



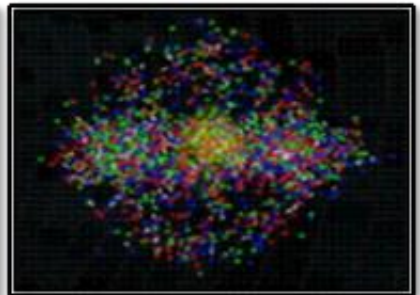
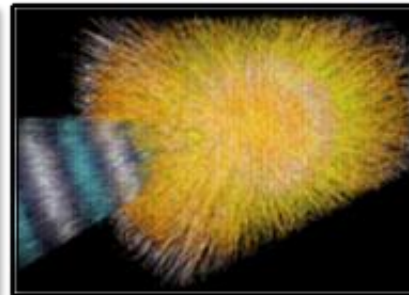
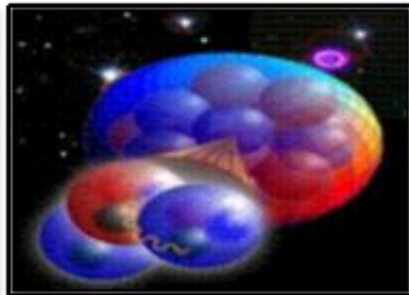
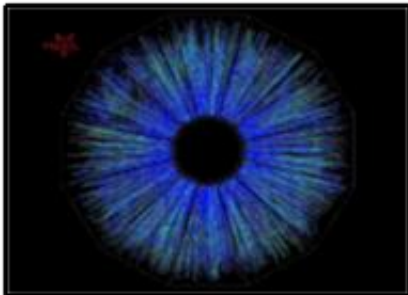
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Office of
Science

FY2016 Charge to NSAC on Mo99

NSAC Meeting
June 27, 2016

Dr. Timothy J. Hallman
Associate Director for Nuclear Physics
DOE Office of Science



Mo99 Charge to NSAC



U.S. Department of Energy
and the
National Science Foundation



June 13, 2016

Professor David Hertzog
Chair, DOE/NSF Nuclear Science Advisory Committee
Department of Physics
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Dear Professor Hertzog:

This letter is to request that, in accordance with direction given to the DOE in the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY2013, the Nuclear Science Advisory Committee (NSAC) standing Subcommittee on Mo-99 conduct its annual assessment of the effectiveness of the National Nuclear Security Administration, Office of Material Management and Minimization (NNSA-MMM) Domestic Molybdenum-99 (Mo-99) Program (formerly known as the Global Threat Reduction Initiative).



Mo99 Charge to NSAC

The American Medical Isotopes Production Act of 2012 (Act), formerly known as S. 99 and H.R. 3276, was incorporated into the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for FY 2013. On January 2, 2013, President Obama signed the NDAA into law, enacting this legislation. A stipulation of the NDAA under section 3173 – *IMPROVING THE RELIABILITY OF DOMESTIC MEDICAL ISOTOPE SUPPLY* is that:

“...the Secretary [of Energy] shall...use the Nuclear Science Advisory Committee to conduct annual reviews of the progress made in achieving the [NNSA MMM] program goals and make recommendations to improve effectiveness.”

The Department of Energy (DOE) and National Science Foundation (NSF) very much appreciate NSAC’s previous assessments as described in reports transmitted to the agencies on May 8, 2014, and July 10, 2015.



Mo99 Charge to NSAC

Subsequently, we request that NSAC reconvene the Subcommittee to provide a third annual assessment addressing the following charge elements:

- What is the current status of implementing the goals of the NNSA-MMM Mo-99 Program? What progress has been made since the 2nd NSAC assessment?
- Is the strategy for continuing to implement the NNSA goals complete and feasible, within an international context?
- Are risks identified in implementing those goals being appropriately managed?
- Has the NNSA-MMM Program addressed concerns and/or recommendations articulated in the 2015 NSAC assessment of the Mo-99 Program appropriately and adequately?



Mo99 Charge to NSAC

- What steps should be taken to further improve NNSA program effectiveness in establishing a domestic supply of Mo-99?

It is requested that this assessment be submitted by October 31, 2016.

We are aware that this charge represents an additional burden on your time. However, the involvement of NSAC is essential to inform the Agency regarding the effectiveness of efforts to steward Mo-99, and isotope essential for the health and well-being of the Nation.

Sincerely,



C. A. Murray
Director
Office of Science



F. Fleming Crim
Assistant Director
Directorate for Mathematical
And Physical Sciences