



U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

STANDARD REVIEW PLAN

13.6.4 ACCESS AUTHORIZATION - OPERATIONAL PROGRAM

REVIEW RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary - Organization responsible for the review of physical security and all Access Authorization Program elements

Secondary - None

By March 31, 2010, each nuclear power reactor licensee, licensed under Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 50, shall implement the requirements of an Access Authorization (AA) program through revisions to its Commission-approved Physical Security Plan (PSP). The licensee shall establish, implement and maintain its AA program in accordance with the requirements of 10 CFR 73.55, "Requirements for Physical Protection of Licensed Activities in Nuclear Power Reactors against Radiological Sabotage," Section (b)(7), which integrates the performance requirements contained within 10 CFR 73.56, "Personnel Access Authorization Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants," and the criminal history checks of 10 CFR 73.57, "Requirements for Criminal History Checks of Individuals Granted Unescorted Access to a Nuclear Power Facility or Access to Safeguards Information by Power Reactor Licensees."

Draft Revision 0– December 2012

USNRC STANDARD REVIEW PLAN

This Standard Review Plan (SRP), NUREG 0800, has been prepared to establish criteria that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff responsible for the review of applications to construct and operate nuclear power plants intends to use in evaluating whether an applicant/licensee meets the NRC's regulations. The SRP is not a substitute for the NRC's regulations, and compliance with it is not required. However, an applicant is required to identify differences between the design features, analytical techniques, and procedural measures proposed for its facility and the SRP acceptance criteria and evaluate how the proposed alternatives to the SRP acceptance criteria provide an acceptable method of complying with the NRC regulations.

The SRP sections are numbered in accordance with corresponding sections in Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.70, "Standard Format and Content of Safety Analysis Reports for Nuclear Power Plants (LWR Edition)." Not all sections of RG 1.70 have a corresponding review plan section. The SRP sections applicable to a combined license application for a new light-water reactor (LWR) are based on Regulatory Guide 1.206, "Combined License Applications for Nuclear Power Plants (LWR Edition)."

These documents are made available to the public as part of the NRC's policy to inform the nuclear industry and the general public of regulatory procedures and policies. Individual sections of NUREG 0800 will be revised periodically, as appropriate, to accommodate comments and to reflect new information and experience. Comments may be submitted electronically by e-mail to NRR_SRP@nrc.gov.

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Each applicant for an operating license under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 50, and each holder of a combined license (COL) under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 52, shall implement the requirements before fuel is allowed on site (protected area). The licensee or applicant may accept, in part or whole, an AA program implemented by a contractor or vendor to satisfy appropriate elements of the licensee's AA program. Only a licensee shall grant an individual unescorted access (UA). Licensees and applicants shall certify individuals' unescorted access authorization (UAA) and are responsible to maintain, deny, terminate, or withdraw UAA.

I. AREAS OF REVIEW

The specific areas of review in this section are applicable to the following licensees and entities:

1. applicants for and holders of construction permits (CPs) for nuclear power reactors issued under 10 CFR Part 50, "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities;"
2. applicants for and holders of a COL for a nuclear power plant issued under 10 CFR Part 52, "Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants," including applicants for a COL that have a limited work authorization (LWA); and
3. all licensees who accept, in part or whole, an AA program implemented by a contractor and vendors (C/Vs) to satisfy appropriate elements of the licensee's AA program to comply with 10 CFR Part 26, 10 CFR 73.56 and 10 CFR 73.57.

The review of applications involves the evaluation of the AA program's adherence to the measures (hereafter referred to as "the Standards") described below when reviewing an application for an early site permit (ESP) or COL under 10 CFR Part 52, or a construction permit (CP) under 10 CFR Part 50.

Applicants and licensees who reference the Standards should include the following statement in their physical security plans:

"All elements of Regulatory Guide 5.66, Revision 2, have been implemented to satisfy the requirements of 10 CFR 73.56 and 10 CFR Part 26 related to unescorted access and unescorted access authorization."

The Standards are identified in the current industry's guidance document for an AA program at nuclear power reactors. The Standards describe applicable components of an access program, to include the evaluation criteria for granting and maintaining UA and for certifying and maintaining UAA. The Standards also provide details for reinstatement of access and authorization, requirements for C/V performance and trustworthiness and reliability, audits and corrective actions, protection of information, and required sharing of information between licensees and licensee C/Vs supporting a licensee AA program. The AA program required under 10 CFR 73.56 and 10 CFR 73.57, consists of a background investigation with periodic reinvestigations, a psychological assessment with periodic reassessments for enumerated critical personnel, a behavior observation program that includes self-reporting requirements, and determinations of trustworthiness and reliability for contractors who support licensees in meeting these rule requirements. The background investigation is designed to identify past actions that

are indicative of an individual's current trustworthiness and reliability and is supported by a periodic reinvestigation designed to maintain the required high assurance standard during continued UA or UAA. The psychological assessment is designed to evaluate the possible impact of any noted psychological characteristics that may have an adverse bearing on trustworthiness and reliability and is additionally supported by periodic reassessments for particular categories of employees. Behavior observation is designed to detect behavioral changes that, if left unattended, could lead to acts detrimental to public health and safety or the common defense and security. In addition, an employee self-reporting requirement supports behavior observation.

The criteria of the Standards should be addressed in the applicant's submittal and captured in the licensee's PSP to demonstrate compliance with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) regulations. The NRC staff considers conformance with the provisions of the Standards to be an acceptable approach to meet the requirements under 10 CFR 73.55, 73.56, and 73.57. The performance requirements defined within 10 CFR Part 26 related to the administration of the personnel AA requirements are defined in 10 CFR 26.5, which provides a process and delineates the criteria for certifying and maintaining an individual's UAA and/or UA that is consistent with the requirements of Subpart C, 10 CFR Part 26, "Granting and Maintaining Authorization."

An applicant or licensee may take credit for maintaining an effective AA program when the applicant or licensee implements the following programs; a criminal history program, a behavior observation program (BOP), and an Insider Mitigation Program (IMP). These programs provide for the oversight and monitoring of the initial and continuing trustworthiness and reliability of individuals certified UAA, granted UA or maintaining UAA/UA to a protected or vital area. After an individual has been granted UA to protected and vital areas of a power reactor facility, preventing an adverse event becomes dependent on either detecting the insider through one of these programs or by denying the undetected insider the opportunity to commit the act by other means, such as physical or cyber protective security measures.

This review will seek evidence that effective policies and procedures in accordance with the Standards are described in the licensee's PSP to provide high assurance that individuals granted UA are trustworthy and reliable and do not constitute an unreasonable risk to public health and safety or the common defense and security.

Operational Program Description and Implementation. For a COL application, the staff reviews the applicant's Access Authorization Operational Program description and the proposed implementation milestones for meeting the intent of the access authorization rule under 10 CFR 73.56. The staff also reviews final safety analysis report (FSAR), typically Chapter 13, Section 13.6.4 to ensure that the Access Authorization Operational Program and associated milestones are included.

Programs:

- (i) Access Authorization Program. Pursuant to 10 CFR 73.56, the AA program consists of a background investigation with periodic reinvestigations, a psychological assessment with periodic reassessments for enumerated critical personnel, a BOP that includes self-reporting requirements, and determinations of trustworthiness and reliability for contractors who support licensees in meeting these rule requirements.

The background investigation is designed to identify past actions that are indicative of an individual's current trustworthiness and reliability and is supported by a periodic reinvestigation designed to maintain the required high assurance standard during continued UA or UAA. The psychological assessment is designed to evaluate the possible impact of any noted psychological characteristics that may have an adverse bearing on trustworthiness and reliability and is additionally supported by periodic reassessments for particular categories of employees. Behavior observation is designed to detect behavioral changes that, if left unattended, could lead to acts detrimental to public health and safety or the common defense and security. In addition, an employee self-reporting requirement supports behavior observation.

The Standards describe the components of these elements and include evaluation criteria for granting and maintaining UA and for certifying and maintaining UAA. The Standards also provide details for reinstatement of access and authorization, requirements for contractor and vendor performance and trustworthiness and reliability, audits and corrective actions, protection of information, and required sharing of information between licensees and licensee contractors and vendors supporting a licensee AA program.

- (ii) Behavior Observation Program. A program that meets requirements of both the AA and fitness-for-duty (FFD) programs. Personnel are trained to self-report legal actions; to possess certain knowledge and abilities related to drugs and alcohol and the recognition of behaviors adverse to the safe operation and security of the facility by observing the behavior of others in the workplace and detecting and reporting aberrant behavior or changes in behavior that might adversely impact an individual's trustworthiness or reliability, and undergo an annual supervisory review. Licensee shall provide high assurance of continued reliability and trustworthiness of personnel with UA.
- (iii) Insider Mitigation Program. Licensees shall implement provisions of an IMP that are effective in mitigating the active insider and active violent insider. Licensees with operating reactors licensed under 10 CFR Part 50, "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities," and 10 CFR Part 52, "Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants," can apply the guidance in this regulatory guide (RG) before fuel is allowed on site (protected area).
- (iv) Criminal History Program. The licensee is required to evaluate criminal history record information (CHRI) pertaining to an individual applying for UAA/UA under the industry's standard and as required by 10 CFR 73.56 and 73.57. The CHRI check is used as an evaluative measure to assist in the determination of whether the individual has a record of criminal activity that may adversely impact on his or her trustworthiness and reliability and the CHRI evaluations shall be documented to include the decision-making basis.

Review Interface

Other SRP sections interface with this section as follows:

1. The review of the adequacy of the physical security plan performed under SRP Section 13.6.1, "Physical Security - Combined License Review Responsibilities."
2. The review of administrative procedures performed under SRP Section 13.5.1.1, "Administrative Procedures."
3. The review of the adequacy of the Fitness-For-Duty plan performed under SRP Section 13.7, "Fitness For Duty."
4. For COL reviews of operational programs, the review of the applicant's implementation plan is performed under SRP Section 13.4, "Operational Programs."

The specific acceptance criteria and review procedures are contained in the referenced SRP section.

II. ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

Requirements

Acceptance criteria are based on meeting the relevant requirements of 10 CFR Part 73.56, "Personnel Access Authorization Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants."

SRP Acceptance Criteria

The acceptance criteria subsection should identify the applicable NRC requirements including specific regulations, orders, and industry codes and standards referenced by regulations. This subsection should also identify the staff positions that have been determined to provide an acceptable approach for satisfying the applicable requirements. The types of guidance documents include, but are not limited to: RGs, Commission policy as described in Staff Requirements Memoranda on SECY papers, NRC-approved or endorsed industry codes and standards. These solutions and approaches should be documented in this form so that staff reviewers can take uniform and well-understood positions as similar matters arise in the review of other applications. Lastly, this subsection also contains, as necessary, the technical bases for applicability of the requirements to the subject areas of review, or relationship of regulatory guidance to the associated requirement.

Specific SRP acceptance criteria that meet the relevant requirements of the above regulations are as follows for the review described in this SRP section. The SRP is not a substitute for the NRC's regulations and compliance with it is not required. However, the NRC requires an applicant to identify differences between the design features, analytical techniques, and procedural measures proposed for its facility and the SRP acceptance criteria and to evaluate how the proposed alternatives to the SRP acceptance criteria provide acceptable methods of compliance with the NRC regulations.

Licensees, applicants, and other entities should also consider the guidance in Table 1, for determining AA measures prior to fuel in the protected area, when preparing an application for a COL under 10 CFR Part 52, CP, or ESP under 10 CFR Part 50 while transitioning into their operational program. These licensing documents for the AA program should provide reasonable assurance until nuclear fuel is in the protected area and the requirements under

10 CFR 73.56 are applicable for maintaining high assurance that the individuals subject to this section are trustworthy and reliable, such that they do not constitute an unreasonable risk to public health and safety or the common defense and security, including the potential to commit radiological sabotage.

The Security Plan is considered acceptable if it conforms to the most recent revision of the NRC-endorsed Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) 03-12 format and the requirements listed in Appendices I, II, and III. The NRC considers that the site-specific information in the most recent revision of the NRC-endorsed NEI 03-12 generic security plan template (site-specific bracketed text) describes a PSP that meets the level of detail required for submitted security plans. For example:

- a. Each licensee should meet the general performance objective of providing reasonable assurance that malicious acts during nuclear power plant construction cannot later reasonably result, directly or indirectly, in radiological sabotage as defined by 10 CFR 73.2. Licensees should accomplish this objective by designing an AA program to deter and detect malicious acts. The purpose of this program is to implement site-specific measures that will deter malicious acts against security- and safety-related systems, structures, and components (SSCs) or other malicious activities during construction that could be used to commit or facilitate acts of radiological sabotage, as defined by 10 CFR 73.2, and to detect malicious acts after lockdown of security- and safety-related SSCs.
- b. To achieve the general performance objectives, as construction activities near completion, the design of the construction security program should provide for the deterrence and detection of malicious acts to security- and safety-related SSCs before and after final placement of each SSC. This includes the implementation of the lockdown procedures. Although the Commission does not require licensees to meet the standards of 10 CFR 73.1(a)(1) for protection against the design-basis threat during the construction phase, licensees should ensure that the capability to deter and detect malicious acts directed against security- and safety-related SSCs is maintained until all construction activities have ended and the transition to the requirements of 10 CFR 73.55 is complete prior to nuclear fuel on site (in the protected area) or after the plant becomes operational.
- c. The licensee shall implement measures to transition to the requirements of 10 CFR 73.55. To accomplish this, the licensee should design transition procedures to implement AA measures before the construction and installation of security- and safety-related SSCs (i.e., those SSCs necessary for the safe shutdown of the reactor after the reactor becomes operational) and progressively increase those measures after the placement of security- and safety-related SSCs in their final location where they will be operated. Placement of security- and safety-related SSCs is further characterized as the scheduled onsite in-place setting, installing, or erecting of security- and safety-related SSCs in the controlled access construction area where the SSCs will be operated after the nuclear power plant is operational. The Commission does not intend for the licensee to implement an AA measures as early as the pouring of foundations for the areas encompassing security- and

safety-related SSCs. However, the Commission does intend that the licensee will implement these measures before beginning the placement of security- or safety-related systems, equipment, or components inside the controlled access construction area. Areas external to the licensee's controlled access construction area (such as laydown areas, prestaging areas, batch areas, and offsite manufacturing and fabrication facilities) are not within the scope, unless the construction security plan designates these areas as being included in the controlled access construction areas.

- d. To satisfy the requirements of 73.56, licensee should delineate in procedures and plans the AA measures for the protection of security- and safety-related SSCs, as well as measures for transitioning to the physical protection program required by 10 CFR 73.55(b)(1) and AA program required by 10 CFR 73.56 as applicable to an operating reactor. Licensees should ensure that AA and physical protection measures are implemented in a manner that does not create security vulnerabilities that could be exploited during or after the transition to the requirements in 10 CFR 73.55.

The NRC considers physical security elements that are not within the physical design of the power reactor and supporting systems but are included within a Design Certification application to be voluntarily submitted physical security elements.

The PSP should fully describe the AA program, in accordance with 10 CFR 73.56, although a full description is not necessary when the plan confirms that the licensee has used the most current revision of RG 5.66, "Access Authorization Program for Nuclear Power Plants." The RG 5.66 provides acceptable language for insertion into site security plans to describe the AA program. The PSP fully describes the IMP, in accordance with 10 CFR 73.55 and 10 CFR 73.56, although a full description is not necessary when the plan confirms that the licensee has used the most current revision of RG 5.77, "Insider Mitigation Program."

Performance Objectives 10 CFR 73.56

Guidelines:

Each applicant shall establish, implement, and maintain written policies and procedures to meet the general performance objectives and applicable requirements of this part that:

- To verify that the licensee's implementation of its AA program is in accordance with the NRC-approved security plan, which commits the licensee to implement the provisions of NEI 03-01, Revision 3 (as amended).
- To verify that the licensee's implementation of its AA program provides high assurance that individuals granted UA are trustworthy and reliable and do not constitute an unreasonable risk to public health and safety or the common defense and security.
- To verify that the licensee's implementation of the BOPs of the licensee's AA program provides high assurance of continued reliability and trustworthiness of personnel with UA.

- To verify and assess that the licensee's implementation of the provisions of the IMP are effective in mitigating the active insider and active violent insider.
1. 10 CFR 73.56 (a), "Introduction" – Licensees shall outline the implementation schedule scope and applicability of the AA program found in the licensee's PSP. In addition, current applicants for an operating license or COL as of the effective date of this regulation must update their applications, as appropriate, to address the requirements of 10 CFR 73.56. 10 CFR 73.56 retains the pre-existing requirements that licensees have the authority to grant or deny an individual UA, certify or deny an individual UAA, or permit an individual to maintain or terminate UA or UAA. Additionally, the NRC allows applicants to certify or deny an individual UAA status prior to receiving its operating license under 10 CFR Part 50 of this chapter or before the NRC makes its finding under 10 CFR 52.103(g).

A licensee or applicant may allow a contractor or vendor to maintain the licensee's or applicant's AA elements if the C/V complies with the requirements of this section and the licensee's or applicant's AA program. Additionally, a licensee or applicant may permit a C/V to maintain an individual's UAA status if the C/V access program includes the licensee or applicant-approved BOP. However, licensees and applicants are responsible for meeting all of the requirements set forth in the rule prior to granting an individual UA or certifying an individual UAA.

Applicants for an operating license or a COL must incorporate their AA program in their PSP and implement the AA program by the time they receive special nuclear material in the form of fuel assemblies. However, applicants may implement their AA programs at an earlier date, before receipt of special nuclear material in the form of fuel assemblies, to maintain a pool of individuals with approved UAA status so that applicants can immediately comply with this section when they receive their operating licenses or the Commission's findings.

2. 10 CFR 73.56 (b), "Applicability" – Licensees or applicants shall identify individuals who shall be subject to the requirements of an AA program to ensure that each person granted UA and/or certified UAA is trustworthy and reliable. The NRC's intent is that any individual who has UA to nuclear power plant protected and vital areas shall be subject to an AA program that meets the requirements of this section.
3. 10 CFR 73.56 (c), "General performance objective" – Licensees or applicants AA program must provide high assurance that the individuals subject to this section are trustworthy and reliable, such that they do not constitute an unreasonable risk to public health and safety or the common defense and security, including the potential to commit radiological sabotage.
4. 10 CFR 73.56 (d), "Background investigation" – Licensees or applicants shall outline the responsibilities and elements of the background investigation process including: consent; personal, employment, credit, and criminal history; identity verification; and character evaluation. Licensees and applicants may rely on certain background investigation elements, psychological assessments, and behavioral observation training conducted by other licensees, applicants, or contractor access programs.

Additionally, Licensees or applicants are required to have individuals disclose personal history information pertaining to the AA program and associated processes, and requires licensees, applicants, and C/V to take steps to access information from reliable sources to ensure that the personal identifying information the individual has provided is authentic and accurate.

Licensees, applicants, and C/Vs shall make available and disclose information that they have collected, if contacted by another licensee, applicant, or C/V who has a release signed by the individual who is applying for UA or UAA.

Section 149 of Atomic Energy Act provides the NRC authority to require individuals to be fingerprinted and to obtain the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) criminal history records of only those individuals who are seeking UA to protected or vital areas of a nuclear power plant. Licensees and applicants shall obtain those individuals' criminal records in accordance with requirements set forth in the paragraph (k)(1)(ii) of this the rule.

5. 10 CFR 73.56 (e), "Psychological assessment" – Licensees or applicants shall outline requirements within the AA program for conducting psychological assessments on individuals seeking UA or UAA. Licensees or applicants shall evaluate the implications of an individual's psychological character on his or her trustworthiness and reliability. The expectation is that a psychological assessment will be performed each time that an individual applies for UA or UAA.

Licensees or applicants shall establish requirements, standards, roles, and responsibilities for individuals who perform psychological assessments. The intent is that a licensed psychologist or psychiatrist with proper clinical training and experience will conduct the psychological assessment in accordance with the American Psychological Association or the American Psychiatric Association standards. This paragraph establishes the responsibilities of those conducting psychological assessment to report the discovery of any information, including a medical condition, which could adversely impact the fitness for duty or trustworthiness and reliability of the individual being assessed.

6. 10 CFR 73.56 (f), "Behavioral observation" – Licensees or applicants shall outline the roles and responsibilities of licensees, applicants, contractors, vendors, and individuals under the BOP. The purpose of the BOP is to increase the likelihood that potentially adverse behavior patterns and actions are detected, communicated, and evaluated before there is an opportunity for such behavior patterns or acts to result in detrimental consequences. The expectation is for individuals under this program to be trained to identify and report questionable behavior patterns or activities to the reviewing official, who has the duty to reassess the UA or UAA status of the reported individual.
7. 10 CFR 73.56 (g), "Self-reporting of legal actions" – Licensees or applicants shall outline the responsibilities for individuals to self-report legal actions taken by a law enforcement authority or court of law to which the individual has been subject that could result in incarceration or a court order or that requires a court appearance, but excluding minor civil actions. This paragraph requires the recipient of the report, if the recipient is not the reviewing official, to promptly convey the report to the reviewing official who will then

evaluate the implications of those actions with respect to the individual's trustworthiness and reliability.

8. 10 CFR 73.56 (h), "Granting unescorted access and certifying unescorted access authorization" – Licensee or applicant shall establish the criteria for determination of granting or certifying UA or UAA, as well as for reinstatement of UA or UAA. The categories of individuals described in the rule are those who have been granted initial, updated and re-instatement of UA or UAA. The requirements in this paragraph, in part, are based upon; (a) whether an individual has previously been granted UA or certified UAA under 10 CFR 73.56 and (b) the elapsed time period since the individual's UA or UAA status was last favorably terminated. Additionally, this paragraph provides requirements for re-establishing trustworthiness and reliability of those individuals whose UA or UAA was denied or terminated unfavorably. The intent in 10 CFR 73.56(h)(5) and (6) is to permit licensees and applicants to rely on other licensee's or applicant's AA programs that meet the requirements of this section. In addition, these provisions eliminate redundancies in the steps required for granting UA or certifying UAA or maintaining UA or UAA.

9. 10 CFR 73.56 (i), "Maintaining unescorted access or unescorted access authorization" – Licensee or applicant shall delineate the conditions and requirements for maintaining UA or UAA status. Important elements of maintaining UA or UAA status are the BOP, the reevaluation of criminal history and credit history, and, for select individuals who perform specific job function identified in 10 CFR 73.56(i)(1)(B), a psychological re-assessment.

To confirm each individual's continued trustworthiness and reliability determination, the NRC expects the licensees and applicants to conduct updates and reevaluations every five years for individuals granted UA or certified UAA and every three years for selected individuals. For selected individuals, licensees and applicants shall conduct psychological reassessments every five years. Additionally, all individuals are expected to be subject to the licensee's BOP on a daily basis to detect an individual's abnormal emotional and/or psychological state through monitoring and/or supervisory evaluation.

10. 10 CFR 73.56 (j), "Access to vital areas" – Licensees or applicants shall establish, implement, and maintain a list of individuals who are authorized to have UA to specific nuclear power plant vital areas during non-emergency conditions. The list must include only those individuals who have a continued need for access to those specific vital areas in order to perform their duties and responsibilities. The list must be approved by a cognizant licensee or applicant manager or supervisor who is responsible for directing the work activities of the individual who is granted UA to each vital area, and updated and re-approved no less frequently than every 31 days.
11. 10 CFR 73.56 (k), "Trustworthiness and reliability of background screeners and access authorization program personnel" – Licensees or applicants shall establish, implement, and outline requirements to ensure that individuals who collect, process, or have access to sensitive personal information required under this section are trustworthy and reliable. The background checks for these individuals will be consistent with the requirements of this section. Licensees and applicants may not, under Section 149 of the Atomic Energy Act, obtain an FBI criminal history record for an individual who does not have or is not expected to have UA. In such cases, local criminal history information about the

individual will be obtained from the State or local court system to satisfy this requirement.

12. 10 CFR 73.56 (l), "Review procedures" – Licensees or applicants shall establish, implement, and outline the requirements for responding to an individual's request for review of a determination to deny UA or UAA, or unfavorable termination of an individual's UA or UAA, 10 CFR 73.56 (m), "Protection of information."

Licensees or applicants shall establish, implement, and outline requirements for the protection and release of personal information collected by a licensee, applicant, C/V to authorized persons while maintaining confidentiality of sources. Licensee, applicant, C/V possessing personal records will promptly provide personal information as authorized by the individual's signed consent. This may include to an individual's representative and other licensees or applicants.

13. 10 CFR 73.56 (n), "Audits and corrective action" – Licensees or applicants shall establish, implement, and outline requirements for audits and corrective action to confirm compliance with the requirements of this section and those comprehensive corrective actions are taken in response to any violations of the requirements of this section identified from an audit.

Licensees and applicants shall perform an audit of their AA program at intervals nominally every 24 months. With regard to 10 CFR 73.56(n)(1), the NRC uses the term "nominally" which allows a 25 percent margin, consistent with the definition of nominal in 10 CFR Part 26.5, which provides a limited flexibility in meeting the scheduled due date for completing this recurrent activity. Completing a recurrent activity at a nominal frequency means that the activity may be completed within a period that is 25 percent longer (30 months) or shorter (18 months) than the period required, with the next scheduled due date no later than the current scheduled due date plus the required frequency for completing the activity.

Licensees or applicants shall establish, implement, and develop independence of audit team members. Personnel who conduct audits will possess the requisite knowledge to evaluate the holistic implications of individual requirements or the complexities associated with meeting the rule's performance objective and, therefore, can adequately evaluate program effectiveness, and are independent of management having responsibility for day-to-day operation of the AA program.

Licensees and other entities are permitted to jointly conduct audits as well as to rely on one another's audits, if the audits upon which they are relying address the services obtained from the C/V by each of the sharing licensees or applicants. Licensees, applicants, and contractors or vendors may rely on a shared audit to ensure that all services and elements upon which they rely have been adequately audited and to make clear that the licensees, applicants, and C/V are responsible for ensuring that an adequate audit is conducted of any services or elements upon which they rely that are not adequately covered by the shared audit.

14. 10 CFR 73.56 (o), "Records" – Licensees or applicants shall establish, implement, and outline requirements for the retention, storage, and protection of records required by this section. Licensees, applicants, C/V will retain, store, and protect records to ensure their

availability and integrity. In addition, this paragraph provides requirements for how long the licensee shall retain these records according to the type of record or until the completion of legal proceedings, whichever is later. These requirements also allow C/V to retain records for which they are responsible. Upon termination of a contract between a contractor and a licensee or applicant, the licensee or applicant will retrieve all relevant records that were accumulated by the contractor throughout the period of the contract. With respect to the information-sharing mechanism required by this section, the expectation is that corrected or new information will be actively communicated by the recipient, in addition to being entered into the information-sharing mechanism.

Technical Rationale

The technical rationale for the application of these acceptance criteria to the areas under review addressed by this SRP section is discussed in the following paragraphs:

1. 10 CFR Part 26 Subpart C, "Granting and Maintaining Authorization" states that a licensee or other entity desiring to grant AA shall ensure that the requirements of Subpart C are met for either initial authorization, authorization update, authorization reinstatement, or authorization with potentially disqualifying FFD information.
2. 10 CFR 73.55 (b)(7) states the licensee shall establish, maintain, and implement an program in accordance with 10 CFR 73.56 and shall describe the program in the PSP.
3. 10 CFR 73.55 (b)(9) establishes the requirement for an insider mitigation program.
4. 10 CFR 73.56 establishes that the requirements for an AA program must provide high assurance that the individuals subject to this section are trustworthy and reliable, such that they do not constitute an unreasonable risk to public health and safety or the common defense and security, including the potential to commit radiological sabotage.
5. The technical basis for 10 CFR 73.56 is summarized in "Personnel access authorization requirements for nuclear power plants," Final Rule,[56 FR19007, Apr.25, 1991 at 56 FR 24239, May 29, 1991; 72 FR 49561, Aug. 28, 2007; 74 FR 13979, Mar.27, 2009].
6. 10 CFR 73.57 establishes the requirements for performing criminal history checks of individuals granted unescorted access to a nuclear power facility or Safeguards Information (SGI). This SRP section reviews AA as part of the physical security plan.
7. Regulatory Guide 5.66, Revision 1, "Access Authorization Program for Nuclear Power Plants," and the latest NRC endorsed version of the industry's guidance document, NEI 03-01, "Nuclear Power Plant Program."

III. REVIEW PROCEDURES

The scope of the review of a COL application is dependent on whether the COL applicant references an ESP, a LWA, or other NRC approvals (e.g., manufacturing license, site suitability report, or topical report).

The reviewer will select material from the procedures described below, as may be appropriate for a particular case. The reviewer verifies that the licensee's AA program is adequately described.

The reviewer will select material from the procedures described below, as may be appropriate for a particular case. The reviewer verifies that the licensee's security program is fully described in the PSP, for COL applicants, that implementation milestones have been identified.

For COL applicants, implementation of AA programs will be inspected in accordance with NRC Inspection Manual Chapter IMC-2504, "Construction Inspection Program Inspection of Construction and Operational Programs."

For operating reactor licensees, implementation of AA programs will be inspected in accordance with NRC Inspection Manual Chapter IMC-2201, "Security Inspection Program for Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors."

When conducting the review of the AA program the reviewer should determine whether the AA program conforms required regulations as described above in Section I and Section II above.

Site-specific information should be reviewed and evaluated in accordance with the requirements of 10 CFR 73.56.

Those sites that fall under an existing NRC-approved AA program would be considered acceptable if the full operational program is applied to the applicable personnel as described in 10 CFR 73.56. These sites would still need to provide a description of their intent to use the operating reactor plant AA program at the construction site(s) and whether a change is made to operational security plan that is not consistent with industry standards of acceptance. This description shall meet the requirements of 10 CFR 52.79(a)(44).

The AA program will remain in force until the operating phase security plan provisions approved by the NRC are implemented by the new commercial power reactor licensee. These measures may apply to the following entities:

- COL applicants (under 10 CFR Part 52) who have been issued a LWA under 10 CFR 50.10(e);
- COL holders;
- Construction permit applicants (under 10 CFR Part 50) who have been issued a LWA under 10 CFR 50.10(e); and
- Construction permit holders.

Licensee or applicants may voluntarily implement the AA program criteria no later than the commencement of construction activities of any security-related or safety-related SSCs. "Security-related SSCs" are those SSCs that licensee or applicants will rely on to implement its physical security and safeguards contingency plans that either are required under 10 CFR Part 73 if licensee or applicants is a construction permit applicant, or are included in licensee or

applicant's application if licensee or applicants is a COL applicant or holder under 10 CFR Part 52. Modular fabrication facilities at the location where the nuclear power plant is being constructed and will operate, which are outside of the security- and safety-related SSCs controlled area will not need to be covered by the AA program prior to fuel being brought into the protected area. A schedule will be provided for the implementation of the Operating Plant Physical Security Program in the COL application. The AA program describes the access requirements for deterring unauthorized activity during construction of a new reactor during its construction phase. A single operating PSP that covers both the new and existing reactors is submitted under licensee or applicants COL application.

The identified SRP acceptance criteria form the basis for these review procedures. For deviations from these acceptance criteria (such as alternative measures, in accordance with 10 CFR 73.55(r)), the staff should review the applicant's or licensee's submittal under 10 CFR 73.55(r), which would be submitted in accordance with 10 CFR 50.4 and 10 CFR 50.90 and should describe how the proposed alternatives provide an acceptable method of complying with the relevant NRC requirements identified in this section of the SRP and in Section II above.

When conducting the review of security plans the reviewer should determine whether the Security Plan conforms to the most recent NRC-endorsed revision of the generic security plan, NEI 03-12 (template), regulations, and the information requirements of Section I above and the acceptance criteria of Section II above.

The program may be applicable to those personnel who are described during construction activity of SSCs prior to nuclear fuel in protected area. Applicable personnel are described in Table 1.

Table 1 - AA Program Applicability and Implementation Milestones

Item	Persons Subject to AA Program	COL/ESP	Milestone (e.g., timeline)	Applicable 10 CFR 73.56
1.	Construction personnel	<p>Verification of identity, through the compilation of information and other comparable data presented by the individual and reviewed by a reviewing official. [Name of Entity] should verify the individual's identity by comparing an official photo identification (e.g., United States issued driver's license; passport; ID card issued by a state or outlying possession of the United States provided it contains a photograph with comparable data; government identification issued ID card, etc.) with physical characteristics of the individual</p> <p>Conduct a NRC Demographic Data check to ensure the individual is not a suspected terrorist through the Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) for all potential employees prior to access to the construction area. Demographic data information obtained by the [Name the Entity] under this section should be submitted to TSC through the NRC. Focus of this effort is to identify potential terrorists.</p>	Prior to initiating construction activities on security-safety related SSCs.	73.56(d)((3))(3)
2	Construction personnel	<p>Conduct a criminal records check to include outstanding felony warrants.</p>	Prior to initiating construction activities on security-safety related SSCs.	73.56(d)(7) 73.56(l)

Item	Persons Subject to AA Program	COL/ESP	Milestone (e.g., timeline)	Applicable 10 CFR 73.56
		<p>Prior to a final adverse determination, the licensee or applicant should inform the individual of the basis for the denial of access and make available the contents of the records to assure the accuracy of the basis for such denial. If, after reviewing the records, an individual believes that the record is incorrect or incomplete in any respect and wishes to change, correct, or update the alleged deficiency, or to explain any matter in the record, the individual may initiate challenge procedures. The [Name of Entity] appeals process should address conflicts.</p>		
3	Construction personnel	<p>All construction personnel should be given a copy of the construction area work policy. This policy should forbid threatening behavior, harassment of other workers, damaging or stealing company property, and any other illegal or unacceptable activity. It should also include a list of items which are prohibited (e.g., alcohol, and illegal drugs) and restricted items (e.g., explosives, firearms, and incendiary devices). Observed suspicious behavior and events should be reported to construction supervision and security for investigation. Results of investigations and actions taken in response should be documented and retained as a record by supervision/management as defined in licensee or applicant security implementing procedures.</p>	Prior to fuel assemblies being received on site	73.56(f)

Item	Persons Subject to AA Program	COL/ESP	Milestone (e.g., timeline)	Applicable 10 CFR 73.56
4	Construction personnel	Licensee or applicant should conduct a semi-annual Demographic Data Check by forwarding demographic data information for all personnel with current access to safety- or security-related SSCs, to the NRC on a semi-annual basis.	Prior to fuel assemblies being received on site	73.56(i)

Performance Objectives 10 CFR 73.56

This document is applicable to commercial nuclear power plants and other NRC-licensed facilities that commit to the requirements of 10 CFR Part 26 and 10 CFR 73.56 as described in this document. The term “nuclear power plant” when specified within this document then includes other NRC-licensed facilities meeting the 10 CFR Part 26 and 10 CFR 73.56 requirements. The document has been designed to provide a standard industry approach in the collection of information used to evaluate the trustworthiness and reliability of personnel for whom UA to the protected area has been requested and other individuals supporting the UA/UAA and FFD programs. This standard approach ensures consistent application of regulations and is fundamental to the sharing of access data within the industry. All UA/UAA and FFD information shared with other licensees shall be developed in accordance with regulatory requirements using the criteria in this document.

The licensee may accept, in part or whole, an AA program implemented by a C/V to satisfy appropriate elements of the licensee’s AA program. Only a licensee shall grant an individual UA. Licensees shall certify individuals’ UAA and are responsible to maintain, deny, terminate, or withdraw UAA. A C/V may maintain an individual’s UAA under a licensee-approved C/V program NEI 03-01, Revision 3 is a Personnel Access Data System (PADS) manual as described in the Agreement of Participation in the PADS hereinafter referred to as the PADS Participation Agreement. Licensees are committed as an industry to follow the requirements specified in NEI 03-01 through the PADS Participation Agreement. In addition, by incorporating NEI 03-01, Revision 3, in the PSP, each licensee acknowledges that the requirements in NEI 03-01 are enforceable in the same manner as are NRC rules and regulations.

- Each licensee is responsible for determining whether to certify UAA and to grant UA at its facilities. In making this determination, a licensee may rely on program elements completed by another licensee or licensee-approved C/V program.
- Once an UAA element is complete, a licensee or licensee-approved C/V may maintain an employee’s UAA element as authorized herein.
- Once all elements are completed and UAA is authorized by a licensee, a licensee-approved C/V may maintain an employee’s UAA as authorized herein.

- Each licensee approving a C/V program will ensure the latest revision of this document has been provided to each of its C/Vs for use and require that the criteria herein be met. Audits are used to assure that licensee-approved C/V UAA programs, supporting the granting of UA to the protected area, meet regulatory requirements. Licensees are responsible for ensuring that program deficiencies are corrected.

IV. EVALUATION FINDINGS

The staff should describe why the applicant is submitting an AA program for NRC review, the components of 10 CFR 73.56 used to determine the adequacy of the applicant's program, and whether or not the program is acceptable for the purposes of the submittal. For example: "In accordance with the provisions described in 10 CFR 73.56, Access Authorization Programs, ABC Corporation has submitted an access authorization program to the NRC on (date) for The Newest Power Plant, Units 7 and 8, as part of their Early Site Permit/Limited Work Authorization/Combined Operating License application. The staff has reviewed the applicant's program and determined that the program is acceptable and meets the requirements of 10 CFR 73.56 and 10 CFR 52.79(a)(44)."

The staff will review the applicant's AA proposed program to verify that it meets the requirements of 10 CFR 73.56. The reviewer(s) should make determinations as to whether or not the program is acceptable based on the criteria in this document. Unresolved matters should be discussed with the AA Program Manager and affected offices (e.g., Office of New Reactors (NRO), Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation (NRR)), as appropriate, before conducting a call or writing a letter to the applicant requesting additional information.

The staff reviewer should note that different 10 CFR parts refer to AA program requirements, most notably 10 CFR Parts 26 and 73, sections associated with IMCH, BOP and AA requirements. With several requirements in different parts, portions of a submitted program will not necessarily be formatted to follow the 10 CFR 73.56 regulations. The reviewer should cross-reference key components from the rule with specific sections of the applicant's program, documenting sections of compliance and noncompliance, as a basis for accepting, questioning, or denying the acceptability of the applicant's proposed AA program. A formal request for additional information may be necessary to complete the acceptance review.

The staff's findings should be documented in a safety evaluation, protected as required under 10 CFR 73.21, and entered into the NRC's Agency-wide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) following concurrence by the appropriate Branch Chief in the Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response. The AA Program Manager will forward the ADAMS accession number to the NRO or NRR Branch Chief with project responsibility for the site.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

The staff may use this SRP section in performing SEs of license applications submitted pursuant to 10 CFR Part 50 or 10 CFR Part 52. Except when the applicant proposes an acceptable alternative method for complying with specified portions of the Commission's regulations, the staff will use the method described here to evaluate conformance with Commission regulations.

VI. REFERENCES

1. 10 CFR Part 26, "Fitness for Duty Programs."
2. 10 CFR 50.4, "Written Communications."
3. 10 CFR 50.70(b)(3), "Inspections."
4. 10 CFR 50.90, "Application for Amendment of License, Construction Permit, or Early Site Permit."
5. 10 CFR Part 52, "Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants," Subpart C, "Combined License," U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC.¹
6. 10 CFR 52.79(a)(44), "Physical Security Plan."
7. 10 CFR 73.55, "Requirements for Physical Protection of Licensed Activities in Nuclear Power Reactors against Radiological Sabotage."
8. 10 CFR 73.56, "Personnel Access Authorization Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants," for an operating power reactor.
9. 10 CFR 73.56 (a), "Introduction."
10. 10 CFR 73.56 (b), "Applicability."
11. 10 CFR 73.56 (c), "General Performance Objective."
12. 10 CFR 73.56 (d), "Background Investigation."
13. 10 CFR 73.56 (e), "Psychological Assessment."
14. 10 CFR 73.56 (f), "Behavioral Observation."
15. 10 CFR 73.56 (g), "Self-reporting of Legal Actions."
16. 10 CFR 73.56 (h), "Granting Unescorted Access and Certifying Unescorted Access Authorization."

¹ Copies of the non-NRC documents included in these references may be obtained directly from the publishing organization.

Publicly available NRC published documents such as regulations, RGs, NUREGs, and Generic Letters listed herein are available electronically on the NRC's public Web site at: <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/>. Copies are also available for inspection or copying for a fee from the NRC's Public Document Room (PDR) at 11555 Rockville Pike, Rockville, MD; the mailing address is USNRC PDR, Washington, D.C. 20555; telephone at 301-415-4737 or 1-800-397-4209; fax at 301-415-3548; and e-mail: PDR.Resource@nrc.gov.

17. 10 CFR 73.56 (i), "Maintaining Unescorted Access or Unescorted Access Authorization."
18. 10 CFR 73.56 (j), "Access to Vital Areas."
19. 10 CFR 73.56 (k), "Trustworthiness and Reliability of Background Screeners and Access Authorization Program Personnel."
20. 10 CFR 73.56 (l), "Review Procedures."
21. 10 CFR 73.56 (m), "Protection of Information."
22. 10 CFR 73.56 (n), "Audits and Corrective Action."
23. 10 CFR 73.56 (o), "Records."
24. 10 CFR 73.57, "Requirements for criminal history records checks of individuals granted unescorted access to a nuclear power facility or access to Safeguards Information."
25. Regulatory Guide 5.66, "Access Authorization Program for Nuclear Power Plants."
26. Regulatory Guide 1.206, "Combined License Applications for Nuclear Power Plants."
27. Regulatory Guide 5.69, "Guidance for the Application of the Radiological Sabotage Design-Basis Threat in the Design, Development and Implementation of a Physical Security Program that Meets 10 CFR 73.55 Requirements."
28. Regulatory Guide 5.76, "Physical Protection Programs at Nuclear Power Reactors."
29. Regulatory Guide 5.77, "Insider Mitigation Program."
30. NRC Order EA-03-038, "Compensatory Measures related to Fitness-For-Duty."
31. NRC Inspection Manual Chapter IMC-2504, "Construction Inspection Program – Non ITAAC Inspection," April 25, 2006.
32. "Power Reactor Security Requirements; Final Rule," Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, 52, 72, et al., 74 FR 13926, March 27, 2009.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT

The information collection requirements contained and referenced in the Standard Review Plan are covered by the requirements of 10 CFR Parts 26, 50, 52 and 73, which were approved by the Office of Management and Budget, approval numbers 3150-0146, 3150-0011, 3150-0151, and 3150-0002.

PUBLIC PROTECTION NOTIFICATION

The NRC may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a request for information or an information collection requirement unless the requesting document displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SRP Section 13.6.4
“Access Authorization Program”
Description of Changes

Section 13.6.4 is a new SRP section not previously included in NUREG-0800. It was developed to provide guidance for the review of an Access Authorization program submitted in applications submitted pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 50 or 52.