinion noted, for example, that the University of Colorado and Colorado State universities were separate institutions within that state and that the University of California, the California State Universities and Colleges, and the California Community Colleges were separate systems within that State.

Subsequent to the OGE opinion, we have determined that certain institutions are separate "organizations" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. 208(a) so that a waiver is unnecessary. Those systems or institution are listed in subparagraph (c)(2). In addition, in which grants and contracts are sought by institution or system, the entity being reimbursed for the indirect costs of a grant or contract, and the entity accountable for the awarded funds. The OGE opinion noted, for example, that the University of Colorado and Colorado State universities were separate institutions within that state and that the University of California, the California State Universities and Colleges, and the California Community Colleges were separate systems within that State.

18 U.S.C. 208(b) provides for a waiver of the disqualification in 18 U.S.C. 208(a) if the Secretary by general rule or regulation published in the Federal Register exempts the financial interest as being too remote or too inconsequential to affect the integrity of the services to be provided by the Government employee. In addition, section 208(b) provides for waiver on a case-by-case basis upon a written determination by the appointing Government official that the affected interest is not so substantial as to be deemed likely to affect the integrity of the employee's services to the Government.

This rule grants a waiver of the prohibitions of 18 U.S.C. 208(a), and of the Department regulations implementing that statute, where part-time intermittent employees responsible for the review of funding applications and contract proposals have an interest in a particular application or proposal which consists solely of employment as a faculty member at a campus of a multi-campus institution or system of
higher education which is separate from the campus from which the application originated. This waiver is limited to the institutions and systems listed for which a determination has been made, based on information provided by the institutions, that because the campuses are sufficiently separate, the financial interest created by the employment at one campus is too remote or too inconsequential to affect the integrity of a part-time or intermittent Government employee's review of an application from another campus of the institution.

Waivers of the restrictions of 18 U.S.C. 208(a) for those employees from multiple-campus institutions which are not included on the list published with this rule may continue to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The regulation also is amended to list the state institutions of higher education which are so separate (separate systems or separate individual institutions) that they are not within the same "organization" for purposes of 18 U.S.C. 208(a). Thus, no waiver is necessary for these institutions.

This rule pertains to internal personnel management and is exempt from the notice and comment procedures.

Economic Impact

The Secretary has determined that this is not a "major" regulation within Executive Order 12291.

Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Secretary has determined that this regulation will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities because it affects only individual special government employees of the Department.

List of Subjects in 45 CFR Part 73

Standards of conduct. Experts, Consultants and advisory committee members.

PART 73—(AMENDED)

Section 73.735–1004 of Title 45 Code of Federal Regulations is amended by adding a new paragraph (c), as follows:

§ 73.735–1004 Requesting waivers or exemptions.

(a) * * *

(b) * * *

(c)(1) Waiver for reviewers from certain multi-campus institutions.

Applicability of the prohibitions of 18 U.S.C. 208(a) and this subpart are hereby waived pursuant to a determination that the interest involved is too remote or too inconsequential to affect the integrity of a special Government employee’s review of a funding application or contract proposal from one campus of one of the following multi-campus institutions, where the interest consists solely of employment as a faculty member (including Department Chairman) at a separate campus of the same multi-campus institution:

The University of Alabama system consisting of the University of Alabama, the University of Alabama at Birmingham, and the University of Alabama in Huntsville.

The campuses of the University of California.

The system consisting of Colorado State University, the University of Southern Colorado, and Fort Lewis College.

The Indiana University system consisting of eight universities on nine campuses, with the exception of the system-wide schools: the School of Business; the School of Dentistry; the School of Medicine; the School of Nursing; and the School of Public and Environmental Affairs.

The University of Nebraska system consisting of the University of Nebraska—Lincoln, the University of Nebraska at Omaha, and the University of Nebraska Medical Center.

The campuses of the State University of New York.

The Oregon system of higher education consisting of the University of Oregon, Oregon State University, Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland State University, Western Oregon State College, Southern Oregon State College, Eastern Oregon State College, and the Oregon Institute of Technology.

The campuses of the University of Tennessee.

The separate universities comprising the University of Texas System.

The separate universities comprising the University of Wisconsin System.

(b) Institutions that are not subject to 18 U.S.C. 208(a) and the subpart because they are not part of the same organization within the State. The following State institutions and systems of higher education have been determined to be separate from each other to such a degree that no waiver is necessary in order to permit a faculty member (including Department Chairman) employed by one of the State institutions of higher education to review a funding application or contract proposal from another of the named institutions within that State:

The University of Alabama System and other Alabama State owned Institutions of higher education.

The California Community Colleges.

The California State Universities and Colleges and the University of California.

The University of Colorado, Colorado State University, and other Colorado State owned institutions of higher education.

The University of Connecticut, Connecticut State University, the Connecticut Technical Colleges, and the Connecticut Community Colleges.

The University of Illinois, Illinois State University, Western Illinois University, Southern Illinois University, and the Illinois Community Colleges.

The Indiana University and the other Indiana State owned institutions of higher education.

The University of Iowa, and Iowa State University.

The University of Kansas, Kansas State University, Wichita State University, Fort Hays State University, Pittsburg State University, and the Kansas Technological Institute.

Louisiana State University, and other Louisiana State owned institutions of higher education.

The University of Massachusetts, and other Massachusetts State owned institutions of higher education.

The University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University.

The University of Minnesota, the Minnesota State University System, and the Minnesota Community College System.

The University of Missouri, and other Missouri State owned institutions of higher education.

The University of Nebraska, and other Nebraska State owned institutions of higher education.

The State University of New York System, and the City University of New York System.

The University of North Carolina, North Carolina State, and other North Carolina State owned institutions of higher education.

Pennsylvania State University, the University of Pittsburgh, Temple University, Lincoln University, and the other State owned colleges and universities in Pennsylvania.

The University of Texas System, the Texas A&M System, the Texas State University System, the University System of South Texas, the Lamar University System, the University of Houston System, East Texas State University, Stephen F. Austin State University, West Texas State University, Midwestern University, North Texas State University, Texas Southern University, Texas Woman's University.  

The University of Wisconsin, and the University System of Wisconsin.  

U.S.C. 208(a) and this subpart are hereby waived pursuant to a determination that the interest involved is too remote or too inconsequential to affect the integrity of a special Government employee’s review of a funding application or contract proposal from one campus of one of the following multi-campus institutions, where the interest consists solely of employment as a faculty member (including Department Chairman) at a separate campus of the same multi-campus institution:

The University of Alabama system consisting of the University of Alabama, the University of Alabama at Birmingham, and the University of Alabama in Huntsville.

The campuses of the University of California.

The system consisting of Colorado State University, the University of Southern Colorado, and Fort Lewis College.

The Indiana University system consisting of eight universities on nine campuses, with the exception of the system-wide schools: the School of Business; the School of Dentistry; the School of Medicine; the School of Nursing; and the School of Public and Environmental Affairs.

The University of Nebraska system consisting of the University of Nebraska—Lincoln, the University of Nebraska at Omaha, and the University of Nebraska Medical Center.

The campuses of the State University of New York.

The Oregon system of higher education consisting of the University of Oregon, Oregon State University, Oregon Health Sciences University, Portland State University, Western Oregon State College, Southern Oregon State College, Eastern Oregon State College, and the Oregon Institute of Technology.

The campuses of the University of Tennessee.

The separate universities comprising the University of Texas System.

The separate universities comprising the University of Wisconsin System.

(b) Institutions that are not subject to 18 U.S.C. 208(a) and the subpart because they are not part of the same organization within the State. The following State institutions and systems of higher education have been determined to be separate from each other to such a degree that no waiver is necessary in order to permit a faculty member (including Department Chairman) employed by one of the State institutions of higher education to review a funding application or contract proposal from another of the named institutions within that State:

The University of Alabama System and other Alabama State owned Institutions of higher education.
University, Texas Tech University and Pan American University.
The University of Utah and Utah State University.

Otie R. Bowen,
Secretary.
[FR Doc. 86-9325 Filed 4-24-86; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 4805-04-M

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

47 CFR Part 1

[MM Docket No. 85-41; RM-4864; FCC 86-117]

Educational Television Stations; Commercial and Noncommercial Channel Assignments

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This action amends the Commission's Rules to permit modification of licenses (and permits) to other channels within the same band pursuant to channel exchange agreements between commercial and noncommercial educational television stations upon a finding that the public interest will be served. The proposed exchanges will be considered in the context of rule making proceedings to amend the TV Table of Assignments. This action is taken in response to a petition filed by the permittees of noncommercial Channel *50 and 56 Gary, Indiana to exchange channels and to institute a procedure to do so without jeopardizing their authorizations. Under existing Commission assignment procedures, if, during rule making proceedings other parties express interest in applying for the channels being exchanged, the process generally is terminated, as petitioners decline to risk their current authorizations and withdraw their rule making requests. Thus, there is no competition for the channels in question, and potentially beneficial exchanges are not effectuated. Termination also means that Commission, petitioner, and public resources are wasted. Existing procedures can be abused by competitors who can cause the filing of interests to delay or block enhanced service. Further, when otherwise beneficial requests are withdrawn, the opportunity for a more efficient utilization of the spectrum as provided for in section 307(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is lost.

3. Many commenters expressing reservations about the new procedure focused on exchanges of VHF noncommercial channels for UHF commercial channels. While many of their objections to such inter-band exchanges may be significant in the context of specific proposals, they do not justify per se rejection of the new procedure insofar as it provides for intra-band (i.e. UHF-UHF and VHF-VHF) transactions. Thus, the Commission here addresses only intra-band exchanges.

4. The Commission concludes that intra-band exchanges are desirable because of the resulting benefits to participating stations and thereby to the public. Such benefits include the opportunity to move to a more favorable transmitter site, savings in operating costs, and financial advantages. Particular benefits which accrue to noncommercial educational stations include the consideration received from commercial stations as inducement to enter exchange agreements. Accordingly, the Commission here provides for individual rule making proceedings in which it will consider specific exchange proposals. Where the Commission determines that specific exchanges would provide sufficient public interest benefits, it will amend the Table of Assignments and modify the authorizations of petitioners pursuant to "show cause" procedures contained in section 316 of the Act.

5. Providing for channel exchanges and amendments to the Table of Assignments is consistent with recent Commission action encouraging its broadcast licensees to improve service to the public by enhancing their facilities. Channel exchanges will not eliminate educational reservations. Rather, they may facilitate the introduction of noncommercial educational services.

6. The Commission has legal authority to provide for commercial and noncommercial television channel exchanges. Section 316 contains statutory authority to modify authorizations where such action furthers the public interest. That section has often been used in response to licensee requests for modification to other channels, and the Commission's ability to act in the public interest does not depend on whether it acted of its own initiative or pursuant to a licensee petition. Since the channels which are subject to specific exchange proposals are occupied by petitioners, they are not otherwise available for application by others. Rather, they are available only to potential exchange partners. Since petitioners would withdraw in the face of other interest, other interested parties have no comparative application rights pursuant to section 309 of the Act, and the rule of Ashbacher Radio Corp. v. F.C.C., 326 U.S. 327 (1945), does not apply here. Commercial-noncommercial channel exchanges are more akin to the situations before the Commission in Malrite of New York Inc., FCC 84-338, released July 31, 1984, and in Storer Broadcasting v. F.C.C., 811 U.S. 192 (1956), where the opportunities to file competing applications were limited in order to advance public interest objectives. Further, subsequent "spirit of
AGENDA

83rd Meeting of the
BOARD OF REGENTS
9:00 a.m., September 17-18, 1986

Board Room
Mezzanine of
National Library of Medicine

MEETING OPEN: All day on September 17 and from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon on September 18.
MEETING CLOSED: From 12:00 noon to adjournment on September 18 for the review of grant applications.

I. CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

II. REMARKS BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HEALTH

III. REMARKS BY THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NIH

IV. CONSIDERATION OF JUNE MINUTES

TAB 1
(Agenda Book)

V. FUTURE MEETING DATES:

Winter Meeting: January 29-30, 1987 (Th-F) -- CONFIRMED
Spring Meeting: May 28-29, 1987 (Th-F) -- CONFIRMED
Fall Meeting: October 1-2 OR October 8-9, 1987 (Th-F) -- PROPOSED

PLEASE NOTE POTENTIAL CONFLICTS WITH OCTOBER DATES:

American Society for Information Science, Annual Mtg. 10/4-9/87, Boston
Assoc. of Academic Health Centers (AAHC) Fall Mtg., 10/7-10/1987, Pt. Claire, AL
American College of Surgeons Annual Mtg., 10/11-16/1987, San Francisco

COFFEE BREAK
VI. REMARKS BY THE DIRECTOR, NLM
   Discussion

VII. PRESERVATION
   Discussion

LUNCHEON CATERED IN CONFERENCE ROOM B
   12:00-12:45

VIII. NLM LONG-RANGE PLAN
   Discussion

IX. GATEWAYS STATUS
   Discussion

COFFEE BREAK

X. MEDLARS CENTERS IN EGYPT AND THE
   PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

XI. SESQUICENTENNIAL

RECESS

EVENING CELEBRATION: FESTIVE PROGRAM AND BARBECUE ON NLM GROUNDS
SPONSORED BY THE FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY.
   5:00 to 8:00 p.m.

RECON VEN E: Thursday, September 18, 9:00 a.m.
XII. UNIFIED MEDICAL LANGUAGE SYSTEM

Discussion

XIII. BIOTECHNOLOGY WORKSHOP FINAL REPORT

COFFEE BREAK

XIV. LISTER HILL NATIONAL CENTER FOR BIOMEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS

Discussion

XV. REPORT OF THE ACTING ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR FOR EXTRAMURAL PROGRAMS

XVI. SUMMARY STATEMENTS

A. Over $100,000
B. Research
C. Resource
D. IAIMS
E. Improvement
F. Publication

XXX. ADJOURNMENT

MEETING CLOSED FOR THE REVIEW OF GRANT APPLICATIONS, 12:00-12:30 P.M., SEPT. 18.
BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

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STATEMENT OF WORK

TITLE: Plan for an Artificial Intelligence System for Application of Information in Response to Chemical Emergencies.

I. Statement of Work

A. Background Information

Since 1982, SIS has received CERCLA (Comprehensive Emergency Response Compensation and Liability Act) funds to build, inter alia, better access capabilities to information resources that might be used in cleaning up toxic chemical disposal sites and in responding to accidental chemical spills.

At present, crisis management problems associated with chemical spill emergencies are handled by emergency response personnel from Federal agencies such as EPA, CDC, ATSDR, and the U.S. Coast Guard, and from State and local governments.

It appears that there is a need for an overall system that could assist the On-Scene Coordinator and his team to integrate diverse sources of information, reason heuristically - often from incomplete data - accept data and advice continuously as they become available, and organize the various actions of the response team in a logical manner that will point to precise action, or at least limit the number of possible choices.

B. Objectives

It is proposed that NLM, in collaboration with ATSDR, develop a plan for an AI-based (Artificial Intelligence) emergency response system that would include, among others, the following:

1. Precedents database containing information about prior emergencies.

2. Methods to identify information critical for a particular emergency.

3. Methods to "grade" emergencies from those that only need response from local personnel to those that require assistance from State and Federal levels.

4. Decision analysis models to allow experts to deal with multiple related activities having various potential outcomes.
5. A Knowledge Base reflecting how experts now choose which information to request, how they process this information, and how they make decisions.

6. Self-instructional packages to train emergency response personnel.

II. Services to be Performed

A. General Requirements

1. Independently, and not as an agent of the Government, the Contractor shall furnish all necessary labor, materials, supplies, equipment, and services (except as otherwise specified herein) and perform the work set forth below.

2. All work under this contract shall be monitored by the Government Project Officer, whose position is defined in Article G.2.

B. Specific Requirements

NLM in collaboration with ATSDR will develop a plan for the construction of an AI Expert System to assist emergency response personnel and other support staff in the retrieval and use of information needed in responding to chemical emergencies. Such emergencies could be fires or explosions involving chemicals, or could be spills or releases of chemicals caused by accidents at industrial plants or on highways, railroads or waterways. They also could result from natural disasters such as earthquakes, tornadoes and hurricanes. The key element is the involvement of chemical substances hazardous to humans or the environment. Two phases are envisioned for this project.

Specifically, the Contractor shall:

1. Planning Study. In the first phase of this project, the contractor will perform a planning study to provide a foundation for further developments. This study will delineate the boundaries of the problem, the sources of information and the types of decisions made. NLM and its collaborators at ATSDR will facilitate the information-gathering efforts (e.g., interviews with field personnel, participation in training exercises, observation of actual emergencies) of this planning study. This study will include the following tasks:

a. Learn how emergency response experts now gather information - what information is required, from what source, at what rate, with what degree of confidence, during which phases of the emergency. This would include, information on what chemicals are involved and in what form, what site-specific information is important
(geography, topology, water tables, bodies of water, current and predicted meteorological conditions, distance from population centers, etc.), and other conditions pertinent to the emergency. Further examples of specific data elements of this type are found in Attachment A. Examples of computer databases accessed will be derived from discussions with ATSDR and SIS personnel involved.

b. Learn how emergency response experts then use this information in making decisions on various aspects of the emergency such as firefighting techniques, protective gear, evacuation of endangered populations, protection of the environment, or treatment of the injured.

2. Implementation Plan. Using knowledge derived from the planning study, the contractor will, in the second phase of this project, propose to NLM and ATSDR an implementation plan for the chemical emergency response "expert system." The plan will specify in detail system modules to perform, at a minimum, the functions to the right of the block marked "User" in the following block diagram. The identification and delineation of other functions the contractor may consider appropriate to the system is encouraged.

a. The Interviewer Module. This system module interacts with the user, asking questions with branching question flow control, and presenting results from other system modules. It is imperative that this module allow for the maintenance of an "audit trail" allowing items of
information to be time-stamped and tagged with the name of the user who entered them.

b. The Reasoner Module. This system module contains inferencing mechanisms which enable it to make determinations based on information from the user, from the Precedent File and from the Local Knowledge Base. These determinations may result in suggestions or conclusions to be transmitted to the user, in hypotheses appended to cases stored in the Precedent File, or in a decision to consult one or several of the Remote Databases for further information.

The Reasoner must be interfaced to the Interviewer for interaction with the human user, and to the Precedent File, the Local Knowledge Base, and Micro-CSIN for access to other sources of information.

c. The Precedent File. The Precedent File contains structured information regarding earlier hazardous substances emergencies, the decisions and actions taken pertaining to those emergencies, and the outcomes of these decisions and actions. It is envisioned as both a source of information to the OSC and PHC about similar problems during an emergency and as a teaching tool for educating response personnel.

d. The Local Knowledge Base. The Local Knowledge Base will contain structured information regarding the definition of and relationships among specific findings, intermediate hypotheses, and final conclusions regarding elements important to the decisions of OSC's and other experts in the emergency response area. This information may be largely in the form of production rules.

e. The Micro-CSIN Module. The Micro-CSIN software already exists, having been developed by SIS and the Information Technology Branch of the Lister Hill Center in collaboration with CDC, EPA and the Council on Environmental Quality. The interfacing of the Reasoner module with Micro-CSIN should be accomplished with a minimum of changes to the Micro-CSIN system itself.

f. The Remote Databases. These databases already exist. Examples which will be of particular importance are the Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB), OHMTADS and Hazardline. Access to systems such as these is already a function of Micro-CSIN. Access to other systems such as the topographical data now available online from the U.S. Geological Survey may be useful in the future; such access can be built into Micro-CSIN.

For the convenience of the Government, it is a requirement of this contract that the implementation plan be based
upon use of the consultation system software framework known as EXPERT (cf. Weiss, S.M., Kulikowski, C.A. EXPERT: A system for Developing Consultation Models. Proceedings 6th International Joint Conference for Artificial Intelligence; Published by Stanford University, Dept. of Computer Science, Stanford, CA, 1979, pp. 942-947). NLM staff has many years’ experience with this software system, and has several other projects using EXPERT now underway. NLM has access to versions of EXPERT running on computer hardware at varying levels of cost and performance.

The version of EXPERT for the IBM PC AT is particularly appropriate for the chemical emergency response system. It is extremely fast and can readily handle artificial intelligence models of the relatively large size envisioned here. Since it is itself written in FORTRAN and uses standard calling sequences, EXPERT can easily be interfaced to the Micro-CSIN software written in the C language for the same PC AT microcomputer system.

In particular, the software known as EXPERT is to be used as a basis for the Interviewer and Reasoner modules and for the structuring of the Local Knowledge Base. Extensions to EXPERT may be proposed to facilitate the linkage of EXPERT to Micro-CSIN and to the Precedent File.
ATTACHMENT A

Example of a Crisis-Management Problem

When a call comes into the Emergency Response Center, CDC, concerning a chemical crisis emergency situation, the following types of information are needed to assist the On-Scene Coordinator's (OSC) decision making process:

1. Name, organization and telephone number of caller.

2. What is the nature of the chemical emergency?
   - Fire
   - Spill
   - Explosion
   - Release

   This determines the major pathway for emergency response.

3. Is the problem on land, water, air?
   - This will further differentiate the course of action within the selected pathway.

4. Where exactly is the problem?
   - Location should be pinpointed on topographic maps to determine terrain (this could be achieved by interfacing with the U.S. Geological Survey's Topographic System).
   - Determine if site is near water, schools, residential areas, industrial setting, etc.

5. Are there casualties?
   - If yes, have they been moved to first-aid centers, fire houses, or transported to the nearest medical facilities (i.e., hospitals).

6. What chemical(s) are involved?
   - Identification of chemical substance(s)

7. How chemical(s) are packaged?
   - Barrels
   - Containers
   - Tanker cars
   - Bags
   - Transport vehicles
   - Ships, barges
   - Other
8. How was it being transported? or released?

Once the chemical substance(s) is known, it triggers various data needs including:

(a) Toxicity values   (d) Reactivities
(b) TLVs             (e) Exposure data
(c) Compabilities    (f) Hazards & risks

For example, if the chemical emergency involves a specific chemical substance being released in a creek, and it is known that the chemical is unstable in water, this could exacerbate the situation. If the same chemical is released during a rain storm, not only is there the incompatibility problem, but weather conditions also become a factor.

9. Current weather conditions?
   • Rain
   • Snow
   • Wind direction
   • Velocity

Once toxicity data is known, the OSC may be concerned about response worker protection levels

• Type of protective clothing required?
• Can chemical(s) permeate protective equipment in time?

10. Control methodologies prescribed

• Predicated on nature of emergency
• Incompatibilities with water---warn firemen
• If a gaseous plume is created
   
   (a) Do they close airspace
   (b) Evacuate civilian population
   (c) Special precautions instituted

• Impact on food processors in the area

11. If multiple chemicals are involved, OSC must be concerned about:

• Interactions
• Potential fire and explosive hazards
• Contamination of drinking water, food, etc.

These events trigger a notification process.

12. Notify health departments - Local and/or State

• Telephone numbers
• Public Health Service telephone numbers
• Public affairs
• NIOSH expertise may be necessary to protect firefighters
As a site update information comes in, the situation may be changing as the emergency proceeds. For example:

- Water runoff into storm sewers could knock out sewerage treatment plant depending on the toxicity and concentration of the chemical(s)
- Concerned about off-site migration
- River contamination
- Fouling of water intakes for drinking water facilities

Once chemical emergency is under control, OSC must be concerned about the following:

13. Decontamination of response workers
   - Any special precautions

14. Disposal of the remains of chemical emergency
   - Who will assume responsibility for clean-up and disposal procedures

15. Environmental Fate of residual contaminants
   - What are the long term effects