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CRCPD: THE FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

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By Ruth E. McBurney, Past Historian

May 1993

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FOREWORD

The Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc. (CRCPD) is an organization made up of the radiation control programs in each of the fifty states (except Wyoming, which has no radiation control program), the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The primary purpose and goal of the CRCPD is to assist its members in their efforts to protect the public, radiation worker and patient from unnecessary radiation exposure. The CRCPD also provides a forum for centralized communication on radiation protection matters between the states and the federal government, and between the individual states.

One method of providing assistance to the states, as well as to other interested parties, is through technical and administrative publications. Most technical publications of the CRCPD are written by various committees, task forces or special working groups. Most administrative publications are written by staff of the Office of Executive Director (OED).

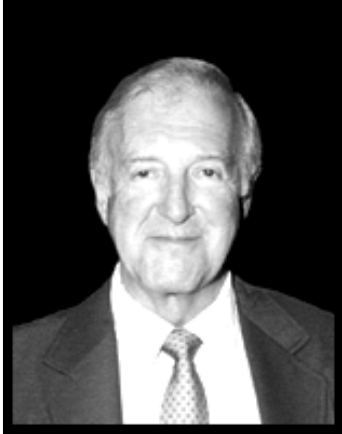
This specific publication, *CRCPD: The First Twenty-Five Years*, was developed to document the history of the CRCPD, at its 25th anniversary. The history of the formation of the organization, its activities and accomplishments through the years, and its annual meetings, are described.

The interfacing of state, federal, and international radiation control personnel has led to a network of regulatory professionals who have come to depend on each other as friends and colleagues. Stories of how certain things occurred and some of the amusing anecdotes from annual meetings have been passed around by word of mouth throughout the organization for many years, but have not been fully discussed in writing. Additionally, the organization's highlights are documented in meeting proceedings annually but only capture one year at a time.

The milestone of the Silver Anniversary of CRCPD provided an opportunity to publish in one document the history of the organization up to this time and some of the challenges to be met in the future.

Original Signed Aubrey V. Godwin

Chairperson, Conference of Radiation
Control Program Directors, Inc.



DEDICATION

IN MEMORY OF JAMES W. MILLER

It is with great pleasure that this publication, which commemorates the "First Twenty-Five Years of CRCPD," is dedicated to the memory of James W. Miller, D.D.S., one of the founding fathers of the CRCPD. It is also befitting that this dedication pays tribute at the San Francisco meeting to this highly respected individual since Dr. Miller's career in radiological health began in San Francisco.

Dr. Miller, or Jim, as most of us knew him, retired from the Food and Drug Administration after more than thirty years of service. Jim was the leader among federal personnel who assisted in the establishment of CRCPD in 1968. He provided guidance and, most importantly, assisted the CRCPD in obtaining the federal government support needed to sustain the operation of the newly formed organization. He developed and coordinated the first meeting of the CRCPD, held in Montgomery, Alabama. Following the formation of the CRCPD, and for at least the next twenty years, Jim was an invaluable Federal Liaison to the CRCPD Board of Directors. Many of the accomplishments of the organization can be traced back to his wise counsel and guidance.

To demonstrate the CRCPD's respect for Jim, the Board recently approved the establishment of the James W. Miller Award as the organization's second highest award, which will be formally announced at this 25th National Conference on Radiation Control. It is anticipated that the first award will be presented at next year's meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia.

As a token of our love and respect, we dedicate this publication to our forever friend and longtime supporter. As CRCPD continues to mature, Jim's spirit and what he stood for will be forever present.

PREFACE

It has been said that we don't know where we're going until we know where we've been. This is certainly true of the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc. (CRCPD), an organization that was forged in 1968 and has seen many changes and significant growth over the past 25 years.

A couple of years ago, several members of the Conference remarked that the accomplishments, meetings, and other occurrences of the organization need to be documented, since our corporate memory is fading with age. A historian was assigned to accomplish this task and to capture the corporate memory that is left.

This Silver Anniversary year provides an excellent opportunity for CRCPD to pause and look back on its history—the state and federal relationships, issues addressed, and fun times. Perhaps through perusing the past, we can focus more clearly on the future of the Conference.

Happy Silver Anniversary, CRCPD!

Original Signed by Ruth E. McBurney

Past Historian, Conference of Radiation
Control Program Directors, Inc.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I sincerely appreciate all the assistance received in developing the CRCPD history. Tom Gerusky, Gerald Parker, Jim Porter, Marshall Parrott, Charlie Porter, and Chuck Hardin were very helpful in providing material and input on the early years. Don Flater, Mike Mobley and Aubrey Godwin gave material on present and future CRCPD activities, and Ray Paris, current historian, kept the Board of Directors informed of the progress on the document.

Thanks also to Suzie Kent and Pat Heightchew for reviewing the draft and providing comments and to the staff of the Office of Executive Director, especially Lin Carigan, for coordinating the publication effort.

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ABSTRACT

McBurney, Ruth E., *CRCPD: The First Twenty-Five Years*, CRCPD Publication 93-4, (May 1993) (44 pp).

CRCPD: The First Twenty-Five Years documents the history of the formation of the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc., its activities and accomplishments through the years.



Group photograph of attendees at the first National Conference on Radiation Control in Montgomery, Alabama, March 1969.

Persons attending the Montgomery meeting

States: Dr. Ira Myers (AL), William T. Willis, (AL), Aubrey Godwin (AL), Arthur N. Beck (AL), William L. Wagner (AK), Donald C. Gilbert (AZ), E. Frank Wilson, (AR), David Snelling (AR), Dr. Simon Kinsman (CA), Robert D. Siek (CO), E. Lee Stein (DE), Marshall S. Little (DC), Harry Gilbert (DC), Dr. E. G. Williams (FL), Richard H. Fetz (GA), Cecil D. Posey (GA), Henry Karp (GA), Jerry L. Yoder (ID), Leroy E. Stratton, (IL), Henry C. Briggs (IN), Dr. Charles L. Campbell (IA), Robert C. Will (KS), Richard M. Fry (KY), Bobby L. Dillard (KY), Dr. Roy A. Parker (LA), B. Jim Porter, (LA), Donald C. Hoxie (ME), Robert E. Corcoran (MD), Gerald S. Parker (MA), Donald E. Van Farowe (MI), George J. Raschka (MN), Eddie S. Fuente (MS), Dr. E. A. Fullgrabe (MO), Richard A. Lane (MT), Heinz G. Wilms (NE), Wendell McCurry (NV), Forrest H. Bumford (NH), William Aaroe (NJ), Dr. S. Ingraham (NJ), Aaron Bond (NM), Harry Farkas (NY), Dr. F. J. Bradley (NY), Daniel Lynch (NY), Dayne H. Brown (NC), John W. Shaver (NC), Gene Christianson (ND), James A. Kraeger (ND), James Wynd (OH), J. Dale McHard (OK), Dr. G. R. Farmer (OR), Thomas M. Gerusky (PA), Jesse Lieberman (PA), Amalia Velez (PR), Dr. James P. Deery (RI), William G. Crosby (SC), Donald G. Kurvink (SD), J. A. Bill Graham (TN), D. Roberts (TN), Martin C. Wukasch (TX), Dennis Dalley (UT), Raymond McCandless (VT), Bryce P. Schofield (VA), Arnold J. Moen (WA), Harvey J. Roberts (WV), Beattie DeBord (WV), Dr. William L. Lea (WI), Allan C. Tapert (WI), and Robert E. Sundin (WY).

Regional Representatives, BRH: Robert Frankel, Norman A. Geiger, Robert M. Hallisey, Jerome A. Halperin, Saul J. Harris, Dr. G. A. Jacobson, Byron E. Keene, Richard Payne, Dr. J. A. McTaggart, Dr. Clifford E. Nelson and Paul B. Smith.

BRH Regional Radiological Health Laboratories: Dr. Paul Bedrosian, Joseph A. Brennan, Dr. M. W. Carter, Gerald J. Karches, Dr. Alan A. Moghissi, Charles R. Phillips, Charles R. Porter, and Dr. John E. Regnier.

Environmental Control Administration: Chris A. Hansen and Dr. Howard L. McMartin.

BRH Headquarters: Ernest C. Anderson, Richard F. Boggs, Robert C. Britain, Dr. Benjamin H. Bruckner, Dr. William S. Cole, James M. Conlon, J. Edward Cowan, Charles Cox, Robert J. DeVore, Dr. Robert L. Elder, David H. Flora, Dr. Bernd Kahn, Dr. James W. Miller, Dr. William A. Mills, Dr. Raymond T. Moore, Robert H. Neill, Donald J. Nelson, Jr., Earl W. Robinson, Paul L. Roney and Marvin Rosenstein, LaVert C. Seabron, Dr. Lloyd R. Setter, Donald L. Snow, Duane L. Solem, Charles L. Weaver, and John C. Villforth.

Atomic Energy Commission: James R. Mason and George W. Morgan.

CRCPD: THE FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

PROLOGUE

It was a dark and stormy night. Flights from Atlanta to Montgomery were being cancelled or rerouted through Birmingham. Some of the flights that did try to make it through the rough March weather were turned back to Atlanta. Following years of planning and organization, with numerous delays and problems, state and federal radiation officials attempting to get to the first meeting of the newly formed Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors were suddenly facing a new setback—a southern spring storm. Many of the passengers braving the turbulent skies began to have turbulent stomachs as well. It appeared as though the first meeting of state radiation control directors was off to a rough start.

The next morning, the skies were better and the stranded folks finally reached Montgomery (even though some were still a little green around the gills) and started a meeting that was to set the tone for the new organization for the next several years. And the rest, as they say, is history?

THE FORMATIVE YEARS

In the 1950's and early 1960's, state radiation control program directors in various regions of the country were meeting in their regions, usually sponsored by the Public Health Service's (PHS) Federal Regional Radiological Health Program, then part of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). In the Northeast, meetings of the Regional Coordinating Conference on Radiological Health were quite beneficial. This group consisted of personnel from three New York regulatory agencies, the New Jersey State Department of Health, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Coast Guard, under the leadership of the PHS Region II office. A similar group was formed in Region I. The participants found that each state had developed program activities, laws and regulations on their own. There was a need to share those experiences, to prevent each state from reinventing the proverbial wheel, and to learn from each other's successes and failures. But overriding that was the need for state and local radiation control programs to be able to deal with the federal agencies involved with radiation control from a position of strength instead of weakness. The Coordinating Conferences were the first group attempts to initiate a dialogue between the state and municipal authorities and federal agencies.

Other than at regional meetings in these areas, the state and local programs had little opportunity to meet and discuss common problems and lessons learned. The Agreement States met once a year, but this involved less than 20 states and (primarily) one federal agency, although other agencies were given an opportunity to provide some input.

The major federal agency all the states dealt with at that time was the Bureau of Radiological Health (BRH) in HEW, which had responsibilities for all non-Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) activities, including the radiation environment. The AEC at the time was responsible for both regulation and promotion of atomic energy and in designing and building nuclear weapons for the national defense. A few states had already negotiated successful agreements for assumption of licensing and regulatory authority from AEC.

A few of the northeast program directors got together in February of 1966 in New York City to discuss the formation of a national organization. The consensus was that a national organization was necessary in order to pool ideas and benefit from the experience of each program. Representatives at this meeting included program directors from New Jersey, New York, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania. The PHS was represented by Saul Harris from PHS Region II and Don Chadwick, Dr. Jim Miller, and Howard McMartin. The Council of State Governments and the AEC were also represented.

A summary report of that meeting indicated the needs for a national radiation control organization:

- 1) Uniform Standards, especially for equipment, inspection frequency, and quality of radium leak testing;
- 2) Information exchange among the States;
- 3) Model state programs with state radiological health program input; and
- 4) Interstate organizations.

Thomas Gerusky, Director of the Pennsylvania radiation control program, although not present, was named Chairperson of an ad hoc committee to explore the possibility of a national organization with PHS sponsorship. His initial letter to Dr. Donald Chadwick, Director of the Bureau of Radiological Health at PHS, suggesting such a plan, received no formal reply. During the summer of 1966, however, Mr. Gerusky met personally with James G. Terrill, Jr., the new director of the National Center for Radiological Health to discuss the proposal. This time the response was favorable. Through the coordination of several state program directors and Dr. Howard McMartin, Chief of the States Assistance Branch of the National Center, a steering committee was established to plan a national meeting.

The steering committee met in Washington, D.C., on November 15, 1966, and consisted of Tom Gerusky (PA), Jack Collins (MA), Hanson Blatz (NY City), Richard Fry (KY), William Willis (AL), Donald Van Farowe (MI), Heinz Wilms (NE), Roy Parker (LA), Grant Winn (UT), John Heslip (CA), Sherwood Davies (NY), and Saul Harris, Region II, PHS. Dr. McMartin, Mr. Pecsok, and Mr. Thibeau were PHS advisors. A number of topics for a national three-day meeting to be held in the Washington, D.C. area during April 1967 were discussed. The theme of the meeting was determined to be "Public Health Responsibility for Evaluation and Control of Ionizing Radiation." A tentative agenda was proposed.

In December of 1966, Dr. McMartin telephoned Mr. Gerusky to inform him that the federal government had cut PHS travel funds for the remainder of the fiscal year and the meeting was rescheduled for September 1967. However, in 1967 budget restrictions were still tight and no further progress was made in sponsoring a national meeting.

In early 1968, another steering committee for the proposed new conference was formed and consisted of Messrs. Gerusky (PA), Kinsman (CA), Blatz (NY City), Little (DC) and Parker (LA). In February of that year, Mr. Gerusky again contacted Mr. Terrill concerning PHS sponsorship of a national meeting. Mr. Terrill again suggested that Dr. McMartin could assist at least some of the state program directors in travel funding for such a meeting, and it was suggested that the meeting be held in conjunction with the AEC All Agreement States Meeting.

During the 1968 Health Physics Society Meeting in Denver in June of that year, several state radiation control program directors and staff met informally to discuss the advantages of forming a conference. In attendance at that meeting were Hanson Blatz (NY City), Robert Britain (NC), Gene Christianson (ND), Robert Craig (OK), Don Gilbert (AZ), Jesse Lieberman (Philadelphia), Arnold Moen (WA), Gerald Parker (MA), Roy Parker and Jim Porter (LA), Hal Stocks (IN), Robert Will (KS), Heinz Wilms (NE), and Martin Wukasch (TX).

The consensus opinion of those present at the meeting was that a national Conference of Radiological Health Program Directors should be formed. Such an organization would:

- 1) Help in presenting a unified approach to radiological health problems;
- 2) Provide better communication and coordination among the states;
- 3) Provide a means for encouraging states without radiological health programs or with weak programs to institute or strengthen their activities;
- 4) Give rise to a strong and influential voice concerning radiological health standards and legislation on local, state, federal, and international levels.

Mr. Gerusky was elected president pro tem. It was agreed that the first formal meeting would take place in Washington, D.C. during October 1968. The National Center for Radiological Health was to be approached to assist in sponsoring the meeting, which was to be held either before or after the AEC Agreement States meeting.

THE CRCPD IS BORN

Efforts continued until 24 state program directors from around the country squeezed into a room at the Roger Smith Hotel in Washington, D.C. on October 23, 1968, and emerged as a formal organization with plans for the first annual meeting. With the passage of P.L. 90-602 only one week earlier, with considerable support from the states, HEW finally had legislation to deal with x-ray equipment, even though x-ray emissions from color televisions was used as the prime concern and

reason for the legislation. That legislation allowed BRH to call a meeting of the states to discuss implementation. It would also allow a meeting of the full Conference membership to be held.

Temporary officers to make up the Executive Board of the Conference were elected as follows:

Thomas M. Gerusky, Chairperson - Pennsylvania
Hanson Blatz, Vice Chairperson - New York City
Gerald S. Parker, Secretary - Massachusetts
Donald E. Van Farowe, Member-at-Large - Michigan

A draft constitution was reviewed, and a committee chaired by Richard Fry was named to present a formal constitution and bylaws at the spring meeting.

The planning committee agreed to have the meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada. However, the PHS representatives felt that the meeting should not be held in a "resort" area. Therefore, another site was selected—the PHS insisted on Montgomery.

The Conference held its first national meeting cosponsored by the Bureau of Radiological Health and the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors on March 24-28, 1969, at the Jefferson Davis Hotel, Montgomery, Alabama. Montgomery was the home of the national BRH Laboratory, which dealt with all the states, and also the state capital and location of the Alabama radiation control program.

The first three meetings were cochaired by Dr. James Miller of BRH and the Chairperson of CRCPD. Later, the meetings would be chaired solely by the CRCPD chairperson. Thomas Gerusky of Pennsylvania cochaired the first meeting. One hundred sixteen persons from all but two states, from BRH, and from the AEC attended this historic meeting, the first one of its kind. Although thunderstorms and the threat of tornadoes delayed flights to Montgomery, the meeting turned out to be a big success.

The theme of the meeting was "Federal-State Implementation of Public Law 90-602." The Act focused on the growing public health problem of exposure to ionizing and nonionizing radiation. Sections 356 and 357 of the Act emphasized the importance of state involvement in its implementation and the identification of the measures and assistance needed to strengthen state radiation control programs.

The program was divided into general sessions and ten workshop sessions that involved all participants. The general sessions presented reports on the status and meaning of Public Law 90-602 and on technical issues involving ionizing and nonionizing radiation. Due to the number of complex topics presented at this meeting, the 116 participants were assigned to ten workshop groups. Each workshop discussed a topic in detail and presented a comprehensive report to the entire group on the last two days of the meeting.

The Conference membership approved the Constitution and Bylaws as submitted by Richard Fry, Committee Chairperson, and elected the first official officers of the Conference. Dues were established at \$5.00 per year. The PHS committed to assist the Conference for a meeting during the following year.

Working committees were set up in the following areas: an Industrial Relations Committee to recommend action to control and improve installation and repair of electronic products, an Environmental Surveillance Coordinating Committee to develop an action plan for states to deal with new nuclear facilities, a Priorities Committee to determine the priorities and methods for upgrading competence of user groups, a Program Committee to develop indices for measuring the effectiveness of a state x-ray control program, and a Federal Liaison Committee to develop a status report on the use of the "New X-Ray Devices" inspection form and to develop a model protocol for cooperative studies or activities.

Documentation of the first annual meeting on radiation control would lead one to believe that the participants worked day and night to cover all the topics, produce workshop results, and set up the structure and function of the newly formed national organization. However, such was not the case. Along with all the work that came out of the Conference meeting, the new Conference membership began the time-honored tradition of having a lot of fun and feasting at their annual meetings as well. As someone observed many years later after attending an Annual Conference meeting, "No group I know of works harder or plays harder than this one."

Charlie Porter of the PHS Laboratory in Montgomery was not only instrumental in hosting the meeting but was also master chef as well. For the first "night out," held at the local Air Force base's lakeside lodge, the participants were treated to a dinner of two-pound rib eye steaks, grilled to order by Charlie, and all the trimmings and drinks one could want. No one went away hungry; in fact, they could have gone a week without eating again. But no!

The next night, the group held another steak dinner at the hotel, then "semi-crashed" (they were unofficially invited) a party next door of travel agents and airline pilots and stewardesses (no, they were not flight attendants in 1969). There was even a big drawing at the party for free vacation trips, all five of which were won by Conference members! It was not until a few months later that the sponsoring travel agencies found out that the winners were not a part of their group and asked for the tickets back.

1969 - 1970

The first full year of the CRCPD was filled with a flurry of activity, primarily centering on setting into motion the requirements of P.L. 90-602. A subcommittee of the Conference met with federal and industry x-ray representatives in Atlanta to implement a program to evaluate new x-ray equipment. The results of that workshop cited steps that should be taken by the Bureau of Radiological Health, industry and the state radiation control programs to bring about effective review and control of new equipment. However, the implementation of the plans was slow in getting started, since uniform reporting of new x-ray equipment and inspection forms had

yet to be developed. The states had not been finding many new installations, and more coordination was needed with manufacturers and BRH for notification and location of new machines.

Other problems in the forefront of concern for state radiation control programs that year were excessive leakage in cold cathode ray display tubes in high schools, microwave ovens (over 30 percent of those surveyed were found to leak in excess of the industry standard), and color televisions.

Focusing not only on x-ray equipment but also the people who operate them, several states began to license radiologic technologists. The Conference assisted the BRH in drawing up model legislation for licensure of all individuals, including physicians, who direct the human use of ionizing radiation.

The environment was becoming an issue of major importance. Protection of the environment by the limitation of radioactive discharges to air and water was being reviewed, discussed, and acted on at both the federal and state level. These key areas of concern were on the minds of radiation control program directors and staff as preparations were made for the next annual meeting.

The second Annual Conference on Radiation Control was held in April 1970 in Palm Beach, Florida, mainly chosen because it was in Congressman Paul Rogers' district. Congressman Rogers, featured speaker at the Conference that year, was the prime sponsor of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act and major supporter of the Bureau of Radiological Health. Once again, the Conference was cochaired by Dr. Jim Miller of BRH and Tom Gerusky (PA), Chairperson of CRCPD. The meeting concentrated on three major problem areas in radiological health: public exposure to x radiation, improving the qualifications of radiation users, and environmental radiation around nuclear facilities.

In addition to formal presentations by state, local, and federal representatives, members of the Conference met in committee sessions to recommend actions and positions on specific radiation control problems. Highlights of these recommendations included continued emphasis on medical x-ray exposure as the most important issue in radiation protection, followed by environmental ionizing radiation and nonionizing radiation from electronic products. The states also felt that more conformity and compatibility in regulatory and compliance activities of radiation control programs were needed. Reciprocity between states was requested in licensing of non-Agreement radioactive material, certification of x-ray technologists, x-ray facilities obtaining used x-ray equipment, and industrial radiography operations.

Model regulations and legislation to achieve uniformity as well as a model data processing system for use by state x-ray control programs were listed as important radiation control needs for state and national programs. States were urged to form nuclear facility site evaluation committees and to conduct preoperational as well as operational environmental surveillance programs around specific nuclear facilities.

The Executive Board grew from four to five in number with the addition of the position of

Past Chairperson. Hanson Blatz was elected Chairperson and Richard Fetz Chairperson-Elect.

A special event at the Palm Springs meeting was a banquet with Miami Dolphins defensive back Dick Anderson as the dinner speaker. The more informal get togethers were primarily by the pool. This probably started another precedent, because for many years to come, a favorite social gathering place at Conference meetings was the pool. Many stories, events, and jokes were exchanged, songs sung, and problems solved in that arena.

It was probably at one such early meeting that the latent musical talents of the Conference membership were displayed. The short-lived musical group known as the "Short Half-Lives" emerged to entertain the troops. It was made up of Terry Strong (WA) trombone, Cliff Lewis (WA) piano, Saul Harris (PHS Region II) harmonica, Marshall Parrott (OR) drums, and Lois Miller (PHS) vocal.

Lois became famous within the Conference for her renditions of "St. Louis Blues" and "St. James Infirmary." Saul was something of a parody writer as well as a performer and had established a similar group in the Health Physics Society to sing radiation-related songs. This also was to become a tradition in the Conference but over a decade later.

1970 - 1971

The Conference year 1970-71 brought change on the national level with the establishment of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Many of the programs that had previously been a part of BRH, including the national lab in Montgomery, became a part of the new EPA. The newly-formed agency quickly became a partner in sponsoring and funding the Conference in cooperation with BRH, now a part of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The Conference was growing and working; now it needed a way to communicate with its members and other interested groups. Thus, the *CRCPD Newsletter* was created, the first issue of Volume I being printed in November 1970. The *Newsletter* became an important link among the members, many of whom only saw each other face-to-face once a year. It was also useful in letting others know about the work and products of CRCPD.

The Conference held its third annual National Conference on Radiation Control in Scottsdale, Arizona, in May 1971. The theme of the Conference, "New Horizons," for the first time brought together the newly formed Radiation Office of EPA, the BRH, the FDA, and CRCPD, all of which were cosponsors. Cochairpersons of the meeting were Dr. Jim Miller (BRH) and Hanson Blatz (NY City), Chairperson of CRCPD. The theme of "New Horizons" reflected the recent developments of the new federal radiation program and EPA, renewed emphasis on x-ray protection in BRH, as well as emerging activities in the enforcement of electronic product performance standards by FDA. One hundred forty-two persons participated in the five-day program.

In addition to the technical sessions which emphasized x-ray control, environmental radiation standards, and emergency response planning, the Conference convened six workshops, once again a very important and productive part of the program. Also, table clinics were added as an additional medium for providing information and creating active discussion.

For the first time, several resolutions were proposed and passed by the Conference. These included resolutions on x-ray user qualifications, certification of licensing, radium users' qualifications, dental assistants' qualifications, the location of personnel monitoring devices to be worn during fluoroscopy, and continuing training requirements. Following the annual meeting, the Conference formed several new committees to implement the workshop recommendations. An ad hoc committee on lasers was formed to work with BRH in developing model regulations.

Robert Siek was elected to chair the CRCPD for the coming year, and Don Gilbert was elected Chairperson-Elect.

The group enjoyed a western night out at Pinnacle Peak, and one evening, when the scheduled entertainment was late, Conference talent once again filled in. Marshall Parrott played the piano and Don Gilbert sang "The Little Red Hen." As Marshall put it: "Could he bring that one off-Lord!"

1971 - 1972

In September 1971, CRCPD and BRH formed a Nationwide Evaluation of X-Ray Trends (NEXT) Task Force, following a recommendation of the Workshop on Optimum Components of a X-Ray Installation Inspection at the recent Conference. Chuck Hardin (KY), was the first chair of the task force (which was later to become a committee). Other state personnel of the original group were: Paul Leggett (DC), William Geiger (AZ), Gerald Parker (MA), John Shaver (NC), Joel Lubenau (PA), and James Blackburn (IL). The original charge, evaluation of x-ray procedures, evolved to allow BRH and the states to plan to meet future needs in x-ray exposure control. This became one of the most active and important task forces in the Conference. One hurdle that BRH had to overcome, however, was the fact that the first NEXT model had the gonads located on the hip. Some of the state people (who knew better) pointed out this abnormality.

A new task force on Evaluation of State X-Ray Control Programs developed a system that could be utilized by states to assess the effectiveness of their individual x-ray control programs. Several states represented on the task force field tested the system and evaluated the State of Washington.

Another major BRH-CRCPD effort that year centered on the revision of the Council of State Government Regulations. State representatives were selected because of individual talents to work with the Bureau in this important endeavor. The production of suggested regulations for use by state and local programs saved months of individual effort on the part of each program and lent uniformity to all states' regulations.

"Save a Rad" was the theme for the fourth annual National Conference on Radiation Control in New Orleans, LA, cosponsored by CRCPD, EPA, and BRH. Two hundred fifty local, state, and

federal radiation control personnel attended. The 1972 meeting considered a number of approaches to reducing the amount of radiation received by the nation's population from environmental and machine or radioactive material produced sources. Special emphasis on ways in which various agencies could combine efforts in a cooperative manner was made. The table clinic and workshop sessions were once again successful features.

At this meeting, states were particularly interested in the implementation of the x-ray performance standards, the types of equipment, and test methods that BRH was developing to enforce the standards. Significant information on environmental radiation surveillance guidance, emergency planning, and radiation standards and criteria were also presented by representatives of EPA. Appearing before the Conference for the first time was William Rowe, the new Administrator of the Radiation Office of EPA, and the Commissioner of FDA, Charles C. Edwards, M.D.

The growth and maturity of CRCPD was noted in presentations by both Bob Siek of Colorado, Chairperson, and by Dr. Jim Miller of BRH. Mr. Siek noted: "In addition to workshop and task force accomplishments, the Conference has also provided a pathway for communication among the states and federal agencies. The Conference, because of the representation of its members, can speak effectively and authoritatively on problems faced by state programs and bring attention to assistance or changes felt necessary on the state or federal level to make programs more effective." Dr. Miller also noted another important aspect of the Conference-friendship. In his closing remarks at the meeting, he said, "This Conference is starting to jell, to mature; and I think it's because we are getting to know each other. We're meeting as friends, not as strangers; and we're starting to get things done."

It has been said that much of the benefit of attending meetings of the Conference comes from the professional associations and friendships that develop through the years, from coffee break chats and nights out. The New Orleans meeting did not let anyone down in that regard, with a riverboat ride on the Mississippi, several receptions, and a banquet.

1972 - 1973

As a result of the New Orleans meeting, several task forces of the Conference were continued and a new task force on Radiopharmaceuticals was formed to work out the mechanisms for providing radiopharmaceutical information and approvals to state and federal regulatory agencies. David Lacker of Texas was named to chair this new task force.

In 1973, the CRCPD Executive Committee, chaired by Don Gilbert (AZ), began regular meetings with EPA and FDA four times per year. The Executive Committee meetings primarily reviewed the progress of current task forces and new problems that had begun to arise from new occupational health and safety legislation, increasing numbers of federal radiation control programs, and the need for better coordination of information. This year also saw formal relationships between CRCPD and the AEC following the 1973 annual meeting.

The regional training concept, recommended by the Task Force on Training, was tested by

three regional training committees. The committees were established to determine training needs in the region. Eventually, the concept was expanded to all ten regions.

The fifth annual National Conference on Radiation Control, "Planning for Protection," was held in Portland, Oregon, in May 1973. A major item of interest at this particular meeting was the recently published reports by the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation Committee and the UNSCEAR Committee of the United Nations on the population effects and implications of radiation exposure to the public.

During the meeting, BRH presented what Marshall Parrott has termed the "Great Proposal." They were going to require automatic collimation on all x-ray equipment. The state folks told them it was a dumb idea. Twenty years later, this idea is being revisited.

Holding annual meetings in various parts of the country gave participants a chance to see areas that they might not otherwise be able to see. During the Portland meeting, attendees were taken to an evening out at Mount Hood, which, from the closing remarks of the meeting, was most enjoyable.

The only resolution passed at the Portland meeting was that CRCPD urge the Congress of the United States to take necessary legislative action to consolidate the various federal responsibilities relating to radiation protection within one agency. Although this obviously did not occur, several federal agencies responded that they were working toward minimizing duplication of effort among the agencies with radiation protection programs.

1973 - 1974

The Conference year 1973-74 was termed "The Crucible Year"—the year in front of the fire. With the addition of the AEC to the supporting agencies of CRCPD, the organization had established a mechanism for implementing a "viable working partnership" with all the associated federal agencies. Also at that time, CRCPD had attained full maturity as a strong and influential part of that partnership. Part of becoming a mature organization was incorporation; initial papers were filed to accomplish that goal.

In this year of establishing more partnerships, the Executive Committee met with several federal agency officials, including the new Commissioner of FDA, Department of Labor officials, the AEC Commissioners, and the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Such meetings between the leaders of the CRCPD and the federal agencies became an important part of the organization's activities. This year was also the first time state regulatory representatives and the nuclear compact representatives had ever met in formal session with the AEC's Commissioners. Meetings with the Congressional committee and AEC primarily centered on requests for consideration of a proposal that would allow incentives for more states to assume a partnership role and aid the existing Agreement States in meeting their obligations.

Concerns about the multiplicity of federal agencies with which the states must interact and

additional requirements of emergency response planning for nuclear power plants and environmental surveillance around those facilities remained issues of importance to the membership during this period and were noted by B. Jim Porter, 1974 CRCPD Chairperson, at the next annual meeting.

Somewhere along the line Jim Porter had introduced the Conference to the "Plexiglass Syndrome." This was not similar to the China Syndrome or Down's Syndrome. He still remains famous for his remarks on that unusual condition.

The annual Conference was held in San Antonio, Texas; the theme was "New Challenges." It covered the usual topics, such as medical x-ray regulation, but also involved a panel discussion entitled "Is Environmental Monitoring Necessary?" and beginning discussions on waste management and EPA Drinking Water Standards. Workshops were still an important part of the Conference meeting; program staffing patterns and salaries, bonding and perpetual care, quality assurance in diagnostic radiology, and siting of nuclear facilities were a few of the workshop topics covered.

The participants enjoyed a night out at the Lone Star Brewery, complete with a tasting room, and other Texas hospitality. There was even an impromptu jalepeno eating contest. As if chewing on those little hot peppers and swallowing them were not bad enough, the next day many of the participants discovered the true meaning of the term "afterburner."

1974 - 1975

During the Conference year 1974-75, several major actions were accomplished. The CRCPD was incorporated as a nonprofit organization on January 22, 1975, in the State of Arkansas, home of the Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Wilson. This meant that the organization not only was now a full-fledged corporation, but it was taking charge of its financial management as well.

A major ongoing project of CRCPD and the associated federal agencies-the most recent revision of the *Suggested State Regulations for Control of Radiation (SSRCR and SSR)*-was completed. This represented the combined efforts of several CRCPD committees that worked on the various parts of the regulations and the FDA and AEC representatives who reviewed them and provided input. Prior to the CRCPD organization, this function had been handled by the Council of State Governments in conjunction with federal agencies. The *Suggested State Regulations* were coordinated by BRH in FDA, primarily through the work of Chuck Froom, considered to be the "Father of the SSRCR."

The CRCPD also increased involvement with other national organizations, including the American National Standards Institute and the BRH Medical Advisory Committee.

One of the significant events of that year was the splitting of the AEC into the Energy Research and Development Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). With this splitting came reorganization and five new Commissioners of the newly formed NRC. The Conference Executive Committee took the opportunity to meet with the new Commissioners to express state concerns to them and to learn of their concepts regarding state activities.

With the increase in activities of the states in the area of emergency response planning, the need for training of staff in that regard became a high priority. Several Conference members were involved in the development of a new training course in "Radiological Emergency Response Operations" being organized by the Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company in Las Vegas, NV.

Chuck Hardin of Kentucky chaired the CRCPD that year, and the annual meeting moved to the Northeast, in Hyannis, hosted by the Massachusetts program. More table clinics were added, and there were more presentations by state personnel than ever that year.

Some westerners in attendance actually learned how to eat lobster at the clam bake; in fact, a hired trainer was brought in for just that purpose. The group experienced somewhat of a rocky boat ride off the coast of Cape Cod in Hyannis Harbor and were given an off-shore view of the Kennedy estate. In addition, Conference talent prevailed again during the late night hours with the combo of Edd Johnson, Lois Miller and Marshall Parrott (and their promoter, Don Gilbert) performing for the night owls in the group. It was at that meeting that Jim Miller noted the importance of the social functions in "developing and maintaining the support which is so necessary to continuing effective communications?"

As is customary at the annual meetings, the Chairperson was given a more upscale room than the other folks at the Conference. Not only was Chuck Hardin's suite nice, it was downright opulent. It was furnished with valuable pieces of furniture and accessories, including a \$2,000 china bowl which sat in the middle of the dining table. In order for the Conference to be able to use the Presidential Suite, they had to convince hotel management that the folks meeting there were low-key, well-behaved, and quite reserved.

Chuck was quite pleased to be able to show off his suite one evening after dinner until he discovered that he had locked himself out. The tour group anxiously waited while the night manager also tried his key in the impressive double door. Since that didn't work, the manager next tried a butter knife. After several attempts, one federal representative in the group yelled, "Stand back!" and proceeded to kick the door open (with success). The entourage turned out to be a little rowdier than anticipated, so when a scuffle broke out near the dining table, Chuck grabbed the china bowl and clutched it, fearing a \$2,000 breakage fee. Within two days time at the hotel, the quiet, reserved group had managed to break down a door, probably caused the firing of the night hotel manager, and gave the CRCPD Chairperson ulcers.

1975 - 1976

"YOU AIN'T SEEN NOTHIN' YET!"

At the end of the Hyannis meeting, Dr. Jim Miller remarked: "We still have a lot of work to do. With your help, and the work of the Executive Committee and the cooperating federal agencies, the saying 'You ain't seen nothin' yet' will be a reality." At that time, the CRCPD had 17 working groups, and during the year that followed, eight new ones were added. During the Conference year 1975-76, task forces produced results in the areas of naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive material (NARM), program effectiveness, NEXT, contamination from naturally-occurring radioactive materials (NORM), and quality control in radiation measurements, even with the problem of budgetary restrictions constantly facing the Conference.

Budget restrictions and political responsiveness were also growing concerns of the individual state and local programs that year. As stated by Bob Will of Kansas, Chairperson of CRCPD for 1975-76, in his address before the 1976 National Conference on Radiation Control in Springfield, Illinois: "...how do we handle the ever-increasing burden of the previously unforeseen and almost overwhelming tasks that are being laid upon us? Specifically, emergency planning and response,...environmental surveillance programs,...evaluation of procedures and techniques, such as mammography, which tax our expertise and certainly do little for our relationships with the professions.... How can we handle updating of our expertise in ever-increasing new technologies in the face of the virtual elimination of federal training programs, coupled with declining budgetary support at the local level? Most of us are hanging on."

And hang on they did, as the Conference year ended with the Springfield meeting. The theme of the National Conference that year was "Radiation Risks and Benefits: Facts, Issues, and Options." The program focused primarily on risk/benefit issues in diagnostic radiology, including one entire session on the issues and options involved with mammography. Eight workshops, including ones on establishment of soil contamination limits, surface contamination limits, and achieving support for state budgets, were included in the program and were once again quite successful.

Although some initially considered the location to raise a question of risk in itself, the attendees did not fail to have a good time or a productive meeting. A night out with good fellowship, good food, and good country-western music in a country barn atmosphere made the meeting complete. The cute little singer certainly caught the eye of the men present!

All the participants try to cram as much communication and interface as possible into the annual meetings, whether in the plenary sessions, hallway discussions, or social gatherings. Such was certainly the case in Springfield. At the end of the Conference, NRC representative Shelley Schwartz diagnosed the phenomenon from which many of the attendees were suffering as "CRCPD" or "Continuous Reactivity Causing Perception Deterioration."

1976 - 1977

The problems encountered with the use of radiation in the healing arts had grown to the point that the Executive Committee (by now the Executive Board) felt that a Board-level position was needed to focus on this area and all the working groups involved in healing arts issues. The Healing Arts Council Chair was added as a position to be held by one of the members-at-large on the Board. Alice Dolezal was the first to be assigned that responsibility. Many of the challenges facing the CRCPD in the following year involved healing arts issues, including mammography, computerized tomography, and policy questions of whether the federal government would preempt state programs as a result of the passage of the Medical Devices Act. Concerns about the overuse and misuse of radiological procedures brought more Conference attention to efficacy and quality assurance in diagnostic radiology.

During the Conference year 1976-77, under the leadership of Gerald Parker (MA), greater success was gained in state-federal coordination in the area of emergency planning, and a major challenge for the Conference, the completion of the first NARM Guides for evaluation of NARM products, was completed. A new collaborator, the National Bureau of Standards (NBS), now the National Institute of Standards and Technology, was added to the sponsoring federal agencies. The task force on Natural Radioactivity Contamination Problems produced a 101-page report identifying what state and federal agencies should do about controlling the effects of natural radioactivity in the environment.

One of the resolutions adopted by the membership that year resulted in the organization petitioning the NRC to amend in entirety the blanket authorization for disposal in soil found in 10 CFR 20.304. It was recommended that NRC change that rule from a blanket authorization to one given only after careful analysis of risks and with specific license conditions added. The amendment was taken under consideration by NRC and was adopted at a later date.

The annual National Conference once again visited the great Northwest, with the meeting hosted by the Washington program in Seattle. For a change, the meeting was held in June of that year. Attendance at the annual meeting had grown to about 370, including spouses and children. One feature of the Seattle meeting was not only a spouses' program but one for the children of attendees as well. The social program included a boat cruise on Lake Washington, through the locks into Puget Sound, then to Blake Island, where the Conference attendees enjoyed a salmon bake in an Indian Longhouse at Tillicum Village. Interpretive Indian dancing and North Coast arts and crafts were also a part of the evening's entertainment.

In his presentation at the meeting, Chairperson Parker noted: "This Conference has come a long way since that October night in 1968 when 24 State radiation control directors squeezed into a room at the Roger Smith Hotel in Washington. The reason that we have come this distance is that we have given strength to the State voices when meeting with federal executive agencies or federal legislative bodies. By standing together, we achieved a position of influence and, consequently, we are now able to effect our own destiny."

1977 - 1978

By 1978, the CRCPD had completed a decade as an organization and was recognized to be making considerable impact in protecting the public health. As described by Jim Porter at the tenth annual Conference meeting, the CRCPD had made contributions in four major areas:

- 1) As a forum for the exchange of ideas among the states and the federal government. The constitutional purpose of promoting radiological health and coordinating radiological health activities and information was, in fact, being carried out.
- 2) Recognition or "clout" as a national resource on radiation protection issues. State and federal legislative bodies and federal agencies were asking for input from the organization as representing states' viewpoint and included their expertise in decision making.
- 3) The publication of excellent guides, including the *Suggested State Regulations for Control of Radiation* and guides on NARM, NORM, and bonding and perpetual care.
- 4) The various programmatic activities in which the organization was involved, including NEXT, BENT (for mammography), and DENT (for dental radiography), all of which were focused on the reduction of unnecessary radiation exposure from x-rays in the healing arts.

During that year, the task forces continued to be very active, and both the NARM guides and the voluminous report on NORM were published and distributed. Training for radiation control staff still continued to be an issue, with the use of the newly-inaugurated Radiation Control TV Network as one possible solution. Efficacy of the application of healing arts radiation also continued to be a concern, and a new task force was assigned to address it. Other challenges still facing the group included radiation measurements and nonionizing radiation (primarily lasers and radiofrequency). Two of the interesting events of that year noted by 1977-78 Chairperson Dale McHard of Oklahoma at the annual meeting were the publication by the International Council on Radiation Protection (ICRP) of Report No. 26 and the publication of the UNSCEAR 77 report. The publications presented new concepts with regard to exposure limits, dose, and biological effects, and use of the new SI units. He remarked that the new concepts and units would very likely affect the content of the *SSRCR*, communication, and concepts of radiation protection. He just did not say when!

The 1978 Annual Conference, held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, celebrated "A Decade of Progress." Nonionizing radiation issues, efficacy in diagnostic radiology, radiation therapy, and environmental issues were presented and discussed, in addition to the reflection back on the organization's accomplishments over the last ten years.

A new format for discussion among the regulators, radiologists, and medical physicists was started at the Harrisburg meeting. Following formal presentations on healing arts x-ray, the group held an open-mike forum over wine and cheese. This part of the program, sponsored by the American College of Radiology (ACR), was such a success that it has been carried on for many years since.

An obscure award of the Conference had its beginning at this meeting. During Ed Bailey's (TX) presentation, his slides were just barely visible to the audience (due to a problem with the projector, according to Ed). Thus began the "Bad Slide Award" named in his honor. The "award" is made to the person with the worst slides of the meeting. Each year, although no monetary award or trophy or even an acknowledgement is given, everyone seems to know who wins.

As usual, the local hosts played a key part in making the Annual Conference memorable and successful. The spouses' program had become an important part of each annual meeting. This year, spouses were provided with a variety of activities, from a tour of the Amish country to belly-dancing lessons by Jada. After a night out (that was actually a night in" held in the hotel) of a dinner theater presentation of "South Pacific," the "fun night" included a performance by the belly dancer, as well as a sing-along with Connie Goetz of the Pennsylvania program.

Harrisburg was soon to be put on the map in other ways as well. An event that occurred at a nearby nuclear power plant a few months later had a major impact on emergency planning activities of all the radiation control agencies. The event was the Three Mile Island (TMI) accident. Both state and federal agencies were being asked to do more to assure credibility with the public in the wake of the TMI occurrence.

1978 - 1979

Under the leadership of Alice Dolezal of Minnesota, CRCPD continued to grow the following year with the addition of a large number of associate members and the growth of the number of task forces to 19. The Conference lost two of its members who passed away that year, Martin Wukash of Texas and Bill Horton of Nevada.

A third member-at-large was added to the Executive Board to oversee the Environmental Nuclear Council, since environmental radiations issues were ever-growing, including radioactive waste disposal and emergency planning. Uranium mill tailings management also was under scrutiny, with the passage of P.L. 95-605, the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.

A new edition of the *Suggested State Regulations* was published. The extensive review process involved with each section by organizations, agencies, consultants and users made the development of the SSR's difficult, but the end product was a viable and usable document that was current with changing technology.

At the annual meeting in Oklahoma City, OK, the Executive Board took another big step for the organization by voting to hire a full-time executive secretary to cope with the increasing focus on radiation on a day-to-day basis. The original idea had come from David Lacker (TX) at one of his first Executive Board meetings. Seeing the massive amount of paper and technical and administrative issues that the Board had to deal with, he asked why the Conference didn't hire someone to "shuffle all those papers."

Since Oklahoma was once cowboy and Indian territory, the night out included a trip to the

Cowboy Hall of Fame. The federal liaisons were presented with Indian headdresses; at least they were chiefs for an evening.

1979 - 1980

At the end of the meeting, David Lacker from Texas became Chairperson and led the group into the '80's. Post-TMI events were forcing radiation control programs into a defensive position at the state and federal levels. The waste issue was coming to the forefront nationally, and the Conference membership found themselves in a position of needing to be better communicators—with the media, the public, and with users of radiation.

Throughout the Conference year 1979-80, efforts proceeded to establish a full-time Executive Secretary position when funding would permit. Such a position became even more necessary with the demands for Conference representation and testimony at Congressional hearings and increased workloads placed on the program directors. Delays in hiring were primarily due to budget constraints and associated delays in federal contracts.

The 1980 Annual Conference was held in the river city of Louisville, Kentucky. The Kentucky hosts arranged for a variety of events to keep the attendees occupied when they were not in sessions. It was off to the races at Churchill Downs, including one race that was named for CRCPD. The CRCPD name was even on the winner's cup. And no trip to Louisville would be complete without a ride on a paddle wheel riverboat and listening to Kentucky bluegrass music. A newcomer to the Conference from the state of Arkansas tried to teach some of the folks how to do the proper dance that goes with bluegrass music—clogging. Usually three or four partners would give out and return to their seats, out of breath before one song would end. Towels were brought out to fan the weary, sweating guys between turns on the dance floor. But Ruth McBurney was holding up nicely, and as a typical Southern lady was only perspiring.

On the last evening in Louisville, the hotel ballroom was turned into a casino, and all the guests were issued several thousand dollars with which to gamble (in CRCPD bucks, with Executive Board members' and federal liaisons' pictures on the bills). Was the Dave Lacker bill really worth \$1000 and was that Frito Bandito-looking fellow on one of the denominations really Bob Augustine of EPA?

1980 - 1981

Marshall Parrott became Chairperson at the end of the Louisville meeting and lead the CRCPD through this year of change.

From 1975 until 1981, the Conference had only one employee, Betty Bryles (or Swanson, depending on the year), who worked part time in the Secretary-Treasurer's office in Little Rock, took care of travel, bookkeeping, correspondence and files and provided administrative assistance at meetings of the Executive Board and Annual Conferences. The year 1981 brought about major changes in the way the CRCPD functioned. Chuck Hardin was hired as Executive Secretary and the

corporate office was established in Frankfort, KY. Pat Heightchew, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Hardin, also joined the office. Through the establishment of the Office of Executive Secretary (OES), a representative of state views would be more available to speak at Congressional hearings and before federal agencies. Also, much of the work that had previously fallen on the Secretary-Treasurer was now taken over by the OES. The CRCPD *Newsletter*, now being printed by the OES, became more formalized, and actually had an editor.

Several more Conference publications were produced in 1981, including a Quality Assurance Manual and *Patient Exposure Guides for Diagnostic X-Ray*. And the CRCPD also had an impact on moves inside the NRC to reorganize and regionalize in a manner that states did not think would be effective. Another area of impact was the Conference's urging of NRC to require calibration of personnel dosimetry.

The 1981 Annual Conference was held in Little Rock, AR. The meeting gave the folks from the northeast an excuse to thaw out and try "foreign" foods, like catfish, black-eyed peas, and fried okra. It also gave everyone a chance to enjoy the Arkansas cultural scene—they were entertained by the Toad Suck Symphony at the night out at Little Rock's Old State House.

The Chairperson's reception had always been the one more formal, nicely catered social event at the Annual Conference and was usually held on Sunday, the first day of the meeting. This posed a bit of a problem in Arkansas, since local liquor laws would not allow the sale or consumption of liquor in a public place. Not willing to be deterred by such a small detail, Frank Wilson was able to find a local radiologist who was a member of the Little Rock Country Club and asked if he and 300 of his colleagues could "borrow" the Club for an evening. It turned out to be one of the nicest places the reception had ever been!

Another activity that became a tradition at annual meetings was the night owls' low stakes poker games. For those that didn't find enough to do at Conferences filled with activities, one could always find a room where a serious poker game was going on. During one such poker game in Little Rock, Chuck Hardin was losing miserably but had to leave the room briefly, so he asked his new administrative assistant, Pat Heightchew, to fill in for him. Dressed in shorts for the warm Arkansas spring weather, Pat ably played the hand (with a little help from a few friends who were observing the game) and wound up turning the game around for Chuck. Some of the other players never forgave Chuck for sending in the attractive lady that distracted them from their game and ended up building his personal pot.

1981 - 1982

During the Conference year 1981-82, under the Chairmanship of Jack Stanton (NH), changes were made to the Constitution and Bylaws to reflect the delegation of duties to the OES, and new formal relationships were established between CRCPD and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE).

Although radiation control personnel from other countries, primarily Canada, had participated in CRCPD activities and had attended Annual Conferences for some time, they had not been able to join as members. In 1982, changes in the Bylaws provided for a new class of membership—foreign members. As a result, about eight Canadian representatives joined right away and others have since followed. They have provided valuable input and were sometimes ahead of their southern neighbors in addressing certain issues, like generally licensed devices and industrial radiography certification. Their assistance on international shipments and transportation issues has been valuable.

The CRCPD maintained representation on several national committees, such as the Technical Electronic Product Radiation Safety Standards Committee (TEPRSSC), and was requested to provide a representative to ACR's Committee on Medical Physics and recommendations for the American Board of Health Physics. During 1982, the organization also provided input to 10 CFR Part 61 concerning waste disposal and NRC's guidelines for Agreement State reviews.

The Conference turned its focus to the emerging issues of nuclear power, nuclear weapons facilities, and low-level waste. As the states passed low-level waste legislation, the issues focused on political and societal arguments. Many states were also facing the need to establish fee-based regulatory programs. At the same time, the support and training provided by the federal agencies were being reduced.

The task forces and committees have been characterized as the "nitty gritty" of the Conference. The growth in the number of groups and activities caused a need for guidance and coordination; thus, the Executive Board developed an operational handbook for committees. Also, the membership voted to allocate at least 50 percent of its funds to support the working groups.

Various states continued to place bids to host the Annual Conference; this was the primary method for choosing the location of the meeting. Hosting a Conference meeting required quite a bit of work for the host state; selecting a site was just the beginning. The process for picking a hotel and space allocation was carried out by certain members of the Executive Board and federal liaisons; site selection became somewhat of an art in making sure that hotels could accommodate the ever-growing organization, task force meetings, break-out sessions, and spouse and social activities. Pat Heightchew (OES) became the Conference expert that everyone relied on to know the details of meeting planning.

On one such site selection visit for the 1982 Annual Conference in Portland, ME, one federal representative got an unexpected and surprising view of the selected site. On the way to breakfast, he and another member of the site selection team strolled by the pool and hot tub area. He noticed that a couple was really enjoying the hot tub in what they thought was the privacy of the early morning dawn. The site visitor was so absorbed in the activities in the hot tub that he walked right into the swimming pool!

The technical program for the 1982 meeting was entitled "Proper Priorities in Radiation

Protection." Public perception/public information and emergency planning (post-TMI) were two of the areas discussed in depth. The need for more work in the area of NORM was also noted. A special award was presented to Tom Gerusky and the Pennsylvania program for their dedicated service following the TMI accident.

One of the most quoted, or quotable at least, phrases from that meeting was contributed by Sam Finklea (SC) in the session on emergency planning. He was talking about the difficulties in keeping groups that would be asked to respond to emergencies, other than the radiation control program staff, trained and interested. Sam's closing remark was: "I only hope that the old admonition does not apply, that you should not try to teach a pig to sing, because it wastes your time and annoys the pig."

The Portland meeting provided not only sights to see but also new experiences for the Southerners, especially those who did not know how to eat lobster. Ed Bailey of Texas tried to tackle one of those crustaceans (cooked, by the way) and became a lobster casualty. One of the claws stuck in the palm of his hand as he attempted to use fingers instead of the cracking tool, and Ed drew back a bloody paw.

A New England clambake on the Atlantic shore was a delightful way for the group to socialize after long days of meetings. The participants also were treated to an Irish folk band and trips to the L.L. Bean outlet. One of the most memorable sites walking the beach included the McHard clan of Oklahoma, whose offspring were wearing lobster heads (red plastic with claws) at the clambake.

1982 - 1983

At the end of the Portland meeting, Heyward Shealy of South Carolina became Chairperson. That year, additional formal relationships were established with the American Hospital Radiology Administrators and the American Society of Radiologic Technologists. A CRCPD task team continued to perform comprehensive reviews of state programs. Conference publications on credentialing of radiation allied health operators, low-level radioactive waste disposal site criteria and management, radiation control program criteria (radioactive material), potassium iodine distribution plan and the 1982 Edition of the SSR's were produced. The CRCPD received grants from both NRC and DOE to address low-level waste issues. Other new committees were added.

In 1983, an Awards Program was established for recognition of outstanding contributions to the protection of the public health and safety from radiation exposure. The special award was named after a founding member who had contributed outstandingly to the Conference, Gerald S. Parker. The concept was introduced at the annual meeting, but the award was not presented for the first time until the following year.

Indoor radon was beginning to be an issue that the CRCPD was asked to address. In 1983, a survey of state radiation control programs was performed by the Committee on Radon

Measurements to determine measurement needs and activities in that area.

The Annual Conference was held in Reno, NV, even though, as stated earlier, Las Vegas had once been turned down as a resort area. The meeting marked the 15th year of the Conference, and some members thought something special ought to be done. Many of the Conference members enjoyed singing and some had taken up lyric writing to radiation themes and placing them to familiar tunes. At the Chairperson's reception in Reno, Ruth McBurney and Suzie Kent from Texas introduced an official CRCPD songbook entitled "The Oscar de la Roentgen Songbook - A Designer Original," and autographed copies as they were distributed. Autographs were not the usual variety - but were bussed in Revlon "Shimmering Pink" and Estee' Lauder "Rose Petal Red." The songbook contained a collection of lyrics contributed by various people and included such favorites as "The Rad Waste Shipment Haul," "Dump of Ages," and the one that started it all, "Who's the leader of the bunch in Washington, D.C.," sung to the Mickey Mouse theme song. This song had actually been composed in the early morning hours in Little Rock, somewhat a group composition, with special credit to Edd Johnson.

An impromptu night out at Reno was a boat ride on Lake Tahoe. If one were to look back over the annual meetings, the group seems to have withdrawal if they don't have a boat ride every three or four years.

1983 - 1984

By 1983-84, the CRCPD had 50 working groups, and the CRCPD membership had grown to 217. Forty-three percent of the membership served on one or more of the working groups. It has been noted that few other organizations have such an active membership. More responsibilities came in 1984 as the CRCPD began the accreditation of regional calibration laboratories and designation of Licensing States. The Licensing State concept for regulation of NARM, which has been conceived in 1976, was finally developed and implemented. A review team was appointed to make recommendations to the Executive Board.

In addition to having staff for assistance with administrative and travel matters, the Office of Executive Secretary expanded its staff to five by the addition of Roy Osborne to handle technical issues, such as low-level waste. The OES had become a focal point for frequent contacts and requests about radiation control programs' activities. To answer some of the programmatic questions, the OES developed what has come to be known as the state radiation control program profile.

Liaison was established with the American Association of Physicists in Medicine and improved liaison with other groups was achieved. Bob Quillen (OH), a member recommended by CRCPD, was selected to serve on the American Board of Health Physics.

At the 1984 Annual Conference in Des Moines, the first Gerald S. Parker Award was presented to E. Frank Wilson of Arkansas for his dedicated service to the Conference, primarily as its Secretary-Treasurer for seven years. Mr. Parker was in attendance and presented the award. The

award has continued to be presented each year at the Annual Conference to prestigious outstanding contributors to radiation protection and the work of CRCPD. The recipients of the Gerald S. Parker Award are listed in an appendix to this document.

Not only had the organization grown in members by the Des Moines meeting but so had the Conference family. Suzie Kent brought baby Elizabeth for everyone to meet. She is probably the youngest attendee at a Conference meeting to that time.

The participants enjoyed a trip to a pioneer farm took a hay ride, and feasted on roast pork and corn on the cob, even though the threat of tornadoes and rain kept everyone checking the skies. The rain and unexpected cold weather kept people hovering around the spit where the pig was roasting for dinner.

1984 - 1985

Maury Neuweg of Illinois took over the reins of the Conference at the end of the Des Moines meeting. In his remarks as new Chairperson, he stated that he wanted to stress the increasing importance of the Conference's role in radiation protection by introducing new associate members to CRCPD. He certainly accomplished that goal—the Conference membership increased nearly 50 percent in the 1984-85 Conference year from 217 to 317. In order to use the "new blood" more effectively and get them quickly involved, a rotational policy was established for working group membership and rating of members. The number of task forces committees and liaisons had grown to 57 and the number of products from those groups expanded in proportion.

A higher degree of professionalism and standardization was implemented for all Conference documents. Formal review of all draft documents to be published by the Conference was now required. Improvements in technical and editorial quality were noticeable. Several such documents were published in that year. The *Directory of Personnel Responsible for Radiological Health Programs* had been expanded and improved over the last few years and was becoming a document much in demand by outside groups and organizations, as well as remaining a useful tool for radiation control staff.

The regional training program remained an option for providing radiation control staff with necessary training. The CRCPD Committee on Training formalized procedures to be followed by regional training committees in developing structured training courses.

The concept of a credentialing program for state regulatory personnel began to be pursued. No formal organization accredited those professionals; therefore, the CRCPD, through the Training Committee, began to look at ways to accomplish the assurance of adequate training of radiation control staff.

Low-level waste remained high on the list of issues that year. The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Committee under the leadership of Bill Dornsife (PA) was quite active in developing a pilot disposal project for the states to use in disposing of radium. Also, the CRCPD made

recommendations to EPA to include NARM wastes in its low-level radioactive waste disposal standards.

The Conference established formal liaison with the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and the newly-formed Committee on Interagency Radiation Research and Policy Coordination (CIRRPC).

The 1985 Annual Conference was held in Brookfield, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee. The program of the meeting contained not only discussions of the usual issues, such as low-level waste, healing arts radiology, but entire sessions on nonionizing radiation and management techniques were also included, reflecting the ever-changing needs of the membership.

Several special events occurred at the Milwaukee meeting. The Chairperson's reception was held in the domed botanical gardens, a lovely location for strolling. The night out included international food and dancers and a chance to try a little polka dancing. Since this meeting marked the retirement of Dr. Jim Miller of FDA, who had been a founding father of the CRCPD and had played an important role in its growth and development over the years, the Conference held a special Roast for Jim Miller on the last evening of the meeting. Over 150 persons attended. Even gifts were presented, including some sort of painting done on black velvet. No one realized that his taste in art included such interesting pieces!

At the end of that meeting, Eddie Fuente became Chairperson and immediately got formal when talking about Maury Neuweg by calling him Maurice, and if that wasn't enough, he even used his middle name, Errol, making Maury's initials MEN. This made Maury's office the MEN's room. Eddie noted that many facilities have his initials on many of the doors.

Not only is the ability to communicate with federal agencies important to state regulators, of equal importance is the ability to understand each other. Real Northerners and real Southerners have a certain difficulty in communicating. Many--most of all, the Southerners--had particular difficulty in understanding the great Northerner, Len Solen. Many of Len's long phrases and 50-letter words were difficult for the most learned person to understand, and almost impossible for an ol'Southern fellow such as Eddie Fuente. Len had equal difficulty in understanding Eddie's pronunciation of any word. In trying to correct this situation, Eddie presented him with a book titled, "How to Speak Southern." The chore did not stop with the textbook gift, however; he did not give up on teaching the language to Len. Eddie was observed one evening at dinner even showing Len how to properly form his lips to speak Southern.

1985 -1986

Under Eddie Fuente's leadership the following year, the Conference membership grew to 373, another big leap, and three new committees were added. The radium disposal project got off the ground, allowing "orphan" radium sources to be properly disposed of. A fourth criteria

document for an adequate radiation control program, this one in environmental monitoring and surveillance, was completed. The NEXT and Quality Assurance Committees produced a guidance document on x-ray survey procedures.

Efforts by CRCPD to urge the amendment of the Atomic Energy Act to authorize NRC to regulate NARM included meetings with NRC and CIRRPC officials. In the meantime, the number of Licensing States under the CRCPD approval process grew to 25 with provisional status.

Dick Gross replaced Jim Miller as FDA liaison to the Executive Board. Other changes included a new technical assistant at OES, Terry Devine, replacing Roy Osborne, and the hiring of a new fiscal officer.

The 1986 Annual Conference was held in Charleston, West Virginia, as in "Almost Heaven," from the John Denver Song "Country Roads." Mammography, especially screening, and radon were becoming such major issues that an entire session at the meeting was devoted to those topics.

The night out included a trip to the races. This time it was greyhounds that participants were watching and betting on. However, since the hounds did not have little jockeys, it was difficult for some people to know how to pick a winner; one simply could not use the same method.

The Chairperson's reception included a huge ice sculpture spelling out the initials CRCPD. When one group continued the party following the reception, they took one of the C's with them as a souvenir. They probably needed the extra ice.

Bobby Dillard and Hank Mitskas, Regional FDA Representatives, had a big bet going that year on the Oklahoma Sooners and Penn State football game. The loser had to wear the opposite school's colors to the Chairperson's reception. Well, Hank showed up wearing lots of Sooner red, although nothing was coordinated. He really stood out in the crowd.

A few hearty souls did not get enough of West Virginia at the meeting so they stayed an extra day and went whitewater rafting on the New River. This trip was a real challenge for those who participated—as they stepped onto the boat, it didn't take long to realize the seriousness of which they were about to encounter (several persons wished they could have turned back but didn't; one person ended up having to go to a local hospital instead of experiencing the "joy" ride).

Not only do CRCPD members strive for total cooperation in business but also in leisure time. When the guide said, "when I give you an instruction, we must all do it at the same time or we will experience difficulty," all knew it meant it was again total cooperation between states, federal, industry and interested parties (even Ed Bailey knew that meant no funny business). Amazingly, no one lost control of their ore (each had to keep only one ore in the water), nor was anyone lost overboard during the journey. Even though a six foot wave came upon the boat, the group

collectively followed the guide's instructions and pulled the boat out of the wave—even Ed Bailey's cigarette was still in his mouth, wet but still lit!

Pat and Ellen from the CRCPD OES were even presented with proclamations and "Survivor Shirts" when they returned home to Kentucky. All were just happy to have survived.

1986 - 1987

The Conference continued to grow the next year to a total of 420 members. Communication among states had become even more important in order to share information rapidly. Thus, the Rad Health Communication Network was implemented and 33 states had registered by May 1987. Also, a video loan program for state programs was established. More national organizations were recognizing the work of CRCPD and were involving the organization in their efforts. For example, CRCPD became an official Collaborating Organization for the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP), and the CRCPD *Mammography Screening Guide* was incorporated into ACR's accreditation program.

The states' responses to the Chernobyl accident and the Juarez steel incident included the Conference role of communication and coordination. Focus also turned to the development of skills in risk perception and risk communication. The public involvement for all members expanded to the areas of Chernobyl's impact, radon, artificial tanning devices and the linear accelerator deaths.

Hawaii had been the original site selected by the Executive Board for the 1987 Annual Conference. However, due to impending federal budget constraints and potential costs for the meeting, it was moved to Idaho. The Conference was held in Boise in May. Since naturally occurring radioactive material had become a big issue, particularly in oil and gas producing states and those with phosphate mining and mineral processing, one entire session was devoted to the topic. Another area of interest that was considered at some length was a debate on state versus non-state inspections. Hank Kocol (Have Slides, Will Travel) discussed his recent trip to radiation facilities in China.

The Chairperson's reception was somewhat different that year; it was less formal and was held at a penitentiary—the State Territorial Penitentiary, that is, now a museum. Most of the activities were outside, including entertainment by young fiddlers, Basque dancers, and western singers. Each attendee was presented with a bandanna, and the variety of ways those handkerchiefs were worn was astonishing. There were a couple of instant outlaws in the crowd, and Bob Schell of Maine fashioned his into headgear and looked like Aunt Jemima with glasses and a moustache!

Another Conference tradition that began at the Boise meeting was the state wine tasting. The concept, devised by some associate members from Texas, was that states should share and compare some of their home state's finest vintage. The first year, only a few folks brought wine along, but the idea caught on and grew to be an annual event for several years. Clough Toppan forgot to bring Maine wine, so he fashioned a Maine label and stuck it on a bottle bought locally. These wine connoisseurs could tell that the wine did not taste like Maine blueberries. At every

tasting that year and thereafter, the wine from Oklahoma really made an impact and actually won prizes—for being among the worst!

1987 - 1988

Terry Strong took over the leadership position at the end of the Boise meeting. As incoming Chairperson, he stressed the important need for dealing with the NARM issue and increasing the budget of CRCPD by increasing formal relationships with the federal agencies. A NARM Strategy Committee was appointed, and the organization succeeded in getting agreement from NRC to reexamine the NARM issue.

Budget shortfalls caused drastic cuts in travel and meeting frequencies for most committees. Even so, the Executive Board continued to try to expand involvement of the Conference membership on committees. State advisors were added to groups for which persons had interest but were not selected as members. The advisors received all mailouts and provided input but were not and are not funded to meetings. However, they were and are considered first when membership on the committee becomes available.

The issue of surety and bonding as it pertained to material licensees was becoming important again with NRC's rulemaking efforts in this area. A committee was established to address financial security mechanisms.

The Annual Conference in Nashville, Tennessee, marked the 20th anniversary of CRCPD. The program included a panel discussion on future directions for CRCPD. Some of the recommendations coming out of that panel discussion were to set the stage for further long term planning. Examples of the suggestions for improving the organization were as follows:

- 1) Improve communication among the membership and with the federal agencies;
- 2) Seek alternate funding sources for CRCPD;
- 3) Be proactive; and
- 4) Establish priorities and goals.

One of the panelists noted that one of the things that had changed over the years was that early on, the organization operated "by the seat of our pants." It had plowed new ground but was somewhat unorganized in its approach to problems. Over the years, the CRCPD had gained structure and professionalism in dealing with issues.

The Annual Conference also focused on international issues. Bob Ricks of Oak Ridge Associated Universities updated the group on the tragic Goiania, Brazil accident. This truly showed the importance of having an effective regulatory system for sources of radiation.

STATE UNIFORM DAY

One of the things some of the state folks noticed at the Annual Conferences over the years was that on certain days, all the attendees in the Public Health Service Commissioned Corp all wore their uniforms, especially after a new Surgeon General's appointment, as did the participants from the Armed Services. Even NRC had what appeared to be de facto uniforms of gray slacks and navy blazers. But there was no state uniform. However, Ed Bailey from Texas noticed that a lot of state people owned similar blue pin cord suits. So, at the Annual Conference at Nashville, one day was set aside as "State Uniform Day," and everyone who had such a suit there wore it to the meeting that day.

The Tennessee hosts provided an exciting social program, including the Chairperson's reception at Belle Meade Mansion and a trip to the Jack Daniel's distillery at Lynchburg for the night out. After sniffing the aroma of Tennessee whiskey in the making, the group finally got to sample some Lynchburg Lemonade, enjoy Tennessee barbecue, pitch horseshoes, and listen to local bluegrass music. Bill Bell (MA) was so inspired by the occasion that he wrote a song to the tune of "Oh, Suzanna" that was sung by the "CRCPD Choir" under the direction of Lois Miller. The song started something like:

"Oh, I'd love to be a whiskey pump in Lynchburg, Tennessee -
Working at the Daniel's plant, well that's the life for me!"

Speaking of songs, the 20th Anniversary brought out Volume II of the Oscar de la Roentgen Songbook. New songs tracked the more current issues of radon (as in "The House of the Rising Radon"), internal dose, and enforced ALARA.

The state wine tasting was a full-fledged unofficial event, complete with awards. Over 100 people crowded into one suite at the hotel and spilled out onto the atrium balcony. Fortunately, no one spilled farther than that! An assortment of tastes were assembled, including wine and other libations made from blueberries (ME), cranberries (MA), and maple syrup (NH). Sooner Red of Oklahoma became the most famous wine at the tasting. "Diesel fuel" was one of the judges' descriptions. And of course, everyone knew where the Maui Blanc was from—but they couldn't tell it was made from pineapple!

1988 -1989

Chuck Tedford moved into the Chairperson's position at the end of the 1988 Annual Conference. The major goals for the coming year included reviewing training options for states, since the regional training program that had achieved a great deal of success in the past was no longer possible, with federal budget cuts impacts; a national industrial radiography certification program; and standardization of non-state inspections.

The continuing issue of NARM was given additional attention with the appointment of Terry Strong as NARM "Czar" to spearhead the effort for federal level regulation. Chuck Hardin's title changed from Executive Secretary to Executive Director, and the office was changed to the Office of Executive Director (OED).

Video teleconferencing and expanding the Conference's video library became less expensive options for training state regulatory personnel. Two such teleconferences were planned, including one on transportation emergencies and the other concerning the revisions to 10 CFR Part 20. Joe Nanus (TX) chaired the Training Committee that worked very hard at reviewing the training options and content under financial limitations.

Keeping up with ever-changing federal regulations and being responsive to the needs of the states for model regulations in a timely manner were becoming increasingly difficult for the SSR Committees under the system in which they had been functioning. Therefore, the SSR Committees were reorganized, the Technical Review Committee that had reviewed draft SSR's for style consistency and grammatical errors was abolished, and the Radiation Oversight Committee was established.

In May 1989, the Annual Conference was hosted by the Louisiana program in Baton Rouge. Radiation risks in perspective were emphasized, as well as the usual healing arts, emergency planning, and environmental issues. The American College of Medical Physics held an informative seminar on radiation therapy, followed by a nice reception.

The weather in Baton Rouge is very warm and humid, even in May. This is always a shock to someone flying in from colder climates. Adrian Howe was especially surprised as he got off the plane in his Montana wool and immediately started to sweat (or perspire, as the case may be).

Cajun food and music delighted the senses during the evenings in Baton Rouge. The Chairperson's Reception was held at an antebellum-style mansion. Such delicacies as fried alligator and crawfish tails were a new experience for some of the less-traveled Conferences. For the night out, Bill Spell made sure everyone got a real taste of his territory with a trip to Bay View Tavern in Port Vincent on the bayou.

THE CASE OF THE DISAPPEARING BELLES (AND BEAUX)

The Baton Rouge meeting turned out to be the meeting of disappearances. It may have been the closeness to the swamp or something in the food or some other unexplained reason that caused the problem. First, Beverly Hall of North Carolina turned up missing. No one could find her in the hotel or knew where she was. Bill Spell was worried sick and was ready to call the police when Beverly showed up the following day. She wasn't lost—she knew where she was all along!

The next time some folks got lost from the group was at the night out. A local entrepreneur

was giving boat rides on the bayou. One Conference group, including Bob Funderburg, went out with the Cajun fellow and returned. Then Bobby and Liz Dillard and Larry and Carolee Anderson got in the boat and left, but this time the boat did not return in the same length time as the last trip. In fact, the couples did not return all evening-through dinner, Cajun singers, Cajun dancing. It was getting darker and darker and worried friends thought of calling out a search party.

Meanwhile, somewhere downstream, there were the stranded riders—in a boat out of gas. They helped paddle to the nearest place for help—a Louisiana backwoods bar filled with locals who looked as though they could easily slit a few throats. They turned out to be friendly, though, and welcomed the "foreign" visitors. The Dillards and Andersons may have even liked that bunch a little better! In the end, gas was found and the wayward crew made it back just in time to take the last bus back to the hotel.

The state wine tasting event took place outside by the pool. Joe Nanus served as wine steward and, in a bellowing voice, announced each bottle as it was judged and scored. Some of the plants around the pool received special nutrients (wine) that evening.

1989 - 1990

The establishment of a strategic plan for CRCPD as recommended at the 1988 meeting finally came to fruition at a conference retreat in North Conway, New Hampshire in August 1989. Members of the Executive Board plus a few other Conference members met for two days, and, under the coordination of Dr. John Montgomery of NRC's Region IV office, developed a list of seven long-range goals for CRCPD:

- 1) Maintain areas of excellence in CRCPD.
- 2) Broaden and expand the financial base of CRCPD.
- 3) Improve CRCPD visibility.
- 4) Prioritize the major CRCPD activities.
- 5) Increase CRCPD influence with the public, lawmakers, and other government agencies.
- 6) Expand the membership.
- 7) Improve the operations of CRCPD.

Work started right away to accomplish the goals. A new affiliate membership classification was established to allow persons who were not state or local radiation control personnel to become CRCPD members. Greater emphasis was placed on increasing visibility and finding ways for the Executive Board to make decisions more quickly on urgent issues.

Other activities of Conference year 1989-90 included the establishment of CRCPD position papers on radon and "below regulatory concern" and several Executive Board Positions. An agreement was signed between the State of Texas and CRCPD to broker the Texas industrial radiography exam to other states wishing to develop a testing or certification program. Seven new

committees were added to deal with various issues, including an International Radiation Protection Committee made up of representatives from the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Assistance to radiation control programs in Peru and Ireland was provided. Also, a state personnel exchange program began to be considered to assist other states.

The Executive Director's Office expanded in staff with additional CRCPD contracts with EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and moved to larger office space.

Salt Lake City, Utah, was chosen as the site of the 1990 Annual Conference. A variety of technical issues and current events were discussed and professional development seminars were conducted to assist radiation control personnel in the other parts of their jobs. One of the highlights of the Salt Lake City meeting was attending the Sunday morning program of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. The Chairperson's reception was held in Symphony Hall, as well as outside, during the nice spring Utah weather.

Another highlight was a trip to Snow Bird for the night out. There was still snow on the ground so several attendees built a snow person. Actually, it was an abstract snow art object that they named "Twin Peaks." The group was entertained by the Saliva Sisters. A special event at the night out was a singing tribute to Lois Miller of FDA, who was planning to retire in a few months. Lois joined the Saliva Sisters on stage and became part of the act—a special memory for all "her fans" who enjoyed her singing.

The State Wine Tasting Event was held inside the hotel and had escalated to a more formal event with real souvenir wine glasses and score sheets. The wines were even sorted (as well as they could be) by whites, reds, and others (for the unknown varietals). As the evening died down, the guitar of Edd Johnson, now a local to Salt Lake City, added music to the slightly off-key singers recalling favorite radiation parodies.

1990 - 1991

The Conference year 1990-91 began at the end of the Salt Lake City meeting. Diane Tefft of New Hampshire became Chairperson. Her primary areas of focus for that year were to be: communications with the Conference membership, status of liaisons to other organizations, and increased visibility for the Conference. Toward that end, surveys were sent to all members for input and the quarterly *Newsletter* was changed to a monthly *Newsbrief* to get news out faster and in an easier to read format. CRCPD, in conjunction with EPA, began publishing the *Radon Bulletin*, giving news about radon issues and activities.

Liaisons were allocated a larger amount of travel funds than previously in order for them to attend meetings of their assigned organizations. New liaisons were established with several more associations. New appointment criteria and a guidance document for liaisons were also developed.

Although the Executive Board and/or the Chairperson usually met with top officials from the various federal agencies each year, these meetings were escalated. In addition, the organization was

among a very few groups asked to appear before an FDA Advisory Committee subcommittee. A more proactive approach was taken in bringing Conference issues to federal and state government officials and federal agencies.

That year, the Conference cosponsored an international radon symposium in Philadelphia and an All States' Radon Conference in Louisville, Kentucky. Also, the state personnel exchange program was pilot tested.

Until 1991, the *SSR's* were published by the FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH). That year, the CRCPD officially took over publication and made it a "dynamic" document, so that as changes to parts are completed they could be replaced without waiting for a total reprint.

By now, the Conference had six categories of membership:

- 1) Voting Member
- 2) Associate Member
- 3) Emeritus Member
- 4) Honorary Member
- 5) Affiliate Member
- 6) International Member

The membership had grown to approximately 600. The number of working groups was now over 50.

The Kansas radiation control program hosted the Annual Conference in Wichita in May 1991. Workshops were once again included and as a first, a training program for radiologic technologists was held at a nearby hotel, and the techs shared some of the social functions with the Conference. The CRCPD-sponsored training session turned out to be successful financially to the Conference, as well as beneficial to those attending. The returning Desert Storm reservists, Lanny Watkins (NC) and Jim Myers (NRC), were recognized.

In addition to the usual information updates and topics, the technical program included discussions of emerging nonionizing issues such as electromagnetic radiation from high voltage powerlines, how to deal with the public and media on radiation issues, a successful poster session, and an overview on how the CRCPD functions. The last topic was presented by Chuck Hardin, CRCPD Executive Director. Through his presentation, it was easy for those present to realize how much the organization had changed and the tremendous amount of work being done by the OED in Frankfort. The routine work of the OED includes but certainly is not limited to: budget preparation and other fiscal activities; meeting planning and coordination; recordkeeping; technical and administrative assistance to the Executive Board and the Conference committees and task forces; travel coordination; document editing, printing, and publication; state assistance programs, such as proficiency testing of state inspectors, video loan library; comprehensive program review; publication of the *SSR's*, *Newsbrief*, *Radon Bulletin*, directories, and technical documents; testimony before state and federal legislative bodies and federal agencies; and preparation of issue documents.

Chuck also noted how the funding sources for CRCPD have changes over the years. During the first seven years of the organization, the primary financial support was by a single research grant administered by FDA. Later, three other agencies-EPA, NRC, and FEMA-joined FDA, through interagency agreements, in support of this basic cooperative agreement, with EPA, NRC, and FDA contributing about 30 percent each and FEMA contributing about five percent. In 1981, the CRCPD was awarded a five-year research grant from DOE for low-level waste activities.

Since 1981, the original supporting agencies have increased their demands on and contributions to the organization. A NBS cooperative agreement was awarded in 1982 for ionizing radiation measurement guidance. Another separate NRC grant was awarded in 1985 to further characterize low-level radioactive waste. Other specific grants were added from the Federal Aviation Administration, and DOE, and new projects and funding from CDC and EPA for mammography and radon were added to the basic agreement.

The idea of a non-profit foundation was introduced at the business meeting as one method for the CRCPD to establish its financial base. The membership voted to established the foundation to fund some of the future training and research needs of the organization.

The Wichita social program included a stroll through the botanical gardens at the Chairperson's Reception and a trip to Cowtown, a restored western village, for the night out. Western food and outdoor music capped off the evening. Some curious-looking visitors in Middle Eastern attire, a gentleman in robes and head gear who looked like Yasar Arafat and a short woman completely veiled in black, strolled through the group collecting money for the new Foundation. After a closer look, however, everyone finally recognized Suzie Kent (CA) and Bob Watkins (MA) as the peculiar pair...but they did collect over \$100 for the Foundation!

Diane Tefft, as Chairperson, had been assigned the hotel's fanciest suite, the "Star Suite," as some would say. However, the first night she arrived she was temporarily assigned another room because Mikael Barishnikov was staying in the Star Suite. When she finally was able to move in, Diane was disappointed that the only thing Barishnikov left behind was a banana peel in the waste basket!

Those that stayed in Wichita late enough got to experience a real Kansas tornado. Some had already left for the airport, but others were still at the hotel. It touched down quite a few times within two miles of the hotel. Everyone left in the hotel was directed to the main hallway, where they waited out the storm. Ellen Steinberg (OED) was prepared for a potentially long stay in the hallway-she brought Peach Schnapps with her.

At the end of the Wichita meeting, Diane Tefft urged the membership to become more involved in the work of the Conference and provided them a list of ways to do so. The new chairperson, Mike Mobley from Tennessee, stated that he planned to "be very aggressive in pursuit of the Conference goals," particularly in the areas of increased visibility and furthered relations with the federal agencies.

1991 - 1992

During the 1991-92 Conference year, even greater effort was made to "get the message out." Many Conference members, representing the states' views on issues such as low-level radioactive waste and mammography screening, testified before Congress or worked with national organizations and federal agencies to state Conference positions. The CRCPD efforts in the area of radon gained special recognition by EPA. In addition, the *Radon Bulletin* was now being sent to over 3,500 individuals, including the conference membership that had by now reached over 700.

The Conference began exhibiting at national meetings, such as the Low-Level Waste Forum, Waste Management, and the Radiological Society of North America. Bill Dornsife has learned how to put up the exhibit in five minutes flat!

The Radiation Control Research and Education Foundation was established that year and steps were being taken to get its work underway. Funding for training and the applied research of the committees has become an important goal.

One change that was noted by the 1991-92 Chairperson was a change within federal agencies of attitude toward state radiation control agencies and their willingness to listen to states' positions and input on the issues.

AUBREY'S STAGE DEBUT

Orlando, Florida had been selected as the site of the 1992 Conference. Since the hotel was not completed at the time of the site selection visit, the Executive Board held its winter meeting there to look at meeting space and accommodations. Usually, the Executive Board spends long days pouring over Conference issues and making committee appointments and policy decisions, and has little time to spare when they convene. However, at this particular meeting, the Board decided to have dinner at King Henry's Feast, since they had to eat somewhere.

At King Henry's, each person was given a paper crown to wear and were entertained by such unusual talent as sword swallows, fire eaters and plate jugglers as they ate. The highlight of the evening was when Aubrey Godwin was selected as a dancing wench. When all the "wenches" came out on stage, there was Aubrey dressed in a pinafore apron and dust cap, and with his pants legs rolled up. As if that was not funny enough, all the "wenches" were asked to pirouette and perform a little dance for the audience. Aubrey's performance was stellar!

The 1992 Annual Conference was held in May. Scrap metal issues, changes in emergency response, and NORM were some of the topics discussed. Dr. Gail de Planque, the first NRC Commissioner who is also a health physicist, was a special guest speaker.

Another successful mammography course for radiologic technologists was again held in conjunction with the annual meeting.

Orlando provided lots for the attendees to do when they were not in meetings. The Chairperson's Reception was held at Caruso's Palace, with strolling musicians and Italian food. Mary Clark, Director of the Florida Radiation Control Program, led Chairperson Mike Mobley up to the balcony overlooking the group on the pretext of showing it to him. Once she got him up there, however, several Conference members surprised him with a singing tribute as Jim Hickey played the tune "Thanks for the Memories" on the piano. Mike had warned Ruth McBurney only shortly before not to sing at the reception, not knowing that she and others had cooked this up.

The night out was a trip to Church Street Station, where a variety of food, drink, and entertainment was enjoyed. Carl Kammerer's (NRC) favorite activity was holding the railing at the Cheyenne Saloon. At a couple of the shows, CRCPD members actually became part of the entertainment, including the playing of part of "The Blue Danube Waltz" on a pump horn and singing "Caroline in the Morning" at Rosie O'Grady's.

1992 - 1993

Aubrey Godwin became Chairperson of the CRCPD at the close of the Orlando meeting. The new Conference year was another busy one in attempting to meet the organization's goals. In order to get the newly-organized Radiation Control Research and Education Foundation (RCREF) going, the CRCPD gave some of its unrestricted (non-federal) funds to the Foundation. The Executive Board also made appointments to the RCREF Board of Directors.

CRCPD became incorporated in Kentucky and is now following Kentucky corporate law. As a result, the Executive Board is now known formally as the Board of Directors. Bylaws changes at the 1992 Business Meeting allowed this change.

The Conference membership was deeply saddened by the death of Dr. Jim Miller, long-time friend and a founding father of the Conference.

Other activities of this year included providing Conference input on legislation, especially the Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992, that finally passed and will have an impact on the way the federal and government states regulate that practice. Training for inspectors will be an important part of that effort. To that end the American College of Radiology is providing funding to help defray the costs of a mammography training course at the annual meeting. New Cooperative Agreements were negotiated with FDA (with CDRH, NRC, FEMA, and CDC contributing) and with EPA.

In order to provide rapid means of communication with the States, CRCPD instituted a computer networking software, Prodigy. About half the states and several other organizations have subscribed.

The site for the 25th Annual Conference was selected as San Francisco, California. Plans included a training course for mammography inspectors, seminars on management issues, and several special events to celebrate the Silver Anniversary, including recognition of past chairpersons at the Chairperson's Reception. A boat ride in the San Francisco Bay is also on the agenda.

THE FUTURE OF CRCPD

In 1993, the CRCPD has come of age—one quarter of a century of assisting states with radiation control issues. It has grown from a membership of slightly over 100 to over 700 in number. In 1968, the total budgets for all state programs was approximately seven million dollars, with a total staff of a few hundred employees. Today, the state budgets total over 116 million dollars and a total staff exceeding 1600.

The future of the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors is yet to be written, but one can gain a glimpse of it through the thoughts of the current and future leadership of the organization. The states will be facing ever-changing emphases in radiation protection-radioactive waste issues, including low-level and high level waste, discrete NARM, and diffuse NORM; incorporation of federal mandates into state mammography regulations; nonionizing radiation concerns; and state radiation control program roles at federal (especially DOE) facilities.

The CRCPD's objectives and strategic plan are appropriate to guide the organization into the future and to help focus on what is on the radiation horizon. Don Flater, CRCPD Chair-Elect, has identified two eminent issues—implementation of 10 CRF Part 20 and development of rules and implementation of the federal "Mammography Quality Standards Act of 1992." Both of these efforts will have a major impact on state and local radiation control programs. In the long term, Mr. Flater believes that we will probably see more growth in the number of Agreement States to the extent that reactor and federal facility regulation and staff to support state programs may be the only activities with which NRC would be involved. He also believes that CRCPD must start putting more effort into the nonionizing areas, such as electromagnetic fields, and increased use of accelerators in industry, e.g., for food irradiation.

With the potential for major changes in the regulation of radiation at the federal level, state programs, through the CRCPD, will continue to push to get out in front on this issue and all the others still remaining to be addressed. Mike Mobley, outgoing CRCPD Past Chair, foresees that, in order for committees and task forces to address all the upcoming issues and produce effective products in a timely manner, some "pseudo-technical staff support in the OED may be needed" to pull documents together, collect comments, and make minor draft revisions, schedule meetings, etc. He feels that productivity of the CRCPD would increase significantly. In fact, the Conference has already started this in the areas of the SSR's, mammography, and radon.

Of course, funding issues will continue to be a struggle for the near term. The success of the plan to diversify spending resources will rely to a large part on the accomplishments of the Radiation Control Research and Education Foundation and the efforts to expand CRCPD contracts and agreements with numerous federal agencies. Mike Mobley believes that, with the development of

funding for training, he can see the CRCPD becoming a major force in state programs as well as at the federal level. He states: "As we train more personnel in the area that needs real attention (medical diagnostic x-ray), maybe we can develop an effective voice within the radiation community and the public, and greater attention will be paid to that area where real people get real radiation exposure every day."

And, yes, Virginia, the CRCPD will continue to meet once a year to share common problems and suggest solutions, and to renew friendships and make new contacts. The 1994 annual meeting is planned for Williamsburg, VA, and the 1995 meeting will be in San Antonio, TX. Locations after that are unknown, but one can be assured that each state that hosts the meeting will try to make the participants feel at home regardless of how far they travel to get there. This also is a tradition.

In summary, the CRCPD has a living history—more pages will be added with each year of activities and influence on radiation protection. Many changes have occurred over the last 25 years—in the federal government, in state and local government programs, and within the CRCPD. Even more changes can be anticipated over the next 25 years. As federal and state agencies change, the Conference will need to be both proactive and reactive in maintaining good working partnerships with the federal agencies and a high degree of uniformity of regulation among state programs.

Many factors will go into the success of the organization but the primary one is the dedication of its members to making things happen. As noted by the growth in the active membership and especially in the number of working groups, now over 50, the odds are that CRCPD will continue to be an active organization and a viable force and source of positive impact on radiation protection well into the future. Only the history told on the Conference's Golden Anniversary will confirm the efforts and accomplishments of the organization over the next 25 years.

APPENDIX A

GERALD S. PARKER AWARD RECIPIENTS

1984	E. Frank Wilson
1985	James W. Miller
1986	Thomas M. Gerusky
1987	Albert J. Hazle
1988	David K. Lacker
1989	B. Jim Porter
1990	John C. Villforth
1991	Eddie S. Fuente
1992	Heyward G. Shealy

APPENDIX B

LIST OF CRCPD OFFICERS as of May 1993

Position	24th Meeting 1992-93 Orlando, Florida	25th Meeting 1993-94 San Francisco, California
Chairperson	A. Godwin ³ (AZ)	D. Flater ³ (IA)
Chairperson-Elect	D. Flater ² (IA)	G. Dicus ² (AR)
Past Chairperson	M. Mobley ³ (TN)	A. Godwin ³ (AZ)
Treasurer	R. Paris ² (OR)	R. Paris ³ (OR)
Member-at-Large	C. Toppan ³ (ME)	K. Whatley ² (AL)
Member-at-Large	J. Lipoti ² (NJ)	J. Lipoti ³ (NJ)
Member-at-Large	W. Jacobi ² (CO)	W. Jacobi ³ (CO)

Position	23rd Meeting 1991-92 Wichita, Kansas	22nd Meeting 1990-91 Salt Lake City, Utah
Chairperson	M. Mobley ³ (TN)	D. Tefft ³ (NH)
Chairperson-Elect	A. Godwin ² (AL)	M. Mobley ² (TN)
Past Chairperson	D. Tefft ³ (NH)	W. Spell ³ (LA)
Treasurer	R. McBurney ³ (TX)	R. McBurney ³ (TX)
Member-at-Large	C. Toppan ³ (ME)	C. Toppan ² (ME)
Member-at-Large	W. Dornsife ³ (PA)	W. Dornsife ³ (PA)
Member-at-Large	W. Jacobi ² (CO)	D. Flater ³ (IA)

- (1) By appointment
 (2) By ballot election
 (3) By transition

Position	21st Meeting 1989-90 Baton Rouge, Louisiana	20th Meeting 1988-89 Nashville, Tennessee
Chairperson	W. Spell ³ (LA)	C. Tedford ³ (AZ)
Chairperson-Elect	D. Tefft ² (NH)	W. Spell ² (LA)
Past Chairperson	C. Tedford ³ (AZ)	T. Strong ³ (WA)
Treasurer	R. McBurney ² (TX)	M. Mobley ³ (TN)
Member-at-Large	D. Flater ^{2E} (IA)	E. Bailey ^{2D} (TX)
Member-at-Large	J. Hickey ³ (RI)	J. Hickey ³ (RI)
Member-at-Large	W. Dornsife ² (PA)	C. Toppan ^{2C} (ME)

Position	19th Meeting 1987-88 Boise, Idaho	18th Meeting 1986-87 Charleston, West Virginia
Chairperson	T. Strong ³ (WA)	J. Eure ³ (IA)
Chairperson-Elect	C. Tedford ² (AZ)	T. Strong ² (WA)
Past Chairperson	J. Eure ³ (IA)	E. Fuente ³ (MS)
Treasurer	M. Mobley ³ (TN)	M. Mobley ² (TN)
Member-at-Large	R. Hallisey ³ (MA)	H. Stocks ³ (IN)
Member-at-Large	J. Hickey ² (RI)	R. Hallisey ³ (MA)
Member-at-Large	S. Marshall ^{2B} (NV)	R. Funderburg ^{2A} (ID)

(1) By appointment

(2) By ballot election

(3) By transition

(A) R. Funderburg had to resign and L. Lloyd was appointed until May 1987.

(B) S. Marshall was elected for two year term to complete R. Funderburg's three year term. Due to Mr. Marshall resigning, Mr. Funderburg was appointed until May 1988.

(C) C. Toppan elected for one year to complete R. Funderburg's three year term.

(D) R. Funderburg appointed until May 1989 due to resignation of E. Bailey.

(E) D. Flater elected to complete three year term of E. Bailey.

Position	17th Meeting 1985-86 <u>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</u>	16th Meeting 1984-85 <u>Des Moines, Iowa</u>
Chairperson	E. Fuente ³ (MS)	M. Neuweg ³ (IL)
Chairperson-Elect	J. Eure ² (IA)	E. Fuente ² (MS)
Past Chairperson	M. Neuweg ³ (IL)	A. Hazle ³ (CO)
Treasurer	A. Godwin ¹ (AL)	A. Godwin ³ (AL)
Member-at-Large	L. Lloyd ³ (MT)	L. Lloyd ³ (MT)
Member-at-Large	H. Stocks ³ (IN)	H. Stocks ² (IN)
Member-at-Large	R. Hallisey ² (MA)	C. Tedford ³ (AZ)

Position	15th Meeting 1983-84 <u>Reno, Nevada</u>	14th Meeting 1982-83 <u>Portland, Maine</u>
Chairperson	A. Hazle ³ (CO)	H. Shealy ³ (SC)
Chairperson-Elect	M. Neuweg ² (IL)	A. Hazle ² (CO)
Past Chairperson	H. Shealy ³ (SC)	J. Stanton ³ (NH)
Treasurer	A. Godwin ³ (AL)	A. Godwin ² (AL)
Member-at-Large	E. Fuente ³ (MS)	E. Fuente ³ (MS)
Member-at-Large	C. Tedford ³ (AZ)	L. McDonnell ³ (WI)
Member-at-Large	L. Lloyd ² (MT)	C. Tedford ² (AZ)

- (1) By appointment
- (2) By ballot election
- (3) By transition

Position	13th Meeting 1981-82 Little Rock, Arkansas	12th Meeting 1980-81 Louisville, Kentucky
Chairperson	J. Stanton ³ (NH)	M. Parrott ³ (OR)
Chairperson-Elect	H. Shealy ² (SC)	J. Stanton ² (NH)
Past Chairperson	M. Parrott ³ (OR)	D. Lacker ³ (TX)
Treasurer	F. Wilson ² (AR)	F. Wilson ^{3A} (AR)
Member-at-Large	E. Fuente ² (MS)	E. Fuente ¹ (MS)
Member-at-Large	L. McDonnell ³ (WI)	L. McDonnell ² (WI)
Member-at-Large	G. Allen ³ (KS)	G. Allen ³ (KS)

Position	11th Meeting 1979-80 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	10th Meeting 1978-79 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Chairperson	D. Lacker ³ (TX)	A. Dolezal ³ (MN)
Chairperson-Elect	M. Parrott ² (OR)	D. Lacker ² (TX)
Past Chairperson	A. Dolezal ³ (MN)	D. McHard ³ (OK)
Secretary/Treasurer	F. Wilson ³ (AR)	F. Wilson ² (AR)
Member-at-Large	J. Stanton ³ (NH)	J. Stanton ² (NH)
Member-at-Large	H. Shealy ² (SC)	H. Shealy ¹ (SC)
Member-at-Large	G. Allen ² (KS)	G. Allen ¹ (KS)

- (1) By appointment
- (2) By ballot election
- (3) By transition
- (A) Served as Secretary/Treasurer

11th Meeting: E. Fuente appointed to fill vacancy of J. Stanton who was elected Chairman-Elect.

<u>Position</u>	<u>9th Meeting 1977-78 Seattle, Washington</u>	<u>8th Meeting 1976-77 Springfield, Illinois</u>
Chairperson	D. McHard ³ (OK)	G. Parker ² (MA)
Chairperson-Elect	A. Dolezal ² (MN)	D. McHard ² (OK)
Past Chairperson	G. Parker ³ (MA)	B. Will ³ (KY)
Secretary/Treasurer	F. Wilson ³ (AR)	F. Wilson ³ (AR)
Member-at-Large	P. Brunner ³	P. Brunner ²
Member-at-Large	M. Parrott ² (OR)	A. Dolezal ³ (MN)
Member-at-Large	D. Lacker (TX)	B. J. Porter ² (LA)

<u>Position</u>	<u>7th Meeting 1975-76 Hyannis, Massachusetts</u>	<u>6th Meeting 1974-75 San Antonio, Texas</u>
Chairperson	B. Will ³ (WA)	C. Hardin ³ (KY)
Chairperson-Elect	G. Parker ² (MA)	B. Will ² (WA)
Past Chairperson	C. Hardin ³ (KY)	B. J. Porter ³ (LA)
Secretary/Treasurer	F. Wilson ² (AR)	G. Parker ³ (MA)
Member-at-Large	A. Dolezal ² (MN)	F. Wilson ² (AR)
Member-at-Large	NA	NA
Member-at-Large	NA	NA

- (1) By appointment
- (2) By ballot election
- (3) By transition

9th Meeting: H. Shealy appointed to fill vacancy of D. Lacker who was Chairman-Elect. G. Allen was appointed to fill vacancy of P. Brunner who resigned.

Position	5th Meeting 1973-74 Portland, Oregon	4th Meeting 1972-73 New Orleans, Louisiana
Chairperson	B. J. Porter ³ (LA)	D. Gilbert ³ (AZ)
Chairperson-Elect	C. Hardin ² (KY)	B. J. Porter ² (LA)
Past Chairperson	D. Gilbert ³ (AZ)	B. Siek ³ (CO)
Secretary/Treasurer	G. Parker ³ (MA)	G. Parker ² (MA)
Member-at-Large	G. Christianson ² (ND)	A. Moen ³
Member-at-Large	NA	NA
Member-at-Large	NA	NA

Position	3rd Meeting 1971-72 Scottsdale, Arizona	2nd Meeting 1970-71 Palm Beach, Florida
Chairperson	B. Siek ² (CO)	H. Blatz ³ (NY)
Chairperson-Elect	D. Gilbert ² (AZ)	R. Fetz ² (GA)
Past Chairperson	H. Blatz ³ (NY)	T. Gerusky ³ (PA)
Secretary/Treasurer	G. Parker ² (MA)	G. Parker ² (MA)
Member-at-Large	A. Moen ²	M. Wukasch ² (TX)
Member-at-Large	NA	NA
Member-at-Large	NA	NA

- (1) By appointment
- (2) By ballot election
- (3) By transition

Position	1st Meeting 1969-70 Montgomery, Alabama	CRCPD Formed
Chairperson	T. Gerusky ² (PA)	T. Gerusky ¹ (PA)**
Chairperson-Elect	H. Blatz ² (NY)	H. Blatz ¹ (NY)**
Past Chairperson	NA	NA
Secretary/Treasurer	G. Parker ² (MA)	G. Parker ¹ (MA)**
Member-at-Large	*D. Van Farowe or M. Little D. Van Farowe ¹ (MI)	
Member-at-Large	NA	NA
Member-at-Large	NA	NA

(1) By appointment

(2) By ballot election

(3) By transition

* Records are incomplete on who was the member-at-large, and whether the individual was appointed or ballot election.

** Temporary appointment

The Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, Inc. (CRCPD) is a non-profit organization made up of individuals in state and local government who regulate and control the use of radiation sources, and of individuals, regardless of employer affiliation, who have expressed an interest in radiation protection. CRCPD was formed in 1968.

The objectives and purposes of the organization are: to promote radiological health in all aspects and phases, to encourage and promote cooperative enforcement programs with federal agencies and between related enforcement agencies within each state, to encourage the interchange of experience among radiation control programs, to collect and make accessible to the membership of the CRCPD such information and data as might be of assistance to them in the proper fulfillment of their duties, to promote and foster uniformity of radiation control laws and regulation, to encourage and support programs which will contribute to radiation control for all, to assist the membership in their technical work and development, and to exercise leadership with radiation control professionals and consumers in radiation control development and action.

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