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INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

DUP-3024

MARCH 8, 1990

FROM: R. M. KINGSBURY - GENERAL MANAGER
DEER PARK MANUFACTURING COMPLEX

TO: HEAD OFFICE
GENERAL MANAGER MANUFACTURING - OIL - R. J. BANDUCCI
GENERAL MANAGER HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT -
PRODUCTS - W. A. CARPENTER, JR.

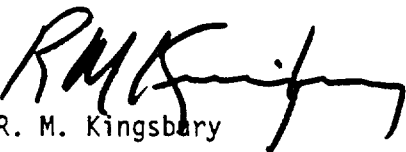
SUBJECT: HOUSTON AIR TOXICS RESEARCH CENTER

This is to provide you with an update on the subject.

Attached are (1) correspondence from the Texas Chemical Council's Environmental Health Committee Chairman, Jim Woodrick (with Du Pont) which gives the current status of the proposed description of the Center, and (2) a copy of the newspaper article from the March 7, 1990, Houston Chronicle telling of the U. S. Senate's approval of the Center for Houston.

DPMC had agreed to join Exxon, Du Pont and Union Carbide in providing up to \$10,000 each toward providing "seed money" to help sell the Center. Judging by the Senate's action, it appears the effort is paying off. Shell's support of this Center would appear to be consistent with our recently announced Environmental Policy.

I will keep you informed of the progress on this matter.



R. M. Kingsbury

PHF:ikg

Attachments

cc: Head Office
W. F. Butin
R. D. Fowler
R. R. Kienle
C. G. Walls
T. R. Williams
D. R. Wood

DPMC
T. M. Dossey
P. H. Fischer
J. M. Sowle

LAM 016301

HC 3/7/90

Senate OKs plan for toxics center here

Houston Chronicle Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Tuesday to approve creation of a National Urban Air Toxics Research Center in Houston.

Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen, D-Texas, had asked the Senate to amend the Clean Air Act to authorize the center.

One of the issues in the clean-air legislation, being debated in the Senate, is the degree to which airborne poisonous substances need to be regulated.

The center, Bentsen said, would carry out research on human health effects of the toxic pollutants.

It would be a joint operation of the federal government and the University of Texas Health Science Center, with participation from other research groups at the Texas Medical Center in Houston, Bentsen said.

"Houston, with its large metropolitan population and the nation's largest concentration of petrochemical plants and refiners, is a natural — perhaps unique — area for this research," Bentsen said.

LAM 016302

DPMC-13063



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P002/007

To: Dave Goris
Ron Kingsbury
Larry Wright

March 2, 1990

From: Jim Woodrick *gwd*

Re: National Urban Air Toxics Research Center

Attached is the latest thinking from the Houston Chamber group on charter for the Air Toxics Center. Wallt Buchholtz and I (and Dave by long distance) have worked fairly closely with the group to get to this point.

This week they took the story to the Texas delegation in Washington, and had a preliminary meeting with some of the CMA folks.

It still looks like we are on a productive path - I'm not so sure we'll get anything in the Clean Air Act.

Comments and suggestions are solicited.

You should each have recently received from Rosie Barrera at the Chamber a nice letter asking for your \$10,000. We've stressed to them that that's all we have from this source, so use it wisely.

If anything new arises in the near term, I'll contact you. If not, I plan to report status to the TCC Board at El Paso.

LAM 016303



GREATER HOUSTON PARTNERSHIP

Greater Houston Chamber of Commerce
Houston Economic Development Council
Houston World Trade Association

To: Participants In Discussions To Establish
A National Urban Air Toxics Research Center

From: Rosie Barrera

Re: National Urban Air Toxics Research Center

Date: Revised, February 23, 1990

Enclosed is the third draft of an outline describing the proposed National Urban Air Toxics Research Center. Your comments are included in this draft. It is anticipated that this draft be used in conversations with Members of Congress and their staff, other associations, and other researchers.

The following are consensus points reached during our February 14 discussion and the revisions which were suggested at the time that this document was first mailed to all participants.

Mission

The center would focus on community-based health effects associated with air toxics. The "niche" into which the Center would fall would be Houston's "uniqueness as a laboratory setting" for the Center. In Houston, you have a large, urban population base; ambient air emissions from an extensive petrochemical infrastructure; data from an established monitoring network; company disease incidence studies; and long-established research institutions. The long-term objectives of the Center would be to utilize research findings in developing air quality regulations designed to control and prevent health problems.

Research Focus/Strengths

Given that the private sector is interested in funding research on the human health effects associated with air toxics, the Houston-area's research strength might well focus on epidemiology. Studies can be conducted in other areas, such as biostatistics, toxicology, pulmonary medicine, oncology, and pathology in order to support the epidemiological focus of the research effort. (Group membership needs to be expanded to better develop research focus.)

Authorization/Appropriations

The optimum vehicle for obtaining authorization for the National Urban Air Toxics Research Center would be authorization through the federal Clean Air Act. Specific authorizing language can be included in the Committee or Conference Report in the appropriations bill for funding EPA. The Report can include funding levels, research objectives and other specifications.

Funding Levels

While ten million dollars/year may well be necessary for ongoing studies after the Center is established, a more realistic amount of \$3-4/million from the public sector would be used for the first year's planning/start-up effort.

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Public Sector Funding/Sources

While funding can be obtained from other federal agencies such as the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the National Institute of Health, the Environmental Protection Agency may be the best vehicle for funds because it may soon have a higher status with the federal government. EPA Administrator Bill Reilly is a firm advocate of such public/private efforts. The Health Effects Institute-Asbestos Research was similarly established and funded.

Private Sector Funding

The Greater Houston Partnership will undertake to seek private sector funds to secure the leveraging of the public sector funds. It is anticipated that assistance from the local chemical industry will continue, and be directed to partnering with the chemical industry at the national level. While initial seed money has been committed by the business community, long term funding can only be secured by commitment on a national scale by the Chemical Manufacturers Association or headquarters of chemical companies.

Strategy

- o Revise draft document to incorporate updated consensus
- o Circulate among group for comments
- o Seek advice from Congressman Fields/Senator Bentsen, other Delegation members (Include Senators Frank Lautenberg/New Jersey and Pete Wilson/California if appropriate)
- o Seek advice from the Chemical Manufacturers Association, other medical researchers
- o Seek advice from Bill Ruckelshaus on obtaining EPA approval
- o Seek Environmental Protection Agency approval
- o Seek Authorization/Appropriations in appropriate chamber

/krm
cc:

Eileen T. Crowley, President and COO, Greater Houston Partnership,
Chamber of Commerce Division
Dan Hagan, Vice President of Government Relations, Greater Houston
Partnership, Chamber of Commerce Division

LAM 016305

**Fourth Draft
Outline
For A
Proposal
For A
National Urban Air Toxics Research Center
(a federal/private sector partnership for
research on air toxics)**

The National Urban Air Toxics Research Center (Center) would be a federal/private sector partnership for the purpose of conducting air toxics and related research. Based in Houston, the Center would have as its purpose studying the effects of air toxics on human health. The proposed Center would be funded by federal grants and by private sector contributions.

Purpose of the Center and Scope of Its Research

The Center, a non profit corporation, would be a federal/private sector partnership organized and operated to support the conduct of, and to evaluate, research and testing related to potential community health effects from air toxics.

The Houston area is a natural, perhaps unique, laboratory for this research. Houston has a large metropolitan population with the nation's largest concentration of petrochemical plants and refineries, over one-half of the United States' petrochemical capacity and nearly a quarter of its petroleum refining capacity. The ambient air emissions from these manufacturing facilities are being, and for several years have been, measured by the most comprehensive monitoring system in the nation. Additionally, air measurements have been used for the evaluation of employee health in their facilities for years. Finally, the scientific research capability, particularly in the areas of epidemiology and biostatistics, creates all the critical factors to support the kind of long term epidemiological research that is essential for understanding the acute and long-term chronic health impacts of air toxics on a community. Research findings would be of great benefit in developing scientific data on which to base future air quality regulations designed to prevent health problems.

Research Capabilities of the Center

The Center would contain intramural and extramural components. The intramural component would have a resident scientific program working with the Greater Houston Laboratory. The Center would conduct studies related to epidemiology, biostatistics, toxicology, pulmonary medicine, oncology, pathology, and others. International studies would also be conducted. This component would also include a Literature Review Panel to collect and determine the studies already conducted in this field, as well as indicating future directions for research efforts.

The extramural component would include carefully selected specific research projects to advance scientific inquiry in these and related fields. These research projects would include control studies in areas that do not have the population or industrial base found in Houston.

LAM 016306

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Houston's research components may include the University of Texas School of Public Health (epidemiology, biostatistics, toxicology, environmental/occupational health), the University of Texas Medical School at Houston (pulmonary), Baylor College of Medicine (pulmonary, pathology) the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center (mechanisms of environmental carcinogenesis), and Texas A&M University. Other proposed components may include the University of California at Los Angeles and the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in Newark/Piscataway, New Jersey.

Administrative Structure and Governance

The Houston-based Center would be governed by a Board of Directors who would be advised by a Scientific Advisory Panel. The administrative offices and the intramural component of the Center would be based in Houston. Affiliate university support would be located in the other designated metropolitan areas.

Board of Directors

The Center's Board of Directors would be comprised of representatives of selected governmental, medical and scientific entities; participating universities; and representatives of the private sector. The duties of the Board of Directors would be to secure funding, determine policy and research guidelines, select the members of the Scientific Advisory Panel, issue Requests for Applications and award funding for studies based on advice received from the Scientific Advisory Panel, submit views from sponsors and the public, and issue periodic reports to same.

Scientific Advisory Panel

Appointed by the Center's Board of Directors, the Scientific Advisory Panel would include eminent representatives from the scientific and medical community. Panel members may include scientists with relevant experience from the National Cancer Institute, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, the Environmental Protection Agency, Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology, the Centers for Disease Control, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and others. The panel would conduct high-level peer review and evaluation of research results. The panel would assist the Board of Directors in developing the research agenda, reviewing proposals or applications, and advising on the awarding of research grants.

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Funding

The proposed Center would be a federal/private sector partnership with both federal and private participation. The first year of operations would need to be funded with an initial federal grant. \$10 million/year would allow for ongoing studies. Recognizing that private sector support is important to the creation and long-term success of the research Center, the Greater Houston Partnership, which includes the Greater Houston Chamber of Commerce, would lead the private sector search for private research contributions in Houston. The chemical industry may be asked to assist in securing private research funds.

February 26, 1990

LAM 016308

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