SUNSI Review Complete
Template = ADM-013
E-RIDS=ADM-03
ADD: Cindy Bladey, Carol Gallager

COMMENT (1)
PUBLICATION DATE: 12/26/2019
CITATION 84 FR 71282

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 1/10/20 10:46 AM
Received: January 07, 2020
Status: Pending_Post
Tracking No. 1k4-9eav-56us
Comments Due: January 27, 2020
Submission Type: Web

Docket: NRC-2019-0144
Unified Agenda of Federal Regulatory and Deregulatory Actions

Comment On: NRC-2019-0144-0001
Regulatory Agenda; Semiannual Regulatory Agenda

Document: NRC-2019-0144-DRAFT-0001
Comment on FR Doc # 2019-26562

Submitter Information

Name: Kent Vasquez
Address:
705 Tiffany Dr.
B
Santa Maria, CA, 93454-3280
Email: k867366v@outlook.com

General Comment

I am the Scientific Study, there is no science to this study. Unethical both by Nuclear Regulatory Commission who banned this very same agency, under The Atomic Energy Act some 30 years ago, the agency was fined $25,000 which they took back after they refused to give my name, they just kept it.

Nuclear Regulatory commission v Atomic Energy Act of 1954, in court your agency said it would be" irreparable damage" to allow this to continue, because the studies was done by coworkers not a private company.

Its has turned into a stakeholder discriminatory betting game, billions of dollars, on-line betting

The Company or agency is not licensed or do they have medical backgrounds, or scientific personnel. They hire the unknowing public, family, friends, bribing and offering $5000 to anyone catching me do anything illegal.

They pay for school tuition of family members to get in my house

Vacations Trips and installation of surveillance equipment for places i frequent.Hoping to find something on me.

This so called inter-agency has cost Federal Government billions of dollars on in illegal transactions money laundering, human rights, unethical behavior, unprofessional conduct.

AND YOU WANT ME TO PAY FOR THERE IGNORANCE? DID THEY GET MY CONSENT? DID YOU ASK?

BREAKING MY CIVIL RIGHTS 4TH 5TH AND 14TH AMENDMENTS LAWS FOR OVER 10,000 DAYS, TELL ME AGAIN THAT THEY WANT REIMBURSEMENT?

Ethical conduct' literally means simply doing the right thing, but in reality it means more. It involves acting in the right spirit, out of an abiding respect and concern for one's fellow creatures.

Human research is research conducted with or about people, or their data or tissues, with the sole intention to do good.

Human research involves significant risks and it is possible for things to go wrong. Despite the best of intentions and care in planning and practice, sometimes things go awry. Now and then mishaps may arise because of technical errors or an ethical insensitivity, neglect or disregard.

On rare occasions, the practice of research has even involved deliberate and appalling violation of human beings. Earlier, in the 1900s, there were no regulations regarding the ethical use of human subjects in research. There were no guidelines or any code drawn out for conduct and no Institutional Review Board (IRB). Here is a brief account of why rules and regulations were established and the need for all established research institutes to have an IRB became a necessity.[1]

Go to: THE NUREMBERG CODE

A well-known chapter in the history of research with human subjects opened on December 9, 1946, when an American military tribunal opened criminal proceedings against 23 leading German physicians and administrators for their willing participation in war crimes and crimes against humanity. Among the charges were that German physicians conducted medical experiments on thousands of concentration camp prisoners without their consent. Most of the subjects of these experiments died or were permanently crippled as a result.

As a direct result of the trial, the Nuremberg Code was established in 1948, stating that 'The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential,' making it clear that subjects should give consent and that the benefits of the research must outweigh the risks.

Although it did not carry the force of law, the Nuremberg Code was the first international document, which advocated voluntary participation and informed consent.[2]

Go to: THE DECLARATION OF HELSINKI

In 1964, the World Medical Association established recommendations guiding medical doctors in biomedical research involving human subjects. The Declaration governs international research ethics and defines rules for 'research combined with clinical care' and 'non-therapeutic research.' The Declaration of Helsinki was revised in 1975, 1983, 1989, and 1996, and is the basis for Good Clinical Practices used today.

Issues addressed in the declaration of Helsinki include:

Research with humans should be based on the results from laboratory and animal experimentation

Research protocols should be reviewed by an independent committee prior to initiation

Informed consent from research participants is necessary

Research should be conducted by medically / scientifically qualified individuals

Risks should not exceed benefits

THE BELMONT REPORT

The Belmont Report was published in 1979, with attempts to summarize the basic ethical principles identified by the Commission in the course of its deliberations. The Report is a statement of the basic ethical principles and guidelines that should assist in resolving the ethical problems that surround the conduct of research with human subjects. The three basic ethical principles and their corresponding applications according to the report are:
An external file that holds a picture, illustration, etc. Object name is TP-1-2-g001.jpg