

Criteria for Establishment of Subcommittees or Working Groups

Appointment of subcommittee may be necessary if:

- ⊗ An assigned study is so detailed that it would limit the work that the full EQC wants to accomplish in an interim if a subcommittee was not assigned.
- ⊗ Extensive policy issues and options exist that require extensive discussion, debate, and public input that is not feasible for the full EQC to accomplish based on work load and time restrictions.
- ⊗ The EQC is willing to delegate policy formulation or option review and recommendation to a subcommittee.
- ⊗ Due to the assignment of more than one study or EQC interest in more than one complex area, a division of staff and committee resources is necessary to achieve desired results such as recommendations for legislation, etc.

A subcommittee should not be appointed if:

- ⊗ Interest in the issue or workload would require that a subcommittee be composed of 3 EQC members or less.
- ⊗ The full EQC wants to be included in discussions and decisions on an issue.
- ⊗ The full EQC wishes to be included in or take an active role in each subcommittee activity or presentation.
- ⊗ An issue can be researched or a problem resolved with the appointment of a subcommittee or group that meets on an as needed/ad hoc basis for a limited period of time.

Appointment of Working Group may be necessary if:

- ⊗ Area of concern is specific to one or two issues that could be addressed by 2-3 EQC members.
- ⊗ Issue is extremely technical and the EQC would benefit from the assistance of specialists or scientists knowledgeable in that specific area serving on the working group.
- ⊗ A defined solution is requested by the EQC to a defined problem that would be more efficiently addressed with 1-2 meetings of a small group.
- ⊗ Resolution of an issue depends on the concurrence of a limited number of known participants who are willing to participate in a working group.