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Title: Advisory Committee on the

Medical Uses of Isotopes

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE MEDICAL USE OF ISOTOPES
5	(ACMUI)
6	+ + + +
7	MEETING
8	+ + + +
9	TUESDAY,
10	MARCH 2, 2004
11	+ + + +
12	ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
13	+ + + +
14	The Advisory Committee met at 8:00 a.m.
15	in the Auditorium of the Nuclear Regulatory
16	Commission, 11545 Rockville Pike, Dr. Manual
17	Cerqueira, Chairman, presiding.
18	COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
19	MANUEL D. CERQUEIRA, M.D. Nuclear Cardiologist,
20	Chairman
21	LEON S. MALMUD, M.D. Health Care
22	Administrator,
23	Vice Chair
24	DOUGLAS F. EGGLI, M.D. Nuclear Medicine
25	Physician
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1	COMMITTEE MEMBERS: (cont.)	
2	NEKITA HOBSON	Patient Advocate
3	RALPH P. LIETO	Medical Physicist,
4		Nuclear Medicine
5	RUTH McBURNEY	State Robinson
6	SUBIR NAG, M.D.	Radiation Oncologist
7	SALLY WAGNER SCHWARZ, R.Ph.	Nuclear Pharmacist
8	ORHAN H. SULEIMAN, Ph.D.	Food and Drug
9		Administration
10		Representative
11	RICHARD J. VETTER, Ph.D. F	Radiation Safety Officer
12	JEFFREY F. WILLIAMSON, Ph.D.	Therapy Physicist
13		
14	NRC STAFF PRESENT:	
15	THOMAS ESSIG	Designated Federal
16		Officer
17		NMSS/IMNS/MSIB
18	PATRICIA K. HOLAHAN, Ph.D.	NMSS/IMNS
19	DONNA-BETH HOWE, Ph.D.	NMSS/IMNS
20	CHARLES L. MILLER, Ph.D.	NMSS/IMNS
21	ROBERTO J. TORRES	NMSS/IMNS
22	ANGELA R. WILLIAMSON	NMSS/IMNS/MSIB
23		
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25		

1	P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
2	(8:05 a.m.)
3	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Good morning. My
4	name is Manuel Cerqueira, and I'm the Chairman of the
5	ACMUI, and this is a preparation now is this an
6	open or closed meeting?
7	MR. ESSIG: This is open.
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: It's open. Okay. So
9	one of the agenda items this morning between now and
10	when we meet with the Commissioners is really to go
11	over the Commission briefing. So maybe, Tom, since
12	the NRC Staff is going to be doing the initial portion
13	of it, maybe you want to review that first? Part 35
14	Licensing and Inspection under the New Part 35 Pamela
15	Henderson. Are you going to go over any of that with
16	us or preview it with the Committee, or is this
17	MR. ESSIG: It would be my suggestion that
18	we could best utilize the time here to provide Ralph
19	any insights that might be needed in his presentation.
20	I mean, it's kind of our hour to do with what we
21	please.
22	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Sure. Okay.
23	MR. ESSIG: Certainly, you're welcome to
24	copies of the slides of the other presentations, but

I don't know if at this point -- we can't change the

1	slides. They've already gone to the Commission, so
2	they would be for information only. We can certainly
3	do that.
4	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I guess the one thing
5	that may be of some help is the sense, we're going to
6	be talking about the review of method of NRC
7	Reconstruction. It might be worthwhile to see Dr.
8	Sherbini's presentation so we at least have some
9	MR. ESSIG: Well, it's actually going to
10	be mine.
11	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Oh, it's going to be
12	your's. Okay. So what does the Committee feel?
13	Would it be of some help to have Tom go over his
14	presentation so we could
15	DR. NAG: I think we went over that
16	yesterday.
17	DR. VETTER: Yes. I personally would like
18	us to discuss Part 35 issues.
19	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay.
20	DR. VETTER: Unless we're all comfortable
21	with whatever information he has, and he could review
22	that for us, and then go from there.
23	DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes. I would like to
24	hear that sort of data, at least a summary of the
25	content.

1	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ralph.
2	MR. LIETO: I'm here to serve the
3	Committee.
4	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Excellent. So how do
5	you want to do it? Do you have your slides?
6	MR. LIETO: I think they're in the handout
7	right here. Starting with the second slide, just a
8	summary of the proposed rulemaking dates, when things
9	started, involvement of the ACMUI with Staff and the
10	discussion sessions, and just identify that there's
11	these three major issues topics that I wanted to
12	present. One was about board certification, probably
13	a lengthier part of it has to do with the Preceptor
14	Statement, and then some transitional issues that have
15	been brought up by the Committee, make a comment that
16	the
17	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Now, Dick, is this
18	what you want, or do you want Ralph to maybe just kind
19	of go through this?
20	DR. VETTER: This is fine.
21	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: This is fine. Okay.
22	Good.
23	MR. LIETO: And then transitional issues.
24	I mean, if you want I could go through the whole
25	thing, I mean, just go through the presentation as

1 sort of a warm-up, and then just kind of -- we could 2 do that too. 3 MR. ESSIG: Are there copies of the --4 DR. VETTER: Yes. 5 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: We have the slides. MR. ESSIG: It's interesting the Committee 6 7 has them and we don't. We got them this morning. Oh. DR. VETTER: Are they right in front of 8 9 you there? 10 DR. NAG: That's the one Angela gave this 11 morning. 12 MR. LIETO: Just to introduce myself and thank the Committee or the Commission for 13 14 opportunity to comment on proposed rules. Then to 15 indicate that the NRC published the proposed rule on December 9th seeking comments on the revision of the 16 17 training and experience requirements, and that these training and experience requirements affect authorized 18 19 authorized medical physicists, authorized 20 nuclear pharmacist and radiation safety officer, and 21 that the authorized medical physicist is a new 22 designation. 23 The NRC proposed amendments to training 24 and experience which affect the approval of these

authorized individuals via both the current mechanisms

which are recognition of board certification and the alternate pathway.

The proposed rules involve significant work by the ACMUI with the NRC Staff, and from discussion sessions with representatives from the affected board and the professional societies.

On behalf of the ACMUI we wanted to bring to the Commissioners' attention some issues relating to the proposed rule. There are three particular aspects that we feel should be commented on. These have been raised in ACMUI meetings since the Advisory Committee last met with the Commission, and also were raised during the drafting of the proposed rule. These three aspects of the proposed rule involve board certification, a preceptor statement, and transitional issues in going from current regulation to the proposed.

One of the questions raised during the comment period in the proposed rule asked should the word "attestation" be used in place of the word certification and preceptor statements? The ACMUI would like to strongly re-affirm its recommendation to use the term "attest or attestation" in Part 35.

It should be noted that the comment period ended last week on February 23rd. Also, I'll state

1 that there may be individuals from the ACMUI that may 2 have some additional comments on issues affecting the proposed rules and its future implementation. 3 The criteria for board certification to be 4 5 recognized and listed in Part 35 is the crux of the proposed rulemaking. The 6 importance of 7 certification cannot be emphasized enough. However, it needs to be understood that board certification 8 9 provides and document mean to assess comprehension of a body of knowledge and/or basic

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It does not determine the training program

12 content or adequacy, nor does it determine competency

to supervise safety programs. 13

skills.

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If the NRC expects that medical events can related to board certification, this be is misunderstanding of the board process. radiation safety training is a reflection of individual's training program, their board not certification.

> DR. WILLIAMSON: Can we comment?

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes, please.

DR. WILLIAMSON: Are you sure you want to making that? You know, they're certain say assumptions about board certification which maybe we should just --

1 MR. LIETO: I took that largely from the 2 Minutes. 3 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Maybe we could move 4 that since it's not being --5 DR. WILLIAMSON: I mean, I know it's perhaps in the initiative, but there's a certain sense 6 7 in which that's true, but there's also -- I'm sorry that it's in the Minutes. I'm sure that's what the 8 9 boards themselves say, so at a certain level I think a certain level 10 it's true, but at it's 11 misleading. I think that as a tool for calling out 12 experienced and reasonably well-trained professionals, board certification has served us well for many 13 14 decades now. And I think to sort of attack that 15 connection serves no useful purpose. Dick. 16 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: 17 think DR. VETTER: Ι the whole misunderstanding here revolves 18 around the word 19 "competence". Boards certainly do demonstrate that 20 you have the knowledge and skill to perform your 21 professional duties. The issue is are you competent, 22 and competence is demonstrated on a day-to-day basis. 23 And that goes back to this whole issue of requiring preceptors to sign a preceptor statement for people 24

who are board certified.

1	MR. LIETO: Do you want me to strike the
2	whole sentence or do you want me to replace
3	"inadequate radiation safety training with competence?
4	DR. VETTER: Competence. Personally, I
5	think that's the issue, it's competence.
6	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. Why don't you
7	read the original and then the revised statement?
8	MR. LIETO: I think it was the last
9	sentence, which was "inadequate radiation safety
10	training is a reflection of an individual's training
11	program, not their board certification." And their
12	suggestion was replace "competency" is a reflection,
13	or radiation safety competence is a reflection of the
14	training program, not certification.
15	DR. VETTER: What were the first few
16	words?
17	MR. LIETO: "Inadequate radiation safety
18	training."
19	DR. VETTER: Why are you assuming that
20	anyone is getting inadequate radiation safety
21	training?
22	MR. LIETO: Well, that was the I think
23	relating to board certification and tying board
24	certification to medical events.
25	DR. VETTER: But there is no there has

1	been no tie.
2	MR. LIETO: No. But that's been one of
3	the issues that's been raised at least in the last
4	meeting with the Commission
5	DR. VETTER: Where the Commission has that
6	opinion.
7	MR. LIETO: Right.
8	DR. VETTER: I don't know where they get
9	it.
10	MR. LIETO: What I guess I'm trying to
11	reflect is that our agreement is that it doesn't. And
12	that was the reason for the
13	DR. WILLIAMSON: I'm not sure I'd agree
14	with that. You know, honestly I think that's sort of
15	a level of train it's very speculative whether it
16	does or doesn't. But my hunch is, is that somebody
17	that a group of persons who have passed the boards
18	probably overall would do better at radiation safety
19	practices than an equivalent group that has not.
20	MR. LIETO: Then I'll just end it with
21	that.
22	DR. WILLIAMSON: So I see no point, and I
23	think we're just asking you know, we don't want the
24	rule as its broadly formed now to be overturned, and
25	so I don't think that it's

1 MR. LIETO: So I'll just end it with --2 DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, it's very 3 speculative one way or the other. I would just drop 4 it. 5 DR. EGGLI: I would like to take a slightly contrarian approach. 6 Not all training 7 groups of authorized programs across all emphasize radiation training to the same degree. And 8 there are training programs where -- and there are 9 10 generic categories of training programs 11 radiation safety is significantly de-emphasized at the 12 training program. DR. WILLIAMSON: That could be, but what 13 14 useful purpose is served by drawing their attention to 15 that fact? Public safety. 16 DR. EGGLI: 17 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: But do you have any data to support that? 18 19 EGGLI: There is an organization called SCANS, which is Society of Chiefs of Academic 20 Nuclear Medicine Departments who collected data on 21 22 this kind of training, and over several years tried to 23 influence the training in nuclear medicine. 24 was the strong opinion of this group that there were 25 categories of trainees where radiation safety was in

1 fact de-emphasized. 2 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: But again, that's 3 certainly not information that I was familiar with, 4 and I'm just not certain what purpose that --5 MR. LIETO: It's obviously quite controversial, and so I'll just strike that sentence. 6 7 DR. WILLIAMSON: What is your sort of 8 underlying purpose? What are you trying to achieve 9 with these comments? I mean, what were you --Well, basically, this is a 10 MR. LIETO: 11 reflection of what the Committee has discussed since 12 we last met with the Commissioners on the proposed rulemaking, and what went into the proposed rule. I 13 14 mean, that's what I thought the purpose of this was, 15 to give them sort of a status report on things that have happened since. 16 17 DR. MALMUD: The SCANS report I'm familiar with. I think it would be wisest to simply address 18 19 the issue of board certification as indicating that when one is board certified, what the director of the 20 21 training program indicates is that we have received 22 the requisite fund of knowledge and are familiar with it in order to practice whatever our specialty is. I 23 24 don't think we should touch the word "competence".

That's something that is achieved and improved upon

with experience, but simply state that the board certification is an indication that the individual has the requisite fund of knowledge necessary to practice his or her specialty. That's what it is. Don't you agree?

DR. WILLIAMSON: I do. I think it tests basically a breadth and to some extent depth of knowledge. It has in addition to that certain prerequisites that limit or mandate a certain type of training. I agree it may not be followed ideally as it should in all cases, but I think we've argued in the past that board certification is an important mechanism and has served the community well in general, and so I don't see any mileage in trying to undermine that view.

DR. MALMUD: And in fact, just for the record, and in fact, most boards require more training hours than does the NRC recommend. The issue of the differences among the boards, which is I believe what you're addressing, is an issue which I don't think it would serve us well to bring before that Committee at this time, because that would open up another issue for discussion which is not the issue on the table at the moment, even though there is evidence that the number of training hours differs among the programs.

That's just my personal opinion.
CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So how do we want to
word this now?
MR. LIETO: I think it's best just to
strike it out. It's obvious because it will, I
think, give them maybe a misunderstanding of what the
Committee's intention is. And I've already got a
statement about that board certification is a means to
assess and document comprehension of a basic body of
knowledge and skills.
CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So comprehension,
certainly nothing about competency.
MR. LIETO: Right.
CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Something softer
would be "exposure", which is really a non-committal
sort of term.
DR. WILLIAMSON: And it does also carry
with it some limitations or expectations for a kind of
a training, because it does have an important role
shaping, I would say, minimum requirements for
training, and the nature of the experience you have to
have.
CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right. And we've had
quite a discussion when the boards actually came here,

there were issues about program directors versus authorized users. I don't think this is the forum to necessarily get into those kind of issues. So is everyone comfortable with the statement that Ralph is going to make?

MR. LIETO: Forget I said it.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay.

MR. LIETO: The next point has to do with Section 35.50 which addresses training and experience for radiation safety officers. Repeatedly during the rule revision process, the ACMUI stated that the training and experience revisions must not exclude existing recognized boards. In paragraph specifically 50(d)2(i), there's a new paragraph added to allow medical physicists to serve as RSOs if they are certified by a specialty board and the certification process has been recognized by the Commission or an agreement statement.

It appears to be intended to authorize as an RSO board certified medical physicists who are not AMPs. However, as stated, the proposed rule disqualifies certain certification categories in the American Board of Radiology and the American Board of Science and Nuclear Medicine from which many currently certified medical physicists serve as RSOs.

Well, this may be unintentional by the NRC. It must be rectified before the final rulemaking process is published, or the final rulemaking you should say is published. Process for a board to be recognized and listed in the NRC website is an entirely new concept and requirement. This will require formal application process by the boards, regardless of the length of time that they have existed. ACMUI suggests that the notice also go to major societies whose members comprise the various board diplomats. And I'll just list the boards.

DR. WILLIAMSON: I'll make a suggestion.

DR. WILLIAMSON: I'll make a suggestion. The RSO issue you raised I think is a really important one, so I think to add a line indicating what the consequences will be if these individuals, for example, board certified nuclear medicine physicists are excluded from the process be appropriate.

DR. VETTER: Relative to that issue,
Ralph, do you know specifically what's excluding them?

MR. LIETO: It's the requirement in
Section A that has to do with the documented years of
applied health physics. I think it's three or five,
depending on how, I guess, it's read exactly. But in
those categories since they're all master's
candidates, I think it's the three year piece that

does it. I've heard conflicting comments that the American Board of Science and Nuclear Medicine has two years -- and someone else says no, it does have the three years -- but I do know that they did sign, I think in a letter in the comments that went to the Commission, that they supported that aspect. So I'm assuming that they feel that that affects the --

DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes. I think so. just to clarify further, I think there are two kind of classes of RSO that are implicitly defined by that rule, 35.50. One is the kind of unrestricted RSO where the content of services offered by the licensee is not limited by the personal work experience of the RSO. And the second category is RSO whose sort of scope of RSO duties is limited to those modalities which the individual has some work experience. And I think the category that we're disputing now is the second category, so what is not at issue are the basic requirements for being an unrestricted RSO, but being the RSO of a smaller operation where, in fact, the board certified radiological or nuclear medicine physicist may be by far the most appropriate skilled and knowledgeable person to serve as RSO for a small licensee.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Dick, go ahead.

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DR. VEITER: I think we need to identify
what the fix is, and maybe later when we come back we
have to make a motion or something, but just to throw
out the fact that there's a problem, I'm not sure
that's adequate. I mean, perhaps here that's all we
need to do, unless we know it's a very, very easy fix
and we specifically identify it. But at some point in
time today, this Committee is going to have to
identify the fix in order to give the NRC some
guidance.
DR. WILLIAMSON: It's not a very
straightforward fix.
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MR. LIETO: Yes. I agree with you, Dick.
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to notify the boards by a letter and/or notice, but that in addition, when the process is established, a work shop with the stakeholders should be held for the purpose of addressing the specifics to finalize the process for broad listing by providing a two-way dialogue with the NRC and the affected groups or boards.

The next slide, the discussion about the preceptor statement. This is one aspect of the revision that has envisioned training and experience rulemaking that has been the NRC maintaining this requirement for preceptor based on input from the ACMUI. The requirement for a preceptor statement was decoupled from the board certification pathway to meet the NRC directive. This is а new regulatory requirement for both board certified and alternate pathways for obtaining NRC authorization, so now each applicant bears the burden for obtaining a preceptor statement.

The ACMUI believes that the definition of the preceptor will greatly impact the implementation of this requirement. The current definition is, and then I'm just going to read it right off the slide -- emphasizing the articles, an individual and directs the training.

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A comment that the preceptor statement must be a flexible, practical, and document that minimizes implementation burden, and allow the preceptor who is not necessarily the one providing the training and experience.

An example here would be a program director who may not be an authorized user or authorized medical physicist, but oversees the overall training of the individual and can document the performance and comprehension of that individual during the training program.

It should also possibly provide for the input of multiple preceptor statements. Now a suggestion from the ACMUI for NRC consideration might be that to modify the definition to "an individual who provides or directs training and experience, or more directly an individual who provides, directs, or can verify the training and experience." But again, these are just suggestions for consideration to address the implementation.

DR. WILLIAMSON: So one issue you're taking on is the connection between preceptor and having to be AMP or AU on agreement state or NRC license. One might argue that's sort of a lost cause to argue that. I've lost that battle.

1 MR. LIETO: Well, I think it was something 2 that we really discussed last time, and it was quite, 3 I think, strongly felt by the Committee as a whole 4 that they may be the best person to comment on their comprehension, and skill, and knowledge base. 5 The -- sorry. 6 DR. WILLIAMSON: 7 DR. VETTER: Can we come up with a very concrete example of where that would be a problem? 8 9 For example, if you get HDR, is there a physician that comes in and trains the physicians on the use of HDR, 10 11 and then certifies that those new physicians will be 12 Because that's what the language says. competent? MR. LIETO: I could see where it might 13 14 happen, Dick, would be say in a radiation oncology 15 program where they get their training with unsealed radiopharmaceuticals in their medicine department. 16 17 And so there would be a nuclear medicine director and/or maybe authorized user that would be able to 18 19 document that training and experience; yet, their work 20 with other sealed sources would be an entirely 21 different --22 DR. WILLIAMSON: That's addressing the 23 multiple person. I think that's uncontroversial and 24 something they will do. But coupling this from the

preceptor being an AU or AMP I think is a more

1 controversial and difficult issue. 2 CERQUEIRA: CHAIRMAN It's more 3 controversial, and the way we ended up going in this 4 direction was I think when the ACR came in, Dr. Hendee 5 didn't feel that the person signing the statement would necessarily be an authorized user for an AU. 6 7 And if we go back four or five years when we first started t his process, I mean, it was felt that we 8 9 really needed somebody to assume responsibility. And it was felt that for radiation safety that 10 11 authorized user should be that individual or an 12 appropriate AMP-type. But the problem is when a 13 DR. VETTER: 14 physician, when a licensee gets a new type of use, 15 there is no one at the institution who is authorized user. 16 17 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. No, Ι understand in that situation, but we're talking more 18 for the general individual, radiologist and nuclear 19 20 medicine physician or cardiologist who's had training, 21 who can sign off. 22 DR. WILLIAMSON: So I think --23 DR. VETTER: But the regulation 24 all-encompassing. It must cover all circumstances. And I think it's going to be problematic. 25

DR. WILLIAMSON: So my suggestion would be, is I think we're going to lose the battle. You know, we've already talked them into decoupling preceptorship from the board eligibility requirements just for this exact reason, because they insisted on retaining the connection between preceptor and being a named person on a license. So I think a more effective, winnable strategy is to negotiate about the details of the definition of what the preceptor does. So my suggestion would be that --

MR. LIETO: Well, I think that's the point here.

DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes. Well, no. You're attacking the connection between preceptor and being a named person on a license. I don't think we're going to win that. My suggestion would be we try to fix the definition of preceptor so it's broader. And one suggestion I would have is, has knowledge of the competence and skills of the applicant. Okay? So this would then allow colleagues who haven't been directly involved in the primary training, but who have been in a position to observe or supervise the individual, to attest to that individual's competence, so that's the kind of fix I think that could be sold. I don't know what the staff's opinion is.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Not attest to competence. I mean, I don't think anybody has ever gone in that direction. Doug had a --

DR. EGGLI: Again, I think there are situations where a general training director is not the person with any knowledge of the level of training the individual has received. And there are some situations where it is beneficial to have authorized user, an authorized medical physicist, and RSO, in fact, be the preceptor for those individuals. And I do think in some situations there's a public And I think that public safety issue safety issue. overrides the inconvenience of this being broadly applied.

DR. NAG: If I remember the discussion we've had when the board people were here, one of the major problems would be that a change in the preceptor, that preceptor who actually taught the authorized user, trained this person is no longer there, so the training director serves de facto as the one who is going to sign off. And the training director -- all the paperwork that is there in an institution is in the name of the training director. And even if that training director leaves, the paperwork will still be there, so the new training

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1 director can sign off on their behalf. 2 DR. EGGLI: I disagree with that. Anybody 3 who finishes a training program should walk out of 4 that training program with their preceptor statement. 5 There should not be an issue of having to come back five years later and ask for a preceptor statement. 6 7 We keep copies of every preceptor statement that we write in the institution. 8 If somebody loses their 9 preceptor statement, we can file a copy for them. But 10 if you get your preceptor statement before you walk 11 out the door, this is a non-issue. 12 DR. WILLIAMSON: That's not realistic for radiation oncology, your approach. 13 14 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: This may not be 15 applicable across the board. But, Leon, you've been 16 patiently waiting. 17 thought DR. MALMUD: Ι that Jeff's description would be applicable and encompassing; and 18 19 that is, that the training program director or his 20 designee has the knowledge, and rather than using the 21 term "competence", has knowledge of the training and 22 skill of the preceptee. Is that acceptable? 23 knowledge of the training and skill of the preceptee. 24 MR. LIETO: Well, I think the controversy 25 here is they have to be a person that has been

1 approved on the license or approved in the broad 2 scope. 3 DR. MALMUD: That's why I said or his 4 designee. In other words, I may be the chairman of 5 the department, but I may not be the director of residency training. In fact, in our department, which 6 7 is not meant to be a universal example, the chairman is not the training program director. There is always 8 a designated training program director. And in many 9 departments that is the case, so that if it is the 10 11 director or his designate having knowledge of the 12 training and skill of the preceptee, I think it covers most situations. Any further comment? 13 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: 14 Dick. 15 DR. VETTER: I think the regulations will allow the NRC in guidance space to accommodate your 16 17 view of who the preceptor is. But the regulation also says, this is very explicit, that the preceptor must 18 19 attest to the competency of that individual. 20 DR. WILLIAMSON: That's not what it says. 21 I'll read what it says for radiation safety, for 22 example. 23 DR. VETTER: Radiation safety is a little 24 different. 25 DR. WILLIAMSON: Okay. Let's go to the

other one.

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CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Go to the authorized user, or the physician.

DR. WILLIAMSON: "Has obtained written certification signed by a preceptor authorized nuclear pharmacist that an individual has satisfactorily completed the requirements in Paragraph B(1) of this section, and has achieved a level of competency sufficient to function independently as an authorized nuclear pharmacist." Let's see if the physician one is the same.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I mean, this is the I think the Commissioners consistently have wanted the word "competency", because it basically puts some liability on the training programs and the person signing the statement, and no matter how many times we've gone to them with this, they basically balked and been very steadfast. The problem, the boards when made their they they did not want to attest presentations, competency, and so I don't think we've really resolved this. Ruth.

MS. McBURNEY: That's probably why it was decoupled, that the boards do not do that. It still has to be another preceptor doing it.

1	DR. MALMUD: One way of dealing with this
2	may be to recognize that competency is not a constant
3	throughout life. And, therefore, that the individual
4	could attest to the competency of the trainee at the
5	completion of the program. That does not mean that
6	the trainee is competent one year later, which would
7	deal with the legal liability; namely, when I trained
8	you, you were competent. Well, what happened to you
9	in a year, I can't speak to that.
10	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Jeff, and then Subir.
11	DR. WILLIAMSON: I wanted to correct
12	something I just said. I was reading out of the Part
13	35 as currently published. I'm now going to read what
14	it says.
15	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: This is the revision
16	from our subcommittee?
17	DR. WILLIAMSON: Let me try to make it
18	clear. I'm doing my best here. The original Part 35
19	that I read out of the Part 35 that took effect in
20	October. The current rule which discussion just
21	closed states as follows this is for the 35.690.
22	It says, "As obtained, written certification that the
23	individual has satisfactorily completed the
24	requirements in Paragraphs A or B of this section, and

has achieved a level of competency sufficient to

1	function independently as an authorized user for each
2	type of therapeutic medical unit for which the
3	authorized user individual is requesting authorized
4	user status. The written certification must be signed
5	by a preceptor authorized user who meets the
6	requirements in 35.690 ".
7	MS. McBURNEY: It still says
8	certification.
9	DR. WILLIAMSON: It does say competence in
10	here. It says, "Has achieved a level of competency
11	sufficient to function independently as an authorized
12	user." So I suggest that maybe we want to say level
13	of skill and knowledge.
14	MR. LIETO: I don't want to get into that,
15	because that what you're talking about there is
16	changing requirements of the individual for authorized
17	user status or whatever, and that's not what I'm
18	presenting right here. This is the precept, dealing
19	with who can be a preceptor, so to speak, by
20	definition.
21	DR. WILLIAMSON: Okay.
22	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Dick.
23	MR. LIETO: So I guess the question is,
24	the controversy I still don't have any resolution on
25	is we want to state that it may not be an authorized

1 user or authorized --2 DR. WILLIAMSON: I think that's the most controversial thing of all. 3 4 MR. LIETO: If there's not consensus, I 5 won't state --CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: And the committee has 6 7 to a consensus, and I think for this 8 afternoon's agenda, that --9 DR. WILLIAMSON: That's not quite true 10 either. We had a very clear consensus that that 11 person, this preceptor need not be an AU. So right 12 now I'm arguing a tactical point that we've lost that battle, and what percentage is there in renewing the 13 14 war. 15 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Dick. 16 DR. VETTER: I think Jeff is exactly 17 right. I think this is going to become problematic when it comes to implementation. For example, when a 18 19 licensee gets an HDR, some new type of use, the 20 individual comes in and trains them is not an 21 authorized user on that license. They can't be, 22 unless you want to hire them to come in, so there are 23 some practical issues that will become problematic

that we'll have to sort out. But we're not going to

win this battle if we bring it up again.

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1 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I agree with you, and 2 this is probably not th forum to try to argue it. I mean, if the Commissioners have questions, they can 3 4 ask it. But what --5 MR. LIETO: Do you want me just to stay away from that specific prepositional phrase, if you 6 7 will, and just -- and if it comes up and they bring it up, bring up these examples that there's going to be 8 some problematic implementation of this if it has to 9 be authorized user or authorized RSO? 10 11 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I think that's the 12 most legitimate way to do it. DR. NAG: I think although we seem to have 13 14 lost a couple of times before, I think it's still very 15 important that the ACMUI puts forward the view that yes, we put this before you, you didn't agree, but it 16 17 builds some of the problems that will exist if we allow -- I mean, if the preceptor has to be the 18 19 authorized user, you know, these problems do exist. We have to again -- you know, sometimes they may not 20 21 accept the first time, second time, but you keep on 22 haggling three, four times, at some point they may 23 have to give up. 24 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: All right. 25 DR. VETTER: I guess my suggestion would

1	be that we identify it as a continuing problem, that
2	it may be problematic during implementation, that
3	ACMUI is here willing to work with the staff to
4	resolve those issues.
5	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I think that's the
6	best way to put it, because as we've observed from
7	this discussion, we have not resolved it within our
8	own ranks, so I think the verbiage that you used was
9	appropriate, the language. So, Ralph, did you
10	MR. LIETO: Yes. I'll just say an example
11	would be a program director who has the knowledge of
12	the applicant's skill and training experience.
13	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: That's
14	implementation.
15	MR. LIETO: There are some other issues
16	that we need to bring up.
17	DR. WILLIAMSON: I think another example
18	that's really worth mentioning, it is important, is a
19	practitioner who acquires a new modality where there
20	isn't that wasn't reflected in the original
21	residency training of the individual, and for which
22	there is no authorized user for that modality that can
23	sign a preceptor statement. Now how is that to be
24	handled?
25	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes, but this isn't

1 the forum to get into these specific examples. Ι 2 think --3 DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, I think it is. 4 think he has to define the problem that we need to 5 work on. CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: All right. But he --6 7 MR. LIETO: If you let me go on, I'm going 8 to get into the specifics about preceptor issues. 9 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay. 10 MR. LIETO: And the questions that have 11 been raised. It's on the next couple of slides. DR. WILLIAMSON: I think the solution is 12 messy, but the problem is clear. 13 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Go ahead, Ralph. 14 15 MR. LIETO: Obviously, several questions and concerns have been raised, have arisen in ACMUI 16 discussion on implementing this preceptor statement 17 The ACMUI does not expect to obtain 18 requirement. 19 answers at this meeting with the Commission, but 20 wishes to express these issues for resolution during 21 the final rulemaking process. For example, who can be 22 a preceptor? What documentation is required for an individual to be recognized by the NRC as a preceptor? 23 24 What information does that preceptor need or require

to make an attestation for training and experience?

What are his or her recordkeeping requirements to document this decision? And grandfathering with respect to Section 35.50, for example, when changing from one license to another licensee, does another preceptor statement need to be submitted for this individual? Must it be updated every seven years to satisfy recentness of training rule if that experience - - the licensee changes licenses. How is it handled if a preceptor is unwilling to provide a statement because of personal reasons, or perceived liability concerns? What liability concerns does that preceptor bear, especially if NRC is looking at a relationship between medical events and training experience. would it be handled if the preceptor is unavailable due to death, training program termination, or some other cause in which the length of time between the training and experience and the applicant makes their request for authorization.

Ideally, a generic statement form would be the most acceptable and practical; however, can this be done such that the statement language is appropriate for an authorized user and RSO, a medical physicist, a nuclear pharmacist, and/or for applicants who have not yet completed board certification.

There may arise situations where an

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individual may receive multi-modality training at different institutions or facilities, or most training was received at one facility or one licensee, and then completed under a second licensee. Will multiple preceptors be acceptable, or does one preceptor have to address the full training and experience?

The ACMUI feels if it's the latter case,

The ACMUI feels if it's the latter case, this would be very problematic for an individual to get a preceptor statement and would support the acceptance of multiple preceptor statements.

Another issue lies, and this I'm not really strong on a comment, but another issue is licensee's whose radiation safety committees are authorized to approve authorized users or medical physicists. They currently enjoy an expedited process, approval process mechanism, but with the preceptor statement implementation may incur delays in that approval process.

DR. NAG: Can you go over that, what you mean by that?

MR. LIETO: I'm thinking like broad-scope programs and some specific programs where the radiation safety committee can authorize the user or medical physicist, and so they may incur delays in their process to approve that user on to their license

or whatever because of delays in getting the preceptor statement information.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I would probably try to keep it simple again, because we're probably going into too much detail that we're not going to really be able to resolve.

MR. LIETO: Obviously, we raised many questions and concerns that the preceptor statement could create a bureaucracy of its own. Based on past experience with Part 35 licensing, many problems arose with regulatory guidance become de facto regulations. The preference is that if it is required, it should be in Part 35. However, we suggest that implementation of preceptor statement occur in guidance space and with the use of the frequently asked questions on the NRC website to allow flexibility in addressing these many issues.

And then in the next slide we talk about some of the transitional issues that have been brought up in going to the revised Part 35. There are a few issues of concern that licensees and other members of the regulated community have raised. One has to do with individuals currently in training programs. They have not had the opportunity to document their training experience because it was not a requirement;

yet these individuals in training need to have the opportunity to document their training and experience.

A possible recommendation for consideration is maybe the training and experience requirement should be applied to individuals who are entering training programs now, or after some specific date in the year 2004.

The authorized medical physicist is a new definition which did not exist previously. It's come to our attention that some agreement states do not explicitly list physicists on the license. In order to assure that the current shortage of authorized medical physicists is not made worse, a mechanism is needed to ensure that not only an initial pool of authorized medical physicists is not compromised, but also to provide as a source of preceptors for new authorized medical physicists.

Another transition issue involves nuclear medicine authorized users. Before Part 35 was revised, I-131 authorization was based on therapy versus diagnostic applications, rather than the activity thresholds, which current regulations follow.

In other words, an authorized user -- users were authorized under Part 200 to use I-131 for diagnostic imaging and localization studies which

exceeded 30 microcuries. These were essentially
studies for assessing thyroid cancer in patients that
were going to be treated, but did not exceed a few
millicuries. Now it requires that that physician need
the training and experience for therapy applications
requiring a written directive, which is Section 392,
so some method needs to be found so that authorized
users currently providing this study to patients are
permitted to continue.
Because the comment period has just
closed, additional issues may be raised before the
final rulemaking process. The ACMUI can provide
valuable assistance in this regard, and will make
itself available during the review and implementation
of these changes. Again, on behalf of the committee,
we take the opportunity to provide comment on this
critical change. That's it.
CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Good. Jeff. Dick.
Sally, okay?
MR. LIETO: The latter half is more non-
controversial.
CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Roger, do you want to
make a comment since you
DR. BROSEUS: Excuse me, because this is
really your part of the meeting, but I would observe

that in my view, that many of the points that Dr. Lieto went over fall into -- they're not new problems, and many of them are not related specifically to the changes for T&E for recognition of boards. Many of them are implementation problems, and I think they're being dealt with now. For example, multiple preceptor statements. I spoke with Pam when I saw your comment about that, and that's handled now. There are exceptional cases where you need more than one person attest, I'll use that word today, competency, so that's just an observation I have about the content of many of your -- the character of many of your comments from my point of view.

DR. EGGLI: And I can attest to the multiple preceptors. Right now for when I train a cardiology fellow, I do their clinical experience. They get their basic didactic experience elsewhere, and they submit to NRC two preceptor statements, and none of them have had trouble getting licensed.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: That's true. Dick.

DR. WILLIAMSON: Roger, if I may ask, how do you handle the situation where a practice acquires a gamma knife, and none of the physicians at this facility are authorized users for gamma knife. Who signs their preceptor statement?

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1 DR. HOWE: We had gamma knife physicians 2 in the past, and so there are gamma knife authorized 3 users available. 4 DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, but none of them 5 have been involved in the training of the individual, Χ, 6 if Hospital which has three radiation 7 oncologists, none of whom are authorized for gamma knife, gets a gamma knife -- if they go through the 8 9 one-week vendor-supported training course, you know, 10 these other authorized users across the country don't 11 know these people from Adam. Who signs their 12 preceptor statement? I think we look at it as a 13 DR. HOWE: 14 case-by-case, and you're getting to some of the issues 15 that we do with the emerging technology where you're in the beginning, so we have to give some leeway on 16 17 the very first people. 18 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ruth, do you want to 19 comment? MS. McBURNEY: The way we did in Texas and 20 21 probably some of the other agreement states is for 22 certain modalities to have that person go to another 23 facility and observe about three cases, two to three 24 cases involving the use of that modality, if it's like 25 HDR something like that. For some of the other

1 emerging modalities, if they've been authorized for 2 something similar in that modality, we will authorize 3 them. 4 DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I think you know 5 Ralph's point can be reduced to the concern that we want the rule language to be consistent with the level 6 7 of flexibility that would allow the medical director of say this one-week training program who presumably 8 9 is an AU for gamma knife, to be able to sign those 10 preceptor statements. 11 MS. McBURNEY: Yes, and that's what we 12 allow. CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I would try to avoid 13 14 specifics, because if it's authorized user or medical 15 physicist, there's going to be unique things. And I'm not sure it's necessarily productive for the meeting 16 17 with the Commissioners to get into those specific implementations. 18 19 DR. WILLIAMSON: I think enough examples 20 have to be given to indicate what the nature of the problem is. Otherwise, it's too abstract. I don't 21 22 think we need to argue each individual case, but just to give some examples of what the problems might be I 23 24 think is a very useful strategy, since we're not 25 advocating a general solution at this time.

DR. NAG: Yes. I think we do have to point out some of the problems that implementation of a straightforward statement that the authorized user be the one who is certifying that these are the problems that you are going to create. And unless we — we have already been blamed that we put forward a rule not knowing the problems it's going to create. Here we know that these are the problems we are going to create and that may allow the Commissioners to give you the flexibility, that let's not create these problems.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ralph, go ahead.

MR. LIETO: I was just going to add that I thought in reviewing the Minutes, or I should say the transcripts from the last couple of meetings, that obviously it was recognized, we're not going to change this preceptor requirement. But I think that as we look at its implementation, a lot of issues have been raised by both this committee and others, the newness and the details of this is really going to affect licensees, the states and regions that have to approve users and medical physicists and RSOs. And we need to be prepared for that type of issue.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Lynne, you have a comment?

1 MS. FAIROBENT: Yes. Dr. Cerqueira, I 2 just want to clarify for the record, you accredited 3 Bill Hendee with the American College of Radiology. 4 Dr. Hendee was actually speaking on behalf of the 5 American Board of Radiology, ABR. And I just wanted to be sure that that was adequately reflected in the 6 7 transcript. 8 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: You're correct. 9 All right. Tom. Okay. 10 MR. ESSIG: May I suggest we move on to 11 the other --12 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I was just going to 13 do that. 14 MR. ESSIG: If it helps, I could quickly 15 run through the slides that I have, because I'll be 16 going on before you. It's just a single sheet of 17 paper. I'll pass it out. There are only six slides, and I think there are some left over for the audience, 18 19 as well. And, of course, it's captioned "The NRC 20 Method of Dose Reconstruction" but it's specifically, 21 we're going to be talking about the exposure that 22 occurred at St. Joseph Mercy Hospital. And I'm just noting that we conducted a special inspection in 23 24 October of 2002, a female patient in July of that year

had been administered 285 millicuries of I-131 for

treatment of thyroid cancer. And that her patient, during her stay in the hospital, her patient's adult daughter was observed to be frequently at her mother's beside. The first day no one was allowed in the room, and then after that the visitation restrictions were relaxed and days two through four, or 50 percent of the time days five and six, the daughter was in the room essentially all but four hours based on interviews with her. Then the patient died on July 7th, after being admitted on July 1st.

The inspection report documented the daughter may have received a total effective dose equivalent of 15 rem. The licensee did not collect a bioassay sample from the daughter; thus, the total effective dose equivalent explicitly assumes no internal exposure. Approximately 20 other members of the public were exposed. Of these, 10 received doses between 100 and 500 millirem, and the remaining 10 received less than 100 millirem.

On May 7th, the second bullet on the action slide here, the letter from Regional III Regional Administrator imposed a civil penalty to the licensee of \$6,000. The civil penalty consisted of two parts; first, for licensee activities which caused members of the public to receive doses in excess of

public dose limit of 100 millirem per year. And second, for the failure of the licensee to investigate and implement corrective action when it became known that a relative of the patient was not following the licensee's radiation safety practices.

And as far as other actions to date on slide 3, the NRC in December 2003 received a letter from the President of the Society of Nuclear Medicine and the President of the American College of Nuclear Physicians which forwarded a critique of the dose evaluation which was in the Region's inspection report.

The critique which was authored by Doctors Carol Marcus and Jeffrey Siegel offered that the NRC's dose evaluation was as much a factor of 17 higher than it should be. We have conducted a preliminary evaluation of that critique and have addressed the five principal issues raised in it. And we will finalize our evaluation once we receive the ACMUI's views.

On slide 4, on January 12th, a letter from Chairman Diaz to the presidents of SNM and ACNP noted that the ACMUI has been tasked to provide an independent analysis and recommendations, if appropriate, regarding the alternate dose

reconstruction offered by the SNM and ACNP.

The subcommittee was established within the ACMUI on January 29th, 2004 to review the dose evaluation contained in the inspection report and the critique of it prepared by Doctors Marcus and Siegel. The subcommittee was specifically requested to review each aspect of dose evaluation, and offer a critique — and the critique offering alternative methodology, and to determine whether or not it agrees with the approaches and why.

And slide 5, we are expecting ACMUI's report later this month, but are sensitive to the committee's need for additional discussions and the time to assess the additional information. And we plan to use the Region III assessment, our own evaluations, the ACMUI report and form our conclusions regarding the merits of the SNM critique, and will use the results of this evaluation to inform future evaluations of this type.

And lastly, a report will be prepared detailing staff's findings and conclusions for the chairman's signature which will be appended to the final response letter to the Society of Nuclear Medicine and the American College of Nuclear Physicians. That's my presentation. I ran through it

1	rather quickly.
2	DR. MILLER: Tom, based upon our
3	discussions yesterday, the comments about we're
4	expecting the report later this month, I thought we
5	agreed yesterday that it would take about four more
6	weeks.
7	MR. ESSIG: That's still later this month.
8	DR. MILLER: Well, we're into March. That
9	will get us into April.
10	MR. ESSIG: Okay.
11	DR. MILLER: Maybe if you could just
12	modify this comment slightly to say in about a month?
13	MR. ESSIG: Okay. We can do that. Sure.
14	DR. MILLER: Give flexibility to it.
15	MR. ESSIG: Sure.
16	DR. MILLER: If that's okay with the
17	committee.
18	MR. ESSIG: No problem. I was just going
19	on Jeff committed to have it within four weeks.
20	(Simultaneous speech.)
21	DR. WILLIAMSON: That depends on the staff
22	producing some data in a timely fashion. If we get
23	the data the day before the report is due, that will
24	be problematic.
25	MR. ESSIG: I understand.

1	DR. WILLIAMSON: I'm saying, I was told it
2	may not be simple to obtain said data.
3	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I hate to play
4	musical chairs, but would it be more appropriate to
5	have your presentation dovetailed into Leon's?
6	Because you're going to do your
7	MR. ESSIG: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: We'll be at the table
9	at different times.
LO	MR. ESSIG: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: The staff will give
12	its presentation the way the Commission does it, and
13	you will leave the Commission table and then ACMUI
14	will go to the Commission table and make your
15	presentation.
16	MR. ESSIG: The Commission has been
L7	informed that this is the order that we're going to
18	go.
L9	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: And that can't be
20	modified? I mean, just in terms of I mean, you're
21	going to do your presentation
22	MR. LIETO: Leon and I switch order?
23	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Pardon me?
24	MR. LIETO: Could Leon and I switch order?
25	In other words, Leon go before me.

1 DR. MILLER: To keep the continuity. 2 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. Otherwise, it's going to be disjointed. 3 4 DR. MILLER: I think you can propose that 5 when you get to the table to keep the continuity. sure the Commission will accommodate. 6 7 MR. ESSIG: Yes. I think as part of your 8 opening remarks you can say --DR. MILLER: Well, actually you're going 9 to -- I'm going to make some initial opening remarks, 10 11 and I'm going to talk about the fact that there will 12 two speakers from the staff today and introduce Pam to speak, and then Tom will speak. 13 14 that point in time, Dr. Paperiello will say the staff 15 has completed its presentation. The Commission will ask questions of the staff. When that's done, then 16 17 the staff will leave the table, and ACMUI will go to Maybe, Dr. Cerqueira, in your opening 18 the table. remarks you might say to keep continuity we'd like to 19 address those deconstruction issues first, and then 20 21 we'd go into Ralph's presentation. 22 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Now in terms of 23 whoever is controlling the slides, we should get some 24 idea ahead of time whether we can do that. 25 DR. MILLER: Yes. They're usually

1	controlled from the back room.
2	MR. ESSIG: Yes, we control them. SECY
3	does not offer that service, so Angela will be in the
4	slide
5	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: There you go, as long
6	as Angela can do that.
7	MR. ESSIG: I have to inform Angela that
8	that's what we'll be doing though.
9	DR. VETTER: I have a philosophical
10	question for Tom.
11	MR. ESSIG: Yes.
12	DR. VETTER: In your fifth slide you ended
13	by saying "form conclusions regarding the merits of
14	the SNM critique." Why don't you concluding regarding
15	the current methodology for dose reconstruction that
16	the NRC uses?
17	MR. ESSIG: We can certainly
18	DR. VETTER: You see the difference.
19	MR. ESSIG: Yes, I see
20	DR. MILLER: I think there's an outgrowth
21	to that. I think that's where we want to ultimately
22	get to. But what Tom's addressing is the tasking that
23	was specifically given by the Commission.
24	MR. ESSIG: And that's why it was focused
25	on

1 DR. VETTER: All right. I understand 2 then. I think a natural outgrowth 3 DR. MILLER: 4 of that is to do exactly what you said. MR. ESSIG: Yes. And the issue would have 5 never arisen, most likely, had we not received this 6 7 report, so that's why it has such a major focus. 8 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: All right. Dr. 9 Malmud, do you want to go over your's? 10 DR. MALMUD: My presentation is rather 11 brief. I'll just introduce myself. I'm Leon Malmud, 12 a board certified nuclear physician and Dean Emeritus of Temple University School of Medicine, serving as a 13 14 representative of health care administration on the 15 The chairman of the ACMUI, Dr. Cerqueira, ACMUI. appointed a subcommittee consisting of a patient 16 17 advocate, a medical physicist, radiopharmacist, a therapy physicist and myself as chair to review 18 material relating to radiation dose estimates in the 19 20 St. Joseph Mercy Hospital incident. 21 Briefly, a patient with metastatic thyroid cancer who was also in renal failure was treated on an 22 23 in-patient basis with 285 millicuries of I-131. 24 renal failure is relevant because in patients with

impaired renal failure, the administered dose of I-131

is retained longer in the patient's body than would otherwise be the case.

The patient succumbed to her illness six days following the I-131 treatment. During that six day period the patient's daughter, whom we are told was given radiation protection guidelines in order to minimize the radiation dose that she would receive from exposure to her mother, chose to ignore the guidelines so that she could be physically close to her terminally ill mother. As a result of the daughter's non-compliance, she received a higher than allowed radiation burden to herself.

The NRC's methodology for calculating the radiation burden to the daughter is being called into question, not the fact that in this instance that the radiation burden to the daughter, even in the best case scenario, exceeded the 100 millirem limit for a member of the public per the guidelines.

We're still in the process of collecting data and questioning the assumptions presented. For example, did the daughter sit by the patient's bed for 12 hours a day for three days with her arms on the bed, and then do so for 20 hours a day on days five and six? What was the real half-life of the I-131 in the patient? How was it measured? These are just a

iew questions.
In the absence of adequate contemporaneous
records, what assumptions should be made before
calculating the radiation burden to the daughter? How
should a similar situation be addressed in the future?
What guidelines would be helpful to RSOs and licensees
in addressing non-compliance by public visitors?
Would more timely notification of the Regional Office
have been appropriate?
We hope to have a final report available
within four weeks for both the ACMUI and the NRC.
Thank you.
CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Brief and sweet. Any
comments?
MR. ESSIG: I just had one. Dr. Malmud
you said impaired renal failure?
DR. MALMUD: Impaired renal function. I
think I said function.
MR. ESSIG: I thought I heard failure.
DR. MALMUD: I read it incorrectly, but I
wrote function.
DR. WILLIAMSON: You did say impaired
renal failure.
DR. MALMUD: Did I? All right. Thank
you.

1	MR. ESSIG: I was listening.
2	DR. MALMUD: And I wasn't reading my own
3	writing.
4	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Sally.
5	MS. SCHWARZ: I just wanted to ask one
6	question that really doesn't have to do with your
7	presentation at the moment, but for the subcommittee
8	the article that was written by Marcus and Siegel.
9	I don't believe that we ever received the full actual
10	calculations that they performed. We just received
11	the first several sheets as part of the committee,
12	kind of a summary of the work. Is there a way that as
13	part of what was faxed to the committee members,
14	subcommittee members, we could get the actual
15	calculations so we could review those too?
16	MR. ESSIG: We will certainly give you
17	what we have, which is about a 12, 16-page I'm
18	sorry. It's 17 pages.
19	MS. SCHWARZ: That would be good, because
20	we didn't receive that.
21	MR. ESSIG: Oh, you didn't receive that.
22	Something happened in the
23	DR. MALMUD: What happened you're
24	correct. I didn't realize that you hadn't received it
25	either. I had received an abbreviated copy, and then

1	I did receive the full copy. So you didn't receive
2	the full copy, perhaps I have a full copy here.
3	MR. ESSIG: We can take care of that.
4	DR. MALMUD: We can take care of that
5	right now.
6	MR. ESSIG: I didn't realize that.
7	DR. WILLIAMSON: I think I have a full
8	copy but there weren't detailed calculations in there
9	particularly.
10	DR. MILLER: We don't have those either.
11	DR. WILLIAMSON: No. I mean, I don't
12	think there are any detailed calculations by anybody.
13	MR. ESSIG: Not from Marcus and Siegel.
14	DR. WILLIAMSON: There is the inspection
15	report, and it's addenda that the Region prepared, nd
16	then there is the manuscript as submitted and reviewed
17	by Dick, the journal part of Dr. Marcus'
18	MS. SCHWARZ: And the manuscript does have
19	the detailed calculation.
20	DR. WILLIAMSON: No, it doesn't it as
21	a critique and statements that it's off by this or
22	that. Some of which, you know, are not exactly true.
23	MS. SCHWARZ: The assumptions that they
24	made were part of the
25	DR. NAG: The assumptions made were in

1 | there.

DR. WILLIAMSON: The fact is nobody has the basis for a critique because we haven't seen any data, nor have they.

DR. MALMUD: Did the other members of the committee also not receive the full article which is 17 pages?

DR. EGGLI: I did not.

important for the subcommittee to define the material that they need to make a full evaluation, and we should make certain that all of the, certainly the subcommittee members. Did the rest of the ACMUI wish to receive copies, as well? I don't think there's any -- I certainly don't. I think the subcommittee -- Tom, I think it's important to get it out, complete records of everything that you have that they need.

MR. ESSIG: What I would suggest is shortly after everyone returns to their office, we'll schedule a conference call with the subcommittee, and you can voice whatever needs you have, and we'll --

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I think it would be best to define the material that they need and get it out to them as soon as possible. And then set up the conference calls. But, you know, the fact that some

1 of the committee got part of the material and others 2 didn't, the subcommittee, I think is a problem. Jeff. 3 DR. WILLIAMSON: I think there's an issue 4 with claiming we're going to be done in four weeks, 5 because obviously, we're going to be meeting you know, without -- we're going to be having unnoticed 6 7 meetings, and the subcommittee will formulate its recommendations. But my understanding of the Sunshine 8 9 Law requirements are, is that this report has to be deliberated in public by the full committee before 10 11 this report can be submitted to the staff. 12 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: That's right. DR. WILLIAMSON: So I think that it's 13 14 optimistic to say that's going to be done in four 15 weeks. MR. ESSIG: That will be done by a noticed 16 17 phone call, conference call. I mean, we're not proposing getting the full committee together to 18 19 deliberate on the report. 20 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: If you're to get it 21 to the commissioners in four weeks, then we should set 22 Otherwise, it's not going to happen. that up now. 23 DR. WILLIAMSON: I think it's kind of 24 optimistic to think we're going to have all these --25 that's my worry, because we do have to have a noticed meeting.

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MR. LIETO: Can I have a clarification? I'm trying to understand which topic we're talking about with this four-week period. I thought there were two tasks, two short-term tasks of the subcommittee. The one was going to be the calculation reassessment and critique which is going to be done in The second one that Dr. Malmud is four weeks. referring to in his presentation, that was going to be passed too, and I didn't - - are we saying that we're going to have both of them done in a month? I mean, that's what it sounds like to me, and I'm thinking that maybe the one that Dr. Malmud is referring to might take a little bit longer.

DR. MALMUD: Excuse me. By the second task, do you mean how we should deal with this issue in the future?

MR. LIETO: Right.

DR. MALMUD: That really I don't think is a major task, in that these are recommendations which would just be helpful to RSOs in general. I think that the current guidelines probably give us adequate means of dealing with this. But it would still be very helpful to the RSOs and to the licensees to know specifically what do we do in situations such as this,

1 when a member of the public in a tragic situation such 2 this, refuses to cooperate. This is not a 3 stranger. This is a --4 DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, that's not the only 5 issue. I think the issue is how to manage patients whose family members request exemption from the 100 or 6 7 500 mR limit for compassionate rationale. 8 DR. MALMUD: You're correct. 9 Not just those who DR. WILLIAMSON: 10 disobey the instructions of the -- so I think you're 11 making --12 We're going to need CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: to go upstairs to be on time for the Commission 13 14 briefing. But before we leave, we need to make sure 15 that the charge to the subcommittee is clearly written and distributed to all the committee members. And that 16 should be done by the end of this week. 17 You know, Charles, we have to give some 18 19 idea of when we're going to have this to them. 20 obviously, that's of concern to you -- what are we 21 going to way, four weeks? 22 DR. MILLER: I think for the purposes of 23 the Commission meeting it's safest to say that the 24 subcommittee will try to complete its activities in

four weeks, an we will convene a conference call of

1 the full committee as soon as possible thereafter. 2 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. I think that's the right language, because when we reconvene again we 3 4 need to set these timelines. 5 DR. WILLIAMSON: And then, you know, we'll set these timelines at the meeting this afternoon to 6 7 go forward. I don't want to box you into four weeks, because if we give the Commission a finite timeline, 8 Commissioner McGaffigan will push to get it done 9 especially in that timeline. 10 11 DR. MALMUD: So I'll change my last 12 sentence to say that we hope to have a final report of the subcommittee available in four weeks for review by 13 14 the ACMUI. 15 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. 16 (Whereupon, the proceedings 17 above-entitled matter went off the record at 9:18 a.m. and went back on the record at 12:49 p.m.) 18 The transcription 19 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: 20 service is now available, so if people would like to 21 get started we can. 22 And a couple of people have asked me to maybe add a couple of things sort of immediately when 23 24 we're getting started and one is the -- I guess we 25 really need Tom and Trish here. The whole issue of

1 the inventory and the process and what's been going on 2 and what the ACMUI can do to help. Maybe we'll wait 3 for Tom to come back. 4 The other thing that Ralph asked that 5 perhaps we do is to just sort of review the charges, if any, that were put to the Committee by the 6 7 Commissioners. Mr. Chairman, if I can, I 8 DR. MILLER: want to caution all of us. 9 We heard what the Commissioners said at the table today. 10 11 they'll go back and do from the meeting is they will 12 deliberate on what they call a Staff Requirements Memorandum. That's the official guidance that we'll 13 14 So to jump from anything that they said get. 15 verbally, I think you can anticipate some of the things that may be coming, but the jump from anything 16 that they said verbally we have to be cautious on. 17 They'll deliberate how they want to direct 18 19 the guidance to be done and sometimes that takes two 20 three iterations of discussions amongst 21 Commission offices to make that happen. We did hear 22 from some of the Commissioners verbally on their 23 views. 24 We have to do the bidding of the whole

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Commission once they make up their mind.

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So what

1 we'll do is as soon as we get the SRM, that will give 2 us the guidance of what we have to charge ACMUI with 3 doing. 4 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ralph, is that --5 MR. LIETO: I don't have any objection with that. I just thought that there were a couple of 6 7 things that, like for example, regarding the sealed source information that Commissioner McGaffigan very 8 9 politely, but sternly, encouraged us to get those 10 inventories in, so to speak. 11 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. 12 MR. LIETO: And I was thinking that maybe we might want to go back to various organizations that 13 14 might be affected by this, so that their membership, 15 if they're contacted, you know, this is what you need to do and maybe just to get the word out there so that 16 people start something along that line. 17 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: 18 Sure. 19 MR. LIETO: The other thing was about the 20 implementation of Part 35 this morning. I have some 21 I guess this going to be a surprise, I have some 22 strong opinions about certain things, that I think --23 just want to kind of put out on the table.

know if we're going to go anywhere with it, but I

think it would have been helpful if we had some input

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1 on -- not input, but some advance notice on what was 2 being presented. Because I think there's reasons why some of that stuff is currently out there. 3 4 And I think some of the guidance that NRC 5 is giving us, I personally have some reservations. Those are the kind of things that I thought maybe 6 7 might be good to kick around and discuss a little bit. 8 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So do you want to initiate that? 9 10 DR. MILLER: I think that's reasonable to 11 have a discussion. I am just cautioning everyone with 12 regard to the official capacity of what the Committee would do at the Commission's direction. 13 14 MR. LIETO: I quess just to start off on 15 the first issue having to do with the sealed source in the IAEA charge, if you will, to the NRC, is that 16 17 there's this -- I won't say necessarily a reluctance, but maybe lack of due diligence in responding to the 18 19 NRC inquiry for their inventories that I agree the 20 point that Dick made earlier that getting an e-mail from somebody is not -- that doesn't have some kind of 21 22 official imprimatur kind of bothers us all. 23 In fact, this is the second time it's 24 happened to me. And so I myself will also admit that

I didn't respond either. And it's not a very simple

1 inventory to respond to either, request. 2 But be that as it may, I think that we can 3 have sort of the -- maybe if Trish or Tom can help us 4 with sort of -- if you have questions who to go to 5 type of a thing. There are various listservers that we could put this out on that businesses interact with 6 7 as well as -- I think mainly it's going to affect the therapy end of the community because that's where the 8 9 high activity sources lie and maybe going 10 representatives of those organizations to say 11 you've been contacted and you have not responded, you 12 need to do this. It's important that you follow up on And have the societies also, the professional 13 14 societies encourage the individual licensees that they 15 need to complete this inquiry. 16 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Can I ask you a 17 couple of questions, maybe both you and Dick? Did you receive the official letter from NRC? 18 19 DR. VETTER: No. 20 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: No. 21 DR. VETTER: I don't remember receiving a 22 Just a cold e-mail. letter. 23 DR. MILLER: That's the first step of the 24 problem, if that was an oversight or if it ended up

some place else in the organization and never got to

1	you.
2	MR. LIETO: I don't recollect one. I'll
3	be honest.
4	DR. MILLER: The second issue is then how
5	to follow up on that with regard to the collection of
6	the information. There are we do have staff
7	contacts that can help you in that regard, probably
8	I'm thinking Merri Horn would probably be I don't
9	know if you know Merri Horn, but we can certainly get
LO	you the contact. She works in my Rulemaking Branch.
11	DR. VETTER: Through an exchange of e-
12	mails I did hear from her.
L3	MR. LIETO: Lots of times people get
L4	you get asked for the information and so forth and I
15	think there's some real underlying importance
L6	attached, obviously.
L7	DR. MILLER: Absolutely.
18	MR. LIETO: And if not to say whenever
L9	you get asked by asked something from the NRC it's
20	not important, but informational items may not be a
21	high priority in relationship to other daily
22	activities.
23	DR. MILLER: Tom, you're trying to secure
24	copies of the letter, so at least all of the Committee
25	members have the letter.

1 MR. ESSIG: There were a number of 2 attachments and copies are --3 MR. LIETO: And we could maybe use --4 sending something to the various -- professional 5 newsletters and ask them to print something to the effect of this and if you got questions where to go, 6 7 just to kind of maybe get some of those blanks filled 8 in. 9 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I guess for the staff 10 we identified as a fact that even though you may have 11 put together a procedure in place, the end users have 12 not gotten in a very systematic way --DR. MILLER: Well, I don't know if that's 13 14 true or not. 15 MR. ESSIG: Well, at least data points. Yes, two data points that 16 DR. MILLER: 17 said you two personally didn't see it and what I'd have to go back and check is who was the addressee of 18 19 the letter to each of your licensees or was there an 20 oversight and you didn't get it. 21 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Dick? 22 I would not suggest it was DR. VETTER: 23 not systematic. I'm assuming that a lot of people got 24 this e-mail. But I don't know. Maybe there was a 25 letter of some sort as well. I don't know about that.

1 I'm not suggesting it's not systematic. What I object 2 to was, what I objected to was the fact that I was 3 being asked to share my inventory with a contractor 4 who was working on behalf of the NRC. 5 That was all explained to me very, very clearly and politely. But when I read down, okay, I 6 7 asked where was this going and they said it's strictly voluntary and it's going to be shared with the 8 following and obviously the contractor, but when you 9 read down further, there are numerous federal agencies 10 11 who will have access to the data. 12 I am a little worried about the potential openness of this. Here I am supposed to be taking 13 14 action to prevent someone from coming in and stealing 15 our radioactive inventory --16 DR. MILLER: And now you're e-mailing it 17 out to everybody. I'm e-mailing it out. 18 DR. VETTER: 19 DR. MILLER: I was not aware that that was 20 I had just assumed that the way the data going on. 21 was being collected was people were --22 And I'm DR. VETTER: certainly 23 exaggerating. I'm not saying it's e-mailed to 24 everybody. I'm just worried about the number of 25 agencies who will have access to it and the number of

1	people within those agencies that have access to it.
2	I haven't been reassured about the
3	safeguarding of this data.
4	DR. MILLER: That's a fair comment.
5	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: What's the wishes of
6	the Committee now? We've identified that there may be
7	some issues and I apologize for my broad statement.
8	MR. LIETO: I guess I'll just make a
9	recommendation and maybe we can go from there, would
10	be that ask NRC Staff to give us information on who
11	licensees can contact as a verifying source if they
12	have concerns about completing these inventories. And
13	secondly, to urge licensees to respond to this inquiry
14	if they have not already done so.
15	DR. MILLER: Merri Horn is the NRC project
16	manager for this effort.
17	MR. LIETO: I'm looking, like I said, just
18	sort of an informational broadcast versus some of the
19	listservers and physics listservers and Society
20	listservers and newsletters type of thing. Get the
21	word out.
22	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Dick?
	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: DICK:
23	DR. VETTER: Personally, Ralph, I'll

1 to me and to you and all those who are requested to do 2 the e-mail, reassuring us of some things, rather than 3 tell the whole world that we're supposed to do this. 4 Now the whole world knows we're doing it. 5 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ruth? 1 McBURNEY: In Texas, we have 2 there's been another follow-up from NRC with a list of our licensees that have not responded and we took the 3 initiative to contact all of them and have reassured 4 5 them that this is information that is being collected for this database and that's what the agreement states 6 7 are doing is sending out another contact to all those Now whether NRC is going to do that, I 8 licensees. 9 don't know. 10 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Does the Committee want any further action on this or just sort of an 11 information item for staff? 12 13 I quess I think the Staff DR. VETTER: 14 just need to be aware of what our concerns are and to 15 perhaps act accordingly. 16 MR. LIETO: I have no problem with that. 17 CERQUEIRA: That's CHAIRMAN been 18 registered. All right. I think we should go back to 19 the agenda. Several members have identified the fact 20

1	that they have early flights and have to be out of
2	here by 3 o'clock so in order to and Dr. Nag,
3	unfortunately had to leave early already, so I think
4	it will be important to try to get through some of
5	these issues in a timely fashion.
6	The first item is proposed changes to
7	abnormal occurrence criteria and Angela Williamson
8	will be doing the presentation.
9	Angela, are you going to need the full
10	hour, do you think?
11	MS. WILLIAMSON: No. I shouldn't. It
12	depends on how many questions you have.
13	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay.
14	MS. WILLIAMSON: Okay, I'll make this very
15	quick
16	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: No, you don't have to
17	make it quick, but we should get to the points and
18	provide the information you need.
19	MS. WILLIAMSON: I want to start out by
20	saying that I probably should have named this, instead
21	of proposed changes to abnormal occurrence criteria
22	which sort of suggests that this is a definite thing
23	that we're looking to do, I should have probably made
24	it more clear that this is not changes to the AO
25	criteria is not within the realm or the authority of

my particular office, Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards. It's actually within the realm of the Office of Research.

So what I'm about to discuss with you today I should probably call it preliminary proposed changes because actually the Office of Research, they own the AO criteria and it's possible that there will be no changes. So I just want to make that very clear to everyone that we want your input, but for reasons that may not be clear to me or anyone in NMSS, it just may not go forward.

DR. MILLER: I guess if I could just augment what Angela is saying. I think what would be valuable to us and NMSS is these are some views that developed at NMSS, so it would be helpful if we could get the Committee through dialogue to either support it, recommend modification to it, including don't go forward with it or whatever, so that we can continue to dialogue with the Office of Research with regard to what the appropriate recommendation would be, if any, for a change.

MS. WILLIAMSON: Okay, I want to very quickly define abnormal occurrence. An abnormal occurrence, as you can see on the screen is an unscheduled incident or event which the NRC determines

to be significant from the standpoint of public health and safety.

And there are several different types of AOs. The less common types, what I mean by that term is that the types that we don't see occurring as often amongst licensees are those involving releases to the environment, involving theft or diversion, or involving the design or construction of license facilities. And as you might guess, the more common types of AOs involve over-exposures and medical events.

Now if this transpires, this proposed change goes forward, what I have here in the red text shows you what we plan to add to the medical event AO criteria. What we're saying here is that we want the consideration that a dose to those organs, those organs, the lens of the eyes, the gonads, so on and so forth, but we want to add or to tissue which results in permanent functional damage. The reason why we're considering adding that language to the medical event AO criteria is that it would be a way for us to definitively capture events involving intravascular brachytherapy.

However, we don't want to catch every event involving intravascular brachytherapy so by

adding the language or to tissue which results in permanent functional damage, that would exclude those IVB events in which the tissue just got a little -- just got over-exposed, but there was no permanent damage done to the tissue.

DR. WILLIAMSON: Can you go back to that

slide? Two comments. One, I think it would be helpful if you outlined for the group what the purpose of AO is an dhow it is used in your congressional reporting. I'm not sure that everybody here has been involved in the discussion of the AO provision before.

Secondly, go ahead, I'm sorry.

MS. WILLIAMSON: Okay.

DR. WILLIAMSON: Then I'll ask my other question.

MS. WILLIAMSON: Okay, we are required to report certain events to Congress and these events are defined as abnormal occurrence events and so what we have to do is we have to -- every year we have to capture those events that meet the abnormal occurrence criteria definition and we assemble a report for Congress and we forward it to them. The report I believe is called NUREG-1100 if memory serves me correctly. And as far as I know, it's for their information. I don't know that they do anything more

with it than just be informed by it.

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Dr. Miller, you might want to correct me if I have an incorrect understanding of that, but they do want to know about these things.

I suppose it's always possible for them to come back to us and ask us questions about those things, but I cannot speak to what is routinely done with this information.

DR. MILLER: Just so that we're all clear, the abnormal occurrence report to Congress covers all of NRC's regulated activities for reactors to materials. So over the course of many years if we go back to Three Mile Island and Chernobyl and things like that, the Congress is always interested in the state of affairs in what I'll call the nuclear arena. So that abnormal occurrence report is something that Congress has asked for over time.

Depending upon what happens in any given year and what the nature of Congress is, sometimes we get feedback, sometimes we don't.

DR. WILLIAMSON: Okay, now my technical question. It is not clear from this what you want to include and exclude. I think I hear you saying that you want to exclude events which may give 10 gray to some tissue in intravascular brachytherapy due to an

1 equipment malfunction or something, as we discussed in the last meeting, but not unless it results 2 permanent functional damage to the tissue. 3 4 correct? You want to not report 10 gray events unless 5 they have a functional damage to the tissue? 6 MS. WILLIAMSON: No. There's an "or" 7 there. 8 DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, I see. 9 MS. WILLIAMSON: It's "or". So what we're 10 saying is the rest of it still applies, but 11 addition, would be inclusion of any event in which 12 there's permanent functional damage to tissue because 13 you see there can be 10 gray to a person's finger, but 14 that's not going to result in permanent functional 15 damage, obviously. But if there's 10 gray to tissue which 16 17 causes permanent functional damage, there really 18 narrows down that type of event, what kind of event 19 would that happen in which that might occur, an IVB. DR. WILLIAMSON: I'm still confused. 20 21 way it's written just in the black which I assume is 22 the current rule is that any event which gives a 10 23 gray to any tissue or organ is automatically going to 24 be reported as an AO, isn't it? 25 MS. WILLIAMSON: No.

1	DR. WILLIAMSON: No? It says there "is
2	equal to or greater than 1 gray to a major portion of
3	the bone marrow, dah, dah, or equal to or greater
4	than 10 gray to any other organ.
5	MS. WILLIAMSON: Organ.
6	DR. WILLIAMSON: Okay, so the distinction
7	rests in your mind on what is a tissue versus an
8	organ.
9	MS. WILLIAMSON: Exactly.
10	DR. WILLIAMSON: So you don't consider the
11	epithelium of a blood vessel to be an organ?
12	MS. WILLIAMSON: Exactly.
13	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Doug?
14	DR. EGGLI: So Angela, you're saying if
15	permanent injury results at a dose of less than the
16	1000 rad dose then that's reported in addition to any
17	dose over and above?
18	MS. WILLIAMSON: No, that's not what I'm
19	saying.
20	MS. McBURNEY: The 10 gray still goes
21	MS. WILLIAMSON: Exactly. The 10 gray,
22	the criteria above what you see in red has nothing to
23	do with permanent functional damage. That's just
24	strictly the reporting of that dose to that type of
25	organ.

1	DR. EGGLI: But if any dose causes
2	permanent functional damage it's reportable?
3	MS. McBURNEY: No. Above 10 gray.
4	DR. WILLIAMSON: It's got to be above 10
5	gray.
6	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ralph?
7	MR. LIETO: I think the fix to this would
8	put in there after your first red or put a parentheses
9	3 and then just say equal to or greater than 10 gray
10	to tissue which results in blah, blah, blah which
11	sounds like what you want.
12	DR. WILLIAMSON: What's your definition of
13	organ?
14	MS. WILLIAMSON: Organ is not defined in
15	Part 20.
16	DR. EGGLI: I have another question on the
17	A part. Do you really mean there "unintended dose to
18	the bone marrow"? What about an intended or planned
19	dose to the bone marrow?
20	MS. WILLIAMSON: Well, if it's planned, if
21	it's therapeutic, that's different. We're talking
22	about doses that people receive that they shouldn't
23	have received. When those doses are at those limits
24	are greater, then they would meet the AO criteria.
25	DR. WILLIAMSON: See, it has to be a

1 medical event or misadministration already, so that 2 there has to be some component of 3 delivery. 4 MS. WILLIAMSON: Exactly. Appendix A, criterion 4 for medical licensees states that a 5 medical misadministration or a medical event that --6 7 so this is merely beyond being just a medical event or a misadministration. If you're in an agreement state, 8 it's a little bit more than that. 9 It's a dose 10 includes threshold that а medical event 11 misadministration. 12 DR. WILLIAMSON: So a treatment with a 13 leaking source that gave a correct dose of 10 gray to 14 the tumor would be an AO, even though the dose is 15 correctly --16 MS. WILLIAMSON: No, no, no. 17 prescribe a dose, that's different. Well, I'm just reading 18 DR. WILLIAMSON: 19 your definition. See, a correct treatment given with 20 a leaking source as I understand a medical event 21 because it was given with a leaking source, it's a 22 medical event independent of whether there was any 23 dose delivery error or not. So as I would read this 24 a correctly given treatment, given with an incidently leaking source would both be a medical event and also 25

1 an abnormal occurrence just because both paragraph A -- so, I think Dr. Eggli's point has some merit still. 2 There are classes of misadministration or 3 4 medical event that you might not want to report here 5 that seem to satisfy this definition. consider that an incidental comment. 6 7 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Leon? Jeff, are you recommending 8 DR. MALMUD: 9 some changes in the words as they are on this graph, 10 on this --Well, 11 DR. WILLIAMSON: that sort of 12 depends on the way this is interpreted and handled at 13 the level of guidance and implementation. 14 I'm just pointing out that the way AO is 15 now defined it actually could include a large class of events that weren't intended. Like if you treated a 16 17 prostate brachytherapy patient with 75 seeds, one of 18 them happened to crack open in the procedure and leak, that would be a medical event if you detected that 19 20 because you treat the patient at the leaking source 21 and because you gave 140 gray correctly or incorrectly 22 it doesn't matter to the prostate which is some organ. 23 This would satisfy that definition. That's all I'm 24 saying, an observation I'm making. CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Dick, help us out 25

1	here.
2	DR. VETTER: Just to clarify, first of
3	all, the only thing new is what's in red. Is that
4	correct?
5	MS. WILLIAMSON: That's correct.
6	DR. VETTER: And is the intention for the
7	10 gray to apply to that tissue?
8	MS. WILLIAMSON: Yes.
9	DR. VETTER: Then how about if you remove
10	the comma and the word "to", "to any other organ or
11	tissue which results in permanent functional damage",
12	is that your intention?
13	MS. McBURNEY: Then the permanent
14	functional damage would also apply to organ, as well,
15	if you did that.
16	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So Ruth, how would
17	you change it to make it
18	DR. VETTER: Then the first suggestion
19	where we
20	MS. McBURNEY: I like the suggestion of as
21	a 3, to make it clearer, equal to or greater than 10
22	gray to tissue which results in permanent functional
23	damage.
24	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ralph, would that fix
25	it?

1	MR. LIETO: It was my suggestion, of
2	course.
3	(Laughter.)
4	MS. SCHWARZ: I have a question. Is that
5	unintended dose?
б	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: That's unintended.
7	DR. WILLIAMSON: Not necessarily, if it's
8	a leaking source, it could be the intended dose.
9	That's my point.
10	DR. SULEIMAN: I'd like to clarify
11	something.
12	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Sure.
13	DR. SULEIMAN: The term "organ" and
14	"tissue", I was waiting for it to reappear, but the
15	terms are used synonymously. I mean you have dose
16	models and I think the way it's worded here it sounds
17	like it's an either or and I think maybe to any other
18	organ or tissue would probably be if you just put
19	organ or organ and tissue would probably be more
20	meaningful.
21	DR. WILLIAMSON: I think it would be good
22	if our medical experts here could define for us what
23	tissue and organ means because it does seem an
24	inconsistency. I would think that all organs are
25	tissues, but perhaps not all tissues are organs.

DR. MALMUD: The largest organ in the body is the skin. And the expression of the term "tissue" seems to be applying to a region of that organ, rather than the organ in toto. And it is quite possible to give quite a significant dose to a portion of that organ which is quite damaging, yet the majority of the organ is not affected. So tissue from my understanding of it and we can pull out a copy of Dorland's if we wish to confirm it, but can be any collection of cells from any organ. But an organ has a definite definition and the largest organ in the body is the skin. So I think that it is the skin, particular, which is generating this issue for us because clearly it seems that the intent was to deal with a portion of that organ rather than the organ in Am I correct? toto. Yes, exactly. MS. WILLIAMSON: We have the dose limits for organs which is in black. So what we're trying to do is narrow down the tissue issue. DR. WILLIAMSON: Would it be more helpful if you said "part of an organ receiving at least 10 gray which results in permanent functional damage"? MS. WILLIAMSON: What we're trying to do is capture IBV events in which there's permanent

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1 functional damage. And you don't think 2 DR. WILLIAMSON: 3 they're captured now because when a 10 gray medical 4 event occurs it only occurs to a fraction of the 5 epithelial lining of the blood vessels so therefore you view it as not an AO? 6 7 MS. WILLIAMSON: It can be argued either way. If in an IVB event 10 gray or a 1000 rads occurs 8 or greater occurs outside of the intended treatment 9 10 site, it can be argued that that's an AO. 11 What we're trying to do is not forward 12 12 AOs to Congress in a year. 13 DR. WILLIAMSON: I understand. 14 MS. WILLIAMSON: But what we want to do is 15 narrow that definition so that just certain IVB events 16 are captured and what makes the most sense to us at 17 this point is just to only forward those in which 18 there's permanent damage inadvertently done to the 19 patient. 20 DR. WILLIAMSON: What is confusing me, I 21 guess, is in your minds, the minds of the staff, what 22 is the difference between tissue and organ and I've 23 heard two possible things. I mean one might consider 24 organs as discrete anatomic structures that

covered with epithelial linings or something and

tissue is like connective tissue that's not itself an 1 organ. That's one possible interpretation. The other 2 3 interpretation has been raised by maybe our Vice Chair 4 and he suggested maybe your concern is partial versus 5 whole organ irradiation. uncomfortable because 6 So T ' m t.he 7 terminology and intent isn't very clear. 8 MS. WILLIAMSON: The short answer to that 9 is that they can, to some extent, can be a bit 10 interchangeable because organ is not formally defined 11 in Part 20. 12 DR. WILLIAMSON: But organ, I'm sure your 13 OJC would say then that the definition of the word 14 would revert to ordinary anatomic or medical uses. So 15 just because it's not defined in Part 20 doesn't mean you have license to use the words anyway you want. 16 17 Well, we do have the MS. WILLIAMSON: 18 option to consider IVB events in which an unintended 19 portion of the vessel was irradiated at 1000 rads or 2.0 greater. We have the option right now to consider 21 those AOs. 22 So what we're trying to do is find a way 23 to not consider those AOs in the short term. Now we 24 can always go back -- I can't say we can always go back. We can consider formally defining organ in Part 25

1	20 which
2	DR. WILLIAMSON: That's a lot of work.
3	MS. WILLIAMSON: But in the meantime, just
4	for the purpose of taking care of this AO criteria, we
5	can
6	DR. WILLIAMSON: I know. I'm not trying
7	to be attack your intention. I'm just saying what
8	I hear isn't making sense and holding up to critical
9	inspection and it seems to me it leaves a big
LO	ambiguity what phrases conditions 2 and 3 mean unless
L1	it's spelled out a little more. And so that's why I'm
L2	asking you what exactly do you mean by organ versus
L3	tissue and do you if you mean partial irradiation
L4	of an organ, then you should say partial irradiation
L5	of an organ or portion of an organ that results in
L6	permanent functional damage, if that's the issue.
L7	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Sally?
L8	MS. SCHWARZ: That's what I was going to
L9	say, why not say or to a portion of an organ or part
20	of an organ which results in permanent functional
21	damage to the tissue, just change that.
22	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Dr. Malmud likes
23	that.
24	DR. MALMUD: I like that because it still
25	uses the word organ, appropriately and refers to the

1	portion of the organ as tissue which is also correct.
2	Does that capture the spirit of what was intended
3	though, Angela?
4	MS. WILLIAMSON: It's a slightly different
5	answer than I expected, but
6	(Laughter.)
7	If you have a formal recommendation, then
8	I would
9	DR. WILLIAMSON: Can I ask a question to
10	Dr. Malmud first?
11	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Go ahead.
12	DR. WILLIAMSON: Does every collection of
13	cells in the body belongs to an organ or are there
14	collections of cells in the body that do not belong to
15	organs?
16	DR. MALMUD: Well, the circulating blood
17	cells are generally not referred to as an organ,
18	meaning the contents of our blood vessels. So I guess
19	in that instance the answer is no. Every collection
20	of cells is not necessarily
21	DR. WILLIAMSON: But all other ones
22	besides the circulating blood cells
23	MR. LIETO: Let me clarify. I actually
24	published some stuff that refers to tissue and/or
25	organs and I'm going to quote from the ICRP
18	cells are generally not referred to as an organ meaning the contents of our blood vessels. So I guess in that instance the answer is no. Every collection
18	meaning the contents of our blood vessels. So I guess
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20	of cells is not necessarily
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2.1	DR WILLIAMSON: But all other ones
21	DR. WILLIAMSON: But all other ones
22	besides the circulating blood cells
23	MR. LIETO: Let me clarify. I actually
24	published some stuff that refers to tissue and/or
25	organs and I'm going to quote from the ICRP

Publication 8. I just happen to have it with me, okay?

(Laughter.)

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I'm just going to quote one sentence. don't think we need to get into it. I think organ doses are defined historically for nuclear medicine dosimetry calculation and I think hear we're talking about dose to a certain part of normal tissue. didn't want to use the word tissue but it may transcend several organs. I mean it's not limited. But to avoid confusion the expression "other organs and tissues has been used in the Tables of Biokinetic Because the term is used inconsistently, tissue, doses. I think it may have entered the literature when we were talking about mammography doses where the breast consists of adipose and glandular tissues and it's the glandular tissue that's So the real academic said it's really at risk. critical tissue within that organ.

But I think for this discussion, I think
-- you don't want to average the dose to part of the
blood vessel when it in fact, if you were to define
the blood vessels as an organ or tissue, you'd have to
average all of the tissue in the entire body. So I
think you're really talking about a high dose to a

1	very small geometric area of the body.
2	MS. WILLIAMSON: That's correct. That's
3	correct.
4	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Lynne, do you have a
5	comment in the back?
6	MS. FAIROBENT: Lynne Fairobent with ACR.
7	I actually had two questions. One may be for Jeff
8	Williamson since Dr. Nag had to leave.
9	Jeff, in adding this sort of additional
10	language will we be capturing AOs perhaps unintendedly
11	from permanent seed implants where seeds may migrant
12	to the lung that we may not have captured before or to
13	other tissue?
14	And then secondly, the way this is
15	structured, in order for A to be valid, there's an
16	"and" that follows the end of A and we have not seen
17	what follows this. So I don't know what the other
18	conditions are for meeting this in order to be an AO.
19	I don't know Angela, if you have that
20	additional text with you or not.
21	MS. WILLIAMSON: I don't.
22	MS. FAIROBENT: Obviously, A is tied to
23	something else in order to be a valid criterion and
24	without seeing that I'm actually at a loss for what is
25	the "and" criteria that needs to also be met in this.

DR. WILLIAMSON: I think to try to answer the first part of the question which was directed to me, I think migration of a seed into the lung would not be because Angela's trying to tie this to a permanent functional injury. So I guess if seed drifted into the lung and caused some terrible medical complication, then yes, but obviously the vast majority, if not all of these seeds that migrate may cause a large focal dose in the lung, but they don't cause a permanent functional injury. So they would not be reported.

I don't know. You know, please don't misunderstand the reason for my concern, but you've now put in this rule language two different concepts, tissue and organ and people can have a lot of arguments about what that means, so if there would be some way of saying what you need to say without having to wrestle with this. Maybe you could say and modify number two so it says "glandular organ" and then number 3 could be "or any other tissue" and that would make it clear. Perhaps that would be one way. I just don't know.

MS. WILLIAMSON: Well, maybe adding glandular organ would make it a little more clear.

DR. SULEIMAN: No. Glandular implies a

1	secretory or excretory function that not all organs
2	may have.
3	MS. WILLIAMSON: Okay.
4	DR. MALMUD: I think if I may try to quote
5	that which Sally said earlier and if we go back to
6	that Appendix A, we read through sub A as it is. Then
7	it says "or the gonads" on line 4 "comma, or equal to
8	greater than 10 Gy to any other organ, or insert
9	number 3 equal to or greater than 10 to any portion of
10	an organ which results".
11	I'll say that again. It's as you have it
12	up there with 2 saying "equal to or greater than 10 to
13	any other organ, or (3) equal to or greater than 10 Gy
14	to any portion of an organ which results in permanent
15	functional damage."
16	MS. WILLIAMSON: Is that the
17	recommendation of the Committee then?
18	DR. MALMUD: I present it as a question.
19	Is that wording acceptable to the Committee?
20	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Dr. Vetter says yes.
21	Sally agrees?
22	MS. SCHWARZ: Yes.
23	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Agreement on this
24	side? What about over here, Ralph, you object?
25	MR. LIETO: So the vessel would be

1 considered part of an organ. DR. MALMUD: The blood vessel would be 2 3 part of the organ in which it's located. 4 MR. LIETO: So for the heart I could see 5 that. What happens when we start looking at larger veins and arteries for these types of intervascular 6 7 brachytherapy? This treatment is coming down the pike or like we're doing now in research in terms of 8 Then a definition -- I wouldn't 9 dialysis patients. 10 think it would fit. 11 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I feel a little not having any of 12 uncomfortable radiation the 13 oncologists here, Dr. Nag and Dr. Diamond. 14 seems like everybody else is pretty much in agreement. 15 We have Dr. White in the back who is a radiation oncologist. 16 17 MR. WHITE: Actually, I'm a medical 18 physicians, Gerry White from AAPM. 19 I hesitate to engage in a technical 20 disagreement with the Committee, but just back to the 21 prostate seed embolized in the lung. It's not 22 immediately -- and Jeff has a lot more dosimetry 23 calculation experience than almost anybody in the 24 world, but it's not immediately clear to me that an 25 iodine seed embolized in a vessel in the lung,

necessarily gives a lower total dose than a thousand,
than an intravascular event that you want to capture.

The red language does not talk about

The red language does not talk about permanent functional damage to an organ. You don't have to have failure of the lung function in order to be captured.

DR. WILLIAMSON: But there's one thing you're forgetting. There are really three conditions that have to be met for the red text. First, it's got to be a misadministration. In the case of a seed embolizing in a natural way to the lunch is specifically exempt. Seed migration is specifically exempted as grounds for a medical event. It wouldn't even come that far.

So it has to have first be a medical event on some grounds or another. Secondly, it has to give this dose, more than 10 gray, to the structure, whatever it is, that's what we're debating and then for the red text, not only does it have to meet those first two conditions, but there has to be a third condition of permanent functional damage. And this is the difficulty we're wrestling with.

The only disadvantage I can think of Dr.

Malmud's suggestion is that possibly it now makes 2

sound like it has to be a whole organ dose. So whole

2.0

1	organ doses don't have to have permanent functional
2	damages, but partial organ irradiations do to be
3	counted in this and I'm not sure somebody
4	interpreting number two number is being so limited so
5	that if half the kidney is irradiated, but there's no
6	permanent functional damage, that's not going to be an
7	AO any more, whereas you had the discretion to
8	consider it an AO the way this was written. So it's
9	kind of a complicated issue.
10	MS. WILLIAMSON: Okay. I want to make it
11	clear. Maybe I didn't hear you right. I want to make
12	it clear that in the other cases, when you see number
13	one equal to or greater than 1 gray or 100 rads to a
14	major portion of the bone marrow, to the lens of the
15	eyes or the gonads, or equal to or greater than 10
16	gray or a 1000 rads to any other organ, permanent
17	functional damage does not apply to 1 or 2.
18	DR. WILLIAMSON: I realize that.
19	MS. WILLIAMSON: Okay, okay.
20	DR. WILLIAMSON: What I'm saying is you're
21	adding a condition number 3.
22	MS. WILLIAMSON: Right.
23	DR. WILLIAMSON: Which is very similar to
24	2, except now the criteria are partial organ
25	irradiation and functional damage. So it makes it

seem by implication that number 2 is limited to whole
organ irradiation and I'm not sure that's the
consequence you intend. Because now someone can come
and argue, you know, okay, I made a big boo boo with
cobalt-60 teletherapy, put the field in the wrong
place and I zapped half the kidney to a dose of more
than 10 gray. Well, the patient's kidney function is
still okay, no permanent function, no damage and I've
only irradiated half the organ, therefore it shouldn't
be an AO because your condition number 3 implies that
condition number 2 applies only to whole organ
irradiation.
MS. WILLIAMSON: We don't want the
definition of irradiation to an organ to change in any
way. All we really want to do is capture.
DR. WILLIAMSON: I know you don't want to
MS. WILLIAMSON: Is capture the IVB events
in which permanent functional damage occurs. That's
all we want to do. We just want to limit it to that,
so we capture just those and not regular IVB this
was, we thought, our way of addressing certain IVB
events. What we're looking for language that will

help us to capture just those IVB events and not

affect the organ limits that are up there on the

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1	screen.
2	DR. MALMUD: May I suggest once again that
3	we use the wording that was suggested by Dr. Schwarz
4	and beginning with line 4, (2) equal to or greater
5	than 10 gray to any other organ, or (3) equal to or
6	greater than 10 gray to any portion of an organ which
7	results in permanent functional damage.
8	Now may I suggest that we tentatively
9	agree on that, but get the opinion of the two
LO	radiation oncologists who are members of this
11	Committee, but are absent from the Committee at the
L2	moment and then give a conditional approval if they
L3	agree. If they disagree, then we'll have to deal with
L4	it once again.
L5	Is that reasonable?
L6	MS. WILLIAMSON: It sounds like you want
L7	us to bring this back before the Committee?
L8	DR. MALMUD: No, I don't want to bring it
L9	back if the two radiation oncologists agree, then it's
20	done. Can we do that?
21	MS. WILLIAMSON: If you're recommending
22	something, we need a motion.
	1

we adopt the wording introduced by Dr. Schwarz, the

wording I just read and that we approve -- I make a

DR. MALMUD: I'll make that a motion that

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1	motion that we approve the wording I just read,
2	conditional upon the agreement of the two radiation
3	oncologists, members of this Committee who are absent
4	right now. And that would complete it, if they agree.
5	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Is there a second on
6	that?
7	DR. VETTER: Second.
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Any further
9	discussion? Dr. Miller?
10	DR. MILLER: This has been a great
11	intellectual discussion. It's probably over my
12	engineer's head, but what I just heard Dr. Malmud
13	propose causes me to be concerned about the issue that
14	Jeff brought up with regard to No. 2. What is the
15	intent of No. 2? Is it intended that you would get 10
16	gray or more to the whole organ or if you got it to a
17	portion of the organ, could that still be considered
18	an AO? If the intent is that it could still be a
19	portion of the organ, and be an AO, is No. 3 undoing
20	part of the intent of No. 2, if anybody follows what
21	I said.
22	DR. WILLIAMSON: I do. And it's up
23	DR. MILLER: It's caused me to have to go
24	back and think okay, what do we really mean by No. 2.
25	MS. McBURNEY: That was my concern too as

1	to how that might impact then what No. 2 means.
2	DR. WILLIAMSON: But I actually like the
3	new interpretation of No. 2 so I will vote for it as
4	it stands.
5	DR. MILLER: What it would mean in my
6	understanding of it would mean that No. 2 would then
7	become attached to a meaning of a dose to a whole
8	organ and No. 3 would only become an AO if a portion
9	of that organ was actually damaged.
10	DR. WILLIAMSON: Actually damaged.
11	DR. MILLER: Which I think is a reasonable
12	definition.
13	DR. WILLIAMSON: Except that I do think
14	it's reasonable, but it's different than what you have
15	now. That's all I've been trying to point out to you.
16	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Dr. Malmud and then
17	Dr. Eggli.
18	DR. MALMUD: It's that which I intended
19	for the outcome to be, but I remain concerned that the
20	two radiation oncologists who have not had a chance to
21	review this agree.
22	One of them may say wait a minute, this is
23	not sufficient. We really need to be concerned about
24	10 gray to a part of an organ which doesn't appear to
25	give permanent damage, but which we know may cause

permanent damage. If they say that, then we're back to 2 3 relooking at this, but I would value their opinion 4 very much. 5 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Doug and then Sally? First of all, I don't think 6 DR. EGGLI: 7 you've put a time limit on the development of the permanent damage which may be made having expressed 8 that here, but I think that the concept of it being an 9 10 event if there's a consequence fits the whole concept 11 of risk-informed policy which is to say even if the 12 partial organ got a 1000 gray, if there are no 13 functional impairments that result from that, should 14 it philosophically be an unusual occurrence that needs 15 to be reported? 16 And again, to qo back to the 17 philosophy that that we're not just reporting for the 18 sake of reporting, but we're reporting because it This new definition, I think fits 19 means something. 2.0 the concept of a meaningful abnormal occurrence. 21 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So risk-informed, 22 performance-based. 23 Sally? 24 MS. SCHWARZ: And what I was just going to suggest is that if the decision of the whole Committee 25

is required, can the medical oncologists, radiation oncologists be e-mailed for an answer as far as their vote?

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well, I don't know so

much a vote -- I guess if both of them approve it, then basically we would have the approval of the Committee. If they don't, then it would really need to come back for further discussion between the radiation oncologists who are more intimately involved in doing this and may have other awarenesses than what we're having.

DR. WILLIAMSON: I think for Dr. Diamond and Dr. Nag to give an informed judgment, I think to vote on this fresh without any background or any explanation or hearing any of the -- at least a summary of this debate, it's probably not realistic. Unless there's a real urgency associated with this, I would suggest we bring it up at our mid-meeting conference call and get their opinion after explaining the debate.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ralph?

MR. LIETO: When will the transcript of this be available because I would say just say hey guys, go read these pages on the transcript. This is what everybody said back and forth and we need a

1	decision on the motion and give them maybe a couple of
2	weeks after the transcript is available to them and go
3	from there.
4	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I see general nods of
5	approval.
6	Leon?
7	DR. MALMUD: I would like to ask Angela
8	Williamson if there is a sense of urgency about this?
9	MS. WILLIAMSON: No, there's not. Like I
LO	said before, this product is really owned by the
L1	Office of Research and for other reasons that we're
L2	not clear on, they may decide that this is not even a
L3	smart thing to do at this time.
L4	So we were just trying to get some very
L5	preliminary opinions about what you think of this.
L6	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: We have a call on the
L7	question.
L8	All in favor?
L9	(Ayes.)
20	Opposed?
21	So the motion was carried and basically if
22	Angela, when you get the transcripts, if you could
23	identify this particular discussion item and make sure
24	that Dr. Nag and Dr. Diamond receive it and ask them
25	specifically to comment on the motion and any

1	additional information that they feel is relevant
2	which may change the wording that was suggested. If
3	they approve, then I think you have your answer. If
4	they don't approve and you need more information, it
5	really does need to come back to the Committee.
6	Jeff?
7	DR. WILLIAMSON: I'm sorry
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: We already voted on
9	it.
10	DR. WILLIAMSON: I know, but could we have
11	at least a brief answer to the question that was
12	raised by Lynne Fairobent? What follows I'm sorry,
13	could we have a brief answer to Lynne Fairobent's
14	question? What is the other condition.
15	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Could you repeat the
16	question, Jeff? None of us can recall.
17	DR. WILLIAMSON: The question is what is
18	the qualification following the "and", the final "and"
19	in that paragraph?
20	MS. WILLIAMSON: Unfortunately, I don't
21	have that with me.
22	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So we can't answer
23	that question.
24	MS. WILLIAMSON: No, we can't answer that.
25	DR. MILLER: Angela, is that something

1	that as we move on to the next topic that you could go
2	up and get?
3	MS. WILLIAMSON: Yes.
4	DR. MILLER: At least the Committee would
5	have that available before we adjourn today.
6	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: It would put closure
7	on this particular item.
8	DR. MILLER: Because it's right in the AO
9	report.
10	MS. WILLIAMSON: Yes.
11	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Great. All right,
12	thank you very much, Angela.
13	The next item on the agenda then is the
14	transition issues in Part 35 implementation. And our
15	own Ralph is going to
16	MR. LIETO: Well, you have I think it
17	was distributed yesterday or this morning, basically
18	it's the printout of the slide from the presentation
19	this morning on transition issues.
20	There were really three specific issues
21	that were addressed. One has to do with individuals
22	currently in training programs. And the
23	implementation of the training and experience rule
24	which I know that it's supposed to become effective
25	next fall, actually this fall.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: October 24, 2005, it 1 will be three years since the rule was enacted and 2 then it does become the official standard. 3 So 4 MR. LIETO: that individuals, 5 physicians, medical physicists, whoever, who are -pharmacists who are in training now, that if they need 6 7 to document their training and experience to meet the preceptor requirement, that the implementation of this 8 9 would occur for those -- the requirement for the 10 preceptor would apply to those who are entering 11 programs this year. 12 One suggestion was June of 2004, 13 whatever. I'm not married to a specific date of the 14 year, but I think it shouldn't apply retrospectively 15 to individuals who are completing their training in 16 the next year or so. CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Or who started their 17 18 training. 19 MR. LIETO: That's right. 2.0 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Doug? 21 DR. EGGLI: I need to agree with that. 22 a person who writes a dozen preceptor statements a 23 year and I've never had to for the people with deemed 24 status, it would be very hard for us to go back and reconstruct the experience of our senior residents in 25

1 order to write a legitimate preceptor statement for them. 2 3 So I agree with Ralph that some kind of a 4 transition time is necessary for us to start to collect the data that we need to write a valid, 5 verifiable and documentable preceptor statement. 6 7 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Jeff? What is the Staff's 8 WILLIAMSON: 9 expectation for the amount of data that must be 10 collected and recorded to verify for a preceptor 11 statement? 12 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Do you have 13 expectations on this? 14 You're willing to just take the letter. 15 I'd have to defer to one of MR. ESSIG: 16 the --17 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Roger is making his way to the microphone. 18 DR. BROSEUS: We shared with the Advisory 19 Committee a direct revision of Form 3313A. And it's 20 21 based on the current form. There's discussion in our 22 quidance in Volume 9 of NUREG-1556 and so we're just 23 going one step beyond that and the only changes there 24 are where there are changes in the rule that would 25 result in a need for change. For example,

1 decoupling of the preceptor statement from the requirement for board certification, results in a need 2 3 for an individual or licensee actually, to submit a 4 preceptor statement up to this point, if a board was 5 recognized by the NRC. That was sufficient. There are a couple of other changes, for 6 7 example, based on the recommendations οf the Committee, they asked to have recommended and we 8 incorporate it into the proposed rule requirement for 9 10 T&E training and experience that is specific to the 11 types of use a person is applying for as an RSO, AMP, 12 ANP, etcetera. Okay? 13 The third significant change comes in for 14 collecting data to enable a medical physicist to be an 15 RSO since we're accommodating a new class. Not withstanding the comments that we've heard from Dr. 16 17 Leito today, we have accommodate in our draft form 18 changes to accommodate that new class. And so I personally don't see big changes 19 20 in this and I don't personally see a big issue here. 21 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Doug? 22 DR. EGGLI: Right now, for our residents 23 who are diplomats of the American Board of Radiology, 24 most of them don't require a preceptor statement to

get a license. Board certification is adequate proof.

For the alternate pathway people which has been all of our cardiology fellows who come through, I document their experience on every procedure, the number of procedures they perform, what they've done in the hot lab, what kind of regulatory activity they've engaged in, how many times they've milked a generator, how many times they've compounded a radiopharmaceutical, how many times they've injected a patient, how many times they've done a contamination survey, how many times they dealt with the equipment in setting up the examinations.

All of these are required of the nuclear cardiology certifying exam and nuclear cardiology certifying exam requires these items, in fact, as part of the preceptor statement for a preparation for the preceptor statement for licensure. I cannot go back and reconstruct that information for other 200 series radiology residents and we have not kept track of that information as we know.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So you're saying that basically what you're doing in a sense that right now, even the radiologists and the nuclear medicine physicians would require that sort of receptor letter.

DR. EGGLI: They require that kind of documentation on a preceptor statement on which we

1	have had for American Board of Radiology and for
2	American Board of Nuclear Medicine. We have not
3	collected that because they had beam status. We've
4	collected it for the cardiology fellows because
5	previously they were alternate pathway and we wanted
6	a thorough and complete preceptor statement for the
7	individual.
8	DR. WILLIAMSON: So I'm going to ask Roger
9	again, if I may, Mr. Chair?
10	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes, please. Ask
11	Roger.
12	DR. WILLIAMSON: Does the preceptor
13	statement for the 3500 AUs require the level of detail
14	that Dr. Eggli has mentioned?
15	DR. EGGLI: If you look at the preceptor
16	statement it does.
17	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: You'll need a
18	microphone.
19	DR. BROSEUS: I'll put on a mic so you can
20	be sure to hear me.
21	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Plan to stay awhile
22	perhaps.
23	DR. BROSEUS: As I understand the
24	question, what's the level of detail required for an
25	authorized user to have this documentational preceptor

1	statement for use under the 200
2	DR. EGGLI: Right, the preceptor statement
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4	DR. BROSEUS: Under the current rule,
5	under the current rule it is sufficient to be board
6	certified.
7	DR. EGGLI: Right.
8	DR. BROSEUS: Okay?
9	DR. EGGLI: So they don't have
10	DR. BROSEUS: Under the coming rule, if a
11	board certified, if you're board certified by a board
12	recognized by the NRC, plus a preceptor statement and
13	the preceptor statement there's some discussion right
14	now about how that should be structured, not
15	structured, but what a test versus certifying. So the
16	wording basically, it's document board
17	certification and have a preceptor statement.
18	Now if somebody is coming in on the
19	alternate pathway, there shouldn't be really big
20	changes. There were some what I would call tweaks to
21	the requirements.
22	DR. EGGLI: The preceptor statement for
23	the board certification candidate looked like the
24	alternate pathway
25	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I don't know how it

could in the sense that if it can be -- we haven't really decided whether you need to be an authorized user or you know an authorized medical physicist to sign it. Maybe if the program chair is going to sign it, they're not going to have that kind of knowledge. DR. EGGLI: Currently, there's only one preceptor statement included for all comers that have a preceptor statement and that has links on it for delineating the experience with multiple categories of 200 use. DR. BROSEUS: For the alternate pathway. DR. EGGLI: Yes, that's because the board certification pathway doesn't require a preceptor statement at all currently. DR. BROSEUS: Correct. And one would still have to -- an individual who was an authorized user, applying for authorized user status for example, you still need to document what the training and experience was to meet the alternate pathway and there's quite a detailed --DR. EGGLI: The question is does one have the future for the board certification candidates have to document experience in a similar fashion to the alternate pathway as it currently exists?

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1	DR. BROSEUS: Under our draft, the only
2	change was (1) document board certification; (2) have
3	a preceptor statement and (3) document that T&E that
4	is specific to the type of use. That's a new
5	requirement that you all recommended.
6	DR. EGGLI: That's the
7	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Donna-Beth, do you
8	have a comment? Can you clarify it?
9	DR. HOWE: Yes. I think what we do is we
10	have a preceptor statement that meets the rule and
11	Roger is going a little bit beyond where you're
12	looking for the answer. The answer you're looking for
13	is what does the preceptor have to say when the
14	individual is board certified?
15	DR. EGGLI: Exactly.
16	DR. HOWE: And what the preceptor has to
17	say is they recognize the person is board certified
18	and then they have to make the statement that they
19	believe, according to the current rule, current and
20	proposed rule, that the individual is competent to
21	function independently as an authorized user, an
22	authorized medical physicist, an authorized nuclear
23	pharmacist.
24	So instead of documenting all of the hours
25	and things for the alternative pathway, they're just

1	saying we recognize he's board certified and that he
2	can function independently.
3	It's a simpler, there's less information
4	on the form.
5	DR. WILLIAMSON: So I think the answer is
6	no, but it's not being given it's being given in a
7	very hedged way.
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I don't fully are
9	you happy?
10	DR. EGGLI: No.
11	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Do you understand it?
12	DR. HOWE: You do not have to quantify
13	their training and experience other than the fact they
14	have the board certification. But then you have to be
15	comfortable if you're the authorized user to state
16	that you think they can function independently.
17	DR. BROSEUS: Donna-Beth, correct me if
18	DR. EGGLI: Which may be a function of
19	those items that I'm not quantitating?
20	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Exactly.
21	DR. BROSEUS: Let me take it one step
22	further and correct me if I'm wrong.
23	DR. HOWE: Then there's the other
24	modalities.
25	DR. BROSEUS: Our draft also includes a
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1 space to fill in by the authorized user those sections that they're attesting to the ability of the person to 2 3 meet the requirements. And that's about it for the 4 information. 5 In other words, if it's 35.200, fill in 35.200, make a statement. It's not a lot of stuff and 6 7 I would suggest that you may find it useful to go back and look at the draft that we sent out and I would 8 9 expect we could share that data with you. 10 DR. WILLIAMSON: I am looking at the 11 proposed form 313 and that's what it says here. Ιt 12 says preceptor certification. There's a blank. Yes, the individual 13 certify that in Item 1 14 satisfactorily completed the requirements in Part 35, 15 sections and paragraphs. Yes, I certify that the individual has achieved a level of competency to 16 function independently as an authorized blank for 17 18 blank uses. And it's just this little tiny section. 19 So that's what's there. 20 DR. EGGLI: As a preceptor who does a lot 21 of these, how will I be taken to task for that 22 I will have no supporting documentation statement? 23 for that first attestation on the preceptor statement. DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I think this is --24 25 I'm going to speculate now and say what I think is in

the staff's minds. I could be wrong, but I think what they have in mind is a process that's very similar when you write a letter of recommendation for somebody who is up for tenure or promotion and you give kind of a general overview of their abilities or merit, given their career for this position. And I think what they have in mind is a similar kind of subjective, if you want to put it that way, judgment. CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Roger and Donna-Beth, is that your interpretation? DR. HOWE: That's my interpretation because when we did the OMB clearance for the current 313A, the documentation and record keeping was just to fill the form out. There was no requirement in the rule or anywhere else for NRC to collect any other data or to have any other records. So it is the Board's certification. It is the certification statement. CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Now is it your intent also for people who are applying via training and experience or the alternative pathway that that same form would be used? If you look at the form DR. HOWE: Yes. it takes you, Element 1 identifies the person that wants to be an authorized user, ANPA. Item 2, I

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1 think, or Item 3 is the Board certification. It tells you to go to certain parts of the form. And then the 2 3 rest of the people keep right on going down the form 4 and they have to provide the documentation to show their -- for nuclear medicine, their hours added up to 5 700 for the didactic and the work experience. 6 7 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So basically, there's documentation of 700 hours and now what -- so if Dr. 8 9 Eggli who is an authorized user signs the form, you're 10 going to be happy with it. There's still a lot of 11 discussion as to who can sign that form certainly for 12 the people that are applying via board certification. 13 not be an authorized user, an authorized 14 medical physicist, an RSO. 15 All I can comment to is the DR. HOWE: proposed rule right now and the proposed rule would be 16 17 if the individual wanted to be an authorized user for 18 200, then the person signing the preceptor statement that they thought they could function independently, 19 they have board certification --2.0 21 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right. 22 HOWE: That they could function DR. 23 independently as an authorized user for 200 uses, 24 would be an authorized user for 200 uses. 25 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: That's still our

understanding, but we've heard a lot of objections from the boards themselves that they would not be able to complete that.

Jeff?

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DR. WILLIAMSON: I really think that we have to look at this on the terms it's being handed to us. This is, I think, viewed by the staff. summarizing what I think their intent is now. can correct me if I'm wrong. We have a certain In the Radiation Safety Committee process we do now. the broad-scope licensing when in we approve authorized users, if they're fourth year residents who have not yet passed the boards, we go through this very long detailed chronology of how many cases they've done, category by category, name them as authorized users on the license if they meet the alternative pathway requirements and we have to have a lot of documentation for that.

If they have board certification, you know, we make the presumption that they've met the eligibility requirements for those boards. They have the 700 hours or its equivalent. They have the appropriate case experience required by the residency and accreditation committees and so forth and we don't have to do that.

In the Radiation Safety Committee we look to see that they really have that certificate. examine the years of experience they've had at other institutions and we vote, yes, you may be authorized user and there's no presumption that in the Radiation Safety Committee we have to collect this huge ream of data on them like we do the uncertified And I think that's the spirit of which that's intended here, for all the categories is that in addition they want some individual who is an AU or or whatever who has some knowledge of the ANP candidate's training and is in a position to attest to the competence of the person to do this job. want a signature and that's basically all that's being asked.

DR. EGGLI: And I guess the question comes down to what's the liability on that signature because in the board certification previously, I wasn't required to make any kind of attestation for someone who is board certified. Now I am being required to and it is one issue again to provide a chronological list of experiences. That's very objective and there is no risk if you're signing that kind of attestation.

The more general attestation not backed up by any kind of documentation is for the preceptor, a

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1 higher risk process, particularly if there consequences that fall back on that preceptor at some 2 3 point in the future if that individual doesn't perform 4 up to snuff. 5 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes, but I think the argument has been that some of that is no different 6 7 than anything else that we do in medicine, that that's kind of there are other safeguards in place and that 8 the NRC should only be involved in the issues of 9 10 radiation safety --11 DR. WILLIAMSON: We all participate in 12 credentialling activities. We write letters 13 recommendations. Hospital credentialling committees 14 make judgments based on looking at the person's CV 15 without examining this huge volume of data to really show the person did these things, so I think we're 16 17 maybe making a little too much out of this? 18 Actually, that may not be DR. EGGLI: 19 quite true because to be credentialed for a finite 20 number of procedures in any hospital these days you 21 have to produce the documentation that you've had the 22 experience. 23 Credentialling, these days, is a function 24 of documentation of experience, but you cannot be

credentialed in many areas without documentation.

1 DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I think the NRC is 2 saying that's up to you then what standards of evidence you require. 3 4 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: That's been 5 basically, you know, and I think the SNM really argued that they shouldn't be involved in this at all, that 6 7 basically it should be left up as a practice of medicine issue beyond a certain hour of training and 8 9 experience. 10 Leon? 11 Doug, you're correct. The DR. MALMUD: 12 credentialling process is though independent of that 13 which we are being asked to do with regard to the NRC. 14 DR. EGGLI: I understand. And we're 15 credentialling them? Correct. So that I think a 16 DR. MALMUD: 17 university certifies an individual has completed his 18 or her requirements for a degree and it's signed by the President of the University, the Chairman of the 19 20 Board, neither of whom has ever even met 21 candidate. They have relied upon the processes within 22 the university to certify that these students have 23 finished the requisite number of credits and courses, 24 and hence they sign it. I think that we're in a

similar situation on a lower scale with regard to

1 certifying that the resident has had adequate We need not personally have been involved 2 in that training, although we understand from the NRC 3 4 that they want the person who assumes the 5 responsibility for it to be an AO himself or herself. Is that a fair summary, Dr. Howe? 6 7 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay. Lynne, you've 8 been waiting patiently. 9 MS. FAIROBENT: Lynne Fairobent, ACR. 10 couple of points. One, Dr. Eggli, I think that you've 11 hit the nail on the head. We have or share some of 12 your similar concerns from our members now with the 13 decoupling of the preceptor statement from the board 14 process. 15 It is unclear or not clarified yet and I'm hopeful as Ralph has urged this morning that there be 16 17 a meeting with the boards and stakeholders to discuss 18 the implementation as we go forward on recognition of 19 the board process. I think it's equally important that there 20 21 be discussions on what is an appropriate preceptor 22 I think that with the decoupling of the statement. 23 preceptor from those individuals who would have now 24 come in by virtue of board certification, these issues

are raised and I do think Dr. Eggli that at this point

you are probably going to have to provide those detailed documentations on your radiologists coming through nuclear medicine departments because they may or may not have completed their board certification process at the time they're coming through under your training program. They may not have sat for their final orals or if they had, the results of the oral exam may not yet be known to you as the preceptor authorized user who needs to sign to give them that documentation to then move on to be listed on their first license.

I think there are a whole host of implementation issues with the decoupling of the preceptor statement from the board processes that had not been recognized prior to when they were linked together. I think that this is something in the implementation phase that we all are going to have to sit down and collectively look at appropriate guidance and two-way discussion because it's now my members that are going to have to be signing the preceptor statements.

I think you very well articulated it, the difference between what you do now for an individual under the alternative pathway, versus someone who is coming to you via board certification. I think has

1 been minimized and no longer that distinction is 2 there. 3 DR. EGGLI: And finally, my only reason 4 for raising this issue was to make sure that there 5 isn't a group who gets caught in this transition. Yes, and I would agree 6 MS. FAIROBENT: 7 with Ralph's comment earlier. I think it's very important that we look at the timeliness of when these 8 new regulations apply to those in-training programs 9 10 think it's also critical that the and Ι 11 regulations and the timeliness of them are given 12 adequate transition time to be reflected by the 13 residency review committees who set the training 14 curriculums as well as the boards to reflect whatever 15 changes may necessarily be on their examination 16 process. 17 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: But, Lynne, we've 18 gone over that before, and it doesn't -- none of the changes that the NRC is going to require now are any 19 20 more than what they have required in the past. So the 21 Residency Review Committee should not have 22 any changes hourly implement in the training 23 requirements for people who are applying. 24 MS. FAIROBENT: It may not be in the number of hours. It may be in subject content area to 25

ensure that -CHAIRMAN

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: For diagnostics, certainly no, and even for the radiation oncology. The only areas where that may become an issue is in specific devices, and we've come up with ways to deal with that.

MS. FAIROBENT: We've talked in the radiation -- with our radiation oncologist at ACR, and there is a potential, and the potential is for ROs under 390, in order to be able to do unsealed material use, and whether or not they -- in their residency programs that material is being sufficiently covered. We believe it is, but they are going back and looking at it.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: But if it isn't, then all they have to do is document specific training in that instrumentation, which is, I think, the point that has been made a few times.

Ralph, and then Jeff.

MR. LIETO: Two things. I disagree with the statement that was made before that whatever training and experience criteria you want to establish, or make an attestation, is up to you. I think that sets a tremendous disquality across the system.

I think there should be minimum standards established, and I think that goes into the -- you know, what we were talking about or presented this morning to the committee about what -- what is the -- what is the preceptor attesting to? And what documentation do they need?

I think that we've already identified some of the issues for people who are not board certified. But, then again, I think there may be those people who are seeking board certification and are in transition that may need the specific documentation.

My second point is I'd like to get back to the original transition issue, which is about those individuals who are in training and when these training and experience requirements should go into effect for them. In other words, the suggestion was, and I'll just make it as a recommendation, that training and experience should not have to -- or should apply to individuals entering training programs after June of 2004.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well, actually, the new -- the revised rules are in effect. I guess that three-year period is really for the agreement states to become compliant, right? So people who started who are already in training can apply either under the new

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1 rule, which became law in October 24, 2002, or under the existing rules, which we extended, because the old 2 rule, you know, became -- you know, was no longer 3 4 applicable, other than the fact that we did a two-year 5 extension. So I agree with you, we need to set the 6 7 rules for grandfathering, but I think technically people who -- you know, it applies to people who are 8 currently in training, and even people -- you know, 9 10 because the new rules did go into effect in 2002. And 11 I think the 2005 requirement is for compliance by the 12 agreement states. Am I correct on that? Yes, okay. 13 Now, Jeff, you had a comment, and then 14 we'll go to --15 DR. WILLIAMSON: I have three Yes, comments. One is a response to what Lynne said, and 16 17 I think the case she presents is of a radiology 18 resident who has completed the training program but not yet completed board certification either for fact 19 20 that the results are not known or maybe has failed or 21 conditioned the exam. 22 Well, that's no different than it is now. 23 And so I don't see how that supports -- has anything 24 to do with the issue of what level of documentation

you have to keep for board certified candidates.

The second point is is it has taken us 30 minutes to get out of the NRC staff the answer about what is the level of documentation required on the part of a preceptor for an individual that is board certified. And I had to actually read their mind, so to speak, or interpolate.

So, clearly, you know, I think NRC has to come up with a -- I appreciate why they're being so cautious and wanting to cite just what the rule language is. But to state clearly, unambiguously, in ordinary language what is expected or not expected, and where the burden of -- and indicating to what extent the burden of deciding the level of documentation depends on the individual preceptors or the community as a whole.

You know, you really need to communicate this clearly, and we shouldn't have to be guessing what you all mean, like I did.

And then, finally, they said yes or no, after I had repeated it, you know, in a couple of different ways in simple, ordinary language. Now, you know, the other half of the committee doesn't like it, but I think maybe that's the way it is. That's really -- okay, I'll stop there.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ron?

DR. ZELAC: Ron Zelac, NRC. I think it might be somewhat instructive on the question that Jeffrey was just mentioning to keep in mind the current rule, the rule that we're operating under now, the requirements that exist now.

The proposed rule changes to training and experience are not becoming more prescriptive by any means. If anything, they're moving in the other direction. So where we are now can be looked at as a baseline for where we are going.

And the current requirements, as most of you know, are -- and particularly I'll choose an example of 200 usage -- we are talking about a total -- and the alternative pathway. We're talking -- and the preceptor requirements, in terms of what the preceptor has to attest to or certify.

number of hours of training and experience. Yes, indeed, there are particular topics that are covered that are supposed to be included in the training and experience. But the attestation at the bottom by the preceptor is simply referring to the totality of that — the 700 hours, and what has been covered in that 700 hours, and the ability of the individual to serve independently.

In fact, it says the individual -- this is the -- what the preceptor is attesting to. "The individual has satisfactorily completed the paragraph C(1), requirements in which the alternative pathway" -- and this is common for the other as well -- "of this section, and has achieved a to level of competency sufficient function independently as an authorized user for the medical uses authorized under, " and so forth.

That's all that's being asked for, and no detailed records are required, as Donna-Beth had mentioned, on the part of the preceptor in order to make this attestation and provide the required certification.

DR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you for that clarity.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. And, Doug, getting back to some of your points, I mean, initially when this was being drafted, we had put in specific hours in terms of didactic-type material. And it was actually the SNM that did not want any of that in there, and it was really at their request that that was taken out for the 200 users, and it was just left to 700 hours total, without any documentation, you know, of specific areas covered.

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1 DR. EGGLI: Now, the only thing that's unresolved is essentially, since the NRC wants an AU 2 3 to sign off, there's a reason for that. The question 4 is: what is the liability effectively of the 5 preceptor in this process? The only -- and I understand the Society's goal in eliminating lists. 6 7 But yet for the person who actually functions as the preceptor, the list serves as a 8 backup reference if the credentials of the individual, 9 10 from the radiation safety point of view -- not from 11 the point of view of medical practice but from the 12 radiation safety point of view, are ever questioned. It would strike me that the -- that NRC 13 14 wants an AU's signature because they want somebody 15 that they can hold responsible. CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well, I think it's a 16 17 simplification that, you know, getting back to Leon's 18 point, that the president of the university signs off 19 without having -- you know, and he certainly is not 20 attesting that this person has mastered all of the 21 material. 22 DR. EGGLI: But the president of the 23 university doesn't have the NRC breathing down his 24 neck. CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: No, that's true. And 25

1 I -- there may be some implications that have to be addressed. But certainly, at this point, I think as 2 3 that individual is signing -- and we still have a lot 4 of debate, but they have, you know, covered the 5 material, and they can do it competently. DR. EGGLI: And the RRCs historically have 6 7 not looked at the -- the RRCs have historically not 8 looked at the content vis-a-vis the NRC requirements 9 in great detail, as they -- as they evaluate the 10 program. 11 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I think that's valid, 12 yes. 13 Ron? 14 DR. ZELAC: The purpose, as I understand 15 it -- and if there's someone else that has a different point of view, please correct me -- the purpose, as I 16 17 understand it, of having an authorized individual sign the preceptor statement is primarily because the 18 19 authorized individual knows what the duties are, knows 20 what the concerns are, knows what it should -- what 21 information and knowledge is required in order for

That's the purpose, not to have some way to go back to then chastise a preceptor whose

this individual for whom he or she is signing to

function independently as the authorized whatever.

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1 signatory didn't perform as expected. That's the contrast with the alternative, which has been put 2 forth several times, to have something akin to a 3 4 program director for a training program sign. 5 The program director may or may not be an authorized individual. The program director who is an 6 7 authorized individual will clearly, and 8 clearly, know what the requirements are for a person 9 to function independently. Whereas the program director might be well removed from the specific needs 10 11 if he is not, or she is not, actually a user. 12 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: That certainly was 13 the intent all along, but I think what you're seeing 14 now is the reality of people getting cold feet and 15 having to sign that statement. That's --16 DR. WILLIAMSON: Well --17 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: That's the bottom 18 line. 19 Yes. 20 DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I think that, you 21 know, this is sort of a new performance-based, risk-22 risk-informed, performance-based no, 23 environment. We asked for flexibility; we got it. 24 So, you know, I actually think the burden --25 (Laughter.)

-- the burden is on us and our societies to kind of come up with reasonable criteria how we're going to do this. And I think we should do it ourselves rather than ask them to do it, if you want my opinion on the matter.

I don't think this is an issue that we should ask for laws and more regulations that -- prescriptive regulations that we have to write. I think we should, you know, take the challenge of keeping our own house in order and solve the problems ourselves.

I think a second point I want to make is

-- respond to Dr. Cerqueira's suggestion that we have
an opportunity to change this from an authorized
person preceptor to some program director or something
else. I think that was recommended and has been long
the position of this -- of the ACMUI.

I think we can talk about it as much as we want. The staff has in their hands an SRM from the Commissioners which said, "No, you're not doing it that way. The preceptor is going to be the way it is, and it's going to be an authorized person." So, you know, I think there's not much they can do except advise us how we might approach the Commission again if we wish to try to at this, you know, late moment

try to get that overturned.
I just want to point that out as an
element of process. The staff, at this point, has no
ability to reverse that decision.
CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. So, you know,
it must be the role of the Chairman's last meeting,
because I can remember when Barry Siegel had his last
meeting going into a tirade that sometimes you get
what you ask for.
(Laughter.)
And we've been asking the NRC to get off
our backs for the longest time. Well, now they've
done it, and we're going to have to assume, you know,
some we're going to have to be very careful of the
people we sign off on. That's part of the
responsibility that we're assuming.
But I think all of us on the committee
five years ago, and on the committee now, would rather
have policing from within than having the NRC
necessarily, you know, impose some of these rules and
regulations.
All right. Ralph, what's the next item?
(Laughter.)
That's point one of slide 1.
MR. LIETO: Do I really need to go on?

1	(Laughter.)
2	Well, you know, I'll be honest with you.
3	I'm still what is the resolution regarding
4	individuals and training? Basically, SOL? I mean,
5	they're stuff out of luck?
6	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: No, I don't think
7	there's a problem.
8	MR. LIETO: Sadly out of luck?
9	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: No. I think, you
10	know, basically, they can still apply under the old
11	rules pre-October 24, 2002, which was, you know, the
12	alternate pathway, or by board certification without
13	any other documentation. So that is in effect until
14	October 24, 2005.
15	Part of the reason we're trying to do this
16	revision is to have something else in place when that
17	temporary extension goes away to fix some of the other
18	problems that we identified with the revision which
19	was implemented on October 24, 2002.
20	So, technically, people who started their
21	training up until that point can apply either under
22	the old or the new rules. And so I guess if you
23	started your
24	MR. LIETO: Well, I'm trying to think,
25	okay, let's say someone comes out of a program in

1	December 2005. All right? They have to have a
2	preceptor statement. Okay? And
3	MS. McBURNEY: Have they passed their
4	boards?
5	MR. LIETO: and/or have passed the
6	boards.
7	DR. WILLIAMSON: No, they have to pass
8	MR. LIETO: Not and/or, but or have passed
9	the boards.
10	DR. WILLIAMSON: No.
11	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well, since they
12	started their well, I mean, if they started their
13	training at a point where the old rule was still in
14	effect, which will be until October 2005, all they've
15	got to do is present their board certification without
16	anything else, and that should automatically qualify
17	them.
18	MR. LIETO: No, because the new rules will
19	be in effect after that point.
20	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right.
21	MR. LIETO: The old ones go away.
22	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right.
23	MR. LIETO: So even though their training
24	would occur under when you had the two method
25	the two should I say criteria now you only have

1	the one.
2	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. But they
3	started their training when the old one was in effect,
4	so they apply under either one.
5	DR. WILLIAMSON: Can I comment on this?
6	I think that you're wrong. I think once the rule
7	changes, the rule changes.
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: But what do you
9	DR. WILLIAMSON: And it doesn't matter
10	when your training starts, you have to follow the new
11	rule. There is no discussion.
12	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well, I would
13	disagree with that, because you can't
14	DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, that's the way it
15	is.
16	MR. LIETO: That's my point.
17	DR. WILLIAMSON: Can I try to answer
18	Ralph's question? I think
19	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well, no, no, wait a
20	minute, because I I'm not sure I'm totally wrong.
21	Leon, I mean, what's your feeling as an educator who
22	when people come into a training program, are they
23	held to the rules that are
24	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: If you want my
25	candid opinion as an educator, I don't know what all

the excitement is about, because it's the simplest thing in the world. I don't know what all of the concern is about, because it's the simplest thing in the world for the training program director, or his authorized user designate, to fill out this form with the resident.

It can be done today. There is no

It can be done today. There is no deficiency that I'm aware of in any training program. In fact, the training program's requirements for education far exceed the minimum requirements of the NRC. So I think we are worried about something that's not an issue, and I would have no difficulty at all in dealing with the issue today.

We have a tradition of filling out these forms. I don't see where the enormous workload is.

DR. WILLIAMSON: I guess I'm saying -- I would agree completely with Dr. Malmud. I don't think there's a problem. I think that, you know, now we have a board certification pathway without a preceptor statement required for a little while longer, and we have an alternative pathway.

When the new rule takes effect, we'll have an alternative pathway that's essentially just a minor modification of the one we have today. It's very, very similar. It's not going to require very

different reporting or documentation requirements. We 1 will now have a board certification pathway that is 2 3 the same except for one more requirement, and that is 4 the preceptor statement. 5 But we've just heard there are no new reporting or documentation requirements for either 6 7 So I don't understand what is the concern about retrofitting, you know, existing -- students who 8 9 are just about to go in the training pipeline. To me 10 this seems like there's not a problem. 11 MR. LIETO: You know, I -- then, why, on 12 God's green earth, did you guys have me sit before the 13 Commission and present this? We went through it in 14 the morning, and no one -- no one challenged that that 15 was not needed to be presented. DR. WILLIAMSON: Well --16 17 MR. LIETO: There's no way -- hold on. 18 DR. WILLIAMSON: All right. 19 MR. LIETO: If this was not -- I mean, you 20 know, I'm really upset about the fact that I sit 21 before this Commission and present this 22 transitional issue when really it's not an issue. 23 it's not an issue, it should have never even been put 24 on their plate. Secondly, if none of these transition 25

1 issues are going to be addressed -- in other words, these are things that we're going to just say, "The 2 3 rule comes into effect. You have to deal with it. 4 That's the way life is." I mean, that makes it very 5 It makes it simple for everybody. 6 Some people are going to be 7 disenfranchised; others aren't. But I think, know, if that's the attitude that we're going to 8 9 take --10 DR. WILLIAMSON: No, no. 11 MR. LIETO: -- I -- well --12 DR. WILLIAMSON: Let me defend myself. MR. LIETO: Well, let me finish. 13 14 DR. WILLIAMSON: Okay. 15 MR. LIETO: Then I think that -- that one of the things that needs to be understood is what this 16 17 committee is going to ask the staff for and what 18 they're not. If these are not transitional issues, 19 then let's not discuss them. Okay? We've got other 20 things on the agenda to address. 21 DR. WILLIAMSON: I think that in terms of 22 my answer to you it is not clear to me until this 23 moment -- until we had this long discussion and got 24 the appropriate feedback from the staff that it wasn't

a valid issue.

1 You know, it is only through this conversation it has sort of -- and detailed review of 2 3 this Form 313A, which I should have admittedly maybe 4 reviewed before, that it has sort of become clear how 5 this particular transition issue does not seem to be a problem for NRC. It may be a problem for our 6 7 community how to absorb it. point 8 the other is the 9 transition issues I think are very important. 10 think, you know, just because, you know, it -- it 11 turns out upon detailed review and debate that maybe 12 there wasn't so much of a problem with the training 13 program retrofitting does not mean that the other 14 issues are not perfectly valid. 15 I happen to think the grandfathering, the issue of AUs not being mentioned on agreement state 16 17 licenses, the problem of multiple AUs, the problem of 18 what do you do when you get a new unit and there isn't 19 an AU in your institution who can sign the precept, 20 all of these are I think really important problems. 21 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Ralph, it is a 22 transition issue, and it's correctly brought before 23 the committee. My point was that what's being asked of us

is not an enormous burden. It's an additional form,

24

1	which we already have a staff to deal with. So we
2	could actually just say, "Beginning July 1st, for
3	everyone who hasn't completed training by July 1,
4	2004, this form is a requirement." And that would be
5	that would serve everybody well.
6	I have a question about your point, Ralph.
7	Who are you concerned would be disenfranchised?
8	That's what I didn't quite grasp. Who is going to be
9	disenfranchised? Who are you concerned about?
10	MR. LIETO: Well, regarding these
11	transition issues, I think there are issues regarding
12	medical physicists, and there is also the issues
13	regarding authorized users who provide diagnostic
14	studies with the I-131 imaging and localization
15	procedures. These are issues that came up not only
16	here, they've come up I think I'm pretty sure
17	they're on the comment page regarding the proposed
18	rule, and they are issues that have been brought up to
19	me personally by individuals.
20	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: But that is the
21	issue that we were just discussing with regard to the
22	authorized user certification.
23	MR. LIETO: No. My point was about all of
24	the transition issues.
25	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Oh.

1 MR. LIETO: I mean, if we're going to --I mean, basically, the -- you know, the sense that I'm 2 getting is that the rules, when they come into effect, 3 4 okay, that -- that's the way we're going to have to 5 deal with them. It just gives me the sense that, why -- why are we discussing transitional issues? 6 7 If the tact is going to be that we're 8 going to just say, "You've got to comply with the 9 rules. When they come into effect, the new rules come 10 into effect, you have to accommodate them." 11 gotten what we want. 12 DR. WILLIAMSON: T --13 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Go ahead. 14 DR. WILLIAMSON: Okay. I think it's not 15 sort of zero or one, black and white. I think that one transition issue seems to have turned out maybe to 16 17 not be as serious an issue as we thought. So that doesn't mean the others aren't. 18 19 I really think that our charge here is to 20 look at the transition issues, and within the confines 21 of the SRM that kind of is right now I think a 22 realistic political barrier that we can't transgress, 23 we need to figure out and help the staff figure out 24 how we can tinker with the rule language to make sure

that we have, you know, enough flexibility in the rule

1 language to accommodate the transition issues. So it's -- okay. So it's half and 9.5. 2 So one issue -- one transition may not be a real 3 transition issue, or at least one that concerns the 4 5 NRC anymore. It concerns us as a community. But the other 9.5 I think are really valid 6 7 issues, and I think what we need to do is one by one assess the staff's views on them, look at the rule 8 9 language, and see if we can tinker with it to make it 10 have the requisite level of flexibility to accommodate these in a satisfactory way. That's an important duty 11 12 in the next 30 days that we have to do. 13 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. I agree with 14 that. And then, again, you know, we've got this 15 revision which your committee has worked on, which has gone to the -- to the main NRC that still is going to 16 17 need changes to try to give us a fix that's going to 18 occur when the old rule goes away. 19 DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes. I think they can 2.0 accommodate words like "attest" and --21 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right. 22 DR. WILLIAMSON: -- instead of "certify." 23 And I think we can probably, you know, modify the 24 language. Where I think we will get in trouble is if 25 we try to, you know, run broadside against what the

1 SRM said and decouple AU or authorized personage from being a preceptor. I think that, you know, that will 2 3 require another ruling by the Commission to an 4 alternative SRM. 5 And we didn't really make the case I think 6 clearly enough to them that we wanted another 7 decision. If we really thought we needed to do that, we should have done that in a more clear form. 8 that would have required a great deal -- you know, 9 several hours of analysis and debate to figure out 10 11 that problem. 12 I think we've got a lot of work ahead of 13 ourselves to go through each one of these transition 14 issues in detail. 15 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes, I think we do, and we're also going to -- two of our committee 16 17 members are going to be leaving in about half an hour 18 So I think we probably should move on with some of 19 these issues. 2.0 Dr. Cerqueira? DR. MILLER: 21 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes? 22 DR. MILLER: I just wanted to make a point 23 of clarification on something that was said earlier. 24 The expiration date for the old rule is not 2005, it's 2004. 25

1 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay. You're right. So that's sooner. 2 Okay. 3 DR. MILLER: So that's part of the reason 4 for the urgency of trying to get the revised rule 5 promulgated prior to that happening. 6 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. Okay, you're 7 right. I misspoke, you're right. All right. So, Ralph, do you want to go 8 on with some of the other issues? What are we getting 9 10 here? 11 MR. LIETO: The one maybe that might be the most straightforward would have to do with the 12 authorized users of I-131 for diagnostic purposes 13 14 meeting the training and experience for written 15 directive use. There are those individuals out there that have -- that do not do therapeutic applications, 16 17 just do the imaging and localization procedures. 18 With the transition of the Part 35 19 revision that is based on activity, the imaging and localization procedures for I-131 move into a written 20 21 directive category. And so you now have to have --22 well, there is a concern that those individuals are 23 now going to have to apply as authorized users under 24 a category that they do not have the training and

experience --

1	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: We're talking about
2	the endocrinologists, is that no?
3	MR. LIETO: Not just endocrinologists, but
4	it could also be radiologists who are doing just
5	imaging and localization procedures under the old
6	Part 200
7	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right.
8	MR. LIETO: which the I-131 was. It's
9	not that they aren't familiar with the documentation
10	aspects for above the 30 microcuries, but now they
11	have to meet the therapy application criteria, which
12	they therapeutic application criteria, which they
13	did not have to do and have not done before, and may
14	not have the training and experience for documenting
15	it.
16	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Ralph, these are
17	people who are currently doing it, currently using
18	I-131 for
19	MR. LIETO: That's correct.
20	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: diagnostic
21	purposes, let's say in doses up to three millicuries
22	for whole body scanning, for post-operative evaluation
23	of thyroid metastases.
24	MR. LIETO: Correct.
25	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Okay. And is that

privilege going to be taken away from them? Won't they be grandfathered? Question. Actually, Dr. Gray, do you want to address it? Excuse me.

DR. HOWE: Can I address the issue?

VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Howe.

DR. HOWE: Yes. We're currently dealing with that issue right now on licensing as we're bringing old licenses into the new Part 35. And what we've recognized -- it's even a little more complex

than we thought -- is that we do have nuclear medicine

physicians that are used to using diagnostic I-131 for

12 whole body scans.

And we're making sure that those individuals are granted the authorization under 300 to continue to do those procedures. So they are grandfathered into what they could do before. We are bringing it up. They are going to be identified as a limited use under 300 for the less than 30 millicurie criteria.

Another element that we're finding that you haven't addressed is that we have a number of I-131 300 users that in the past we have authorized for hyperthyroidism, thinking that they were under 30 millicuries, and, in fact, they are over. And so we're having to recognize them as -- as also meeting

the criterion over 30, and giving them the authorization on the license that they can use that material.

Medicine people in training will have to meet additional criteria, and they will have to meet the -
I think it's 80 hours of therapy training and experience that's for the 30 -- for the 392 or the 393, depending on how much activity they'll be using later. They will need to meet that criteria, but they won't have to meet the full 300 -- the 390 criteria.

MR. LIETO: Well, is there a concern that you're going to have on their -- on the license they will be listed as being qualified or authorized for under 33 millicuries for therapy application when really they don't have the training and experience for it? Or is it going to be specific -- more specific than that?

DR. HOWE: They are not going to be authorized for full 300 use, because their training and experience is under the 392/394. So they will be authorized to use under whatever the activity -- maximum activity is for 392, or the maximum activity for -- the minimum activity for 394.

So that authorization will be in the

1 license, so that those physicians can continue to do what they had historically been doing. 2 3 DR. WILLIAMSON: What. about. new 4 physicians? What about -- you know, it seems to me 5 that the nuclear medicine imaging people are the most qualified people to read these I-131 uptake exams. So 6 7 how could -- I think the question before us is: can we modify the rule in a perspective way to make 8 sure that this group of people in the future doesn't 9 10 get disenfranchised? 11 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: If I may, I believe 12 that Dr. Howe has just explained to us that the current users will be grandfathered for I-131 for 13 14 diagnostic purposes and I-131 for therapeutic purposes 15 in excess of the assumption of 30 millicuries, which had been the limit, but which will be raised to some 16 17 higher number. Did I understand you correctly? 18 We don't distinguish between DR. HOWE: 19 diagnostic and therapy anymore. 20 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: All right. 21 DR. HOWE: -- a written directive or not 22 a written directive. So they will be authorized for 23 -- so if you were a diagnostic nuclear medicine 24 physician that was doing three to five millicurie whole body scans, then you'll be authorized for 200 25

1 use, and you'll be authorized for 300 for use for which a written directive is required for materials 2 under so many millicuries, which is the 392 criteria. 3 4 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: How many millicuries is that in the 392 criteria? 5 The reason I'm asking the question is it's relevant clinically, 6 7 you know, that if the patient is being treated for Grave's Disease, in general the dose would be less 8 than 30 millicuries, but not always. But if they're 9 being treated for Plummer's Disease, the dose might be 10 11 higher, up to 50 millicuries, roughly speaking. 12 The numbers in here are DR. HOWE: Yes. And what we found out is what we 13 33 millicuries. 14 thought was an even split earlier at 33 millicuries to 15 the hyperthyroid versus the cancer patients isn't 16 there. 17 There are some -- some procedures that are over 33 that are not for cancer treatment, and so 18 19 we're having to -- to make sure that those physicians are still authorized to do -- use that amount of 20 21 activity that they need to use. 22 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: You are, of course, 23 And those patients who are not cancer correct. 24 patients, but who require a higher dose of I-131, are

generally patients who have Plummer's Disease, which

1	is nodular toxic hyperthyroidism nodular toxic
2	goiter.
3	So, once again, I think what you're
4	communicating to us is that those who are currently
5	providing those services will not be disenfranchised.
6	DR. HOWE: That's correct.
7	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Okay.
8	DR. HOWE: And
9	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That gives to Dr.
10	Lieto the assurance that I believe he was seeking in
11	making this an item on the agenda.
12	Is that correct, Ralph?
13	MR. LIETO: Yes.
14	DR. HOWE: But one of his issues was that
15	now an up and coming 200 physician will have to meet
16	the criteria, not just of 200 but also some of the
17	criteria in 300, and that is true also.
18	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Yes, that's for an
19	up and coming nuclear physician.
20	DR. HOWE: That's correct.
21	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Yes. I think
22	DR. EGGLI: Or diagnostically valid as
23	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I beg your pardon?
24	DR. EGGLI: Or for a diagnostically
25	valid

1	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Well, I think there
2	the question is a little is not being addressed
3	directly, because Dr. Howe indicates this was for an
4	up and coming nuclear physician, but not necessarily
5	for a radiologist who does nuclear medicine. Is that
6	correct, Dr. Howe?
7	DR. HOWE: It would be anyone that would
8	be coming in for 200 uses. I was just using nuclear
9	physician to kind of distinguish between our
10	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Okay.
11	DR. HOWE: 400, 500, 600 category.
12	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Now, if I may, it
13	would then what would then happen is that the
14	credentialing process for the radiologist who wants to
15	do I-131 therapy for thyroid cancer
16	DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes. Just imaging.
17	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: You no, I don't
18	believe were you discussing imaging with more than
19	30 millicuries?
20	DR. EGGLI: No. Imaging with more than 30
21	microcuries.
22	DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes, that's what we're
23	discussing.
24	DR. HOWE: Yes. And if you're over 30
25	microcuries, which means you need a written directive,

1 then you'll come under 35.392, which is less than or equal to 33 millicuries. 2 3 DR. EGGLI: At a diagnostic level that 4 will not be --5 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: No, you didn't -would you please repeat what you just said, Dr. Howe? 6 7 DR. HOWE: Okay. If you are a diagnostic 8 physician --9 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Radiologist. 10 DR. HOWE: -- using nuclear medicine 11 procedures, and you're using over 33 microcuries --12 33 microcuries is the point -- 30 microcuries is the point at which you need a written directive. 13 14 So you will then have to meet not only 15 criterion 200, but the criteria in 392, for those uses 16 that you have. If you are currently doing those 17 things, we will give you the authorization in your 18 license to continue to receive that material. 19 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Thank you. Now. 20 what about the issue that I believe Dr. Eggli is 21 addressing, and I think Dr. Williamson indirectly 22 addressed, and that is a radiology resident who will, 23 I believe under the new ABR rules, only require four 24 months of nuclear medicine training in his or her

residency, who finishes the residency, has had a four-

1 month rotation in nuclear medicine, and is at a remote hospital and wants to use I-131 in a therapeutic 2 3 modality for either Grave's Disease, Plummer's 4 Disease, or thyroid cancer, in doses of 10, 20, 50, 100 millicuries -- millicuries. 5 it would require not 6 There NRC require 7 recognition, but would that just the credentialing of the hospital? Or would the NRC have 8 an interest in that as well? 9 10 DR. HOWE: We have an interest in 11 authorization if you go over 30 microcuries, because 12 you go from 200 to 300. We don't distinguish whether 13 you're diagnostic or you're therapeutic in 300. 14 just distinguish that you now need a written 15 directive. But if your practice is limited to I-131, 16 17 then you have these alternative requirements in 300 18 for 392 or 394, which are dependent upon your having 19 training and experience using the amount of material that's in 392 or 394. 20 Those are not the full 21 requirements for 390. So you will need to meet the 22 requirements in 290 and 392 or 394. 23 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So that if the 24 training supervisor or the authorized user for that

resident, when he or she completed this training

1 program, indicated that that individual had had experience in the use of I-131 for the treatment of 2 3 hyperthyroidism and thyroid cancer, and attested to 4 that, that individual would qualify for use of I-131 for -- in doses in excess of 33 microcuries? 5 That. individual 6 DR. HOWE: would think be 7 essentially I attesting that they've successfully completed 8 80 hours οf classroom laboratory training applicable to the medical use of 9 10 sodium iodide 131. For procedures requiring a written 11 directive, the training must include those items. 12 They could be done concurrently with the 200, but it would be that 80 hours, and the authorized user could 13 14 certify that. 15 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So the director of the Residency Training Program, or the authorized 16 17 user, would have to have certified that the radiology 18 resident, in completing his or her four years of radiology residency, had included within that training 19 20 80 hours with respect to the use of unsealed 21 radioisotopes for therapy. DR. HOWE: Well, it doesn't have to be for 22 23 therapy, just requiring a written directive. 24 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Okav. Thank you. DR. EGGLI: The issue here is, though, the 25

1	diagnostic imaging, not the therapeutic. This person
2	will have to have 300-level qualifications to
3	administer 500 microcuries of iodine MIBG for a
4	standard diagnostic study.
5	DR. HOWE: And that's correct, but it will
6	be ah, that would be 390, because it's not
7	DR. EGGLI: That would be 390.
8	DR. HOWE: sodium iodide 131.
9	DR. EGGLI: That would be 390. So to do
LO	diagnostic nuclear medicine, the complete spectrum,
L1	the candidate will now have to qualify under 290 and
L2	under 390.
L3	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right.
L4	DR. HOWE: That's correct.
L5	DR. EGGLI: And that's a dramatic increase
L6	in the requirement for diagnostic, not therapeutic,
L7	nuclear medicine.
L8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right. Neki, you
L9	wanted to make a comment?
20	MS. HOBSON: Well, I'm, you know,
21	listening to all of this discussion, and it seems to
22	me the discussion is coming from the point of how
23	these regs are going to affect the physicians, the
24	health care deliverers.
25	And I'm just wondering, how is it going to

1 affect patients? Are there going to be enough people out there qualified and licensed or empowered to 2 3 perform the kind of procedures that are needed? 4 will patients either have to go without those procedures or travel four hours away to find a 5 practitioner who is qualified? 6 7 So, you know, from patient's perspective, how is this going to --8 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I think the rules are 9 10 less restrictive, so in a sense it should make it --11 there should be more people out there available to do 12 What we're doing now is identifying certain it. 13 little unanticipated results, which may prevent some 14 physicians from not performing some of these 15 procedures. But that really wasn't the intent, and 16 17 we're trying to find ways of revising the rule which 18 will allow that, so that, you know, nuclear medicine physicians or radiologists who can, you know, do 19 2.0 diagnostic and therapeutic treatment with I-131, how 21 can we make it available to them without adding any 22 more restrictions? So I --23 MS. HOBSON: Wouldn't, you know, a person qualified and authorized to 24 25 procedure --

Τ	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right.
2	MS. HOBSON: if under the new regs, as
3	they are, you know, applied, understands and sees, oh,
4	in order to continue doing this, I'm going to have to
5	go and have this additional training.
6	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well, they would
7	MS. HOBSON: Wouldn't that discourage
8	them?
9	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: That would be
10	grandfathered in, but for the people that are
11	currently doing it. But for the new people, it would
12	be a problem, and that's what we're trying to resolve.
13	And Dr. Howe is going to tell us how we can do it.
14	Or, Jeff, do you know how we can
15	DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I think these
16	transition issues really do bear on Neki's question.
17	So a key one is to make sure, you know, in general
18	terms that there are enough grandfathered AMPs and AUs
19	of various flavors that there doesn't become a crisis
20	in getting new people through the pipeline, and to
21	also make sure the grandfathering is done. That's the
22	ultimate goal.
23	I do think, though, this actually connects
24	with the first issue that Ralph raised, because, you
25	know, although I'm not a diagnostic practitioner, I am

1	now understanding that nuclear medicine practitioners
2	up and coming ones now, not old one but new ones,
3	who get trained in diagnostic radiology with their
4	four- or seven-month training period four months,
5	okay four months will have board certification
6	pathway open to them for 200 uses not requiring a
7	written directive.
8	And they're going to have to go through
9	the alternative pathway of 35.392, in which case, you
10	know, that's a change, and there will have to be some
11	documentation kept.
12	DR. EGGLI: I just have to go through
13	the
14	DR. WILLIAMSON: No.
15	DR. EGGLI: not sodium iodide. We're
16	talking about iodide-labeled
17	DR. WILLIAMSON: Oh, I see.
18	DR. EGGLI: radiopharmaceuticals, which
19	will put them
20	DR. WILLIAMSON: Oh.
21	DR. EGGLI: into
22	DR. WILLIAMSON: Within this
23	DR. EGGLI: 390 for diagnostic imaging.
24	DR. WILLIAMSON: This is an important
25	point that I think needs to be addressed maybe in

Τ	this.
2	DR. EGGLI: We have taken a portion of
3	diagnostic imaging and taken it out of 290 and put it
4	into 390, and they are low-dose diagnostic studies.
5	DR. WILLIAMSON: So the 35 the limited
6	indication categories, the less than 33 millicuries
7	and greater than 33 millicuries, specifically are
8	limited to sodium iodide and not other compounds of
9	iodine.
LO	DR. EGGLI: 392 and 394 are specifically
L1	limited to sodium iodide.
L2	DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I think the staff
L3	better consider revising 392 and 394 to allow a
L4	broader spectrum of radionuclides to be used in these
L5	categories, so that there isn't this problem. It's
L6	quite unreasonable now to, you know, add this huge
L7	requirement on imaging physicists.
L8	I think this is maybe a place where a
L9	motion is needed to advise the staff to seek a fix to
20	the rule language.
21	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So what motion are
22	you making, Jeff?
23	DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I think the
24	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Or Doug.
25	DR. WILLIAMSON: I'm not an expert in

1	this. I'm going to suggest one
2	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: John Graham used to
3	be. He's no longer here.
4	DR. WILLIAMSON: of the nuclear
5	medicine people make a motion to
6	DR. HOWE: Can I make a quick point?
7	DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes.
9	DR. HOWE: If you read 35.40, which is
10	written directives, a written directive must be dated
11	and signed by an authorized user before the
12	administration of I-131, sodium iodide, greater than
13	sodium iodide, 30 microcuries any therapeutic
14	dosage of unsealed byproduct material, or any
15	therapeutic dose of radiation from a byproduct
16	material.
17	So I think in the MIBG you may have
18	greater than 30 microcuries, but it's not 30
19	microcuries of sodium iodide. And so I think if it is
20	not considered a therapeutic dosage, then that
21	particular use will still come under 200. But what we
22	have to deal with that used to be under 200 that goes
23	to 300 is the sodium iodide that goes over 30
24	microcuries.
25	DR. WILLIAMSON: So now what I'm hearing

-- I just want to -- is that other chemical forms of radioactive iodine, organically bound, whatever they are, that are more than 30 microcuries can still be administered by new 35.200 diplomates, so to speak, without a written directive, even though it exceeds 30 microcuries. It could be 10 millicuries, for example. But if it's sodium iodide, 10 millicuries, that's needed for imaging or diagnostic purposes, that would have to be done through 390 -- 35.392, which means there is an extra documentation pathway that is not -- or a requirement that is not currently present that board-eligible candidates or board-certified candidates will have to keep. CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay. DR. WILLIAMSON: Does everyone agree with that? CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. Yes. All right. Now, we have someone in the back who has been standing there quite a long time, and I -- I didn't mean to overlook you. I'm sorry. You've been standing there for a while to make comments, and I didn't recognize you. Please --MR. MOORE: Thanks. I'm Scott Moore. the Chief of the Rulemaking and Guidance Branch, and

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1 I'm Dr. Miller's division. CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: An important person. 2 3 MR. MOORE: Thanks. Our staff briefed you 4 yesterday on the proposed rule comments and on the 5 next steps in the rule. And I guess I just want to mention to you 6 all that I'm concerned about these transitional issues 7 that you all are talking about now following the 8 Commission briefing, and some of the comments that 9 10 were mentioned this morning in the Commission briefing 11 about the proposed rule and the tradition. And since 12 that falls into my branch's domain, I need to bring 13 them to your attention. during 14 Lieto made comments the 15 proposed rules/public comment period, but I think it's important that the committee under that the committee 16 17 as a whole did not officially comment during the 18 proposed rule stage. Dr. Lieto did as an individual, but the committee did not. 19 And you all are talking about how you can 2.0 21 best help us -- the staff -- out on the proposed rule, 22 and how you can help us out over the next 30 days. 23 And, you know, Dr. Williamson has said that the staff

better consider revising the rule, and you'd advise

the staff to seek a fix in the rule.

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But the way you can best do that is to submit comments to us as a committee, and the comment period closed on Monday, February 23rd. We are just beginning to analyze those comments. Although we cut off the comment period on the 23rd, we are authorized to seek -- to accept comments after the end of the comment period if we're able to do so and it doesn't negatively impact our rulemaking process -- namely, it doesn't impact the schedule process for the rule.

So if we have comments trickle in after the comment period has closed, and we can take them, and it doesn't impact our rulemaking, then generally we'll consider them. So if the committee itself can get comments, and get combined comments from the committee to us as a committee set of comments, then we could consider them in the rule.

They would get docketed, and we would consider them as ACMUI comments with respect to the rule, and we would be able to consider them in preparation of the final rule as an ACMUI position with respect to the proposed rule. And that would carry a lot of weight, and it would allow us to consider where the ACMUI is.

But we could only do that if you got us something quick. And when I say "quick," I would be

1 thinking in terms of a few weeks. Anything beyond a few weeks, if it trickled out into the five-, six-week 2 3 timeframe, it becomes less and less likely, and then 4 beyond about six weeks I'd say we probably wouldn't be 5 able to consider that. I just want to let you all know how you 6 can be most effective in interacting with us in the 7 8 rulemaking process. Now, if you remember our presentation 9 10 yesterday, I mentioned to you the next step that we 11 come back to you formally as a committee is, when 12 we're in the draft final rule stage, we will come to 13 you at the same point that we go to the agreement 14 states with a draft final rule and seek your comments 15 at that point. that point, we'll have 16 17 prepared text, and you'll be less able to influence 18 the process. I mean, we will have drafted words based on feedback that we will have gotten from Dr. Lieto 19 20 and everybody else that commented on the proposed 21 rule, and we'll have something crafted. 22 If you really want to influence us on the 23 process, the way to do so is to get something on the 24 record as soon as possible.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well, thank you for

_	those comments. And it's really yes, go ahead.
2	MR. ESSIG: I've been dying to hand out
3	some material. I'm afraid we're going to lose a
4	couple of people here, but I didn't want to interrupt.
5	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: All right. Okay, if
6	you can just yes.
7	MR. ESSIG: The material that we had
8	talked about earlier and I just want to make sure
9	I mean, I can always mail it to them, but as long
10	as they're here, this
11	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well
12	MR. ESSIG: Particularly to answer Rich
13	Vetter's concern earlier, here is the letter that went
14	to licensees on the interim source inventory I'll
15	pass, and then the source inventory itself. I'll pass
16	going in two directions.
17	Here because Commissioner McGaffigan
18	mentioned that this morning in his presentation is
19	the IAEA Code of Conduct for safety and security of
20	radioactive sources. That I will pass in both
21	directions.
22	And then, lastly, for information is the
23	response letter signed by the Chairman that tasks the
24	ACMUI with doing a review of the of the input from
25	Marcus and Siegel. I don't know that you've seen

1	that, but it's the last sentence in the letter.
2	DR. HOLAHAN: And I'd like to clarify for
3	the record, you were right when you said you got an
4	e-mail. The letter was attached to the e-mail. It
5	was a PDF file that was sent out by our contractor.
6	So you didn't actually receive a letter from us. It
7	was a letter signed by Marty Virgilio, but it was part
8	of the e-mail.
9	MR. ESSIG: Okay. Sorry for the
10	interruption.
11	DR. MILLER: Is that what you received,
12	Ralph,or
13	MR. LIETO: I got an e-mail, but I
14	there was I am almost almost absolutely certain
15	I don't remember a PDF attachment. I don't know if
16	maybe
17	DR. HOLAHAN: I have the actual file that
18	was sent out in the inventory, and I can give you a
19	copy of that. You've responded. Your institution has
20	responded.
21	(Laughter.)
22	MR. LIETO: Oh, God. I can just imagine
23	who did.
24	(Laughter.)
25	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well, which really

1	brings up another point is
2	DR. MILLER: That was my concern earlier.
3	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Who got the letter?
4	There should be somebody
5	DR. HOLAHAN: I asked Merri Horn to check,
6	and she has indicated that she has received responses
7	from all licensees and the ACMUI, except one.
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yet some of the
9	members were not aware of it. Okay.
10	DR. HOLAHAN: Well, it was sent to your
11	RSO.
12	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay.
13	DR. HOLAHAN: So the RSO should have
14	responded.
15	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. A quick
16	comment? Yes.
17	DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I don't have a
18	comment on these issues. I have a comment on the
19	transition issues.
20	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: All right. So
21	DR. WILLIAMSON: We're going to go back to
22	that.
23	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So we'll say good-bye
24	to Dr. Vetter and Dr. Schwarz. Yes. We need to go
25	back to the transition issues, because, you know, they

need our input. And a lot of these issues are very important, and we're certainly not going to be able to get it done by the end of this meeting, but we need to have some orderly format and assign individuals to get this back to them to get the committee's input.

Go ahead.

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DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes. That is basically -- you've stated my point very eloquently. I am concerned that if we don't work through this list of issues today and figure out which ones really are issues that need to have group comment on, you know, we're going to be not in a position to make -- create an informed letter expressing our concerns.

So, you know, is this issue of the I-131 or I-125 imaging a real one or not? I --

DR. EGGLI: I think the issue there is there has been non-uniform requests on inspections, because the inspectors in Region I have required us to do a written directive for all radiopharmaceuticals that are iodine-labeled greater than 30 microcuries.

So if it's only sodium iodide, we have less of a concern. But as we did our quality management program under the old rule, we were required to do a written directive for every iodinated radiopharmaceutical over 30 microcuries.

DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I would say that, you know, given there's this doubt, I think our -- I, first of all, think we should rise to the occasion and write a letter as a group, and make sure that within two weeks we're prepared to, you know, meet by federally noticed teleconference, or whatever, to finalize it.

So this should probably be one of the issues that's mentioned where we're getting ambiguous or ambivalent sorts of responses from various sectors of the Commission, and that this is a major concern that -- how are 200-level practitioners going to continue to do various forms of I-131 imaging that they have done in the past? As a profession -- new ones, I mean.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Neki?

MS. HOBSON: Yes. I just have one quick comment. I'm still concerned about continued availability of these procedures to patients. And when I see that, you know, the experts on this panel — and I'm very, very respectful of the qualifications of all the people, besides myself — if they don't even understand what the regulations are really saying, how are licensees and the inspectors out in the field going to understand it?

1 How can -- like this clarification about the sodium iodide. Would the average licensee ever 2 pick up on that, or just, you know, how are you going 3 4 to deal with educating people and not have them just 5 say, "Oh, well, never mind. We're just not going to do that anymore." 6 7 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: That's important issue, and, you know, I -- I think it 8 definitely needs to be addressed. 9 The idea of 10 workshops and sort of when people do site visits, it's 11 an issue. And certainly the agreement states, which 12 are the bulk of the sites out there, hasn't even been 13 addressed. 14 So I think those are very valid points 15 that we need to get addressed in really a timely fashion. 16 17 Ralph? 18 The point you made about MR. LIETO: 19 agreement states -- Donna-Beth, when you -- in terms 20 of the tact that's being taken right now, will that 21 become the precedent for the agreement states to 22 follow? Or will they be -- will they be allowed to --23 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Transition. 24 MR. LIETO: -- develop their own? Just speaking for one 25 MS. McBURNEY:

1 agreement state, we would be looking at it from the standpoint of like for the -- for example, the iodine-2 131 issue. If it says sodium iodide above a certain 3 4 amount, those -- those isotopes that are tagged with 5 other material than for imaging would still be under our equivalent of 35.200. 6 7 We would probably do the grandfathering of those current authorized users in the same way that 8 NRC is doing that. What other -- let's see. 9 all, yes. And I would assume that the other agreement 10 11 states would do likewise. 12 We're kind of paying attention to what 13 goes up on the web on the Q&A to keep up to date on --14 on how -- how these rules are being implemented in 15 order to get an orderly transition into our rulings. 16 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ralph? 17 MR. LIETO: Will it be up to the licensee I guess, you know, I don't necessarily need an 18 19 answer right now, but will it be left up to the 2.0 licensee to make that initial -- that initial request 21 for change for the implementation of this new Part 35? 22 Or will it be done as maybe their license is amended? 23 Or is there going to be some other trigger for this 24 license, only when it's renewed or --

DR. HOWE:

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I think you heard today that

1 Region I, which is our largest region right now, is revising the old licenses to the new Part 35 format as 2 amendment requests are coming in. 3 4 And then, clearly, when we get a question 5 from a licensee, because of the issue of being able to receive material when they're only authorized for 200 6 under their old license, and they are using I-131 over 7 30 microcuries, those come to the front pretty fast, 8 and we -- we issue new licenses for those. 9 So I think it's -- it's happening on a 10 11 day-to-day basis. We're not waiting for renewals. I 12 think Pam was pretty clear on that. We're not waiting 13 10 years to bring the licenses into conformance with 14 new 35. We're doing them as they need to be brought 15 It goes without saying that we do it upon in. 16 licensee request, too. 17 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: All right. Well, now, Ralph, this is a very important issue, 18 19 think certainly for the diagnostic community. -- does the NRC staff feel that they've got adequate 20 21 input? And I guess in terms of your needs for the

> MR. MOORE: Yes, sir, that's correct. We need it in writing. We need it on the docket. The

> mean, just -- this discussion doesn't really suffice.

rulemaking, it has to be in writing, doesn't it?

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ACMUI discussion, although it's helpful to hear your thinking and it gives us background on where you're coming out, and it's helpful to hear various sides of the discussion. It's not the same, because it's not up on the record for other members of the public to hear.

It needs to be docketed, and it needs to be docketed through SECY, the same as all other comments. For instance, Dr. Lieto commented much the same as the comments that were presented to the Commission this morning, and that needs to be up on the docket and docketed through SECY. So we do need formal comments, yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. And I guess all of the committee members got the material for comment, but that's really not a comment from the full committee, which really this meeting should have been sort of scheduled around trying to get that -- to get that done.

And I'd sort of like the committee and staff to give me some advice -- actually, give Dr. Malmud some advice on how to move forward with getting these comments to -- to them.

VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Well, let's take a look at the bullet points on Ralph's page. The first

1	one is individuals currently in training programs.
2	Now, the question that you raised, Ralph, was, do
3	these individual if I understood you correctly, is,
4	do these individuals require some form of attestation
5	statement for the NRC? Is that correct?
6	MR. LIETO: I think more the related to
7	the documentation of training and experience for the
8	preceptor to make the attestation I think is it
9	would be more the issue.
10	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: And since the new
11	rule goes into effect in October '04, is that correct?
12	DR. WILLIAMSON: It's October.
13	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: October '04.
14	DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes.
15	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Would it seem
16	reasonable that we recommend that those entering
17	programs after June 30, '04, as you had suggested,
18	Ralph, be furnished with these statements at the time
19	of completion of their training?
20	That those entering the program after July
21	after June 30th, meaning those that enter July 1st
22	or after it's an approximately date, some residents
23	start a week before June 30th, but those entering for
24	the academic year, want to put it that way, beginning
25	June beginning July '04, would require these

1 statements? Does that create a burden for anyone? Would that satisfy the NRC requirements? 2 3 DR. WILLIAMSON: Ι thought we had 4 concluded with this long discussion previously that 5 there other than this concern identified specifically about 392-type uses that there weren't 6 7 any additional documentation requirements from the point of view of NRC for applicants coming via board-8 9 certified pathways, that it was the responsibility of 10 individual preceptors community or the 11 determine what level of documentation they were 12 satisfied with, and that there is not a need for 13 fixing the rule language at this time. I thought that 14 was our consensus. 15 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Is that correct, 16 Ralph? 17 I think the committee MR. LIETO: Yes. 18 had decided that the individuals in training was no 19 longer an issue. 20 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Does the NRC staff 21 require that be in writing from this committee? 22 MR. MOORE: I'm sorry. I didn't hear the 23 background to the question. 24 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I'm trying to resolve these issues that Ralph has brought up on the 25

1	transition issue page. The first one is individuals
2	currently in training programs. This is an issue
3	which we think really is not one of great substance.
4	It's simply a matter of documentation
5	that those who enter training programs beginning July
6	1st of 2004 would require such statements to satisfy
7	the NRC requirement from the authorized user at the
8	time of completion of their training. Do you want a
9	statement from us to that effect?
10	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Well, he needs
11	something in writing, I think.
12	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That's what I mean.
13	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So I'm
14	DR. MILLER: Scott, maybe you could go
15	through what we just talked about with regard to what
16	would be the easiest and fastest legal path
17	MR. MOORE: Sure
18	DR. MILLER: for the committee to get
19	us their comments with the least impact on the
20	committee.
21	MR. MOORE: We're looking for ways to
22	simplify the process. What we need is a clear
23	statement of what the position is, and if we look at
24	the transcript there's going to be various comments
25	about what the position should be.
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If you can clearly articulate what the position is as a committee, it doesn't have to be signed by everybody. If somebody could clarify what the position is, it can be even -- we can even receive, I believe by e-mail, can't we -- we can receive a position by e-mail, and that can be e-mailed in by the chair of ACMUI or by an ACMUI member speaking for ACMUI to the SECY. So as far as the individual positions, if you could just clarify what they are and send them in to SECY --VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I would like to do that while the committee is still here, and that's why I'm asking --MR. MOORE: Yes. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: -- that question of you. So my question is, regarding the first item on the agenda -- individuals currently in training programs -- we have been told that we have no flexibility on the issue of the person signing off being the authorized user. So we're working from that Though we may not be happy with it, as an axiom. we're working with that as an axiomatic basis. So do you want a statement from us which says that that authorized user documentation will be

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1 provided to all those who enter training programs after July 1st? 2 3 MR. MOORE: Yes. We think you can pass a motion here as a committee, and then we could take the 4 5 transcripts back and docket that and pull that as a comment from the transcripts. 6 7 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Yes. I understand And what I'm trying to ask you is, is the 8 that. statement that would satisfy your needs, and our needs 9 at the same time, one which states that this committee 10 11 will take the vote, this committee wishes to authorize 12 -- wishes to require, with you, that individuals who enter training programs July 1, 2004, or thereafter, 13 14 will require statements by the authorized user 15 certifying that they have had the requisite training. I don't understand the 16 DR. WILLIAMSON: substance of the motion. I mean, it doesn't matter 17 18 whether they entered before or after. The way the 19 rule is written now, come October 2004, everybody who 2.0 is not grandfathered and who wants to be an authorized 21 personage is going to require a preceptor statement.

So I think maybe if we disagree with that then we need to vote -- someone needs to make a motion saying that graduates who enter a training program on or before X date should be exempted from this

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1	requirement. And we should just say it flat out, and
2	then we vote on it, and it's in the record. And I
3	think that will satisfy their needs if it's an
4	official motion of this committee.
5	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Do you wish to make
6	that motion?
7	DR. WILLIAMSON: Okay. I think somebody
8	who is I all right. I'll make it, so that we
9	can get going. Okay. So the ACMUI proposes that the
10	staff add to the current regulation an exemption which
11	allows matriculants into post-graduate training
12	programs who enter on or before June 30, 2004, will
13	not require a preceptor statement to become an
14	authorized person through the board certification
15	route.
16	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Is there a second
17	to that motion?
18	MR. LIETO: Second.
19	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Ralph. Any
20	discussion? Mr. Chairman?
21	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes, go ahead.
22	DR. WILLIAMSON: I don't think there's a
23	need for this motion.
24	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: There is a need.
25	It has to go it has to be made public, and we

1	DR. WILLIAMSON: Mr. Vice Chair, we have
2	I think determined through conversation with the NRC
3	staff that there isn't a problem to be solved, and
4	there is really no need to modify the rule language.
5	DR. EGGLI: The original concern was the
6	need for documentation that we would have to produce
7	retrospectively. The NRC staff has now said that
8	there is no specific required documentation, which I
9	think resolves the issue of the people in that
10	transitional status.
11	DR. WILLIAMSON: So I would recommend we
12	not approve this motion.
13	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: You can withdraw
14	it.
15	DR. WILLIAMSON: I could withdraw the
16	motion, but I've done it for the sake of
17	discussion, I've put it out there.
18	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ruth?
19	MS. McBURNEY: Okay. I agree, I don't
20	think there is an issue to be commented on, and this
21	is pertaining to the current rule. It's not
22	pertaining to the proposed rule. So, also, there is
23	not an issue in that with this reduced requirement for
24	what goes into the preceptor statement. There
25	shouldn't be a problem.

1	MR. MOORE: If I may? This is Scott Moore
2	again. It is up to you as a committee to choose what
3	to comment on in the proposed rule. One method would
4	be to make motions and have them entered into the
5	record in the minutes, and then we would get that
6	docketed. Another manner would be to send us an
7	e-mail. Another manner would be to send us a letter.
8	That the mechanism is up to you.
9	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Those are the three
10	mechanisms.
11	MR. MOORE: And they're
12	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Are you proposing
13	that since this committee is together now, and since
14	we've had a discussion, and since we regard the first
15	issue essentially as a non-issue, that we formalize
16	our statement and get it into the minutes and give it
17	to you now, rather than in an e-mail or by some other
18	means of communication at a later date?
19	That's what that was the purpose of my
20	motion, and you made that motion. Have you withdrawn
21	the motion?
22	DR. WILLIAMSON: I will be happy to
23	withdraw the motion. And if the chair wishes, I will
24	try to make it in a more negative way, so that you can
25	have something to enter into the record if that is

1	your desire.
2	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Ralph is very
3	concerned about people about the transitional
4	issues, and I'm trying to address the concerns of
5	DR. WILLIAMSON: I think not every
6	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: We have to
7	communicate this to the appropriate party. Here is a
8	means of communicating it. We are sitting here.
9	Would you rather send an e-mail than just make a
10	statement right now?
11	DR. WILLIAMSON: No. I would rather we
12	drop this issue and move on to the more important
13	ones, because we've determined this one is not really
14	a problem. That would be my suggestion.
15	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Does the NRC staff
16	person here feel that there has been adequate
17	communication from this committee to him with regard
18	to the committee's desires, without the motion, and
19	without the e-mail?
20	DR. WILLIAMSON: Just this transition
21	issue. I do not mean to include the other
22	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I'm referring to
23	the first bullet point.
24	DR. MILLER: From the NRC staff
25	perspective, what I'm hearing is you're not going to

1	comment on this issue.
2	DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes.
3	DR. MILLER: And if that's the committee's
4	view, and that's what you decide
5	DR. WILLIAMSON: I will retract the
6	motion. I withdraw the motion, and I'll make a new
7	one. The
8	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: No, you don't need
9	to. So the go ahead. The absence of a comment
10	means that we agree with whatever comes down with
11	regard to the first issue.
12	DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes.
13	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Is that the
14	agreement of the committee? Ralph, does that satisfy
15	you? You presented this.
16	MR. LIETO: Yes, I presented this on
17	behalf of the committee, but I I would agree that
18	we should leave it as a non-issue and move on.
19	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Thank you.
20	Next item, AMP grandfathering. Do we
21	agree to the issue as it is currently being dealt
22	with? Or does the committee wish to make a comment
23	for the record?
24	Dr. Williamson?
25	DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I would like to

1	defer.
2	MR. LIETO: I'll just restate what my
3	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Yes.
4	MR. LIETO: what the concern is.
5	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Yes, why don't you
6	restate it.
7	MR. LIETO: The concern is is that in many
8	states authorized medical physicists or that this
9	is a new designation. So there is not a history to
10	reference regarding individuals in this category.
11	In many state I don't know if I should
12	say in many, but in several agreement states
13	physicists authorized medical physicists
14	individuals who are practicing and meeting the
15	authorized medical physicist definition are not listed
16	on the license. So there is not that designation that
17	they can use as a grand to grandfather them.
18	So those are a couple of the major
19	concerns. And I don't know Jeff, is there any
20	other that you can think of?
21	DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, let's maybe do that
22	one. I think that's that's an important one.
23	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So you've expressed
24	the concern.
25	DR. WILLIAMSON: Yes.

1	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Do you have a
2	motion to express beyond the concern?
3	DR. WILLIAMSON: Well
4	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: We have two
5	physicists discussing this at the moment. Dr.
6	Williamson?
7	DR. WILLIAMSON: I defer to Ms. McBurney.
8	MS. McBURNEY: I don't I don't think
9	that a comment on the NRC rule would help this
10	situation. It's more of a transition issue in those
11	agreement states in which authorized medical physicist
12	was not a a defined item, and those people were not
13	already listed on the license.
14	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So if the NRC is
15	looking for guidance, we have no no guidance to
16	give except for a statement. And the statement is?
17	DR. WILLIAMSON: No. I think we do need
18	to come up with something, so
19	MS. McBURNEY: I mean, you could comment
20	on on the concern, but how that would affect the
21	final rules in this area I don't know.
22	DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I think we need to
23	say something. This is really an important issue. We
24	need it's critical for the conduct of health care
25	that there be a, you know, population of grandfathered

1 AMPs or, you know, the system is going to be in great 2 difficulty. 3 So I think we need to make a motion to the 4 effect that, you know, NRC needs to consider 5 alternative language and/or guidance procedures to ensure that physicists currently practicing or playing 6 7 the role of HDR physicists, gamma knife physicists, or cobalt-60 teletherapy physicists, or intravascular 8 9 brachytherapy physicists, in agreement states are appropriately grandfathered, regardless of whether 10 11 they are mentioned by name on agreement state or NRC 12 licenses. 13 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That's a motion. 14 Is there a second to that motion? 15 DR. EGGLI: Second. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: It's been seconded. 16 17 Is there any further discussion of that motion? All 18 in favor of that motion. 19 DR. MILLER: Can I ask a question? 20 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Please do. 21 DR. MILLER: Why is it only an agreement 22 state issue? 23 MR. LIETO: It's not. It would be an NRC 24 -- for example, if they're not listed in an agreement 25 state, and they go into an NRC state to be added to a

1 license, there is nothing to reference that they've been doing this for -- you know, for X number of 2 3 years, or whatever. So how would the NRC grandfather 4 them if they've never been listed on a license? 5 MS. McBURNEY: It's a transboundary issue. MR. LIETO: So there is --6 7 DR. WILLIAMSON: And I consider it to be 8 an important agreement state issue, too, because the compatibility level requires NRC -- the agreement 9 10 states adopt this language, which would 11 disenfranchise their own physicists if they followed 12 it literally. 13 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Was the suggestion, 14 therefore, that this be augmented to be an NRC and 15 agreement state issue? DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, I think that -- I 16 17 if it's addressed in the believe it's --3500 18 is compatibility level B, language, which the agreement states will be forced to follow suit. 19 20 So my -- the essence of my point was that 21 the rule language and/or statements of consideration 22 or guidance, whatever the mechanism is, because we 23 don't know what that is right now, needs to somehow 24 ensure that physicists who are playing the functional

role in licensed activities for these authorized AMPs

1	of different flavors are grandfathered, regardless of
2	whether they are mentioned specifically in the license
3	or not.
4	So, and a mechanism needs to be found to
5	identify and grandfather these individuals who are
6	playing that legitimate role. That's the motion.
7	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Is there comment?
8	DR. HOLAHAN: Yes. Guidance is not a
9	matter of compatibility. So only the rules are
10	compatible.
11	MR. LIETO: So, Trish, then there would
12	need to be something in the final rulemaking process
13	that addresses that, is that correct?
14	DR. HOLAHAN: Yes, that's true, if you
15	wanted to apply to agreement states as well.
16	DR. WILLIAMSON: So I think, then, it can
17	be amended to say, then, I guess rule language or
18	statements of consideration that may clear the intent,
19	if you think the statements of consideration would
20	give you enough of a lever to have transitional
21	procedures that would conflict with the, you know,
22	literal word of the rule. That's up to you guys.
23	You're the regulators.
24	We have identified the problem and I think
25	insist that it be fixed, and I think everyone agrees

1 around this table it's an important issue. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So that the motion 2 3 might sound like this. That the committee expresses 4 its concern that current physicists in a variety of 5 roles in the provision of medical physics recognized for their current effort and grandfathered 6 7 accordingly under the new regulations. DR. WILLIAMSON: I preferred my statement, 8 9 which was far more precise. 10 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Do you wish to 11 repeat your statement? 12 Yes, I will repeat my DR. WILLIAMSON: 13 statement. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I was trying to get 14 15 the motion. Okay. All right. 16 DR. WILLIAMSON: 17 ACMUI recommends that the NRC modify the language of 18 the new training and experience rule and/or associated statements of consideration to ensure that medical 19 2.0 physicists playing the functional role of authorized 21 medical physicist for intravascular brachytherapy, 22 high-dose rate brachytherapy, cobalt-60 teletherapy, 23 and cobalt-60 gamma knife therapy, be grandfathered as 24 AMPs in these respective categories regardless of

whether they are currently mentioned explicitly in

1	agreement statement or NRC licenses at the time of the
2	implementation of the new rule.
3	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Thank you. That's
4	a motion. Is there a second to that motion?
5	PARTICIPANT: I second it.
6	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Is there discussion
7	of the motion? All in favor of the motion? Any
8	opposed to the motion?
9	MS. McBURNEY: Abstain.
10	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: There's one
11	abstention. The rest are affirmatives.
12	The next item is the authorized users of
13	I-131 for diagnostic purposes meeting T&E for written
14	directive use. Who wishes to address that concern for
15	this committee to the NRC, so that it will be a matter
16	of record? Ralph, do you want to tackle that one,
17	or
18	MR. LIETO: I'll give it a try.
19	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Or Doug.
20	MR. LIETO: I would move that licenses be
21	amended to provide that current authorized users of
22	sodium iodine-131 for imaging and localization greater
23	than 30 microcuries be allowed or continue to be
24	authorized for those purposes.
25	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That is a motion.

1	Is there a second to the motion?
2	DR. EGGLI: Second.
3	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Eggli. Is
4	there any discussion of the motion? All in favor?
5	Any opposed? Any abstentions? That carries
6	unanimously.
7	All right. And the fourth item is
8	DR. WILLIAMSON: I'm sorry, Mr. Chair. We
9	we have a related issue on this point to consider.
10	We have dealt only with the grandfathering of current
11	practitioners of 35.200. I think we need to ensure
12	that future practitioners in localization and imaging
13	who current are able, through the normal training
14	pathway of 35.200, be allowed to practice I-131
15	imaging when it's a non-iodated, non-sodium iodide
16	radiopharmaceutical in excess of 30 microcuries. I
17	don't know if I got it out right.
18	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Yes, you did.
19	DR. WILLIAMSON: Okay.
20	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So the committee
21	DR. WILLIAMSON: The regulations, if
22	necessary, need to be amended before being
23	implemented, to ensure that that activity can be
24	carried out under 35.200.
25	DR. EGGLI: Can I ask a question of staff

in that regard? The hours of requirement for 392, can they be done currently with the 700 hours in 290? Or do they have to be done in addition to the 700 hours in 290?

DR. HOWE: You have to look carefully at what the topics are and whether the topics should be addressing therapeutic or otherwise. And you have to make sure you meet your total number of hours for whichever category.

DR. EGGLI: You're saying your -- you say you're no longer distinguishing between therapy and diagnosis in -- and in 392, which is the less than 33 millicuries. We do not have a problem for future trainees for diagnostic purposes if the 700 hours in 290 can be done concurrently with the 80 hours in 392. However, if they have to be done sequentially, then we have a problem. So the question is: can these hours be done concurrently?

DR. HOWE: The requirements in 392 are that the -- they have to have training applicable to the medical use of sodium iodide for the procedures requiring a written directive. And they must include these topics, and they have to have 80 hours of classroom and laboratory training specific to that for sodium iodide use.

2.0

1	DR. EGGLI: Right. But could those 80
2	hours count as part of 290?
3	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Doug? Excuse me.
4	The answer to your question is: by tradition, yes.
5	DR. EGGLI: I know by tradition, but
6	DR. HOWE: But, by tradition, you're way
7	over the 700 hours. It's minor.
8	DR. EGGLI: Except that the radiology
9	residency is decreasing its required time to be more
10	compatible with the new regulation.
11	DR. HOWE: Okay. Well, it says for
12	medical use for unsealed byproduct material for
13	imaging and localization studies their imaging and
14	localization studies. And then you have to meet the
15	criteria, so
16	DR. EGGLI: Right.
17	DR. HOWE: I think as long as the
18	objective is both imaging and localization, and I-131,
19	then you're okay. But if there's one that's not in
20	both of them, then you're going to have to add that
21	little
22	DR. EGGLI: And I do understand that. But
23	we're looking at the overlap only. I'm looking, in my
24	mind, at the overlap right now, not not nothing
25	other than the overlap.

1	DR. HOWE: I think if you if it could
2	be imaging localization, and it's also I-131
3	DR. EGGLI: Right.
4	DR. HOWE: and you're doing I-131, then
5	it can cover into the imaging and localization.
6	DR. EGGLI: Okay. As long as the specific
7	criteria from 392 are included.
8	DR. HOWE: Yes.
9	DR. EGGLI: Okay. Thank you.
10	DR. WILLIAMSON: I've just heard enough
11	contradiction from the various headquarters and
12	regional staff that I'm concerned about non-sodium
13	iodide imaging when it involves doses in excess of
14	30 microcuries of I-131, that I thought maybe we
15	should go on record, you know, recommending that staff
16	comb through this new regulation with a fine-tooth
17	comb and fix it if necessary to allow 35.200
18	practitioners in future to do whatever form of I-131
19	imaging they want to do, excepting sodium iodide
20	imaging in excess of 30 microcuries, without
21	additional training and experience. That would be my
22	motion.
23	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That motion is
24	there a second to the motion? I don't think we
25	have

1	MR. ESSIG: If I could bring up a
2	procedural issue.
3	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: We don't have a
4	MR. ESSIG: You don't have a quorum.
5	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: We don't have a
6	quorum.
7	MR. ESSIG: You just lost Ruth McBurney
8	left. You need seven.
9	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So we cannot
10	present that as a motion, though it is meritorious.
11	We could e-mail you on that issue, and Dr. Howe and
12	staff are would happily accept an e-mail to that
13	point.
14	DR. WILLIAMSON: I don't think we can act
15	as a group without a noticed meeting. I don't think
16	we can
17	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: At our next
18	telephone conference call, we can deal with the issue.
19	DR. WILLIAMSON: Well, that will be too
20	late.
21	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That's too late.
22	All right.
23	DR. WILLIAMSON: I think we
24	DR. HOLAHAN: You can send it
25	electronically to and then send it in to us as

1	when you get
2	DR. WILLIAMSON: Without review
3	DR. HOLAHAN: Yes, without a notice.
4	DR. WILLIAMSON: by the public? We can
5	come up with a joint
6	DR. HOLAHAN: Yes.
7	DR. WILLIAMSON: ACMUI position?
8	DR. HOLAHAN: Because it goes on the
9	public document.
10	DR. WILLIAMSON: But we can't have a
11	telephone conference about it.
12	MS. WILLIAMSON: Excuse me. It looks like
13	you have a quorum now.
14	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: How many constitute
15	a quorum? We have seven. We now have a quorum.
16	Okay.
17	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Let's vote on this
18	issue.
19	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Would you just
20	quickly before we leave the quorum again make the
21	motion? The ACMUI recommends that the staff carefully
22	review the revised part 35 training and experience
23	rule to ensure that future 35.200 practitioners will
24	be allowed to provide I-131 imaging and localization,
25	excluding sodium iodine, radiopharmaceuticals in any

1	dose needed without further training and experience.
2	MEMBER EGGLI: Second.
3	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I have a question.
4	Do you mean any dose?
5	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Any dose in excess of
6	30 microcuries.
7	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: What about five
8	millicuries?
9	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: If five millicuries
10	are needed, then so be it. Five millicuries.
11	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That clarifies.
12	Did you second the motion?
13	MEMBER EGGLI: I did.
14	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I will call the
15	vote. Any further discussion of the motion?
16	(No response.)
17	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: All in favor?
18	(Whereupon, there was a show of hands.)
19	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: It is unanimous.
20	We have dealt with all of the issues, Ralph, that you
21	brought before us.
22	MEMBER EGGLI: Actually, I would like to
23	codify in a motion a question for Donna-Beth.
24	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I just wanted to
25	ask Ralph a question before we left this page.

1 MEMBER EGGLI: This is still on this issue of I-131 for diagnosis. 2 3 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: All right. 4 MEMBER EGGLI: I would like to make a 5 motion that the sense of the Committee be relayed to staff that diagnostic use of sodium iodide, which 6 falls under 392 for diagnostic use only, that the 7 ACMUI recommends that there be a clarification that 8 that can be included in the 700 hours of training for 9 10 200 use as long as it is limited to diagnostic imaging 11 and localization only and they meet the specific 12 experience requirements listed in 392. 13 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Second. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: 14 Is there any 15 discussion of that? 16 (No response.) 17 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: All in favor? 18 (Whereupon, there was a show of hands.) 19 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So you have the 20 spirit of the Committee. I think you already told us 21 that it was okay, but it is now formalized, Dr. Howe. MEMBER HOBSON: Dr. Malmud? These motions 22 23 are going into the minutes. We don't get the minutes 24 like for a couple of months. Now, will the NRC staff 25 get the minutes in a timely fashion so that they can

1 be docketed and put into the record? VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: 2 The NRC staff? 3 Three members of the staff have shaken their heads 4 affirmatively. 5 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Let the record show 6 that three members of the NRC staff have shaken their 7 heads affirmatively that they will have received it. 8 Dr. Williamson? 9 Well, I think there 10 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: 11 are numerous more issues we might need to comment on. 12 I think that I am not personally satisfied that the rule language defining preceptor allows the level of 13 14 flexibility needed to accommodate the many scenarios 15 that Ralph outlined in his presentation this morning. Example, right now preceptor is defined as 16 17 the individual who supervises and directs and provides 18 the training of the authorized person applicant. I 19 think I am concerned how that is going to fit with, 2.0 just to give an example, for example, the practice 21 which acquires a gamma knife and there is 22 authorized user on site. 23 So now I am worried that the restrictive 24 way in which the preceptor requirement is written may prevent or preclude, for example, the medical director 25

1 of the one-week course in gamma knife from signing a preceptor statement on behalf of that person. 2 3 am worried about a situation if a 4 practice acquires an HDR device, in which case most of the training is provided, actually, by non-licensed 5 personnel from the vendor, who are not necessarily 6 7 even physicians. Who is going to sign the preceptor statement for both physicists and --8 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Williamson, how 9 10 is that being handled currently? Would you educate 11 the Committee as to how it is occurring currently? 12 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Currently, one way it 13 is being handled is that now board certification 14 provides the credentials. So there is no need for a 15 preceptor statement at all. And basically the community goes and the practice goes and does these 16 17 courses and begins the practice. 18 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Yes. 19 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: So there isn't a 20 requirement. So I am worried more about the odd scenarios when a qualified practitioner in the sense 21 22 that the community uses the word a "qualified" medical 23 physicist, a qualified radiation oncologist, comes to 24 acquire a new modality. Their training is many years,

decades behind them.

25

They have to acquire a new

1 modality. How is this to be handled? I am not convinced at this point that the 2 3 rule language is sufficiently flexible to basically 4 systematize the processes that are in effect in the 5 community now by which we get this done because new users, people, physicians, and physicists, move from 6 7 practice to practice. And they have to acquire knowledge to competently perform new modalities. This 8 happens all of the time. 9 10 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Ralph? 11 MEMBER LIETO: I would probably add that 12 almost any use in section 1000 would apply because --13 VICE CHAIRMAN It's MALMUD: new 14 technology. 15 It's new technology, and MEMBER LIETO: your listing of authorized users and so forth on the 16 17 license specifically lists those modalities in 1000 by 18 application. So if you get a new modality in, whether 19 it is a GliaSite or TheraSpheres or any of those modalities in pharmaceuticals as well as the machines 20 that Jeff mentioned, I would see that licensee would 21 22 be under that same situation.

propose maybe as a specific is to modify the

definition of preceptor to include not only those who

MEMBER WILLIAMSON: So one thing I could

23

24

1 direct and provide the training but have knowledge of the applicant's capability to successfully perform the 2 3 safety duties associated with the modality. 4 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: How could we have 5 knowledge of the applicant's ability with the modality when the modality is new? Why don't we leave the 6 7 definition as it is since the practice as it is has 8 been unchallenged thus far? 9 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Honestly, I am not 10 sure how to handle this. I do think you may be right 11 that it may not be a problem, but it might. 12 concerned that perhaps without another 45-minute 13 conversation or dialogue with the staff, we will never 14 figure that out. 15 We have to go through these scenarios, painful as it is, one by one and determine whether 16 17 there is a significant issue or not and then advise the staff how the rule might or might not need to be 18 19 change. 20 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Eggli? 21 MEMBER EGGLI: I know in a new technology 22 issue for PET CT, most of the vendors are offering 23 training opportunities at a site where there is 24 someone who can preceptor your experience. Does that

not occur while in radiation oncology?

1	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I believe it is
2	customary with the gamma knife but not for HDR. Would
3	you agree with that?
4	MEMBER LIETO: I would agree with that,
5	yes.
6	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: For intravascular
7	brachytherapy, it is almost exclusively the vendor
8	that performs the training. And they don't send a
9	physician out there to do that. They send usually a
10	customer support person who has been well-trained in
11	the details of the protocol and the technical
12	operation of the device.
13	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Williamson,
14	isn't that issue generally dealt with at the level of
15	credentialing within the hospital or the institution
16	itself?
17	MEMBER LIETO: Well, you have to submit
18	the preceptor.
19	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: The preceptor is
20	required to be an authorized person practicing the
21	same modality.
22	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Zelac may have
23	some wisdom for us on the issue. Dr. Zelac?
24	DR. ZELAC: I will try to make a
25	worthwhile contribution. What I am looking at is the

1 statements of consideration for the existing rule. This question of where training could be received and 2 3 who could sign off on its being successfully completed 4 was raised at that time. 5 I am going to read from the statements of consideration. It was the response of the NRC through 6 7 the comment on this issue. "We," meaning the NRC, "do believe that the rules should prohibit 8 individual from obtaining training at locations whose 9 10 activities are supported by commercial manufacturers, 11 suppliers, or the owners' investigators." 12 Here is the critical part, "We will rely on the preceptor's written certification for final 13 14 assurance that an individual has completed the 15 required training and experience and is competent to function independently as an AU." 16 17 What these words say to me is that the 18 preceptor does not personally have to direct or 19 provide the training, but he has to essentially be 20 aware that appropriate training and experience has 21 been received and is willing to attest to that in the 22 preceptor statement. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Thank you for that 23 24 information, Dr. Zelac. 25 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: That is why I propose

the definition of preceptor be changed. So to follow, this has been great that Dr. Zelac brought this up.

So if I go to Nucletron and I have the training and treatment planning and I get all of the training in operating the device and then I go and talk to my colleague on the other side of town who has not personally been involved in the provision of this training to me and review my procedures and review the training I have gotten with the vendor and presumably by the relationship, this person already knows my background and experience in general, I think it would be reasonable that this person could attest to my competence to perform these duties.

So this is a person who has not directly provided the training but who has knowledge of my clinical capabilities and training and attests that I will do a good job.

So that is why I would propose inserting those words into the rule to really make sure that the rule has the flexibility to accommodate all of these bizarre situations.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: My only concern about that, maybe medical physicists work well together. I think for physicians, sometimes to find a colleague across town who is willing to assume any kind of

1	liability when he is going to be competing against you
2	is going to be difficult.
3	So, even though that person may have
4	gotten all of the adequate training, to find somebody
5	who is willing to sign that preceptor statement may
6	not be as easy.
7	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: But it might be easier
8	if we make the rule more flexible. It could be
9	somebody across the state line in another city.
10	MEMBER EGGLI: In the case of this 1000
11	new technology, the person who signs the preceptor
12	statement has to be an authorized user or can it be
13	some other authorized person? For instance, could it
14	be the RSO of an institution that vouches for the fact
15	that the medical physicist or the physician has gone
16	and taken the training or does the authorized person
17	have to be in the same category? You are shaking your
18	head yes on "same category."
19	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I didn't understand
20	the last thing you said. Who is shaking?
21	MEMBER EGGLI: Dr. Zelac is shaking his
22	head yes that it has to be the same category.
23	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Same category.
24	DR. HOLAHAN: It has to be the same
25	category.

1	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: So I really think does
2	the staff find it objectionable or does it think it
3	would help ease this transition if we substituted
4	those words into the rule language?
5	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Substituted which
6	words for which words?
7	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Okay. Currently the
8	definition reads, "The preceptor's person who provides
9	or directs the training." I would say, "provides,
10	directs, or has knowledge of."
11	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: We have a comment
12	from NRC.
13	MR. MOORE: At the risk of wading into
14	this, I can imagine some potential implementation
15	errors with people shopping for preceptors, especially
16	if you get trans-boundary issues going out of state.
17	I guess I can see, Dr. Williamson, out of state. You
18	can imagine things going way, way out of state, across
19	the country, people willing to sign off things far out
20	of country and other states entirely.
21	I guess we would need to find a way in
22	either implementation guidance or something to guard
23	against that.
24	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Well, is the
25	alternative to do nothing and restrict the practice of

1 medicine? Nobody has made an argument that the way things work now is broken. 2 3 MR. MOORE: No. I am not --4 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: You know, there is a 5 shortage of radiation oncologists and physicists. So is my fix helpful or not? 6 7 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: We have a comment from the American College of Radiology. 8 9 MS. FAIROBENT: I just wanted to point out 10 an example of what we currently do through our 11 accreditation programs. And I hate to bring this one 12 in because currently it is not a modality that NRC 13 regulates, but for PET, for example, positron emission 14 tomography, in order for our physicians to become 15 recognized for our accreditation program, they have to have 24 hours of training in PET. 16 17 Now, granted, a piece of that, they can get through the training programs, the didactic 18 19 courses, but there is also an element that they have 20 to go and do some clinical applications. They go to 21 another facility. For example, one of our physicians 22 in Texas went to a colleague's facility who was 23 already accredited for PET in New Mexico. 24 It is not uncommon, at least for the ACR 25 positions, to go to other facilities, which may even,

any

I don't

prohibition in concept that that other authorized user 2 3 should not be able to sign as a preceptor for the 4 second physician. There is a problem in the definition of 5 preceptor as it is worded. And in our comments, we 6 7 have recommended a simplistic fix. We talked and debated, Jeff, a lot about the type of language you 8 are suggesting, but I think that the removal of the 9 10 word "the" before "training and experience" in the 11 definition broadens it so that it is not unique to a 12 specific application and does allow the flexibility. 13 So I just point that out that it is not 14 uncommon for physicians to go either across town to 15 another colleague's facility across state in order to get that initial training in order to be able to do a 16 17 new modality. 18 But I would ask Lynne to DR. HOLAHAN: 19 comment. Is it the authorized user in the same field? 20 MS. FAIROBENT: For example, it Yes. 21 would be --22 DR. HOLAHAN: It is not like an RSO 23 signing off? 24 MS. FAIROBENT: Yes. For example, it is physician to physician, who could then certify that 25

in fact, be across country.

1 they did the clinical. It is not that dissimilar for what we do for a new physician who wants to do the 2 3 three iodine cases. 4 If their facility is not currently doing 5 the iodine therapies, they have to go somewhere to get their initial three cases. So they would have to go 6 7 to a facility and work under an authorized user to do 8 those types of therapies to get those three cases that are required under 394. 9 10 MR. MOORE: This is Scott Moore again. 11 I think what Lynne is describing makes a 12 lot of sense. My comments had to do with the 13 terminology "has knowledge of." I think you would 14 probably want to be very careful about loosening the 15 standards over broadly and being careful about what "has knowledge of " means. Is there a level of what 16 17 "has knowledge of " means? I mean, if one doctor goes to another doctor and just describes what they did 18 19 sufficient, is that "has knowledge of"? 20 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Thank you. 21 Yes? 22 MEMBER SULEIMAN: I hope this contributes. 23 FDA's experience, will approve the device, will 24 approve the drug, we really defer to the local

institution for the credentialing in whatever the

local state.

But with any new technology, any emerging technology, the vendor really invests quite a bit in the training to get this thing off and running. So who is going to teach the very, very first person?

So I think in an emerging technology, new procedure and new protocol, you really have to defer to the expertise of the local facility and the manufacturer. Where that transforms into a more established new procedure and, all of a sudden, then you have enough bodies around to precept the others, that is the critical thing, but I think you have to cut a lot of slack early on.

I think people are excited about the technology. And nobody wants it to fail. So I think earlier on, there is probably a lot of attention. It is a case of getting it rolling out.

But where you make that transition, maybe when you decide to take it out of 1000, I don't know. Clearly you have got to rethink the concept of preceptor at that phase versus later on.

MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think that is a good point. It certainly adds a big burden to the manufacturers to have to fly unnecessarily physicians from one part of the country to another just to have

214 1 a preceptor statement. I guess I would question whether that is 2 3 a good use of resources to significantly modify the 4 pattern that is now existent within the regulated 5 community unless you think it is a clear and present danger to public safety. 6 I have not heard anybody make that case. 7 So that is why I am trying. I am arguing that I think 8 these rules should be liberalized to accommodate the 9 10 current practice as much as possible. 11 Yes, I suppose people could cheat and so 12 forth. And maybe guidance could be an indication of consequences if people didn't take these duties 13 14 seriously, but I think to add significant expense to 15 becoming an authorized user for HDR or intravascular brachytherapy, which is not at this point found 16 17 necessary by the community, why impose more costs and 18 requirements to do this unless you really think there

VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Having said what you said, do you still feel that your motion is needed?

is a risk to public safety? And, as I say, I don't

think anybody has made that case.

MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Well, I think it is a useful motion, yes. I would amend it to remove the

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1 definite article "the," which would eliminate another concern with the preceptor definition, which is that 2 the rule is not flexible enough to accommodate sort of 3 4 multiple persons signing off on different modalities. 5 If you read it literally now, it sounds like for radiation oncologists and physicists, there 6 7 has to be a single sort of training person who oversaw the training in all of these three or four different 8 9 modalities, which the way medicine is changing so rapidly and dynamically, that is unreasonable. 10 11 So I think to eliminate the definite 12 article "the" to allow explicitly for the possibility 13 of multiple preceptors in different areas or even 14 different maybe one for the didactic part and one for 15 the practical part would be an appropriate thing to 16 do. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I am not familiar 17 with the sentence or phrase in which it is suggested 18 19 that the article "the" be deleted. Does anyone have 20 that text that they could read to the Committee so 21 that we might hear it? And would you share that with 22 Which slide? us? Actually, it was in the 23 MEMBER LIETO: 24 slides from this morning. If you look at slide number

4, it has the current definition in section 35.2.

1	states, "The current definition of a preceptor is an
2	individual who provides or directs the training and
3	experience required for an individual to become blah
4	blah blah.
5	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: And it's the "the
6	training"?
7	MEMBER LIETO: And the suggestion was to
8	change that to "an individual who provides or directs
9	training and experience."
10	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That is a motion to
11	change the
12	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I am looking for the
13	text here so I can make it specific and focused for
14	you. 35.2, isn't it?
15	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: 35.2, "Definition.
16	An individual who provides or directs the training and
17	experience required for an individual to become an AU,
18	an AMP, an ANP, or an RSO." And the word that we want
19	to delete is the third word on the second line? Is
20	that where the "the" appears?
21	MEMBER LIETO: Yes.
22	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: And the preferred
23	wording would be "An individual who provides or
24	directs training and experience required for an
25	individual to become an AU, an AMP, an ANP, or an

1	RSO."
2	Dr. Williamson has made the suggestion
3	that the word "the" be dropped between the two words
4	"directs" and "training." Is there a second for that
5	motion?
6	MEMBER EGGLI: I'll give it a second.
7	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: It is seconded by
8	Dr. Eggli. Is there any further discussion of that
9	phrase?
10	MEMBER LIETO: I guess I would ask NRC
11	staff for an opinion. Another suggestion that we had
12	made this morning was to use the words "an individual
13	who provides, directs, or can verify the training and
14	experience."
15	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Which is very similar
16	to my suggestion, "has knowledge of."
17	MEMBER LIETO: You think those are just
18	equivalent statements of the same with different
19	wording?
20	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think so. My
21	initial motion was actually a little different.
22	"Preceptor means an individual who provides, directs,
23	or has knowledge of training and experience required
24	for an individual to become" a dot dot dot.
25	DR. HOLAHAN: I, frankly, liked your

1	wording better.
2	MEMBER LIETO: Of the second on?
3	DR. HOLAHAN: Yes, "verify."
4	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I accept that.
5	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Therefore, the
6	preferred wording is "An individual who provides,
7	directs, or verifies training and experience required
8	for an individual to become," et cetera. Is that?
9	MEMBER LIETO: Yes
10	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That is a motion
11	from Dr. Lieto. Is it seconded by Dr. Williamson?
12	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Yes.
13	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Any discussion?
14	(No response.)
15	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: All in favor?
16	(Whereupon, there was a show of hands.)
17	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: It carries
18	unanimously. Therefore, that is the last bit of
19	material which I believe we want to convey to NRC
20	staff with regard to communication by e-mail, other
21	means, or this Committee.
22	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I don't think so.
23	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Williamson
24	would like to go on.
25	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Unfortunately, our two

radiation oncologists aren't here, but if they were here, I would ask them if they were satisfied with the wording for the training and experience requirements for 35.300, which now read in sort of an ambiguous way but appear if you read it literally to allow radiation oncologists to continue being authorized users for 35.300 radiopharmaceuticals with board certification currently administered. is That is mу understanding. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: May I suggest that in the absence of the two radiation oncologists that we not pursue this element of discussion but somehow communicate with them and get back to the Committee at the next meeting? Is that acceptable? It will have to be. MEMBER WILLIAMSON: It will be useful to get the staff's perspective on the issue at this time so that we are prepared to do this by e-mail in a timely fashion. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: We have a full agenda for e-mail among us, you and I in particular. But in the absence of the radiation oncologists, I don't think we can really discuss it on their behalf. Do you? MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think we could find some useful information out from the staff that would

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1 be material to the discussions. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Do we want to ask 2 3 a question of the NRC staff? 4 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Yes, I do. 5 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: May we limit that inquiry to no more than five minutes since we are now 6 7 ten minutes beyond our agenda? All right. 8 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Let me 9 find the appropriate section. 35.390 currently reads 10 that "An authorized user is certified by a medical 11 specialty board whose certification process has been" 12 blah blah blah. "To be recognized a specialty 13 board shall require all candidates for certification 14 to successfully complete the minimum of three years' 15 residency training in irradiation therapy or a nuclear medicine training program or a program in a related 16 17 medical specialty that includes 700 hours of training 18 and experience as described in paragraph B.1." 19 That is what the words say. They could be read as saying that if you have a residency under your 2.0 belt in either nuclear medicine or in radiation 21 22 oncology, that you need not satisfy to the letter all 23 of the requirements in paragraph B.1. I will mention the information to the 24 Committee that paragraph B.1 includes the 700 hours of 25

1 training and experience and lists many varied and technical duties that you have to have experience 2 3 with, including 12 cases of experience. 4 So my question is, is it the intent of the staff that the radiation oncology residency to be 5 recognized by the Commission not be held to all of 6 7 these detailed requirements in paragraph B.1? 8 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Howe? DR. HOWE: I have to admit I had several 9 10 conversations going in each ear at the same time. 11 I may not be able to answer exactly. 12 Τ think i f t.ook we а strict 13 interpretation, we would say that the residency had to 14 include 700 hours of training and experience in basic 15 radionuclide-handling techniques applicable unsealed byproduct material, which may not be in the 16 17 residency program. 18 Now, the alternative -- and I am not as familiar with what the board certification criteria 19 20 are going to be for 390. In the past, the board certification criteria for 930 I believe also included 21 22 certifications that the radiation oncologists had. 23 Therefore, they met the 300 criteria by the board 24 certification route. But the way the new board certification 25

1 criteria are written, I don't know if those same boards would meet the criteria that are going to be 2 3 exclusively put into 390. 4 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Well, I think this is 5 a really important issue because it is not every radiation oncologist who practices radiopharmaceutical 6 therapy, but certainly a significant minority has, I 7 Unfortunately, my colleagues aren't here to 8 represent the issue, but I think this is a messy and 9 10 difficult problem. 11 DR. HOWE: And what happened under the old 12 rule was that the requirements to meet training and 13 experience requirements for 300 were 80 hours. 14 applied the I-131 model to other isotopes because 300 15 said 80 hours of radiopharmaceutical therapy and they had 3 cases of I-131 in either hypothyroidism and 3 16 17 cases in thyroid cancer. 18 We used the same model for going into 19 strontium and zevlin or other isotopes. So there was 20 an 80-hour criteria, where now 390 is a 700-hour. 21 So unless we had an equivalent to 392 or 22 394 for other isotopes, I believe you are right. 23 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: There is the problem. 24 I do not think this can be resolved by e-mail. 25 think it is a sufficiently important issue that I

believe we may have to have within the time frame during which comments would be useful a teleconference that includes the radiation oncologists where we can attempt to come to a resolution and vote a motion on this issue because I think it is a key one that I think would dramatically change the practice of radiation oncology and basically close, make it much more difficult for radiation oncologists who are not grandfathered be able combine to to radiopharmaceutical therapy with the other therapies that they use.

VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Eggli?

MEMBER EGGLI: From a 390 practitioner's point of view, I think whatever the reasonable requirement is for training and experience to handle 390 should be applied uniformly to anyone who wants to practice under the 390 rule. I don't think that a practitioner who practices in the 400 or 600 series should have a different requirement for handling 390 materials than anyone else who practices 390.

So what needs to be, there need to be appropriate training requirements. And then everybody needs to jump over that particular bar because the fact that you can do brachytherapy or external beam therapy doesn't mean that you have the experience to

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I think there should be one set of criteria for everybody. Whatever the right criteria are, they should apply across the board to all practitioners.

VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Zelac?

DR. ZELAC: I am not sure this is going to add very much except to raise the level of discussion a bit. The proposed rule, which, of course, the comment period on which has now expired, reflected the recommendations that staff received from the Advisory Committee. They are almost identical to the recommendations that were received from the Advisory Committee with respect to what the qualifications should be for a particular board to become recognized.

So I ask the question of Dr. Williamson, is this now second thought as to what the previous recommendations were or am I misunderstanding something?

MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think there was a mistake in the the recommendations way were communicated to you because the initial result of the subcommittee's deliberation was to have a sort of a much more general description and less prescriptive description of the technical training requirements/content requirements in the 700 hours and put the 12 cases of experience as a requirement that would be imposed upon all 35.300 practitioners, regardless of whether they came through the board certification pathway or the alternate pathway. Somehow that got twisted around and converted back. I think in the staff rewrite of our position, it was not noticed. So no, I think you will find if you examine the record closely, the last time I believe we even made a motion on this point that you might consider going back to the November meeting and look at the positions that we took, but I think that we had a discussion about that and again recommended that basically the core set of requirements that are not common to radiation oncology training are the 12 cases. And so it was recommended by the ACMUI subcommittee that those be placed outside of the board certification pathway as common requirements for both alternate and board certification pathways so that at least the radiation oncology certification covered the didactic component. VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Dr. Egali?

MEMBER EGGLI: I believe that the 12 cases

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1 is a common component, but I also believe that the safe handling of unsealed sources is an uncommon 2 3 component and is not included in most therapy 4 residencies. 5 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I don't know what the content of therapy residencies is. 6 7 address the issue. Once again, I believe that we should have this discussion with the two radiation 8 9 oncologists who are members of this Committee 10 available for their input. 11 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think that would be wise. 12 least we have found out the staff's Αt 13 perspective that basically if a motion is not made 14 that is more favorable to the radiation oncologist's 15 current status, they are basically going to be left out in the cold on this issue. 16 17 And that group of practitioners, which is able to provide the continuum of cancer care, is no 18 19 longer going to be able to prescribe that modality. 20 That would be a great loss to patients. 21 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: You were addressing a subcommittee. Who did that subcommittee consist of? 22 23 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: The subcommittee was 24 chaired by Dr. Vetter. It included myself, Ruth, Dr. 25 Diamond. Were you in it, Ralph? I can't recall.

1	MEMBER LIETO: No.
2	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: And Dr. Nag?
3	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I am not sure if Dr.
4	Nag was.
5	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So you may wish to
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7	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Were you in it, Manny?
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: No.
9	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: You may wish to
10	have just a telephone conversation with that
11	subcommittee and get the consensus of that committee
12	transmitted to the ACMUI Committee. All right?
13	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Will do.
14	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Thank you for
15	bringing it to the attention of the ACMUI, the entire
16	Committee.
17	I will turn the microphone back to Dr.
18	Cerqueira and to Angela Williamson.
19	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Actually, is
20	Donna-Beth Howe going to be doing proposed changes to
21	10 CFR Part 35? I guess we still have that up.
22	MR. ESSIG: May I offer while Donna-Beth
23	is setting up, if there are any matters of business
24	that the Committee wishes to pursue in the near term,
25	such as the one that involves the views of our two

Committee, we have a 15-day lead time for noticing in 2 the Federal Register, 15 calendar days. 3 4 So that if we wanted to schedule something 5 now, we should be looking at a conference call about three weeks hence to give us time to notice it 6 7 internally. That means go through the Office of the 8 Secretary, get it over to the Office of the Federal 9 Register, and allow for the 15-day time frame to be 10 So what is one thing that you may wish to think 11 about before we adjourn today? If we want to agree on 12 a date for a conference call, it is about three weeks 13 out. 14 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Now, Jeff, do you 15 know if Dr. Nag or Dr. Diamond were aware of this? 16 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think they were 17 Yes, they definitely were aware. aware. 18 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: And the ACR is 19 obviously aware. 20 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: And the ACR is aware, 21 despite the fact they have said nothing. 22 MS. FAIROBENT: Dr. Cerqueira, there were 23 discussions throughout ASTRO with the oncologists. 24 Dr. Diamond and Dr. Nag are both aware of the issue. 25 This was also reflected in our comment letter that was

radiation oncologists, we want to pursue it as a

signed by ACR, ASTRO, and others that was submitted to NRC on the proposed rule.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So I think the appropriate course of action would be, Jeff, I think if you could speak to the other two radiation oncologists. And if they feel that it is a sufficiently important issue, then we should try to schedule a conference call.

MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think one reason it hasn't come up maybe as much as it should have is if you read the current rule text, literally it looks like it would allow radiation oncologists to continue practicing just basically by board certification alone, which was the situation, is the situation at the present time and has been for many years now.

And there was a debate within the community about how much this needed to be commented on. I always felt it was a very high-risk situation to let it hang on the interpretation of grammar and a comma.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I think Dr. Eggli's point is that basically dealing with unsealed sources is a unique experience which is not available to all radiation oncologists. And the addition of the cases would certainly strengthen up those requirements.

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1	Your subcommittee had that in some form.
2	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: We had that. And that
3	was recommended. And the rewrite, I believe, got
4	lost. Unfortunately, our subcommittee didn't review
5	the final draft closely enough.
6	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I think it will be
7	important to find it. And then certainly the
8	conference call after the input from the two radiation
9	oncologists and the minutes would be
LO	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I believe if the
11	record is examined closely, the staff will find this
L2	has been brought up at least at the last two or three
L3	meetings by both Dr. Diamond and myself that we were
L4	concerned that the subcommittee recommendations were
L5	misrepresented.
L6	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So, Tom, maybe if
L7	somebody from staff could try to dig up that
L8	information from the subcommittee, that would help
L9	speed up the process.
20	Last comment?
21	MEMBER EGGLI: I think, as a very minimum,
22	it should be clear that current practitioners are not
23	excluded.
24	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right.
25	MEMBER EGGLI: So that if there has to be

1 a mechanism of accounting for people who are in they currently have 2 practice, the appropriate 3 experience at a very minimum. 4 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Good. I think that 5 is a good point. Dr. Howe? 6 7 DR. HOWE: Yes. If you will remember back to November's meeting, I brought ten issues that our 8 working group had identified as we were working on the 9 10 implementation of part 35 that I believe needed 11 rulemaking. 12 Since that time, we have identified some additional issues. Some of them are relatively minor 13 14 changes to the rules. Others may be more involved. 15 The first part of the rule that I am going to be addressing is 32.74, which is the part of the 16 17 rule that authorizes distribution of sealed sources 18 and devices by specific licensees to manufacture and 19 distribute these items to persons licensed pursuant to 20 part 35. If you look at 32.74(a), you will find 21 22 that this is limited to use as a calibration or 23 reference source. That is going to be one issue. And 24 if you look after the ore, you will see it is for

medical uses listed under 400, 500, 600.

1	The effect of this in mentioning
2	calibration or reference sources is that it
3	specifically excludes our transmission sources that
4	are now included in part 35, in 35.67 I believe. And
5	so we are recommending that the rule be changed in
6	32.74 to be for use as calibration, transmission, or
7	reference sources so that it parallels those sources
8	in 35.67.
9	MR. ESSIG: Dr. Howe, I am going to
10	interrupt just for a second. I am looking around the
11	room and not seeing
12	DR. HOWE: What you have to
13	MR. ESSIG: It was under a different tab.
14	DR. HOWE: Yes. It was under an earlier
15	tab.
16	MR. ESSIG: So it is under the
17	seedSelectron?
18	DR. HOWE: Yes or am I moving out of 1000?
19	MR. ESSIG: Or maybe out of 1000.
20	DR. HOWE: Yes.
21	MR. ESSIG: Yes. We are moving modalities
22	from 1000. It got misplaced.
23	DR. HOWE: That is where the slides are.
24	Okay? So the first item for this particular change
25	would be to add transmission.

1	Yes, Ralph?
2	MEMBER LIETO: If I understand this right,
3	you are tieing it in to the 400, 500, and 600 uses,
4	correct?
5	DR. HOWE: No. If you read the part that
6	I don't have a pointer says, "Part 35 of this
7	chapter for use as a calibration or reference source,"
8	then there is an "or." The calibration or reference
9	sources are authorized under 35.67. So I am just
10	talking about the 35.67 uses right now.
11	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So the suggestion has
12	been made for a change. I mean, Jeff and Ralph, do
13	you see any problems with those changes?
14	MEMBER LIETO: I would definitely support
15	that.
16	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So do you want a vote
17	from the Committee on that? So is that a motion?
18	MEMBER LIETO: I would move for approval
19	of the change as suggested to section 32.74(a).
20	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: A second on that?
21	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: (Raising hand.)
22	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Jeff? Okay. Second.
23	Any further discussion?
24	(No response.)
25	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Call the question.

1	All in favor?
2	(Whereupon, there was a show of hands.)
3	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Opposed?
4	(No response.)
5	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay. Excellent. We
6	do have a quorum, by the way. I saw you.
7	DR. HOWE: You do have a quorum.
8	MEMBER EGGLI: What about calibration
9	sources that are used in other sections, like PET
10	calibration and transmission sources that really don't
11	fall under 400, 500, or 600?
12	MEMBER LIETO: That was my question she
13	just answered. If you notice, there is an "or."
14	Where it says, "400, 500, and 600," look at the line
15	above. It is restated to say, "Calibration,
16	reference, or transmission source or for the uses."
17	It would allow for gamma CAMs.
18	DR. HOWE: And this is specifically for
19	those byproduct material for persons licensed pursuant
20	to part 35. Okay?
21	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Good. Next?
22	DR. HOWE: The next, we are still looking
23	at the same part of the regulation, 32.74(a). Now we
24	are focusing after the "or." we are looking at for
25	the uses listed in 35.400 and 35.500, 35.600. The

1 point here is the effect is that it specifically excludes sealed sources and devices that are under 2 3 uses listed, 35.1000. And so we are recommending that 4 35.1000 be added to those. 5 This would only include those sealed sources and devices that are under 35.1000. 6 7 35.1000 had a radiopharmaceutical. It would not come under 32.74 because it wouldn't be a sealed source 8 device. It would come under 32.72, which is where we 9 10 regulate radiopharmaceuticals and biologics and those 11 types of materials. 12 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Dr. Williamson? MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I am a little confused 13 14 about the intent of this. These are sealed sources 15 actually used for intravascular treatment. They are not calibration or reference sources associated with 16 17 it. 18 DR. HOWE: No. These are for the uses listed under 400, 500, 600, or 1000. So these would 19 2.0 be your brachytherapy sources, --21 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I see. 22 DR. HOWE: -- your HDR units, your LDRs, 23 your GliaSites, your --24 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: 25 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So, Jeff, you support

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1	that?
2	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Yes.
3	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: A motion to approve?
4	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: So moved.
5	MEMBER LIETO: Seconded.
6	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Discussion?
7	(No response.)
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Call the question.
9	All in favor?
10	(Whereupon, there was a chorus of
11	"ayes.")
12	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Opposed?
13	(No response.)
14	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Unanimous. Next
15	item?
16	DR. HOWE: Now we are going to move into
17	35. And I have got a number of proposed changes that
18	will address how we regulate and the information we
19	get from licensees under 35.1000.
20	35.12(d) addresses essentially how we
21	regulate 35.1000. And it was set up before we
22	actually implemented the rule. We believe at this
23	point that it doesn't accurately reflect what we are
24	doing.
25	First, it appears as if well, it is

also 35.12(d)(1) that you have to meet the radiation safety aspects not addressed in subparts A through C. That seems to imply that the radiation safety aspects are all addressed in A through C. I believe that it is isn't clear that subpart M, which is your reporting for medical events and embryo/fetus and nursing infants also applies to 1000. So this is just to clarify that.

We expect the 1000 users to comply with subparts A through C and also the medical event and the other reporting requirements. So it is just a clarification. If you will let me continue, I will show you proposed language afterwards.

There is a second element to 35(d). It appears that, as I stated earlier, only the radiation safety aspects are all found in subparts A through C. What we are finding is that for some of these new technologies, there are certain parts in A through C that don't fit the new technologies.

We are also finding that most of our new technologies fit almost exactly in subparts D, E, F, G, H, which are the imaging localization, written directives required, manual brachytherapy, remote after-loaders, diagnostic devices. A through C are the general categories in the regulation.

1 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: So let me make sure I understand what the problem is. The problem is that 2 the way one reads the current statement is that all of 3 4 the measures mentioned in A through C must apply. And 5 now what you want to do is introduce a fix that somehow relieves the licensee of having to comply with 6 7 those provisions of A through C that don't have any 8 relevance to the 35.1000 modality under consideration? 9 I am sorry to be so dense here. 10 DR. HOWE: No. It's kind of the opposite. 11 There is an implication that A through C should apply 12 and apply without any changes. We are finding in some 13 of the emerging technologies that there are some parts 14 in A through C that don't apply to the emerging 15 technologies. MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I thought that is what 16 17 I said. 18 DR. HOWE: It needs a revision to it. And 19 there is also in the supplemental information an 20 implication that the only information we need is the 21 things that are listed under (d)(1). 22 In fact, we are finding that some of the 23 written directive guidance needs to be modified for 24 the emerging technologies. We are also finding that

most of our emerging technologies fit almost exactly

in the other categories.

And so what I am proposing is that we add subpart M, in addition to A through C, and that we also recommend --

MEMBER WILLIAMSON: What's subpart M? I'm sorry.

DR. HOWE: Subpart M is the reporting for medical events. Just to make it clear, that also applies. The second part is that we revise 12(d) to specifically include appropriate radiation safety requirements in subparts D through H for a particular 1000 device. In the next slide, I will show you what I think that particular revision would look like.

We would say in D, "In addition to the requirements of paragraphs B and C, which is you must submit an application and provide a description of the facility and training experience, I believe, an applicant for a license to amend the medical use of 1000 must include information regarding any radiation safety aspects of the medical use of material that is not addressed in subparts A through C and M of this part. Commitments to follow radiation safety program requirements in subpart D through H that are appropriate to specific 35.1000 medical use." then we would continue exactly the same wording as currently

1	in the rule.
2	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think the original
3	way it is stated is so broad any radiation safety
4	aspects of the medical use of the material that is not
5	addressed is sort of
6	DR. HOWE: It's too broad?
7	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Even those that
8	haven't been imagined or mentioned anywhere in the
9	regulations I find this statement has always bothered
10	me.
11	DR. HOWE: Well, that was not the intent.
12	The intent was that if we have a specific element in
13	A through C and this one doesn't quite fit into how
14	that is described, there could be a modification to
15	somehow fit.
16	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Somehow.
17	DR. HOLAHAN: I would like to add that if
18	you agree in concept, the wording will be
19	DR. HOWE: It will be totally different.
20	DR. HOLAHAN: It may be because we will
21	come back to with the proposed rule at the time early
22	on in the process. And it may change.
23	DR. HOWE: And as you deliberate, you may
24	come to the conclusion later on that you don't believe
25	there is a change needed.

1 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Ralph, you had a 2 comment? 3 MEMBER LIETO: Yes. I am a little unsure 4 as to what exactly is the intent to take something 5 that is currently listed in 1000 and state that it has to meet all of the requirements of, say, subpart C 6 7 plus these things or is it to take it out of 1000 and put it in subpart C with additional requirements? 8 9 DR. HOWE: Right now the basic radiation 10 safety program things, you need a radiation safety 11 officer, you need a written directive, you need a 12 program to ensure you are administering therapeutic. 13 All of that is in A through C, very general. 14 Those are general concepts. We aren't 15 going to go beyond what is there. But it may be that this particular device doesn't fit the wording in this 16 17 particular part. 18 MEMBER SULEIMAN: I hear what you are 19 And I read what you are intending. I agree 20 because it says, "any radiation safety aspects." 21 is not saying, "other aspects." How 22 anticipate what may be unique about some new medical 23 device that maybe hasn't been addressed? 24 So I read this as sort of a catch-all to 25 some new emerging technology which has got some very

unique characteristic that hasn't been addressed specifically.

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Good.

MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Well, I agree some fix is needed. Okay? The problems are there are aspects, safety aspects, of the device which certainly aren't captured in A through C and D through H and M that need to be specifically mentioned, which you have done in your guidance space. Okay. That is true.

There are also parts of these regulations that may or may not apply in all of the sections A through C, A through H, and M, though maybe the general concepts are applicable.

I think, as I read it, though, it is very confusing. And I think since you are planning to fix it, if you could think of some way in more ordinary language to express the intent so it is clear to practitioners, for example, you may want to just explicitly mention something to the effect that radiation safety aspects, as mentioned by NRC in their guidance for the appropriate device that aren't mentioned in blah blah parts must be addressed in the license application, somehow try to create phraseology that connects more with what we perceive to be the practical process for processing license

1	amendments.
2	I think this is a very legalistically
3	written section that allows you the latitude to change
4	all of these things that perhaps according to the
5	Office of General Counsel, it is adequate. But as I
6	read it as an ordinary working individual, it seems
7	very obtuse what the intent is.
8	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So you have some
9	problems with the language, but you have no problems
10	with the addition of D through H and M as additional
11	requirements. Is that correct?
12	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I just wish the whole
13	section were written in a more clear and concise form.
14	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right. But I just
15	think given the lateness, I am just not certain it is
16	in our best interest.
17	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: No. I am making the
18	recommendation that the whole section be rewritten,
19	this whole paragraph be rewritten from top to bottom
20	to make the intention clearer.
21	DR. HOWE: But potentially we look at
22	35.12(d) and we make revisions, maybe not these
23	particular revisions, but we make revisions to more
	1

MEMBER WILLIAMSON:

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accurately reflect --

You know, you are

1 giving yourself the authority to exempt individuals from specific 35 rule requirements, which aren't 2 3 applicable or meaningful for the new emerging 4 technology. Plus, you are leaving yourself the 5 authority to impose new ones via the licensing process. 6 7 I agree. That is good to state, and it is 8 good to capture these other sections in here. I just 9 think if you could find a clearer way of describing 10 this --11 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: So are you making a 12 motion to approve the addition of D through H and M to 13 the new language that she is going to construct? 14 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Subject to making the 15 intent of the paragraph clearer. 16 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay. Ralph, more 17 discussion? 18 DR. MILLER: Dr. Cerqueira, with regard to 19 motions, I just want to throw this out just to let you 20 know where are. Donna-Beth's presentation today I 21 think throws out some concepts to get a temperature 22 from the Committee. Okay? Anything we put out, what 23 she is trying to do is to articulate that by taking a 24 shot at what the language might be in a proposed 25 rulemaking.

1 Anything that comes out of this I've got take back and prioritize all of the 2 3 rulemakings that we have on the table. So where it 4 would come out priority-wise would be dependent upon 5 safety significance of the changes. Given the lateness of the hour, I think we 6 7 need to get some feedback from you with the concepts. Are we on the right track? Should we pursue this? 8 9 Should she pursue this? Do you agree with pursuing 10 this? 11 And then we would go to the rulemaking 12 branch and get it prioritized and go from there. soon that would be done would be dependent upon what 13 14 the priority would be. 15 Scott, did I say that right? MR. MOORE: Yes, sir. Donna-Beth's slides 16 17 labeled "Potential Rulemaking" are just that. I am 18 throwing these out conceptually. We have what we 19 would call internally to the agency a user need memo 20 from Tom Essig's branch to my branch requesting 21 rulemaking on this. And that initiates the action. 22 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I understand. We are 23 just trying to give you feedback. 24 MR. MOORE: Right. 25 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Taking vote

1 sometimes I think just does force the Committee to I don't think there were any objections to 2 adding D through H and N. 3 There were some concerns 4 about the specific language. MR. MOORE: On this, what would help us is 5 a sense of where you are conceptually on the ideas. 6 7 And then with respect to the specific language on 8 these, we can certainly work it. 9 It is nowhere near proposed rule stage. 10 And priority-wise, it will probably rank out somewhere 11 in the medium to lower priority as a rule, probably 12 behind some of our security-related rulemakings. 13 CHAIRMAN CEROUEIRA: So have you got 14 enough feedback on this issue that you don't want us 15 I think everybody was in agreement. to vote on it? MR. MOORE: I think that is up to you all, 16 17 but it sounds to me like conceptually you support the 18 idea. It sounds like you would like us to work on the 19 wording, especially any radiation safety exact 2.0 aspects, yes. 21 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay. That's good. 22 So, then, do you want to go to 35.41? 23 DR. HOWE: Yes. 35.41 is the requirement 24 for programs to assure that things that require a written directive are administered in accordance with 25

1	the written directive.
2	If you look at B, this says, "As a
3	minimum, you will have procedures required in A for
4	the following things." When you get down to 4, it
5	says that "You will have a procedure verifying that
6	any computer-generated dose calculations are correctly
7	transferred into the consoles for therapeutic medical
8	units authorized in 35.600."
9	I believe at this time that it should be
10	35.600 or 35.1000 so that if you have a therapeutic
11	medical unit and you have data being transferred into
12	the console, that you do need this, regardless of
13	where it is coming in the regulation.
14	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Jeff, do you have any
15	problems?
16	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: No.
17	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Any other comments?
18	(No response.)
19	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I mean, we are just
20	basically adding the 1000. And I think that is
21	certainly appropriate, emerging technologies. Okay.
22	35.610(d).
23	DR. HOWE: Do you want to go back, Ralph?
24	MEMBER LIETO: Well, I am trying to think
25	of where we might run into a problem. Are we

1	concerned about 35.1000 applications involving
2	therapeutic treatments?
3	DR. HOWE: It only involves transferring.
4	You have got computer-generated dose calculations and
5	having them directly transferred into consoles of
6	therapeutic medical units.
7	So it is not all of 1000. It is just
8	those therapeutic ones with the computer-generated
9	MEMBER LIETO: My concern was if, say, for
10	example, they were going to get into doing treatment
11	planning calculations for radiopharmaceuticals. And
12	you would have to do the same thing. I am just going
13	to be worrying about something that is really not an
14	issue right now, but this is potential.
15	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: All right. Next?
16	DR. HOWE: So is everybody agreed on that
17	one?
18	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes.
19	DR. HOWE: The next issue is 35.610(d).
20	That is where a licensee is required to provide
21	instruction initially and at least annually. And then
22	it goes on to describe who it has to be given to and
23	people that use therapy units.
24	This is specifically for remote
25	after-loader units, gamma knife, and teletherapy

units. We find that it is confusing to certain people about the initial training. We think that there are several different meanings to initial training. There can be initial training when you get a brand new device into a facility in which the initial training should be provided by the vendor.

And then there is initial training when you have an established program and you are bringing a new person in. That initial training could be done by the licensee. So what we are recommending is that we add a new section to address vendor training and distinguish it from the training a licensee provides, initial training, and make that difference based upon the licensee's experience with the unit; i.e., new units or units with significant manufacturer upgrading.

And so this would be an example of recommended rule language, where we say "Vendor training would be provided for all operators of a new therapy unit or therapy unit" -- yes, Jim?

CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Jeff?

MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Yes. I am trying to think. In the 35.600, it doesn't specify what training the vendor has to provide versus what the licensee can provide without the vendor's support. Is

2.0

1 that correct?
2 DR. HOWE: It doesn't address vendor at
3 all.

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MEMBER WILLIAMSON: So my question is right now it is left at the discretion and responsibility of the licensee. So is that you consider the current regulation inadequate now that it is sort of left to the licensee based on their judgment if an upgrade, for example, is significant enough or they buy a new system, that they will get the vendor training or not or make some other arrangements that are suitable to themselves?

Right now it is a very nice, not very prescriptive rule that allows the users a fair amount of flexibility in determining what source they access for the training. Do you really feel it is such a problem that a more prescriptive rule identifying exactly when the vendor has to be involved is necessary?

DR. HOWE: We do believe for therapy devices that are new, new technology, new therapy devices, that vendor training is essential because the vendor is really the only one that has the experience with the unit at this particular time.

On certain new significant modifications

to therapy devices, again, the vendor is the one with
the experience on what it is doing. We have actually
had a misadministration where the vendor was going to
provide training but didn't provide training before
first patient use and they didn't understand exactly
the new changes in the device from the preceding one.
MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Well, I guess I am
wondering. You now have a performance-based rule. If
you want to put more detail and complexity into it to
specify exactly when the vendor has to be involved,
why not leave it as a performance-based rule?
Okay. So there is one anecdotal
experience of where a licensee could perhaps have
benefitted from this, but in general, my perception
would be licensees are making good decisions when to
involve the vendors and when to make the changes
themselves. In the training and experience criteria,
there is now a role for the vendor in providing
experience for the authorized personages, the
physicist and the authorized user for 35.600.
I guess I am questioning the necessity of
this.
CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Have there been
problems or are you just anticipating?
DR. HOWE: Yes, there have been problems

1 and not only that, but one of the major differences in new technologies and some of the older technologies is 2 3 that we do require vendor training in the guidance 4 because those are the people who have the experience. 5 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Right. DR. HOWE: Moving it into the regulation 6 7 may make some of the new technologies less foreign to 8 the regulations. And we would already have vendor 9 training for the new devices. 10 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Yes. Ralph, you had 11 a comment? 12 MEMBER LIETO: I keep reading this, trying 13 to understand the exact issue that we are trying to 14 address in a long-term basis so that we are not just 15 trying to address this one incident that occurred. I guess maybe if we change this to maybe 16 17 "vendor-authorized" because I am not necessarily 18 absolutely positive that you might not have the 19 licensee, an individual with a licensee or another 2.0 licensee that might come and provide that that is not 21 the vendor but maybe the vendor-authorized individual. 22 That is I think some fine tweaking here. 23 We kind of covered that. DR. HOWE: MEMBER LIETO: Look for that. So that was 24 25 pretty much my --

1	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think it is very
2	difficult.
3	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: We have another
4	comment.
5	MEMBER SULEIMAN: I will keep it short,
6	but I think it does happen. I think, no matter how
7	new the technology or how familiar the users think
8	they are with the modified version of the new
9	technology, if you don't require it or mandate it,
10	there will be situations where it may be used before
11	it should be.
12	And so I think this is just sort of
13	putting it down as a regulatory requirement that thou
14	shalt not start using this unless you have proper
15	instruction.
16	By taking it out, somebody is going to
17	say, "Well, it wasn't required." I can give you some
18	examples, but it is human nature. They will feel
19	comfortable. They will think they know what to do,
20	and it will be used improperly.
21	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Jeff, do you have a
22	last comment?
23	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Yes. I guess in the
24	spirit of performance-based regulation, I am opposed
25	to changing it from the relatively broad way it is

written, which leaves a fair amount of discretion and responsibility for the user to appropriately involve the vendor.

I am thinking of situations where it is very difficult to get 12 radiation oncologists or physicists together at one time to have the vendor give the training. I think that perhaps by safety as not being marginalized in any way, for example, the majority of individuals who operate the system get vendor training. And then the physicist or lead authorized user is able to sort of train as new individuals on the new device others who follow. You just create I think somewhat of a burden on everybody for what I am going to speculate is a fairly small number of incidents.

DR. HOWE: Now, we are not addressing the "and others follow" because the "and others follow" is in part 2. In other words, the licensee now has experience with the unit. It is not new. It hasn't had any major revisions. So that is the licensee.

MEMBER WILLIAMSON: But you have in number one, "all operators." So that means if you miss one, if one is sick that day on the one time the vendor can come, you have created an incident now where the whole operation is out of compliance because one operator

1 was not here. MEMBER SULEIMAN: I hear you. I think the 2 3 NRC staff should just make note of that and maybe 4 consider that. 5 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Doug and then Leon? Do you have any comments? 6 7 DR. HOWE: So it may be more on wording. 8 MEMBER EGGLI: In support of Jeff's 9 comment, in new technology, train the trainer is a very common vendor approach, where the vendor will 10 11 come out and train two or three people extensively for 12 a two or three-week period. And then those same two 13 people train everybody else the 14 institution on that new piece of equipment. 15 It may be appropriate to have initial vendor training of some portion of the staff, but it 16 17 is virtually impossible to get the vendor to train 100 18 percent of the staff. I am in support of Jeff' 19 comment. 20 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Yes. And if you think 21 about the kind of training that is required for gamma 22 knife, it is very extensive and expensive. And if you 23 think about the sort of one or two-hour sessions the

vendor has, they are useful, but it is by no means a

licensee-initiated training

replacement for

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and

1 testing and observation of workers. So it is really missed. 2 3 DR. HOWE: And I recognize the limitations 4 on putting all operators in there. We just really 5 would like to have vendor training provided at the licensee's facility. 6 7 And then we generally have no problem as a policy for vendor-trained individuals training 8 9 others. We do have policy problems when we get to the other people who are three or four generations down 10 11 providing training on something new. 12 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: I think you have 13 heard some of the concerns. It is difficult to get 14 everybody there. Ralph? 15 MEMBER LIETO: I don't interpret it that 16 they all have to be there at that time. It is just 17 that it has to be provided to them before they operate 18 So if they are not there that first the device. 19 whatever, then what I am interpreting is the vendor 20 has got to come back and get these others or, as it 21 says there, individuals certified by the device 22 He may train 20 people, and then he manufacturer. 23 certifies one of those people and they train the 24 others. So, I mean, I guess basically I endorse 25

1 it. And I think the wording can be massaged to achieve I think Jeff's concerns. 2 3 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Good. All right. 4 Next? DR. HOWE: As you know, we added a section 5 to each emerging technology up on the Web site that 6 allowed individuals that had authorization for the 7 35.1000 use that if the Web site guidance changed, 8 9 they could change their radiation safety program to be 10 in conformance with the new Web site guidance without 11 coming in for an amendment. They had to have approval 12 for that, essentially, in the tie-down condition of 13 the license. 14 The next step is to move this into the 15 regulations, make it clear that anybody with a 1000 use can revise their radiation safety program to 16 17 conform with the guidance as the guidance is being 18 updated without needing an amendment. So this would involve revising 35.26 to 19 20 permit changes based on current 1000 guidance. 21 this would probably look like this. The revision is 22 compliance with the license or is based on current 23 guidance for the 35.1000 medical use posted on the NRC 24 Web site. Once again, the wording is just a straw man

on there.

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1 DR. HOLAHAN: And I would like to add we have to look at that seriously because I don't know if 2 3 it can be done because of guidance being changed. 4 it is making our guidance into a requirement. 5 DR. HOWE: But what it does is the first $\circ f$ intravascular 6 question came up because 7 brachytherapy. Intravascular brachytherapy before it moved into 1000, it was done by license condition. At 8 that point, we required the authorized user, the 9 10 cardiologist and the medical physicist, 11 physically present. Those were license conditions. 12 The licensee had to come in for amendments. Now, under 1000, we no longer require all 13 14 three people to be physically present. So generally 15 as we relax the guidance, this allows licensees to also relax their program to meet it without having to 16 17 ask for an amendment. 18 CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Jeff? 19 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Well, I think is very 2.0 clearly written and indicates the dynamic role of the 21 Web site and guidance. So if it could be legally done 22 this way to allow some sort of dynamic character to 23 the regulations, I am all for it. 24 I think this if it, again, passes muster 25 with your Office of General Counsel might indicate a

1	model you could use to rewrite the earlier section
2	that I objected to, which mentions specifically the
3	role of the guidance Web site in indicating which
4	sections or provisions of A through H are to be
5	abrogated or to be enhanced in light of the specific
6	features of the new modality.
7	So I think if it is possible, this is
8	good. It is very clear. It relates in an obvious way
9	to the process. And everybody can understand it.
10	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Any other comments?
11	Usually if Jeff likes it, then
12	(No response.)
13	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Okay. The last item,
14	35.2026?
15	DR. HOWE: And in 35.26, there was a
16	requirement to keep records of the change. And so
17	this is a conforming change to 35.2026, where
18	originally it asks that you keep a copy of the old and
19	new procedures in the effective date of the change.
20	And we would recommend that you would also
21	keep a copy of the appropriate 35.1000 medical use Web
22	site guidance that you were making your change based
23	on.
24	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: It sounds
25	straightforward.

1	DR. HOWE: And I think that is the end,
2	isn't it? Yes.
3	MEMBER SULEIMAN: Why five years?
4	DR. HOWE: Five years is the current I
5	think inspection frequency for most medical use
6	licensees. And that is in the current regulations.
7	Thank you very much.
8	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Thank you, Dr.
9	Howe.
10	NEXT MEETING DATE, AGENDA TOPICS, MEETING SUMMARY
11	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Can we schedule our
12	next meeting now?
13	MR. ESSIG: The piece of paper that you
14	were handed has ACRS and ACNW meetings on it. The
15	purpose in handing this out and we didn't have time
16	to explain it at the time this just shows you when
17	the room that we prefer to meet in, T2B3, is occupied;
18	that is, it is spoken for by either the ACRS or the
19	ACNW. And so, as you can see, September 8 through 11,
20	October 7 through 9, November 3rd through 6.
21	So if we meet in the latter half of
22	October I would think would be a good time because the
23	room would not appear to be spoken for in that time.
24	The ACNW is meeting in October, but they are meeting
25	in Las Vegas. So I would say any time after, say, mid

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1	October.
2	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Mid October?
3	MR. ESSIG: Yes.
4	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Which days of the
5	week?
6	MR. ESSIG: Probably Tuesday, Wednesday
7	seems to
8	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Monday, October
9	11th is Columbus Day.
10	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: When is ASTRO? It is
11	always in October.
12	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I don't know.
13	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I don't know either.
14	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: October 12th and
15	13th good?
16	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I don't know.
17	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Shall we not set
18	the date today?
19	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Is the 11th a
20	holiday? People tried not to travel.
21	MR. ESSIG: Yes. It is Columbus Day.
22	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: The 11th is
23	Columbus Day.
24	MS. WILLIAMSON: If at all possible, let's
25	schedule it now because we don't know what is going to
•	

1	come up in the future. And we might just have to wind
2	up taking what we can get later.
3	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Then why don't we
4	try for the 12th and 13th of October,
5	Tuesday-Wednesday?
6	MR. ESSIG: Or maybe Wednesday-Thursday.
7	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Oh, I see.
8	Wednesday-Thursday, 13-14. Is that all right?
9	DR. HOLAHAN: And can you find out the
10	dates of the ASTRO meeting and get back to Angela or
11	Jeff?
12	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Yes.
13	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So make it
14	Wednesday and Thursday, October 13th and 14th?
15	MR. ESSIG: And do we also want to pick a
16	date for, call it, a mid-cycle conference call?
17	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Yes.
18	MR. ESSIG: And that would be halfway
19	between now and October, so say about three months
20	out, four months out?
21	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Well, summer is a
22	problem.
23	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Towards the end of
24	May.
25	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: End of May? All

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1	right.
2	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Or June.
3	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: What about June?
4	Early June?
5	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: It's just a
6	conference call. It's a conference call. It's not a
7	meeting.
8	MR. ESSIG: Yes, just an hour or two
9	conference call.
10	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: What about
11	Wednesday, June 16th?
12	MEMBER EGGLI: That is the last day of
13	SNM. If you could make it Thursday?
14	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Thursday, June
15	17th?
16	MEMBER EGGLI: That would be after SNM.
17	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Okay. Yes. A
18	conference call. And that would be
19	MR. ESSIG: You should probably schedule
20	it for the afternoon to
21	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Afternoon.
22	MR. ESSIG: accommodate those that are
23	in the Pacific time zone.
24	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Great.
25	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: What day are we

1	considering?
2	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Thursday, June 17
3	at 1:00 Daylight Saving Time in the East.
4	DR. HOLAHAN: Excuse me? Dr. Malmud?
5	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Yes?
6	DR. HOLAHAN: May would work better if you
7	want to talk about the final rule going out because it
8	is planning on coming out approximately the end of
9	April. So that would give you time, a couple of
10	weeks, to look at it. So I would look at meeting
11	sometime in mid to late May.
12	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: That is a reasonable
13	situation under the circumstances, mid to late May.
14	MR. MOORE: I commented that the next
15	opportunity for comment on the draft final rule would
16	be when we issued to you in the agreement states in
17	draft final form for 30-day comment. We are
18	projecting that that will happen on April 26
19	approximately.
20	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: So this should be
21	after that?
22	MR. MOORE: In between April 26 and
23	approximately May 26.
24	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: How about Thursday,
25	May 20th in the p.m.? Thursday, May 20th? Thursday,

1	May 20th, any objection?
2	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Staff should probably
3	send out notices on this so people can check their
4	calendars, talk to their spouses, too.
5	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: How about the 13th of
6	May, then?
7	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: The 13th of May?
8	Is that better for everyone? Thursday, the 13th of
9	May, 1:00 p.m.?
10	DR. MILLER: Would that give you
11	sufficient time if you get the packages around the
12	beginning of May to be able to digest them?
13	MEMBER LIETO: Or you could use one as a
14	primary and the other as an alternate.
15	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: May 13th is the
16	date. The 20th is the alternate.
17	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: So 1:00 p.m. Eastern?
18	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: 1:00 p.m. Eastern
19	Daylight Time, which will allow us to bring in our
20	brethren in from the West Coast. Thank you.
21	MR. MOORE: Thank you.
22	MR. ESSIG: And is there a need to have a
23	notice to conference call within the next three weeks?
24	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think it is
25	possible.

1	MR. ESSIG: Because we can go ahead and
2	schedule it and then cancel it if need be. If you
3	want to meet within the next three weeks, we should
4	take the action now, start the action tomorrow.
5	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That would be
6	MR. ESSIG: If you want to do it on a
7	Thursday, that would be Thursday the what, 18th?
8	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Thursday.
9	MR. ESSIG: No. That is two weeks out.
10	Better make it whatever the Thursday is after.
11	Thursday, the 25th?
12	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: I will be away.
13	March.
14	MEMBER EGGLI: I will also be away that
15	week.
16	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: March 25th I will be
17	away, too.
18	MR. ESSIG: You'll be away, too? Okay.
19	Well, that is not a good week, then.
20	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: What about Tuesday?
21	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Monday-Tuesday I will
22	be here.
23	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Tuesday afternoon,
24	the 23rd of March?
25	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Yes. I think that

1	could work.
2	MEMBER EGGLI: Is that the last week of
3	March?
4	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: No. That is a
5	conference call Tuesday, the 23rd of March at 1:00
6	p.m.
7	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I am leaving at 3:00
8	p.m. on a flight. I could do it earlier in the day,
9	but I can't do it at 1:00 o'clock.
10	MR. ESSIG: Is Monday okay?
11	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Monday is okay.
12	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Monday afternoon?
13	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Monday is okay.
14	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Monday afternoon,
15	March 22nd at 1:00 p.m.
16	MR. ESSIG: Okay. And what would we like
17	to have on the agenda so that we can put something in
18	the Federal Register?
19	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I guess training and
20	experience for 35.300.
21	DR. HOLAHAN: And do you need to make sure
22	that the radiation oncologists are available?
23	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Yes, yes. Good point
24	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: And what about,
25	will we have any follow-up, then, on the issue at the

1	hospital in Michigan?
2	DR. MILLER: Yes. You're going to need to
3	have a conference call to formulate the Committee's
4	view based on the subcommittee report in dose
5	reconstruction.
6	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Right, right. Is
7	that okay for you, Jeff, since you will have the dose
8	reconstruction task?
9	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Is what all right with
10	me?
11	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: That date, Monday,
12	the 22nd, to discuss it.
13	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Oh, in addition to
14	this other item?
15	VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Yes.
16	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Yes, I guess. That
17	depends what information we have, I guess.
18	MEMBER LIETO: Give a status report?
19	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: We could certainly
20	give a status report at the very least.
21	MR. ESSIG: Jeff, the only other
22	information that I am aware of currently that you
23	haven't been already given would be results from any
24	insights from any interviews with the daughter. That
25	is all there is available.

1 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: I think that is correct. Also, if we would hear the factual testimony 2 3 of Ralph as well, I think, would be useful, what he 4 may be able to tell us. 5 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Do you have the data that you need to evaluate, Jeff? 6 7 MR. ESSIG: Yes. I can get the data. 8 VICE CHAIRMAN MALMUD: Do you have the 9 data that you need to evaluate the dosimetry calculations and the letter from Dr. Marcus and Dr. 10 11 Siegel? 12 MEMBER WILLIAMSON: Do I have the data that I need? I mean, there is no data now. 13 14 an inspection report with the result. And there are 15 some arithmetic calculations and assumptions. And there is the report by Marcus, et al., which raises 16 17 criticisms but is some general not much more information. Right now there is no basis. 18 19 CHAIRMAN CEROUEIRA: I quess the only 20 other issue related to that is I think Dr. Malmud 21 that Ralph may be included on mentioned that 22 subcommittee, which is fine, but Ι think 23 involvement by being employed at the hospital needs to 24 be sort of kept in mind and considered. What is the feeling of the Committee and 25

1	staff? Should he be on it? Should he not be on it?
2	MR. ESSIG: I believe my recommendation
3	would be that you not have him officially on the
4	Committee but that you could use him as a source of
5	factual information. He cannot participate in any
6	decision-making or any recommendations.
7	MEMBER WILLIAMSON: That was my request,
8	that we just be allowed to interview him and find out
9	what he knows.
10	MR. ESSIG: Certainly there is no problem
11	with that.
12	MEMBER LIETO: I could work on that task,
13	too, some part of it, with Dr. Malmud in terms of the
14	future recommendations.
15	MR. ESSIG: Sure, sure, no problem with
16	that.
17	CHAIRMAN CERQUEIRA: Thank you. The
18	meeting is now adjourned. Thank you.
19	(Whereupon, at 5:08 p.m., the foregoing
20	matter was adjourned.)
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