Recent Federal Developments for November, 2024

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TSCA/FIFRA/TRI

EPA Proposes To Add 16 PFAS And 15 PFAS Categories To The TRI List Of Chemicals: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed on October 8, 2024, to add 16 individual perand polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and 15 PFAS categories representing more than 100 individual PFAS to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) to comply with the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (NDAA). <u>89 Fed. Reg. 81776</u>. The proposed rule also addresses how PFAS categories should be treated. Separately, the proposed rule discusses what events may trigger the automatic addition of a PFAS to the TRI pursuant to the NDAA. EPA notes that this discussion does not propose to list chemicals to the TRI pursuant to the NDAA, but rather describes what EPA documents and activities involving PFAS would trigger an automatic addition under the NDAA. Comments are due **December 9, 2024**. For more information, please read the full memorandum.

EPA Issues Fifth Test Order For A PFAS: On October 9, 2024, EPA <u>announced</u> that it has issued its fifth Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) <u>test order</u> requiring testing on PFAS under its <u>National PFAS Testing Strategy</u>. The order requires Innovative Chemical Technologies, The Chemours Company, Daikin America, Inc., Sumitomo Corporation of Americas, and E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company to conduct and submit testing on 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl prop-2-enoate, also known as 6:2 fluorotelomer acrylate (6:2 FTAc). According to EPA, 6:2 FTAc is used to manufacture plastics, resins, textiles, apparel, leather, and other chemicals. EPA states that "[b]etween one million and 20 million pounds are produced per year." For more information on why this may be an unlikely test chemical, please read the full <u>memorandum</u>.

EPA Releases Updated 2023 TRI Reporting Data: EPA <u>announced</u> on October 31, 2024, that it published updated TRI reporting data for 2023, covering toxic chemical waste management, including releases, and pollution prevention activities at more than 20,000 industrial and federal facilities. EPA notes that the data were reported by facilities in covered industries such as metal mining, electric power generation, chemical manufacturing, and hazardous waste treatment that manufactured, processed, or otherwise used substances on the TRI chemical list above threshold quantities during

2023. This data set updates the preliminary 2023 data released in July 2024 and includes revised and late submissions received by EPA as of October 23, 2024.

EPA Administrator Signs Final Rule Revising PBT Rules For decaBDE And PIP (3:1): On October 31, 2024, EPA Administrator Michael S. Regan signed a final rule revising the regulations for decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE) and phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (PIP (3:1)), two of the five persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemicals addressed in final rules issued under TSCA in January 2021. According to the <u>pre-publication version</u> of the final rule, after receiving additional comments, EPA "has determined that revisions to the decaBDE and PIP (3:1) regulations are necessary to address implementation issues and to further reduce the potential for exposures to decaBDE and PIP (3:1) for humans and the environment to the extent practicable." EPA notes that it is not revising the chemical-specific provisions for the other three PBT chemical substances addressed in 40 C.F.R. Part 751, Subpart E (2,4,6-tris(tert-butyl)phenol (2,4,6-TTBP), hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD), and pentachlorothiophenol (PCTP)). The final rule will take effect 60 days after publication in the *Federal Register*. More information is available in our November 13, 2024, <u>memorandum</u>.

EPA Releases Final Supplement To The Risk Evaluation And Revised Unreasonable Risk Determination For 1,4-Dioxane: On November 13, 2024, EPA <u>announced</u> the release of its final supplement to the risk evaluation and revised unreasonable risk determination for 1,4-dioxane under TSCA. <u>89 Fed. Reg. 89993</u>. EPA states in the *Federal Register* notice that it "used the best available science to prepare this final supplement to the risk evaluation and has determined that 1,4-dioxane poses unreasonable risk to human health." EPA notes that under TSCA, it now must initiate risk management actions to address the unreasonable risk. More information will be available in a <u>forthcoming memorandum</u>.

EPA Calls For Comments On Candidates For Peer Review Of 1,3-Butadiene: EPA called for public comments on November 14, 2024, on candidates who are interested and available to serve as *ad hoc* reviewers assisting its Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC) in the <u>peer</u> review of the draft TSCA risk evaluation for 1,3-butadiene. The SACC peer review will take place at a public meeting to be scheduled for **early 2025**. EPA states that it is specifically seeking SACC's feedback on the approach and methodologies used in the draft risk evaluation. SACC's peer review will inform EPA's final risk evaluation under TSCA. According to EPA, the final selection of the *ad hoc* peer reviewers will depend upon the scientific expertise needed to address the SACC peer review charge and obtaining a breadth and balance of different scientific viewpoints across the SACC and *ad hoc* peer reviewers. Comments are due **November 29, 2024**.

EPA Issues ANPRM Under TSCA Section 6 On 6PPD And 6PPD-Quinone: On August 1, 2023, Earthjustice filed a petition under TSCA Section 21 asking EPA to establish regulations prohibiting the manufacturing, processing, use, and distribution of the chemical N-(1,3-Dimethylbutyl)-N?-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine (6PPD) for and in tires. Earthjustice filed the petition on behalf of the Yurok Tribe, the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, and the Puyallup Tribe of Indians, and EPA granted the petition in November 2023. On November 14, 2024, EPA released an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) to solicit and collect information from the public on the potential risks associated with 6PPD and its transformation product, 6PPD-quinone. EPA also seeks information about potential alternatives and regulatory options to help inform its consideration of potential future regulatory actions under TSCA. Comments will be due 60 days after publication in the *Federal Register*. EPA has posted a <u>pre-publication version</u> of the ANPRM.

RCRA/CERCLA/CWA/CAA/PHMSA/SDWA

EPA Issues Calendar Year 2025 Allowances For Production And Consumption Of HFCs: EPA announced on October 23, 2024, that it has issued calendar year **2025** allowances for the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) in accordance with its regulations. <u>89 Fed. Reg.</u> <u>84583</u>. This issuance of allowances is undertaken pursuant to the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act, which directs EPA by October 1 of each calendar year to determine the quantity of production and consumption allowances for the following calendar year. In this notice, EPA states that it is also providing notice of separate Agency actions previously taken to establish administrative consequences for specific entities. These actions withheld, retired, or revoked the identified entities' newly-issued calendar year **2025** allowances in accordance with the administrative consequence regulatory provisions.

EPA Publishes FAQs For Regulations Implementing The AIM Act: On October 28, 2024, EPA published a notice to alert stakeholders that it has published frequently asked questions (FAQ) related to the regulations implementing the AIM Act. <u>89 Fed. Reg. 85535</u>. EPA states that "[w]hile the questions broadly cover topics on hydrofluorocarbons, the Act itself, and the three new programs established under the Act, the majority of these new and updated frequently asked question are related to the Technology Transitions program restrictions on the use of certain hydrofluorocarbons." EPA notes that it has published and continues to update the FAQs in the <u>Frequent Questions on the Phasedown of Hydrofluorocarbons</u> web area and in the <u>existing rulemaking docket</u>.

PHMSA Proposed Rule Would Amend HMR To Adopt Modal-Specific Amendments: On October 28, 2024, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) proposed to revise the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) to adopt several modal-specific amendments that would enhance the safe transportation of hazardous materials in commerce. <u>89 Fed. Reg. 85590</u>. PHMSA states that it expects that the adoption of the proposals will maintain or enhance the safe transportation of hazardous materials the clarity of the HMR, and therefore decreasing compliance burdens. According to PHMSA, the proposed amendments also reflect changing conditions and trends that affect the safe transportation of hazardous materials while still maintaining or enhancing safety. PHMSA nots that the following are some of the more noteworthy subjects covered by proposed revisions:

- Rail tank car use requirements as recommended by the Rail Safety Advisory Committee (RSAC);
- Rail tank car and service equipment design approval requirements;
- Highway cargo tank specifications and requalification requirements; and
- Marking requirements for cargo tanks that contain multiple petroleum distillate fuels.

Comments are due January 27, 2025.

EPA Proposes To Exclude HCFO-1224yd(Z) From VOC Definition: EPA proposed on November 12, 2024, to revise the regulatory definition of volatile organic compounds (VOC) under the Clean Air Act (CAA). <u>89 Fed. Reg. 88940</u>. In July 2020, the AGC Chemicals Americas, Inc. (AGC) submitted a petition to EPA requesting that HCFO-1224yd(Z) be exempted from the regulatory definition of VOC. EPA states that it proposes to respond to the petition to revise the regulatory definition of VOC for exemption of HCFO-1224yd(Z) based on consideration of the compound's low contribution to tropospheric ozone (O₃) and the low likelihood of risk to human health or the environment, including stratospheric O₃ depletion, toxicity, and climate change. The proposed rule would add (Z)-1-chloro-2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene (HCFO-1224yd(Z)) to the list of compounds excluded from the regulatory definition on the basis that it makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric O₃ formation. Comments are due **January 13, 2025**.

FDA

FDA Responds To Objection For Plasticizer Rule: On October 30, 2024, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) responded to an objection filed by interest groups regarding FDA's final rule for plasticizers used in food contact applications. <u>89 Fed. Reg. 86239</u>. FDA concluded that the objection "does not provide a basis for modifying FDA's final rule amending the food additive regulations." FDA concluded that diallyl phthalate is outside the scope of the Food Additive Petition (FAP) because it is not used as a plasticizer. FDA stated that it is a monomer used to make polymers used in food contact applications. FDA also concluded that the prior-sanctioned uses were also outside the scope of the FAP and disagreed with the suggestion that FDA inadequately communicated the nature and scope of the action to food manufacturers and food packaging and handling equipment manufacturers. FDA published a <u>Constituent Update</u>, which includes a summary of the FDA's response and supplementary information.

FDA Prioritizes Deliverables For 2025: On October 30, 2024, FDA's Human Foods Program (HFP) released its <u>2025 Priority Deliverables</u>. FDA's activities are organized into three main areas: <u>Microbiological Food Safety</u>, <u>Food Chemical Safety</u>, and <u>Nutrition</u>. FDA's focus for the Food Chemical Safety area includes:

- Completing a review to identify efficiencies in FDA's current pre-market review processes for manufacturer submissions for food and color additives, food contact substances, and generally recognized as safe (GRAS) substances and ensuring operational alignment under the new HFP organizational structure;
- Developing a systematic approach for post-market assessments of chemicals in food and publishing an updated list of substances prioritized for reassessment;
- Targeting issuance of draft guidance for the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) programs, such as Preventive Controls for Human Food Specific to Chemical Hazards; and
- Expanding the use of new methods to better understand exposure to PFAS, a diverse group of human-made chemicals used in a variety of consumer and industry products that can enter the food supply through the uptake of crops and animals grown, raised, or processed in contaminated areas.

NANOTECHNOLOGY

Survey On Carbon-Based Nanomaterials And Analytical Methods Closed November 1, 2024: On October 10, 2024, the European Union (EU) Observatory for Nanomaterials (EUON) announced that, in collaboration with NovaMechanics, it is conducting a survey to gather insights on analytical methods for identifying, characterizing, and quantifying carbon-based nanomaterials in various matrices. According to EUON, the initiative "aims to assess the current situation about analytical methods for these types of nanomaterials, whether advanced or more classical nanomaterials." Responses will go to NovaMechanics for further treatment. The survey closed November 1, 2024.

NNI Holds Webinar On Nanometrology Involving Big Data, AI, And Modeling: The National Nanotechnology Coordination Office (NNCO) is organizing a series of National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI) webinars on nanometrology, metrological challenges, and recent advances in three topical areas: food, agriculture, and the environment; nanoscale medical and pharmaceutical products; and nanoparticles in electronics. The sixth webinar in the series, "Nanometrology for Continuous and Automated Manufacturing," was held November 1, 2024. It addressed measurement and analysis challenges in fields of nanotechnology that may be bottlenecked by computational

challenges and large data sets. Recordings of the webinars can be found on NNI's website.

EC Committee Issues Final Opinion On New Coating For Titanium Dioxide (Nano Form): The European Commission's (EC) Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) published its final opinion on a new coating for titanium dioxide on October 25, 2024. According to the abstract, SCCS concluded that "there are a number of uncertainties and data gaps that do not allow a conclusion on the safety of titanium dioxide (nano) coated with a combination of w/w 6% Aluminium Hydroxide, 14% Sodium Myristoyl Sarcosinate and 10% Dimethicone (Eclipse 70) — either on the basis of a similarity to the TiO₂ nanomaterials previously assessed by the SCCS, or on the basis of the additional information provided in the current submission and during the commenting period." SCCS stated that "[t]he provided information has not demonstrated a similarity of the titanium dioxide with the above-mentioned composite coating (Eclipse 70) to other TiO₂ nanomaterials assessed in the previous SCCS Opinion (SCCS/1516/13 — Revision of 22 April 2014) in terms of physicochemical characteristics, stability of the coating, and the lack of dermal absorption of the nanoparticles." SCCS notes that if these aspects cannot be addressed, "additional data on physicochemical, toxicological and exposure aspects specifically relating to the nanomaterial under evaluation (Eclipse 70) will be needed to conclude on the safety of its use in cosmetic products."

EUON Publishes Study On Nanomaterial Applications For Agriculture: EUON <u>announced</u> on November 12, 2024, that it published a new study evaluating nanomaterials applications in biocidal, plant protection, and fertilizing products used in agriculture. The study, "<u>Collection and review of</u> <u>information on nanomaterial-based and nano-enabled plant protection products, biocidal products</u> <u>and fertilising products</u>," addresses knowledge gaps on applications, exposure, and hazards of nanomaterials and nano-agrochemicals, as well as the advantages of using them. Recommendations include updating legislation to define and consider nano-agrochemicals, establishing a framework for standardized use instructions, creating an EU-level nano-agrochemicals database, and implementing a notification system for manufacturers.

BIOBASED/RENEWABLE PRODUCTS/SUSTAINABILITY

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LEGISLATIVE

House Bill Would Ban Atrazine: On October 11, 2024, Representative Jerrold Nadler (D-NY) introduced the Ban Atrazine Toxicants Act (H.R. 9981). According to Nadler's October 15, 2024, <u>press release</u>, the bill would ban the use, production, sale, importation, or exportation of any pesticide products containing the herbicide atrazine. The press release notes that atrazine is an endocrine disruptor and has been linked to significant health concerns.

Washington, D.C., Is About To Get Busy: What Will Happen During The 76-Day Sprint From Election Day To Inauguration Day: There is much that happens in Washington, D.C., and in the states in the 76 days between Election Day (November 5, 2024) and Inauguration Day (January 20, 2025). The exact date and time of the end of the 118th Congress is unknown, but it is certain that Congress will adjourn no later than 11:59 a.m. on January 3, 2025, because the 119th Congress will, by law, convene at noon that day. There are seven key dates, including Election Day and Inauguration Day, that are important to know and understand as the country prepares for a new President to be inaugurated January 20. The list of dates is followed by an explanation of each step

of the process.

- November 5, 2024, Election Day: Last day on which ballots can be cast.
- **December 11, 2024**: This is the last day for states to issue Certificates of Ascertainment of Appointment of Electors. Certificates are issued by the Executive of each state and include: (1) names of the electors, (2) the state's certified election results, (3) seal of the state, and (4) at least one security feature to help verify the authenticity of the certificate. The certificates, once completed, are transmitted to the Archivist of the United States. The Reform Act establishes a legal venue and expedited judicial procedures in the event of a challenge to the certificates.
- **December 17, 2024**: The certified electors meet in their respective states on the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December to cast their votes for President and Vice President. The electors then sign multiple certificates attesting to the votes they cast and transmit them to officials in Washington, D.C., and in their state.
- **December 25, 2024**: Not later than the fourth Wednesday in December, the President of the Senate or Archivist of the United States should receive the certificates from each state.
- January 3, 2025: The 119th Congress convenes at noon.
- January 6, 2025: The House of Representatives and Senate meet in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 1:00 p.m. to count the electoral votes and the President of the Senate (*i.e.*, the Vice President) shall be the presiding officer. The Reform Act clarifies that the role of the President of the Senate shall be "limited to performing solely ministerial duties" and states: "The President of the Senate shall have no power to solely determine, accept, reject, or otherwise adjudicate or resolve disputes over the proper list of electors, the validity of electors, or the votes of electors." The Reform Act also sets forth specific requirements for filing objections to the certificates from the states (must be in writing, must be signed by one-fifth of the Senators and one-fifth of the Members of the House of Representatives, and must state clearly state grounds for objection). The Reform Act also limits the grounds for objection.
- January 20, 2025, Noon: President and Vice President take oaths of office.

More information is available in our November 1, 2024, blog item.

Leadership Changes Coming To Environmental Committees In Congress; TSCA Fees Due To Be Reauthorized By 2026: Leadership changes are coming to the two key environmental committees in Congress. With Republicans taking control of the Senate, the new Chair of the <u>Committee on Environment and Public Works (EPW)</u> will be <u>Senator Shelly Moore Capito</u> (R-WV), who is the ranking Republican on EPW. Senator Capito is a supporter of carbon capture, use, and storage, has been a supporter of regulating PFAS in drinking water, and has worked on bipartisan PFAS legislation. Current EPA Chair Tom Carper (D-DE) is retiring at the end of the 118th Congress. <u>Senator Sheldon Whitehouse</u> (D-RI) will be the Ranking Democrat on EPW. Senator Whitehouse has served in the Senate since 2006 and has been one of the most engaged Senators on climate change issues.

Republicans retained control of the House of Representatives but the Chair of the <u>Committee on</u> <u>Energy and Commerce</u> (E&C), <u>Representative Cathy McMorris Rodgers</u> (R-WA), is retiring from Congress at the end of the session. There is a two-way battle for the Chair between <u>Representative</u> <u>Brett Guthrie</u> (R-KY) and <u>Representative Bob Latta</u> (R-OH). Guthrie chairs the E&C Subcommittee on Health and Latta chairs the E&C Subcommittee on Communications and Technology. The ranking Democrat on E&C, <u>Representative Frank Pallone Jr.</u> (D-NJ), will retain his role in the 119th Congress. While many people are focused on climate change and how the Trump Administration and congressional Republicans will address the climate policies of President Biden, there is another important, but under-the-radar issue that the 119th Congress must address — the **September 30**, **2026**, expiration of fees for TSCA. The need for Congress to reauthorize TSCA fees presents an opportunity for Congress to make much-needed improvements to the statute, especially Section 5, the new chemicals program. The leaders above will play important roles in renewing the fees and making much-needed improvements to TSCA during the 119th Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS

USDA's ARS Develops Long-Term Roadmap For PFAS In U.S. Agriculture: The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) announced on October 16, 2024, several key outcomes from a workshop held to develop a research roadmap leading to short- and long-term science-based solutions to meet the challenges posed by the discovery of PFAS in agricultural soils and waters. ARS states that the suggested long-term roadmap solutions include finding new means of detecting when PFAS contamination is a problem, better understanding how it moves through the agricultural system, and innovating new ways to interrupt that movement or remove the PFAS before they can do harm. Workshop participants also discussed a strategy for data standardization and integration, how to develop scientific solutions to management of municipal biosolids, and ways of effectively removing existing PFAS chemicals from the production environment. According to ARS, federal and stakeholder workshop attendees "plan to move forward with next steps by crafting documents that will communicate solutions to the ag research community - especially in locations where PFAS has critical impacts on agriculture - and to engage in partnerships to realize those research solutions into impactful tools and practices for producers and the agricultural community." ARS states that it will continue to expand its PFAS research to address its impact on U.S. agriculture.

ATSDR Publishes Final Toxicological Profiles, Interaction Profile: The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) has published final Toxicological Profiles for <u>chloroform</u>, <u>cobalt</u>, <u>copper</u>, <u>mercury</u>, and <u>nickel</u>, and an Interaction Profile for <u>selected metallic</u> ions. Toxicological Profiles are a unique compilation of toxicological information on a given hazardous substance. Each peer-reviewed Toxicological Profile reflects a comprehensive evaluation, summary, and interpretation of available toxicological and epidemiological information on a substance.

EPA Publishes October 2024 IRIS Program Outlook: On October 29, 2024, EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Program announced the release of the <u>October 2024 IRIS Program</u> <u>Outlook</u>. The IRIS Program Outlook describes IRIS assessments that are currently in development and their projected public release dates. The IRIS Program provides this information so that stakeholders are aware of upcoming assessment products and to allow the public and research community an opportunity to communicate relevant research to EPA.

ATSDR Announces Availability Of Five Draft Toxicological Profiles: On November 8, 2024, ATSDR announced the opening of a docket to obtain comments on drafts of five updated toxicological profiles: <u>benzene</u>, <u>carbon disulfide</u>, <u>cyanide</u>, <u>thallium</u>, and <u>chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins</u> . <u>89 Fed. Reg. 88772</u>. ATSDR states that all toxicological profiles issued as "Drafts for Public Comment" represent the result of its "evidence-based evaluations of the available literature to provide important toxicological information on priority hazardous substances to the public and health professionals." ATSDR considers key studies during the profile development process, using a systematic review approach. ATSDR seeks public comments and additional information or reports on studies about the health effects of these substances for review and potential inclusion in the profiles. Written comments are due **February 6, 2025**. ATSDR will evaluate the quality and relevance of such data or studies for possible inclusion in the profiles.

Leadership Changes Coming To EPA: In what was viewed as a surprising announcement, President-elect Trump on November 11, 2024, named former Representative Lee Zeldin (R-NY) as his nominee to be EPA Administrator. The selection of Zeldin was surprising in part because EPA Administrator is never one of the first positions announced and because Andrew Wheeler, EPA Administrator in President Trump's last Administration, was believed to be the front-runner for the position. Zeldin represented New York's First Congressional District from 2015 to 2023. While in Congress, he was a member of the Climate Solutions Caucus and Conservative Climate Caucus. He also served on the congressional PFAS Task Force and has supported legislation to set limits on PFAS in drinking water. While addressing climate change was a top priority for President Biden, President Trump and congressional Republicans have expressed a desire to reverse Biden's climate policies.

EPA Releases Third Annual PFAS Strategic Roadmap Report: On November 14, 2024, EPA <u>announced</u> the release of its <u>third annual progress report</u>, "highlighting the significant achievements the agency has made under its PFAS Strategic Roadmap and the Biden-Harris Administration's whole-of-government strategy to protect communities from the impacts of forever chemicals." According to EPA's press release, progress on PFAS during the Biden-Harris Administration includes:

- Protecting drinking water;
- Investing in projects to address PFAS contamination in water;
- Cleaning up PFAS contamination on lands;
- Advancing chemical safety;
- Safeguarding our waterways;
- Pursuing enforcement and compliance;
- Advancing our understanding of PFAS; and
- Reducing PFAS in products and purchasing.

House Committee Investigates Biden-Harris Administration's Scientific Integrity

Committees: On November 14, 2024, the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability <u>announced</u> that Committee Chair James Comer (R-KY) sent letters to the heads of EPA and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) requesting information to assist with the Committee's investigation of the Biden-Harris Administration's government-wide scientific integrity committees. The letters state that "[p]olicymaking by the administrative state should be informed by scientific evidence — including views that challenge the existing consensus — and accountable to the American people and their elected leadership, not beholden to career bureaucrats implementing their own agendas. Yet the regime implemented by the Biden-Harris Administration is likely to entrench the status quo without regard to scientific advances while enhancing the power of unelected federal officials to influence or stymie policy decisions." As reported in our July 14, 2023, <u>blog item</u>, the Biden-Harris Administration issued a Presidential Memorandum directing the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) to establish a Task Force on Scientific Integrity and publish a report on federal agencies' scientific integrity policies.

Registration Open For NURA Webinar On Addressing Systemic Toxicity With NAMs: The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM) New Approach Methodologies (NAM) Use for Regulatory Application (NURA) program has announced the upcoming webinar in the <u>DyNAMic</u> <u>Discussions series</u>:

November 21, 2024, at 10:00 a.m. (EST): Using 'Omics for *in vitro* toxicology and drug discovery — Dr. David Rouquie, Toxicology Data Science Team Lead at the Bayer Crop Science toxicology facility in Sophia Antipolis, France, and Dr. Jessica Ewald, a Banting postdoctoral fellow in the Carpenter-Singh lab at the Broad Institute, will present. <u>Register now</u>.

All DyNAMic Discussion webinars have been recorded. Materials, including the presenters' slides, recordings, and supplementary publications can be found in the <u>DyNAMic Discussions learning portal</u>

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