26:2D-27.1 & 26:2D-27.2

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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LAWS OF:	2013	СНАР	TER:	119				
NJSA:	26:2D-27.1 & 26:2D-27.2 (Concerns radiologic technology licensure)							
BILL NO:	S566	S566 (Substituted for A950)						
SPONSOR(S) Madden and others								
DATE INTRODUCED: January 10, 2012								
COMMITTEE:		ASSEMBLY:	Regula	ated Professions				
		SENATE:	Comm	nerce				
AMENDED DURING PASSAGE:		No						
DATE OF PASSAGE: ASS		ASSE	MBLY:	May 30, 2013				
		SENA	TE:	June 24, 2013				
DATE OF APP	ROVAL:	Augus	st 9, 2013	9, 2013				
FOLLOWING ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:								
FINAL TEXT OF BILL (Technical review of pre-filed bill enacted)						Yes		
S566								
SPONSOR'S STATEMENT (Begins on page 3 of introduced bill): Yes								
	COMM	IITTEE STATEN	IENT:		ASSEMBLY:	Yes		
					SENATE:	Yes		
(Audio archived recordings of the committee meetings, corresponding to the date of the committee statement, <i>may possibly</i> be found at www.njleg.state.nj.us)								
FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT:				MENT:		No		
LEGISLATIVE FISCAL NOT						No		
A950								
	SPONSOR'S STATEMENT: (Begins on page 3 introduced bill):					Yes		
	COMN	IITTEE STATEN	IENT:		ASSEMBLY:	Yes		

SENATE:

(continued)

FLOOR AMENDMENT STATEMENT:

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL NOTE:

No

No

No

	VETO MESSAGE:	No
	GOVERNOR'S PRESS RELEASE ON SIGNING:	No
FOLLC	DWING WERE PRINTED: To check for circulating copies, contact New Jersey State Government Publications at the State Library (609) 278-2640 ext.103 or <u>mailto:refdesk@njstateli</u>	<u>b.org</u>
	REPORTS:	No
	HEARINGS:	No
	NEWSPAPER ARTICLES:	No

LAW/KR

§§1,2 -C.26:2D-27.1 & 26:2D-27.2 §3 - Note

P.L.2013, CHAPTER 119, *approved August 9, 2013* Senate, No. 566

 AN ACT concerning radiologic technology licensure and supplementing P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.).

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

5 6

3 4

7 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of P.L.1981, c.295 8 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.) to the contrary, a licensed nuclear medicine 9 technologist, upon obtaining an additional license pursuant to this 10 section, may operate hybrid fusion imaging technology. A license 11 shall be issued pursuant to this section to a nuclear medicine 12 technologist upon obtaining appropriate additional education or training and demonstrating competency, as determined by the 13 14 board, by regulation. The board shall establish the title of the 15 license, the scope of practice of the license subject to subsection f. 16 of section 4 of P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-27), and the letters that 17 may be used after the licensee's name to denote the title and 18 qualifications.

19 For the purposes of this section:

20 "Hybrid fusion imaging technology" means equipment capable 21 of performing two or more medical imaging examinations 22 simultaneously, merging the data to form a composite image. 23 Hybrid fusion imaging equipment shall include, but not be limited 24 PET/CT (Positron Emission to, Tomography/Computed 25 Tomography) equipment, SPECT/CT (Single-Photon Emission 26 Computed Tomography/Computed Tomography) equipment, and 27 attenuation correction. Hybrid fusion imaging equipment shall not 28 include ultrasound equipment.

29 "Licensed nuclear medicine technologist" means a person who
30 possesses a valid license issued by the Department of
31 Environmental Protection to engage in the practice of nuclear
32 medicine technology.

33

34 Within one year of the date of enactment of P.L. 2. , c. 35) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), the (C. 36 Commission on Radiation Protection shall establish rules and 37 regulations pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act" 38 P.L.1968, c.140 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), for the licensing of nuclear 39 medicine technologists to operate hybrid fusion imaging technology 40 pursuant to section 1 of this act.

This act shall take effect on the 365th day after the date of
 enactment, but the Commission on Radiation Protection may take
 such anticipatory administrative action in advance thereof as shall
 be necessary for the implementation of this act.

9 Concerns radiologic technology licensure.

8

SENATE, No. 566 **STATE OF NEW JERSEY** 215th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2012 SESSION

Sponsored by: Senator FRED H. MADDEN, JR. District 4 (Camden and Gloucester)

SYNOPSIS

Concerns radiologic technology licensure.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel



2

AN ACT concerning radiologic technology licensure 1 and 2 supplementing P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.). 3 4 BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State 5 of New Jersey: 6 7 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of P.L.1981, c.295 8 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.) to the contrary, a licensed nuclear medicine 9 technologist, upon obtaining an additional license pursuant to this 10 section, may operate hybrid fusion imaging technology. A license 11 shall be issued pursuant to this section to a nuclear medicine 12 technologist upon obtaining appropriate additional education or 13 training and demonstrating competency, as determined by the 14 board, by regulation. The board shall establish the title of the 15 license, the scope of practice of the license subject to subsection f. 16 of section 4 of P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-27), and the letters that 17 may be used after the licensee's name to denote the title and 18 qualifications. 19 For the purposes of this section: 20 "Hybrid fusion imaging technology" means equipment capable 21 of performing two or more medical imaging examinations 22 simultaneously, merging the data to form a composite image. 23 Hybrid fusion imaging equipment shall include, but not be limited 24 to, PET/CT (Positron Emission Tomography/Computed 25 Tomography) equipment, SPECT/CT (Single-Photon Emission 26 Computed Tomography/Computed Tomography) equipment, and 27 attenuation correction. Hybrid fusion imaging equipment shall not 28 include ultrasound equipment. 29 "Licensed nuclear medicine technologist" means a person who 30 possesses a valid license issued by the Department of 31 Environmental Protection to engage in the practice of nuclear 32 medicine technology. 33 34 2. Within one year of the date of enactment of P.L. . c. 35) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), the (C. 36 Commission on Radiation Protection shall establish rules and 37 regulations for the licensing of nuclear medicine technologists to 38 operate hybrid fusion imaging technology pursuant to section 1 of 39 this act. 40 3. This act shall take effect on the 365th day after the date of 41 42 enactment, but the Commission on Radiation Protection may take 43 such anticipatory administrative action in advance thereof as shall 44 be necessary for the implementation of this act.

S566 MADDEN

3

STATEMENT

This bill supplements the "Radiologic Technologist Act," P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.) to provide that a licensed nuclear medicine technologist, upon obtaining an additional license as prescribed in the bill, may operate hybrid fusion imaging technology.

8 The bill provides that an additional license to permit a licensed 9 nuclear medicine technologist to operate hybrid fusion imaging 10 technology shall be issued to a nuclear medicine technologist upon 11 obtaining appropriate additional education or training and 12 demonstrating competency, as determined by the Radiologic 13 Technology Board of Examiners, by regulation. The board is 14 empowered to establish the title of the license, the scope of practice 15 of the license and the letters that may be used after the licensee's 16 name to denote the title and qualifications.

17 The scope of practice of the license to permit a nuclear medicine 18 technologist to operate hybrid fusion imaging technology is subject 19 to subsection f. of section 4 of P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-27). This 20 provision provides that a person holding a license as provided by 21 the "Radiologic Technologist Act" shall use medical equipment 22 emitting ionizing radiation on human beings only for diagnostic or 23 therapeutic purposes on a case by case basis at the specific direction 24 of a licensed practitioner, and only if the application of the 25 equipment is limited in a manner specified in the act.

The bill defines "hybrid fusion imaging technology" as 26 27 equipment capable of performing two or more medical imaging 28 examinations simultaneously, merging the data to form a composite 29 image. Hybrid fusion imaging equipment shall include, but not be 30 limited to, PET/CT (Positron Emission Tomography/Computed 31 Tomography) equipment, SPECT/CT (Single-Photon Emission 32 Computed Tomography/ Computed Tomography) equipment, and 33 attenuation correction. Hybrid fusion imaging technology does not 34 include ultrasound equipment.

1 2

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 566

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: MARCH 4, 2013

The Senate Commerce Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 566.

This bill supplements the "Radiologic Technologist Act," P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.) to provide that a licensed nuclear medicine technologist, upon obtaining an additional license as prescribed in the bill, may operate hybrid fusion imaging technology.

The bill provides that an additional license to permit a licensed nuclear medicine technologist to operate hybrid fusion imaging technology shall be issued to a nuclear medicine technologist upon obtaining appropriate additional education or training and demonstrating competency, as determined by the Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners, by regulation. The board is empowered to establish the title of the license, the scope of practice of the license and the letters that may be used after the licensee's name to denote the title and qualifications.

The scope of practice of the license to permit a nuclear medicine technologist to operate hybrid fusion imaging technology is subject to subsection f. of section 4 of P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-27). This provision provides that a person holding a license as provided by the "Radiologic Technologist Act" shall use medical equipment emitting ionizing radiation on human beings only for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes on a case by case basis at the specific direction of a licensed practitioner, and only if the application of the equipment is limited in a manner specified in the act.

The bill defines "hybrid fusion imaging technology" as equipment capable of performing two or more medical imaging examinations simultaneously, merging the data to form a composite image. Hybrid fusion imaging equipment shall include, but not be limited to, PET/CT (Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomography) equipment, SPECT/CT (Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomography/ Computed Tomography) equipment, and attenuation correction. Hybrid fusion imaging technology does not include ultrasound equipment.

This bill was pre-filed for introduction in the 2012-2013 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review, which has been performed.

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 566

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 6, 2013

The Assembly Regulated Professions Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 566.

This bill supplements the "Radiologic Technologist Act," P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.) to provide that a licensed nuclear medicine technologist, upon obtaining an additional license as prescribed in the bill, may operate hybrid fusion imaging technology.

The bill provides that an additional license to permit a licensed nuclear medicine technologist to operate hybrid fusion imaging technology shall be issued to a nuclear medicine technologist upon obtaining appropriate additional education or training and demonstrating competency, as determined by the Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners, by regulation. The board is empowered to establish the title of the license, the scope of practice of the license and the letters that may be used after the licensee's name to denote the title and qualifications.

The scope of practice of the license to permit a nuclear medicine technologist to operate hybrid fusion imaging technology is subject to subsection f. of section 4 of P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-27). This provision provides that a person holding a license as provided by the "Radiologic Technologist Act" shall use medical equipment emitting ionizing radiation on human beings only for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes on a case by case basis at the specific direction of a licensed practitioner, and only if the application of the equipment is limited in a manner specified in the act.

The bill defines "hybrid fusion imaging technology" as equipment capable of performing two or more medical imaging examinations simultaneously, merging the data to form a composite image. Hybrid fusion imaging equipment shall include, but not be limited to, PET/CT (Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomography) equipment, SPECT/CT (Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomography/ Computed Tomography) equipment, and attenuation correction. Hybrid fusion imaging technology does not include ultrasound equipment.

This bill, which was reported favorably by the committee today, is identical to Assembly Bill No. 950, which was also reported favorably by the committee today.

ASSEMBLY, No. 950 **STATE OF NEW JERSEY** 215th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2012 SESSION

Sponsored by: Assemblywoman CELESTE M. RILEY District 3 (Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem) Assemblyman VINCENT PRIETO District 32 (Bergen and Hudson)

SYNOPSIS

Concerns radiologic technology licensure.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel



2

AN ACT concerning radiologic technology licensure 1 and 2 supplementing P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.). 3 4 BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State 5 of New Jersey: 6 7 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of P.L.1981, c.295 8 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.) to the contrary, a licensed nuclear medicine 9 technologist, upon obtaining an additional license pursuant to this 10 section, may operate hybrid fusion imaging technology. A license 11 shall be issued pursuant to this section to a nuclear medicine 12 technologist upon obtaining appropriate additional education or 13 training and demonstrating competency, as determined by the 14 board, by regulation. The board shall establish the title of the 15 license, the scope of practice of the license subject to subsection f. 16 of section 4 of P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-27), and the letters that 17 may be used after the licensee's name to denote the title and 18 qualifications. 19 For the purposes of this section: 20 "Hybrid fusion imaging technology" means equipment capable 21 of performing two or more medical imaging examinations 22 simultaneously, merging the data to form a composite image. 23 Hybrid fusion imaging equipment shall include, but not be limited 24 to, PET/CT (Positron Emission Tomography/Computed 25 Tomography) equipment, SPECT/CT (Single-Photon Emission 26 Computed Tomography/Computed Tomography) equipment, and 27 attenuation correction. Hybrid fusion imaging equipment shall not 28 include ultrasound equipment. 29 "Licensed nuclear medicine technologist" means a person who 30 possesses a valid license issued by the Department of 31 Environmental Protection to engage in the practice of nuclear 32 medicine technology. 33 34 2. Within one year of the date of enactment of P.L. 35) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), the c. (C. 36 Commission on Radiation Protection shall establish rules and 37 regulations for the licensing of nuclear medicine technologists to 38 operate hybrid fusion imaging technology pursuant to section 1 of 39 this act. 40 3. This act shall take effect on the 365th day after the date of 41 42 enactment, but the Commission on Radiation Protection may take 43 such anticipatory administrative action in advance thereof as shall

44 be necessary for the implementation of this act.

A950 RILEY, PRIETO

3

STATEMENT

This bill supplements the "Radiologic Technologist Act," P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.) to provide that a licensed nuclear medicine technologist, upon obtaining an additional license as prescribed in the bill, may operate hybrid fusion imaging technology.

8 This bill provides that an additional license to permit a licensed 9 nuclear medicine technologist to operate hybrid fusion imaging 10 technology would be issued to a nuclear medicine technologist upon 11 obtaining appropriate additional education or training and 12 demonstrating competency, as determined by the Radiologic 13 Technology Board of Examiners, by regulation.

14 The board is empowered to establish the title of the license, the 15 scope of practice of the license and the letters that may be used after 16 the licensee's name to denote the title and qualifications. The scope 17 of practice of the license to permit a nuclear medicine technologist 18 to operate hybrid fusion imaging technology would be determined 19 by the board and would be subject to subsection f. of section 4 of 20 P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-27). This provision provides that a 21 person holding a license as provided by the "Radiologic 22 Technologist Act" would use medical equipment emitting ionizing 23 radiation on human beings only for diagnostic or therapeutic 24 purposes on a case by case basis at the specific direction of a 25 licensed practitioner, and only if the application of the equipment is 26 limited in a manner specified in the act.

27 The bill defines "hybrid fusion imaging technology" as 28 equipment capable of performing two or more medical imaging 29 examinations simultaneously, merging the data to form a composite 30 image. Hybrid fusion imaging equipment includes, but is not 31 limited to, PET/CT (Positron Emission Tomography/Computed 32 Tomography) equipment, SPECT/CT (Single-Photon Emission 33 Computed Tomography/Computed Tomography) equipment, and 34 attenuation correction. Hybrid fusion imaging equipment does not 35 include ultrasound equipment.

1 2

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 950

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 6, 2013

The Assembly Regulated Professions Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 950.

This bill supplements the "Radiologic Technologist Act," P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-24 et seq.) to provide that a licensed nuclear medicine technologist, upon obtaining an additional license as prescribed in the bill, may operate hybrid fusion imaging technology.

The bill provides that an additional license to permit a licensed nuclear medicine technologist to operate hybrid fusion imaging technology shall be issued to a nuclear medicine technologist upon obtaining appropriate additional education or training and demonstrating competency, as determined by the Radiologic Technology Board of Examiners, by regulation. The board is empowered to establish the title of the license, the scope of practice of the license and the letters that may be used after the licensee's name to denote the title and qualifications.

The scope of practice of the license to permit a nuclear medicine technologist to operate hybrid fusion imaging technology is subject to subsection f. of section 4 of P.L.1981, c.295 (C.26:2D-27). This provision provides that a person holding a license as provided by the "Radiologic Technologist Act" shall use medical equipment emitting ionizing radiation on human beings only for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes on a case by case basis at the specific direction of a licensed practitioner, and only if the application of the equipment is limited in a manner specified in the act.

The bill defines "hybrid fusion imaging technology" as equipment capable of performing two or more medical imaging examinations simultaneously, merging the data to form a composite image. Hybrid fusion imaging equipment shall include, but not be limited to, PET/CT (Positron Emission Tomography/Computed Tomography) equipment, SPECT/CT (Single-Photon Emission Computed Tomography/ Computed Tomography) equipment, and attenuation correction. Hybrid fusion imaging technology does not include ultrasound equipment.

This bill was pre-filed for introduction in the 2012-2013 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review, which has been performed. This bill, which was reported favorably by the committee today, is identical to Senate Bill No. 566, which was also reported favorably by the committee today.