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 FACIL: 50-250 Turkey Point Plant, Unit 3, Florida Power and Light C 05000250
 50-251 Turkey Point Plant, Unit 4, Florida Power and Light C 05000251
 AUTH. NAME AUTHOR AFFILIATION
 WOODY, C. D. Florida Power & Light Co.
 RECIP. NAME RECIPIENT AFFILIATION
 RUBENSTEIN, L. S. PWR Project Directorate 2

SUBJECT: Remits fee for 860806 request for relief from inservice insp
 program exam requirements for first & second intervals.

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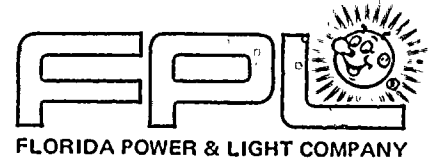
- Page Number: 1
- Date: 10/10/2010
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- Author: [Redacted]
- Subject: [Redacted]

2. The second part of the document is a table with the following columns:

Item	Quantity	Unit	Value
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August 13, 1986
L-86-331

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Attention: Mr. Lester S. Rubenstein, Director
PWR Project Directorate #2
Division of PWR Licensing - A
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Rubenstein:

Re: Turkey Point Units 3 and 4
Docket Nos. 50-250 and 50-251
Request for Relief for the
First and Second Inservice
Inspection Interval

Florida Power & Light Letter L-86-319, dated August 6, 1986, forwarded requests for relief from certain Turkey Point Plant Inservice Inspection Program examination requirements for the first and second inspection intervals. Attached is the application fee (FPL Check No. 2135) of \$150.00 which was not enclosed when our request was mailed to you.

Very truly yours,

C. O. Woody
for C. O. Woody
Group Vice President
Nuclear Energy

COW/TCG/cvb
Attachment

cc: Dr. J. Nelson Grace, Region II, USNRC
Harold F. Reis, Esquire

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PDR ADDCK 05000250
Q. PDR

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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) to control costs, which can impact their ability to prescribe the most effective treatments.

3. *Payors* – Payors, including insurance companies and government agencies (like Medicare and Medicaid), are responsible for paying for healthcare services. They have a strong interest in controlling costs and often negotiate with pharmaceutical companies to secure discounts or favorable payment terms.

4. *Patients* – Patients are the ultimate recipients of healthcare services. They have a right to access safe and effective medications at reasonable costs. Patient advocacy groups often work to ensure that patients' voices are heard in the development and pricing of pharmaceuticals.

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 and monitor drugs for adverse effects after they are on the market.

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.

7. *Academia* – Academia, including universities and research institutions, plays a crucial role in the discovery and development of new drugs. Academic researchers often collaborate with pharmaceutical companies to bring new treatments to market.

8. *Biotechnology* – The biotechnology industry is a rapidly growing sector that is increasingly involved in the development of new drugs, particularly in the areas of gene therapy, cell therapy, and personalized medicine. Biotech companies often partner with pharmaceutical companies to leverage their expertise and resources.

9. *Generic manufacturers* – Generic manufacturers produce generic versions of brand-name drugs, which are typically sold at lower prices. They play a vital role in ensuring that patients have access to affordable medications.

10. *Healthcare reform* – Healthcare reform efforts, such as the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in the United States, aim to improve the healthcare system and control costs. These reforms have led to increased scrutiny of pharmaceutical pricing and have spurred efforts to increase transparency in the drug supply chain.

11. *Global health organizations* – Global health organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), work to improve healthcare access and outcomes worldwide. They often focus on addressing the needs of low-income populations and promoting the use of essential medicines.

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

13. *Pharmaceutical wholesalers* – Pharmaceutical wholesalers are companies that buy drugs in bulk from manufacturers and sell them to healthcare providers or other distributors. They are an important part of the drug supply chain and often face pressure to reduce costs.

14. *Pharmaceutical retailers* – Pharmaceutical retailers, such as pharmacies, are the point of sale for most patients. They play a crucial role in ensuring that patients have access to their medications and often face challenges related to drug shortages and pricing.

15. *Pharmaceutical manufacturers* – Pharmaceutical manufacturers are the companies that produce drugs. They are responsible for the research, development, and production of pharmaceuticals. They often face significant challenges related to high R&D costs and the need for regulatory approval.

16. *Pharmaceutical sales and marketing* – Pharmaceutical sales and marketing departments are responsible for promoting their products to healthcare providers. They often use a variety of tactics, including direct sales, medical education, and promotional activities, to influence prescribing behavior.

17. *Pharmaceutical pricing* – Pharmaceutical pricing is a complex issue that involves the interaction of many factors, including R&D costs, manufacturing costs, and market competition. It is a major focus of healthcare reform efforts and is the subject of ongoing debate.

18. *Pharmaceutical innovation* – Pharmaceutical innovation is the process of developing new drugs and treatments. It is a highly complex and costly process that requires significant investment in research and development. Innovation is essential for improving patient outcomes and addressing unmet medical needs.

19. *Pharmaceutical regulation* – Pharmaceutical regulation is the process of overseeing the safety, efficacy, and quality of pharmaceuticals. It is a complex task that involves many different agencies and stakeholders. Regulation is essential for ensuring that patients have access to safe and effective medications.

20. *Pharmaceutical industry trends* – The pharmaceutical industry is undergoing significant changes, driven by factors such as aging populations, rising healthcare costs, and increasing regulatory scrutiny. Key trends include the rise of biologics, the focus on personalized medicine, and the growing importance of digital health technologies.

21. *Pharmaceutical industry challenges* – The pharmaceutical industry faces many challenges, including high R&D costs, regulatory hurdles, and the need to control costs. These challenges can make it difficult for the industry to develop and bring new drugs to market.

22. *Pharmaceutical industry opportunities* – Despite the challenges, the pharmaceutical industry also has many opportunities. The growing demand for new treatments, the rise of biologics, and the focus on personalized medicine all present significant opportunities for growth and innovation.

23. *Pharmaceutical industry future* – The future of the pharmaceutical industry is uncertain, but it is likely to be shaped by continued innovation, regulatory changes, and a focus on patient care. The industry will need to find ways to balance the need for innovation with the need to control costs and ensure access to medications.

24. *Pharmaceutical industry impact* – The pharmaceutical industry has a significant impact on society, both in terms of healthcare outcomes and the economy. It is responsible for the development of many of the drugs that we use to treat disease, and it is a major employer. However, it also faces criticism for high drug prices and for prioritizing profit over patient care.

25. *Pharmaceutical industry stakeholders* – The pharmaceutical industry has many stakeholders, including patients, healthcare providers, payors, regulatory agencies, and the public. Each stakeholder has a different interest in the industry, and it is important for the industry to engage with all of them to ensure that it is meeting the needs of society.

26. *Pharmaceutical industry history* – The pharmaceutical industry has a long history, dating back to the early days of medicine. It has evolved significantly over time, with the development of new drugs and the growth of the industry. The industry has played a crucial role in improving human health and has been a major force in the economy.

27. *Pharmaceutical industry structure* – The pharmaceutical industry is a complex structure with many different players. It includes manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers, each of whom plays a role in getting drugs to patients. The industry is also characterized by high barriers to entry and significant economies of scale.

28. *Pharmaceutical industry economics* – The pharmaceutical industry is a major part of the economy, particularly in the United States. It is a highly competitive industry with significant R&D costs. The industry's economic impact is a subject of ongoing debate, with some arguing that it is essential for improving healthcare outcomes and others arguing that it is too costly.

29. *Pharmaceutical industry policy* – Pharmaceutical policy is the set of rules and regulations that govern the industry. It is a complex area that involves many different issues, including drug pricing, regulation, and innovation. Policy is a key factor in shaping the industry and in ensuring that patients have access to safe and effective medications.

30. *Pharmaceutical industry research* – Pharmaceutical research is the process of developing new drugs and treatments. It is a highly complex and costly process that requires significant investment in research and development. Research is essential for improving patient outcomes and addressing unmet medical needs.

31. *Pharmaceutical industry development* – Pharmaceutical development is the process of bringing a new drug from the laboratory to the market. It is a complex process that involves many different steps, including preclinical testing, clinical trials, and regulatory approval. Development is a key part of the pharmaceutical industry and is essential for improving patient outcomes.

32. *Pharmaceutical industry production* – Pharmaceutical production is the process of manufacturing drugs. It is a complex process that involves many different steps, including sourcing raw materials, manufacturing, and packaging. Production is a key part of the pharmaceutical industry and is essential for ensuring that patients have access to their medications.

33. *Pharmaceutical industry distribution* – Pharmaceutical distribution is the process of getting drugs from manufacturers to healthcare providers. It is a complex process that involves many different steps, including warehousing, transportation, and delivery. Distribution is a key part of the pharmaceutical industry and is essential for ensuring that patients have access to their medications.

34. *Pharmaceutical industry sales* – Pharmaceutical sales is the process of selling drugs to healthcare providers. It is a complex process that involves many different steps, including identifying potential customers, making sales calls, and negotiating deals. Sales is a key part of the pharmaceutical industry and is essential for ensuring that drugs are available to patients.

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36. *Pharmaceutical industry pricing* – Pharmaceutical pricing is the process of setting the price for drugs. It is a complex process that involves many different factors, including R&D costs, manufacturing costs, and market competition. Pricing is a key part of the pharmaceutical industry and is essential for ensuring that drugs are available to patients.

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