

DWECs for acute surface water (4.3 µg/L) and chronic surface water (1.1 µg/L).

v. *Conclusion.* Therefore, based on complete and reliable toxicity data and the conservative exposure assessment, Gowan concludes that there is reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to halosulfuron-methyl residues with respect to the proposed new uses.

#### F. International Tolerances

Maximum residue levels have not been established for residues of halosulfuron-methyl on any food or feed crop by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

[FR Doc. 01-22024 Filed 8-30-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-S

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## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Notice of Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Minority Health

**AGENCY:** Office of the Secretary, Office of Public Health and Science, Office of Minority Health.

**ACTION:** Notice is given of the third meeting.

The Advisory Committee on Minority Health will meet on Thursday, September 20, 2001 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Friday, September 21, 2001, from 8:30 a.m.–3 p.m. The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn Georgetown, Mirage I Room, 2101 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, DC.

The Advisory Committee will discuss racial and ethnic disparities in health, as well as, other related issues.

The meeting is open to the public. There will be an opportunity for public comment which will be limited to five minutes per speaker. Individuals who would like to submit written statements should mail or fax their comments to the Office of Minority Health at least two business days prior to the meeting.

For further information, please contact Ms. Patricia Norris, Office of Minority Health, Rockwall II Building, 5515 Security Lane, Suite 1000, Rockville, Maryland 20852. Phone: 301-443-5084 Fax: 301-594-0767.

Dated: August 23, 2001.

**Nathan Stinson, Jr.,**

*Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health.*

[FR Doc. 01-21976 Filed 8-30-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4150-29-P

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### Notice of Publication of the Executive Summary of the report, "Ethical and Policy Issues in Research Involving Research Participants", by the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC)

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The President established the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) on October 3, 1995 by Executive Order 12975 as amended. The functions of NBAC are as follows:

(a) Provide advice and make recommendations to the National Science and Technology Council and to other appropriate government entities regarding the following matters:

(1) The appropriateness of departmental, agency or other governmental programs, policies, assignments, missions, guidelines, and regulations as they relate to bioethical issues arising from research on human biology and behavior; and

(2) applications, including the clinical applications, of that research.

(b) Identify broad principles to govern the ethical conduct of research, citing specific projects only as illustrations for such principles.

(c) Shall not be responsible for the review and approval of specific projects.

(d) In addition to responding to requests for advice and recommendations from the National Science and Technology Council, NBAC also may accept suggestions of issues for consideration from both the Congress and the public. NBAC may also identify other bioethical issues for the purpose of providing advice and recommendations, subject to the approval of the National Science and Technology Council. The members of NBAC are as follows:

Harold T. Shapiro, Ph.D., Chair  
 Patricia Backlar  
 Arturo Brito, M.D.  
 Alexander Morgan Capron, LL.B.  
 Eric J. Cassell, M.D., M.A.C.P.  
 R. Alta Charo, J.D.  
 James F. Childress, Ph.D.  
 David R. Cox, M.D., Ph.D.  
 Rhetaugh G. Dumas, Ph.D., R.N.  
 Laurie M. Flynn\*  
 Carol W. Greider, Ph.D.  
 Steven H. Holtzman  
 Bernard Lo, M.D.  
 Lawrence H. Muike, M.D., J.D.  
 Thomas H. Murray, Ph.D.  
 William C. Oldaker, LL.B.  
 Diane Scott-Jones, Ph.D.

\*Resigned on May 10, 2001

### Ethical and Policy Issues in Research Involving Human Participants; Summary

#### *Protecting Research Participants—A Time for Change*

#### Introduction

Protecting the rights and welfare of those who volunteer to participate in research is a fundamental tenet of ethical research. A great deal of progress has been made in recent decades in changing the culture of research to incorporate more fully this ethical responsibility into protocol design and implementation. In the 1960s and 1970s, a series of scandals concerning social science research and medical research conducted with the sick and the illiterate underlined the need to systematically and rigorously protect individuals in research (Beecher 1966; Faden and Beauchamp 1986; Jones 1981; Katz 1972; Tuskegee Syphilis Study Ad Hoc Advisory Panel 1973). However, the resulting system of protections that evolved out of these rising concerns—although an improvement over past practices—is no longer sufficient. It is a patchwork arrangement associated with the receipt of federal research funding or the regulatory review and approval of new drugs and devices. In addition, it depends on the voluntary cooperation of investigators, research institutions, and professional societies across a wide array of research disciplines. Increasingly, the current system is being viewed as uneven in its ability to simultaneously protect the rights and welfare of research participants and promote ethically responsible research.

Research involving human participants has become a vast academic and commercial activity, but this country's system for the protection of human participants has not kept pace with that growth. On the one hand, the system is too narrow in scope to protect all participants, while on the other hand, it is often so unnecessarily bureaucratic that it stifles responsible research. Although some reforms by particular federal agencies and professional societies are under way,<sup>1</sup> it will take the efforts of both the executive and legislative branches of government to put in place a streamlined, effective, responsive, and comprehensive system that achieves the protection of all human participants and encourages ethically responsible research.

Clearly, scientific investigation has extended and enhanced the quality of life and increased our understanding of ourselves, our relationships with others,