

Part 26 Rulemaking

Draft Regulatory Analysis

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Analytical Methodology

- Attributes affected by the associated reduction in risks of accidents due to:
 - undetected use of drugs or alcohol
 - potential inconsistencies between FFD and the access authorization functions
- Many attributes are quantitatively analyzed
- Some rely on a qualitative evaluation

Baseline for Analysis

- What to measure the impacts of the proposed rule against
 - Baseline assumes full industry compliance with regulations and orders

Sensitivity Analyses - Alternative Baselines

- Pre-order baseline analysis
- Industry practices baseline
- Affect of discount rate on the results

Regulatory Analysis

- Models 41 FFD programs over 49 years
 - Power reactors, approved C/Vs, existing fuel-cycle facilities, planned mixed-oxide fuel fabrication facility
 - Power reactor programs are modeled based on:
 - the actual number of facilities (sites) per program
 - the actual number of reactors per facility
 - actual use of on-site testing versus HHS labs
 - assume 20-year license extensions for all reactors

Regulatory Analysis (cont.)

- Proposed rule expected to result in qualitative benefits
 - Enhancement in safeguards and security
 - Decrease in the risk of accidents, and their consequences
 - Decrease in radiological exposures
 - Increase in public confidence
 - Improved regulatory efficiency
 - Enhancement in workplace productivity/efficiency

Regulatory Analysis (cont.)

- Proposed rule expected to result in a net savings to industry
 - Industry saving of \$35.2M (present value)
 - One-time cost of \$4.7M
 - Annual saving of \$2.9M
 - Average saving of \$893K/program (present value)
 - One time cost of \$114K
 - Annual saving of \$72K

Regulatory Analysis (cont.)

- Backfit Analysis
 - Industry cost of \$12.9M (present value)
 - One-time cost of \$3.4M
 - Annual saving of \$0.7M
 - Average cost of \$323K/program (present value)
 - One time cost of \$83K
 - Annual saving of \$17K

Regulatory Analysis (cont.)

- Pre-Order Baseline
 - Industry saving of \$464.0M (present value)
 - One-time cost of \$9.9M
 - Annual saving of \$34.7M
 - Average saving of \$11.8M/program (present value)
 - One time cost of \$242K
 - Annual saving of \$846K

Regulatory Analysis (cont.)

- Largest one-time costs, per program:
 - Remedial training (26.29(b)) - \$41K
 - Policy and procedure revisions (26.27(a)) - \$31K
 - Visual privacy at collection sites (26.87(b)) - \$23K

Regulatory Analysis (cont.)

- Largest annual costs, per program:
 - Initial validity tests/onsite (26.131) - \$13K
 - Remedial training (26.29(b)) - \$10K
 - Review FFD policy violations (26.39(c)) - \$10K
 - Validity testing/HHS labs (26.161(b)(1)) - \$8K
 - Inspecting donor pocket contents (26.103) - \$8K
 - Track randomly selected individuals (26.31(d)(2)) - \$3K
 - QC specimens/onsite testing facilities (26.137(c)(7)) - \$3K

Regulatory Analysis (cont.)

- Largest annual savings, per program:
 - Exam in lieu of refresher training (26.29(c)(2)) - \$65K
 - SAE makes substance-abuse-related FFD determinations (26.187) - \$18K
 - Determinations of fitness/PDFFDI (26.189(b)(3)) - \$16K
 - One breath specimen for alcohol (26.93) - \$8K
 - Blind specimen testing/HHS labs (26.167(f)(2)) - \$7K
 - Urine specimen min. 30 ml (26.107(a)) - \$6K
 - Individuals subject to other acceptable programs (26.25(c)) - \$6K