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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	PART 26 RULEMAKING
5	PUBLIC MEETING
6	+ + + +
7	Wednesday,
8	September 21, 2005
9	+ + + +
10	ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
11	The Public Meeting was held in the
12	Randolph/Congressional Rooms, at the Ramada Inn, 1775
13	Rockville Pike, Rockville, Maryland, Becky Karas,
14	Facilitator, presiding.
15	APPEARANCES:
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17	JIM DAVIS, NEI
18	TOM HOUTEN, NEI
19	PETE S. STOCKTON, POGO
20	JOHN FEE, SCE
21	ANTHONY RIZZO, SALEM & HOPE CREEK
22	GETACHEW TESFAYE, CONSTELLATION
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24	GLENN WILSON, DOMINION
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8:30 a.m.

MS. MCKENNA: Good morning. I want to welcome you to our meeting this morning. My name is Eileen McKenna, I'm the acting program director for policy and rulemaking in the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation at NRC.

Our meeting today is to collect comments on our Proposed Rule Part 26, "fitness-for-duty". Our purpose is, really, to hear from you, what your comments are.

We do have staff here, available, to answer any clarifying questions about what the Commission intended in issuing its document. But I want to remind everyone this is not a comment resolution meeting.

So I hope you will understand if, in some cases, we say thank you for your comment, and we move on. I know we have had a lot of meetings, in the past, on this subject. And now we have a very full agenda, so now I'm going to turn it right over to Becky to get right into the heart of the meeting.

MS. KARAS: A lot of you know me already.

I'm Becky Karas, I'm one of the project managers for
this rule making. Dave Diec has joined me as a co-

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and the property of the contract of the contra

project manager for completing this final rule.

Again, I wanted to join Eileen in thanking you all for taking the time, out of your very busy schedules, to attend this meeting. The purpose, again, is to solicit comments on the Proposed Rule, and we will also be available to provide any necessary clarifications, as Eileen has stated.

On tomorrow's agenda, as most of you know, this is a two-part public meeting. The second portion, which is a morning portion, is held at NRC headquarters. And that is, really, just to discuss industry plans for implementation, guidelines for the managing fatigue portion.

And, really, the scheduling was just for that. Again, that will be over at NRC headquarters. What we are planning on doing, as far as the agenda today, is to go through the drug and alcohol portions in the morning, receive comments on those. And, after lunch, go into any comments on the worker fatigue portions of the Rule.

As I mentioned, just for some introductions, I guess, Dave and I will have the lead for the rule making, for the project management of it.

And Tim McCune, from the office of NSIR, has got the technical lead for the drug and alcohol testing

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portions.

Dave Desaulniers at the office of NRR has the technical lead for the worker fatigue portions of the rule making. Lee Banic is also here, from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. She has been, also, assisting Dave and I with some of the logistics with the rule making portions.

And Garmon West is Tim McCune's section chief in the office of NSIR, dealing with the drug and alcohol testing portions, again.

I just also wanted to have anybody who is on the speakerphone -- we have a lot of people here, so I really didn't want to go through full introductions with everybody that is here.

But so that everybody knows who is on the speakerphone, anybody who is tied in, if you could please introduce yourself and your affiliation?

(No response.)

MR. DIEC: Is anybody on the line? Good morning.

(No response.)

MR. DIEC: I think Deanne Raleigh, from Information Services was on the line.

MS. KARAS: I also want to remind everybody that since this meeting is being

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transcribed, and that is really so that we have a 1 2 complete set of comments that are provided during this meeting, if you can please say your name, when you are 3 4 speaking or providing a comment, especially if you 5 don't have a name tag out in front of you. 6 And if you can, also, try and get a 7 microphone close to you when you are speaking, so that 8

it is recorded on the transcript, that will help us out greatly.

On to some other logistics. The rule comments, the date for commenting on the Proposed Rule provisions, the final date for receiving those comments is December 27th.

The information collections aspects, the comments are due September 26th. So that is coming up You can also provide comments, at this meeting, and there are multiple ways that we have set up here for you to do that.

You can either provide them verbally, through the microphones, as we are going through the different portions of this meeting, or you also have little index cards that I have passed out in a lot of your chairs.

You can fill those out and either hand them up to us and if we receive them, during the

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meeting, as we have time we will go through those, and
we will read those off.

Or if you -- and that way they will be read into the transcript. But if you would prefer we also have a comment box, that empty xerox box up there, that you can just slip them in there.

We do accept -- you can put your name on there, and your affiliation, any contact information is very helpful to us. However, if you do not feel comfortable providing any of that information we accept anonymous comments.

And, again, you can put those into the box. Ones that are placed in the box, we will docket those as comments on the rule making, but they won't end up on the transcript, or as part of the meeting summary. We will just accept those as comments that have been submitted to the NRC.

We also have computer work stations over on the side here. So if anybody would prefer to type in their comments, that is obviously helpful to us. And we have somebody who will be over there to help you with that, if you want to use those computer work stations.

You can also, obviously, through teleconferencing in this meeting provide those

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comments. It is important to note that today is the 1 meeting for receiving those comments. 2 3 Tomorrow's meeting is not transcribed and the point is just to discuss the logistics on the 4 5 quidance document, not to receive comments in any

form, in that meeting.

After the meeting you can, obviously, follow any of the instructions for submitting They are in the Federal Register Notice. comments. You can mail, email, fax, or hand deliver, following those instructions.

And there is a handout in the Federal Register notice. If anybody doesn't have that, there is copies in the back.

Your input is, obviously, sought and appreciated. Obviously, just to remind you, some of our rules of participation in the public meetings, obviously, we are not going to discuss any safeguards or classified information.

There is, also, we have a feedback form in And we would appreciate, on the feedback forms, if you can provide any feedback on how we ran this public meeting. Please do not put public comments on the rule making itself, on those feedback forms, use the index cards, or a piece of paper, that

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We are also going to, following this 2 meeting, issue a meeting summary and our participant 3 4 list. And we will also have the transcript made 5 public as part of that, as well. I want to provide the opportunity for any 6 So far I have Jim Davis and Todd 7 opening remarks. Newkirk, who would like to provide opening remarks. 8 9 Is there anybody else who is planning on providing opening remarks that didn't get a chance to sign up? 10 11 (No response.) MS. KARAS: Okay. Oh, you wanted closing 12 13 remarks? You don't have any opening remarks, then? Okay, all right. Jim, then, if you want to go ahead. 14 If you can keep it fairly short, about five minutes or 15 so? So we can keep on time. 16 MR. DAVIS: It will be a challenge. 17 MS. KARAS: You have seven minutes. 18 19 MR. DAVIS: Good morning. I'm Jim Davis, 20 Nuclear Energy Institute. I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity to make comments 21 22 today. I think public meetings, as well as the 23 written comments, are probably useful in the process. 24 You are probably going to hear a lot of negative 25 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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you drop in the box, for those.

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comments and concerns before the day is over. I guess that is what these meetings are really for.

We don't always talk about the things that are good or positive in the Rule when we go through that part of it. So before we get to that let me make a statement that this round of drug and alcohol rule making has been very effective.

It has been successful, and the Staff should be complimented on their effort to date, for getting the Rule to where it is today.

I personally support the drug and alcohol rule as it exists to date. I also want to make a recommendation. I would recommend that the Commission conduct a formal study of this rule making, which has gone on since 1991.

Because I think there are some lessons learned that would significantly improve some rule makings in the past. The process we have seen, in the last three years, has been effective in generating a very complex rule, and has achieved a high degree of clarity in the requirements that are in the Rule.

Multiple, the large staff effort issuing multiple draft texts, meetings, and meaningful discussions, honest attempts to address issues, is very important in the process. A lot of staff work

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has gone into this.

But ultimately, I think, there is a savings for both the NRC and the industry, when we get to the implementation phase of this rule and avoid multiple clarification meetings, FAQs, and a variety of other issues that we sometimes have seen in the past.

The reason I'm recommending this formal review is I think you need to compare it to the secretive process used between 1994 and 2001 which, ultimately, produced a rule with significant unintended consequences.

I also agree with one of the Commissioners. The backfit process is not the problem, it is not the issue, it is not what we should have been analyzing in 2001.

I, personally, do not intend to look at the backfit analysis on the drug and alcohol portion of the Rule. I don't need to, I can look at the Rule itself, and I'm satisfied in that area.

I want to make sure I didn't mislead anybody in my comments. There have been some issues that the industry didn't prevail in, but that is part of the process. I still feel that we are overly restrictive on the MRO and including them in the

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program is probably not wise.

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But we got our best shot at it and you are not going to hear from us again on that one in the formal comment period. I'm also concerned that we are going to have to, probably, shut down most on the onsite labs because of the quality assurance requirements. Again, we have taken our best shot, and I guess you understand that part of the issue.

Today we do have a few comments and they will be presented by various members of the industry taskforce that has been working this for many years. Probably only two of those comments are of any significance.

So 26.3(E) discusses new plant requirements during new construction. I know it is the same that was in the last rule, but now that we are going to build a plant we probably need to look at that and fix the lack of clarity and what we really intend in that particular area. We will discuss that a little later on.

We also still have some concerns with 26.69, and what the requirements are when there is potentially disqualifying information on an individual. The reviewing official is not being offered enough latitude in making rational decisions

when some events occur, like a single DUI. 1 2 Not all potentially disqualifying 3 information is the same, and I think we will hear some more discussion on that. 4 5 Have I finished my seven minutes yet? 6 Thank you. 7 MS. KARAS: Okay, thanks Jim. realize that I forgot to introduce my own boss, 8 9 Stephanie Coffin. And so, hopefully, she will forgive 10 me for that. She is Dave's and my boss. 11 I also wanted to let everybody know that 12 there are more seats up at the table. If there is 13 anybody who is intending to speak, you know, please go ahead and sit up at the table, or anybody else. 14 Now I would like to turn it over to Tim. 15 16 Tim is going to briefly go over an overview of the 17 drug and alcohol testing changes, the more significant 18 ones. And then we will go into the comments at that 19 point. 20 MR. MCCUNE: Thanks, Becky. We had a 21 number of objectives, as you all know, with the 22 Proposed Rule. Chiefly among them was to update the Proposed Rule with the drug testing requirements from 23 24 the Health and Human Services Department, for which 25 all the technical basis derives for this program, and

many federal programs. 1 And the alcohol provisions that the DOT 2 provides. We wanted to strengthen the program, 3 4 management of worker fatigue, and we think we have 5 done that. Dave, obviously, will be talking about 6 7 that, Dave Desaulniers, this afternoon, so I won't go into that, in any detail. 8 9 As Jim said, we wanted to make the program more effective, and efficient, and I think we have 10 done that as well. We wanted to achieve consistency 11 12 between the FFD and access authorization programs. 13 This is no small matter. As many of you know the "fitness-for-duty" program in many cases is 14 15 a precursor to access authorization. imperative that the two programs are linked, and we 16 17 think we have done that in subpart C. We want to reduce the burden, where appropriate, and I will talk a little bit more about Improve clarity, as Becky mentioned, and I that. think we have done a pretty good job of that. And, lastly, we wanted to protect, or

increase the protections, and due process rights to individuals subject to the Rule.

Well, under the area of strengthening the

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program, primarily we have implemented specimen
validity testing. And that verifies that the specimen
is unadulterated human urine. We do that through
specimen tampering, using adulterates.

We can detect that, we think, pretty well
with the new requirements, as well as dilution, or

We can detect that, we think, pretty well with the new requirements, as well as dilution, or substitution. We changed the drug and alcohol cutoff testing levels. For example, the cutoff level for marijuana was cut in half, from 100 nanograms per milliliter, to 50.

And in the area of alcohol we recognized that if someone came up for a random test, while on duty, or any other type of test, while they are at work, and tested positive for alcohol, there was the chance that they would have imbibed either at work, or significantly before work.

And so we have dropped that level after a two hour period being on-shift, from .04 to .02. And, lastly, all workers would be trained on the "fitness-for-duty" program at the supervisory level.

In the area of more stringent sanctions, because there still are ways to subvert the testing program, and I won't go into those in any detail, for obvious reasons, we have implemented, or proposed to implement a permanent denial for a first attempt to

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subvert the testing process, or a refusal to test.

A five year denial is also in the Proposed Rule. If an individual resigns to avoid removal for "fitness-for-duty" violation, an unfavorable termination of authorization for 14 days is required for a first confirmed positive, and a five year denial after a second.

Also a permanent denial for any "fitnessfor-duty" violation following a five year denial. mentioned increased worker protections and rights. Largely based on the science, and the fact that it is possible to ingest, for instance, a large quantity of poppy seeds and come up positive on a test for opiates, we have raised the opiate cutoff level from 300 nanograms per milliliter, to 2000.

We have strengthened the requirement for independence of the MRO. Jim Davis went into that, briefly, but we feel very strongly that the MRO can work, the MRO staff can be under the employ of the licensee.

But the MRO staff must take direction solely from the MRO. We are requiring licensees to obtain independent forensic toxicologist certification in two instances. Where they want to test for drugs not included in the HHS panel, or if they want to test

for a more stringent cutoff level.

I think Jim also alluded to some savings to the industry. I think we've accomplished that through some relaxations. We are not going to, any longer, require blood testing for alcohol. Only one alcohol breath test is going to be required.

We are also allowing saliva devices instead of breath for the first test. And instead of doing "fitness-for-duty" performance reporting on a twice a year basis, we are multiplying that periodicity to once a year, which should help.

Some auditing requirements are also relaxed. I think we all know that some other programs, like the DOT's, dwarf the NRC program. They have, approximately, twelve million people in their program, we have approximately 104,000.

And so for that reason we are not requiring that the HHS labs be audited on the same periodicity.

I mentioned that we are based on the HHS requirements as almost all drug testing programs are. But we do differ from the HHS guidelines in some cases. Generally we are consistent, but we did not follow all of the proposed new policies from the HHS that looks at alternate processes.

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Their process is moved a little bit 1 2 quicker than the Part 26 process. But the Proposed Rule would include some aspects of proposed HHS 3 guidelines to provide additional licensee flexibility 4 5 to use non-instrumented testing. 6 And I think that is something that should 7 save the industry some money down the line, as well. 8 We have differences from these guidelines, but you 9 might be wondering why. The difference is centered in the basic difference of the missions between the HHS 10 and the NRC. 11 The HHS mission centers on assisting 12 federal agencies with health issues for federal 13 14 employees. At the NRC we have the requirement to ensure that nuclear facilities, and nuclear reactors, 15 16 are operated in a safe manner. And so that is, primarily, why we have 17 some of the policies in the Proposed Rule that aren't 18 19 resident in the HHS policy. And that is about all I have. Becky, I 20 21 will turn it back over to you. 22 MS. KARAS: Okay, thanks, Tim. How we are going to go through this is, initially, we want to try 23 and go through the questions for public comment that 24 25 were, specifically, asked in the Federal Register

notice.

notice. And we are going to go through the ones that are drug and alcohol testing related, or related, in general, to Part 26 this morning. Then when we get done receiving any comments on those specific questions, then we will receive general comments on any other provisions.

But we will leave the specific fatigue questions for public comment until the afternoon. So I'm not going to read through, I guess, the entire thing for each one of these, but I'm going to paraphrase a little bit.

We go to question number 1 for public comment, off of attachment 2. Basically what the Proposed Rule would do is it would increase sanctions in certain areas, as Tim had just explained off of his slides.

And a couple of those, specifically, are for acts, or attempted acts to subvert the testing process would result in permanent denial of authorization. And that is for a first attempt.

In addition any individual who previously had a five year denial, if they have a subsequent violation, that subsequent violation would result in

permanent denial.
So we
regarding these

So we are specifically requesting comments regarding these proposed changes, especially when compared to the five year ban available through the agency's enforcement policy for other acts of deliberate misconduct.

If there is anybody who would care to comment on that? Randy?

MR. CLEVELAND: Yes, this is Randy Cleveland with the Nuclear Management Company. Our comment on this is that many in the industry are currently implementing policies of permanent denial as an individual sanction, and a program el to deter such acts.

And the industry may submit written comments, additional written comments on this topic in December.

MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments?
(No response.)

MS. KARAS: If not we will move on to question number two. And this is on the "shy-lung" procedures. Basically what Part 26 would do is it would establish a process called "shy-bladder" for determining whether there is a medical reason that a donor is unable to provide a urine specimen of at

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least 30 milliliters. We had adapted that from DOT's procedures. But DOT also has additional processes for determining whether there is a medical reason that a donor is unable to provide a specimen of oral fluids, or a breath specimen. And we are inviting comments on whether the NRC should consider incorporating these procedures for insufficient oral fluids and breath specimens, into Part 26. Are there any comments on that? Susan? MS. TECHAU: Susan Techau, Nuclear. The industry sees no need for a "shy-lung" provision. We did a quick poll of industry and felt that there was very, very few if any instances where that would apply. We believe that 26.85(B)(3) requires an alcohol collector qualifications, that we have to have procedures to address that issue, and feel that that is enough to address the problem.

But we do reserve the right to provide comments in December, and we may provide that, at that

> MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments? (No response.)

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MS. KARAS: We will move on to question 1 2 three, then, on the forensic toxicologist. The Proposed Rule would permit licensees 3 to specify more stringent cutoff levels, or to test 4 5 for drugs and drug metabolites in addition to those we 6 specify, without informing or obtaining the written 7 approval of the NRC. 8 However, in these instances we would require them to be evaluated and certified in writing 9 10 by a qualified independent forensic toxicologist, except in three circumstances. 11 The first one is if HHS issues more 12 stringent cutoff levels, or if HHS guidelines are 13 14 revised to include the additional drug or drug metabolite, or if the licensee would receive written 15 approval from the NRC for that situation. 16 17 We are requesting comments regarding those proposed changes. 18 MR. CLEVELAND: Randy Cleveland with the 19 Nuclear Management Company. The industry is currently 20 studying this proposal and has no comment at this 21 time. We may provide written comment in December. 22 23 MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments? (No response.) 24 25 MS. KARAS: We will move on to question 4,

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then, on the changes to opiate testing. 1 2 The Proposed Rule would raise the cutoff 3 levels for opiates from 300 nanograms per milliliter to 2,000 nanograms per milliliter. We would also 4 require testing for 6-AM, a metabolite that only comes 5 6 from heroin. 7 The proposed cutoff levels in the new test would be consistent with those used by HHS and DOT. 8 We are inviting comments on those proposed changes. 9 MR. DEFILIPPI: Defilippi, 10 Pete 11 Westinghouse Electric Company. The industry strongly agrees with the proposed requirement, as it does 12 13 increase the efficiency of the "fitness-for-duty" programs. 14 15 However, we do reserve the right to, 16 again, comment in December. Thank you. 17 MS. KARAS: Are there any comments on that? 18 (No response.) 19 MS. KARAS: We will move on to question 5. 20 21 I guess we will go through 5-A, first. We would add, in the Proposed Rule, new requirements for validity 22 testing in order to detect specimens that may have 23 been adulterated, substituted, or diluted. 24 been adapted 25 These have from HHS **NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS**

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couple of issues. We will go through A first. 2 We would establish quality assurance and 3 4 quality control requirements, and we are seeking any input regarding any technical and methodological 5 barriers to implementing those requirements at 6 7 licensee testing facilities. 8 Are there any comments on the QA/QC requirements? 9 10 MS. TECHAU: Susan Techau, Exellon 11 Nuclear. The industry is studying the proposal of this aspect of the Proposed Rule. And we will 12 13 commenting on that in December. 14 MS. KARAS: Are there any comments on 5-A? 15 (No response.) 16 MS. KARAS: On 5-B, the Proposed Rule would establish criteria and procedures for 17 18 determining whether a specimen has been substituted. A specimen will be reported, by the HHS lab, to the 19 20 substituted, if it has a creatinine MRO as 21 concentration of less than 2 milligrams per deciliter, and a specific gravity of less than, or equal to, 22 23 1.001, or equal to or greater than 1.02. For them to report it as substituted, 24 results in those ranges would be necessary in both the 25

guidelines. And we are inviting public comments on a

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initial and the confirmatory test, on two separate 1 2 aliquots of the specimen. 3 We are inviting comments on those proposed provisions. 4 5 MS. TECHAU: Techau, Exellon Susan Nuclear. Again, the industry is looking at this issue 6 7 and we will provide comments in December. 8 MS. KARAS: Thank you. Are there any 9 comments on 5-B? (No response.) 10 MS. KARAS: We will move on to question 6, 11 12 on MRO training. The Proposed Rule would require that the MRO be knowledgeable of this part, and of the 13 "fitness-for-duty" policies of the licensees. 14 We are inviting comments on whether Part 15 16 26 should establish specific training requirements for the MRO. 17 MR. CLEVELAND: Randy Cleveland with the 18 Nuclear Management Company. The industry does not 19 20 believe the NRC should regulate training for MROs. 21 MROs are licensed by individual states and will be certified as required by the Proposed Rule. 22 Additional regulation is not required to 23 understand licensee policies ensure MROs and 24 25 We may submit additional comments in procedures.

1 December.

MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments on this question?

(No response.)

MS. KARAS: We will move on to question 7, on testing bottle B. The Proposed Rule would prohibit licensees from initiating testing of the specimen in bottle B, or from retesting an aliquot from a single specimen without the donor's written permission.

However, we are considering an alternative approach that would permit a licensee initiating testing of the specimen in bottle B, or retesting an aliquot without the donor's written permission, if three conditions are met.

And the first would be that if the first results, from the specimen, were confirmed as non-negative, by the MRO. Secondly, that the donor has also requested a review, or initiated legal proceedings.

And, finally, that the testing is conducted in accordance with proposed 26.165(C) through (E), which is basically as a retest. And under the proposed provisions, or the alternative approach, the Rule would require the licensee to administratively withdraw the donor's authorization

until the results from bottle B, or the retest, are 1 2 available. 3 We are inviting public comment on both the 4 Proposed Rule provisions and also the alternative 5 approach. Are there any comments? MR. WILSON: Glenn Wilson with Dominion. 6 7 The industry is studying this and we will be providing 8 comments, in December, on it. We have no comment at 9 this point. 10 MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments? 11 (No response.) MS. KARAS: Then we will move on to 12 13 question 8 on the rule making issues. For non-14 instrumented validity testing the NRC is considering 15 incorporating future changes to draft HHS guidelines 16 related to the permission that we provided, 17 proposed Part 26, for licensees to use non-18 instrumented validity tests. 19 Proposed Part 26 would permit them for 20 validity screening test in lieu of instrumented 21 validity testing. If any changes are made to those draft HHS guidelines between issuing the Proposed Rule 22 and issuing the Final Rule, those changes would be 23 24 considered for incorporation. 25 We want to know if there are any comments

related to the potential incorporating of those 1 2 changes. MR. CLEVELAND: Randy Cleveland with the 3 Nuclear Management Company. The industry disagrees 4 5 with the proposal. Changes to HHS guidelines should not be incorporated into NRC regulations without going 6 7 through the complete rule making process. We may submit additional comments in 8 December. 9 10 MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments? (No response.) 11 MS. KARAS: We will move on to question 9, 12 then. 13 The NRC is considering amending other 14 portions of its regulations in order to exclude 15 certain future changes to Part 26 from current backfit 16 17 requirements. The scope of the exclusions would be 18 limited to only those changes to Part 26 necessary to 19 incorporate relevant revisions to the HHS guidelines. 20 And you can see what those are listed in 21 The NRC is requesting comment on your handout. 22 23 excluding such future changes to Part 26 from backfit analysis requirements. 24 25 Are there any comments?

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1	MR. DIPIETRO: Yes. It is Nick Dipietro
2	with First Energy. Industry believes that any future
3	changes made to Part 26 should have a backfit analysis
4	and plan to submit comments, on this topic, in
5	December.
6	MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments?
7	(No response.)
8	MS. KARAS: Then we will move to question
9	10 on the reporting burden. We are seeking comments
10	regarding the administrative reporting burden that the
11	Proposed Rule provisions would create.
12	MR. CLEVELAND: Randy Cleveland with the
13	Nuclear Management Company. With respect to the drug
14	and alcohol provisions, excepting subsection I, the
15	industry does not have any comment at this time.
16	MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments?
17	(No response.)
18	MR. DAVIS: This is Jim Davis, NEI. I
19	think it is important to get on the record that the
20	reporting requirements associated with the drug and
21	alcohol part of the Rule, we do not feel that those
22	reports are needed for the regulator to meet their
23	requirements to regulate the industry, and protect
24	public health and safety. That is not the purpose of
25	those reports.

However, we do support the reporting associated in the drug and alcohol rule in that somebody needs to collate the data and see what is going on in the environment that we all live in, and work in, that is beyond the control of the NRC, beyond the control of the industry.

And whether a particular drug set is becoming more popular or less popular. And that an annual summary of that information is a worthwhile effort. And that the NRC is probably the best person to do it.

And, therefore, we support that portion, we support the reporting requirements for that purpose. I make this comment because I have a little bit of heartburn with the claim that those reports are needed to meet oversight requirements.

I don't think that is necessary. With that all said, we support the reporting requirements.

MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments?
(No response.)

MS. KARAS: That is what we had for the questions for public comment. And now we will enter the portion of the agenda where we basically open it up for any other comments, or clarifying questions on other drug and alcohol provisions, or general rule

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1 making issues.

And we will keep going until 10:30, where we will have a break. So if anybody would like to comment, and just step into one of the microphones, be sure to say who you are and your affiliation, if that is appropriate.

And if you feel you are not getting a chance to get to the microphones just raise your hand and we will acknowledge you, and we will give you a turn.

MR. DAVIS: I would like to go back to question one for a minute. If I could just inject that into my first comment?

In evaluating this provision, making a decision, I think the Staff needs to consider other requirements that are out there; realize that the licensee has a requirement to determine that the individual is not only fit for duty, but they are trustworthy and reliable.

And I think you need to think of this in the trustworthy and reliable area, as well as whether there is or is not a "fitness-for-duty" issue for the individual.

Because ultimately the licensee is going to have to look at that piece of the equation in

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making this decision when we have a testing program like that.

MS. KARAS: We will move on to the next comment.

MR. CLEVELAND: Randy Cleveland with the Nuclear Management Company. This comment is regarding the call-in reporting requirements, reference is 26.27(C)(3)(I), requiring an individual who has called in, when scheduled to work, to state whether they consider themselves fit for duty, or whether they have had alcohol within the pre-duty abstinence period.

We would like to see a change in the regulation with respect to this section, to move to a report by exception philosophy. Currently licensees are training individuals on the expectation with respect to call-outs, to report whether they consider themselves unfit, and whether they have had alcohol in the abstinence period.

We would like to see the language, and we will be submitting a comment in December, providing suggested language, that moves us to a report by exception, specifically that individuals called in -- being called in would be required to declare, as stated in the licensee program, when they consider themselves unfit for duty, or have consumed alcohol

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within the pre-duty abstinence period, as stated in 1 2 the policy. And, again, this will be covered by 3 4 training. So rather than across the board requiring every individual to make a statement, we would train 5 6 individuals on the requirements, and expect that the 7 report be made as required by exception in the 8 licensee policy, to the appropriate licensee entity. 9 Ultimately the industry considers that the 10 burden having every individual make this 11 declaration unnecessary. MS. KARAS: Thank you. Next comment? 12 TECHAU: MS. Susan Techau, Exellon 13 Nuclear. The industry has a concern about requiring a 14 15 suitable enquiry to present employer, when that present employer was, the individual was hired the day 16 of, and processing. 17 And the reference for the Proposed Rule is 18 19 26.63(C), where it currently states: A licensee or other entity shall conduct a suitable enquiry on a 20 best-effort basis that question both present and 21 former employers. 22 The reasoning for this is that when an 23 individual is in processing, or coming to one of our 24 25 nuclear sites, they are possibly being hired that day.

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And the suitable enquiry questions that are being asked are based on past history, that they have, on that individual.

The employers have no history on the individual and they may have been on the payroll for five minutes, and they have no documentation to support or answer those questions.

So the proposed language, or suggested language, that we would like to see is 26.63(C) to state, the licensee or other entity shall conduct the suitable enquiry, on a best-effort basis, by questioning both present employed prior to the day the individual completed the self-disclosure, and former employers.

MS. KARAS: Okay, thank you. Next comment?

MR. CLEVELAND: Randy Cleveland with the Nuclear Management Company. The industry is concerned with section 26.69, particularly (C)(2). Those are the provisions regarding granting of authorization with potentially disqualifying "fitness-for-duty" information.

An example that I will use to demonstrate our concern here would be an individual that has disclosed on a personal history questionnaire an open

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bottle conviction within the applicable scope of the background.

This would gualify potentially as disqualifying information, and the licensee would be forced, under these provisions, to suitable enquiry every employer that was listed on the personal history questionnaire, and would not have the ability to go with the non-PDA provisions allowing four years, two and three, for example, on an initial, to just suitable enquiry the employer of greatest length in each month.

The industry believes that an across the requirement to cover every employer board unnecessarily burdensome, overly reactive, here. And what we would like to see is additional flexibility built into the Rule.

We will be providing language as such to allow for reviewing official, and professional, for example MRO interaction, to determine the need to do additional investigation.

Ultimately the industry has had 15-plus years of experience proving that the information that we are getting from employers, as a general rule, is not going to be beneficial in dispositioning the "fitness-for-duty" issue that the proposed regulation

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would require, in terms of making a "fitness-for-duty" determination. So we would like to see is the flexibility built in to allow the reviewing official to assess what it is that has been developed, either through disclosure, or conduct, of the suitable enquiry, and do the appropriate level and type of investigation, rather than having an across the board requirement to go back and cover every employer. MS. KARAS: Thank you. Next comment? MS. TECHAU: Susan Techau, Nuclear. In addition to the 26.69(C) 26.69(C)(1), the industry believes that the language currently states should verify that the individual's self-disclosure and employment history addresses the applicable period. And 25.61(B)(3), we believe it should also state and C. And the reason behind that is because the action in 26.69(C)(1) is indicating that we have to verify the individual's self-disclosure, employment history, should be covered. And 26.61(B)(3) addresses self-disclosure, but (C) addresses employment. And we believe that that needs to be included, in order to be consistent with the language.

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MS. KARAS: Thank you. Next comment?

MR. CLEVELAND: Randy Cleveland with the Nuclear Management Company. The next comment that the industry would like to submit is concerning the requirement, in 26.189(C), that a determination of fitness that is conducted, for-cause, must be conducted through face-to-face interaction between the subject individual and the professional making the determination.

The industry acknowledges that in certain cases, such as odor of alcohol, or a fatigue related determination, that a face-to-face is not necessarily required.

However, there are other circumstances wherein a licensee may initiate a for-cause evaluation which would not warrant a face-to-face interaction with the appropriate professional.

We, again, would like to see the flexibility built into the Proposed Rule to allow the licensee, again, to interact. An interaction between the reviewing official and appropriate professional, be it MRO, SAE, psychologist, to determine, based on the circumstances that are before the licensee, the need to have a face-to-face interaction.

MS. KARAS: Thank you. Next comment?

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MR. DESAULNIERS: I just want to clarify.

I heard you say, in the case of odor of alcohol, or
fatigue, not face-to-face, did you say not face-toface, or face-to-face?

MR. CLEVELAND: Not face-to-face.

MS. KARAS: Next?

MS. TECHAU: Susan Techau, Exellon Nuclear. In the Proposed Rule 26.39(C), which addresses the "fitness-for-duty" review process, the current language states that the procedure must ensure that the review is conducted by more than one individual, and that the individuals that conduct the review are not associated with the administration of the "fitness-for-duty" program.

And the description of the "fitness-for-duty" personnel in 26.25(A)(4), we believe that currently, and we have been doing this for approximately 15 years, where the access authorization and the "fitness-for-duty" process appeal, or review, are the same.

And we currently have language that in our current process, that has been endorsed by the NRC through NEI 0301, that has different language, and we would like to see if we could become standard, so that the licensees didn't have to have two different

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processes, one for access authorization and one for "fitness-for-duty" for the review and appeal of the denial of unescorted access.

And the current language, which we would like to see in 26.39(C), or the proposed language, would provide the opportunity to have the decision, together with any additional information, review by another designated management level employee of the licensee, who is equivalent or senior to, and independent, of the individual who made the initial decision to deny or terminate unfavorably UAA/UA.

The determination from this review is final. We believe by incorporating those proposed words, that it would be consistent with access authorization and "fitness-for-duty", and wouldn't be burdensome to the licensee to have two separate processes for each rule.

MS. KARAS: Thank you. Next comment?

MR. DIEC: I just sort of wondered if there is anybody, I mean, the industry is sort of hogging the mike here. If somebody wants to make a comment?

MS. KARAS: Does anybody on the speakerphone wish to make a comment?

(No response.)

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1 MS. KARAS: Can you hear us on the 2 speakerphone? 3 (No response.) MR. DIEC: Can anybody hear us? Are you 4 5 on a conference call with us still? (No response.) б 7 MS. KARAS: I heard a couple of beeps, 8 they may have dropped off. Is there anybody else who hasn't made a 9 comment yet, sitting back? I want to make sure that 10 we are not monopolizing, just the people on the table. 11 12 (No response.) MS. KARAS: Randy, Sue, or Nick, any of 13 you have further comments? 14 MR. DAVIS: It sounds like, let's talk 15 16 about 26.3(E) at this point. I'm sort of worried 17 about the pace of this thing. We've gotten, I think 18 we got mike fright here, or something, that we are not 19 -- we are talking, but I'm not sure whether we are 20 providing good input. 21 So let's see if maybe we can have a little more discussion on this one, realizing you are taking 22 comments, but maybe you need to ask us a few more 23 24 questions. 25 And I will tee-off the discussion on

26(3)(E), and then turn it over to Tom Houten to talk about it for a few minutes. He is on our new plant taskforce and has been involved in working on this.

But I think, probably, to highlight the problem is in 26(3)(E) we are talking about combined license holders, prior to the point that they get the permission from the Commission to load fuel, and move new stuff.

So we are talking, basically, about the construction process, right? And it says: Comply with 26.23, 41 and 189. And when I go to 26.23, 26.23 is, if I can find it in my little handout here, it basically provides overarching performance objectives for the Rule.

And you read those performance objectives,

I have some auditors that would probably tell me that
the only way I'm going to meet those performance
objectives is to follow each and every element in the
rest of the Rule.

And then I've got some lawyers that tell me that if you don't need to follow each and every element in the Rule to meet these performance objectives, then the rest of that, those pieces of the Rule ought to go away.

So I think we are conflicted in what we

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are trying to do. And, obviously, as it is written,

it is probably fortunate we never tried to build a

plant with this in place.

We don't provide very good guidance to the companies that are out there trying to build a new plant, as to what our expectations are. And I will let Tom Houten talk about it.

I have recommended that the industry develop some language that makes 26.3(E) stand-alone, totally by itself. And the reason I did that, without any references to anything else in the document, and the reason I recommended that is during the rule making process there was an attempt to figure out how, in this Rule, to address shutdown plants and ISFSIS.

And at one point, as I remember, and correct me if I'm wrong, Garmon, actually in the scope of the Rule we had shutdown plants and ISFSIS, and then we were going to do 26.25 one, but not two, and three, but not four, and that kind of stuff.

And we actually had several meetings on it. And at one meeting we finally brought in all the people from, you know, the responsible people from the shutdown plants, and from the ISFSIS, and we sat down, we went through the Rule, and we tried to figure out how to parse it.

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And my experience in that area finds that 1 this Rule is sort of written all or nothing. It is a 2 rule that is aimed at power reactor licensees with 3 4 protected areas fully established, a security 5 perimeter, and operating a plant. And you've got to be 6 trustworthy, 7 reliable, and fit for duty in the highest level. And 8 if you try to parse it any other way you start, it 9 starts falling apart. It wasn't written in a manner that you can 10 piece parse it. It was hard enough to write it in a 11 manner that made sense, and had a logical flow. And 12 13 we had a lot of arguments about what ought to be in C, 14 and D, and E, and get rid of the appendix, and all that kind of stuff. 15 16 So I personally believe that it will be 17 very hard, in 26.3(E), to refer to any other parts of 18 the Rule and not generate downstream an implementation as the new plants are trying to figure out what to do. 19 Horrendous arguments in that area. 20 Tom? 21 MR. HOUTEN: I'm Tom Houten. We have a 22 23 new plant --Tom, could we get you to use 24 MS. KARAS: 25 a microphone?

MR. HOUTEN: I'm Tom Houten at NEI. We have a new plant security taskforce, which is working on issues related to the construction period of new plants, including plants that would be built adjacent to currently operating plants.

The approach that we are taking is to develop an appendix to the security template, which is an NEI document 0312. This appendix would address all issues related to both security and Part 26, and access authorization.

The template would be a template that the licensees would use to develop their own security plan, with this appendix. The aspects of it would be phased in. That would be explained in the template.

And that template would be approved by NRC and then used in the COL applications. The industry's intent is to develop a drug and alcohol free workplace. We believe it ought to be phased in.

We believe that the aspects of the Rule, as written, may not, as Jim was saying, may not be appropriately written for this new construction and the phasing in from a site which is, which starts from excavation on up to the point at which there are protected areas.

That is the approach that we are looking

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at. In terms of the current rule, as written, we are concerned about some confusion in it. For instance, Part 26.25 states that it applies to individuals who have unescorted access to the nuclear power plant protected area.

There won't be any protected areas during construction, until close to fuel load. We think that needs to be addressed. That basically is the approach. We think consideration needs to be taken for that

There are, perhaps, one or two other places where there appears to be inconsistency in the Rule, as written, as to application to new construction sites.

Perhaps another one would be whether the, while the performance objective talks about effects of fatigue, the section, the subpart I, on managing fatigue, section 26.195, does not apply to section 26.3(E).

I would be happy to provide more information, or more input to this, at any time you prefer.

MS. KARAS: Yes, you can -- I think we have a fair amount of time. There doesn't seem to be anybody lined up at the mikes. So you can feel free

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1 to continue.

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MR. HOUTEN: Another point, actually my last point I wanted to make, is that there is a Proposed Rule language out for part 52, conforming changes.

And apparently when that was prepared the conforming changes, to Part 26, used the current regulation as opposed to what is proposed here. So we would suggest that there might need to be coordination of those efforts.

MS. MCKENNA: Let me just comment on that.

I think we recognize the coordination element. Under
the Federal Register rules, when we put out a Proposed
Rule, we can only reference a rule that is currently
in force.

But we do realize that there is language, in this Proposed Rule, and presumably in the Proposed Rule in part 52, in conforming changes, that we hope to have to the Commission in the not too distant future.

And it is an issue we will have to deal with when they approach the Final Rule stage, to make sure that we use the right language, and make things consistent.

MR. HOUTEN: And that people are

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2 MS. MCKENNA: Exactly, yes. And it is a challenge for us because, you know, the timing of 3 these is going to overlap, in some respect. Although, 4 5 perhaps, this comment period will close before that one opens, depending on how quickly the Commission 6 7 responds. But we do realize that there is this 8 overlap. 9 10 MS. KARAS: But you are encouraged to comment on both of those proposed rules. 11 MS. MCKENNA: Yes. If you have language, 12 if you find one preferable to the other, you know, 13 certainly those are the kinds of comments that we 14 would be interested in. 15 MS. KARAS: Right. And, again, please 16 provide it on both rule making efforts, so that those 17 comments get answered under either one. 18 Because, you know, as Eileen stated, I 19 mean, it is really going to be a timing issue as to 20 which one becomes, you know, goes up as a Final Rule 21 first. 22 23 So if you have comments, or issues, in that area we encourage you to submit them, as 24 comments, on both of those rule making efforts. 25

commenting on the one you want them to comment on.

1	MR. HOUTEN: Those were the main points
2	that we wanted to bring up. Do you have questions?
3	MS. KARAS: I have a clarifying question.
4	Did you have any comment regarding the level of what
5	we are asking for, new construction, like the level of
6	the program?
7	I guess I'm looking under E2 and E3.
8	MS. KARAS: We do have some suggestions in
9	that area. We have to share something today. Let me
10	share some preliminary thoughts in that area, we are
11	still working on.
12	I guess I was going to ask a question
13	first. Is we are not aware of any document,
14	anything that better establishes expectations in this
15	area for new construction.
16	Are you aware of anything else that is out
17	there? And I suspect the answer is no. I mean, we
18	haven't tried to build a plant since the "fitness-for-
19	duty" rule went in place.
20	So I presume there is nothing in place.
21	But if there was something in place it might help us
22	in understanding what the expectations were.
23	MR. MCCUNE: Not to our knowledge.
24	MR. DAVIS: We feel that the lead-in
25	portion of E, my colleagues tell me, is just fine.

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And I admit that I have a great difficulty getting between 52103, and 5010E3, and all those other references.

But apparently it covers the rights kinds of people. We would clearly delete the lead-in language in subparagraph 1 that says comply with 26.23, 41, and 189.

And instead some general words that require the establishment of a policy, such as establish drug and alcohol free workplace policy, including sanctions that may be imposed.

We think it would be appropriate to implement a pre-employment drug and alcohol testing program and a for-cause testing program. And, of course, you need to make provisions for an objective and impartial review of any sanction decisions, and provide for protection of information and records.

And I also believe that at this stage, probably very difficult, in Part 26 to, in fact, provide the same level of detail that exists in the rest of it, for the other plants, based on the reasons we discussed earlier.

So, I mean, the important piece is to look to, for example, the implementing guidance that would be developed in the new construction area. I think

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there are going to be a whole number of issues that we 1 find have to be addressed, uniquely, for this 2 situation in new construction, as we go from ground 3 breaking to almost the point of getting permission to 4 5 load fuel. And I think it is important to realize 6 that the break point in this is up in, I think, 7 26.3(A), or somewhere, where once the Commission has 8 authorized the loading of fuel, that is the right 9 words, isn't it? 10 11 Once they have authorized the loading of fuel you are now fully compliant with all the 12 provisions of Part 26, at that point, going forward. 13 And I presume that it is also the point you comply 14 with a whole lot of other things. 15 That you have a protected area, so it 16 17 ought to make sense in that arena. And, obviously, did somebody say it yet? We will make comments in 18 19 December, at the proper protective phase at the end of 20 it. 21 MS. KARAS: Let me ask a question, then, 22 on -- you made a comment that you would delete E1, that has the cross references, and I have a question 23 in that area. 24 25 When you list 26.41 and 26.189, 26.41 is

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the audit requirements and 26.189 is the determination 1 2 of fitness. Are you saying to delete El because you 3 don't believe that audits and determination of fitness should be requirements for construction? 4 Or is it because you believe that the 5 cross referencing, that the idea of using that cross 6 7 referencing creates confusion? MR. DAVIS: The problem is, if you go to 8 looking 9 26.41. you start the audit requirements, that is built for a fully functional 10 11 power reactor site, with a fairly extensive program. And it tells you to do a lot of things 12 13 that I believe are unnecessary in a new construction You need to maintain the quality of the area. 14 15 program, you've got quality requirements in various 16 other areas. So 26.189 is the same thing. The breadth 17 and depth of this requirement is too extensive for the 18 nature of the program that you are trying to manage. 19 Okay, I think I understand 20 MS. KARAS: that now. 21 MR. DAVIS: We sort of got a -- I'm sorry, 22 I will keep talking. But it sounds like we got some 23 24 time. 25 When I looked at this one of the problems,

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one of the reasons we have this problem is 26.3 is 1 2 trying to define the scope of the Rule, and who it 3 applies to. 4 And it does a pretty good job, as you look 5 at all the sections, it is talking about what kinds of people are in this thing, and bits of pieces of it 6 7 apply to, until we get to 26.3(E) and suddenly we are 8 trying to describe in there program elements and what 9 the requirements are for everybody else. 10 Those requirements are specified in the 11 follow-on sections. So we've got an anomaly in the 12 Rule with 26(E) trying to specify requirements when it 13 is talking about scope. And there is probably no way around that. 14 But I think that is how we backed into the 15 particular problem in this area. 16 17 MS. KARAS: Is there anybody who has any 18 other comments? 19 MR. DAVIS: really covered Have we 20 everything on the list, or have we just lost track of 21 who is next? 22 MR. CLEVELAND: Randy Cleveland with the Nuclear Management Company. I want to go back to 23 24 section 26.69(C), and I have a clarifying question. 25 Again, this is dealing with the granting

authorization with potentially disqualifying "fitnessfor-duty" information, and particularly 26.69(C)(2),
where the expectation, as the industry has understood
it, to date, is that where we have PDI developed, we
would have to go back and cover every employer for the
applicable scope in 26.63.

The clarifying question is this. Was the NRC's intent that the industry go back and cover every employer where through the conduct of the appropriate suitable enquiry PDI was developed?

A scenario I will give you is if we are doing an initial individual where we are covering three years, and we are back in year two, and we developed some PDI through the conduct of the suitable enquiry.

Was it your intent, at that point, that we then cover every employer, or was it your intent that if somebody comes in and completes a personal history questionnaire, i.e., makes a disclosure of an open bottle, that we then cover every employer?

That is the clarifying question. And I will reference, just for additional clarification here on the question, in the statements of consideration, on Federal Register page 505.13, we are discussing 26.69(C)(2), you do say that if potentially

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1	disqualifying FFD information was identified during
2	the conduct of a suitable enquiry, in accordance with
3	26.63(F), which identifies the periodicity that we
4	have to cover, that we would be expected to cover
5	every employer disclosed.
6	MR. MCCUNE: Yes, I think that is the
7	correct clarification.
8	MR. CLEVELAND: Thank you.
9	MS. KARAS: And the idea there, just to
10	clarify, or make sure everybody understands what was
11	written in the section by section, was that in this
12	case it is a little different than an individual whose
13	last period of authorization was terminated favorably.
14	And so the intent was to go back to every
15	employer for those instances where it wasn't
16	favorable. Are there any other comments?
17	(No response.)
18	MS. KARAS: Are you guys through your
19	comment list?
20	MR. DAVIS: This is unusual. I mean, how
21	do we manage this? Maybe we have formalized the
22	process so much everybody is afraid to make any
23	comments at this point.
24	You are probably going to get more than
25	this on December 27th, right? Although I don't plan
J	

to work on Christmas writing the comments. I mean, it sounds like Todd is the only 2 3 one that has anything to say now. Is that where we 4 are? 5 MS. KARAS: Did you have any comments on the drug and alcohol testing portion --6 7 MR. DAVIS: He wanted to close. I opened, 8 I will let Todd close. But maybe what you ought to do is go ahead and take a break at this point to allow 15 9 10 minutes, and everybody run around and get their heads 11 clear to make sure we don't have anything else that 12 anybody would want to put on the table. I mean, I think people probably would say 13 14 things, but they are afraid of the microphones, and the recorder down there, and management reading the 15 16 report. 17 MS. KARAS: We have lots of index cards if anybody has any fear of reading -- you don't haver to 18 hand them up for us to read them, you can just put 19 20 them in the box. But, yes, I think that is a real good 21 22 suggestion, Jim. And I wanted to let everybody know, 23 also, that there are, we know of, at least several stakeholders that are planning on coming only for the 24 25 afternoon, for the fatigue portions.

And we have even received specific requests that we only start fatigue on time after lunch. So basically we will go through, if we don't receive more comments after the break, on drug and alcohol testing, then we will break and we will resume after lunch and start fatigue on time, for that.

But we will, obviously, have everything set up here where you can enter comments in the computers, or anything like that, during that time. But we do believe in this instance it is important to follow the agenda to make sure everybody is here who wanted to be here for the fatigue portions.

MR. DAVIS: You might also, in the break, decide whether you want to question us on some of the things to get more -- I mean, if you need more clarification on any issue.

MS. KARAS: Yes, I think that is a good idea. We can take the break earlier, and why don'T we go ahead and everybody come back at 10, then. That is about 17 minutes, and then we will resume.

(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 9:42 a.m. and went back on the record at 10:00 a.m.)

MS. KARAS: We will start up again with any follow-on comments. I did learn, during the

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break, that Todd Newkirk, from IBEW, does have some 1 2 comments. 3 Todd, did you want to go ahead and present 4 those at a microphone? MR. NEWKIRK: On behalf of IBEW we also 5 6 appreciate the opportunity to continue further 7 stakeholder comment at this time. 8 As industry has conveyed, this is a great opportunity, and we would like to take full advantage 9 to put some more input into potential further molding 10 of legislation. 11 We had 31 comments submitted on subsection 12 13 B, D, E, F, G, and H. And I want to briefly, I want to submit it into the record when we are done. But, 14 basically, just hit some of the highlights that some 15 16 of the labor folks put back our way, reviewing the 17 regulation, and we have been working on this, as much as we could, since about last December, when we 18 19 started going to the meetings. So they have had some time to take some 20 21 decent input on this. On 26.23(B), there is a concern 22 on the reasonable assurance of an individual for making sure that the level of integrity, and to ensure 23

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the privacy of the individual, subject to testing.

That it is also covered on the individual side of it,

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on 26.23.

On 26.27 we are a little concerned of, you know, if there is going to be screening for drugs, in addition listed in that part, you know, we probably need to know what they are up front.

And it doesn't seem like those, there is a missing item there in 26.27, of how it is worded, of how it is being aligned. And also pertaining to 26.29 in that same mode of making sure to identify the proper type of drugs, upfront.

On 26.31, drug and alcohol testing, medical conditions, we think maybe in 5(II), should say treatment must not be delayed to conduct drug and alcohol testing.

On 26.37, protection of information, subpart D, I think the representative should be allowed access to the donor's FFD records, at any time, with permission of the donor, not just in a case of a positive, or a non-negative, but to ensure that no records exist that should not be there, so we have an opportunity to review our records.

So that was a concern brought forward for that situation. On 26.75, sanctions --

MR. DAVIS: What was the reference?

MR. NEWKIRK: It was 26.31(5)(ii).

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1 MR. DAVIS: That was a treatment delayed 2 one, the donor should be able to see his records -what was that one, I'm sorry? 3 MR. NEWKIRK: It was 26.37(D). 4 5 MR. DAVIS: Okay. 6 MR. NEWKIRK: On 26.75(D), I will just go 7 ahead and say it, but there is some folks that would 8 like to start this program with a clean slate. You 9 know, there is a question whether past violations will 10 be brought forward in this new program. And there is some clarity there that needs 11 to be addressed, for sure, in 26.75, whether they are 12 13 starting with a clean slate with this program, or if they are bringing everything forward. So I think they 14 15 just wanted to make sure that was conveyed forward. On 26.89(E), preparing to collect the 16 specimens for testing, this is basically a supervisor 17 contact methodology. They want to make sure that you 18 19 have a face-to-face positive ID when you are summoned 20 to go because tardiness could result in removal of 21 access to the drug screening. So in 26.89(A), I will go ahead and read 22 it, since tardiness in reporting for the test can 23 result in loss of clearance and, further, since 24 25 management can determine tardiness was a subversion of

testing, there should be language requiring positive contact with the individual being called for a test, 2 including the individual's FFD supervisor. 3 4 You have to provide the ID when you get 5 tested, the same requirement should apply when you are called, since a phone ID is impossible, face-to-face 6 7 communication should be the preferred method in that. MS. KARAS: And are you asking for that 8 face-to-face from the FFD 9 supervisor, the individual supervisor? 10 MR. NEWKIRK: The contacting supervisor. 11 MS. KARAS: The contacting supervisor? 12 13 MR. NEWKIRK: Yes. On 26.89(B)(1), 14 preparing to collect specimens for testing, the 15 potential to have a claim, but not having a photo ID 16 can be construed as an attempt to subvert testing can't be avoided. 17 identification Direct by those 18 individuals, or the FFD supervisor, should be an 19 acceptable form of identification for testing. It is 20 not pre-access testing. 21 If the FFD supervisor can be trusted to 22 observe the individual, then he or she should 23 certainly be trusted to verify the identity of the 24 So, again, it puts more leeway back to 25 individual.

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the FFD supervisor who is making that contact. On 26.91, acceptable devices conducting initial determinatory test for alcohol and methods of use, we are getting into the question of quality assurance, quality control. And paragraph 3 it talks about calibration checks. We just think copies of external calibration checks should be provided the to representative upon request. That should be an opportunity there.

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On 26.99, determining the need for confirmatory test for alcohol, we do believe it should be strongly worded to ensure for test below .02, no further actions or sanctions against the donor may be taken.

Apparently a lot of places counsel. You discuss it with your supervisor and check for work, go back and check for the work, and fall above .01, below .04 to have that.

Conducting a confirmatory test alcohol, we think 26.91, 26.101 have that same comments that should be looked at. determine a confirmed positive test for alcohol, and what we are looking for here is we need to indicate the positives for call-outs must be handled and

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1 declared differently.

And I think we heard some talk this morning about call-out situations, you know, looking at the regulation before you have a confirmed test for alcohol, in a call-out situation, that is a concern that we will be addressing some questions in, on that piece of the article.

We did have 26.105, and 107(B), and also in 107(A)(3), about preparing for the collections and specimens of urine that we will be addressed in -- I would just read these, but it would be taking forever if I went through all their comments now. I just want to let you know we are going to put those in.

On 26.111, checking the validity of the urine specimen, so basically that one is hand in hand with the other two provisions up front. And 26.115, collecting urine specimen under direct observation, subsection A1, talks about invalid sample questions.

Preparing urine for specimens, for storage and shipping, there is a question in 26.111(7), determining "shy bladder". And 26.109, something we don't always get to hear about, obviously, in the drug testing business.

But to question somebody that has an issue with a medical situation that can't make the cutoff,

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and he has specialists validating that, why can't that be examined? Someone with diabetes, for example. On 26.125, testing facility personnel, there is no requirement on subsection F to ensure that testing personnel are not color blind, since color metric testing strips are used, one would expect the tester would be able to distinguish the colors. So I thought that was a pretty humorous one there, you know, that somebody could be color blind looking at that test strip. Procedures, 26.127(B), the written chain of custody procedures should include guidance on what happens if the chain of custody is broken. On 26.129, assuring specimen security, chain of custody and preservation, in subsection A and integrity there is some concerns on identification of specimens in question. On 26.131, cutoff levels for validity of the screening, and initial validity of test, I have a concern with examples provided there. And 26.135 split specimens in subsection B, talking about the time of business days versus ten days, you know, definition of the days needs to be examined. quality assurance/quality On 26.137

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control, subsection D2, talking about the pool program

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with internal QC program. So I see some definition clarification there as a request.

Subsection G, 26.153, using certified laboratories for testing urine specimens, concerns in subsec D and F2, and F4. And, basically, one of the things I read here, that was pretty important, was the ability of an employer/authorized representative to be part of the process for using these records, if needs be.

On 26.159, assuring specimen security, chain of custody, and preservation, subsection J, again talking about the pooling issue, the internal QC program, and specimens. You need to be looking at what we do with the ones that are negative and valid, since they have been certified, already, to HHS standards.

On 26.161, the cutoff levels for validity testing, specimen C and 8, and G, again, talking about some of the questions of calibrations, and things of that nature with the QC program.

And I'm really about done, two more. On 26.165, testing split specimens and retesting single specimens, A4 references three business days, you know, the question about what kind of days we are talking about.

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And F1 should not be allowed for loss of failure of clearance, as administratively was done the way the test of the sample B. So a lot of concern out there if you are in the B sample, you know, what happens to your pay, which is more of an internal issue, not a regulatory issue, in my opinion. But I read the comment.

On 26.167, quality assurance and quality control, talking about the QC test being done, start at the testing period, and go through and talking specifically about how the sampling is done for QC checking, and giving reports to the MRO showing that the machine did pass those QC tests, prior to making a decision, in 26.167, providing the QC records for those machines.

That is all I have in those subparts at this time. IBEW would like to reserve the right to provide written comments by December 27th, when we will be with the full house of folks in early December. Thank you.

MS. KARAS: And, Todd, are you planning on leaving a copy of that here, and submitting that?

MR. NEWKIRK: I will introduce these in, on the way out. I will have to copy.

MS. KARAS: All right, thank you. Did

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anybody else come up with any additional comments 2 during the break? MS. TECHAU: Susan Techau, Exellon 3 Nuclear. I wanted some clarification on validity 4 5 screening and validity testing, and the difference between the initial test validity, and validity 6 7 screening. And there are two different definitions, 8 9 and you can do one prior to the other, and initially we had a concern with the definition for validity 10 screening, because it only referenced non-instrumented 11 devices that could be used. 12 13 And we thought that may be too 14 restrictive. But then after reading into it, it allows you to use that, instead of it going to initial 15 validity testing. 16 I just wanted some clarification of, if 17 you do the validity screening do you not have to do 18 the initial validity testing? And if someone could 19 20 just talk to that a little bit, for some clarification? 21 MS. KARAS: And I know I'm not the best 22 person. I don't know if you want to -- do you want to 23 address that, or do we want to suggest that she get --24 25 that we get her the information later?

1	MR. MCCUNE: Can we do that?
2	MS. TECHAU: Absolutely.
3	MS. KARAS: Are you just going to be here
4	for the morning?
5	MS. TECHAU: I will be a little bit into
6	the afternoon.
7	MS. KARAS: If we can come up with it over
8	lunch we will introduce that.
9	MR. MCCUNE: Yes, it is something we
10	probably ought to think a little bit about, and
11	coordinate. We don't want to give you an off the cuff
12	answer.
13	MS. KARAS: Yes, I don't want to give you
14	the simple answer and then that not be are you
15	specifically asking about for using a non-
16	instrumented, if you use those for screening, whether
17	or not you need to send that off to the lab, is that,
18	that is not where you were going, or
19	MS. TECHAU: Just the process for the
20	validity, and just so we understand and are clear on
21	what is the key expectation.
22	MS. KARAS: Okay. We will try and look
23	into that and get with you quickly. Did anyone else
24	have any comments on the drug and alcohol testing
25	portions?

MR. DAVIS: Maybe.

MS. KARAS: Did you say maybe?

MR. DAVIS: I'm worried that we are confused on 26.69. I mean, we had some discussion on the side, and I'm not sure I want the record to show that we are confused on 26.69, but that is okay, I will continue.

Do we need to walk through this and make sure we understand what it says? Sue, do you think we need to walk through it? Can I do that, can I walk through 26.69 for a minute and make sure we understand what it says?

We think we have a problem, then we don't think we have a problem, then we think we have a problem, and that worries me. Because the people that are involved in this agreement, the people that have been working on this for at least ten years with us, and if we are confused on what the requirement on it is, we have a problem.

Now, at one point we had recommended that some of the stuff in 26.69 go back to the area of initial, and that kind of stuff. I mean, it has taken a slightly different approach than we take now, in that you decide what type of investigation you do, and then you follow through that investigation, and within

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that investigation, if potentially disqualifying information is developed, you know what to do, and where to go.

The confusion is that you might start an investigation, it is an initial under the preceding section, or an update, you get partway through the investigation and suddenly you find that there is PDI and all of a sudden you are leaping from there into 26.69.

So it generates a little bit of a disconnect. And I think in subpart C, that is probably the only place where we really have had some problems jumping back and forth.

And a lot of time and attention has gone into subpart C, you know it is my favorite section. But this is the one area where I think that in discussing it with the industry, and then implementing it, it is probably where we are going to have a little bit of discussion.

So I'm not sure we have an issue. Let me make sure, and I wouldn't do this if we didn't have the time. But it was one of our top two issues coming into this thing.

And I'm looking at the text. The section defines the manager's actions, the licensee, and other

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entity who are subject to this part shall take an audit grant, or maintain at the licensee, and other entities discretion, the authorization of an individual who is in the following circumstances.

The first issue, of course, is authorization. In the context, when we use authorization in this rule, I think what we mean is authorization to perform activities under this part.

Unfortunately the industry uses the term unescorted access authorization, unescorted access, and this term authorization has another meaning in the grand scheme. But in the context of the Rule authorization means only to perform activities under this part.

I think that -- I don't think there is any disagreement on that. Maybe confusion but no disagreement.

Potentially disqualifying FFD information, within the past five years, has been disclosed, or discovered about the individual, by any means, including -- but I presume that the descriptive phrase is any means.

You are aware a PDI makes no difference where it comes from. This is not an exclusive list, it is inclusive. This and any other way you became

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aware of the PDI.

And I think we want to go to C next? I mean, I don't think we have the problem with authorization after a first confirmed positive drug or alcohol test result or a five year denial of authorization.

So in C, granting authorization with other potentially disqualifying FFD information. And by other I think we mean other than that discussed in B, right?

I need to bring my little map with me to get through this. Requirements of this paragraph apply to an individual who has applied for authorization, and about who potentially disqualifying FFD has been discovered, or disclosed, that has not been confirmed, before granting authorization to the individual, the licensee or other entity shall.

Verify that the individual's self-disclosure and self-employment history, address the applicable period in 26.61(B)(3). And that is three years for initial, since last favorable termination, is it favorable termination, or termination? Favorable termination for an update, and within the last year for a reinstatement.

Is it favorable termination? Okay,

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because that was an issue at one point. Complete a suitable enquiry with every employer by whom the individual claims to have been employed during the period addressed in the self-disclosure, in accordance with the requirements of 26.63, and obtain and review any records that other licensees who are subject to this part, may have developed with regard to potentially disqualifying FFD information of the individual within the last five years.

I don't know what you are talking about a clean slate. And I think here is where the problem is, 26.63, what does 26.63 tell us we have to do?

MR. MCCUNE: 26.63 aligns with the existing provisions we have in both 0301 on the access side, with respect to scoping the period of employment that you are to cover.

And, as an example, for an initial we are doing all employers in the last year, the second and third years we are doing the longest employer in each calendar month.

MR. DAVIS: I think that is where we are getting the confusion. What is that? Is the intent to follow the guidance in 26.63 on who you conduct the suitable enquiry with?

I mean, the problem is that you go to

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26.63 and you end up, towards the end of it, licensee or other entity shall conduct a suitable enquiry as follows, for the first year immediately preceding the date upon which the individual applies for authorization, a licensee or other entity shall conduct a suitable enquiry of every employer.

For the remaining two year period the licensee, or other entity, shall conduct a suitable enquiry with the employer by whom the individual claims the longest within any calendar month.

I think that is sort of the crux of the problem, what is the -- we bounced around a couple of times, and I think there are some that are reading that, that says, conduct a suitable enquiry in accordance with 26.63, which tells you to do everybody in the first year.

That is, obviously, not an issue. And then the longest during the second and third year. And others are saying no, 26.69 says every employer for that entire period.

MS. KARAS: I think I understand what you are saying. Do you have a suggestion, a comment, or a suggestion, as to what would remove that confusion, or --

MR. DAVIS: I guess the first, the

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1	question is, what was the NRC's intent in 26.69, was
2	the intent to tell you to do the suitable enquiry in
3	accordance with 26.63, and the time periods there?
4	Or was the intent every employer for the
5	last, you know, for the period?
6	MS. KARAS: I believe the intent, when I
7	look at it, is that Tim, you can reserve the right
8	to correct. That the intent was the past five years.
9	And I believe the intent was with the method described
10	in 26.63.
11	But I understand what you are
12	MR. DAVIS: I'm not sure that
13	MS. KARAS: saying, that the time
14	periods, is what you are saying that the time periods
15	are shorter here under F, in 26.63(F)?
16	MR. DAVIS: In 26.63(F) you are allowed to
17	do the longest employment in a month, during the
18	second and third year. If you have PDI on the
19	individual you are allowed to do the longest, not
20	every.
21	And I think that is the fundamental
22	question, is it every, or is it the longest?
23	MR. CLEVELAND: Randy Cleveland with the
24	Nuclear Management Company. Again, echoing the
25	clarifying question I submitted prior to the break,
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this may help all of us in the discussion here.

If you go to the Federal Register page 505.13, the statements of consideration on this, I'm going to read from the statements of consideration.

Proposed 26.29(C)(2) would require the licensee, or other entity, to conduct a suitable enquiry with every employer for the period that would be addressed in the self-disclosure and employment history.

If the potentially disqualifying information was identified during the course of conducting a suitable enquiry, in accordance with proposed 26.63(F), which again, as we have discussed, is getting back to that scoping, so if you have an initial here, you are doing every employer in the last year, longest in each calendar month years two and three.

If you develop anything, while doing that, the expectation was that you would then cover every employer listed during that period on the self-disclosure.

So, again, the issue is where you've got PDI, you are in section 26.69(C)(2), and I will use the example, somebody has completed the PHQ, they give us an open bottle conviction.

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We are now in 26.69, we know we have to do a "fitness-for-duty" determination, as deemed by our program. The question is, what is the scope of the background need to be? And is it that you go back to 26.63(F), and you follow that, and if you develop anything, while conducting that suitable enquiry you then do every employer?

Or right out of the gate, because you have PDI on a self-disclosure are you doing every employer?

MR. MCCUNE: I think the answer is the former there. If you discover anything in the conduct of it, then you would go back to the five year period. I think that is the intent as specified in the statements of consideration.

MR. DAVIS: So I think, to bring this one to closure, I think we will work on providing you a comment on this section that probably has two elements to it.

One to see if we can clarify the linkage so that it doesn't lead to confusion. I hope we understand what the confusion is. And, two, we feel that that is overly restrictive for some of the PDI that is identified in there, for example, a single DUI.

And I realize we won't discuss that. But

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I think we feel that the reviewing official ought to have an opportunity, on some PDI, to make a determination that they don't need to do all the background, you know, all the elements, because of the circumstances around that particular case.

So that will be the second piece of what you will be seeing before this is all over. So you at least have some -- I knew we were confused. And I think unless somebody else challenges me on it, I think we were confused because we were mixing two elements together.

And one is the clarity of the reference back, and the second one, which is an easy one to fix, and the second one is that we feel that there ought to be a relaxation there. So hopefully we will understand that one there.

MR. MCCUNE: Okay, great, thanks for your comment.

MS. TECHAU: Susan Techau, Exellon Nuclear. I do have a follow-up question. So when you have an individual, let's say the individual's last unescorted access was terminated favorably, and they are coming back in an update type situation.

And, well, let's address update first.

And the last unescorted access was two and a half

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years ago. So in here it says that you have to verify the individual's self-disclosure and employment history, and the written self-disclosure must address the shortest of the following periods.

And so it is going to only address the past two and a half years. And then if potentially disqualifying information is discovered, what I thought I heard you say is that you have to go back five years and get additional information and conduct, with every employer, this, where we only have two and a half years of employment at this point.

So we are going to have to go back to the individual, get an additional two and a half years of employment, and then go back and -- is that the intent also?

MR. MCCUNE: Yes. I think it is. And I think the reasoning behind that is alluded to in the statements of consideration. And, again the point is, if while you are doing the two and a half year review you discover the PDI, we think there is justification for going back and doing the every four or five year period.

MR. BOUTHRON: David Bouthron, Florida

Power & Light. So what we are asking is, if we

develop this information, we are going to ask the

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1	individual now to provide years two, three, four and
2	five, of every employer? As I understand it.
3	Is that what I'm understanding?
4	MR. MCCUNE: Yes.
5	MR. DAVIS: Would someone take me in the
6	Rule and show me the paragraph?
7	MS. KARAS: If you go to 26.57 for the
8	update, and you go to 26.57(B), if PDFFDI is disclosed
9	or discovered, the licensee or other entity may not
10	grant authorization to the individual, except in
11	accordance with 26.69.
12	So then I go over to 26.69.
13	MR. DAVIS: Okay, that takes me to 26.69
14	Charlie, right?
15	MS. KARAS: Yes.
16	MR. DAVIS: the individual self-
17	disclosure and employment history addresses the
18	applicable period in 26.61(B)(3). That is the three
19	year period for an initial since his last termination,
20	favorable, for an update, and last favorable
21	termination for reinstatement. Is that correct?
22	MS. KARAS: Yes, right, it throws you back
23	in there for that period. I guess I'm looking at 2,
24	at the end of 2.
25	MR. DAVIS: Complete a suitable enquiry
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1	with each employer by whom the individual claims to
2	have been employed during the period addressed in the
3	self-disclosure, addressed in the self-disclosure, in
4	accordance with requirement 26.63, and obtain and
5	review any records that any other licensee, or
6	entities, who are subject to this part, may have
7	developed with regard to potentially disqualifying FFD
8	for the past five years.
9	I think the five years is referring to
10	obtain the records, and not to the suitable enquiry.
11	The suitable enquiry is for the period required for an
12	initial update or reinstatement.
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MS. KARAS: I agree. That is the way --I apologize for any confusion. That is the way that I read that.

MR. CLEVELAND: Randy Cleveland with the Nuclear Management Company. That also aligns with 26.61, which is speaking to a five year disclosure of suitable enquiry, and then a three year disclosure of employment history.

So an interpretation of how to implement this is that if you developed PDI in the conduct of the 26.63(F) scoping, you would go back and cover all employers listed, as listed under 26.61, and then take a look at any other record that may be out there.

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1	And I will give you an example here. If
2	we are talking about an update situation, where
3	somebody has been in the industry for a number of
4	years, been out of it for two years, you would have
5	the benefit of going back and looking at a data point
6	such as the shared industry data base, to ascertain
7	the five.
8	MS. KARAS: I think that is right.
9	MR. MCCUNE: You are right, this is
10	confusing. And we would appreciate comments
11	attempting to clarify this.
12	MR. DAVIS: I'm sorry?
13	MR. MCCUNE: No, I just mentioned that you
14	were right, it is confusing, and we would appreciate
15	the recommendations of the industry in a comment form,
16	to clarify it.
17	MR. DAVIS: I have another question. Sue,
18	how long have you been working on this, since when?
19	MS. TECHAU: Since '98, maybe.
20	MR. DAVIS: Since '98. When did you start,
21	Randy?
22	MR. CLEVELAND: I would have to pull my
23	birth certificate on this one. BACk in 1990.
24	MR. DAVIS: The three of us are confused.
25	How long are we going to have to implement? We've got
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other people out there we have to train on this. How 1 long are we going to have to implement this rule? 2 Is that in the package somewhere? 3 haven't seen it. I can't remember finding it. 4 5 MS. KARAS: No, we accept public comments 6 on the implementation period, that is one of the 7 things that we do. But that is determined at the 8 Final Rule stage. 9 MR. DAVIS: I just -- we will make a 10 recommendation. I didn't think it was in there, we will make a recommendation. But, for the record, note 11 that it is going to require some significant effort to 12 13 train people on the provisions of this rule, as we move forward, and get it right the first time. 14 15 Having made several transitions in the program, due to orders, and everything else, it is 16 17 amazingly, it is amazing how hard it is to move from 18 what people have been doing, to what people are supposed to be doing in the next step. 19 The amount of training and time required 20 to do that, to rewrite procedures, to train people, 21 and get everybody to do the right thing the firs time 22 around, is much more time consuming and intensive than 23 I think most of us recognize. 24 25 So I just ask you to consider that, as you

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Rule? 1 MR. DIPIETRO: Well, yes, the physical 2 location of the MRO, and the section talking about 3 meaningful direction of the MRO staff activities, and 4 how that relationship is with consideration to the 5 6 licensee staff that conduct "fitness-for-duty" 7 collections and notifications, and processing of 8 results. MS. KARAS: Are you looking under D1, is 10 that --MR. DIPIETRO: Yes. 11 MR. MCCUNE: I think the intent there, under D1, was to make sure that there wasn't any actual or perceived conflict of interest with respect to the licensee and the MRO. Not that there have been, but again, what we intended to do there is to make sure that the MRO staff, as currently briefed, may certainly work for the licensee.

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But we want to make sure that we are stating up front that that staff does not take direction that could conflict with direction that is given by the MRO. And that is the intent there.

MS. KARAS: Were you finding -- you are 25

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1	questioning a for on the focation, I think, for the
2	MRO versus the MRO staff, is that what I heard
3	earlier?
4	MR. DIPIETRO: There is a lot of language
5	in here that makes it sound like the MRO is completely \cdot
6	independent, they have their own staff that is
7	completely independent, and the MRO has a lot more
8	authority over what may or may not be the licensee
9	staff.
10	And I'm not sure how that is supposed to
11	be implemented in relationship to the things that we
12	are doing now, and going forward.
13	MS. KARAS: You are from one of the plants
14	that has the MRO staff on site?
15	MR. DIPIETRO: I have both. I have plants
16	that have MRO on-site, and MRO at an alternate
17	location.
18	MR. MCCUNE: So you would be looking at II
19	and the responsibilities there, of the MRO in
20	directing the MRO staff?
21	MR. DIPIETRO: Yes.
22	MR. MCCUNE: And all
23	MS. KARAS: And I guess is there a
24	question that there is one of those that you think
25	are you questioning whether or not you could meet some
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of those with one MRO and staff that weren't co-1 2 located, is that --3 MR. DIPIETRO: Yes. MS. KARAS: I'm not -- okay. Which was 4 the specific --5 MR. DIPIETRO: Well, I mean, if you have 6 7 an MRO at a location I think it is pretty explanatory, it explains it in enough detail, other than the MRO 8 9 having meaningful direction, personal oversight of 10 staff members work, personal involvement in their performance evaluation, hiring and firing, and line 11 authority over staff direction, decisions, directions, 12 and control, and regular contact and oversight 13 concerning drug testing program matters. 14 15 Regular contact and oversight, if you have an MRO at a remote location, you know, what is the 16 intent of that language there? 17 18 MS. KARAS: I'm sorry, are you under II? Where are you reading from? 19 MR. DIPIETRO: Well, I'm reading under 20 21 26.183(D)(1), and then --MS. TECHAU: Susan Techau, Exellon 22 23 Nuclear. He is looking at the statements of consideration. 24 25 MR. MCCUNE: Not at the Rule language? **NEAL R. GROSS COURT REPORTERS AND TRANSCRIBERS** 1323 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N.W.

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MS. TECHAU: Yes, and within that area it 1 talks about that the MRO will be involved with the 2 3 hiring, firing, performance reviews, and I think the issue is the MRO may be a contractor, the MRO staff is 4 5 a licensee employee, and you are going to have coemployership issues. Page 50.567. The bottom of the 6 middle page, up to the -- the middle column to the top 7 of --8 (Pause.) 9 10 The intent was, clearly, not MS. KARAS: that they need to share the same physical space. 11 12 MR. MCCUNE: 13

Again, I think that the intent there, through the management of the MRO staff, is to address the perceived, potential for perceived conflict of interest.

And so if the intent is to have the MRO staff working solely for the MRO, with no appearance that they are under the control of the licensee, then these examples, with respect to the management of that staff, promotion, hiring, I think are essential into achieving that segregation, so that we don't have an appearance of a conflict of interest.

In other words, if you are hired by the licensee, and you know they do your performance appraisals, they are in charge of hiring and firing,

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and they control your daily life, I think it is going to be difficult to convince someone that you've adequately addressed a perceived conflict of interest situation. Because, realistically, they are not -you can't show that the MRO has the control over that staff that, I think, is essential. MS. KARAS: I think the intent, though, when it says performance evaluation, hiring, and firing, was really that the MRO would not be forced to work with somebody on their staff that they weren't comfortable with, not necessarily that the licensee would be required to fire them, just move them off of the MRO staff. MR. DIEC: I guess the question that Susan asked and correct me if I'm misinterpreting it, is the question whether or not there is a possibility for coemployment opportunity for the MRO because he or she has a direct oversight responsibility? And if there is a possibility for coemployment opportunity how are we going to deal with that? I guess what I thought MS. KARAS: Yes. your question was for those sites that have MRO staff that are licensee employees, and then you contract out

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to an MRO that is out of a different office? Is that 1 2 your question? 3 Because the licensee right now does their performance appraisals, and makes the decisions about 4 5 firing, and everything else, and how that would fit under the new rule? 6 7 MS. TECHAU: Well, if you've got a 8 contractor who is dictating to the licensee isn't that 9 type of -- as far as performance, and pay, appraisals, and hiring and firing, co-employership type issues, 10 legally? 11 12 I think we would be in space that that would not allow us to have that situation. 13 It would 14 force the licensee to either have an employee that is an MRO, the MRO staff as employees, or have them all 15 contractors. 16 17 MS. KARAS: I think we understand that, and I think we will certainly take that comment back 18 19 and look at that. MS. TECHAU: And if that is the intent 20 21 there is going to be a cost burden. 22 MS. KARAS: Yes, I think we understand that, thank you. 23 Did anybody else have any other comments? 24 25 (No response.) **NEAL R. GROSS**

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1 MS. KARAS: All right, if we don't have 2 any further drug and alcohol testing comments, then 3 what we will do is we will break for a really long lunch. 4 5 And, certainly, during this time period feel free to write up any other comments, if you think 6 7 of them, or you can go over and use the laptop computers and type them in. 8 9 It asks you for a lot of information on the laptop computers, but you don't have to enter all 10 your contact information if you don't want to. You 11 can submit anonymous ones through there, too, or only 12 give some contact information. 13 We ask that you return, then, at one 14 15 o'clock, and at that time Dave Desaulniers will give an overview of fatigue management and then we will go 16 17 through, again, like we did this morning, questions for public comment, first on fatigue, and 18 19 then open it up after that. 20 I guess that is it, I will see you back at 21 one, I guess. 22 (Whereupon, at 10:52 a.m., the above-23 entitled matter was recessed for lunch.)

1:00 p.m.

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MS. KARAS: For those of you who weren't here for the morning portion I'm just going to, real briefly, go over a few of the opening things that we

morning, for those of you who are here for the first

discussed in the morning, or that I went over in the

time this afternoon.

I'm Becky Karas, I'm the project manager for this rule making, or one of the project managers. Dave Diec is the other project manager for this. If you picked up the handout of the slides, it has all my contact information, and everybody else on the team.

Tim McCune is from the Office of NSIR, and he is the expect for the drug and alcohol testing portions, and also involved in the fatigue portions for security guards.

MR. DESAULNIERS: For those of you that don't know, NSIR is the Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response.

MS. KARAS: And Dave Desaulniers is from NRR, also, and he is the technical lead for the worker fatigue portions of the rule making. We also have Jay Persensky, and Molly Keefe, who are from the Office of Research.

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And they are both involved, also, in the fatigue aspects of the rule making. Since we do have a transcriptionist for this, again, like we did in the morning, if you plan to speak or provide a comment, if you can move to one of the microphones, and if you can also make sure, whenever you are providing a comment, to state your name and your affiliation.

We also have multiple ways that you can comment during this meeting. You can, obviously, provide comments verbally. There are also index cards that are, I think, at most of the seating locations. And we have extra index cards in the back.

You can either bring them up to one of us to read as a comment, or you can drop them in the comment box, and we will be sure they are docketed as a comment on the rule making.

We also have computer workstations set up in the corner. If you would like you can provide a comment through that computer workstation, either during the meeting, or during a break, or anything like that. And we will make sure that those get docketed as comments, as well.

And after the meeting you can also email, mail, fax, or hand deliver comments to us that we will consider on the rule making. The comment period

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closes December 27th, on the Rule, and it closes on September 26th for the information collection aspects.

More information on what I went over at the beginning of the meeting, for those of you who are just coming in, in the afternoon, is also available in the handouts, the slide handouts.

At this time I know Jim Davis and another gentleman, I can't read your name tag from here, wanted to provide opening remarks. So I guess, Jim, since you went first in the morning, I will let Pete

If you want to go ahead and make your opening remarks? And if we can try and keep them fairly brief, like five minutes or so, then we will move over to Jim.

MR. STOCKTON: We've spent a good deal of time interviewing guards at various nuclear power plants. And we are up to, I don't know, we are well over 200 guards at this point.

And we would like to see it go away. We thought we had solved the problem with fatigue with the Order, which is not true at all. POGO has real problems with the current fatigue order for security officers, particularly group hours and self-

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POGO had a case study where we had a high percentage of guards working between 60 and 72 hours, some well over 72 hours. First Energy initially admitted that they were in violation of group hours, then claimed they were not in violation.

The NRC found them in violation on individual hours, but not group hours. Who is in the group? And the NRC won't tell us who is in the group. Are they all armed responders according to the security plan? We don't know that.

And the guards at Beaver Valley couldn't believe there were enough armed responders, well under 48 hours, to average out the ones working 72 hours. Under scrutiny from POGO and the NRC, First Energy has resolved most of these problems by hiring more security officers, and changing their attitude toward removed a the security officers. They also substantial number of security supervisors right in the middle of this whole investigation.

So it really is kind of a good news story. And Steve Whitely, who was going to be here today, from Beaver Valley could have expanded on this situation.

> individuals fatiqued When are

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ability to respond is degraded. As one guard pointed out, if I'm working 72 hours and fatigued, someone working 30 hours can't sleep for me.

And as the great poet over here, Blochbaum, says if I'm tooling along a road at 80 miles an hour in a 60 mile an hour speed limit, and I get stopped by a cop, I can't point to some old man coming along at 40 miles an hour and say you can't give me a ticket, because the group, the two of us are within the 60 miles an hour.

POGO believes that the group hours are irresponsible and should be deleted from the Rule. POGO has interviewed security officers who work between 60 and 72 hours, they were in no condition to respond to the withering fire from RPGs, 50 caliber sniper rifles, API rounds, powder charges, torpedoes, that the intelligence community believes that they would face during a terrorist attack.

Of course these weapons are not included in the NRC DBT. And the great strides that NRC has made in force-on-force, and all of that, almost become irrelevant because the DBT is so dumbed-down, that it is really shocking.

NRC claims that security officers' unions push for overtime to increase the income of these

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underpaid guards. We have dealt with a lot of these unions, and we are not even sure whose side they are on, whether they are on the side of the guards, or on the side of the security contractors. There is an overriding national interest The guards want to work -- if the guards want to work 60 to 72 hours per week, they can get another POGO believes that the NRC should closely job. oversee the self-declaration process. We found examples of self-declaring quards being fired, sent to psychiatrists, and given undesirable schedules. Ergo they are simply afraid to self-declare. If, indeed, there is evidence retaliation for self-declaration, the NRC should take enforcement action and levy significant fines against the utilities. POGO believes that the draft rule on fatigue should be changed. No group hours, a limit of 48 hours. Only under the following conditions can hours increase to 60 hours per week. And that is for refueling and heightened security alerts. So that is my two and a half minutes.

MS. KARAS: Thank you. Jim, you had some

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opening remarks?

MR. DAVIS: Good afternoon. Jim Davis with NEI. I want to thank you for the opportunity to comment on this rule making, participate in this particular meeting.

I want to make sure that it is clear, from the offset, because it seems like sometimes there has been some confusion. The industry does support the concept of work hour rule.

It has been a long-standing support. In August 17th, 2001, a letter to the NRC chairman the industry supported the rule making to provide the clarity and consistency that is needed in this particular rule.

There may have been other ways to solve the issues, but we have supported the Rule since 2001. The industry supports a rule making effort to codify the requirements of generic letter 82.12, and in the process provide clear, concise language.

It needs to provide clarity of the requirements, it needs to ensure consistency across the industry. We support the individual limits that have been proven by time.

The 16 hours and 24, the revised 26 hours in a 48 hour period, and the 72 hours in any seven day

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period. They are reasonable points which management needs to review and evaluate, and conduct an evaluation.

Based on 20 years experience, and these limits have been workable in the past. There have not been significant events that are fatigue related, a point that we have made a number of times throughout this rule making process.

We also support the increased break time from 8 hours to 10 hours. We believe it is probably the most significant change that is being made in the process.

I think our contention is somewhat supported by reviewing the rule package just issued by the Department of Transportation. I find it interesting that they have also gone from an 8 hour minimum break to a 10 hour break. Their package is much more supportive in that area.

Other elements of the FFD program, such as training, behavioral observation, are key factors that we sometimes lose sight of when we are reviewing only subpart I.

We recognize the need for procedures to be in place for individuals who feel that they are not fit for duty, to make declarations and have their

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concerns taken care of.

Fatigue assessments fit with the concepts that have been introduced in the rest of the Rule. The industry does have, or had some problems, with the issues that are created by the layering requirements that has occurred in this rule.

The collective impact of all the proposed requirements removes operational flexibility needed by the industry. The impact is disproportionate to the safety, or even the operational benefits.

We see significant unintended consequences, which will have a negative impact on safety. For example, under the current rule requirements, the 8 hour shift schedule is at risk.

We don't see how anybody can continue to man eight hour shifts in a cycling schedule. The extensive layering is not supported by industry experience and extensive review of human performance data that has been conducted by the industry in the last few months.

The proposed requirements have not been based on an objective approach to the science available, resulting in a significant burden from overstatement of the cumulative fatigue issue.

Many of the conclusions are contrary to

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solid and objective evidence in the industry. We have collected significant human performance data in the last few months. It does not trend as the rule package analysis would predict.

But then to move on to attachment 4, it is particularly disturbing in its unrealistic conclusions. I would like to add, also, that the reporting requirements, in the Rule, in this particular section of the Rule, are not necessary.

Significantly different than our opinion on the reporting requirements in the "fitness-for-duty" part of the Rule. We will make some observations, today, as we go through the questions and discussion, regarding issues we see with the Rule.

But we will ultimately be submitting constructive alternatives to improve subpart I. And in the discussion we may not comment on every question that is in the Rule, so we don't have to repeat ourselves every time.

We, obviously, reserve the right to comment, again, at the end of the rule making process, even if we comment on one of the questions. Thank you.

MS. KARAS: All right. Those are the only people that I had signed up for opening remarks. Was

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there anyone else that had planned opening remarks? 1 2 (No response.) MS. KARAS: Then we will move into -- Dave 3 Desaulniers is going to go over the proposed fatigue 4 management provisions in kind of a synopsis, the same 5 as we did for the drug and alcohol provisions in the 6 7 morning. Dave, I will turn it over to you. 8 9 MR. DESAULNIERS: Thank you, Becky. Is 10 everybody able to hear me okay? We have many familiar faces, some new faces, so a quick overview, I think, 11 12 is in order. We will try to make this quick because the 13 objective of this meeting is to get your input, so we 14 want to reserve most of the time for that. 15 What we have listed, here on the screen, 16 are the major provisions of the Rule. And each of my 17 subsequent slides will touch upon one of these areas. 18 I will note that we refer to this as the fatigue 19 20 management provisions because this does go beyond just work hour controls. 21 Work hour controls probably has gotten the 22 most significant discussion, in past meetings, but the 23 fatigue management approach goes beyond that, as you 24 25 will see here.

In particular we have a training provision in the proposed rule making, consistent with other "fitness-for-duty" training. This will be training provided at the supervisory level to all workers and supervisors.

The main objectives of this training is to touch upon these three areas that we have listed here, prevention, detection, and mitigation of fatigue. It is, essentially, to provide the staff the tools, the knowledge and abilities that they need to be able to effectively participate in fatigue management, recognize what workers can do to come to work fit for duty, refreshed and alert, and how supervisors can recognize if someone may be suffering from fatigue, and what can be done, effectively, to address those circumstances.

We have also included a provision for self-disclosure. Essentially provisions for what the worker and supervisors responsibilities are. If someone believes they are too tired to work effectively.

The objective here is to really focus on, particularly, if there is a difference of opinion between the worker and the supervisor making the assessment. What are the responsibilities, how do you

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move forward under those situations.

There are, of course, the work hour controls, personnel that in contrast to the other provisions, which broadly apply to all personnel subject to the "fitness-for-duty" program, the work hour controls apply to a subset of the personnel at the site.

Here are listed the general groups, here, also noting that within these group the work hour controls apply to a subset of the personnel within each of these groups principally focused on personnel performing safety or risk significant functions, emergency response functions.

This is an area that we are specifically soliciting comments, so we will be discussing this scoping. The individual work hour controls, the work hour limits are very similar to those that are in NRC, current NRC policy and plant technical specifications.

There are minor changes, there, to the work hour limits. The most significant change here is the addition of the break requirements. The change, as Jim Davis noticed, of the change from the 8 hour break requirement to the 10 hour break requirement, plus the 24 hour and 48 hour break requirement.

Consistent with the past NRC policy on the

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work hour limits, shift turnover time is not included when calculating work hours for a determination of compliance with these requirements.

With the policy, and the technical specifications, there was provision there for a plant manager, or designee, to authorize what we refer to as a deviation from those requirements.

The language has changed here to being referred to as a waiver. The concept is, therefore, very similar. Though what has changed, principally, here is that there are limitations placed on the conditions upon which a waiver can be authorized.

We have established certain criteria for when those waivers can be used. And, also, the process that needs to be gone through in order to issue that waiver would require a face-to-face supervisory assessment of the individual.

Moving on to the next slide, in addition to the individual work hour controls, a new concept was introduced to address an old issue. And that is the group work hour controls are there to operationalize, as I refer to it, the concept that was in the original policy statement of the objective of a 40 hour workweek.

The intent here is to address the

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potential for fatigue that results from long term use of heavy work hours. The idea here is that there is an average for the specified groups of individuals, those listed on the prior slide, during operational conditions, non-outage conditions, the group average would be 48 hours over a period not to exceed a period of 13 weeks.

There are, also, provisions here to address how that requirement would work under outage conditions. That is there would be an exception for the first eight weeks of an outage, and then the averaging period would restart following eight weeks of an outage.

There are similar requirements for group work hours. I should have noted that upfront. On the last slide it said except for security. The group work hour controls also apply to security personnel as noted on this slide.

They are slightly different, somewhat more stringent for security personnel. A key difference here is that during an outage, rather than an eight week exclusion period, where there is no group work hour limit, there would be a 60 hour per week average requirement.

There are also provisions to address

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unplanned security system outages and increased threat conditions.

In addition we have included provisions to address the group work hour controls to address unusual circumstances, such as an extended outage, or a problem during operation, that would make compliance with the eight week waiver period, I shouldn't say waiver here, the eight week exception period impractical.

There is an alternative to use a 54 hour week average, under certain circumstances, as described here. Or an alternative is allowed to submit to the NRC a plan to address such circumstances that could be approved.

Fatigue assessment are assessments of individuals. These would be performed under the circumstances listed here, for a cause, self-disclosure, and post event.

And they would provide a documented basis for subsequent fatigue management actions under those circumstances. Provisions would require that these assessment be conducted face-to-face.

And they also address who may perform those assessment, essentially, to minimize the potential for bias in those assessments.

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The proposed requirements would also address licensee reviews. Those reviews would be done for each averaging period. The reviews focus on the work hour and performance of individuals who are most likely to be affected by fatigue, essentially the outliers in certain groups, those with the highest work hours, those with more waivers, those that have been assessed for fatigue, for any of the reasons previously listed.

This review would also be intended to address the staffing adequacy within the groups, recognizing that there will be, as others have already noted, variations within a group. Some individuals will be working more hours, some less.

The review would be focusing on that aspect, as well, to ensure that there is not some subgroup, within the overall group, that is working excessive hours, and that is reflected in their performance.

The last area is annual reporting. The objective of the reporting requirements is to support the effective and efficient oversight of the implementation of the Rule.

Briefly, these reporting requirements would cover information concerning waivers that were

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region de como esta como esta en entre o conseguir en la competición de el destribión de como esta de como est Característico de característico de característico de como en conseguir de como esta de como esta de como esta

actually worked, the collective work hours of any group that exceeded the group work hour limits, and fatigue assessments, and subsequent actions resulting from those assessments.

And that concludes my overview.

MS. KARAS: Thanks, Dave. We are going to have the same format that we used in the morning. And that is that there are, I guess, seven questions for public comment that were published in the Federal Register notice.

We will go through each one of those and collect comments on them first. And then we will open it up, after that, for additional comments on other aspects of the fatigue requirements.

So if you go to attachment 2 of the handout, that was the meeting notice, and we will start at question 11 on the proposed fatigue management provisions.

And this question was with relation to the rest break provisions. The Proposed Rule would require licensees to provide individuals with certain breaks. Those include one 24 hour rest break in any seven day period, and at least one 48 hour rest break in any 14 day period.

And the 48 hour rest break in a 14 day

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period doesn't apply during the first 14 days of any 1 2 then there outage. And are certain other circumstances for security force personnel. 3 4 The NRC invites comment on those rest 5 break provisions, and we will accept comments at this 6 time on that. 7 MR. FEE: I'm John Fee from Southern 8 California Edison. The industry has significant concerns with 9 these two provisions. It will have an impact on 10 11 operations, during normal operations. As Mr. Davis said, it will have an impact on eight hour shifts. 12 13 It will probably impact at least half of 14 the operating plants, right now, in the United States. 15 We will prepare an alternative that addresses needed 16 operational and scheduling flexibility, and submit that during the comment period. 17 MS. KARAS: Does anyone else have any 18 comments on this question? 19 MR. RIZZO: I'm Anthony Rizzo, Jr. 20 21 from Salem Hope Creek Nuclear power plant. And, like he said, to give somebody a 40 hour break would 22 23 probably just destroy the schedules, the way we work. The object to 24 is stay away from 25 consecutive days, that is what you have to hit on.

Because when you get the Rule, it is consecutive. I was here for the first rule making.

Now, where there are a lot of mistakes at is that your declaration, as you said the waivers, now you call them, they do nothing. Because when we work 72 hours, they bring us the waiver a week later. There is no sense to give me this now, you didn't give it to me before I worked the 72.

That is a mistake right there that has to be fixed. You have to hit them before they go to 72, on that 60th hour. In other words, if you are on a 12 hour shift, your fifth consecutive day, you have to stop them from working that sixth day. That puts them at 72.

After I work the 72 hours, then the following week they give the forms to everybody, we did the payroll, we found out you went over. And you sign a waiver. It is after the fact, and it is too late. That is a problem there.

But to give somebody, during an outage especially, a 48 hour consecutive break, that is going to be hard to do, because I'm on 12 hour shifts.

I mean, the bottom line is you have to have enough people, and you won't have none of this problem. That is where the problem is at. The 40

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1	hour break, like he said, he is on an eight hour
2	schedule, I'm on a 12 hour schedule, we have a set
3	schedule, three on, two off, two on, two off, three
4	on, and it pretty much messes everything up.
5	You have to work on the consecutive days
6	in a row, that has to be stopped.
7	MS. KARAS: Why don't you pass the mike?
8	MR. TESFAYE: Getachew Tesfaye,
9	Constellation Energy. I have a question for you,
10	Becky. Did I hear you say that the 24 hour rest break
11	and 7 days doesn't apply for the first 14 days of the
12	outage?
13	MS. KARAS: No, that is not correct. The
14	24 hour rest break, in any seven day period, does
15	apply. It is the 48 hour break in any 14 day period,
16	that would not apply, during the first 14 days of any
17	outage.
18	The 24 hour break would still apply. That
19	applies under all conditions.
20	MR. TESFAYE: All right, thank you.
21	MS. KARAS: Jim?
22	MR. DAVIS: I'd like to clarify a couple
23	of points. As I remember the Rule package implied
24	that the major impact would be during the outage, and
25	it wouldn't have a significant impact during normal
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operations of the 48 hour and 14 day requirement.

In fact it appears in the Rule package, the Rule package overstates the potential cumulative fatigue issue, and the justification for half a million dollars per facility, per year.

And it would not meet a rational backfit analysis. During the -- in one of the letters we submitted we asked did this provision have a separate backfit? We are very disappointed that it did not get a separate backfit, and that it is not properly accounted in the analysis.

I mean, that is a problem. The second issue that I want to emphasize, that this provision does have significant consequences during normal operations.

For example, many of the maintenance crews that work Monday through Friday, eight hour schedules, normally 40 hour weeks, if there is an unplanned contingency, and the best one is you may need to do some diesel maintenance starting on Friday, it puts you in a position that you can't get that maintenance done, in the optimum manner, for safety reasons, when a piece of equipment goes out of service.

The industry has worked 24-7 to get that piece of equipment back on line. I think it is a

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philosophy that we have followed for many years, and there are direct implications of getting that equipment back on line as quickly as you can.

Now you are in a position, you try to work these maintenance people over the weekend, you come in conflict with the 24, 48, and the -- I'm sorry, I'm getting my words mixed here, the 24 and 7, and 48 and 14 requirements that has the potential for limiting the personnel available to perform that particular maintenance.

So I think we need to recognize that normal operations are significantly impacted by this particular rule.

Let me expand on that. I don't know whether to expand on it here, or expand on it later. You need to recognize that if the Rule goes forward, as it is written, the 8 hour shift for operating crews is a thing of the past.

With these requirements you do not have the flexibility needed, with an individual, on an 8 hour cycle. And let me, and I may as well go ahead and give my example now.

You take, and you can put a lot of examples on the table. It is probably more appropriate to one of your questions later on, but I'm

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1 running.

You take a crew, five section rotation, operations personnel. They are on an 8 hour shift, they are going to stand 21 days of watch, it is mathematics, in a 35 day period.

If you put them on 12 hour rotations they will stand 14 days of watch. You do five days of training, the people on the 8 hour shift will have nine days off.

I don't care how you parse it, in a 35 day period they will get nine days off. If you put them on 12 hour shifts you get them up to 15 days off. And you are more capable of handling this requirement.

So you ought to recognize this. During normal operations it is going to put significant stress on people who are still operating in an 8 hour shift routine, and force them to go to the 12 hour shift rotation. That is our analysis.

I think that is enough on this particular item. Thank you.

MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments on this question?

MR. NEWKIRK: Todd Newkirk, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. I will just convey that we do have six plants that will be removed from

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8 hour shifts, based on not being able to build a proper 8 hour rotation, operations, fire brigade, without violating the current regulation as written.

And a lot of effort has gone into trying to design an hour shift schedule to comply.

Impossible.

MS. KARAS: Other comments?

MR. DESAULNIERS: I would just like to ask that those that have already commented, and I anticipate they will be providing written comment, if you are providing written comment on this, to expand upon your comment, as Jim Davis has, in terms of an analysis and example, specific as to why it is impossible to meet this requirement. That will be helpful to our analysis.

MS. KARAS: All right, question 12 is on the waivers of the work hour controls. The Proposed Rule would permit licensees to waive individual work hour limits, and rest break requirements only in certain circumstances including those that Dave elaborated on earlier.

When it is necessary to mitigate or prevent a condition adverse to safety, or to maintain the security of the facility. It would also require licensees to report the number of waivers granted in

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1 a year.

We are inviting comment on the provisions for granting waivers of the work hour controls. Are there any comments?

MR. RIZZO: The problem I have is to maintain the security of the facility. I have been working at Salem Creek for 19 years. What I have gathered, we have to meet NRC requirements, we can keep you working for as long as we need to keep you working.

You need to clarify exactly what you are talking about there, because that is just way too general. That gives the utilities a chance not to hire people. They have to hire enough people to maintain their security plan.

When they start losing people they are going to say, we have to force you here, we have to force you here, because they have to meet the requirements of the security plan. So that is just way too vague, it has to be exact.

MS. KARAS: Other comments?

MR. GORMAN: Jim Gorman, TXU. We also, we have been looking at these, closely, trying to make certain we understand them, because we believe that the Rule, as written, is actually going to increase

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the number of waivers that we need to consider. 1 2 Since the Rule has added 3 requirements to when you can and cannot work, we 4 figure the workers are going to be running into more 5 and more opportunities to trip over one of those 6 requirements, we will have to stop and reconsider. 7 So the waiver process we are looking 8 closely at. 9 MS. KARAS: Are there any additional comments? 10 I've got one. MR. DAVIS: I'm worried 11 12 about the impact on non-safety related tasks for 13 workers that somewhere on the process have worked on a safety-related function, and then get to one of the 14 15 various limits, but they are working on non-safety related issues. 16 17 Again, the layering of the requirements in the Rule makes the breadth of when you have to worry 18 19 about a waiver, or when you are reaching a limit on a 20 condition, much broader. And it goes well beyond whether the worker is working on safety, or non-safety 21 22 related equipment, when you run into this particular issue. 23 I'm not sure I have an answer to the issue 24 but you realize that the layering has complicated this 25 **NEAL R. GROSS**

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significantly. I thought it was interesting to expand 1 2 on Jim Gorman's comment. One of the stated objectives, very early 3 4 in the process, is to remove the need for waivers. 5 And yet, as I look at the layering, I think what the net outcome, the unintended consequence, 6 significant increase in the use of waivers, in this 7 particular, as a result of this particular rule. 8 I mean, that is going to be one of the 9 things that happens with the Rule as it is written 10 right now, today. Thank you. 11 MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments 12 on this question? 13 (No response.) 14 MS. KARAS: All right, we will move on to 15 question 13, then. This is on a 48 hour per week 16 collective work hour limits. 17 The Proposed Rule would prohibit job duty 18 group, subject to the work hour controls, from working 19 more than a maximum collective average of 48 hours per 20 person, per week, except during the first eight weeks 21 of any outage, as well as other circumstances for 22 security force personnel. 23 We are inviting comment on those 24 collective work hour provisions. Are there any 25

1 | comments? Jim?

MR. DAVIS: This provision has generated a lot of comments from other people along the way. And I think I understand what the problem is. With the layering of the Rule requirements we seriously question whether the cumulative fatigue issue, by the time you get to this particular point.

When I look at the Department of Transportation rule making that was just conducted, they make a very strong case for their 10 hour break, and the restorative rest that an individual can get with a 10 hour break.

Significant discussion in that rule package. I also find significant discussion in that rule package about the scientific process they went through to eliminate thousands and thousands of studies and reports that were irrelevant to the situation at hand.

And that conclusion is the ten hour break was a significant change that they made in their process. I also find it interesting that they give significant credit to the 34 hour break, and its ability to address all issues related to cumulative fatigue.

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a day off. Thirty-four hours is picked to fit precisely with the 14 hours a day that an individual can work, normally, in that process.

And in that rule making they feel that they have addressed the cumulative fatigue at that particular point. In fact they have so much confidence in 34 hour break, unless I have misread something, that you can reset the clock, at any time, by giving the individual a 34 hour break.

I'm not sure whether my math is right or not, but I calculated that a long-haul trucker, working for a company that works 7 days a week, under the provisions of that rule could average, day in, week in week out, year in, year out, 81.6 hours per week, if he really wanted to operate at the limits of the rule.

He works 6 days, gets 70 hours of rest, he takes, gets 70 hours of work, he resets his clock by taking a day off, and he can work six more days.

With the other provisions, in the Proposed Rule, there is no need for an additional layer to address cumulative fatigue. Therefore we seriously question the need for the group work hour limit in this rule.

And I think we would recommend, also,

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taking out the group work hour limit, totally.

Cumulative fatigue is adequately addressed without that.

I want to make sure I'm clear. We do not believe that providing quarterly and annual limits, on individuals, is a fix to that particular issue. That is equally unnecessary.

The discussion of whether it is group work hour limits, or individual annual limits, is irrelevant, because we don't have a cumulative fatigue issue at that point. The other layers in this rule have addressed that piece of the issue.

We also point out, again, as we pointed out a number of times last year, that the implementation of a long term individual limit is virtually impossible, particularly for any individual who works within the industry, and outside of the industry at the same time.

Which, of course, many of our outage support people, supplemental people, and a variety of the other people do. So I think that, you know, to summarize, I think that is the heart of all the concern that we have.

We have put a limit in here to address cumulative fatigue that doesn't exist, and it isn't

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making any sense to anybody. So we would recommend, 1 2 also, taking out the cumulative fatigue limit for 3 group work hours, or annual or quarterly limits, that is adequately addressed by the other provisions in the 4 5 Rule. Thank you. MS. KARAS: Are there other comments on 6 7 this question? MR. RIZZO: This is from a security 8 9 standpoint when I talk about it. So you are saying that you can work 6-12s, take a day off, and reset 10 11 yourself and come back and work six more 12s, take a day off, reset yourself, come back and work six more 12 13 12s, and reset yourself? That is not going to happen. 14 MR. DAVIS: My comment pointed out what the Department of Transportation rule, Final Rule, 15 16 after lawsuits, after being withdrawn, after being reworked, issued on August 25th of this year, would 17 allow a long term trucker to do. That is what I 18 pointed out. 19 20 MR. RIZZO: But that wouldn't work in security, because if you work six 12s, you get a day 21 off, you work six 12s, you get a day off, you are 22 going to be burned out in no time at all. 23 So that day off, that is when you have to 24 25 catch up on your sleep, and get everything else you **NEAL R. GROSS**

have to get done in your life. And you are working a 12 hour shift, you don't have time to do anything. So that is not going to work.

MS. KARAS: Are there any other comments?

MR. STOCKTON: I think I understand the fatigue of truck drivers, and all that business. But I think that security guards if, indeed, something happened, in the military they call it "shock and awe".

When all of a sudden all hell breaks lose and you are on your 72 hours, and your ability to respond to something like that is seriously impaired.

And the military has done a number of studies on this, as you probably know.

And it just is simply, you know, in the face -- we usually call it, you know, violence of action, where all of a sudden all hell breaks loose and guys are screaming that they have blown off a leg and all this business.

And to try to respond under the circumstances, we have just learned that in a number of these facilities now, that they allow guards to actually watch movies in the BREs. And they turn their radios down so that that doesn't bother the movie.

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1	Now, you can imagine an RPG hitting one of
2	these PREs in the middle of a movie, and all of a
3	sudden the guy is going to leap up and respond to
4	this. And we are not criticizing, or even raising
5	questions about the courage of the guards, it is just
6	a fact of life.
7	MS. KARAS: Are there any further
8	comments?
9	MR. DESAULNIERS: I have a request for
10	clarification for Jim Davis. Jim, you were indicating
11	that you saw no need for the group work hour averaging
12	requirements, given the layering of the other
13	requirements, yet you have already referred to some
14	other requirements which you believe are unnecessary.
15	And so when you are taking credit, I'm not
16	sure what other requirements you are taking credit
17	for, when you say this one is not necessary.
18	MR. DAVIS: I lose track of where we are
19	in the discussion. Hang on a second.
20	MR. DESAULNIERS: In this case we are
21	talking about
22	MR. DAVIS: I understand about that part
23	of it.
24	MS. KARAS: I think he is just asking,
25	Jim, that when you say the group work hour limits are
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not necessary because of the layering of the other requirements, which specific other requirements were the ones that you thought provided the necessary protection for cumulative fatigue?

I think that is what you were saying in your comments.

MR. DAVIS: I think the other provisions that we see is, one, we have the long -- the individual limits that have been there for a long period of time, the 16 hour, the 26 and 48, and the 72 hour limit.

We also see the ten hour break as being a major feature. The other limits are a significant feature because, in fact, it is probably not adequately acknowledged in the Rule package, with the other limits, in fact, the 12 hour break is the normal break.

You can't use the 10 hour break in a repetitive manner, because you run into one of the other limits in the Rule. The normal limit that the industry works with is a minimum 12 hour break.

And, occasionally, you may be able to use a ten hour break. But 26 hours adds up pretty quick in a 48 hour period, for example, in that arena.

The other provision is the concept of a

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periodic time off that we discussed earlier. We have some concern with the 48-14, and the way it is structured.

And I'm trying to remember if at that point -- we are looking to provide an alternate proposal that provides time off and yet protects the flexibility that is needed for the schedule, for example, to do diesel maintenance, and various other things in that area.

And, frankly, I had sort of hoped to have that proposal fleshed out and ready to put on the table today. But I'm having trouble getting my arms around the science, and what really is fatigue, and what is sports fatigue, and when is there fatigue, and how much time does anybody need off when.

And we hear a lot of anecdotal evidence, and we have a lot of discussion. But I'm trying to figure, I mean, it seems like we haven't gotten our arms around that.

And we will, ultimately, provide a proposal as an alternative to the 48 and 14, that tries to achieve that equivalent effect. So in my mind, I'm sorry, in my mind I'm taking credit for that piece of it, also.

MS. KARAS: That clarified it, I think.

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1 MR. DESAULNIERS: Yes, that helps, thank 2 you. 3 MR. BAUER: Joe Bauer from Exellon. Just to continue on with the theme that Jim was making. 4 5 The way I look at the rest periods, and the time off, 6 there are like four layers. If you look at the first layer inherent in 7 the "fitness-for-duty" rule, there is some inherent 8 alertness abilities that an individual has to exhibit. 9 10 And there are supervisory overviews, etcetera, that 11 are inherent in the "fitness-for-duty" Rule. The second layer is the individual work 12 hour limitations, the 16&24, 26&48, etcetera. 13 there is another barrier. The third barrier is the 14 time off requirements, which are the 10 hours between 15 breaks, or between shift periods. 16 The one day and seven, the two days off 17 every 14, or some alternative that would accomplish 18 the same goals, but yet preserve the eight hour shift 19 routine. 20 21 And then, finally, the fourth limit, or tier, layer would be the group average rules. So I 22 think the point is that once you get to the fourth 23 layer, the group average rules, hopefully at that 24 point fatigue is already going to be prevented by the 25

other limitations that are already in place. Thanks. 1 2 MS. KARAS: Are there other comments on this question? 3 MR. RIZZO: From a security standpoint the 4 5 group average is, not that I'm trying to agree with 6 NEI, I never have. But they really don't help as far 7 as from a security standpoint. You have to stick with 8 the individual. 9 Because if I'm working 72 constantly, and you are averaging me in with somebody 10 who is on vacation, they are not there to work. 11 only ones who should count, because the way you do it 12 now, you count supervisors, armed and unarmed. They 13 are three different groups. 14 15 You should break it down to how much 16 supervision work, because they are the ones that are supposed to be leading, how much do armed officers 17 18 work, how much do monitors work. 19 To take everybody as a group, and I really don't understand why, I agree with him there too, if 20 you stay with the individual, and you stay on top of 21 it, as it is gone. 22 Because to give you an annual breakdown of 23 how many hours they work really doesn't stop the 24 25 fatigue, the fatigue is already done with. If they

stay on top of it, you hit it before it happens.

To do the whole security force, and let them average it out, it doesn't work, because the only ones they should be averaging are the ones who are actually working. People who are away on vacation, people out on medical leave, things like that, they shouldn't be counted in with the hours, they are not there working. They can't be fatigued because they ain't there.

You have to count the ones that are actually working at the time.

MR. DESAULNIERS: Just for clarification, so that -- you referred to an annual average. The averaging is done over no more than a 13 week period, essentially quarterly.

In terms of averaging individuals, in the averaging pool, they have to be there at least 75 percent of the scheduled hours, such that the intent there is that individuals on extended absence, either for substantial periods of vacation, or out due to medical disability, would not be included in the average.

MR. RIZZO: You know, you have a group of supervision, which is where they are supposed to be. It is where you get to the armed officers, their man

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is not where he is supposed to be.

When you count the group in, when they have plenty of people, they very rarely ever have overtime. But you are throwing them in with the armed officers, and you are bringing the whole armed officers group down. So you are not getting a good reading of it.

And it matters if you have any unarmed, or people out of your plant, they usually have plenty of them. It is the armed officers that are taking the beat. The supervisors should be taken out of the group, the unarmed people should be taken out of the group, they should have their own group.

That is how you break it down who is working the hours.

MS. KARAS: Do we have any other comments on this issue?

(No response.)

MS. KARAS: Then we will go on to question number 14, which is on alternate work scheduling examples. The NRC is seeking public comment on work scheduling examples that meet the requirements of the Proposed Rule, and whether such schedules are for it, or reasonable degree of flexibility to licensee management.

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I think we have heard some comment in this 1 area in response to other questions. Are there any 2 further comments? 3 4 MR. MCCABE: Good afternoon. My name is 5 Brian McCabe, and I'm with Progress Energy. The industry has an excellent safety 6 record with both 8 and 12 hour work shifts. Many of 7 the 8 hour rotations involve schedules that include 8 more than six consecutive days. 9 Such schedules would not be permitted 10 under the Proposed Rule. Thus the 24-7, and 48-14 11 break provisions, as written, have the greatest impact 12 13 on licensees with 8 hour shift rotations, and will undermine the viability of these rotations in the 14 future. 15 Ultimately the Proposed Rule would drive 16 licensees to 12 hour work schedules, and make 8 hour 17 shifts a thing of the past. As Jim Davis stated, 18 earlier, the industry supports many of the provisions 19 of the Proposed Rule. 20 It believes these provisions are prudent. 21 Regulatory framework centered around these provisions 22 would protect public health and safety, would allow 23 the industry to continue both 12 And 8 hour shift 24

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rotations.

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I encourage the NRC to reconsider the unnecessary layering requirements that cumulative fatigue in the Proposed Rule. extensive layering scheme does not appear to be soundly based, will have unintended consequences, will result in unnecessary regulatory burden, undermine the 8 hour shift rotation that was supported by the Commission in generic letter 82.12. And it could, ultimately, threaten to undermine the future of this rule making effort. The industry intends to address these, and other issues, in a more detailed response in our December comment package on the Proposed Rule. I appreciate the opportunity to comment today. MS. KARAS: Are there further comments? MR. NEWKIRK: We did challenge alternative work schedule examples, specifically through our 8 hour groups in the field. The closest we have that almost makes the regulation, on an 8 hour rotation, for operators, would come from some testimony from Point Beach, from a reactor up there. So it will be on the record. alternative work scheduling examples to comply, for

some of the 8 hour shifts rotations, we tried hard to

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provide some examples, and got one as close as we

I think Crystal River tried hard and couldn't get close. But Point Beach got very close with a shift that almost would work.

So my point is, I think the NRC should provide a prototype 8 hour rotation that they would support for the workers. Because when you look at the research of shift workers, they are the sacred vehicle of a shift worker as a schedule.

And usually they have a long history of a mutual agreement, and sitting down and trying to figure out what works best for the company and the workers. And research provides, if you look at the Cicadian Institute's publications, if you go into the Stockholm University's publications of shift work, any time a shift is designed by the employees, in that particular company, no matter how many days they work, as long as they get quantitative sleep, 10 hours for example, it is a good thing when they agree to those conditions.

So, again, I would agree that 14 will, at this point, and we tried to resolve with an alternate shift to fit everything, we can't get there. And we will provide those examples of trying to get there.

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MS. KARAS: All right. Are there further 1 2 comments on that issue? 3 (No response.) MS. KARAS: Then we will move on to 4 5 question 15 on outage work scheduling. The NRC is 6 seeking comments on the exclusions from certain work 7 hour controls that would be allowed during maintenance and refueling outages, and how those exclusions could 8 9 affect human error. 10 The NRC is specifically interested in 11 whether a more precisely defined rule scope with more limited outage exclusions, would better meet the 12 13 stated objectives of the Rule. Are there comments on that? 14 15 MR. ZIEBELL: Good afternoon. I'm David Ziebell with Electric Power Research Institute. 16 17 Industry would first point out that the nature of nuclear power is such that intensely focused outage 18 19 periods are a very effective means of assuring and 20 improving overall safety. That is how we work. Available scientific evidence, and plant 21 experience, indicate that, for example, two super 22 crews working six 12 hour shifts have been effective 23 24 during outage periods, for a reasonable period, up to 25 ten weeks.

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workers and management are moved into the transition 1 2 successfully, and pre-plan that outage to the T, and walking everything down. 3 And that window also needs to be looked at 4 5 in definition for the outage, what is the outage. 6 MR. RIZZO: Again, this is from the 7 security standpoint, because those guys work a bunch 8 of different hours than we do. My argument has been with the company, 9 10 forever, is that outages are planned years in advance, you know when that outage is coming. 11 chance to beef up for it, get ready for it from a 12 13 security standpoint. So there is no reason we should be working 14 15 a whole lot more hours than you do normally, really. 16 You should be ready for it the whole time. That is the heartache I have. 17 The outages are planned. You are talking 18 about refueling outages. They know, well in advance, 19 20 when these outages are going to happen. They should be ready for them. 21 MS. KARAS: Are there additional comments 22 on that issue? 23 (No response.) 24 25 MS. KARAS: We will move on to question 16

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on alternatives for addressing cumulative fatigue. The NRC is seeking public comment on alternatives to the group work hour controls that could also address cumulative fatigue, such as individual work hour limits, based on a longer term, such as monthly or quarterly.

I know we have heard a little bit of comment on this, already. Are there any additional comments on that question?

(No response.)

MS. KARAS: If not, we will move on to question 17 on defining job duty groups. The Proposed Rule would require any individual who performs duties within specified job duty groups, to be subject to work hour control provisions.

Other individuals might substantially impact the outcome of risk significant work, such as certain engineers, like shift technical adviser.

The NRC is requesting comment on the inclusion of other individuals within the scope. We are also seeking comments on an alternative approach for identifying the specific job functions that would be subject to these requirements.

Specifically the NRC is interested in whether, as an alternative, the scope should instead

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be structured to define attributes of the functions, that would fall within the scope of the proposed work control provisions. Under such an alternative the licensee would then be required to identify the specific job functions that define the attributes. Are there any comments on that issue? MS. MILLAR: Dana Millar with Entergy. First of all, from the industry's perspective, as far as the having impact on other individuals, such as engineers, we don't feel that that would appropriate, because the "fitness-for-duty" rule actually has built into it the layering effect that we have already talked about. We will have behavioral observations that will take place, and we will have the ability to have self assessment, self-disclosures, and assessments at any time that a supervisor, or another individual would see someone fatigued. don't feel that So we there necessarily, a need to broaden the scope. feel that the groups that are already defined are the critical groups.

They are the ones that have the hands-on, and the ones that actually would potentially have the

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of any safety issues that would 1 occur 2 inappropriately. 3 So that group is the most appropriate group. We do have a bit of a problem with the 4 definition of directing, in that it could lead to a 5 belief that someone like an engineer would be 6 involved, or included in this Rule. And we don't feel 7 that that individual should be. 8 9 And as far as defining alternate groups, or functions in a different way, again, we considered 10 a maintenance group, we tried to consider different 11 ways that that could have been broken. 12 And we really, at this point, are unable 13 to define that in a good grouping. Thank you. 14 Are there any 15 Thank you. MS. KARAS: comments on that issue? 16 17 MR. DESAULNIERS: Before we move on I 18 would just like to go back to the concern with the definition of directing. Could you please elaborate 19 on that? 20 MR. DAVIS: Yes, I would be happy to. 21 the preparation of this rule there was a lot of 22 discussion of who, in operations and in maintenance, 23 should be subject to the group work hour limits. 24 25 In the operations area I think the word

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directing was put in there, and the discussion around that, as I remember it, is you have an SRO who is directing an RO. And I think we all agree that it should be clear that that SRO, even though he is not physically performing the function he is, in fact, in charge, is responsible for the outcome, and is directing the RO in the performance of the duties.

And between the SRO and the RO there is clearly direction being provided to the NLOs that are performing the other functions in the field.

In maintenance the discussion was much more difficult in that we were trying to figure out who is, in fact, directing. And I think the discussion, as I remember it, we were talking about the team leader, in the field, at the job site, who is responsible for the proper execution of the job, to ensure that the bearing is put in right side up, not upside down, and is in a position to see that that happens.

When combined with quality assurance, procedures that have been prepared, and all those other things, we felt that was adequate. I went back and looked at the definition, directing, that is in the front -- we forget that there is a definition of directing, it is not in subpart I, it is up there in

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And I think we have become concerned that, one, the question in the package that says, asks you to parse this. And, two, the discussion in the Federal Register notice that starts talking about certain engineers being part of this maintenance directing group, called the operations directing group.

That clearly indicates that the understanding that was developed in the Rule package is already coming apart, and we need to go back and more clearly define, explicitly define, what we really mean by directing.

We thought it was clear, we are now confused. And we don't want to see this expanding pool of people who are considered in that area. And I think the reason the pool, or there is a press to expand it, is that people are forgetting that the expectation that each and every individual who is inside the protected area, and has unescorted access, shall be fit to perform the functions which he is performing.

It is a requirement. We have behavioral observation, we have training, we have a whole bunch of things that establish that expectation, and

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establish reasonable measures to ensure that those expectations are met. Totally independent of how many hour somebody has worked, and how long they have been on shift, we expect everybody to be fit when they are performing the function.

We expect them to be fit when they walk in the door, we expect them to be fit when they walk out of the door. So there is, clearly, a problem between what was discussed in various public meetings leading up to this, and what we see in some of the language in the Rule package.

And that, obviously, generates a concern for the industry in that particular area. And we've had the discussion a number of times about the critical group of individuals in various areas.

We had this discussion, extensively, in the security arena, when the security order was being prepared. We've had the same discussion, again, when we were trying to figure out who was critical to the safe operation of the plant, who is the one that actually responds when there is an upset, who is the one that keeps it inside the box.

And I think of all the groups the licensed operators, and their associated NLOs, there are a variety of other places in the Rule that you see

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unique requirements surrounding those particular individuals that seems to say that everybody is excepted, that operations, a licensed operator, are somehow different from everybody else in the plant.

They are the only ones with a license, the only ones with an explicit rule, training requirements, and the ones that are required to be examined by the NRC, they are required to have physical examinations on a certain periodicity, etcetera.

Operations. We have had some discussions in the security arena which I can't go into all the details of, but there was agreement that for other reasons armed security officers, anyone who carries a weapon, armed responders, which is actually a subset of armed security officers, watch persons, CAS and SAS operators, would be parsed in this critical group of people who have to be under some sort of special consideration.

That decision was made with the Order, and was reinforced in another area of discussion. Those two boxes seem to be fairly tight and contiguous. It is when you start talking about maintenance that it really gets fuzzy, and we are really struggling in that particular area to look at trying to answer all

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the questions that people are asking.

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And I know that the Commission has some questions, and we have asked people to look at their maintenance organization, how do you parse the work out by functionality, or something? And the multitasking, and the cross-tasking, the answers I have gotten so far, preliminary answer, is the maintenance organization that does the safety related maintenance, and the non-safety related maintenance, on the plant, is a single organization multi-tasked, and crossfunctional.

And it is hard to find one individual that you task as a safety guy, and another individual who isn't. The closest we have come is a few facilities that may have a plant maintenance group, and a facility maintenance group, where the facility maintenance group is, in fact, a buildings and grounds kind of group.

But not everybody does that. But that is the closest you can come to parsing it in that area. So we have some more work to do in this area. But I think -- I told my team I would get out of the box one before this was all over.

So we are having trouble struggling with some of the questions that have been asked, and the

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suggestion that maybe we can cut things a little bit 1 2 differently. 3 And I'm sure you would understand that we 4 are struggling with this attempt to make the box 5 bigger, and bigger, and bigger. Ultimately you can make an argument that everybody who is in the 6 7 protected area has some impact on public health and safety, including the administrative assistants who 8 9 are working in the admin building inside the protected 10 area. We absolutely agree with that, 11 12 everybody in the protected area is expected to be fit 13 to perform their functions. We do not argue that 14 issue. And we have spent a lot of time trying to make sure that happens. 15 Did that clarify your question? 16 MR. DESAULNIERS: A couple of months ago. 17 Thank you, Jim. 18 19 MR. DAVIS: I don't want to disappoint 20 you, Dave. MS. KARAS: Do we have other comments on 21 that question? 22 23 (No response.) MS. KARAS: If not then we will move into 24 25 the general comments portion of the meeting. We have **NEAL R. GROSS**

a few minutes, yet, before our break at 2:30. 1 can just take a few quick comments, and then we will 2 move into the break. 3 Dave Lochbaum with the 4 MR. LOCHBAUM: 5 Union of Concerned Scientists. I just had a couple of process questions, more than anything. 6 7 One is that the industry stated, a couple of times during this session, of its intention of 8 9 providing alternative means of meeting the Rule, or changes to the proposed rule making. 10 11 If the NRC staff concurs with these 12 alternatives, is it the Staff's plan to republish the revised rule for public comment, or just issue it as 13 a final in some kind of bait and switch move? 14 MS. MCKENNA: Let me just comment on that. 15 16 Obviously when we publish the proposal we try to give 17 you an idea of the bounds and scope of what our 18 requirements are, and where alternatives, whoever they are offered by, we feel fall within that, the agency 19 could determine to go forward with the Final Rule. 20 21 If we find that there are proposals that we think fall outside the bounds of what was 22 available, and on the table for comment, generally our 23 process has been to repropose. So I just can't speak 24 25 not knowing what their specific proposals are.

MR. LOCHBAUM: Fair enough, I appreciate that. The second process question is related to the meeting tomorrow, that is somewhat related to this activity, with the industry to talk about development of proposed guidance.

You could look at the timing of this meeting, and that meeting, and draw a conclusion that the Rule is final, and this public comment period was just for show. Because, otherwise, why would the industry start developing guidance for something that was a work in progress?

So we have a concern in that area. The question I have is, does that concern have any validity?

MS. KARAS: I can answer on the meeting for tomorrow morning. The intent is, really, not to go over specifics of guidance. It is to go over schedule and level of detail, to understand better industry's plans for submitting something, so that we can work that into our resource manning, and everything.

It is not in any way meant to construe that, you know, we are going forward, it is final. That is not what we were intending to convey.

MR. LOCHBAUM: I appreciate it, thank you.

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MR. DAVIS: Could I comment on that? 1 2 MS. KARAS: Sure. 3 MR. DAVIS: At least once in the meeting 4 I have to agree with the comments made by David Lochbaum. But I think, so everybody understands, there 5 are some elements of Part 26 where the industry 6 already has guidance. 7 For example in the area of training, in 8 the area of the drug and alcohol portion of the Rule, 9 subpart C and D, we have guidance in that area. 10 11 Obviously as this rule goes forward we have to address 12 and figure out how to change it. And that is probably the easy part. And 13 14 one of the questions we also, the industry has, is 15 what is the timing, and how can we do anything until the Rule is final, and that kind of stuff? And that 16 is one of the questions that we will be addressing at 17 the discussion tomorrow. 18 Because I personally hope that the subpart 19 I is not a done deal, and final, since we obviously 20 have some changes that we would like to make to it. 21 22 Thank you. MCCABE: Actually one follow-on 23 question to Dave's question with regard to process. 24 25 Now, he put it in the context of the alternate means,

and adopting alternate means, and republishing.

Help me with the process with respect to if you did adopt an alternate means proposed by one of the stakeholders but, instead, changed a significant provision in the Rule, is it the intent to republish a Proposed Rule?

MS. MCKENNA: I think I would give you a similar answer. I think we have to look at what the Proposed Rule was, what we are thinking about doing as a result of the comment process, and see whether we feel that, you know, either we drop something that could be viewed as a significant provision, or substantially altered a provision that was part of the Proposed Rule, and came with an entirely new provision.

And all of those, I think, would lead us to say that we would need to republish. Now, to say that we are going to change the reporting requirement from annual to some other frequency, you know, we might conclude that that is not substantial enough to require a reproposal since the annual, for example, was part of the Rule for comment, and people said it was too high, or too low.

We would feel that was within the scope of what had been on the table, under consideration. But,

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1 you know, if we came up with some totally new way of trying to address cumulative fatigue, you know, that 2 nobody has even heard of yet, you know, I think that 3 one would seem to fall outside the bounds of what we 4 included in our Rule, we would have to give very 5 6 serious consideration to reproposal. MR. MCCABE: Yes, because I think as this 7 rule making process has evolved, and new things were 8 put on the table, as you get input from stakeholders, 9 you are finding unintended consequences that were not 10 11 envisioned when it was put on the table. And so that is the context of 12 13 question. Yes, certainly. And, you MS. MCKENNA: 14 know, if it really is that different I think it 15 16 warrants, you know, make sure that in our attempt to solve the first set of problems we haven't created new 17 problems. 18 19 MR. MCCABE: Thanks. That sounds like 20 MR. DAVIS: 21 recommendation to remove some part and publish the 22 rest of the Rule, and come back to subpart I. Oh, we made that already, didn't we? 23 MS. KARAS: I guess that is one good segue 24 25 into also just mentioning that this brings up a good

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to understand the reasons why, you know, saying this

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is new proposals, or more modified, or whatever. 1 2 And there has been precedent, in the past, where we have said these sections become effective on 3 one date, and these other sections become effective on 4 5 a different date. So it is something we can do for good reason. 6 7 MS. KARAS: Are there any other shorter comments that we can take? 8 9 MR. BAUER: Joe Bauer from Exelon. Ι would just like to make one somewhat rhetorical 10 comment. And that might be due to the fact that I'm 11 12 sitting this close to Jim Davis. I really think that everyone in this room, 13 the NRC, the licensees, and all the stakeholders, 14 really have a common goal in mind. And that is to 15 16 have nuclear workers come to work alert and fully capable of performing their function in an error free 17 18 manner. That is, really, what this is all about. 19 20 And the only thing that we are debating here are the details as to how to implement and achieve that goal. 21 So I really believe that we are looking and striving 22 toward the same end. 23 And the only thing that we would like to 24 25 do is ensure that the Rule, as published in its final

1	format, allows us some of the flexibility that we will
2	be needing in operational space.
3	So, you know, given that, that is the
4	genesis of a lot of our comments. I just wanted to
5	note. Thank you.
6	MS. KARAS: We've got about five minutes
7	before break. Are there any other comments anyone
8	wants to introduce?
9	(No response.)
10	MS. KARAS: We can go ahead and take a
11	break until 2:45, and be back in here at 2:45, and
12	then we will continue with comments on the fatigue
13	management portions.
14	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
15	went off the record at 2:24 p.m. and
16	went back on the record at 2:45 p.m.)
17	MS. KARAS: We are going to go ahead and
18	continue on, then, with comments on the fatigue
19	management portions of the Rule.
20	Would anybody like to continue on with any
21	comments?
22	MR. DAVIS: Jim Davis, NEI. A question,
23	can you tell me what the purpose of addendum 1 to
24	attachment 4 is?
25	MS. KARAS: And I think you are referring
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to, for everybody else here, addendum 1 to attachment
4 is an addendum to the regulatory analysis, which
provides the methodology for quantifying the financial
impact, and the financial savings of the work hour
provisions.

And the purpose of that really, as you know, for those of you who have read the regulatory analysis, the main body, what that did is that established the cost and savings resulting from the Proposed Rule.

And it also discussed the benefits of the Proposed Rule. In some cases ones that were not quantifiable. And what we -- or that were not quantified.

And what we came to the conclusion in that was that, in terms of, for instance the fatigue management provisions, that the Rule was justified on the basis of the qualitative benefits, even keeping in mind the costs that were associated with it.

However, what we did provide, to the Commission, because the Staff had developed it, was addendum 1 which presented a methodology for quantifying some of those benefits. Not all of the benefits, but some of the benefits of the work hours provision.

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And the fact that it doesn't comport with reality, you wonder why it is there, and whether there is any advantage to pointing out, ultimately, that it doesn't comport with reality.

You know that statement that it isn't taken into consideration with the backfit analysis, and yet it is added in, put another 200 or 300 pages in a 1,635 page package, makes me wonder why it is there, and what its purpose is.

And so I guess I still don't have an answer to it. I spend the time to comment on it, what does it do? It sounds like it doesn't do much of anything.

MS. KARAS: I guess what I would say is that any comments that you can provide on any portion of the package are valuable to us. Just because it didn't factor into the base regulatory or backfit analysis at the Proposed Rule stage, I think wouldn't necessarily prohibit a commissioner, or the Commission, making the determination at the Final Rule stage, that they did want to credit it.

You know, it is possible that that could occur. So I think any comments that you would make in that area would be valuable. I don't know if you have any other thoughts on it?

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MR. DESAULNIERS: Becky correct me if I misspeak here. But just to add that I think that what needs to be recognized is that we have guidance from the Commission, when doing these analyses to quantify, where possible.

And that was an attempt to do a quantification in an area that is very difficult to quantify. And we made our best effort at trying to address that, and significant work. Whether you agree with the results or not, obviously, a significant effort was put into that to try to quantify this area.

And staff saw no reason to not share that part of the work that it had done on this rulemaking, with the Commission.

MR. DAVIS: Well, it won't surprise you that we don't agree with the conclusions of that particular enclosure. I suspect if we spent the time and energy we could come up with a pretty sound basis for not agreeing with that.

That is what I'm trying to figure out, is how much resources to put on showing that that is not a reasonable conclusion of what impact it has in the grand scheme of things.

The proposed increase in productivity just doesn't make any sense, it doesn't. You take the

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1	facts, start looking at the facts, and try to figure
2	out how this fits in is very difficult.
3	I think you, I guess you have answered my
4	question. I mean, the most important thing is, from
5	a legal standpoint, is whether it is or is not part of
6	the backfit justification.
7	You are saying it is not considered as
8	part of the backfit justification?
9	MS. KARAS: That is correct, in the
10	Proposed Rule package it is not considered
11	MR. DAVIS: In the legal review of the
12	backfit, whether backfit has or has not been met, that
13	shouldn't be considered as part of your backfit
14	analysis, is that a correct statement?
15	MS. KARAS: Right. What I'm saying is
16	that the package has been put forward it is not
17	considered as part of the backfit determination. That
18	is another reason it is moved into an addendum to the
19	regulatory analysis, and backfit analysis document.
20	It is not, it does not factor into that
21	decision, whether or not it passes backfit.
22	MR. MCCABE: However, I mean, getting to
23	your question, though, while it is not part of the
24	benefit, I would say that that information is used by
25	the Commission, could be used by the Commission in
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to move forward with the rule making. 2 I would only add that I MR. MCCUNE: 3 believe that is correct. And that while it is not 4 tied to the decision criteria, or the backfit as we 5 6 have described, as Becky mentioned, it would not prevent a commissioner from saying, this is something 7 8 that I either think has merit, and in support of it in some way, although unweighted, if you will. 9 So I would suggest that you comment on 10 that section, because it would help us in the 11 furtherance of fatigue management to know what your 12 feelings in the industries are in that regard. 13 MR. DAVIS: Okay, I get it. 14 15 MR. COWAN: I want to make overall My name is John Paul Cowan, and in this 16 comments. capacity I'm the Chairman of the Executive Oversight 17 Committee for the work hour taskforce with NEI. 18 19 And want summarize, give perspective of the Rule from an executive level, which 20 represents the chief nuclear officers view of the 21 22 overall rule. First we recognize the need for many of 23 the provisions that are in the Rule. And I don't 24 think we should lose sight of that, and I'm speaking 25

reaching a decision on whether to move forward or not

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specifically on the work hour portion.

For example, we agree with the need for a ten hour break. We also support the need for some kind of break in consecutive work days. But we don't believe that the 14-48, or the 7-24, really address the practical issues with implementation.

It is as if there is an appearance that something magical happens after the sixth day, or after the 14th day, without regard to what is done in those six days.

For example, some schedules, as we said, half the schedules that I think Jim referred to, will work something like five days of training, eight hours a day, and then work into 3 days of 12 hour days in the normal shift rotation.

Most operators would certainly tell you that six days, or seven days, or eight days of eight hours, is significantly different than six days, seven days, eight days of 12 hours, or you have six days of different work, or eight days of different types of work, significantly less of an impact than seven or eight days of the same type of work.

So we think there is an alternative, or alternatives, that better meet the intent, that offer better control by those of us who are responsible for

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implementation, and we will provide those in writing. We are also supportive of the recognition that exceptions or alternatives are needed for outages. We don't believe the rule fully recognizes, though, the impact on major equipment outages that this will have. As was pointed out, 15 percent of the outages last year would have been impacted. pointed out by somebody earlier that, in fact, some of the outage preparations begin four to six weeks earlier. And we are already into a work schedule. But that type of work is significantly different than the work that is being done in the execution of the outage. But, on the other hand, we want to address, specifically, again you have heard us talking about the layering of requirements that we believe makes the cumulative group hours unnecessary. The purpose of Jim referencing the DOT rule making isn't that the industry necessarily supports the specifics of that with 34 hours, or whatever is necessary.

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making found cumulative type of requirements to be

But what we do point out is that rule

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unnecessary, by putting in individual requirements, such as the 16-24, 26-48, 72-7 days, similar to what the Rule 82.12 has, although they have their own version. But we want to make it equally clear, though, that it is impractical to implement quarterly or annual limits in an industry where workers come in and out of the industry. For example, many technicians, welders, will work in the nuclear side of the business, they will work on fossil sides of the business, they will work in chemical industry. external to our facilities.

And it is just not practical for us to be controlling, or evaluating, what implementation, or what the impacts are of their hours that they work

Finally we think the reporting burdensome and it creates more paper than action. When the data can be kept for inspection, if needed. We really can't see the basis for reporting information that has no real context behind it, and how that would be used for inspection purposes.

For example, Jim gives the example of working the diesel on the weekend. If I work two crews for 12 hours to finish that diesel, or feed

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pump, which by the way the Rule wouldn't apply to.

But we get back to the fact that those workers work

Friday, potentially on a safety related item, and may

work Monday on a safety related item. That is what

Jim referred to.

But if work two crews of five people on the diesel, on day seven I have ten waivers, on Saturday or Sunday, depending on what happened the previous week. When it gets to the end of that week, they are back off the diesel working regular work.

But if I haven't given them additional time off I'm writing another additional ten waivers, because I'm running into the 14 day rule, potentially, the 14 day limit. Depending on, again, what happened the week before.

So one task results in maybe 20 or more waivers. And that is the type of information that would be reported, and we really don't see the basis for how that information would be used for inspection, or auditing, or reporting purposes, when that data can be kept on site where a person that looks at the data could say, yes, I understand that diesel maintenance caused this number of waivers to occur, and why you did it.

But overall, again, the industry is very

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1	supportive of many of the provisions in the Rule. We
2	do believe, though, there are alternatives that make
3	the Rule more practical in implementation.
4	MS. KARAS: Move on to any other comments?
5	(No response.)
6	MS. KARAS: Is there anybody in the
7	teleconference bridge who hasn't received an
8	opportunity to comment, that would like to make any
9	comments?
10	(No response.)
11	MS. KARAS: It is going to be a short
12	meeting. Pass down the mike, please.
13	MR. STOCKTON: The work that we have done
14	in the security area, with the security officers, is
15	very clear what the problem is with fatigue, there.
16	First of all, it is the fact that the utilities refuse
17	to spend the money to hire enough guards. It is as
18	simple as that.
19	And the situation that I was talking
20	about, at Beaver Valley, that was remedied, you know,
21	in large part by hiring more guards, and treating the
22	guards better. I mean, that is another issue, but we
23	won't get into that at this point.
24	The whole issue of self-declaration has
25	been such a joke, I mean, it is unbelievable that now
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they are saying they are going to be very sensitive to the guards, and they will counsel them, and talk to them face-to-face about their problems with fatigue. What the hell have they been doing all this time? I mean, when guys come in and say, hey boss, I think I'm too fatigued, and either he gets fired, and there have been examples of that, as you know, and sent off to psychiatrists. And then all of a sudden they get lousy schedules. So it is fairly simple to us. All this complication baffles me, I have to tell you. MR. RIZZO: Have you ever thought about letting each plant -- I know you are trying to get a general idea, like at Salem Creek we have a set schedule. Do you follow what I'm saying? All 12s, we have a set schedule. Have you ever thought about maybe letting each utility try to come up with something for their plant? Because I work a 36 to 48 hour week. To avoid all this, you know, we would let somebody work one day off on a 48 hour week, two days off on a 36 hour week.

The way our schedule runs the most you would ever work was four 12s in a row, have a day or two off, maybe work three more 12s, have a couple days off. We are still meeting the many requirements.

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But sometimes on the back end we will run into problems because everything is consecutive, because you have the back when you do your work hours, you have to go forward, and you have to plan, you know, what does this person work this week, and how it is going to run out on the floor.

But a lot of times people on set schedule, at least with 12s, like with the 8s I can't help you guys with that, because we are on 12s. But if we could do it by plant, and just come up with something to show you, you know, that -- let us come up with not our own fatigue rule, but you can work one day off on a 48 hour week, two days off on a 36 hour week, and that was it, we won't let anybody else work.

And you just go on down the line, and you spread the overtime out to where nobody could do it. But it is hard to do because we have to go into a fatigue rule. And have you ever thought about looking, okay, your plant does this, what can yours work out, to you, to the NRC, to try to keep everything happy. It might work better like that.

I don't know if it would be too much of a pain, but it could help.

MR. DESAULNIERS: I guess I just want to make sure I understand your comment. Are you

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proposing that we would consider approving schedules 1 2 on a site-specific basis? MR. RIZZO: I think it would work a lot 3 better. We have been doing this schedule since 1998, 4 and it works pretty good. If the fatigue rule works 5 6 good for us, but in some ways it kind of hurts a 7 little bit, too. If we could come up with a set thing and 8 maybe just submit to you, this is the way that people 9 10 want to work. Do you know what I mean? Unless you have, like you said, outages are planned, refuel 11 12 outages. 13 But there is also, in our industry, from a security standpoint, we have unplanned security 14 15 outages. Things could go wrong, and bam, things are Then the fatigue rule helps because you can 16 only go on so long and they have to correct it. 17 But, like I said, the way we used to do 18 it, like you say, you are allowed to work one day in 19 a 48 hour week, two days in a 36 hour week. And the 20 most you would ever work was four 12s in a row, and 21 you would have that break. 22 Because once you get to that fifth 12, and 23 that sixth 12, that is when you start getting yourself 24 hurt, as far as staying awake. I can't speak for 25

anything else, but just that part of it. 2 MR. DESAULNIERS: Since you presented it 3 as a question I will just say that we had not 4 considered approving schedules on a site-specific 5 basis. in developing this rule 6 Our intent, 7 making, was to establish requirements at a high enough level that it would allow for a variety of approaches 8 at a site-specific level, and still meet the overall 9 requirements. 10 11 Certainly we have heard several commenters note that they do not see the flexibility there. And, 12 you know, we have taken note of that and we will be 13 looking forward to future comment on that area. 14 15 But, really, the objective was for them to still be able to set their own schedules within 16 certain higher level constraints. Does that answer 17 18 your question? MR. RIZZO: Yes. 19 MR. DIEC: I just would like to note that 20 as part of the rule making process, the example that 21 you provided certainly gives us some insights as to 22 how the Rule will be implemented, from a different 23 perspective, altogether. 24 So as part of the consideration for the 25

Final Rule going forward, certainly the information 2 provides us some insight. 3 MS. MCKENNA: Also, just to comment on your point, and what Dave Desaulniers was saying, I 4 5 think the intent is to try to write the Rule at a 6 certain level, you know, the kind of, what schedules 7 would work to meet those requirements, I think is 8 something that in the Rule and the guidance, to say 9 here are several examples of ways that a schedule could be laid out that would satisfy the various rule 10 11 provisions. And then the various utilities which 12 could, you know, if they found one that was suitable 13 to them, they could use that model to work from. But 14 15 we hadn't really envisioned, I think, putting the schedules themselves in the Rule, or reviewing them, 16 as was suggested, on an individual basis. 17 18 MS. KARAS: Todd? 19 MR. NEWKIRK: I will go ahead and finish 20 up some general comments that we brought as observations. Todd Newkirk, IBEW. 21 We generally think that codifying 82.12 22 long day, a long time ago, probably we wouldn't be 23 having a subpart I discussion today, if we had done that a long time ago on 82.12, because that is still

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being seen in the workforces, truly the commandments that drive how work is done, and should be done.

And we understand that there has been a history that that wasn't always the case in certain plants. The 2 day 48 hours in every 14 days with an aging workforce, if industry is not successful, and the stakeholder is not successful, I'm questioning whether that is a requirement during the outage, you get into a permissive question with some aging worker. You know, is that my choice or not, is that going to be part of an alternative if it is going to be that way.

You know, is there going to be a choice where I can't have that second day off, if there is any latency delivered in that area. The ten hour break was very welcomed.

I think we are saying it is a good thing throughout, as a positive step. However, the 8 hour, it throws a monkey wrench for 8 hour shift workers, you know, the unforeseen consequences to 8 hour shifters.

The self-reporting, 26.197, has been pretty much thought of as a good thing to be able to do, with fatigue training going hand in hand with it. They appreciate the work industry has done, and NRC,

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and all the stakeholders, in those two areas, on how to report the fatigue side of it.

Still there is a lot of -- and we sit 50/50 on this, that is labor from IBEW. So we are not even, I will go ahead and say it now, we reserve the right to give you written comment on December 27th, since we are going to caucus convene the first week of December, and get to the final answer on where we stand.

But it is a majority of us saying that eight weeks, industry deserves more than eight weeks, without going through exotic permission status of an outage, especially for major equipment. The aging plants, we have a lot more steam generators, a lot more big components looking at us in the future.

And the eight weeks seems too low, the outage exclusion for the work hour. And, again, we do have six plants today that are in 8 hour shifts, with one of those providing written comment through some operators, at least one operator, to the NRC.

Point Beach is trying to solve the riddle of 8 hour shift rotation. And very concerned, because they have very successful history of working 8 hour rotations, and they are trying to find resolution for working together.

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If anybody can get some Einstein math together, and make it work, we just come up short on how an 8 hour rotation works. So we have effective dialogue ongoing, currently, in the field. We have been teleconferencing over the last two months, getting input from various local unions, and we will be reporting back by December 27th with written comments. MR. MCCABE: Brian McCabe from Progress One process question that NEI is submitting Energy. for comments, on behalf of the industry, and it believes that the new reporting requirements aren't consistent with the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act. Where does the OMB process, and the NRC rule making process, come together with respect to the reporting provisions? MS. MCKENNA: Before we publish a Proposed Rule we have to provide a package to OMB that we call supporting statement, where we go through an analysis of what are the changes in recordkeeping, reporting requirements resulting from the activity we are undertaking. And, you know, who is affected, how many licensees, how many hours we estimate, and that

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information is available for review. 1 And then, 2 generally, OMB will give us -- essentially we have to get their approval before we publish the Proposed Rule. Excuse me, at the Proposed Rule stage we have to 4 5 send it to OMB before we publish it. When they receive comments from stakeholders on rules. And they 6 either give us an approval, or they may say, depending 7 on whether they get comments, the nature of the comments, they may say, no you bring us a revised package once you -- when you are at the Final Rule stage, where we have addressed the comments and, perhaps, requirements have changed as a result of the comments. And we resubmit an OMB package, and we have to get an approval before we can publish the

Final Rule. Sometimes, you know, that can be the pacing item on issuance of the Rule because they are not going to look at it until it is, indeed, final from the agency's point of view.

And then they have their 30 day review process, and things like that. So that is kind of where they weigh in at the Final Rule stage.

MR. MCCABE: Great, thanks a lot, that helps me.

MR. DAVIS: As I'm thinking through the

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comments we made earlier, I think -- and I talked about unintended consequences at one point. I think there is one that is probably worth making you aware of, at this particular point, that for some reason we haven't brought out yet.

One of the challenges that we feel is coming out of this Rule, particularly during the outage period, is the ability to attract qualified supplemental worker.

I think one of the unintended consequences is we are already having a challenge getting qualified supplemental workers to come in. We are having a challenge getting the repeat rate that we would like.

And that, obviously, is a significant cost and issue, you need a certain number of people coming back in that have experience in this area. Attracting the best qualified welders, and other people.

And virtually every one of our plants is in competition, usually during the fall and spring, with other industries for the supplemental workers. And in most cases they have reported, to us, that they measure -- one of the measures that they use is how much work are they going to get, and what kind of hours are going to be available to them.

For example, right now, I have just gotten

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a couple of reports that we may be having some difficulty in the fall outage period. We haven't run across it, I mean, we haven't confirmed it yet, but it appears a significant number of our supplemental workers are moving south to help in the reconstruction in the New Orleans area, because they are being offered 12 hour days, seven days a week, and as much work as they want.

And they are going where the money is.

There are two factors in the Rule that impact. One,
the provision, the 48 hour provision that would
restrict an individual from 72 down to 66 hours, on
average, during the outage.

And the second one is the eight week provision. I mean, I ask you to go and think about a major equipment replacement, like a steam generator, that is going to take 90 days.

And what is going to happen when you take the thousand supplemental workers that you need to support that particular evolution, and tell them, at the eight week point, that they are now only going to get 48 hours a week going forward from that point.

We think that there is a major challenge there. Even if the replacement individuals were available, which I don't think they are, we know that

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we are going to lose a significant number of those people when we get to that point, they are going to go somewhere else, where the work is available, unless there is a major change in the economy, that we don't foresee.

And you will see some of this coming. But the multiplicity of impacts that come out of changing the way that we work outages, is very significant. Even we are having trouble getting our arms around some of the impacts that are coming out of this Rule.

And, unfortunately, I personally feel that we are not going to identify all the impacts, for you, before the Rule is issued. If the Rule was issued as it is I'm sure we are also going to be surprised by some of the impacts and the consequences that are going to come out of this process.

So I just give you that as one example, the supplemental worker issue is very important. It is very important to us, this Rule notwithstanding, that we have had a major effort, ongoing, to try to identify and get more people available to support the supplemental work force, major issues in training, and attracting people, and advertising, and working with community colleges, and other areas, because of the shortfall that is occurring in supplemental workers,

like HPs and others, that are needed throughout the industry. And so there is great concern, within the taskforce that is working this particular area, with others in the industry, that we have the potential of making that situation worse, not better, with some of the provisions that are in this rule. So you will hear more from us on that, I guarantee you. But you need to think about that. I mean, that is also part, that is part of the reason for some of the excitement that you hear from us today. And, perhaps, it is part of the reason behind, what do I want to say, the apparent confusion, or the fact that we are not quite ready to give you alternatives at this point, is we are finding that there is complexities with any alternative that you put on the table. And we would like to be able to put the alternatives on the table that provides the greatest assurance that the workers are fit for duty, and has the least unexpected, unintended consequences in the process. So perhaps I should have brought that one up a little earlier in the discussion, but I sort of

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missed that one. Thank you. 1 2 MS. KARAS: Did you have a comment? 3 MR. RIZZO: What Jim was saying, he is right. Like I said, I have been with Salem Hope Creek 4 for 19 years. When outages come along we used to have 5 6 the same people come back every year, you knew when 7 they would be back, because they would come there, and they would make the money. 8 But through the years, here, and I will 9 10 tell you these guys, and girls, HPs, welders, or whatever they do, they live in two different states. 11 They don't pay here, and they also send money home. 12 And they will tell you, if I'm not making 13 no money here, I'm not coming back. They have to go 14 15 where the money is. And you are starting to see, where you see strange faces, instead of seeing the 16 same people you used to see come back all the time. 17 And as far as they are concerned, doing 18 19 that, you will have a hard time. Because the 20 security, and more and more we don't see many of the 21 same people come back. They are going to go where the money is at. So you don't know who you are going to 22 get down the road. 23 MS. KARAS: Other comments? 24 25 MR. DAVIS: Fifteen seconds.

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1	MS. KARAS: Well, I knew you couldn't be
2	done.
3	MR. DAVIS: No, I mean, you wait 15
4	seconds and somebody will say something.
5	(Pause.)
6	MR. DAVIS: I'm done.
7	(Laughter.)
8	MS. KARAS: We can move on to
9	MR. BAUER: Joe Bauer, from Exelon.
10	Implementing the Rule as currently written would at
11	least cause us, and I think a lot of the licensees, to
12	have to renegotiate a lot of our bargaining unit
13	contracts.
14	Could you give me a rough idea, a best
15	case scenario, when the Rule might possibly be
16	published? So given the December 27th comment, end of
۱7	comment date, AND then the review by the Commission,
18	going to OMB, etcetera, neglecting any implementation
ا وا	period, when best case scenario would the Rule
20	potentially be published in its final format?
21	MS. KARAS: Are you talking about best
22	case from the standpoint soonest, or latest? I wasn't
23	sure what best would be from your point of view.
24	MR. BAUER: Soonest.
25	MS. KARAS: The soonest. Obviously the
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Commission will provide us with a schedule for when to provide them with the Final Rule. And at this point we don't have the answer for that.

I mean, I could take a guess for you, at when, you know, it might be likely that we might be told that we need to provide a Final Rule. I think the Commission did provide us with a final rule making schedule for a couple of other rules, recently.

For the final I think there were some that we got recently, in early June. Oh, they are all proposed, okay. I mean, one can postulate that the Commission, a lot of times, will ask for things in early June, given the expiration of certain commissioner's terms.

It is -- I mean, it is possible --

MS. MCKENNA: I think, clearly in this case, early June for something that ends in December is not in the realm of possibility. This is not a simple rule, there is a lot of issues.

Just going through and analyzing the comments, and deciding what action the Staff is going to recommend, and then providing the package that gets reviewed by everybody, and goes back to the Commission, it wouldn't happen, I don't see that, realistically, before June.

And then, obviously, the Commission has to deliberate. And then whatever changes they have, it has to get published, depending on whether or not OMB has given us an approval, or not, and we have to get a final review.

I mean, I personally, I would say end of next year is probably about the soonest I personally would see. And that is just kind of based on the factors I just went through. There is a lot of perturbations, uncertainties in there.

If we decide that we want to make substantial enough changes, as was mentioned, and we go back out for comment, obviously the schedule is changed even more.

If the Commission acts quickly, it can move up a little the other way. But I think current practice is they take their time to review, make sure they understand things. This one was, probably, actually between the proposed, the paper going up and the SRM was probably fairly quick timing in the scheme of things.

But, you know, that is probably on the shorter end. But given what we have done, already, in terms of the number of comments, I think there is going to be a lot of material for the Commission to

1 consider.

MS. KARAS: Yes. As Eileen mentioned, really, it depends on many, many different factors. And it is really difficult for us to try and estimate that at this time. It just depends on when the Commission wants the Rule to be sent up to them.

It is dependent on how many comments we receive during the public comment period, and how substantial those comments are, and the changes that we would see made based on those comments.

What I can tell you is that if you keep a close watch on when the final SECI paper would go up, which the Commission typically makes public shortly after they receive it, then you know that there is, at least, a couple of months between that and when we get the SRM.

We actually go to send the publication off, and then there is, potentially some time for OMB to get -- and in addition to that, after that, there is the whole implementation period, which you would know at least what we were proposing based on the SECI paper.

So you should know that fairly early on, once the SECI paper comes up, as to about how long the delay after that would be expected to be. But

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deepening on the ESRM that we would receive from the Commission, I mean, if they would want substantial changes to it, it will take longer for us to turn around.

You know about how long it took to get this Proposed Rule turned around, and there were very few changes that the Commission made in its SRM. If they make more substantial changes it takes much longer to get to the point where you would actually go out and publish that Final Rule.

So that is why it is all very difficult for us to really give you an estimate as to when that time would be. But, again, like I mentioned earlier, I would encourage you to comment on things like the implementation period, and how long you believe, and why you believe you need the implementation period you do.

MR. BAUER: Thank you.

MR. DIPIETRO: Nick DiPietro, First Energy. And I'm thinking about this, as far as how it relates to me as a "fitness-for-duty" program manager.

And I'm trying to understand the philosophy behind the waivers. I know it is supposed to get management's attention if somebody went over a certain amount of hours for their work schedule.

But looking at it from a perspective of, you know, what is the NRC going to do with that information, is 50 waivers going to be considered too many, or 100 waivers, or 700 waivers?

You know, we are going to be submitting this information to the Commission on an annual basis. And I was just wondering what the philosophy was behind it. Because just thinking about, if we are in an outage in the fall, and we are going to switch from daylight savings time, back to standard time, you are going to have 700 people on site, you may have to have, if they are on a 12 hour schedule, to work that extra hour.

So now I'm going to have to submit 700 deviations as part of my annual report. And I just -- I didn't know if that was taken into consideration when you were setting up some of the requirements of this Rule.

So that is just a comment that I had, that I wanted captured for the record, I guess.

MR. DESAULNIERS: With regard -- I guess the comment and the question, the question, as I understood it was what is the philosophy for having the waivers reported?

The reporting requirements, let me back up

and say, overall -- although we heard the comment with regard to the constraints that this rule would put on licensee flexibility, the Staff believes that actually substantial flexibilities were built into this rule.

And the idea of the averaging, which allows licensee discretion with respect to who works more hours, who works less hours, who is more capable of doing it or not.

The approach here of continuing to authorize waivers, and that is these are conditions where you are, it is necessary to prevent or mitigate a condition adverse to safety. So this is not inconsequential situation that you are allowing an individual to work many more hours on.

This is something that you believe is important from a safety perspective, yet you are allowing an individual who, given the number of hours they may have worked, more than 72 hours in 7 days now, is that a high potential for fatigue?

We believe that these are instances here now where you are providing the flexibility, but we also want to ensure that that flexibility is being exercised with appropriate discretion, and that safety is not being compromised.

So overall the reporting requirements are

generally focused on those areas where that discretion is being used. And to answer your specific question about how many waivers would, you know, categorize, put a plant into a problem versus not a problem, with respect to waiver use, it is not the intent for the NRC to establish some quantitative number.

We would be looking at this information, trending this information, looking at the specifics of how those waivers might be used in conjunction with how many self-declarations are we seeing, how many for-cause assessments are being performed.

So it would have to be, obviously, a composite look and I don't think there is going to be any black or white answer, which would trip some clear flag here.

I understand the comment with respect to one work case could generate many waivers. We realize that, that is not something that is there today, in the current system.

And for some reason it is appropriate that one case generate several waivers, because if the individual still hasn't had a chance to get a rest break then, yes, they are going to continue to generate waivers, because they haven't had time off.

But they also happen to have had a rest

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break, so that is another day they are working at 1 2 potential risk. So there is actually some information 3 that is appropriate there. 4 So, hopefully, that answers your question 5 with respect to the philosophy overall, and what we are asking to report, and how we will be responding to 6 7 it. 8 MS. KARAS: And I just wanted to clarify, 9 too, to chime in with Dave, I guess the question that was posed about a certain instance generating multiple 10 waivers. 11 And although we only require the reporting 12 of certain things, or we would only require the 13 reporting of certain things with regards to waivers, 14 there is obviously nothing prohibiting a licensee for 15 adding any additional information into that report, if 16 they feel that additional explanations, or anything, 17 are of value, to put any of the data that is being 18 19 reported in context. So you can always report or supply us with 20 additional information that you feel would be useful. 21 22 So that would be one opportunity you could have to do 23 that. MR. DESAULNIERS: I also want to add, too, 24 just a point that I didn't make earlier. I think I 25 **NEAL R. GROSS**

mentioned it in the slides, when I referenced 1 2 efficiency of NRC oversight. 3 Clearly, you know, the comments, these records will be available on-site. NRC can come out 4 5 and inspect them. And we could do that, and we could 6 go from site, to site, to site and expand substantial 7 resources and, perhaps, gain little information. 8 What we are trying to do here is to look at an approach that provides us some way of, perhaps, 9 10 focusing our resources. It wouldn't be until we 11 looked more deeply into any one of these particular we could come 12 situations, so away with any 13 conclusions. MS. MILLAR: Does that mean you would not 14 15 run an inspection, possibly? MS. Would you hand her a 16 KARAS: 17 microphone? MS. MILLAR: This is Dana Millar with 18 19 Entergy. Does that mean that you might not consider 20 the possibility of writing an inspection manual for 21 the resident inspectors to use? MR. DESAULNIERS: Correct me if I'm wrong, 22 but we do have an inspection procedure for the 23 24 "fitness-for-duty" programs. I anticipate that if 25 this Rule goes final we would amend that inspection

hour

in 2 provisions? 3 MR. MCCUNE: That is correct. MS. KARAS: While we are waiting to see if 4 anybody has another comment, for tomorrow morning's 5 meeting, can I just get a show of hands on about how 6 7 many people plan on attending? I'm just trying to 8 make sure the room is going to accommodate everybody. 9 So how we will do that is if you will all kind of pool in the lobby area, we will be sending 10 people down periodically as the meeting draws near, to 11 12 escort groups of people up. So if you call up from security stand up 13 to my phone you will get a vacation message, because 14 15 I'm soon to leave on vacation. So stay down there and 16 we will come and get you, we will be sending people 17 down. I guess if anybody is running really late, 18 19 and you are only there for part of the meeting, we 20 have someone --21 MS. MCKENNA: As Becky said, for the 22 meeting tomorrow the intent would be, obviously, 23 people are expected to be there on time, that we can collect them. It is only if somebody is delayed, or 24 25 whatever, for those reasons. **NEAL R. GROSS**

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you want to make closing remarks? You closed on your 1 2 previous -- okay. 3 Does anybody have any additional closing remarks that they would like to make? 4 5 (No response.) MS. KARAS: If not then I thank you all 6 7 for attending. If anybody has any additional comments 8 please, again, put them on the index cards, and drop 9 them in the box, or enter them into one of the laptops 10 that we have set up. We will be here for a little while yet. 11 12 Or you can send them in through any of the normal means, through the Federal Register notice following 13 this meeting. Thank you. 14 15 (WHEreupon, at 3:40 p.m., entitled meeting was concluded.) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission in the matter of:

Name of Proceeding: Part 26 Rulemaking:

Fitness For Duty

Public Meeting

Docket Number:

n/a

Location:

Rockville, MD

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission taken by me and, thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under the direction of the court reporting company, and that the transcript is a true and accurate record of the foregoing proceedings.

Donna Willis

Official Reporter

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