Nuclear Regulatory Commission

entity of the results of his or her review in writing and in a manner designed to ensure the confidentiality of the information.

§ 26.187 Substance abuse expert.
(a) Implementation. By March 31, 2010, any SAEs on whom licensees and other entities rely to make determinations of fitness under this part shall meet the requirements of this section. An MRO who meets the requirements of this section may serve as both an MRO and as an SAE.
(b) Credentials. An SAE shall have at least one of the following credentials:
(1) A licensed physician;
(2) A licensed or certified social worker;
(3) A licensed or certified psychologist;
(4) A licensed or certified employee assistance professional; or
(5) An alcohol and drug abuse counselor certified by the National Association of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors Certification Commission or by the International Certification Reciprocity Consortium/Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse.
(c) Basic knowledge. An SAE shall be knowledgeable in the following areas:
(1) Demonstrated knowledge of and clinical experience in the diagnosis and treatment of alcohol and controlled-substance abuse disorders;
(2) Knowledge of the SAE function as it relates to the public's interests in the duties performed by the individuals who are subject to this subpart; and
(3) Knowledge of this part and any changes thereto.
(d) Qualification training. SAEs shall receive qualification training on the following subjects:
(1) Background, rationale, and scope of this part;
(2) Key drug testing requirements of this part, including specimen collection, laboratory testing, MRO review, and problems in drug testing;
(3) Key alcohol testing requirements of this part, including specimen collection, the testing process, and problems in alcohol tests;
(4) SAE qualifications and prohibitions;
(5) The role of the SAE in making determinations of fitness and the return-to-duty process, including the initial evaluation, referrals for education and/or treatment, the followup evaluation, continuing treatment recommendations, and the followup testing plan;
(6) Procedures for SAE consultation and communication with licensees or other entities, MROs, and treatment providers;
(7) Reporting and recordkeeping requirements of this part; and
(8) Issues that SAEs confront in carrying out their duties under this part.
(e) Continuing education. During each 3-year period following completion of initial qualification training, the SAE shall complete continuing education consisting of at least 12 continuing professional education hours relevant to performing SAE functions.
(1) This continuing education must include material concerning new technologies, interpretations, recent guidance, rule changes, and other information about developments in SAE practice pertaining to this part, since the time the SAE met the qualification training requirements of this section.
(2) Continuing education activities must include documented assessment tools to assist in determining that the SAE has learned the material.
(f) Documentation. The SAE shall maintain documentation showing that he or she currently meets all requirements of this section. The SAE shall provide this documentation on request to NRC representatives, licensees, or other entities who are relying on or contemplating relying on the SAE's services, and to other individuals and entities, as required by §26.37.
(g) Responsibilities and prohibitions. The SAE shall evaluate individuals who have violated the substance abuse provisions of an FFD policy and make recommendations concerning education, treatment, return to duty, followup drug and alcohol testing, and aftercare. The SAE is not an advocate for the licensee or other entity, or the individual. The SAE's function is to protect public health and safety and the common defense and security by professionally evaluating the individual and recommending appropriate education/treatment, follow-up tests, and aftercare.
§ 26.189 Determination of fitness.

(a) A determination of fitness is the process entered when there are indications that an individual specified in §26.4(a) through (e), and at the licensee’s or other entity’s discretion as specified in §26.4(f) and (g), may be in violation of the licensee’s or other entity’s FFD policy or is otherwise unable to safely and competently perform his or her duties. A determination of fitness must be made by a licensed or certified professional who is appropriately qualified and has the necessary clinical expertise, as verified by the licensee or other entity, to evaluate the specific fitness issues presented by the individual. A professional called on by the licensee or other entity may not perform a determination of fitness regarding fitness issues that are outside of his or her specific areas of expertise. The types of professionals and the fitness issues for which they are qualified to make determinations of fitness include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) An SAE who meets the requirements of §26.187 may determine the fitness of an individual who may have engaged in substance abuse and shall determine an individual’s fitness to be granted authorization following an unfavorable termination or denial of authorization under this part, but may not be qualified to assess the fitness of an individual who may have experienced mental illness, significant emotional stress, or other mental or physical conditions that may cause impairment but are unrelated to substance abuse, unless the SAE has additional qualifications for addressing those fitness issues;

(2) A clinical psychologist may determine the fitness of an individual who may have experienced mental illness, significant emotional stress, or cognitive or psychological impairment from causes unrelated to substance abuse, but may not be qualified to assess the fitness of an individual who may have a substance abuse disorder, unless the psychologist is also an SAE;

(3) A psychiatrist may determine the fitness of an individual who is taking psychoactive medications reasonably located within the general commuting area).