

FINAL OMB SUPPORTING STATEMENT
FOR
NRC FORM 483
REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE --
IN VITRO TESTING WITH BYPRODUCT MATERIAL
UNDER GENERAL LICENSE
10 CFR 31.11
(3150-0038)

EXTENSION REQUEST

Description of the Information Collection

Section 31.11 of 10 CFR Part 31 establishes a general license authorizing any physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory, or hospital to possess certain small quantities of byproduct material for in vitro clinical or laboratory tests not involving the internal or external administration of the byproduct material or the radiation to human beings or animals. Possession of byproduct material under 10 CFR 31.11 is not authorized until the physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory, or hospital has filed NRC Form 483 and received from the Commission a validated copy of NRC Form 483 with a registration number. A registration certificate is usually validated within 7 days of its receipt and is used by the licensee to obtain byproduct material from a supplier.

NRC Form 483, "Registration Certificate -- In Vitro Testing with Byproduct Material Under General License," contains the terms and conditions of the general license and provides a means of assurance to the NRC that the general licensee is aware of those terms and conditions prior to receipt of byproduct material.

A. JUSTIFICATION

1. Need for and Practical Utility of the Collection of Information

Section 31.11(a) provides for a general license for the use of iodine-125, iodine-131, carbon-14, hydrogen-3 (tritium), iron-59, selenium-75, and mock iodine-125 by any physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory, or hospital for the purpose of certain in vitro clinical or laboratory testing. The general license sets forth the conditions pertaining to possession, use, and storage of the byproduct material.

Section 31.11(b) specifies that in order for the physician, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, clinical laboratory, or hospital to use the general license, NRC Form 483, "Registration Certificate -- In Vitro Testing with Byproduct Material Under General License," must be completed and submitted to NRC. The licensee must then receive a validated copy of NRC Form 483 with a registration number to complete the licensing process.

Suppliers of byproduct material are required to determine that the person receiving the material is authorized to receive it. The validated certificate, maintained by the licensee, serves as evidence for the supplier that a physician, clinical laboratory, veterinarian in the practice of veterinary medicine, or hospital is a general licensee authorized to receive the byproduct material.

Section 31.11(e) requires that a general licensee under this section report in writing any change in a previously validated registration certificate. The licensee must report the change to the NRC within 30 days after the effective date of such change.

Updating the information on the registration certificate is necessary so that NRC is aware of any changes in either the name or the location of all persons authorized to receive radioactive byproduct material under Section 31.11.

2. Agency Use of the Information

The information derived from NRC Form 483 provides NRC with the name of each physician, clinical laboratory, veterinarian, or hospital using byproduct material under the general license. The registration certificate contains the terms and conditions of the general license and provides a means of assurance to the NRC that the general licensee is aware of those terms and conditions prior to receipt of byproduct material. The NRC incorporates the information from Form 483 into a data base. This data base is used when manufacturers and suppliers call NRC to verify that a physician, clinical laboratory, veterinarian, or hospital is authorized to receive byproduct material.

3. Reduction of Burden Through Information Technology

There are no legal obstacles to reducing the burden associated with this information collection. The NRC encourages applicants and licensees to use new automated information technology when it would be beneficial to them. However, NRC Form 483 does not lend itself readily to the use of automated information technology for submission because of the type of information and the infrequency of submission. Consequently, the current percentage of electronic submissions is zero.

4. Effort to Identify Duplication and Use Similar Information

The Information Requirements Control Automated System (IRCAS) was searched to determine duplication. None was found. The collection of the specified information is not a duplication of other information that the affected licensee must submit for other purposes. The nature of the information being requested is unique to NRC's activities at the facilities. There is no similar information available to the NRC that can be used to keep track of the general licensees authorized under Section 31.11 of 10 CFR Part 31 to possess small quantities of byproduct material for certain in vitro clinical or laboratory tests.

5. Effort to Reduce Small Business Burden

The majority of the registrants who use byproduct material are small businesses. The health and safety consequences of improper use or handling of radioactive byproduct material are the same for large and small entities. The burden of providing the small amount of information required on NRC Form 483 is minimal. In addition, NRC Form 483 is only submitted once, unless there is a change of information from a previously registered license. Therefore, it is not possible to reduce the burden on small businesses by less frequent or less complete submittal.

6. Consequences to Federal Program or Policy Activities if the Collection Is Not Conducted or Is Conducted Less Frequently

If NRC Form 483 is not submitted, the NRC will not have necessary information to certify general licensees authorized under Section 31.11 of 10 CFR Part 31 to possess, use, and store byproduct material. If the information on NRC Form 483 is collected less frequently, it could result in the NRC having outdated addresses and phone numbers for its general licensees. Up-to-date information on NRC Form 483 is required for NRC to fulfill its responsibility to ensure adequate protection of the public health and safety during the possession, use, or transfer of radioactive byproduct material.

7. Circumstances Which Justify Variation from OMB Guidelines

Contrary to OMB guidelines in 5 CFR 1320.5(d), Section 31.11(e) requires general licensees to report in writing any change in a previously validated registration certificate within 30 days after the effective date of such a change. The NRC needs this information within 30 days to keep current on where the radioactive material is being used in order to reach users immediately in the event of a problem and to provide registrants with immediate notification when there is a generic problem involving the radioactive material.

8. Consultations Outside the NRC

An opportunity to comment on the information collection requirements for this clearance extension was published in the Federal Register on February 21, 2002 (67 FR 8046). No comments were received.

9. Payment or Gift to Respondents

Not applicable.

10. Confidentiality of the Information

Information submitted on Form 483 is generally subject to public disclosure in accordance with 10 CFR 2.790 and 10 CFR Part 9. Section 2.790 allows the NRC to withhold certain proprietary information (information of commercial value or "trade secrets") if, at the time of submittal of the report, the requirements for withholding the information are met (refer to 10 CFR 2.790(b)). Also, there are provisions in 10 CFR Part 9 for the NRC to withhold some documents, such as reports of radiation exposure to individuals and other personal records, from public disclosure.

11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

This information collection does not involve sensitive questions.

12. Estimated Burden and Burden Hour Cost

NRC licensees:

The NRC receives approximately 104 registration certificates annually from persons who wish to be general licensees. The time required for completion of NRC Form 483 is approximately 7 minutes. Completion of the form requires filling in the name and address, checking one of the categories of licensees, signing, and dating the registration certificate. The total burden for all general licensees is approximately 12 hours annually (104 registrations/yr using Form 483 X 7 minutes per Form 483). Since preparation of the form is essentially an administrative/clerical function, the cost is estimated to be approximately \$60 per hour. Therefore, the total annual cost for preparation of the 104 certificates is approximately \$720 (12 hours X \$60/hr).

Agreement State licensees:

The Agreement State licensees submit approximately 260 registration certificates annually, based on the assumption that they prepare 2.5 times as many registration certificates as do the NRC licensees. The total annual burden for all the Agreement State licensees is approximately 30 hours, or 7 minutes per registration certificate. Therefore, the total annual cost for the preparation of the 260 registration certificates by the administrative/clerical staff of the Agreement State licensees is approximately \$1,800 (30 hours X \$60/hr).

The total estimated responses is 364 responses (104 NRC licensees + 260 Agreement State licensees). The total estimated burden is 42 hours (12 hours + 30 hours). The total burden hour cost is \$2,520 (\$720 + \$1,800).

13. Estimate of Other Additional Costs

NRC has determined that the records storage cost is roughly proportional to the recordkeeping burden cost. Based on a typical clearance, the records storage cost has been determined to be equal to 0.04 percent of the recordkeeping burden cost. Therefore, the records storage cost for this clearance is insignificant, as shown below:

$$\$2,520 \text{ recordkeeping burden cost} \times 0.0004 = \$1.00$$

14. Estimated Annualized Cost to the Federal Government

The average time needed for processing an NRC Form 483 is approximately 30 minutes. This time includes researching the files to check for duplicate registration certificates, maintaining and updating the data base on registration certificates, and preparing the letter and validated copy of NRC Form 483 for each licensee. At a rate of \$144 per hour for professional staff, the annual cost to the Federal government to process the 104 registration certificates is \$7,488 (104 registrations/yr using Form 483 X 30 minutes per Form 483 X \$144/hr). This cost is fully recovered through fee assessments to NRC licensees pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 170 and/or 171.

15. Reasons for Changes in Burden or Cost

The overall burden estimate for NRC Form 483 has remained the same.

16. Publication for Statistical Use

This information will not be published for statistical use.

17. Reason for Not Displaying the Expiration Date

The expiration date is displayed on NRC Form 483.

18. Exceptions to the Certification Statement

There are no exceptions.

B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

Not applicable.