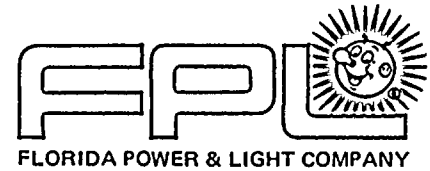


USNRC REGION II  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

82 FEB 16 AIO: 40



February 9, 1982  
L-82-48

Mr. James P. O'Reilly  
Regional Administrator, Region II  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

Re: Turkey Point Units 3 & 4  
Docket Nos. 50-250 and 50-251  
IE Inspection Report 81-26

Florida Power & Light responded to Inspection Report 81-26 in our letter (L-82-10) dated January 11, 1982. Additional information in response to questions from your staff is attached. Please notify us if you have further questions on our response. There is no proprietary information in the report.

Very truly yours,

Robert E. Uhrig  
Vice President  
Advanced Systems and Technology

REU/PLP/mbd

Attachment

cc: Harold F. Reis, Esquire

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PDR ADDCK 05000250  
Q PDR



Re: Turkey Point Units 3 & 4  
Docket No. 50-250 and 50-251  
IE Inspection Report 81-26

The requested additional information on welding terminology and peening is provided as follows:

Manual vs. Automatic/Machine Welding

Bechtel has two series of welding procedure specifications (WPS's); one for manual welding, and another for machine and automatic welding. The first series specifications do not contain specific statements to the effect that they are for manual welding; however, from the data contained within them, it is reasonably obvious that they address manual welding only. The second series specifications are more specific and do contain statements that they are for machine/automatic welding.

The simplest method of differentiating between manual and machine or automatic WPS's is in the WPS designation. The way that WPS's are designated is described in Welding Standard GR-1, which is normally maintained as an internal document. GR-1 points out that automatic welding procedures contain the lower case 'a' in the WPS designation, and machine welding procedures contain the lower case 'o' in the WPS designation.

By inference, WPS's with designations which contain neither 'a' nor 'o' are manual welding procedures. This response was considered acceptable by the National Board of Pressure Vessel Manufacturers during an audit at Bechtel's San Francisco office.

Peening

It is Bechtel standard practice to prohibit the use of peening. Paragraph QW-410.26 of ASME Section IX is listed as non-essential variable for all commonly used welding processes. This paragraph specifically addresses "the addition or deletion of peening", which has been interpreted to mean that peening needs to be addressed in the WPS's or GWS's only if it is added to or deleted from a WPS or GWS. Since this has never occurred, they have not felt the need to address peening.

[illegible]

51 2 1 n 2 2 2 2

1. *Pharmaceutical Innovation and the Role of the State*  
 2. *The Impact of Patent Law on Drug Development*  
 3. *The Role of Government in Regulating Pharmaceuticals*  
 4. *The Impact of Globalization on the Pharmaceutical Industry*  
 5. *The Role of the Pharmaceutical Industry in Public Health*  
 6. *The Impact of the Pharmaceutical Industry on the Environment*  
 7. *The Role of the Pharmaceutical Industry in the Global Economy*  
 8. *The Impact of the Pharmaceutical Industry on the Labor Market*  
 9. *The Role of the Pharmaceutical Industry in the Social Welfare State*  
 10. *The Impact of the Pharmaceutical Industry on the Health Care System*

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement or further action.

1. *Environ Biol Fish* (2015) 98:1111–1121. doi:10.1007/s10641-015-0300-1

1. *Pharmaceutical industry* – The pharmaceutical industry is a major player in the healthcare sector, responsible for the development, production, and distribution of drugs. It is a highly regulated industry with significant research and development costs. The industry is often criticized for high drug prices and for prioritizing profit over patient care.

2. *Healthcare providers* – Healthcare providers, including hospitals, clinics, and individual practitioners, are the primary users of pharmaceuticals. They are responsible for diagnosing patients, prescribing medications, and monitoring their effectiveness. Healthcare providers often face pressure from payers (insurance companies and government programs) to control costs, which can lead to challenges in accessing necessary medications.

3. *Payors* – Payors, including insurance companies and government programs like Medicare and Medicaid, are responsible for paying for healthcare services. They play a crucial role in determining which medications are covered and at what cost. Payors often negotiate discounts with pharmaceutical companies and may implement formulary restrictions to manage drug costs.

4. *Patients* – Patients are the ultimate recipients of pharmaceuticals. They have the right to access necessary medications at reasonable costs. Patients often face challenges such as high out-of-pocket costs, limited access to certain drugs, and the need for prior authorization. Patient advocacy groups play a role in raising awareness of these issues and pushing for policy changes.

5. *Regulatory agencies* – Regulatory agencies, such as the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the European Medicines Agency (EMA), are responsible for ensuring the safety, efficacy, and quality of pharmaceuticals. They oversee the drug approval process, monitor adverse events, and enforce regulations. Regulatory agencies also play a role in enforcing anti-kickback laws and other provisions of the ACA.

6. *Pharmaceutical associations* – Pharmaceutical associations, such as the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America (PhRMA), represent the interests of the pharmaceutical industry. They advocate for policies that support drug innovation and oppose regulations that they perceive as burdensome. They also provide information and resources to healthcare providers and payors.

7. *Academic and research institutions* – Academic and research institutions are involved in the discovery and development of new drugs. They often receive funding from the pharmaceutical industry and government agencies. Academic institutions play a key role in advancing medical knowledge and conducting clinical trials.

8. *Healthcare reform advocates* – Healthcare reform advocates, including consumer groups and policy analysts, work to promote policies that improve the healthcare system and reduce costs. They often focus on issues related to drug costs, access, and the overall structure of the healthcare system. They may advocate for reforms such as drug importation, reference pricing, and increased transparency in drug pricing.

9. *Government* – The government plays a significant role in the healthcare system, particularly through its role as a payer and regulator. It is responsible for setting policies and regulations that govern the pharmaceutical industry and the healthcare system. The government also plays a role in funding research and development, particularly through agencies like the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

10. *Pharmaceutical distributors* – Pharmaceutical distributors are responsible for getting drugs from manufacturers to healthcare providers. They play a key role in the supply chain and may face challenges related to drug shortages and distribution costs.

11. *Pharmaceutical wholesalers* – Pharmaceutical wholesalers are responsible for purchasing drugs from manufacturers and distributing them to healthcare providers. They play a key role in the supply chain and may face challenges related to drug shortages and distribution costs.

12. *Pharmaceutical retailers* – Pharmaceutical retailers, including pharmacies, are responsible for dispensing medications to patients. They play a key role in the supply chain and may face challenges related to drug shortages and distribution costs.

13. *Pharmaceutical manufacturers* – Pharmaceutical manufacturers are responsible for the production of drugs. They play a key role in the supply chain and may face challenges related to drug shortages and distribution costs.

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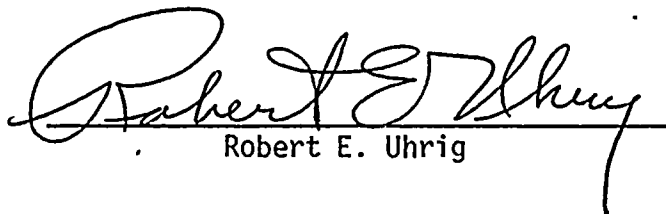
65.

STATE OF FLORIDA     )  
                              )  
COUNTY OF DADE     )     ss.

Robert E. Uhrig, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:


That he is Vice President of Florida Power & Light Company, the                                herein;

That he has executed the foregoing document; that the statements made in this said document are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, and that he is authorized to execute the document on behalf of said

  
Robert E. Uhrig

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

9 day of February, 1982

  
NOTARY PUBLIC, in and for the County of Dade,  
State of Florida

My commission expires: Notary Public, State of Florida at Large  
My Commission Expires October 30, 1983  
Bonded thru Maynard Bonding Agency

1944

RECEIVED  
JUN 10 1944  
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.