



Program Executive Office
Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives

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Assembled Chemical
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**A Partnership for Safe
Chemical Weapons
Destruction**



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Chemical Demilitarization Citizens' Advisory Commission Legislation

The following public laws and cooperative agreements dictate the establishment, management and funding of Chemical Demilitarization Citizens' Advisory Commissions (CACs).

National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1993 (Public Law 102-484)

Public Law 102-484 required the Secretary of the Army to create CACs for states in which there were low-volume chemical weapons stockpiles. These states included Indiana, Kentucky and Maryland. The Secretary of the Army was also required to create a CAC in each of the other stockpile states at the request of the governor of the state. As a result, CACs were formed in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Oregon and Utah. This legislation outlined the purpose, membership and operation of the CACs as follows:

- The purpose of the CACs was to collect citizen and state comments regarding the chemical demilitarization program.
- The CACs were to consist of nine members, all appointed by the governor. Seven of the members were to be representatives of the respective stockpile site region and two were to be state officials with technical expertise.
- The CACs were to meet as often as necessary, but were required to meet with a representative of the Secretary of the Army at least twice a year and were to remain active until their respective stockpiles have been destroyed.

The National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1996 (Public Law 104-106)

Public Law 104-106 clarified that CAC members cannot receive compensation for their involvement with the commission activities. However, Public Law 104-106 does allow for:

- The Army to fund CAC travel costs when that travel is conducted at the request of the Assistant Secretary to the Army (Acquisition, Logistics and Technology).
- Public Law 104-106 was later amended (see below) to specify that travel costs for Colorado and Kentucky CAC members would be drawn from funds appropriated for the Program Executive Office, Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (PEO ACWA), provided such travel is at the invitation of the Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Chemical Biological Defense/Chemical Demilitarization.

Duncan Hunter National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2009 (Public Law 110-417)

Public Law 110-417 transferred responsibility for the CACs in Colorado and Kentucky from the Secretary of the Army to PEO ACWA. Concurrent with this transfer of responsibility, a representative of the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Defense Programs is required to meet with each CAC not less often than twice a year, superseding the earlier requirement for meetings by a representative of the Secretary of the Army.

CAC Administrative Funding Cooperative Agreements

In the absence of any legal restriction, the Department of Defense or the Army provides up to \$25,000 each federal fiscal year for CAC administrative expenses under formal cooperative agreements with each state. This funding is intended to cover administrative costs associated in establishing and administering CACs, which may include not more than one-half a person per year for clerical and administrative support, plus office supplies, software, postage and other similar materials required to administer the CACs. The administrative allowance cannot be used to fund professional staff or technical experts in a consulting capacity, nor can it be used to compensate members for CAC-related activities.