

# The Importance of Safety Culture and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Role in Oversight of Safety Culture

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# Outline



- NRC's Mission and Scope of Responsibility
- History of safety culture at the NRC
- NRC's Safety Culture Policy Statement
- Safety culture oversight through the Reactor Oversight Process
- Fuel Cycle Facilities oversight
- Ongoing Activities

## NRC's Mission

To license and regulate the Nation's civilian use of byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety, promote the common defense and security, and protect the environment.



# NRC's Scope of Responsibility

- NRC's regulatory mission covers three main areas:
  - Reactors: commercial reactors for generating electric power and non-power reactors used for research, testing, and training
  - Materials: uses of nuclear materials in medical, industrial, and facilities that produce nuclear fuel
  - Waste: transportation, storage, and disposal of nuclear materials and waste, and decommissioning of nuclear facilities from service

# NRC Safety Culture History



**1989**

- Operators inattentive and unprofessional while on duty at nuclear power plant
- Commission Policy Statement: Conduct of Nuclear Power Plant Operations

**1996**

- Workers retaliated against for whistleblowing
- Commission Policy Statement: Freedom to Raise Safety Concerns Without Fear of Retaliation

**2002**

- Davis-Besse reactor head degradation event
- NRC revised Reactor Oversight Process (ROP) to more fully address safety culture

**2008**

- Commission direction to develop policy statement on safety culture that applies to all licensees

**2011**

- Final Safety Culture Policy Statement (SCPS) published in the Federal Register

# Safety Culture Policy Statement (SCPS)



- The Commission directed staff to develop a safety culture policy statement in 2008
- The NRC's Safety Culture Policy Statement became effective on June 14, 2011 (76 FR 34773)

# Safety Culture Policy Statement



Sets forth the Commission's **expectation** that individuals and organizations performing regulated activities establish and maintain a positive safety culture commensurate with the safety and security significance of their actions and the nature and complexity of their organizations and functions

# Safety Culture Definition



Nuclear Safety Culture is the **core values and behaviors** resulting from a **collective commitment** by leaders and individuals to **emphasize safety over competing goals** to ensure protection of people and the environment.



# Safety Culture Traits\*

<b>Leadership Safety Values and Actions</b>	<b>Problem Identification and Resolution</b>	<b>Personal Accountability</b>
Leaders demonstrate a commitment to safety in their decisions and behaviors	Issues potentially impacting safety are promptly identified, fully evaluated, and promptly addressed and corrected commensurate with their significance	All individuals take personal responsibility for safety
<b>Work Processes</b>	<b>Continuous Learning</b>	<b>Environment for Raising Concerns</b>
The process of planning and controlling work activities is implemented so that safety is maintained	Opportunities to learn about ways to ensure safety are sought out and implemented	A safety conscious work environment is maintained where personnel feel free to raise safety concerns without fear of retaliation, intimidation, harassment or discrimination
<b>Effective Safety Communications</b>	<b>Respectful Work Environment</b>	<b>Questioning Attitude</b>
Communications maintain a focus on safety	Trust and respect permeate the organization	Individuals avoid complacency and continually challenge existing conditions and activities in order to identify discrepancies that might result in error or inappropriate action

\*Decisionmaking is also included as a trait in the safety culture common language for nuclear power reactors.

# Leadership Trait Exercise

## Example of Potential Tier 3 Behaviors

- Management is in the field enforcing standards
- Commitment to maintaining equipment
- Resolves conflict
- Rewards safe behavior
- Rewards (incentives) and sanctions used to reinforce desired positive nuclear safety behaviors
- Respects differing opinions
- Actions match words
- Schedules are realistic and do not challenge safety standards

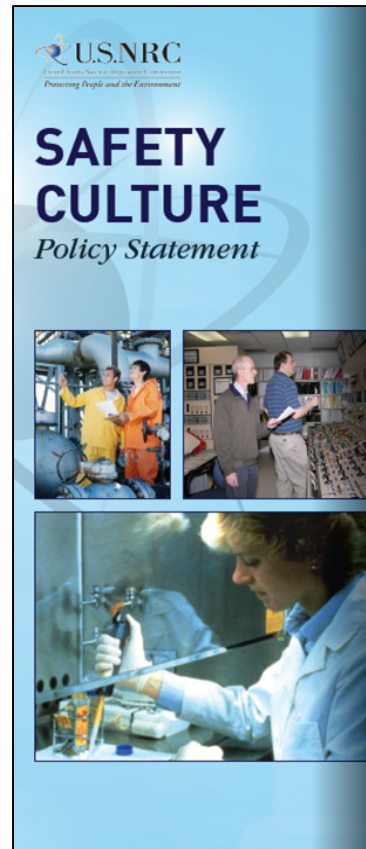
# Preamble to the Safety Culture Traits

*A trait, in this case, is a pattern of thinking, feeling, and behaving that emphasizes safety, particularly in goal conflict situations, e.g., production vs. safety, schedule vs. safety, and cost of the effort vs. safety. It is the Commission's expectation that all organizations and individuals overseeing or performing regulated activities involving nuclear materials should take the necessary steps to promote a positive safety culture by fostering these traits. Additionally, it should be noted that although the term "security" is not expressly included in the traits, safety and security are the primary pillars of the NRC's regulatory program. Consequently, consideration of both safety and security issues commensurate with their significance, is an underlying principle of the Statement of Policy.*

# Outreach and Education Efforts



- Interactions with Licensees and External Stakeholders
- International Involvement
- Conferences and Training
- Educational Tools
  - Brochures
  - Case Studies
  - Trait Talk
  - Posters and support materials



# Outreach and Education Efforts



- Newest Educational Tool:
  - SC Educational Resource Workbook
    - Trait Talks
    - Metro Case Study
    - Journeys
    - SCPS
- Safety Culture Website

<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/safety-culture.html>

The image shows the cover of an educational resource workbook titled "SAFETY CULTURE". At the top left is the U.S. NRC logo. The title "SAFETY CULTURE" is in large, bold, white letters on a dark blue background. Below the title are three small images: a nuclear power plant, a close-up of hands holding a tool, and a person in a lab coat working. The text "An Educational Resource About The NRC's Safety Culture Policy Statement" is centered. Below this, there are two sections: "NRC Licensees, Applicants and Vendors" and "Agreement States and Their Licensees", each with a paragraph of text. At the bottom are three more small images: a person at a computer, a person using a tool on a yellow object, and a person in a lab coat working with a large piece of equipment.

**U.S. NRC**  
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
*Protecting People and the Environment*

## SAFETY CULTURE

**An Educational Resource  
About The NRC's  
Safety Culture Policy Statement**

**NRC Licensees, Applicants and Vendors**  
*The Commission expects that individuals and organizations establish and maintain a positive safety culture. This includes all licensees, certificate holders, permit holders, authorization holders, holders of quality assurance program approvals, vendors and suppliers of safety-related components, and applicants for a license, certificate, permit, authorization, or quality assurance program approval, subject to NRC authority.*

**Agreement States and Their Licensees**  
*The Organization of Agreement States supports the use of this educational resource by its members and licensees. The Commission encourages the Agreement States, Agreement State licensees and other organizations interested in nuclear safety to support the development and maintenance of a positive safety culture.*

# NRC Approach to Safety Culture



- Licensees bear primary responsibility for safety
- NRC's Safety Culture Policy Statement states safety culture **expectation**, but is not a regulatory requirement
- NRC considers safety culture within the Reactor Oversight Process (ROP) for nuclear power reactors
- NRC assessment of safety culture is primarily as a result of an event or degradation in performance
- Different levels of inspection activity based on NRC's overall assessment of licensee performance

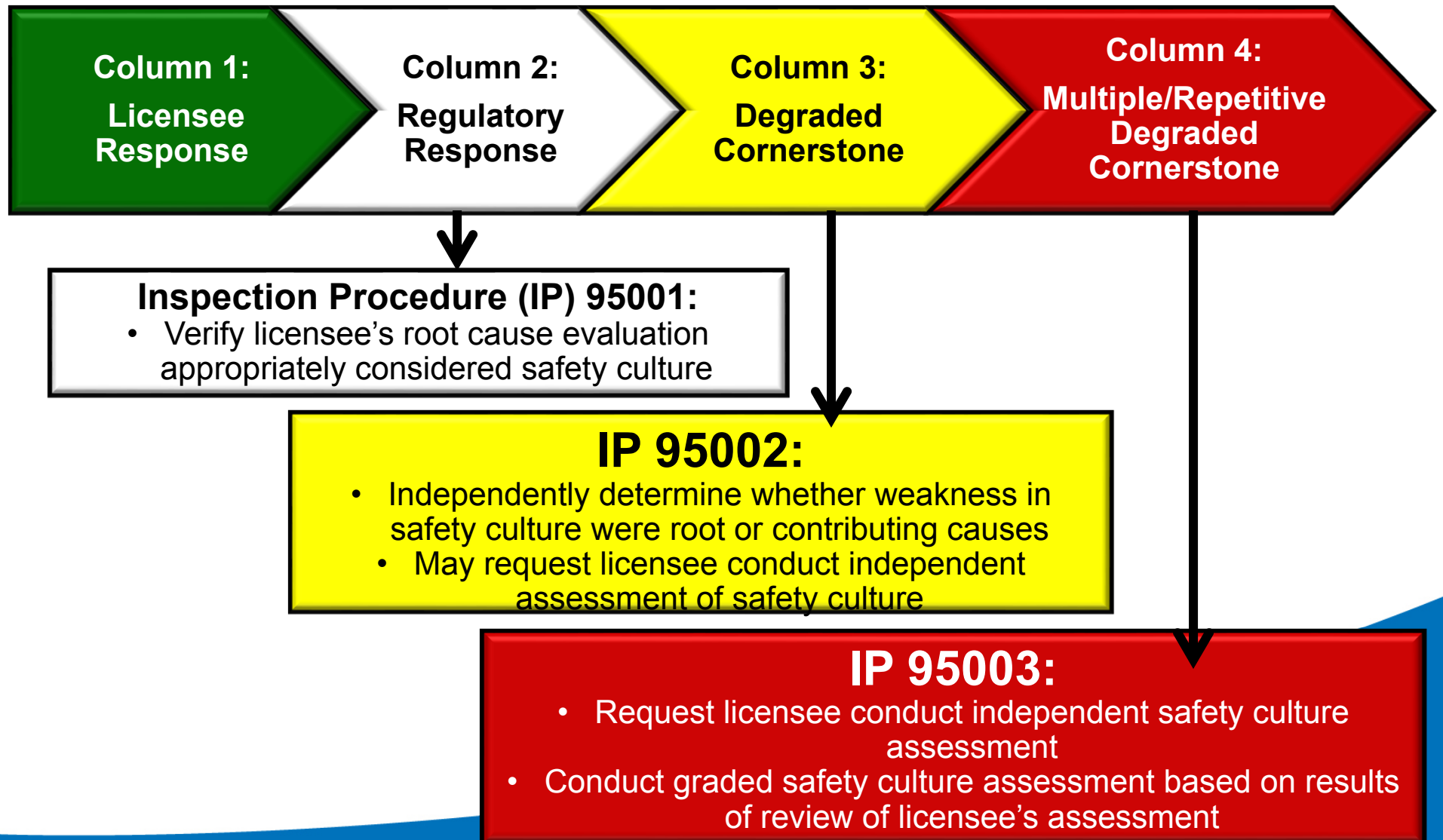


# NRC Reactor Oversight Process (ROP)



- NRC's Performance Assessment Program for operating nuclear power reactors
  - Inputs derived from licensee performance indicators and NRC inspection findings
- Licensee performance evaluated continuously
  - Including mid-year and end-of-year assessment meetings
- NRC assigns each licensee to a column in the ROP Action Matrix based on performance
- Action Matrix placement determines level of NRC regulatory oversight

# Reactor Oversight Action Matrix





# Safety Culture Common Language Initiative



- Joint effort with the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI), Institute for Nuclear Power Operations (INPO), and other stakeholders from 2011 to 2013
- Common language includes 10 traits of a healthy safety culture, 40 aspects (performance characteristics) representing those traits, and numerous examples
- Common language traits and aspects have been incorporated under the ROP cross-cutting areas

# Fuel Cycle Facilities



- Oversight of fuel cycle facilities
  - Corrective Action Program Focus with Inspection Procedure 88161.

# Ongoing Activities



- SCPS Outreach and Education
- International Activities
- Consideration of internal SC Activities for the NRC

# Summary



- NRC communicates safety culture expectations through the Safety Culture Policy Statement
- Safety culture considerations incorporated in the Reactor Oversight Process through cross-cutting areas and supplemental inspection activities
- NRC continues SC outreach and education

# For More Information



- Please visit NRC's safety culture webpage at:  
<http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/safety-culture.html>
- Please visit NRC's Reactor Oversight Process webpage at:  
<http://www.nrc.gov/NRR/OVERSIGHT/ASSESS/index.html>
- Or contact NRC staff via email at:  
[external\\_safety\\_culture.resource@nrc.gov](mailto:external_safety_culture.resource@nrc.gov)