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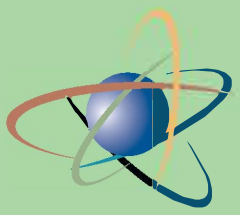
Volume 33



U.S.NRC

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Protecting People and the Environment

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

FISCAL YEAR 2018

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CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

FISCAL YEAR 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 budget request is $952 million, including 3,284 full-time equivalents (FTE). This request fully supports the NRC's safety and security programs and reflects the agency's continued efforts to enhance its effectiveness and efficiency. The FY 2018 request represents a decrease of $48.3 million, including 311 FTE when compared with the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (CR).

Budget Authority and Full-Time Equivalents
(Dollars in Millions)

Business Line/Major Program	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE
Operating Reactors	408.4	1,681.4	403.0	1,701.5	368.1	1,546.0	(34.9)	(155.5)
New Reactors	109.6	483.5	117.1	491.0	98.6	432.0	(18.5)	(59.0)
Nuclear Reactor Safety	**$518.0**	**2,164.9**	**$520.0**	**2,192.5**	**$466.7**	**1,978.0**	**$(53.3)**	**(214.5)**
Fuel Facilities	28.7	130.6	29.3	136.0	25.2	114.0	(4.1)	(22.0)
Nuclear Materials Users	64.8	236.6	65.2	244.0	61.7	223.0	(3.5)	(21.0)
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	25.0	102.9	24.3	107.0	26.2	103.0	1.9	(4.0)
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	28.2	116.0	29.9	120.5	28.0	116.0	(1.9)	(4.5)
High-Level Waste	1.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	30.0	71.0	30.0	71.0
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	**$148.5**	**589.2**	**$148.7**	**607.5**	**$171.1**	**627.0**	**$22.4**	**19.5**
Major Program Subtotal	**$666.5**	**2,754.1**	**$668.7**	**2,800.0**	**$637.8**	**2,605.0**	**$(30.9)**	**(195.0)**
Corporate Support	302.9	736.1	304.4	732.0	301.4	616.0	(3.0)	(116.0)
Integrated University Program	15.1	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15.0)	0.0
Subtotal	**$984.5**	**3,490.3**	**$988.2**	**3,532.0**	**$939.1**	**3,221.0**	**$(49.1)**	**(311.0)**
Inspector General	12.1	62.2	12.1	63.0	12.9	63.0	0.8	0.0
Total	**$996.6**	**3,552.5**	**$1,000.3**	**3,595.0**	**$952.0**	**3,284.0**	**$(48.3)**	**(311.0)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

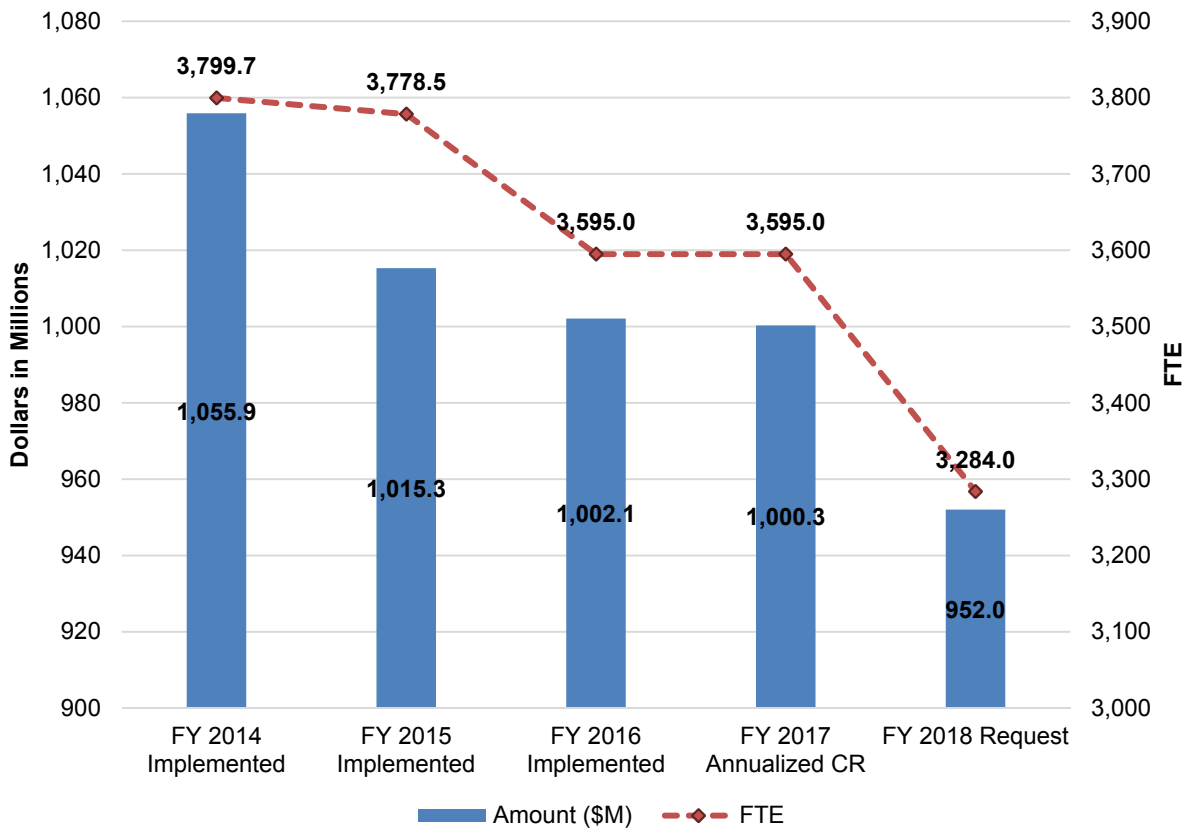


Figure 1: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission FY 2014 - FY 2018 Budget

In June 2014, the NRC established Project Aim, to enhance the agency's ability to plan and execute its mission in a more effective and efficient manner. The Project Aim Report included 19 tasks related to planning, processes, and personnel, with a goal to rebaseline[1] the agency and prepare it for the future. Since FY 2014, the budget has been reduced by 10 percent, including 14 percent in FTE while accommodating significant change in the agency. In 2017, the NRC completed the implementation of the majority of the 19 Project Aim tasks. The FY 2018 budget request reflects reductions of $48 million, including 185 FTE, as a result of NRC's rebaselining efforts under Project Aim. The budget also reflects reductions to be realized from the longer-term efficiencies and improvement projects identified in SECY-16-0035, "Additional Re-Baselining Products," dated March 18, 2016 (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System [ADAMS] Accession No. ML16077A184), including reductions in corporate support services. The NRC's FY 2018 budget request represents a decrease of over $100 million, including a decrease of over 500 FTE when compared with the FY 2014 Implemented budget.

[1] As part of Project Aim, the NRC, excluding the OIG, rebaselined its workload and developed a list of activities that could either be shed or performed with fewer resources. The complete list of proposed reductions can be found in SECY-16-0009, "Recommendations Resulting from the Integrated Prioritization and Re-Baselining of Agency Activities (Agengywide Documents and Access Management System [ADAMS] Accession No. ML16028A189). In Staff Requirements Memorandum-SECY-16-0009 (ADAMS Accession No. ML16104A158), the Commission approved 150 of the 151 proposed reductions.

Resources requested for the Nuclear Reactor Safety Program decreased by $53.3 million, including a decrease of 214.5 FTE. The Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Program budget includes resources for two consolidated interim storage applications. In addition, the budget includes $30 million from the Nuclear Waste Fund for activities for the proposed Yucca Mountain deep geologic repository for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and other high-level radioactive waste. Resources for the Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Program increased overall by $22.4 million, including 19.5 FTE.

The Office of the Inspector General's (OIG's) component of the FY 2018 proposed budget is $12.9 million, including 63 FTE, of which $11.8 million is for auditing and investigation activities for NRC programs and $1.1 million is for the auditing and investigation activities of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB). These resources allow the OIG to carry out the mission to independently and objectively conduct audits and investigations to ensure the efficiency and integrity of NRC and DNFSB programs and operations; to promote cost-effective management and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse.

Total Budget Authority by Appropriation
(Dollars in Millions)

NRC Appropriation	FY 2017 Annualized CR $M	FY 2018 Request $M	Changes from FY 2017 $M
Salaries and Expenses (S&E)			
Budget Authority	988.2	939.1	(49.1)
Offsetting Fees	871.3	803.4	(67.9)
Net Appropriated S&E	**$116.9**	**$135.7**	**$18.8**
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)			
Budget Authority	12.1	12.9	0.7
Offsetting Fees	10.0	10.6	0.5
Net Appropriated OIG	**$2.1**	**$2.3**	**$0.2**
Total NRC			
Budget Authority	1,000.3	952.0	(48.3)
Offsetting Fees	881.3	814.0	(67.3)
Total Net Appropriated	**$119.0**	**$138.0**	**$19.0**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

In accordance with the provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA-90), as amended, the NRC's FY 2018 budget request provides for approximately 90 percent fee recovery, less amounts appropriated from the Nuclear Waste Fund, and amounts appropriated for generic homeland security activities and for waste incidental to reprocessing activities under Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005. As discussed in the "Proposed Fiscal Year 2018 Appropriations Legislation" chapter of this Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), the proposed FY 2018 legislative language makes clear that DNFSB activities are excluded from OBRA-90's fee recovery requirement in the same manner as the amounts appropriated to the Commission from the

Nuclear Waste Fund, amounts appropriated to the Commission to implement Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 and amounts appropriated to the Commission for generic homeland security activities.

The NRC will recover $814 million of the FY 2018 budget from fees assessed to NRC licensees. This will result in a net appropriation of $138 million, which is an increase of $19 million in net appropriations when compared with the FY 2017 Annualized CR. The increase in the net appropriation is primarily due to the addition of resources for Yucca Mountain, which is not fee-billable and requires resources from the Nuclear Waste Fund.

The FY 2018 CBJ also reflects the agency's efforts to improve the presentation of its budget request. For example, the CBJ currently reflects mission indirect resources as individual product lines within each business line resource table. The resource tables reflect increased transparency of the NRC's budget and simplify comparisons between budget years. Appendix I, "Elimination of Interim Allocation to U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Budget," includes business line resource tables in the previous format maintaining the interim allocation reporting methodology in order to allow for the comparison of historical budget data presented in CBJs for prior years. In addition, each business line resource table reflects resources without corporate support allocations. In accordance with the requirements defined in Section 51.2 of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-11, "Requirements for Program Justification," Appendix A, "Full Cost of U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Programs," provides the full cost of NRC programs.

Additionally, the business line resource tables reflect execution data for the previous year (FY 2016 actuals) in addition to the current year (FY 2017 annualized CR) and budget year (FY 2018 request). Appendix G, "Obligations by Control Point," provides obligation data for the FY 2016 enacted budget by control point and prior year carryover.

The FY 2018 CBJ also reflects the agency's commitment to improving fee transparency. The chapter for each business line now includes additional content to show the relationship between the budget and fees. In addition, to increase awareness of the budget's impact on fee recovery, Appendix C, "Estimated Fee Recovery," includes a synopsis of the agency's overall estimated fee recovery calculations.

ABOUT THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Mission

To license and regulate the Nation's civilian use of radioactive material to protect public health and safety, promote the common defense and security, and protect the environment.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is an independent Federal agency established by Congress. It regulates commercial nuclear power plants; research, test, and training reactors; nuclear fuel cycle facilities; and radioactive materials used in medicine, academia, and industry. The agency also regulates the transport, storage, and disposal of radioactive materials and waste; and the export or import of radioactive materials. The NRC regulates industries within the United States and works with agencies around the world to enhance global nuclear safety and security. The NRC's key regulatory functions include:

- Developing regulations and guidance, including participating in consensus standards development.
- Licensing and certifying use of nuclear materials, operation of nuclear facilities, and decommissioning of nuclear facilities.
- Inspecting and assessing licensee operations and nuclear facilities, including incident response, investigation, and takes enforcement actions when necessary.
- Evaluating domestic and international operational experience and taking generic action when appropriate.
- Conducting research, holding hearings and obtaining independent insights that support sound regulatory decision making.

The NRC's Commission has up to five members nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate for five-year terms. The President designates one member to serve as Chairman. The Chairman is the principal executive officer and spokesperson for the Commission. The Commission as a collegial body formulates policies and regulations governing the safety and security of nuclear reactors and materials, issues orders to licensees, and adjudicates legal matters brought before it. The Executive Director for Operations carries out the policies and decisions of the Commission and directs the activities of the program and regional offices (see Figure 2).

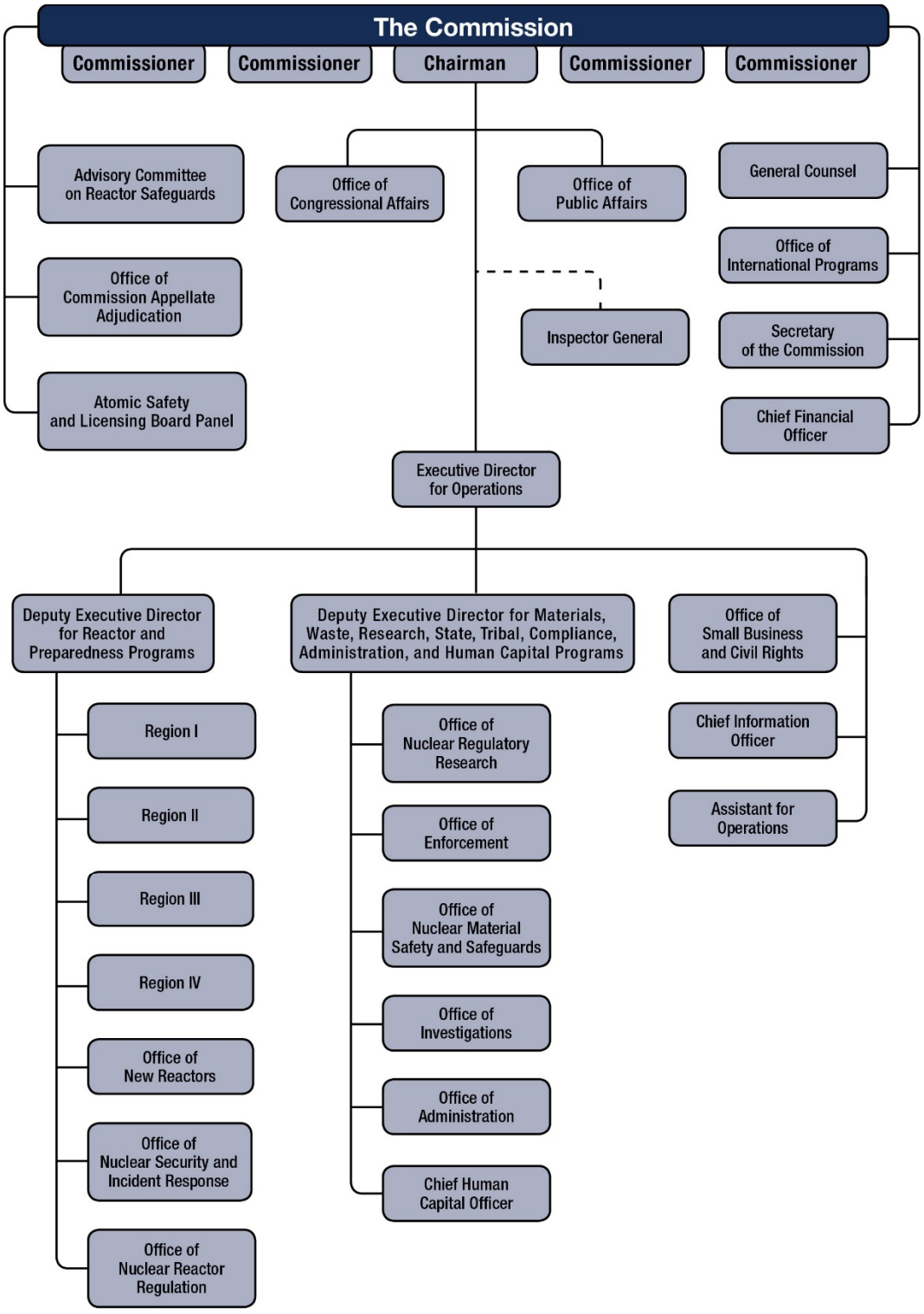


Figure 2: NRC Organizational Chart

The NRC is headquartered in Rockville, MD. The agency has four regional offices, located in King of Prussia, PA (Region I), Atlanta, GA (Region II), Lisle, IL (Region III), and Arlington, TX (Region IV). The major program offices within the NRC include the following:

- The *Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation* handles all licensing, oversight, and inspection activities for existing nuclear power reactors and research and test reactors.

- The *Office of New Reactors* oversees the design, siting, licensing, and construction of new commercial nuclear power reactors.

- The *Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research* provides independent expertise and information for making timely regulatory judgments, anticipating potentially significant safety problems, and resolving safety issues. It helps develop technical regulations and standards, and collects, analyzes, and disseminates information about the safety of commercial nuclear power plants and certain nuclear materials activities.

- The *Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards* regulates the production of commercial nuclear fuel; uranium-recovery activities; decommissioning of nuclear facilities; and the use of radioactive materials in medical, industrial, academic, and commercial applications. It regulates safe storage, transportation, and disposal of high- and low-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel. The office also works with other Federal agencies, and State, Tribal, and local governments on regulatory matters.

- The *Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response* initiates and oversees the implementation of agency security policy for nuclear facilities and users of radioactive material and coordinates with other Federal agencies and international organizations on security issues. This office also maintains the NRC's emergency preparedness and incident response programs.

- The r*egional offices* conduct inspections and investigations (in conjunction with the *Office of Investigations*); take enforcement actions (in coordination with the *Office of Enforcement*); and maintain emergency response programs for nuclear reactors, fuel facilities, and materials licensees. In addition, the regions carry out licensing for certain materials licensees.

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2018 APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

The NRC's proposed appropriation legislation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 is as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 as amended, $939,137,000, including official representation expenses not to exceed $25,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated herein, $30,000,000 shall be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated herein, not more than $9,500,000 may be made available for salaries, travel, and other support costs for the Office of the Commission, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *Provided further*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $803,409,000 in fiscal year 2018 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 United States Code (USC). 3302, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2018 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2018 appropriation estimated at not more than $135,728,000.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $12,859,000, to remain available until September 30, 2019: *Provided*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at $10,555,000 in fiscal year 2018 shall be retained and be available until September 30, 2019, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 USC 3302: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2018 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2018 appropriation estimated at not more than $2,304,000: *Provided further*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, $1,131,000 shall be for Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, which shall not be available from fee revenues.

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED FY 2018 APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

The analysis of the NRC's proposed appropriations legislation for FY 2018 is as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1. FOR EXPENSES NECESSARY FOR THE COMMISSION IN CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSES OF THE ENERGY REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1974 AND THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED:

The NRC was established by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended (42 USC 5841). This act abolished the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and transferred to the NRC all of the AEC's licensing and related regulatory functions. These functions included those of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel and the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards; responsibilities for licensing and regulating nuclear facilities and materials; and conducting research for the purpose of confirmatory assessment related to licensing, regulation,

and other activities, including research related to nuclear materials safety and regulation under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2011 et seq.).

2. INCLUDING OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION EXPENSES:

47 Comp. Gen. 657, 43 Comp. Gen. 305

This language is required because of the established rule restricting an agency from charging appropriations with the cost of official representation unless the appropriations involved are specifically available for such purpose. Congress has appropriated funds for official representation expenses to the NRC and its predecessor, the AEC, each year since FY 1950.

3. TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL EXPENDED:

31 USC 1301 provides that no regular, annual appropriation shall be construed to be permanent or available continuously unless the appropriation expressly provides that it is available after the fiscal year covered by the law in which it appears (or is for specific uses not applicable here).

4. SHALL BE DERIVED FROM THE NUCLEAR WASTE FUND:

42 USC 10131(b)(4) provides for the establishment of a Nuclear Waste Fund to ensure that the costs of carrying out activities relating to the disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel will be borne by the persons responsible for generating such waste and spent fuel.

42 USC 10134 specifically requires the NRC to consider an application for a repository for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel and sets forth certain licensing procedures. 42 USC 10133 also assigns review responsibilities to the NRC in the steps leading to submission of the license application. Thus, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended, establishes the NRC's responsibility throughout the repository siting process, culminating in the requirement for NRC licensing as a prerequisite to construction and operation of the repository.

42 USC 10222(d) specifies that expenditures from the Nuclear Waste Fund can be used for purposes of radioactive waste disposal activities, including identification, development, licensing, construction, operation, decommissioning, and post-decommissioning maintenance and monitoring of any repository constructed under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, and for administrative costs of the high-level radioactive waste disposal program.

5. REVENUES FROM LICENSING FEES, INSPECTION SERVICES, AND OTHER SERVICES AND COLLECTIONS SHALL BE RETAINED AND USED FOR NECESSARY SALARIES AND EXPENSES IN THIS ACCOUNT, NOTWITHSTANDING 31 USC 3302, AND SHALL REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL EXPENDED:

Under Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, Public Law (PL) 82-137, the NRC is authorized to collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission. Pursuant to 42 USC 2214 (section 6101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA-90)), the NRC is required to assess and collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission and annual charges from NRC licensees and certificate holders, with the exception of the holders of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes. In accordance with amendments to 42 USC 2214, enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and consistent with this appropriations request, the aggregate annual amount of collected fees shall approximate 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less any amount appropriated to the Commission from the Nuclear Waste Fund, amounts appropriated to the Commission to implement Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, PL 108-375, and amounts appropriated to the Commission for generic homeland security activities.

Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 assigned new responsibilities to the NRC for waste determinations and monitoring of waste disposal actions for material stored at the U.S. Department of Energy sites in South Carolina and Idaho. Section 3116(b)(4) requires that, beginning with the FY 2006 budget, the Commission include in its budget justification materials submitted to Congress the amounts required, not offset by revenues, for performance of its responsibilities under Section 3116. The $1,242,000 requested to implement Section 3116 is excluded from OBRA-90's fee recovery requirement.

Section 637 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, PL 109-58, modified the NRC's fee legislation in 42 USC 2214 to exclude the amounts appropriated to the Commission for homeland security activities from OBRA-90's fee recovery requirement, except for reimbursable costs of fingerprinting and background checks and the costs of conducting security inspections. The $15,218,000 requested for generic homeland security activities is thus excluded from OBRA-90's fee recovery requirement.

The aggregate amount of license fees and annual charges to be collected for FY 2018 approximates 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less the amount requested to be derived from the Nuclear Waste Fund, the amount requested to implement Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 and amounts requested for generic homeland security activities pursuant to Section 637 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

31 USC 3302 requires the NRC to deposit all revenues collected to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury unless specifically authorized by law to retain and use such revenues.

6. THE SUM HEREIN APPROPRIATED SHALL BE REDUCED BY THE AMOUNT OF REVENUES RECEIVED:

Pursuant to 42 USC 2214, the NRC is required to assess and collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission and annual charges from NRC licensees and certificate holders, with the exception of the holders of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes. In accordance with amendments to 42 USC 2214, enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and consistent with this appropriations request, the aggregate annual amount of collected fees shall approximate 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less any amount appropriated to the Commission from the Nuclear Waste Fund, amounts appropriated to the Commission to implement Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 and amounts appropriated to the Commission for generic homeland security activities.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

7. FOR EXPENSES NECESSARY FOR THE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL IN CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978:

PL 100-504 amended the Inspector General Act of 1978, PL 95-452, 5 USC app., to establish an Office of the Inspector General (OIG) in the NRC effective in April 1989, and to require the establishment of a separate appropriation account to fund the OIG.

8. TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2019:

In order for an appropriation to remain available for 2 fiscal years, 31 USC 1301 requires that the appropriation expressly provide that it is available after the fiscal year covered by the law in which it appears.

9. REVENUES FROM LICENSING FEES, INSPECTION SERVICES, AND OTHER SERVICES AND COLLECTIONS SHALL BE RETAINED AND BE AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2019, FOR NECESSARY SALARIES AND EXPENSES IN THIS ACCOUNT, NOTWITHSTANDING SECTION 3302 OF TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE:

Under 31 USC 9701, the NRC is authorized to collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission. Pursuant to 42 USC 2214, the NRC is required to assess and collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission and annual charges from NRC licensees and certificate holders, with the exception of the holders of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes. In accordance with amendments to 42 USC 2214, enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and consistent with this appropriations request, the aggregate annual amount of collected fees shall approximate 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less any amount appropriated to the Commission from the Nuclear Waste Fund, amounts appropriated to the Commission to implement Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 and amounts appropriated to the Commission for generic homeland security activities.

31 USC 3302 requires the NRC to deposit all revenues collected to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury unless specifically authorized by law to retain and use such revenue.

10. THE SUM HEREIN APPROPRIATED SHALL BE REDUCED BY THE AMOUNT OF REVENUES RECEIVED:

Pursuant to 42 USC 2214, the NRC is required to assess and collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission and annual charges from NRC licensees and certificate holders, with the exception of the holders of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes. In accordance with amendments to 42 USC 2214, enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and consistent with this appropriations request, the aggregate annual amount of collected fees shall approximate 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less any amount appropriated to the Commission from the Nuclear Waste Fund, amounts appropriated to the Commission to implement Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 and amounts appropriated to the Commission for generic homeland security activities.

11. AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR INSPECTOR GENERAL SERVICES FOR THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD, WHICH SHALL NOT BE AVAILABLE FROM FEE REVENUES:

Pursuant to 42 USC 2214, the NRC is required to assess and collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission and annual charges from NRC licensees and certificate holders, with the exception of the holders of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes. In accordance with amendments to 42 USC 2214, enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and consistent with this appropriations request, the aggregate annual amount of collected fees shall approximate 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less any amount appropriated to the Commission from the Nuclear Waste Fund, amounts appropriated to the Commission to implement Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 and amounts appropriated to the Commission for generic homeland security activities. This proposed statutory language makes clear that the $1,131,000 requested to provide Inspector General Services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board is excluded from OBRA-90's fee recovery requirement in the same manner as the amounts appropriated to the Commission to implement Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 and amounts appropriated to the Commission for generic homeland security activities. PL 113-76 and PL 113-235 authorize the NRC's Inspector General to exercise the same authorities with respect to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, as determined by the NRC's Inspector General, as the Inspector General exercises under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 USC App.) with respect to the NRC.

NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

Nuclear Reactor Safety (Dollars in Millions)								
Business Line	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE
Operating Reactors	408.4	1,681.4	403.0	1,701.5	368.1	1,546.0	(34.9)	(155.5)
New Reactors	109.6	483.5	117.1	491.0	98.6	432.0	(18.5)	(59.0)
Total	**$518.0**	**2,164.9**	**$520.0**	**2,192.5**	**$466.7**	**1,978.0**	**$(53.3)**	**(214.5)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Nuclear Reactor Safety Program of the NRC encompasses licensing, regulating, and overseeing civilian nuclear power, research and test reactors, and medical isotope production facilities in a manner that adequately protects public health and safety. This program also provides assurance of the security of facilities and protection against radiological sabotage. This program contributes to the NRC's safety and security strategic goals through the activities of the Operating Reactors and New Reactors Business Lines that regulate existing and new nuclear reactors to ensure their safe and secure operation.

Overall resources requested in the fiscal year 2018 budget for the Nuclear Reactor Safety Program are $466.7 million, including 1,978 full-time equivalents (FTE). This funding level represents an overall funding decrease of $53.3 million, including a decrease of 214.5 FTE, when compared with the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution.

OPERATING REACTORS

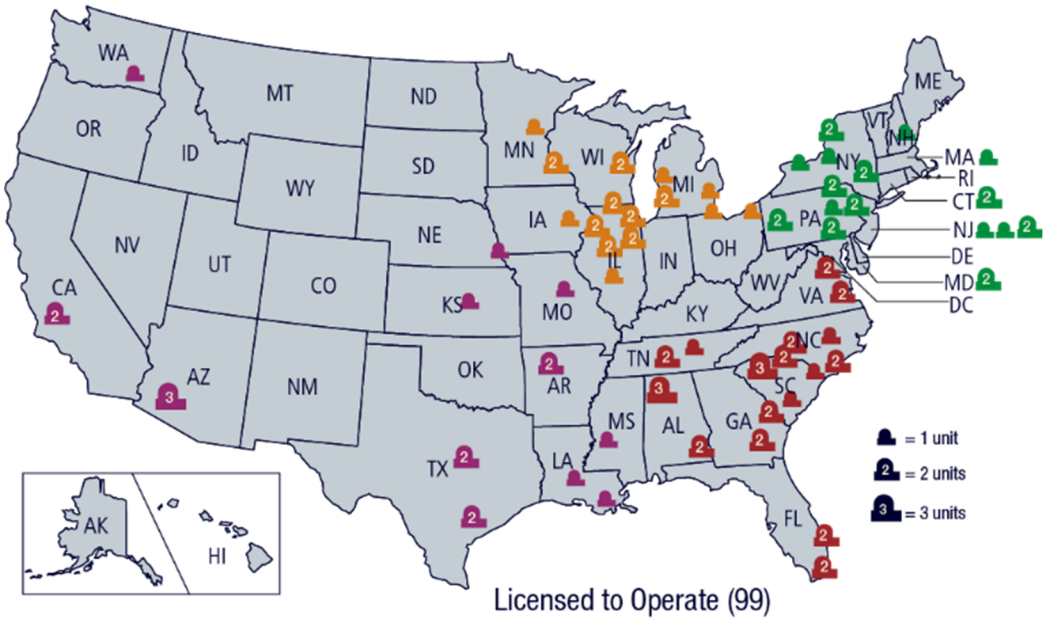
Operating Reactors by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
Product Line	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE
Event Response	14.7	40.5	13.3	42.0	15.1	45.0	1.8	3.0
Generic Homeland Security	1.9	10.6	2.0	11.0	1.8	9.0	(0.2)	(2.0)
International Activities	3.4	20.0	3.4	20.0	3.2	18.0	(0.2)	(2.0)
Licensing	91.6	450.5	99.7	450.5	81.0	381.0	(18.7)	(69.5)
Oversight	123.8	564.4	119.7	578.0	109.2	534.0	(10.5)	(44.0)
Research	70.9	135.6	64.5	133.0	60.0	129.0	(4.5)	(4.0)
Rulemaking	9.6	49.7	9.8	49.5	9.5	48.0	(0.3)	(1.5)
Mission Support and Supervisors	67.5	367.0	66.6	374.5	65.7	356.0	(0.9)	(18.5)
Training	12.0	43.0	10.9	43.0	8.3	26.0	(2.6)	(17.0)
Travel	12.9	0.0	13.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
Total	**$408.4**	**1,681.4**	**$403.0**	**1,701.5**	**$368.1**	**1,546.0**	**$(34.9)**	**(155.5)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Operating Reactors Business Line encompasses the regulation of 99 operating civilian nuclear power reactors and 31 research and test reactors (RTRs) in a manner that provides for adequate protection of the health and safety of the public and the environment and provides for assurance of security.

The NRC establishes regulatory requirements for the design, construction, operation, and security of nuclear power plants, RTRs, and medical isotope production facilities, in accordance with the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Through the Operating Reactors Business Line activities, the NRC implements programs to meet its Safety and Security strategic goals in protecting both the public and workers from the radiation hazards of nuclear reactors. To ensure that plants and facilities are operating safely within the NRC's requirements, the NRC licenses the plants to operate, licenses the personnel who operate the plants and facilities, and establishes technical specifications for the operation of each plant and facility. The NRC also supports nuclear safety through rulemaking and research, enforcement, and international activities. The NRC provides continuing oversight of civilian nuclear reactors and verification of operator adherence to the NRC's rules and regulations. The NRC has established requirements to bolster the security of the Nation's nuclear facilities. Nuclear power plants must be able to defend successfully against a set of hypothetical threats that the agency refers to as the design-basis threat. These hypothetical threats challenge a plant's physical

security, personnel security, and cybersecurity. The agency continuously evaluates this set of hypothetical threats against real-world intelligence to ensure safety and security.



REGION I

CONNECTICUT
- Millstone 2 and 3

MARYLAND
- Calvert Cliffs 1 and 2

MASSACHUSETTS
- Pilgrim

NEW HAMPSHIRE
- Seabrook

NEW JERSEY
- Hope Creek
- Oyster Creek
- Salem 1 and 2

NEW YORK
- FitzPatrick
- Ginna
- Indian Point 2 and 3
- Nine Mile Point 1 and 2

PENNSYLVANIA
- Beaver Valley 1 and 2
- Limerick 1 and 2
- Peach Bottom 2 and 3
- Susquehanna 1 and 2
- Three Mile Island 1

REGION II

ALABAMA
- Browns Ferry 1, 2, and 3
- Farley 1 and 2

FLORIDA
- St. Lucie 1 and 2
- Turkey Point 3 and 4

GEORGIA
- Edwin I. Hatch 1 and 2
- Vogtle 1 and 2

NORTH CAROLINA
- Brunswick 1 and 2
- McGuire 1 and 2
- Harris 1

SOUTH CAROLINA
- Catawba 1 and 2
- Oconee 1, 2, and 3
- Robinson 2
- Summer

TENNESSEE
- Sequoyah 1 and 2
- Watts Bar 1 and 2*

VIRGINIA
- North Anna 1 and 2
- Surry 1 and 2

REGION III

ILLINOIS
- Braidwood 1 and 2
- Byron 1 and 2
- Clinton
- Dresden 2 and 3
- LaSalle 1 and 2
- Quad Cities 1 and 2

IOWA
- Duane Arnold

MICHIGAN
- Cook 1 and 2
- Fermi 2
- Palisades

MINNESOTA
- Monticello
- Prairie Island 1 and 2

OHIO
- Davis-Besse
- Perry

WISCONSIN
- Point Beach 1 and 2

REGION IV

ARKANSAS
- Arkansas Nuclear 1 and 2

ARIZONA
- Palo Verde 1, 2, and 3

CALIFORNIA
- Diablo Canyon 1 and 2

KANSAS
- Wolf Creek 1

LOUISIANA
- River Bend 1
- Waterford 3

MISSISSIPPI
- Grand Gulf

MISSOURI
- Callaway

NEBRASKA
- Cooper

TEXAS
- Comanche Peak 1 and 2
- South Texas Project 1 and 2

WASHINGTON
- Columbia

Figure 3: U.S. Operating Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CONTINUING RESOLUTION BUDGET

Resources decrease in fiscal year (FY) 2018 as a result of the rebaselining of agency resources that was conducted as part of Project Aim. The complete list of reductions can be found in Appendix J, which includes enclosure 1 of SECY-16-0009, "Recommendations Resulting from the Integrated Prioritization and Re-Baselining of Agency Activities." In Staff Requirements Memorandum-SECY-16-0009, the Commission approved all of the proposed rebaselining reductions in the Operating Reactors Business Line with the exception of the proposal to reduce funding for activities related to High-Energy Arc Faults testing.

In addition to the rebaselining reductions, resource needs decrease in FY 2018 as a result of the reduction in Fukushima Near-Term Task Force (NTTF) Tier 1 work related to the Mitigating Strategies Order, flooding hazard reevaluations, and seismic hazard reevaluations, as well as the completion of Tier 2 and 3 work; a reduction in license renewal work; the completion of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 805 license amendment requests; changes to the licensing actions budget to reflect historical expenditures; the closure of the Fort Calhoun Station; expected efficiency gains in the Reactor Oversight Process inspection documentation process; the expected completion of the rulemaking related to Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) 50.46c "Emergency Core Cooling System Performance during Loss-of-Coolant Accidents"; the expected completion of the Mitigation Strategies for Beyond-Design-Basis Events rulemaking; elimination of funding for potassium iodide as no states are expected to require replenishment; reductions due to a decrease in workload to implement the Replacement Reactor Program System (R-RPS), maintain the RPS-Legacy (which will be decommissioned in FY 2018), and consolidate data interfaces to support the Master Data Management Program; and a decrease in mission support and supervisors to provide adequate support staff levels commensurate with staff reductions. These decreases are offset by increases for one subsequent license renewal application; an increase in risk-informed licensing actions and license amendment requests; an increase in the work related to the risk-informed steering committee; research activities on safety and security of digital systems, materials degradation, cable aging, and concrete degradation; increased workload for enhancement of the Region IV Failover Site Computer Facilities, consolidation of Research High-Performance Computing services, and operation and maintenance of the Region III Incident Response Center; and fully supporting the operation and maintenance of the Emergency Response Data System and Operations Center Incident Management System.

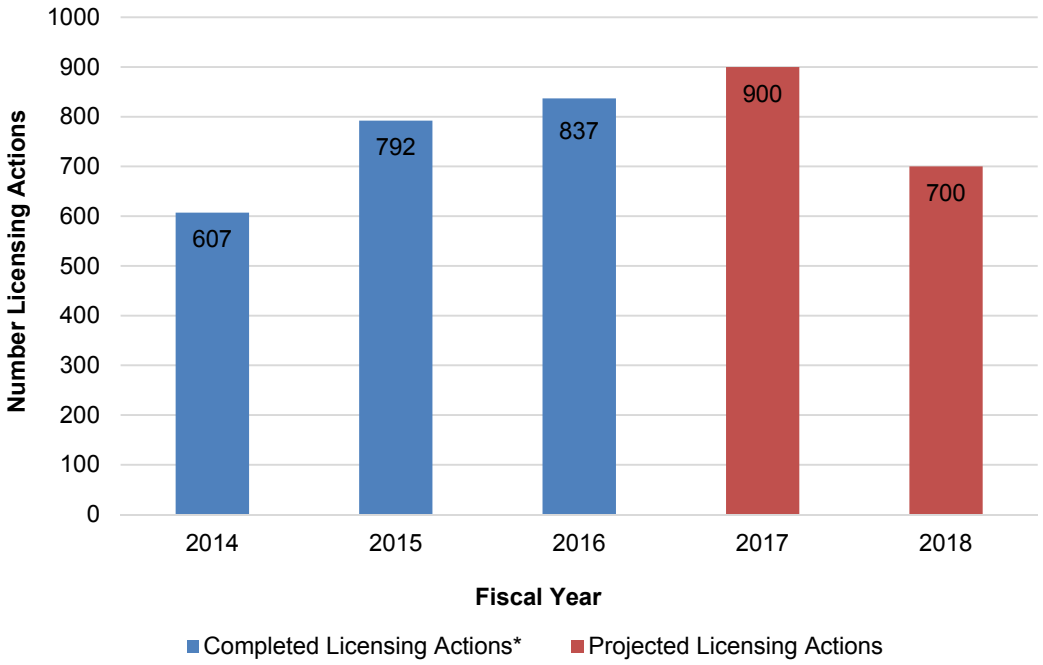
MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The major activities within the Operating Reactors Business Line include the following:

- Ensure that licensed operating nuclear power reactors operate safely and securely, and in accordance with the NRC's rules, regulations, and license requirements. The Reactor Oversight Process uses both NRC inspection findings and performance indicators from licensees to assess the safety performance of each plant within a regulatory framework of seven cornerstones of safety and security.
- Conduct license renewal reviews in accordance with published schedules, including completing the review of the initial license renewal for one unit, continuing the review of one initial license renewal application for one unit, and initiating the review of one subsequent license renewal application.
- Support the continued implementation of the Tier 1 lessons learned from the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant accident in Japan. These resources will support the

completion of implementation of the Mitigating Strategies and Spent Fuel Pool Instrumentation Orders, and continued implementation of the Severe Accident—Capable Hardened Vents Orders, and the review of licensee responses to the requests for information associated with seismic and flooding hazard reevaluations.

- Complete 700 licensing actions, including the review of approximately seven power uprates and approximately three ongoing NFPA-805 licensing actions for reactors that will be transitioning to a risk-informed, performance-based set of fire protection requirements. Additionally, complete reviews of an increasing number of other risk-informed licensing actions related to 10 CFR 50.69 and approved technical specification task force travelers.
- Perform project management activities and ensure that operators are qualified and licensed to perform their duties for the 99 power reactors, and 31 licensed operating RTRs.
- Conduct operating license reviews and perform construction inspection activities for two medical isotope facilities (SHINE Medical Technologies, Inc. (SHINE), and Northwest Medical Isotopes (NWMI)). Review two license amendment applications in support of one medical isotope facility (NWMI) and review an additional license application for a third medical isotope facility at the University of Missouri Research Reactor (MURR) using General Atomics gaseous extraction technology.
- Complete the review of one RTR license renewal and continue the review of an additional RTR license renewal.
- Conduct rulemaking activities in accordance with published schedules, including completing the draft proposed rule for the decommissioning rulemaking. Also continue the review and processing of petitions for rulemaking.
- Complete 300 other licensing tasks and related activities, including licensing basis reviews, license renewal commitment reviews, and quality assurance and emergency plan reviews.
- Support cybersecurity guidance development and program and policy development for full implementation of the cybersecurity program.
- Support the Reactor Oversight Process' oversight and assessment program, including baseline, supplemental, and force-on-force inspections at all operating reactors.
- Conduct research activities to confirm the safety of nuclear power plant operation regarding the following: (1) seismic and structural issues; (2) fire safety; (3) probabilistic risk assessment; (4) digital instrumentation and control equipment; (5) materials performance; (6) probabilistic assessment of reactor component integrity; (7) aging management of operating reactors; (8) fuel performance; (9) codes and standards; (10) development and maintenance of analytical tools that support radiation protection risk, severe accident, consequence, and thermal-hydraulic assessments; (11) evaluation of generic issues; (12) external hazards analysis; and (13) human reliability and human factors assessment.
- Satisfy international treaty and convention obligations, as well as statutory mandates. This includes serving as the U.S. lead for implementing the Convention on Nuclear Safety, leading and/or contributing to multilateral efforts on key nuclear safety and security issues and ensuring appropriate representation at U.S. led interagency initiatives.
- Participate in international nuclear safety peer review missions (e.g., Integrated Regulatory Review Service); exchange information (including regulatory best practices) with established regulatory counterparts bilaterally and multilaterally; and participate in, or provide leadership in, international nuclear safety research activities.



*As limited by the number of licensing action requests submitted or accepted the previous fiscal year.

Figure 4: Operating Reactors Licensing Actions*

License Renewal and Non-Power Production and Utilization Schedules[1]

Project	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
License Renewal							
New Applications	• Waterford	• River Bend			• Perry		• Comanche Peak 1&2
Ongoing Complex Reviews (due to hearings or technical issues)	• Indian Point • Diablo Canyon[2] • South Texas • Seabrook • Davis Besse* • Grand Gulf	• Indian Point • Diablo Canyon[2] • South Texas* • Seabrook • Grand Gulf*	• Indian Point ** • Diablo Canyon[2], • Seabrook***				
Ongoing Non-complex Reviews (i.e., no hearings or technical issues)	• LaSalle • Fermi 2 • Byron* • Braidwood*	• LaSalle* • Waterford • Fermi 2*	• River Bend • Waterford*	• River Bend*		• Perry	• Perry*
Subsequent License Renewal							
New Applications			• Peach Bottom	• Surry			
Ongoing Non-complex Reviews (i.e., no hearing)				• Peach Bottom • Unnamed plant****	• Surry • Peach Bottom*	• Surry*	
Medical Isotopes							
New Applications		• MURR/General Atomics amendment, Part 1 • MURR/General Atomics amendment, Part 2	• SHINE OL • NWMI OL • Oregon amendment (NWMI)* • MURR amendment (NWMI)*		• Third Reactor amendment (NWMI)		

Project	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Ongoing Reviews	• NWMI CP • SHINE CP*	• NWMI CP*	• MURR/General Atomics amendment, Part 1 • MURR/General Atomics amendment, Part 2	• SHINE OL* • NWMI OL • MURR amendment (NWMI)* • Oregon amendment (NWMI) • MURR/General Atomics amendment, Part 1* • MURR/General Atomics amendment, Part 2*	• NWMI OL* • Oregon amendment (NWMI)*	• Third Reactor amendment (NWMI)*	

[1]Budgeting for projected years' (FY 2019-2022) license renewal and non-power production and utilization facility applications is based on information received from applicant letters of intent or responses to NRC-issued regulatory information summaries.
[2]In July 2016, the NRC suspended the license renewal review at the applicant's request. No review work is underway and no budgeted resources are estimated during these years; however, until the application is withdrawn by the applicant, it remains a docketed application.
*Review expected to be completed in the fiscal year shown.
**On March 13, 2017, the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board dismissed all remaining Indian Point contentions and terminated the adjudicative proceeding. The safety and environmental renewal application reviews will continue in FY 2018,
***Resolve technical issues related to alkali silica reaction.
****Proprietary letter received.
Note: This schedule is subject to change.

Acronyms
MURR – University of Missouri, Columbia
OL – Operating License
NWMI – Northwest Medical Isotopes, LLC
CP – Construction Permit
SHINE – SHINE Medical Technologies, Inc.

Status of Transitioning Reactors from Operating to Decommissioning[3]

Site	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Ft. Calhoun	Shut-Down in October 2016 (FY 2017) Transitioning Year	Transitioning Year	Site Transfer Is Complete	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste (D&LLW) Business Line	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in D&LLW Business Line
Palisades	Operating	Operating	Expected to Shut-Down October 2018 (FY 2019) Transitioning Year	Site Transfer is Complete	Site is with Decommissioning Group in D&LLW Business Line
Pilgrim	Operating	Operating	Expected to Shut-Down May 2019 (FY 2019) Transitioning Year	Transitioning Year	Site Transfer Is Complete
Oyster Creek	Operating	Operating	Operating	Expected to Shut-Down December 2019 (FY 2020) Transitioning Year	Transitioning Year
Indian Point 2	Operating	Operating	Operating	Expected to Shut-Down April 2020 (FY 2020) Transitioning Year	Transitioning Year
Indian Point 3	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	Expected to Shut-Down April 2021 (FY 2021) Transitioning Year

[3] During FY 2018 budget formulation, Entergy announced its intent to shut down Fitzpatrick in January 2017; however, with a purchase by Exelon and measures enacted by the New York legislature (with resulting revisions to New York energy policy), Fitzpatrick will continue to operate.

OTHER INDICATORS

LICENSING

Number of License Renewal Applications (Units) on which Final Decision Has Been Made (OR-01)*			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	2	0	All license renewals were suspended during FY 2013 and FY 2014 pending completion of the litigation regarding the Waste Confidence Rule.
FY 2014	0	0	
FY 2015	7**	5***	**FY 2015 Congressional Budget Justification target was shown as 9 in error. ***Byron 1 and 2 and Braidwood 1 and 2 rescheduled for FY 2016.
FY 2016	7	5	Issues have delayed some reviews. Diablo Canyon was expected to be completed in FY 2016. That site was delayed and the application has now been suspended. Other units, such as Fermi 2, Grand Gulf, and Seabrook, were expected to be completed in FY 2016 but were all delayed due to technical issues.
FY 2017	7		
FY 2018	1		
**The targets are based on the scheduled completion of the license renewal applications under review and the schedule of future applications.*			

Number of Licensing Actions Completed* (OR-02)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	950	668	936 license amendment requests were submitted in FY 2013.
FY 2014	900	607	737 license amendment requests were submitted in FY 2014.
FY 2015	900	792	736 license amendment requests were submitted in FY 2015.
FY 2016	900	837	754 license amendment requests were submitted in FY 2016.
FY 2017	900		
FY 2018	700		700 licensing actions are projected for submission.
**As limited by the number of licensing action requests submitted or accepted the previous FY.*			

Percentage of Licensing Actions Completed in 1 Year or Less* (OR-03)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	95	95	
FY 2014	95	87	Because of redirection of resources to process the Fukushima-related licensing actions and other licensing tasks, which have completion schedules extending into 2017, the indicator target was not met. The NRC has developed a staffing strategy to identify resources and critical skills needed to address the gap between the budgeted number of staff and those who are on board.
FY 2015	95	88	
FY 2016	95	95	
FY 2017	95		
FY 2018	95		
**Excludes improved standard technical specifications (STS) conversions, licensing actions associated with the Fukushima Near-Term Task Force (NTTF) recommendations (beginning in FY 2014), and power uprates. Also excludes license amendment requests that are unusually complex.*			

Percentage of Licensing Actions Completed in 2 Years or Less* (OR-04)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	99	Because of redirection of resources to process the Fukushima-related licensing actions and other licensing tasks, which both also have completion schedules extending into 2017, the indicator target was not met. The NRC has developed a staffing strategy to identify resources and critical skills needed to address the gap between the budgeted number of staff and those who are on board.
FY 2015	100	99	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		
**Excludes improved STS conversions, licensing actions associated with the Fukushima NTTF recommendations (beginning in FY 2014), and power uprates. Also excludes license amendment requests that are unusually complex.*			

Percentage Increase in the 12-month Average Percent of Licensing Actions Less Than 1-Year Old for FY 2017 Compared with the Percent of Licensing Actions Less Than 1-Year Old on September 30, 2016* (OR-05)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	2	7	
FY 2017	2		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator was for tracking progress in reducing licensing action backlogs in previous Fiscal Years.
**This target will not apply if the inventory of licensing actions less than 1-year old on September 30 is 93 percent or greater.*			

Number of Other Licensing Tasks Completed* (OR-06)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	600	529	1,002 other licensing tasks submitted in FY 2013.
FY 2014	500	765	577 other licensing tasks submitted in FY 2014.
FY 2015	500	461	599 other licensing tasks submitted in FY 2015.
FY 2016	500	641	597 other licensing tasks submitted in FY 2016.
FY 2017	500		
FY 2018	300		Definition of Other Licensing Tasks was revised during FY 2016 to remove actions that are staff initiated and show actions that are submitted by the licensee. This revision decreased the number of actions counted as Other Licensing Tasks for FY 2017. The Target for FY 2018 more accurately reflects expected Other License Tasks Completed under this new definition.
**As limited by the number of other licensing task requests submitted or accepted the previous FY.*			

Percentage of Other Licensing Tasks Completed in 1 Year or Less* (OR-07)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	90	97.6	
FY 2014	90	87	Because of redirection of resources to process the Fukushima-related licensing actions and other licensing tasks, which both also have completion schedules extending into 2017, the indicator target was not met. The NRC has developed a staffing strategy to identify resources and critical skills needed to address the gap between the budgeted number of staff and those who are currently on board.
FY 2015	90	87	
FY 2016	90	90	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	90		
**Excludes multi-plant actions, licensing tasks associated with the Fukushima NTTF recommendations (beginning in FY 2014), and other unusually complex licensing tasks.*			

Percentage of Other Licensing Tasks Completed in 2 Years or Less* (OR-08)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	99	Because of redirection of resources to process the Fukushima-related licensing actions and other licensing tasks, which both also have completion schedules extending into 2017, the indicator target was not met. The NRC has developed a staffing strategy to identify resources and critical skills needed to address the gap between the budgeted number of staff and those who are currently on board.
FY 2015	100	97	
FY 2016	100	99	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		
**Excludes multi-plant actions, licensing tasks associated with the Fukushima NTTF recommendations (beginning in FY 2014), and other unusually complex licensing tasks.*			

Percentage Increase in the 12-month Average Percent of Other Licensing Tasks less than 1-Year old for FY 2017 Compared with the Percent of Other Licensing Tasks Less Than 1-Year old on September 30, 2016* (OR-09)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	2	3	
FY 2017	2		
FY 2018	Discontinued		
**Target is based on the scheduled completion of the license renewal applications under review and the schedule of future applications.*			

OPERATING REACTORS

Number of Initial Operator Licensing Examination Sessions* (OR-10)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	55	55	
FY 2014	55	55	
FY 2015	53	42	All requested examinations were provided.
FY 2016	46	40	All requested examinations were provided.
FY 2017	47		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**Targets are based upon the nuclear industry's projected demand for initial operator licensing examination sessions.*			

Number of Generic Fundamentals Examination Sessions Administered (OR-11)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	4	4	
FY 2014	4	4	
FY 2015	4	4	
FY 2016	4	4	
FY 2017	2		Targets are based upon the nuclear industry's projected demand for generic fundamentals examination sessions.
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.

OVERSIGHT

Number of Plants for which All Required Baseline Inspection Procedures Are Completed* (OR-12)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	104	100	100 operating reactors in FY 2013; four entered the decommissioning phase.
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	99	99	A fifth operating reactor entered the decommissioning phase at the beginning of FY 2015.
FY 2016	100	100	The increase from 99 to 100 accounts for the startup operation of Watts Bar Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 2 in FY 2016.
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Replaced by "Percentage of Plants for which All Required Baseline Inspection Procedures Are Completed (OR-12.1)."
**The baseline inspection program metric includes the number of reactors in operation.*			

Percentage of Plants for which All Required Baseline Inspection Procedures Are Completed (OR-12.1)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2018		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016			
FY 2017			
FY 2018	99		

Percentage of Final Significance Determinations Made within 90 Days for All Potentially Greater Than Green Findings (OR-13)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	90	100	
FY 2014	90	86	Target was exceeded by 1 day because of one especially complicated issue
FY 2015	90	88	Target not met because of the complexity of the flooding issues associated with Arkansas Nuclear One Units 1 and 2.
FY 2016	90	100	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	90		

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 150 Days or Less (OR-14)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	90	95	
FY 2014	90	97	
FY 2015	90	98	
FY 2016	90	97	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 180 Days or Less (OR-15)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	95	99	
FY 2014	95	99	
FY 2015	95	99	
FY 2016	95	99	
FY 2017	95		
FY 2018	95		

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 360 Days or Less (OR-16)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

Percentage of Enforcement Actions Where No Investigation Is Involved Completed in 160 Days or Less (OR-17)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	87	Mitigation strategy includes increased sensitivity and early identification of inspection and enforcement cases.
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

OPERATING REACTORS

Percentage of Enforcement Actions Where Investigation Is Involved Completed in 330 Days or Less (OR-18)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	86	Mitigation strategy includes increased sensitivity and early identification of inspection and enforcement cases.
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

Percentage of Investigations That Developed Sufficient Information To Reach a Conclusion Regarding Wrongdoing Completed in 12 Months or Less* (OR-19)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	80	61	The metric was challenged because of several complex cases, workload of agents, and large turnover of staff working on these cases.
FY 2014	80	84	
FY 2015	80	98	
FY 2016	80	96	
FY 2017	80		
FY 2018	80		
**Target for FY 2013 and FY 2014 was 9 months or less. The increase of time from 9 to 12 months is a reflection of implementing added quality assurance checks during an investigation, and to ensure that due professional care is used in conducting investigations and preparing related reports as outlined in the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency Quality Standards for Investigations. Additionally, the Office of Investigations has implemented a more robust mentoring program with specialized training and development strategies because of high turnover through mandatory retirements of over 50 percent of Special Agents and Special Agents in Charge during FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2015.*			

Percentage of Investigations in Time To Initiate Civil and/or Criminal Enforcement Action (OR-20)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

RULEMAKING

Percent of Proposed Final Rules Completed in Accordance with Schedules Approved by the Commission (OR-21)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	80	100	
FY 2017	80		
FY 2018	80		

RESEARCH

Percentage of Major Milestones for Critical Research Programs Completed on or Before their Due Date* (OR-22)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	90	100	
FY 2014	90	100	
FY 2015	90	100	
FY 2016	90	100	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**Critical research programs typically respond to high priority needs from the Commission and the NRC's licensing organizations. Critical research programs will be the highest priority needs identified at the beginning of each FY.*			

Combined Score on a Scale of 1-5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Research Technical Products* (OR-23)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	3.5	4.32	
FY 2014	3.75	4.42	
FY 2015	3.75	4.66	
FY 2016	3.75	4.43	
FY 2017	3.75		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**The NRC has developed a process to measure the quality of research products on a 5-point scale using surveys of end-users to determine the usability and value-add of the products. As appropriate, the NRC will develop and add other mechanisms to this process to measure the quality of research products.*			

EVENT RESPONSE

Percentage Assessment of the Agency's Readiness to Respond to a Nuclear or Terrorist Emergency Situation, or Other Events of National Interest* (OR-24)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		
**This performance index provides a single overall performance indicator of the agency's readiness to respond to a nuclear or terrorist emergency situation, or other events of national interest. The index measures several activities within the Incident Response Program that are critical to support the agency's preparedness and response ability. These are 1) NRC Operations Center Facility/Functional Availability; 2) Notification/Activation of the Headquarters Emergency Response Organization; 3) NRC Response Readiness (Incident Response Team Qualifications); 4) NRC Communications System Availability; and 5) Imminent Attack Notification.*			

GENERIC HOMELAND SECURITY

Percentage of Team Advisories Issued within 24 hours of Notification (OR-25)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	90	100	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	90		

NEW REACTORS

New Reactors by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE
International Activities	1.4	7.9	1.4	8.0	1.1	6.0	(0.3)	(2.0)
Licensing	53.5	223.3	61.2	226.5	48.7	202.0	(12.5)	(24.5)
Oversight	20.5	111.0	20.9	114.0	19.5	104.0	(1.4)	(10.0)
Research	8.0	12.7	6.8	12.5	5.4	12.0	(1.4)	(0.5)
Rulemaking	1.5	7.5	1.4	7.5	1.5	8.0	0.1	0.5
Mission Support and Supervisors	18.5	103.0	18.3	104.5	16.9	90.0	(1.4)	(14.5)
Training	4.0	18.1	4.0	18.0	2.9	10.0	(1.1)	(8.0)
Travel	2.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	(0.4)	0.0
Total	**$109.6**	**483.5**	**$117.1**	**491.0**	**$98.6**	**432.0**	**$(18.5)**	**(59.0)**

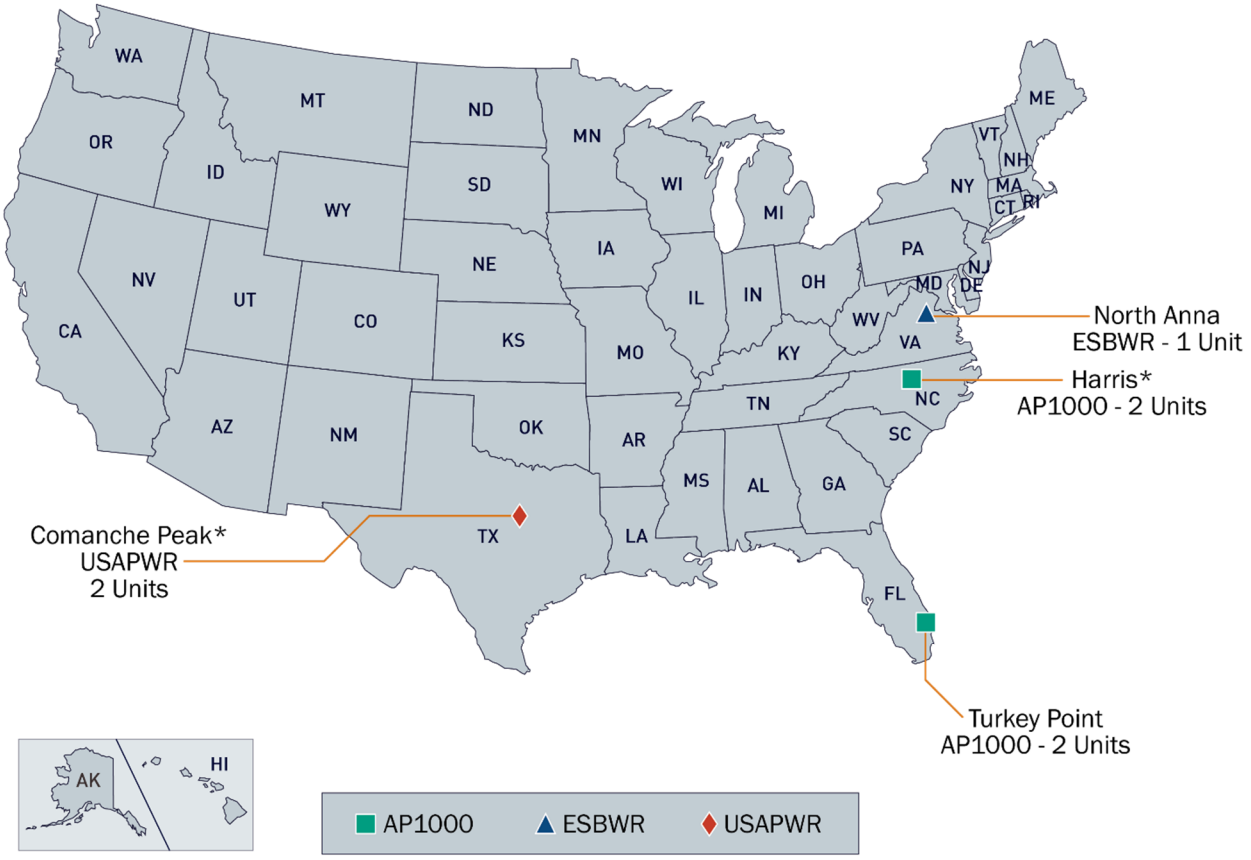
$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The New Reactors Business Line is responsible for the regulatory activities associated with siting, licensing, and overseeing construction of new nuclear power reactors including small modular reactors (SMRs) and non-light water reactors (non-LWRs). The new reactors activities ensure that new civilian nuclear power reactor facilities are developed in a manner that protects the heath. Safety and security of the public in an efficient manner.

The NRC reviews new nuclear power reactor design certification (DC), combined license (COL), and early site permit (ESP) applications, consistent with Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulation* (10 CFR) Part 52, "Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants." By issuing a COL, the NRC authorizes the licensee to construct and, with specified conditions, operate a nuclear power plant at a specific site.

The NRC also reviews new nuclear power reactor construction permit and operating license applications, consistent with 10 CFR Part 50, "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities." The application process regulated under 10 CFR Part 50—which was implemented for all currently operating reactors—involves separate applications for the issuance of construction permits and operating licenses.

The NRC continues to perform technical reviews of large, light-water reactors (LLWRs) and SMR applications. The NRC continues to conduct regulatory oversight of construction activities. These activities include conducting inspections of plants under construction and of component suppliers. The NRC continues to interact with vendors regarding prospective SMR and non-LWR advanced reactor applications and to refine regulatory processes to prepare for reviewing these potential applications.



*Review Suspended by Applicant

+Large LWRs—Large Light-Water Reactors, generally on the order of 1000 MW(e) or more

Figure 5: New Reactor Applications under Review – Large Light-Water Reactors+

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CONTINUING RESOLUTION BUDGET

Resources decrease in fiscal year (FY) 2018 as a result of the rebaselining of agency resources that was conducted as part of Project Aim. The complete list of reductions can be found in Appendix J, which includes enclosure 1 of SECY-16-0009, "Recommendations Resulting from the Integrated Prioritization and Re-Baselining of Agency Activities." In Staff Requirements Memorandum-SECY-16-0009, the Commission approved all of the proposed re-baselining reductions in the New Reactors Business Line.

In addition to the rebaselining reductions, resource needs decrease in FY 2018 because of the projected completion of the review of the following two COL applications for LLWRs: Turkey Point and North Anna. FY 2018 resources will support ongoing reviews of the DC applications for the Advanced Power Reactor 1400 (APR 1400) (Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. [KHNP]) and the U.S. Advanced Pressurized-Water Reactor (U.S. APWR), as well as the NuScale SMR DC application review. Those resource decreases are offset in part by certain resource increases to support the oversight of reactors under construction. Resources also increase due to the addition of work included in the seismic, geotechnical, and structural

research plan and the addition of research associated with the acceptance criteria for pipe rupture in fluid system piping.

Resources will also support the ongoing review of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Clinch River SMR ESP application and activities related to the development of regulatory infrastructure for SMR technologies. Resources for Rulemaking increase due to the ongoing work that is expected to rise in the following areas: APR-1400 DC Rulemaking, Emergency Preparedness for Small Modular Rectors and Other New Technologies, and GE-Hitachi US Advanced Boiling-Water Reactor (ABWR) DC renewal rule.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The major activities within the New Reactors Business Line include the following:

- Continue ongoing review of two DC applications (US-APWR and APR-1400) and continue the review of one SMR DC application (NuScale).
- Continue ongoing review of one DC renewal application (ABWR – GE-Hitachi)
- Continue ongoing review of one SMR ESP application (TVA Clinch River) and the review of one LLWR ESP application (Blue Castle).
- Review license amendments for post-COL activities. The NRC anticipates that a significant percentage of amendments will be for important or significant design changes associated with resolving first-of-a-kind construction issues.
- Perform construction inspection activities at the four reactors under construction (Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Units 3 and 4, and Virgil C. Summer, Units 2 and 3).
- Conduct inspections of vendors supplying products and services for new reactors and support the continued implementation of a formal agencywide program to monitor and evaluate counterfeit, fraudulent, and suspect items.
- Continue to conduct rulemaking in 10 CFR Part 50 to amend financial qualification requirements for reactor licensing to reduce the regulatory burdens for merchant plant applicants.
- Continue to conduct the rulemaking on Emergency Preparedness for Small Modular Reactors and other New Technologies.
- Provide research support for LLWR and SMR DC reviews and analysis, including the development of new reactor plant risk models, seismic, geotechnical, and structural engineering studies, probabilistic seismic hazard assessments support, tsunami studies, probabilistic flood hazard assessment framework, independent assessment of thermal-hydraulics system responses and severe accidents, and pipe rupture acceptance criteria. Resources also support the development of guidance for human factors reviews and efforts to maintain and develop codes and models.
- Provide international support for the continued participation in the Multinational Design Evaluation Program, which will continue international exchanges of licensing and construction inspection activities that will potentially enhance safety at U.S. sites.
- Continue to implement strategic bilateral cooperation with countries on the regulatory oversight of construction of AP1000 reactors. The program also supports International Atomic Energy Agency activities such as those related to generic SMR issues, standards development, and consultancies meetings. In addition the program supports Nuclear Energy Agency activities such as those related to new reactor design and commissioning.
- Continue to conduct Rulemaking efforts, including the following: APR-1400 DC Rulemaking, and US ABWR (GE-H) DC renewal rule.

- Continue to plan for the transition of regulatory oversight and licensing as the new AP1000 units move from construction to operation.

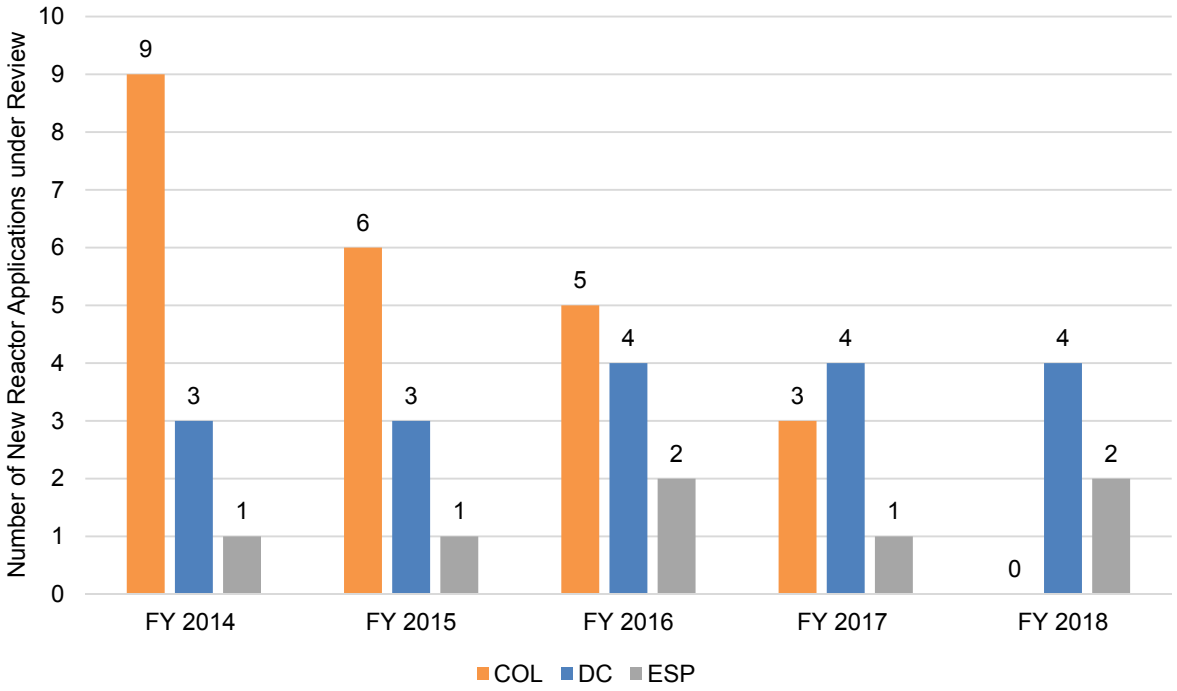


Figure 6: New Reactor Applications under Review

New Reactor Applications under Review

New Reactor Reviews	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
COL	• Bell Bend • Calvert Cliffs • Comanche Peak • Fermi • Levy County • North Anna • South Texas Project • Turkey Point • Lee Station	• Bell Bend • Lee Station • Levy County • North Anna • South Texas Project • Turkey Point	• Lee Station • Levy County • North Anna • South Texas Project • Turkey Point	• Lee Station • North Anna • Turkey Point	
DC	• ESBWR, • U.S. EPR • U.S. APWR	• U.S. EPR • U.S. APWR • KHNP (APR-1400)	• U.S. APWR • ABWR • KHNP (APR-1400) • Nuscale*	• U.S. APWR • ABWR • KHNP (APR-1400) • Nuscale	• U.S. APWR • ABWR • KHNP (APR-1400) • Nuscale
ESP	• PSEG	• PSEG	• PSEG • TVA Clinch River*	• TVA Clinch River	• Blue Castle • TVA Clinch River

*Pre-Application review

OTHER INDICATORS

LICENSING

Review Early Site Permit Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-01)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	Continue Victoria and PSEG reviews. Begin review of Blue Castle and Callaway applications.	Continued review of the PSEG ESP application. The Victoria County ESP application was withdrawn in August 2012.	
FY 2014	Continue Victoria and PSEG reviews,	Continued review of the PSEG ESP. application.	
FY 2015	Continue PSEG ESP application review and begin reviewing Blue Castle ESP Application.	All scheduled milestones completed.	The Blue Castle ESP applicant currently plans to submit its application during FY 2017.
FY 2016	Discontinued		Indicator replaced with “Percentage of Early Site Permit Review Interim Milestones Completed on Time (NR-02)” to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.
FY 2017			
FY 2018			

Percentage of Early Site Permit Review Interim Milestones Completed on Time (NR-02)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	85	100	
FY 2017	85		
FY 2018	85		

Review Design Certification Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-03)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	Begin review of KEPCO design certification. Complete milestones necessary to support 1 ABWR design certification renewal. Complete rulemaking for the EPR and the U.S.-APWR.	Continued the ESBWR, U.S. EPR, and US-APWR DC application reviews.	Change to previously reported target is because of applicants' difficulties in providing complete and timely submittals to allow the staff to complete safety reviews on the previously agreed upon schedules. As a result, completion dates were revised for the ESBWR, U.S. -EPR, and U.S.-APWR.
FY 2014	Continue review of U.S. APWR, KEPCO, and one ABWR DC renewal. Begin milestones necessary to support the second U.S–ABWR DC renewal. Complete review of the U.S.–EPR design and rulemaking. Continue rulemaking activities for the U.S. APWR.	Completed review of the DC application for the ESBWR design. Continued review of DC application for EPR design and (US-APWR) design. KEPCO DC application not accepted for review.	
FY 2015	Complete reviews of EPR and U.S. APWR design certification	All scheduled milestones completed.	

Review Design Certification Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-03)			
	applications. Continue review one ABWR design certification renewal application. Begin review of second ABWR DC renewal application.		
FY 2016	Discontinued		Indicator replaced with "Percentage of Design Certification Review Interim Milestones Completed on Time (NR-04)" to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.
FY 2017			
FY 2018			

Percentage of Design Certification Review Interim Major Milestones Completed on Time in Accordance with the Schedules Agreed Upon with the Applicants (LLWRs and SMRs) (NR-04)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	85	100	
FY 2017	85		
FY 2018	85		

Review Combined License Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-05)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	Complete milestones associated with conducting 10 continuing COL.	Continued 10 active COL application reviews. The Harris COL review was suspended at the applicant's request on May 2, 2013.	
FY 2014	Complete milestones associated with conducting 10 continuing COL.	Completed milestones associated with conducting 9 continuing COL application reviews. Bell Bend COL review suspended at applicant's request in March 2014.	
FY 2015	Complete milestones associated with the continued review of 9 COL.	Completed milestones for 5 out of 6 COL applications.	
FY 2016	Discontinued		Indicator replaced with "Percentage of Milestones for COL Application Reviews Completed in Accordance with the Schedules Agreed Upon with the Applicants (NR-06)" to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.
FY 2017			
FY 2018			

Percentage of Milestones for Combined License Application Reviews (LLWR and SMR) Completed in Accordance with the Schedules Agreed Upon with the Applicants (NR-06)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	85	100	
FY 2017	85		
FY 2018	85		

Review Small Modular Reactor Design Certification Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-07)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	Complete milestones necessary to support the review of two SMR DC applications.	Completed draft Design Specific Review Standard (DSRS), working towards final documentation to support the mPower DC review. Began work on the draft NuScale DSRS, which will support their DC.	
FY 2014	Complete milestones necessary to support the review of two SMR DC applications.	Completed draft or final sections of DSRS for both the mPower design and NuScale design.	
FY 2015	Complete milestones necessary to support the review of two SMR DC applications.	No new milestones established in FY 2015.	
FY 2016	Discontinued		Indicator replaced with “Percentage of Interim Milestones for SMR DC Reviews that Are Completed in Accordance with the
FY 2017			
FY 2018			

Review Small Modular Reactor Design Certification Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-07)		
		Schedules Agreed upon with the Applicants (NR-08)," to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.

Percentage of Interim Milestones for Small Modular Reactor Design Certification Reviews that Are Completed in Accordance with the Schedules Agreed upon with the Applicants (NR-08)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	85	No Data	There were no applications submitted.
FY 2017	85		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be merged with the indicator, "Percentage of Design Certification Review Interim Milestones Completed on Time (NR-04)."

Identify and Resolve Policy and Key Technical Issues Facing the Review of Small Modular Reactor Applications Implement Resolutions through Rule Changes or Guidance Development (NR-09)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	Complete 90 percent of milestones necessary to support the resolution of policy and key technical issues. In addition, complete 90 percent of milestones necessary to support implement-ation of solutions.	Policy and technical issues were identified for the review of SMRs. The NRC developed a plan to address 48 technical issues by revising Standard Review Plan (SRP) Sections or to create Interim Staff Guidance (ISG). Fifty technical issues were completed exceeding the established target.	
FY 2014	Complete 100 percent of milestones necessary to support the	All milestones completed.	
FY 2015		All milestones completed.	
FY 2016		100	
FY 2017			

Identify and Resolve Policy and Key Technical Issues Facing the Review of Small Modular Reactor Applications Implement Resolutions through Rule Changes or Guidance Development (NR-09)			
	resolution of policy and key technical issues. In addition, complete milestones necessary to support implementation of resolutions.		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.

Review Small Modular Reactor Pre-Application Submittals on the Schedules Agreed upon with the Applicants (NR-10)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	Begin pre-application interactions with prospective DC applicants.	Continued pre-application activities with applicants	
FY 2014	Complete milestones necessary to support pre-application activities for two DC applications	Held pre-application meetings with SMR vendors to discuss technical topics associated with these designs. Conducted reviews of both technical and topical reports submitted by SMR vendors.	
FY 2015	Complete milestones necessary to support pre-application activities for two DC applications.	All milestones completed.	
FY 2016	Discontinued		Indicator replaced with “Percentage of SMR Pre-Application Review Interim Milestones Completed in Accordance with the Schedule Agreed upon with the Applicants for Two DC
FY 2017			
FY 2018			

Review Small Modular Reactor Pre-Application Submittals on the Schedules Agreed upon with the Applicants (NR-10)		
		Applications (NR-11)" to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.

Percentage of Small Modular Reactor Pre-Application Review Interim Milestones Completed in Accordance with the Schedule Agreed upon with the Applicants for Two DC Applications (NR-11)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	85	N/A	No milestones associated with pre-application reviews.
FY 2017	85		
FY 2018	Discontinued		

Review Small Modular Reactor Combined License and Construction Permit Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-12)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	. Complete milestones necessary to support the review of the TVA construction permit application.	No applications were submitted thus the NRC did not develop any interim schedule milestones.	
FY 2014		All milestones completed.	
FY 2015		All milestones completed.	
FY 2016	Discontinued		Indicator replaced with "Percentage of Interim Milestones for SMR COL and Construction Permit Application Reviews Completed in Accordance with the Schedule Agreed upon with the Applicants (NR-13)."
FY 2017			
FY 2018			

Percentage of Interim Milestones for Small Modular Reactor Combined License and Construction Permit Application Reviews Completed in Accordance with the Schedule Agreed upon with the Applicants (NR-13)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	85	N/A	No SMR Combined Operating License or SMR Construction Permit application was received for review.
FY 2017	85		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be merged with the indicator, "Percentage of Milestones for COL Application Reviews Completed in Accordance with the Schedules Agreed Upon with the Applicants (NR-06)."

Percentage of License Amendment Reviews Completed on the Schedules Agreed upon with the Licensee (within NRC's control) (NR-14)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	85	100	
FY 2017	85		
FY 2018	85		

OVERSIGHT

Number of Domestic and International Vendor Inspections Completed (NR-15)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	15	35	
FY 2014	30	36	
FY 2015	30	39	
FY 2016	30	34	
FY 2017	35		Target increased to recognize efficiencies in vendor inspection program.
FY 2018	30		Target decreased to recognize reduction in resources.

RULEMAKING

Percent of Proposed Final Rules Completed in Accordance with the Schedule Approved by the Commission (NR-16)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	80	N/A	There were no final rulemakings in FY 2016.
FY 2017	80		
FY 2018	80		

RESEARCH

Timeliness of Completing Actions on Critical Research Program* (NR-17)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013			
FY 2014	New indicator in FY 2015		
FY 2015	90 percent of major milestones met on or before their due date.	N/A	
FY 2016	90 percent of major milestones met on or before their due date.	N/A	
FY 2017	90 percent of major milestones met on or before their due date.		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**Critical research programs typically respond to high priority needs from the Commission and the NRC's licensing organizations. Critical research programs will be the highest priority needs identified at the beginning of each FY.*			

Acceptable Technical Quality of Agency Research Technical Products* (NR-18)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013			
FY 2014	New indicator in FY 2015		
FY 2015	3.75	N/A	No technical quality surveys requested in FY 2015.
FY 2016	3.75	4.31	
FY 2017	3.75		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**The NRC has developed a process to measure the quality of research products on a 5-point scale using surveys of end-users to determine the usability and value-add of the products. As appropriate, the NRC will develop and add other mechanisms to this process to measure the quality of research products.*			

NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety (Dollars in Millions)								
	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Business Line	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE
Fuel Facilities	28.7	130.6	29.3	136.0	25.2	114.0	(4.1)	(22.0)
Nuclear Materials Users	64.8	236.6	65.2	244.0	61.7	223.0	(3.5)	(21.0)
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	25.0	102.9	24.3	107.0	26.2	103.0	1.9	(4.0)
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	28.2	116.0	29.9	120.5	28.0	116.0	(1.9)	(4.5)
High-Level Waste	1.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	30.0	71.0	30.0	71.0
Total	**$148.5**	**589.2**	**$148.7**	**607.5**	**$171.1**	**627.0**	**$22.4**	**19.5**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Program reflects the NRC's effort to license, regulate, and oversee nuclear materials in a manner that adequately protects the public health and safety and the environment. This program provides assurance of physical-security of the materials and waste and protection against radiological sabotage, theft, or diversion of nuclear materials. Through this program, the NRC regulates uranium processing and fuel facilities, research and pilot facilities, nuclear materials users (medical, industrial, research, and academic), spent fuel storage, spent fuel and material transportation and packaging, decontamination and decommissioning of facilities, and low-level and high-level radioactive waste. The program contributes to the NRC's safety and security strategic goals through the activities of the Fuel Facilities, Nuclear Materials Users, Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste, and
High-Level Waste Business Lines.

Overall resources requested in the fiscal year (FY) 2018 budget for the Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Program are $171.1 million, including 627 full-time equivalents (FTE). This funding level represents an overall funding increase of $22.4 million, including 19.5 FTE, when compared with the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution. This budget includes $30 million for the proposed Yucca Mountain deep geologic repository for spent nuclear fuel and other high-level radioactive waste, which is not fee-billable and requires resources from the Nuclear Waste Fund.

FUEL FACILITIES

Fuel Facilities by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
Event Response	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.5	0.4	2.0	(0.1)	(0.5)
Generic Homeland Security	2.4	3.8	3.0	4.0	2.4	3.0	(0.6)	(1.0)
International Activities	1.4	7.7	1.4	8.0	1.2	7.0	(0.2)	(1.0)
Licensing	7.3	35.0	7.1	37.0	6.4	32.0	(0.7)	(5.0)
Oversight	8.7	46.2	9.1	48.0	7.9	41.0	(1.2)	(7.0)
Research	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.5)
Rulemaking	2.6	10.6	2.1	11.0	1.2	7.0	(0.9)	(4.0)
Mission Support and Supervisors	4.3	22.0	4.3	24.0	4.2	22.0	(0.1)	(2.0)
Training	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	(0.2)	(1.0)
Travel	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	(0.2)	0.0
Total	**$28.7**	**130.6**	**$29.3**	**136.0**	**$25.2**	**114.0**	**$(4.1)**	**(22.0)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The NRC licenses, oversees, and regulates fuel cycle facilities-such as conversion, enrichment, and fuel fabrication facilities. The activities of the Fuel Facilities Business Line ensure that fuel cycle facilities are licensed and operated in a manner that adequately protects public health and safety and the environment, and promotes the common defense and security.

The Fuel Facilities Business Line also provides licensing and oversight support for a number of additional licensees that possess greater than critical mass quantities of special nuclear material (SNM), such as universities and research and test facilities.

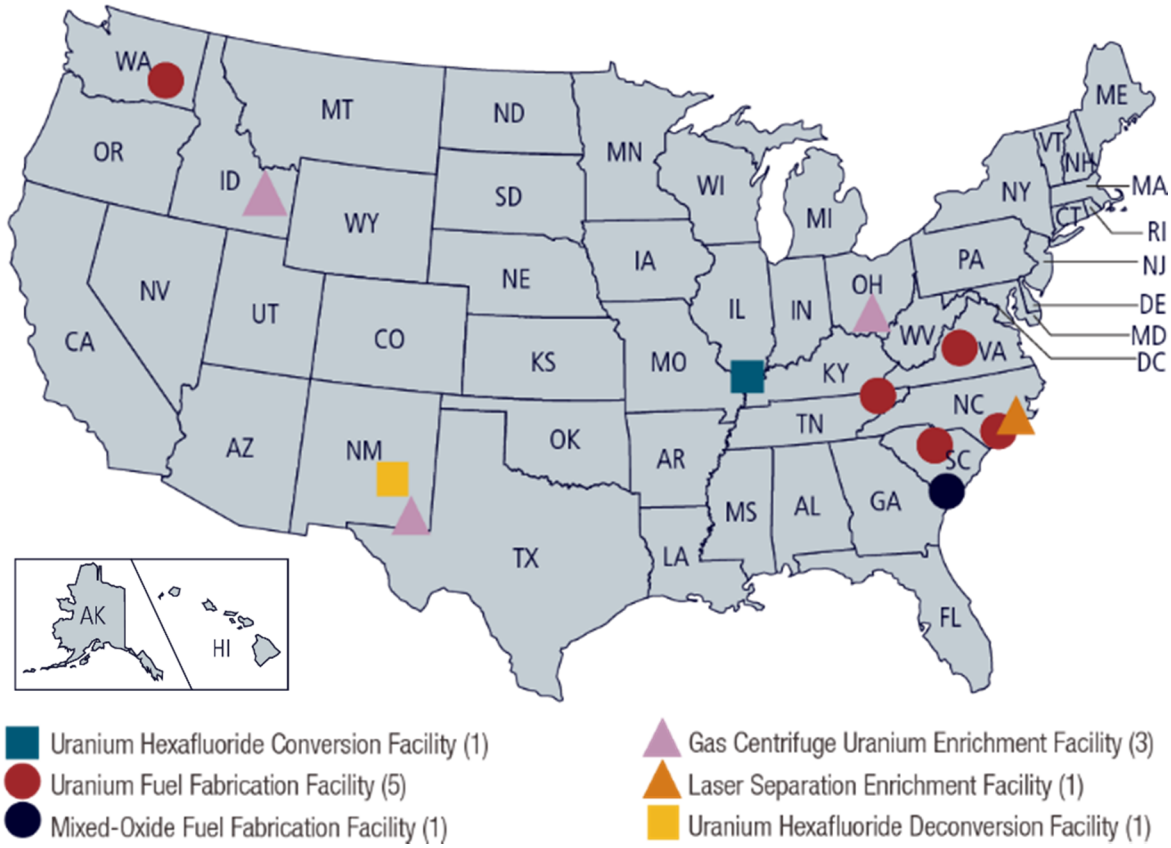


Figure 7: Locations of Licensed Fuel Cycle Facilities

The NRC will continue to evaluate routine license amendments that propose changes to the operation of existing facilities and to construction plans for approved facilities. Licensed fuel facilities possess SNM, such as plutonium and enriched uranium. These licensees that possess SNM verify and document their inventories and material transfers in the Nuclear Material Management and Safeguard System database. The Fuel Facilities Business Line activities also include support for the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) Nuclear Materials Information Program and the interagency agreement with the DOE for certification and accreditation of classified computer systems at enrichment facilities.

Other activities the Fuel Facilities Business Line supports include allegation and enforcement, rulemaking, development and implementation of security requirements, emergency preparedness, international cooperation and assistance, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) missions, and export and import licensing.

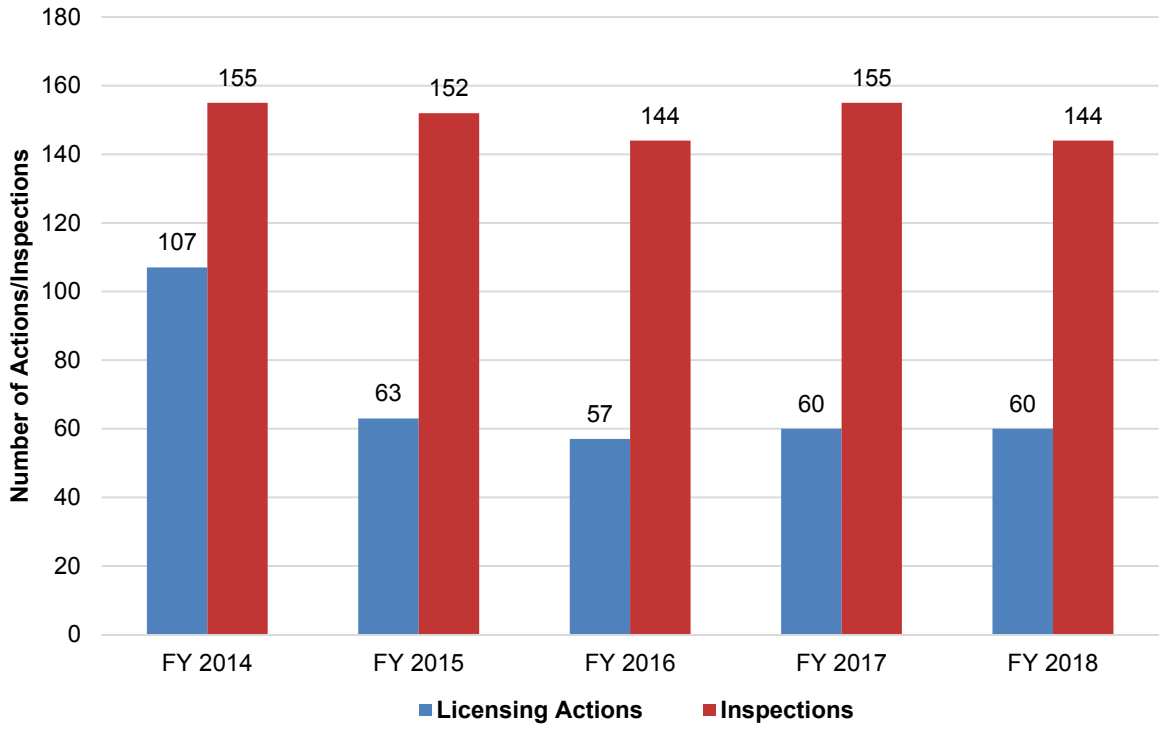
CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CONTINUING RESOLUTION BUDGET

Resources decrease in fiscal year 2018 as a result of the rebaselining of agency resources that was conducted as part of Project Aim. The complete list of reductions can be found in Appendix J, "Enclosure 1 of SECY-16-0009 and Staff Requirements Memorandum."

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The major activities within the Fuel Facilities Business Line include the following:

- Ensure that licensed fuel facilities operate safely and securely, and in accordance with the NRC's rules, regulations, and license requirements.
- Conduct licensing actions and safety inspection oversight for 11 conversion, enrichment, and fabrication facilities and one de-conversion facility in the United States. Licensing actions and oversight activities include reviews of license amendments, decommissioning funding plans, emergency plans, and security plans. There are currently eight facilities operating, one under construction, and four issued licenses for future construction.
- Support regulation of 13 other (e.g., universities, test, and research facilities) licensees under Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 70, "Domestic Licensing of Special Nuclear Material."
- Support the review of one anticipated new license application.
- Continue the license renewal review of one 10 CFR Part 40 "Domestic Licensing of Source Material," facility.
- Conclude the license renewal review for one 10 CFR Part 70 facility.
- Support the programmatic management of the fuel cycle oversight program by providing and maintaining the infrastructure for inspecting and evaluating fuel facility compliance with regulatory requirements.
- Conduct inspections, force-on-force, and readiness reviews.
- Conduct rulemakings for fuel cycle facilities in security-related areas.
- Carry out international treaty obligations in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, IAEA, and United States Additional Protocol for all NRC licensees (including licensees in Agreement States).
- Support United States non-proliferation activities through the implementation of international safeguards and licensing of the import and export of nuclear material and equipment. Perform activities that support the NRC's work with international counterparts, including obligation tracking, approvals, and treaty compliance; DOE 10 CFR Part 810, "Assistance to Foreign Atomic Energy Activities" reviews; and review of the import/export of nuclear material, technology, and equipment. Support bilateral visits with other countries possessing or obtaining United States origin SNM with regard to physical protection and material control and accounting. Provide technical assistance to the International Atomic Energy Agency, and support United States initiatives to enhance international safeguards and verification programs.
- Support the tracking of source material and SNM inventories, material balances, and transactions for more than 400 commercial manufacturers and users in the United States, in cooperation with DOE, through the Nuclear Material Management and Safeguard System database.
- Support DOE's Nuclear Materials Information Program and a contract with the U.S. Department of the Army for monitoring the domestic transport of classified technology.
- Maintain effective communications with stakeholders on approaches to emergent issues, rulemaking, guidance development, cumulative effects on regulations, and other regulatory activities.



* FY 2017 and FY 2018 are Projected Actions.

Figure 8: Fuel Facilities Workload

OTHER INDICATORS

LICENSING

Percentage of "Complex" Fuel Cycle Licensing Actions Completed on a Timely Basis in 1.5 Years or Less from the Date of Acceptance, Excluding Request for Additional Information with an Assumption of 30-Day Response to a Request for Additional Information (FF-01)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	93	For FY 2013, five complex licensing actions missed the timeliness metric. One complex licensing action (Babcock & Wilcox Nuclear Operations Group license amendment) was completed in the first quarter and four others (Honeywell Pond closure request and license renewals for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Purdue University, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute) were completed in the fourth quarter.
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	Discontinued		Indicator discontinued in FY 2015 and replaced with the new indicators "Percentage of Fuel Cycle Licensing Reviews Completed in 150 Days or Less (FF-04)" and "Percentage of Fuel Cycle Licensing Reviews Completed in 1.5 Years or Less (FF-05)" to be more consistent with licensing metrics reported in the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, Material Users, and Operating Reactors business lines.
FY 2016			
FY 2017			
FY 2018			

Percentage of Fuel Cycle Licensing Reviews Completed in 150 Days or Less (FF-04)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2015		
FY 2014			
FY 2015	80	77	Eleven licensing actions exceeded the 150-day performance metric due to complex licensing issues. Improvement plans include sharing lessons learned, evaluating the licensing tracking process, and increased management oversight.
FY 2016	80	91	
FY 2017	80		
FY 2018	80		

Percentage of Fuel Cycle Licensing Reviews Completed in 1.5 Years or Less (FF-05)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2015		
FY 2014			
FY 2015	100	98	One licensing action exceeded the 1.5-year metric because of a significantly expanded scope from the initial review of the licensing action. Improvement plans include reviewing licensing guidance to see if updates are needed, sharing lessons learned, and communicating with licensees about potential impact to schedules as issues arise or changes are requested.
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

OVERSIGHT

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 150 Days or Less (FF-06)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	90	100	
FY 2014	90	95	
FY 2015	90	100	
FY 2016	90	100	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 180 Days or Less (FF-07)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	95	100	
FY 2014	95	97	
FY 2015	95	100	
FY 2016	95	100	
FY 2017	95		
FY 2018	95		

FUEL FACILITIES

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 360 Days or Less (FF-08)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	97	One allegation was open for 395 days; therefore, the business line did not meet the allegation timeliness metric of closing 100 percent of all allegations in 360 days. Administrative controls and tracking are being improved as result.
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

Percentage of Operating Fuel Facilities for which the Core Inspection Program Was Completed as Planned During the Most Recently Ended Inspection Cycle (FF-09)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

EVENT RESPONSE

Percentage Assessment of the Agency's Readiness to Respond to a Nuclear or Terrorist Emergency Situation, or Other Events of National Interest* (FF-10)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2015		
FY 2014			
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		
**This performance index provides a single overall performance indicator of the agency's readiness to respond to a nuclear or terrorist emergency situation, or other event of national interest. The index measures several activities within the Incident Response Program that are critical to support the agency's preparedness and response ability.*			

GENERIC HOMELAND SECURITY

Percentage Team Advisories Issued within 24 Hours of Notification (FF-11)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	90	100	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	90		

NUCLEAR MATERIALS USERS

Nuclear Materials Users by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
Event Response	0.6	3.4	0.6	3.5	0.7	4.0	0.1	0.5
Generic Homeland Security	12.3	16.8	12.1	17.5	11.0	15.0	(1.1)	(2.5)
International Activities	8.7	17.7	8.8	18.0	8.8	16.0	0.0	(2.0)
Licensing	9.0	45.2	9.1	47.0	8.9	45.0	(0.2)	(2.0)
Oversight	12.3	59.5	12.4	60.5	11.5	53.0	(0.9)	(7.5)
Research	0.8	2.0	0.8	2.0	0.2	1.0	(0.6)	(1.0)
Rulemaking	0.5	2.9	0.5	3.0	1.7	10.0	1.2	7.0
State, Tribal, and Federal Programs	5.7	30.3	5.8	31.5	5.7	31.0	(0.1)	(0.5)
Mission Support and Supervisors	9.8	53.4	9.7	55.5	8.2	44.0	(1.5)	(11.5)
Training	2.5	5.5	2.5	5.5	2.0	4.0	(0.5)	(1.5)
Travel	2.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	(0.1)	0.0
Subtotal	**$64.8**	**236.6**	**$65.2**	**244.0**	**$61.7**	**223.0**	**$(3.5)**	**(21.0)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Nuclear Materials Users Business Line activities support the licensing, inspection, event evaluation, research, incident response, allegations review, enforcement, import/export authorizations, rulemaking activities, and major information technology systems to maintain the regulatory safety and security infrastructure needed to process and handle nuclear materials.

Agreement States are those States that have signed an agreement with the NRC in accordance with subsection 274b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (AEA), which authorizes the NRC to relinquish and the State to assume regulatory authority over certain AEA materials. At present, there are 37 Agreement States for which the NRC has programmatic oversight responsibility to periodically review actions to ensure adequacy and compatibility. Additionally, Wyoming has submitted a draft application to become an Agreement State, and Vermont has submitted a letter of intent to become an Agreement State.

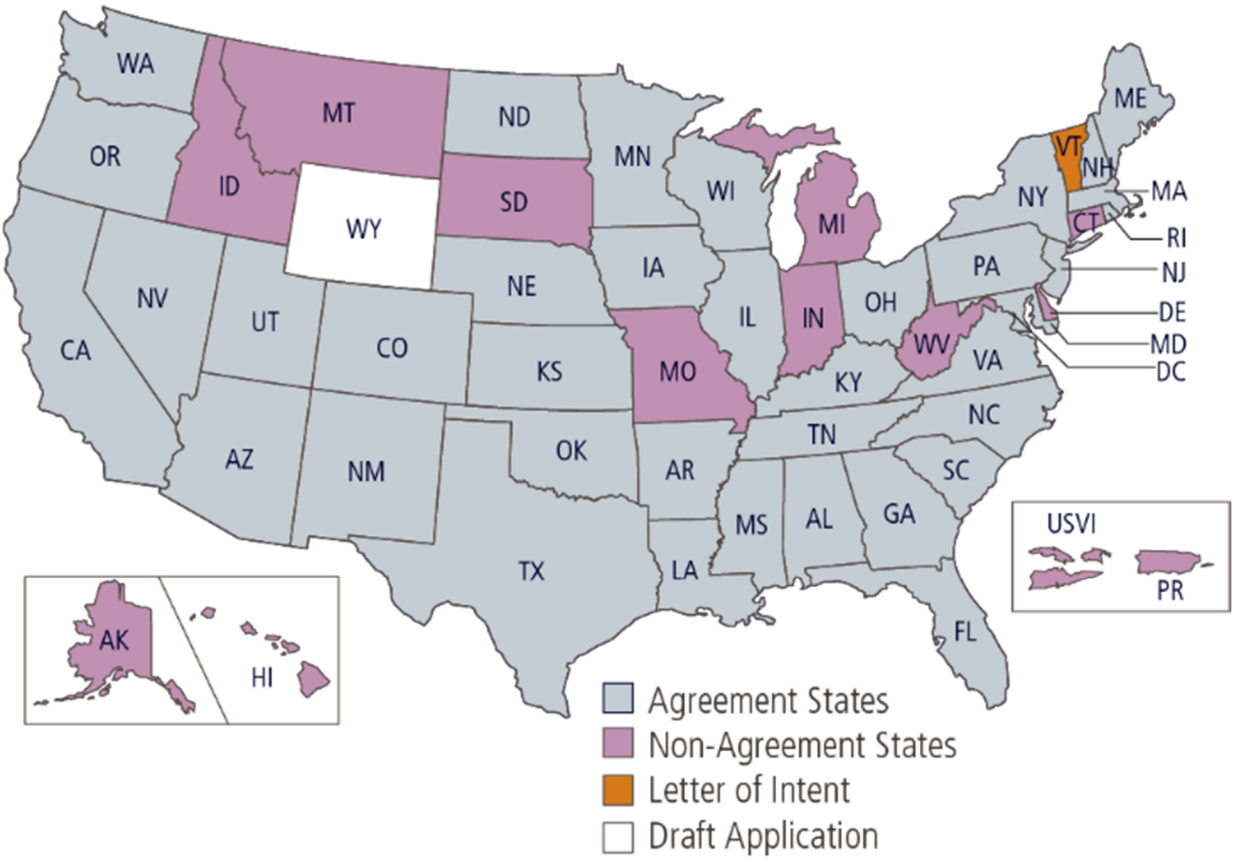


Figure 9: Agreement States

The Nuclear Materials Users Business Line security activities include the implementation and operation of a national registry to improve control of radioactive sources of concern[2] and to prevent their malevolent use. The Integrated Source Management Portfolio has integrated three core systems consisting of the National Source Tracking System, Web-Based Licensing, and the License Verification System. The systems license and track sources and other radioactive materials through one management mechanism. Security activities also include conducting inspections at materials facilities with radioactive materials in quantities of concern, and pre-licensing inspections of new materials license applicants.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CONTINUING RESOLUTION BUDGET

Resources decrease in fiscal year (FY) 2018 as a result of the rebaselining of agency resources that was conducted as part of Project Aim. The complete list of reductions can be found in Appendix J, "Enclosure 1 of SECY-16-0009 and Staff Requirements Memorandum."

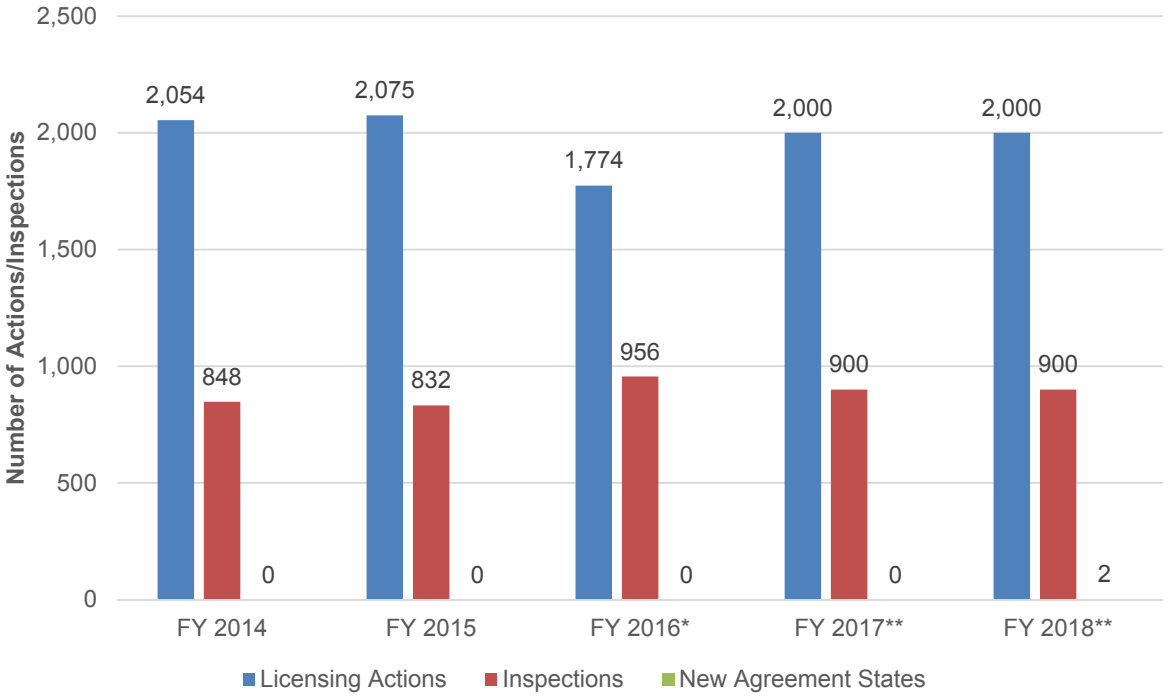
[2] "Radioactive sources of concern" refer to sources with quantities of radioactive material meeting or exceeding the Category 1 and Category 2 activity levels contained in Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 37, "Physical Protection of Category 1 and Category 2 Quantities of Radioactive Materials."

In addition to the rebaselining reductions, resource needs decrease in FY 2018 due to additional process enhancements. In the Oversight Product Line, resources decrease in contract oversight and management of the Nuclear Materials Event Database system, technical specialist support activities for event evaluation, inspection support capabilities of the Web-Based Licensing system, and enforcement activities. In the Licensing Product Line, resources decrease due to finalization of a series of licensing guidance updates and further enhancements of the Web-based licensing system's capabilities. These decreases are slightly offset by increases in contract support to support the dosimetry contract. In the Rulemaking Product Line, resources increase due to rulemaking resources that were realigned from Corporate Support based on where the work is going to be performed. In the Mission Support and Supervisors Product Line, resources decrease primarily from the regional mission support for the materials consolidation under Project Aim and to provide support staff levels commensurate with staff reductions.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The major activities within the Nuclear Materials Users Business Line include the following:

- Support the completion of approximately 2,000 materials licensing actions (new applications, amendments, renewals, and terminations).
- Complete approximately 900 routine health and safety inspections, as well as reciprocity and reactive inspections, and inspections for certain general licensees.
- Support review of two Agreement State applications. Wyoming has submitted a draft application to become an Agreement State, and Vermont has submitted a letter of intent to become an Agreement State. The Wyoming Agreement State application could impact both the Nuclear Materials Users and Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste Business Lines.
- Conduct rulemaking activities in accordance with published schedules and continue the review and processing of petitions for rulemaking in accordance with internal procedures and guidance.
- Oversee and support the Agreement States' regulation of approximately 17,000 specific and 150,000 general licenses; conduct approximately nine Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program reviews; and review Agreement State incidents and events as reported.
- Implement outreach, information exchanges, consultations, and related activities in support of the Tribal Liaison Program.
- Support security coordination and liaison for homeland security regulatory improvement initiatives, control and tracking of imports and exports of sources, and the development and implementation of the integrated source management portfolio.
- Satisfy international treaty and convention obligations, as well as statutory mandates. This includes, but is not limited to, implementing the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, and supporting a wide range of cooperative programs to exchange information with established regulatory counterparts bilaterally and multilaterally to mutually enhance the agencies' respective programs.
- Support International Atomic Energy Agency assistance programs and activities to help foreign regulatory counterparts develop or enhance their national regulatory infrastructures and programs as well as strengthen controls over radioactive sources, consistent with the Code of Conduct.



*The decrease in the number of completed licensing actions in FY 2016 was due to a fluctuation in the number of licensing action requests the NRC received during this fiscal year.
**FY 2017 and FY 2018 are projected actions.

Figure 10: Nuclear Materials Users Workload

OTHER INDICATORS

LICENSING

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for New Materials Licenses and License Amendments Completed in 90 Days or Less (NM-01)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	92	96	
FY 2014	92	94	
FY 2015	92	95	
FY 2016	92	95	
FY 2017	92		
FY 2018	92		

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for New Materials Licenses and License Amendments Completed in 2 Years or Less (NM-02)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for Materials License Renewals and Sealed Source and Devices Completed in 180 Days or Less (NM-03)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	92	97	
FY 2014	92	93	
FY 2015	92	94	
FY 2016	92	94	
FY 2017	92		
FY 2018	92		

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for Materials License Renewals and Sealed Source and Devices Completed in 2 Years or Less (NM-04)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

OVERSIGHT

Percentage of Safety Inspections of Materials Licensees Completed on Time (NM-05)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	98	99	
FY 2014	98	100	
FY 2015	98	99	
FY 2016	98	100	
FY 2017	98		
FY 2018	98		

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 150 Days or Less (NM-06)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	90	93	
FY 2014	90	97	
FY 2015	90	96	
FY 2016	90	94	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 180 Days or Less (NM-07)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	95	97	
FY 2014	95	97	
FY 2015	95	100	
FY 2016	95	94	
FY 2017	95		
FY 2018	95		

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 360 Days or Less* (NM-08)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		
**FY 2015 Congressional Budget Justification incorrectly lists FY 2013 through FY 2015 targets as 330 days.*			

Percentage of Enforcement Actions Where No Investigation Is Involved Completed in 160 Days or Less (NM-09)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	96	Staff will focus on early identification of enforcement cases that are likely to involve complex technical or policy issues that need to be resolved across multiple program offices to ensure timely resolution.
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

Percentage of Enforcement Actions in Which Investigation Is Involved Completed in 330 Days or Less (NM-10)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

Percentage of Investigations That Developed Sufficient Information To Reach a Conclusion Regarding Wrongdoing Completed within 12 Months or Less* (NM-11)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	85	59	Targets for FY 2013 and FY 2014 were 9 months or less. The actual time increase from 9 to 12 months is due to added quality assurance checks during an investigation, and to ensure that due professional care is used in conducting investigations and preparing related reports as outlined in the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency Quality Standards for Investigations. Additionally, the Office of Investigations has implemented an improved mentoring program with specialized training and development strategies to help with knowledge management given the high turnover precipitated by mandatory retirements of over 50 percent of Special Agents and Special Agents in Charge during FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2015.
FY 2014	85	90	
FY 2015	85	95	
FY 2016	85	88	
FY 2017	85		
FY 2018	85		
**The Office of Investigations has implemented long-term strategies to ensure all investigations are timely, thorough, of high quality, and are conducted in accordance with professional investigative standards and guidelines. Due to the success of the actions taken in FY 2013, the business line met this metric in FY 2014. The FY 2016 Performance Budget incorrectly listed this for FY 2014.*			

Percentage of Investigations Completed in Time To Initiate Civil Enforcement and/or Criminal Prosecution Action (NM-12)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

RESEARCH

Percentage of Major Milestones for Critical Research Programs Completed on or Before Their Due Date* (NM-15)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	90	N/A	There were no critical milestones associated with the research activities conducted in this business line FY 2013.
FY 2014	90	100	
FY 2015	90	N/A	There were no critical milestones associated with the research activities conducted in this business line in FY 2015 and FY 2016.
FY 2016	90	N/A	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**Critical research programs typically respond to high priority needs from the Commission and the NRC's licensing organizations. Critical research programs regarding the highest-priority needs are identified at the beginning of the FY.*			

Combined Score on a Scale of 1 to 5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Research Technical Products* (NM-16)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	3.5	N/A	No research products produced for this business line during FY 2013.
FY 2014	3.75	5.0	
FY 2015	3.75	N/A	No research products produced for this business line during FY 2015.
FY 2016	3.75	N/A	No research products produced for this business line during FY 2016.
FY 2017	3.75		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**The NRC has developed a process to measure the quality of research products on a 5-point scale using surveys of end-users to determine the usability and value-added of the products. As appropriate, other mechanisms will be developed and added to this process to measure the quality of research products.*			

EVENT RESPONSE

Percentage Assessment of the Agency's Readiness to Respond to a Nuclear or Terrorist Emergency Situation or other Event of National Interest (NM-17)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

GENERIC HOMELAND SECURITY

Percentage of Team Advisories Issued within 24 Hours of Notification (NM-18)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	90	100	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	90		

STATE, TRIBAL AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Percentage of Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program (IMPEP) Review Reports that were Completed within 30 Days of the Management Review Board Meeting (NM-20)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	85	75	NRC increased management oversight to ensure the timeliness of reports. NRC will continue to monitor all reports for timeliness.
FY 2017	85		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Replaced by "Number of Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program (IMPEP) Review Reports that were not Completed within 30 Days of the Management Review Board Meeting (NM-20.1)."

Number of Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program (IMPEP) Review Reports that were not Completed within 30 Days of the Management Review Board Meeting (NM-20.1)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2018		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016			
FY 2017			
FY 2018	≤2		

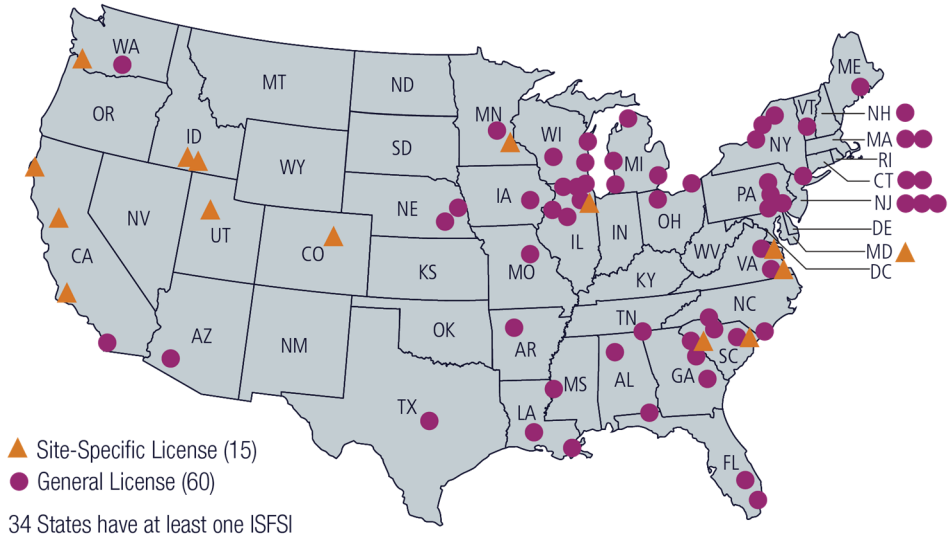
SPENT FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation by Product Line
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
Generic Homeland Security	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.5)
International Activities	0.3	1.9	0.5	2.0	0.9	4.0	0.4	2.0
Licensing	12.0	46.5	10.7	48.5	16.3	61.0	5.6	12.5
Oversight	2.7	15.4	2.7	16.0	2.3	13.0	(0.4)	(3.0)
Research	1.8	4.1	2.3	4.0	1.1	2.0	(1.2)	(2.0)
Rulemaking	5.0	20.6	4.7	21.5	2.1	7.0	(2.6)	(14.5)
Mission Support and Supervisors	2.6	13.9	2.6	14.5	2.9	16.0	0.3	1.5
Training	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0
Travel	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Total	**$25.0**	**102.9**	**$24.3**	**107.0**	**$26.2**	**103.0**	**$1.9**	**(4.0)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The activities under the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Line are conducted to ensure the safe and secure storage of spent nuclear fuel and the transport of radioactive materials. These activities include conducting safety, security, and environmental reviews of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) storage casks and independent spent fuel storage installation (ISFSI) license applications and performing safety and security reviews of radioactive material transportation packages. This work includes reviewing storage system and site renewal applications and developing and updating related regulations and guidance. It also includes conducting safety inspections of transportation package and storage cask vendors and fabricators, ISFSI operations, and security inspections of ISFSIs.



ALABAMA
- Browns Ferry
- Farley

ARIZONA
- Palo Verde

ARKANSAS
- Arkansas Nuclear

CALIFORNIA
- ▲ Diablo Canyon
- ▲ Rancho Seco
- San Onofre
- ▲ Humboldt Bay

COLORADO
- ▲ Fort St. Vrain

CONNECTICUT
- Haddam Neck
- Millstone

FLORIDA
- St. Lucie
- Turkey Point

GEORGIA
- Hatch
- Vogtle

IDAHO
- ▲ DOE: TMI-2 (Fuel Debris)
- ▲ DOE: Idaho Spent Fuel Facility

ILLINOIS
- Braidwood
- Byron
- ▲ GE Hitachi Morris (Wet)
- Dresden
- La Salle
- Quad Cities
- Zion

IOWA
- Duane Arnold

LOUISIANA
- River Bend
- Waterford

MAINE
- Maine Yankee

MARYLAND
- ▲ Calvert Cliffs

MASSACHUSETTS
- Yankee Rowe
- Pilgrim

MICHIGAN
- Big Rock Point
- Palisades
- Cook
- Fermi

MINNESOTA
- Monticello
- ▲ Prairie Island

MISSISSIPPI
- Grand Gulf

MISSOURI
- Callaway

NEBRASKA
- Cooper
- Ft. Calhoun

NEW HAMPSHIRE
- Seabrook

NEW JERSEY
- Hope Creek
- Salem
- Oyster Creek

NEW YORK
- Indian Point
- FitzPatrick
- Ginna
- Nine Mile Point

NORTH CAROLINA
- Brunswick
- McGuire

OHIO
- Davis-Besse
- Perry

OREGON
- ▲ Trojan

PENNSYLVANIA
- Limerick
- Susquehanna
- Peach Bottom
- Beaver Valley

SOUTH CAROLINA
- ● ▲ Oconee
- ● ▲ Robinson
- Catawba

TENNESSEE
- Sequoyah

TEXAS
- Comanche Peak

UTAH
- ▲ Private Fuel Storage

VERMONT
- Vermont Yankee

VIRGINIA
- ● ▲ Surry
- ● ▲ North Anna

WASHINGTON
- Columbia

WISCONSIN
- Point Beach
- Kewaunee
- LaCrosse

Figure 11: Licensed and Operating Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations by State

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CONTINUING RESOLUTION BUDGET

Overall proposed resources increase in fiscal year (FY) 2018, and are partially offset by reductions as a result of the agency's rebaselining of resources as part of Project Aim. The complete list of reductions can be found in Appendix J, "Enclosure 1 of SECY-16-0009 and Staff Requirements Memorandum."

Some resource needs increased in FY 2018 to support the safety, security, emergency preparedness, and environmental reviews for two applications for consolidated interim storage facilities (CISFs); the effort to update/consolidate the standard review plan; and legal activities.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The major activities within the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Line include the following:

- Review 69 anticipated new, amendments to, and license renewal applications for transportation packages and approximately 20 new, amendments to, and renewal SNF storage applications to ensure the safe and secure storage and transport of spent nuclear fuel and SNF radioactive materials.
- Conduct 16 safety inspections of storage and transportation cask vendors, fabricators, and designers, as well as ISFSI pad construction, dry-run operations, initial loading operations, and routine operations.
- Conduct the technical, legal, and environmental review of two CISF applications.
- Review security activities associated with radioactive material in quantities of concern and transportation security route approvals.
- Initiate and process spent fuel storage and transportation rulemakings and associated regulatory guidance documents.
- Coordinate with the International Atomic Energy Agency to compare regulatory frameworks, share research on storage and transportation matters, and harmonize the certification of transport packages and licensing of storage cask designs with international standards.
- Provide management and oversight of NRC's safeguards and ISFSI security inspection program.

Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Workload by Action Type

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Action Type	**Actual Workload Inventory**	**Actual Workload Inventory**	**Actual Workload Inventory**	**Target/Planned Workload Inventory**	**Target/Planned Workload Inventory**
Transport Package Reviews	74	58	46	68	69
Storage System and Storage Site Reviews	24	29	19	20	20
CISF and TSAR Application Reviews	0	0	1	1	2
Inspections	18	19	16	16	16

OTHER INDICATORS

LICENSING

Percentage of Storage Container and Installation Design Reviews Completed in 13 Months or Less (SF-01)*			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	80	46	
FY 2014	80	94	Due to the success of corrective actions taken in FY 2013, the business line exceeded the metric in FY 2014.
FY 2015	80	84	
FY 2016	80	89	
FY 2017	80		
FY 2018	80		
*Modified from 12.6 months to 13 months in FY 2018 to simplify the measurement period.			

Percentage of Storage Container and Installation Design Reviews Completed in 2 Years or Less (SF-02)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	95	The NRC developed a revised work prioritization strategy to improve this metric.
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	90		Target reduced to allow for a few complex cases that are expected to take significantly longer than 2 years to complete.

Percentage of Transportation Container Design Reviews Completed in 8 Months or Less (SF-03)*			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	80	89	
FY 2014	80	96	
FY 2015	80	90	
FY 2016	80	93	
FY 2017	80		
FY 2018	80		
*Modified from 7.4 months to 8 months in FY 2018 to simplify the measurement period.			

Percentage of Transportation Container Design Reviews Completed in 2 Years or Less (SF-04)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	90		Target reduced to allow for a few complex cases that are expected to take significantly longer than 2 years to complete.

OVERSIGHT

Number of Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Inspections Completed (SF-06)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	16	18	
FY 2014	16	18	
FY 2015	16	19	
FY 2016	16	16	
FY 2017	16		
FY 2018	16		

RESEARCH

Percentage of Major Milestones for Critical Research Programs Completed on or before Their Due Date* (SF-08)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	Comment
FY 2013	90	N/A	There were no critical milestones associated with the research activities conducted in this business line in FY 2013, FY 2014 FY 2015, and FY 2016. User need requests with the Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research in this business line have been tracked at the office level. None of the milestones rise to agency level tracking. Thus, there are no performance data to report.
FY 2014	90	N/A	
FY 2015	90	N/A	
FY 2016	90	N/A	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**Critical research programs typically respond to high priority needs from the Commission and the NRC's licensing organizations. Critical research programs regarding the highest-priority needs are identified at the beginning of the FY.*			

Combined Score on a Scale of 1 to 5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Research Technical Products* (SF-09)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	3.5	4.56	
FY 2014	3.75	5.0	
FY 2015	3.75	5.0	
FY 2016	3.75	4.68	
FY 2017	3.75		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**The NRC has developed a process to measure the quality of research products on a 5-point scale using surveys of end-users to determine the usability and value-added of the products. As appropriate, other mechanisms will be developed and added to this process to measure the quality of research products.*			

DECOMMISSIONING AND LOW-LEVEL WASTE

Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE
International Activities	0.9	4.8	1.0	5.0	0.8	4.0	(0.2)	(1.0)
Licensing	15.5	60.4	17.4	63.0	15.9	64.0	(1.5)	1.0
Oversight	5.0	25.1	5.2	26.0	5.5	27.0	0.3	1.0
Research	1.2	2.0	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.0	(0.0)	(1.0)
Rulemaking	0.9	4.8	1.3	5.0	1.3	5.0	0.0	0.0
Mission Support and Supervisors	3.3	18.8	3.3	19.5	2.7	15.0	(0.6)	(4.5)
Training	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	(0.2)	0.0
Travel	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total	**$28.2**	**116.0**	**$29.9**	**120.5**	**$28.0**	**116.0**	**$(1.9)**	**(4.5)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The activities under the Decommissioning and Low Level-Waste (LLW) Business Line include the licensing and oversight of sites undergoing decommissioning, the licensing and oversight of new and operating uranium recovery facilities, and the oversight of the national LLW management program. Activities also include oversight of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) waste management activities at the Savannah River Site and the Idaho Waste Incidental to Reprocessing (WIR) facilities consistent with the NRC's responsibilities under the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005. The NRC will continue its evaluation of non-military sites where radium may have been used in the past to ensure that the sites do not pose a risk to the public. Other activities include interfacing with licensees, applicants, Federal and State agencies, the public, other stakeholders, and Native American Tribal governments.

Decommissioning is the process of safe removal of a nuclear facility from service and the reduction of residual radioactivity to a level that permits the release of the property and termination of the NRC license. The NRC rules for decommissioning establish site release criteria and provide for unrestricted and, under certain conditions, restricted release of a site. The NRC regulates the decommissioning of materials and fuel cycle facilities, power reactors, research and test reactors, and uranium recovery facilities, with the ultimate goal of license termination.

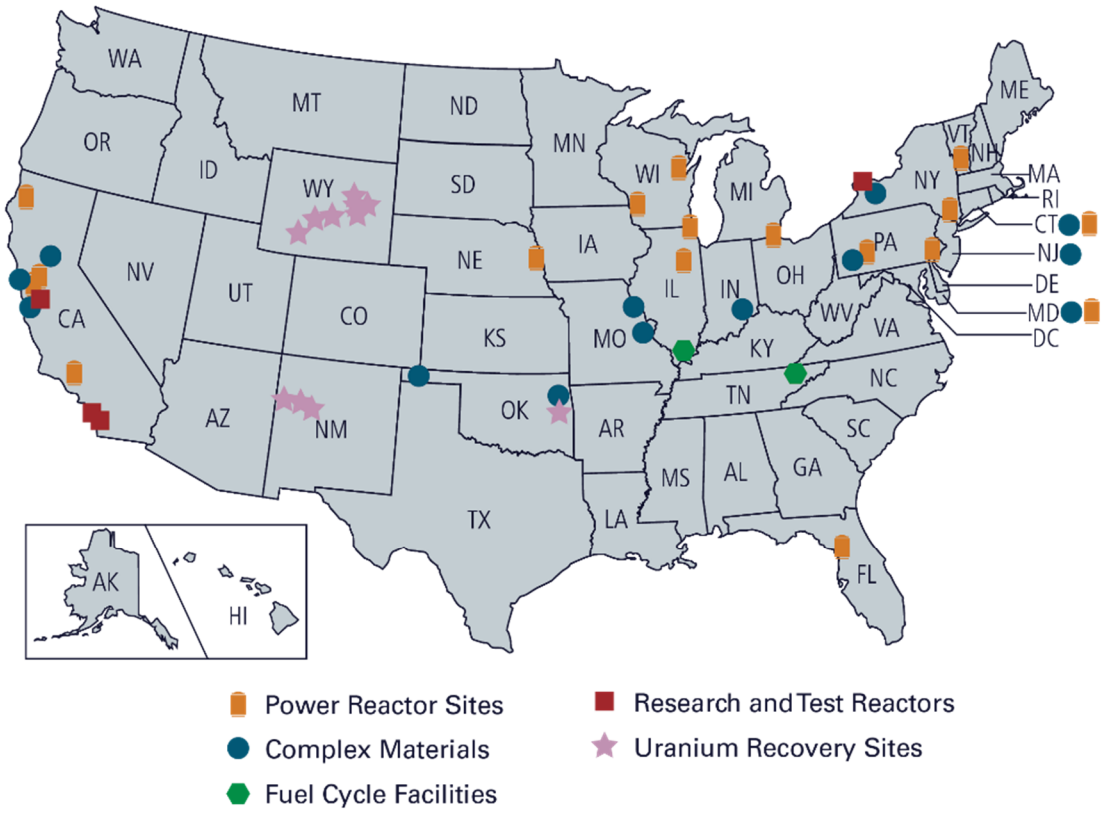


Figure 12: Locations of NRC-Regulated Sites Undergoing Decommissioning

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CONTINUING RESOLUTION BUDGET

Resources decrease in fiscal year (FY) 2018 as a result of the rebaselining of agency resources that was conducted as part of Project Aim. The complete list of reductions can be found in Appendix J, "Enclosure 1 of SECY-16-0009 and Staff Requirements Memorandum."

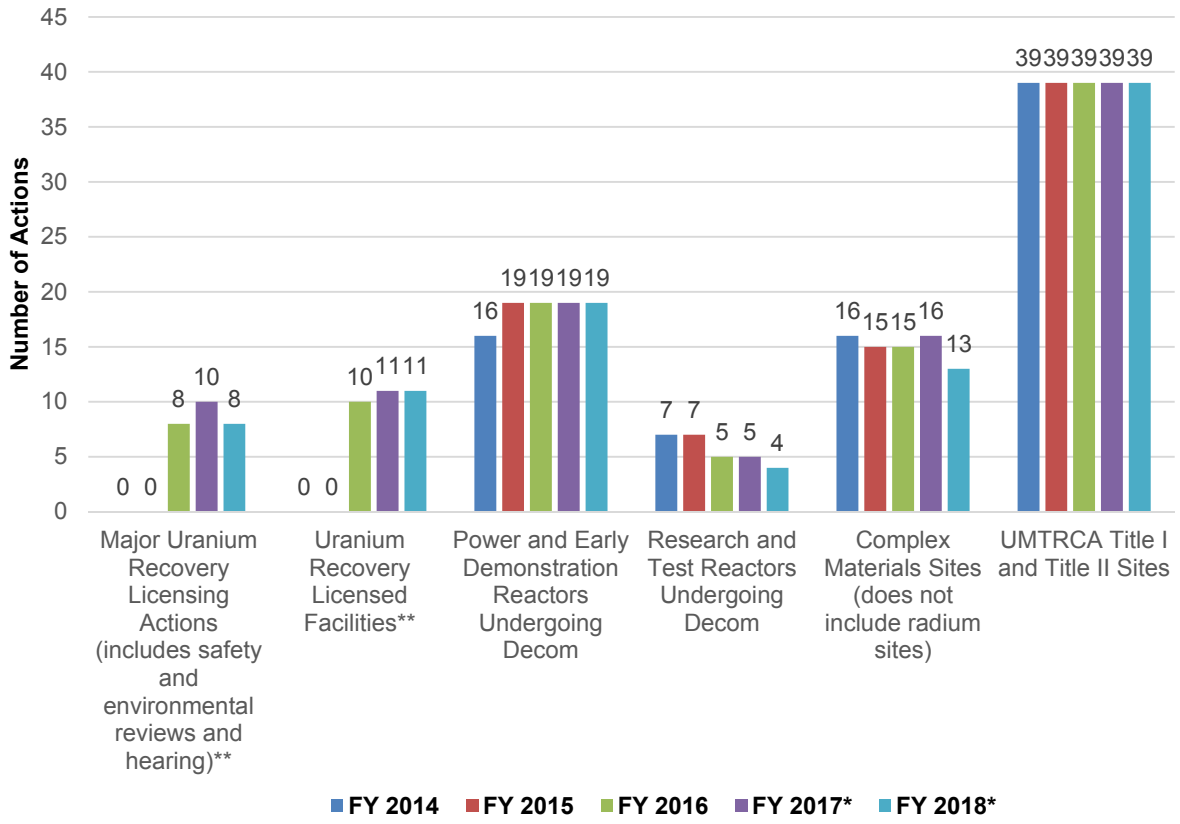
Other than the rebaselining reductions, resource needs in FY 2018 remain relatively flat, with a small number of resources shifting from the Licensing Product Line to the Oversight and Research Product Lines to accommodate the implementation of non-military radium oversight and research activities.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The major activities within the Decommissioning and LLW Business Line include the following:

- Resources support the decommissioning of at least one research reactor: Conduct licensing reviews and decommissioning activities for 19 power reactors and the implementation of license termination plans at Humboldt Bay, Zion 1 and 2, LaCrosse, and the Nuclear Ship Savannah.
- Support the licensing and oversight of the non-military radium program, including the increase in work to conduct scoping surveys for 14 commercial non-military radium sites.

- Conduct licensing and oversight of 13 complex materials sites and 39 uranium recovery Title I and Title II facilities.
- Support the licensing and oversight of depleted uranium sites, as well as monitoring military Naturally-Occurring and Accelerator Produced Radioactive Materials sites.
- Support the licensing and oversight of 11 uranium mill sites undergoing decommissioning and 28 decommissioned uranium mill disposal facilities that are under long-term care and maintenance by the DOE.
- Support the technical and regulatory activities associated with the review of the Wyoming Agreement State application.
- Conduct licensing and oversight of the uranium recovery program, including work on eight uranium recovery reviews and project management and oversight of 11 licensed facilities.
- Support for three uranium recovery Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program evaluations.
- Continue to support the coordination of the National Low-Level Waste Program, including development of guidance, and the preparation of the regulatory basis for the disposal of Greater-Than-Class C Waste.
- Provide oversight of the activities related to WIR, including monitoring the DOE Savannah River Site and the Idaho National Laboratory site.
- Conduct rulemaking activities related to the Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 40 “Domestic Licensing of Source Material,” in situ leach rule and the Dodd Frank Act of 2010 rule.
- Conduct research activities to support the Decommissioning Program and analytical tools used in decommissioning reviews.



**FY 2017 and FY 2018 are projected actions.*
***FY 2014 and FY 2015 actions did not exist in this business line.*

Figure 13: Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste Workload

OTHER INDICATORS

LICENSING

Percentage of Environmental Reviews and Environmental Review Documents Completed as Scheduled (DL-01)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	100		

Percentage of Time Saved in Completing Safety Evaluation Reports through Use of Pre-Submission Audits (DL-03)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2015		
FY 2014			
FY 2015	10	No data	In FY 2015, there was an insufficient number of licensing applications using pre-submission audits to report on this metric.
FY 2016	10	25	
FY 2017	10		
FY 2018	10		

Percentage of Licensing Actions Completed as Scheduled (DL-05)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	Yes	Yes	The indicator for FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2015 was, "Licensing Actions Completed as Scheduled."
FY 2014	Yes	Yes	
FY 2015	Yes	Yes	
FY 2016	90	100	Target changed to a percentage beginning in FY 2016 to provide a more informative indicator.
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	90		

OVERSIGHT

Percentage of Review or Monitoring Plan Activities for Waste Incidental to Reprocessing that are Completed as Scheduled (DL-07)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator in FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	80	100	
FY 2017	80		
FY 2018	80		

RESEARCH

Percentage of Major Milestones for Critical Research Programs Completed on or before Their Due Date* (DL-08)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	90	N/A	There were no critical milestones associated with the research activities conducted in this business line in FY 2013, FY 2014, FY 2015, and FY 2016.
FY 2014	90	N/A	
FY 2015	90	N/A	
FY 2016	90	N/A	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**Critical research programs typically respond to high-priority needs from the Commission and the RC's licensing organizations. Critical research programs regarding the highest-priority needs are identified at the beginning of the FY.*			

Combined Score on a Scale of 1 to 5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Research Technical Products* (DL-09)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	3.5	N/A	No research products produced for this business line during FY 2013 and FY 2014.
FY 2014	3.75	N/A	
FY 2015	3.75	5.0	
FY 2016	3.75	4.75	
FY 2017	3.75		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator to be tracked internally.
**The NRC has developed a process to measure the quality of research products on a 5-point scale using surveys of end-users to determine the usability and value-added of the products. As appropriate, other mechanisms will be developed and added to this process to measure the quality of research products.*			

HIGH-LEVEL WASTE

High-Level Waste by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE
Licensing	1.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	24.0	53.0	24.0	53.0
Mission Support and Supervisors	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	14.0	2.5	14.0
Training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.0	2.2	4.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0
Total	**$1.8**	**3.1**	**$0.0**	**0.0**	**$30.0**	**71.0**	**$30.0**	**71.0**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The High-Level Waste Business Line supports the NRC's activities for the proposed Yucca Mountain deep geologic repository for the disposal of spent nuclear fuel and other high-level radioactive waste using appropriations from the Nuclear Waste Fund.

Fiscal year (FY) 2018 resources will support the continuation of the licensing proceeding for the potential construction authorization of a repository. Principal activities would include support to, and restart of, the adjudicatory proceeding. The resources budgeted assume that the applicant (U.S. Department of Energy) is prepared to participate as a party to the adjudication.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CONTINUING RESOLUTION BUDGET

In FY 2018, the NRC budget request includes resources to support continuation of licensing activities, as well as an initial estimate of infrastructure and support costs. These resource needs represent a high level estimation based on historical costs. For the purposes of this budget request, incremental corporate support resources are being estimated in the Mission Support and Supervisors product line while the agency continues to formulate the underlying budget and activity plans and estimates. Following the development of these details, further decisions will be made and formulation activities completed.

All high-level waste activities in FY 2016 were funded by previously-appropriated and unexpended Nuclear Waste Funds.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The major activities within the High-Level Waste Business Line include the following:

- Continuation of licensing activities.
- Prepare for the resumption of the administrative adjudication.
- Prepare for and participate in related litigation

CORPORATE SUPPORT

The NRC's corporate support involves centrally managed activities that are necessary for agency programs to operate and achieve goals more efficiently and effectively. These activities include acquisitions, administrative services, financial management, human resource management, information technology and information management (IT/IM), training, outreach, and policy support.

Corporate Support Budget Authority and Full-Time Equivalents
(Dollars in Millions)

Product Line	FY 2016 Actuals $M	FY 2016 Actuals FTE	FY 2017 Annualized CR $M	FY 2017 Annualized CR FTE	FY 2018 Request $M	FY 2018 Request FTE	Changes from FY 2017 $M	Changes from FY 2017 FTE
Acquisitions	15.9	74.0	13.9	64.0	15.9	56.0	2.0	(8.0)
Administrative Services	97.5	108.1	100.0	107.0	96.9	74.0	(3.1)	(33.0)
Financial Management	29.0	111.5	28.0	105.5	32.5	103.0	4.5	(2.5)
Human Resource Management	18.2	58.1	19.7	59.5	17.5	47.0	(2.2)	(12.5)
IT/IM Resources	113.2	241.1	108.9	218.0	102.7	176.0	(6.2)	(42.0)
Outreach	4.3	18.2	4.3	18.0	3.2	13.0	(1.1)	(5.0)
Policy Support	20.4	109.8	24.8	142.0	28.1	133.0	3.3	(9.0)
Training	4.4	15.3	5.0	18.0	4.6	14.0	(0.4)	(4.0)
Total	**$302.9**	**736.1**	**$304.4**	**732.0**	**$301.4**	**616.0**	**$(3.0)**	**(116.0)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The fiscal year (FY) 2018 resources requested for corporate support constitute 32 percent of the agency's total budget and reflect a decrease of $3.0 million, including a decrease of 116.0 full-time equivalents (FTE), when compared with the FY 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution (CR). Consistent with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget guidance, the FY 2018 request reflects a 1.9 percent pay increase in FY 2018.

Resources decrease in FY 2018 as a result of Project Aim activities and corporate workload reductions. This includes 73 FTE as a result of a review of corporate offices' full-time staff utilization and workload to reflect efficiencies as well as current and projected declines in agency workload and reductions in the areas of procurement operations, physical and personnel security, and IT/IM. These reductions are in addition to FY 2017 rebaselining corporate support reductions of $8.4 million, including 24.3 FTE. The complete list of reductions can be found in Appendix J, "Enclosure 1 of SECY-16-0009 and Staff Requirements Memorandum."

The following pages describe the workload and resource changes from the FY 2017 Annualized CR for the product lines listed above, including reductions resulting from the Project Aim activities. All product line totals reflect pay increase guidance in salaries and benefits. The output indicators for these product lines contribute to the scoring of the NRC safety and security

performance indicators and their contribution to the achievement of the agency's strategic outcomes.

ACQUISITIONS

The budget for acquisitions provides resources to support the enterprise-wide acquisition system, and procurement and commodity management activities. This includes support for all aspects of contract operations and oversight necessary to ensure that the agency obtains goods and services in an effective manner consistent with mission needs, sound business practices, agency guidance, and Federal regulations. In addition, this includes support to continue implementation of an agencywide streamlined process to achieve alignment between budget formulation, program planning, and execution; eliminate duplication of effort; increase use of enterprise contracts; improve the agency's ability to respond effectively to emergent requirements; and implement the requirements of the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CR BUDGET

FY 2018 resources increase to ensure that adequate funding is provided to support operations and maintenance of the Strategic Acquisition System (STAQS), and essential acquisition reports. This increase is partially offset by a decrease in FTE. Efficiencies were realized in procurement operations and commodity management activities as a result of review of agency acquisition activity levels, and standardization of workload and processes through the use of automated systems (e.g., STAQS).

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The budget for administrative services provides resources for rent and utilities for NRC headquarters (HQ), regions, and the Technical Training Center. As an outcome of Project Aim and further assessment of administrative services, the NRC provides many of the following services in a reduced, consolidated, or standardized manner: offsite and public meeting space requests, building operation and maintenance services, interior upkeep and building alterations, custodial services, labor services, office furniture, property asset inventory management, vehicle fleet management, transit subsidies, print and publication services, supplies, editorial services, graphic design services, postage and mail equipment, mail and courier services, multimedia services, HQ and regional security services, security for offsite and public meetings, drug testing, security investigations, security equipment, and insider threat analyses.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CR BUDGET

FY 2018 resources decrease to realize efficiencies through reduced internal services and organizational restructuring in support services (e.g., technical editing, rulemaking, publications, and audio visual), facilities management, physical and personnel security, supervisory, and administrative support. In addition, resource needs in FY 2018 decrease in anticipation of modifications to the personnel security program, consistent with the agency's plan to assess the required security clearance level for personnel. Decreases are slightly offset by a planned escalation in rent for the One White Flint North and Three White Flint North HQ buildings.

As part of Project Aim, the agency is establishing a center of expertise that consolidates programmatic rulemaking and associated support resources in the mission business lines. As a result, FTE for rulemaking support move from Administrative Services to the mission business

lines in FY 2018 and FTE for development of the annual fee rule move to Financial Management.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The budget for financial management supports maintenance and operation of the agency's financial systems, budget development and execution, agency financial services, accounting and reporting activities, development of the annual fee rule, and administration of the internal control program. These activities promote the effective and efficient management of agency financial resources.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CR BUDGET

Resource needs in FY 2018 increase to ensure adequate funding for upgrades to O&M of financial management systems; investments in the Cost Accountability Program; time and labor data collection; and to implement improvements and increase transparency in fee policy development and fee billing. Resources also increase to reflect consolidation of financial and budget support functions within Financial Management, as corporate FTE for development of the annual fee rule move in from Administrative Services and FTE for financial services support of permanent change-of-station activities move in from Human Resource Management.

These increases offset FTE reductions taken to realize efficiencies associated with more standardized budget formulation processes; streamlined funds control procedures; and activities related to payment and payroll services.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The budget for human resource management provides resources for staffing activities; work-life services; employee and labor relations; and agencywide policy development and enhanced strategic workforce planning. In addition, resources provide for permanent change-of-station activities, including resident inspector moves.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CR BUDGET

Resource in FY 2018 reduce to reflect savings in the areas of employee/labor relations, policy development and strategic workforce planning, staffing, work-life services activities, and supervisory and other non-supervisory staff. Resource needs also decrease for financial servicing of permanent change-of-station activities, as a result of anticipated reductions in program requirements and the consolidation of remaining FTE in the Financial Management Product Line.

IT/IM RESOURCES

The NRC previously maintained separate IT and IM portfolios. In order to streamline processes to support reduced staff resources, the agency has merged the former IM portfolio into the former IT portfolio, and renamed the consolidated portfolio *IT/IM Resources*. This consolidated portfolio includes the IT/IM resources needed to (1) maintain the secure, effective IT infrastructure to support the NRC mission and corporate functions; (2) ensure effective management of physical and electronic information and records, information collections, and support for the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act; (3) provide public meeting support,

as well as support for the Public Document Room and Technical Library; (4) maintain compliance with the applicable requirements for Federal Government IT and IM systems and programs; (5) protect classified and controlled unclassified information, and prevent unauthorized disclosure of NRC information; and (6) make small investments targeted at potential future savings, such as migrating systems to the cloud and consolidating telephony services.

In addition to the corporate support IT/IM functions described here, the NRC's total IT/IM portfolio includes mission IT and infrastructure investments that are budgeted in the programmatic business lines or corporate support product lines that they directly support. Appendix E, "Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act Requirements," contains a complete list of major IT investments. Infrastructure resources that directly support programmatic activities are also budgeted in the program business lines.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CR BUDGET

Resource needs reflect reductions in staffing and anticipated reductions associated with re-competing the contract vehicle through which the NRC obtains hardware, software, and technical support for its user workstations and mobile devices, network operation and maintenance, and file and print management. Resources also decreased to reflect consolidation of programmatic support functions in the program business lines. These reductions are partially offset by increases to reflect the cost of fully funding O&M of individual core systems and infrastructure services including the Agencywide Documents Access and Management System, Enterprise Search, and Public Web Site Search Services. In addition, the reductions are partially offset by increases to fund new and ongoing development, modernization, and enhancement activities. In particular, these increases include investment to accommodate an increasingly mobile workforce, continue to reduce the NRC's data center footprint by consolidating data center services, continue to support the Digital Service team responsible for driving efficiency and effectiveness of the agency's highest impact digital services, and modernize key system interfaces to leverage the new Authoritative Data Source.

OUTREACH

The budget for outreach supports activities includes maintaining the civil rights complaints process; promoting affirmative employment, diversity, and inclusion; ensuring compliance with small business laws; conducting business development assistance and providing the maximum practicable prime and subcontract opportunities for small businesses; and continuing efforts to implement the NRC's Outreach and Compliance Coordination Program, in accordance with applicable Federal civil rights statutes and NRC regulations.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CR BUDGET

FY 2018 resources decrease in the areas of affirmative employment advisory committees, employee resource groups, professional development workshops and seminars, small business matchmaking and business development events, and minority serving institution grants, and reduced visits and assistance to minority serving institutions.

POLICY SUPPORT

The budget for policy support funds activities such as agencywide policy formulation and guidance; strategic planning; performance management; legal advice and appellate adjudicatory

support to the Commission; independent evaluations of agency programs and implementation of Commission policy directives; advice and assistance to the Commission on Congressional and protocol issues and public affairs activities; management and oversight of agency programs; and interactions on matters of international nuclear safety and security issues and developments. Resources also support staffing and operation of the Commissioners' offices.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CR BUDGET

Resource needs in FY 2018 increase primarily as a result of increased costs for salaries and benefits to support existing staff and to support the operation of Commissioners' offices of a Commission at its full complement of five members. This increase is partially offset by a decrease in FTE to realize efficiencies and reflect reduced workload for legal advice and representation.

TRAINING

The budget for corporate training provides resources for the agency's training infrastructure, including operation of the Professional Development Center, agency leadership programs such as the Senior Executive Service Career Development Program, organizational development, training systems, and corporate-related external training. Additionally, resources for mission-related qualification and non-qualification training, simulator training and maintenance, and mission-related external training are budgeted in the programmatic business lines that they directly support.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CR BUDGET

Corporate training resource needs in FY 2018 remain relatively flat. FTE reductions were taken to realize efficiencies in business process improvement; and the planning, implementation, and delivery of training resources are maintained in order to accommodate the workforce reshaping, and address additional training requirements related to the agency's re-baselining and other Project Aim efficiencies.

CORPORATE INDIRECT

Indirect support for corporate activities is included within the budgets for individual corporate support product lines. Corporate indirect includes supervisory support, administrative and other non-supervisory support staff, and travel.

Corporate Indirect and Travel by Product Line
(Dollars in Millions)

Product Line	FY 2017 Annualized CR $M	FY 2017 Annualized CR FTE	FY 2018 Request $M	FY 2018 Request FTE	Changes from FY 2017 $M	Changes from FY 2017 FTE
Acquisitions	12.6	56.0	14.9	50.0	2.3	(6.0)
Corporate Indirect	1.2	8.0	1.0	6.0	(0.2)	(2.0)
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisitions Total	**13.9**	**64.0**	**15.9**	**56.0**	**2.0**	**(8.0)**
Administrative Services	95.9	82.0	93.5	57.0	(2.4)	(25.0)
Corporate Indirect	4.1	25.0	3.3	17.0	(0.8)	(8.0)
Travel	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0
Administrative Services Total	**100.0**	**107.0**	**96.9**	**74.0**	**(3.1)**	**(33.0)**
Financial Management	24.5	84.0	28.7	82.0	4.2	(2.0)
Corporate Indirect	3.4	21.5	3.8	21.0	0.4	(0.5)
Travel	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Management Total	**28.0**	**105.5**	**32.5**	**103.0**	**4.5**	**(2.5)**
Human Resource Management	17.1	45.5	15.8	39.0	(1.3)	(6.5)
Corporate Indirect	2.3	14.0	1.5	8.0	(0.8)	(6.0)
Travel	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.3)	0.0
Human Resource Management Total	**19.7**	**59.5**	**17.5**	**47.0**	**(2.2)**	**(12.5)**
IT/IM Resources	103.8	188.0	98.1	152.0	(5.7)	(36.0)
Corporate Indirect	5.0	30.0	4.5	24.0	(0.5)	(6.0)
Travel	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
IT/IM Resources Total	**108.9**	**218.0**	**102.7**	**176.0**	**(6.2)**	**(42.0)**
Outreach	3.6	14.0	2.5	9.0	(1.1)	(5.0)
Corporate Indirect	0.7	4.0	0.7	4.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outreach Total	**4.3**	**18.0**	**3.2**	**13.0**	**(1.1)**	**(5.0)**
Policy Support	18.7	109.0	21.2	102.0	2.5	(7.0)
Corporate Indirect	5.1	33.0	5.9	31.0	0.8	(2.0)
Travel	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Policy Support Total	**24.8**	**142.0**	**28.1**	**133.0**	**3.3**	**(9.0)**
Training	3.9	12.0	3.2	8.0	(0.7)	(4.0)
Corporate Indirect	0.9	6.0	1.0	6.0	0.1	0.0
Travel	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Training Total	**5.0**	**18.0**	**4.6**	**14.0**	**(0.4)**	**(4.0)**
Total	**$304.4**	**732.0**	**$301.4**	**616.0**	**$(3.0)**	**(116.0)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

OTHER INDICATORS

ACQUISITION

Percent of Eligible Service Contracting Dollars (Contracts Over $25,000) That Use Performance-Based Contracting Techniques during the Fiscal Year (CS-01)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	65	66	
FY 2014	65	64	
FY 2015	65	68	
FY 2016	65	63.2	The annual metric for performance based contracting ran 1.8 percent less than the annual target, which is within the margin of error.
FY 2017	65		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Because achieving this measure varies from year to year based on agency and programmatic requirements, it may not be reflective of the effectiveness of an acquisition organization. Therefore, the NRC is discontinuing this metric.

Percent of Required Synopses for Acquisitions that are Posted on the Government-Wide Point-of-Entry Web site (www.FedBizOpps.gov) during the Fiscal Year* (CS-02)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	100	
FY 2014	100	100	
FY 2015	100	100	
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	Discontinued		Posting synopses on FedBizOpps is required by the Federal Acquisition Regulation for procurements over a certain dollar value. Failure to post required synopses has not been an issue at NRC, and we meet the goal of 100 percent every year. However, this measure may not be reflective of the effectiveness of an acquisition organization. Therefore, the NRC is discontinuing this metric.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Percentage of Milestones Met Related to Maintenance and Operations of NRC Headquarters Facilities To Assure Functionality, Asset Preservation, Safety Accessibility, and Energy Efficiency (CS-03)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator for FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	85	94	
FY 2017	Discontinued		Because this metric monitors the performance of the building maintenance contractor and the reliability of building equipment and systems, it is more appropriate to be revised as an internally tracked indicator.
FY 2018			

Percentage of Time Physical Security Responds to Incidents That Result in Harm to Occupants, Damage to NRC Property, or Loss of Protected Information within 15 Minutes of Notification (CS-04)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	New indicator for FY 2016		
FY 2014			
FY 2015			
FY 2016	90	100	
FY 2017	90		
FY 2018	90		

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Percentage of Collections Achieved When Compared with Projected Collections (CS-05)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	100	98.6	
FY 2014	100	93.6	Contributing factors to missing the target include a fee policy written to collect 98 percent of the 90 percent target and a Final Fee Rule that did not become effective until the end of August. This left no time to recover from delays in payment of fees.
FY 2015	100	99.6	
FY 2016	100	98.4	
FY 2017	100		
FY 2018	>98		

Percentage of Annual Billings That Are Past Due Accounts Receivable (CS-06)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	1	1	
FY 2014	1	1	
FY 2015	1	1	
FY 2016	1	0.7	
FY 2017	1		
FY 2018	≤1		

Percentage of Non-Salary Payments Made Electronically and Accurately within Established Schedule (CS-07)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	98	98	
FY 2014	98	98	
FY 2015	98	98	
FY 2016	98	98	
FY 2017	98		
FY 2018	98		

IT/IM RESOURCES

Number of Targets Met Out of 4 for Key Information Dissemination Channels (Freedom of Information Act, Public Meetings Notices, and Public Document Release Timeframe)* (CS-09)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	3	3	
FY 2014	3	4	
FY 2015	3	3	
FY 2016	3	4	
FY 2017	4		
FY 2018	4		
**Targets: (1) Percentage of time the NRC responds to Freedom of Information Act requests within 20 working days (75 percent); (2) percentage of Category 1,2, and 3 meetings on regulatory issues for which the NRC posted a meeting notice on the public meeting notice Web site at least 10 days in advance of the meeting (90 percent); (3) percentage of non-sensitive, unclassified regulatory documents generated by the NRC and sent to the agency's Document Processing Center that are released to the public by the 6th working day after the date of the document (90 percent); (4) percentage of non-sensitive, unclassified regulatory documents received by the NRC that are released to the public by the 6th working day after the document is added to the Agencywide Documents Access and Management System main library (90 percent).*			

The NRC's Score on the Annual American Customer Satisfaction Index for Federal Web Sites (CS-10)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	73	76	
FY 2014	73	76	
FY 2015	73	79	
FY 2016	73	81	
FY 2017	73		
FY 2018	73		

Percentage of Agency Investments That Are Green per OMB's IT Dashboard (CS-11)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	7.0	Target met	
FY 2014	7.5*	Target met	
FY 2015	80	Target met	
FY 2016	80	90	
FY 2017	80		
FY 2018	80		
**The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Exhibit 300 score indicator," IT Investment Management –Average Score on a Scale of 1-10 for all NRC IT Investments on the OMB IT Dashboard," was replaced with "Percentage of Agency Investments that are Green per OMB's IT Dashboard," beginning in FY 2015.*			

Satisfactory Rating Achieved for the NRC's Cybersecurity Program Effectiveness Based upon the Annual Inspector General Federal information Security Management Act (FISMA) Audit (CS-13)			
Fiscal Year	**Target**	**Actual**	**Comment**
FY 2013	Yes	Yes	The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) did not report any material weaknesses in its evaluation report (OIG-13-A-03). (A FISMA score was not issued.)
FY 2014	Yes	Yes	OIG did not report any material weaknesses in its evaluation report (OIG-15-A-02).
FY 2015	Yes	Yes	OIG did not report any material weaknesses in its evaluation report (OIG-16-A-01)
FY 2016	Yes	Yes	OIG did not report any material weaknesses in its evaluation report (OIG-17-A-01)
FY 2017	Yes		
FY 2018	*Discontinued		This indicator does not measure the impact or capability of the cybersecurity program. The Cybersecurity Performance Index (CPI) will be substituted, which will demonstrate the change in cybersecurity posture year over year with results reported at the agency's Quarterly Performance Reviews.

INTEGRATED UNIVERSITY PROGRAM

Integrated University Program (Dollars in Millions)								
	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE	$ M	FTE
Integrated University Program	$15.1	0.0	$15.0	0.0	$0.0	0.0	$(15.0)	0.0
Total	**$15.1**	**0.0**	**$15.0**	**0.0**	**$0.0**	**0.0**	**$(15.0)**	**0.0**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Integrated University Program provides grants to academic institutions to support education in nuclear science and engineering. The NRC has provided funding for university research and development as well as to fund multi-year research projects.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CONTINUING RESOLUTION BUDGET

No funding for this program is included in the budget request.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

The mission of the NRC is to license and regulate the Nation's civilian use of radioactive materials to protect public health and safety, promote the common defense and security, and protect the environment. The agency published its Strategic Plan for fiscal years (FYs) 2014–2018 in September 2014. The plan lists the agency's strategic goals and their associated objectives. This chapter of the NRC's Congressional Budget Justification provides the performance goals and performance indicators and criteria associated with the plan.

The *Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act of 2010* (GPRAMA) requires a more integrated framework for planning and performance management that demonstrates a governance structure showing better connection of plans, programs, and performance information in the Congressional Budget Justification. More specifically, the law requires an agency to describe how the performance goals contained in its performance plan contribute to the goals and objectives established in the agency's strategic plan. These are reflected in the performance indicators contained in this section.[3]

Because the NRC's mission is to protect public health and safety, the trends for progress on the agency's strategic objectives are to be at either zero or very low levels. The agency works to prevent or minimize the outcomes tracked by the safety and security performance indicators. The NRC is aligned to accomplish its mission and strategic goals through the organizational structure of the agency.

The NRC's FY 2016 Performance and Accountability Report includes a discussion of the external factors affecting the agency's mission (pages 18–19), the research and program evaluations used to develop the performance plan (pages 63-65), and the reliability of performance data (pages 65-67).

FY 2018 Strategic Goals

Goal 1: *Safety: Ensure the safe use of radioactive materials.*
Safety Objective 1: Prevent and mitigate accidents and ensure radiation safety.

Goal 2: *Security: Ensure the secure use of radioactive materials.*
Security Objective 1: Ensure protection of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials.
Security Objective 2: Ensure protection of classified and Safeguards Information.

RELATING RESOURCES TO GOALS

The following table shows the alignment of the NRC's fully costed Nuclear Reactor Safety Program and Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Program with the safety and security goals. The full cost includes an allocation of the agency's infrastructure and support costs to specific programs.

[3] The Office of Management and Budget has allowed the NRC to be exempt from the GPRAMA requirement for establishing agency or cross-agency priority goals on July 20, 2011. This is because of the NRC's statutory mission to be an independent regulator of the civilian use of radioactive materials. Thus, no such goals are included in this narrative.

Alignment of Resources to NRC Goals (Dollars in Millions) (Excludes Office of the Inspector General)						
	FY 2017 Annualized CR			FY 2018 Request		
Major Programs	**Safety**	**Security**	**Total**	**Safety**	**Security**	**Total**
Nuclear Reactor Safety	728.6	29.8	758.4	672.0	29.9	701.9
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	188.1	26.7	214.8	214.2	23.0	237.2
Total	**$916.7**	**$56.5**	**$973.2**	**$886.2**	**$52.9**	**$939.1**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: FY 2015–FY 2018

The following performance indicators were developed in conjunction with the development of the agency's FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan.

Safety Objective 1: *Prevent and mitigate accidents and ensure radiation safety.*

Performance Goal 1: Prevent radiation exposures that significantly exceed regulatory limits.

Performance Indicator: Number of radiation exposures that meet or exceed AO Criteria I.A.1 (unintended radiation exposure to an adult), I.A.2 (unintended radiation exposure to a minor), or I.A.3 (radiation exposure that has resulted in unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or physiological system)[4]

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operating Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0
Operating Reactors	Actual	0	0		
New Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0
New Reactors	Actual	0	0		
Fuel Facilities	Target	0	0	0	0
Fuel Facilities	Actual	0	0		
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	0	0	0	0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Actual	0	0		
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Target	0	0	0	0
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Actual	0	0		
Nuclear Materials Users	Target	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3
Nuclear Materials Users	Actual	1*	2		
* Reported in the FY 2017 Congressional Budget Justification as 2 due to one event previously labeled as an AO reclassified as not meeting the AO threshold upon further investigation.					

[4] All references to the AO criteria in this section refer to the definitions in Appendix A of the FY 2016 Abnormal Occurrence Report to Congress.

Performance Goal 2: Prevent releases of radioactive materials that significantly exceed regulatory limits.

Performance Indicator: Number of releases of radioactive materials that meet or exceed AO Criterion I.B (discharge or dispersal of radioactive material from its intended place of confinement, which results in releases of radioactive material)

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operating Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0
Operating Reactors	Actual	0	0		
New Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0
New Reactors	Actual	0	0		
Fuel Facilities	Target	0	0	0	0
Fuel Facilities	Actual	0	0		
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	0	0	0	0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Actual	0	0		
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Target	0	0	0	0
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Actual	0	0		
Nuclear Materials Users	Target	0	0	0	0
Nuclear Materials Users	Actual	0	0		

Performance Goal 3: Prevent the occurrence of any inadvertent criticality events.

Performance Indicator: Number of instances of unintended nuclear chain reactions involving NRC-licensed radioactive materials

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operating Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0
Operating Reactors	Actual	0	0		
Fuel Facilities	Target	0	0	0	0
Fuel Facilities	Actual	0	0		
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	0	0	0	0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Actual	0	0		

Performance Goal 4: Prevent accident precursors and reductions of safety margins at commercial nuclear power plants (operating or under construction) that are of high safety significance.

Performance Indicator: Number of malfunctions, deficiencies, events, or conditions at commercial nuclear power plants (operating or under construction) that meet or exceed AO Criteria II.A–II.D (events at commercial nuclear power plant licensees)

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Operating Reactors	Target	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3
Operating Reactors	Actual	0	0		
New Reactors	Target	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3
New Reactors	Actual	0	0		

Performance Goal 5: Prevent accident precursors and reductions of safety margins at nonreactor facilities or during transportation of nuclear materials that are of high safety significance.

Performance Indicator: Number of malfunctions, deficiencies, events, or conditions at nonreactor facilities or during transportation of nuclear materials that meet or exceed AO Criteria III.A or III.B (events at facilities other than nuclear power plants and all transportation events)

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Fuel Facilities	Target	0	0	0	0
Fuel Facilities	Actual	0	1[5]		
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	0	0	0	0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Actual	0	0		
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Target	0	0	0	0
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Actual	0	0		

Security Objective 1: *Ensure protection of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials*

Performance Goal 1: Prevent sabotage, theft, diversion, or loss of risk-significant quantities of radioactive material.

Performance Indicator: Number of instances of sabotage, theft, diversion, or loss of risk-significant quantities of radioactive material that meet or exceed AO Criteria I.C.1 (unrecovered lost, stolen, or abandoned sources), I.C.2 (substantiated case of actual theft or diversion), and the portion of Criterion I.C.3 (substantiated loss of a formula quantity) concerning theft or diversion of special nuclear material (SNM)

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
All Business Lines	Target	0	0	0	0
All Business Lines	Actual	0	0		

Performance Goal 2: Prevent substantial breakdowns of physical security, cyber security, or material control and accountability.

[5] As referenced in NUREG-0090 Volume 39, "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences FY 2016" (ADAMS Accession No. ML17103A289), there was an event at the Westinghouse Columbia Fuel Fabrication Facility (CFFF), Columbia, SC (NRC16-03).

Performance Indicator: Number of substantial breakdowns of physical security, cyber security, or material control and accountability that meet or exceed a revised version of AO Criterion I.C.4 (substantial breakdown of physical security or materials control) that will include breakdowns of cyber security and the portion of AO Criterion I.C.3 (substantiated loss of a formula quantity) concerning breakdowns of the accountability system for SNM

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
All Business Lines	Target	≤1	≤1	≤1	≤1
All Business Lines	Actual	0	0		

***Security Objective 2**:* *Ensure protection of classified and Safeguards Information*

Performance Goal 3: Prevent significant unauthorized disclosures of classified or Safeguards Information.

Performance Indicator: Number of significant unauthorized disclosures of classified or Safeguards Information by licensees as defined by AO Criterion I.C.5 (significant unauthorized disclosures of classified information) and by NRC employees or contractors, as defined by analogous NRC internal criteria

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
All Business Lines	Target	0	0	0	0
All Business Lines	Actual	0	0		

***Management Objective 1**:* *People: Attract, develop, and retain a high-performing, diverse, and engaged workforce with the skills needed to carry out the NRC's mission now and in the future.*

Performance Goal: NRC remains an employer of choice able to attract, develop, and retain an engaged and high performance workforce.

Performance Indicator: NRC's averaged index score for employee engagement, global satisfaction, and the New IQ (diversity and inclusion) remain at least 7.5% above the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) Government wide average score[6]

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Corporate Support	Target	≤5	≤5	≤5	≥7.5%
Corporate Support	Actual	4	7		

Performance Goal: Sustain a successful overall human capital program that allows the NRC to attract, develop, and maintain the workforce needed to accomplish its strategic objectives now and in the future.

Performance Indicator: Percentage of key human capital indicators met

[6] FEVS indices related to Human Capital include: Employee Engagement Index, Global Satisfaction Index, and Diversity and Inclusion Index.

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Corporate Support	Target	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%
Corporate Support	Actual	75%	75%		

Management Objective 2: *Information Management (IM) and Information Technology (IT): Make it easier for the NRC staff to perform the mission and obtain the information it needs from authoritative sources anytime, anywhere, on any device, while managing the risk and compromise of sensitive information.*

Performance Goal: Improve employee views of the extent to which the agency's IT/IM programs and services are helping them to perform the mission and obtain the information they need.

Performance Indicator: Score on the FEVS question, "I can easily find and obtain the information I need to do my job"

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Corporate Support	Target	5% increase from FY 2014 FEVS results	85% (FY 2015 FEVS results)	85%	85%
Corporate Support	Actual	1% increase from FY 2014 FEVS results	90.2%		

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: FY 2013–FY 2017

Listed below are the performance indicators that the NRC used before the agency issued its FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan. These have been replaced by new indicators beginning in FY 2015.

Goal 1: *Safety: Ensure the safe use of radioactive materials.*

1	Number of New Conditions Evaluated as Red by the NRC's Reactor Oversight Process*				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	≤ 3	≤ 3	Discontinued**		
Actual	0	0			

**This indicator is the number of new red inspection findings and the number of new red performance indicators during the FY. Programmatic issues at multiunit sites that result in red findings for each individual unit are considered separate conditions for purposes of reporting for this indicator. A red performance indicator and a red inspection finding that are caused by an issue with the same underlying causes also are considered separate conditions for purposes of reporting for this indicator. Red inspection findings are included in the FY in which the final significance determination was made. Red performance indicators are included in the FY in which the Reactor Oversight Process (ROP) external Web page was updated to show the red indicator.*

***Indicator replaced by Safety Performance Goal 4.*

2	Number of Significant Accident Sequence Precursors* of a Nuclear Reactor Accident				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	≤ 0	≤ 0	Discontinued**		
Actual	0	0			

**Significant accident sequence precursor (ASP) events have a conditional core damage probability (CCDP) or ΔCDP of greater than 1x10-3. Such events have a 1/1000 (1x10-3) or greater probability of leading to a reactor accident involving core damage. An identical condition affecting more than one plant is counted as a single ASP event if a single accident initiator would have resulted in a single reactor accident.*
***Indicator replaced by Safety Performance Goal 4.*

3	Number of Operating Reactors with Integrated Performance That Entered the Multiple or Repetitive Degraded Cornerstone Column or the Unacceptable Performance Column of the Reactor Oversight Process Action Matrix or the Inspection Manual Chapter 0350 Process Is ≤ 3 with No Performance Leading to the Initiation of an Accident Review Group*				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	≤ 3	≤ 3	Discontinued**		
Actual	0	0			

***This indicator is the number of plants that have entered the process in Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC) 0350, "Oversight of Reactor Facilities in a Shutdown Condition due to Significant Performance and/or Operational Concerns," dated December 15, 2006; the multiple or repetitive degraded cornerstone column; or the unacceptable performance column during the FY (i.e., were not in these columns or process the previous FY). Data for this indicator are obtained from the NRC's external Web Action Matrix Summary page, which provides a matrix of the five columns, with the plants listed within their applicable column, and which notes the plants in the IMC 0350 process. For reporting purposes, plants that are the subject of an approved deviation from the action matrix are included in the column or process in which they appear on the Web page. The target value is set based on the expected addition of several indicators and a change in the long-term trending methodology (which will no longer be influenced by the earlier data and will be more sensitive to changes in current performance).*
***Indicator replaced by Safety Performance Goal 4.*

4	Number of Significant Adverse Trends in Industry Safety Performance is ≤ 1*				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	≤ 1	≤ 1	Discontinued**		
Actual	0	0			

**Considering all indicators qualified for use in reporting.*
***Indicator discontinued with the adoption of the indicators for the FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan.*

5		Number of Events with Radiation Exposures to the Public or Occupational Workers That Exceed Abnormal Occurrence (AO) Criterion I.A.3*				
		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Reactors	Target	0	0	Discontinued**		
Reactors	Actual	0	0			
Materials	Target	≤ 2	≤ 2	Discontinued**		
Materials	Actual	0	1			
Waste	Target	0	0	Discontinued**		
Waste	Actual	0	0			

**Releases for which a 30-day report under Title 10 of the* Code of Federal Regulations *(10 CFR) 20.2203(a) (3) is required.*
***Indicator replaced by Safety Performance Goal 1.*

6		Number of Radiological Releases to the Environment That Exceed Applicable Regulatory Limits*				
		FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Reactors	Target	0	0	Discontinued**		
Reactors	Actual	0	0			
Materials	Target	≤ 2	≤ 2	Discontinued**		
Materials	Actual	0	1			
Waste	Target	0	0	Discontinued**		
Waste	Actual	0	0			
**With no event exceeding AO Criterion 1.B.* ***Indicator replaced by Safety Performance Goal 2.*						

Goal 2: *Security: Ensure the secure use of radioactive materials.*

1	Unrecovered Losses of Risk-Significant* Radioactive Sources				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	0	0	Discontinued**		
Actual	0	0			
**"Risk-significant" is defined as any unrecovered, lost, or abandoned sources that exceed the values listed in Appendix P, "Category 1 and 2 Radioactive Material," to 10 CFR Part 110, "Export and Import of Nuclear Equipment and Material." Excluded from reporting under this criterion are those events involving sources that are lost or abandoned under the following conditions: (1) sources abandoned in accordance with the requirements in 10 CFR 39.77(c), (2) recovered sources with sufficient indication that doses in excess of the reporting thresholds specified in AO Criteria I.A.1 and I.A.2 did not occur during the time that the source was missing, (3) unrecoverable sources lost under such conditions that doses in excess of the reporting thresholds specified in AO Criteria I.A.1 and I.A.2 were not known to have occurred, (4) other sources that are lost or abandoned and declared unrecoverable, (5) a source for which the agency has made a determination that its risk significance is low based on its location (e.g., water depth) or its physical characteristics (e.g., half-life and housing) and its surroundings, (6) cases in which all reasonable efforts have been made to recover the source, and (7) the determination was made that the source is not recoverable and will not be considered a realistic safety or security risk under this indicator. (This includes licenses under the Agreement States.)* ***Indicator replaced by Security Performance Goal 1.*					

2	Number of Substantiated* Cases of Actual Theft or Diversion of Licensed, Risk-Significant Radioactive Sources or Formula Quantities** of Special Nuclear Material or Attacks That Result in Radiological Sabotage***				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	0	0	Discontinued****		
Actual	0	0			
"Substantiated" means a situation in which an indication of loss, theft, or unlawful diversion, such as an allegation of diversion, report of lost or stolen material, statistical processing difference, or other indication of loss of material control or accountability, cannot be refuted following an investigation and requires further action on the part of the agency or other proper authorities.* ***A formula quantity of special nuclear material is defined in 10 CFR 70.4, "Definitions."* **"Radiological sabotage" is defined in 10 CFR 73.2, "Definitions."* *****Indicator replaced by Security Performance Goal 1.*					

3	Number of Substantiated Losses of Formula Quantities of Special Nuclear Material or Substantiated Inventory Discrepancies of Formula Quantities of Special Nuclear Material That Are Judged To Be Caused by Theft or Diversion or by Substantial Breakdown of the Accountability System				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	0	0	Discontinued*		
Actual	0	0			
**Indicator replaced by Security Performance Goal 1.*					

4	Number of Substantial Breakdowns* of Physical Security or Material Control (i.e., Access Control, Containment, or Accountability Systems) That Significantly Weakened the Protection against Theft, Diversion, or Sabotage				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	≤ 1	≤ 1	Discontinued**		
Actual	0	0			
**A "substantial breakdown" is defined as a red finding in the security cornerstone of the ROP or any plant or facility that is determined to either have overall unacceptable performance or be in a shutdown condition (inimical to the effective functioning of the Nation's critical infrastructure) as a result of significant performance problems or operational events.* ***Indicator replaced by Security Performance Goal 2.*					

5	Number of Significant Unauthorized Disclosures* of Classified or Safeguards Information				
	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Target	0	0	Discontinued**		
Actual	0	0			
**"Significant unauthorized disclosure" is defined as a disclosure that harms national security or public health or safety.* ***Replaced by Security Performance Goal 3.*					

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Goal 1: *Safety: Ensure the safe use of radioactive materials.*

Nuclear Reactor Safety

***Safety Objective 1*:** *Prevent and mitigate accidents, and ensure radiation safety.*

Performance Indicators:

FY 2013–2014:	Number of new conditions evaluated as red by the NRC's Reactor Oversight Process (ROP) (FY 2013-2014 Target: Three) Number of significant accident sequence precursors (ASPs) of a nuclear accident (FY 2013-2014 Target: Zero) Number of operating reactors with integrated performance that entered the multiple or repetitive degraded cornerstone

	column or the unacceptable performance column of the ROP Action Matrix, or the IMC 0350 process is less than or equal to 3, with no performance leading to the initiation of an Accident Review Group (FY 2013-2014 Target: Three)
FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 4: Number of malfunctions, deficiencies, events, or conditions at commercial nuclear power plants (operating or under construction) that meet or exceed AO Criteria II.A–II.D (events at commercial nuclear power plant licensees)[7].
Reactor Safety Target:	Less than or equal to three
Verification:	The data for this performance indicator are collected in two ways as part of the NRC's ROP. NRC inspectors report inspection findings at least quarterly. Inspectors use formal detailed inspection procedures to review plant operations and maintenance. NRC managers review inspection findings to assess their significance as part of the ROP's significance determination process. Licensees collect the data for performance indicators and submit them to the NRC quarterly. The significance of the data is determined by thresholds for each indicator. The NRC conducts inspections of licensee processes for collecting and submitting the data to ensure completeness, accuracy, consistency, timeliness, and validity. The NRC enhances the quality of its inspections through inspector feedback and periodic reviews of results. The inspectors are trained through a rigorous qualification program. The quality of performance indicators is improved through continuous feedback from licensees and inspectors that is incorporated into guidance documents. The NRC publishes the inspection findings and performance indicators on the agency's Web site and incorporates feedback received from all stakeholders, as appropriate.
Validation:	The inspection findings and performance indicators that the ROP uses cover a broad range of plant operations and maintenance. NRC managers review significant issues that are identified, and inspectors conduct supplemental inspections of selected aspects of plant operations, as appropriate. Plants that are identified as having performance issues, as well as a self-assessment of the ROP, are reviewed by senior agency managers on an annual basis, and the results are reported to the Commission.

FY 2013-2014	Number of significant adverse trends in industry safety performance is less than or equal to 1
FY 2015-2018:	Indicator discontinued with the adoption of the indicators for the FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan

[7] This FY 2015-2018 performance indicator replaces three FY 2013–2014 performance indicators. The description of the other two replaced FY 2013–2014 performance indicators follows.

Reactor Safety Target:	Less than or equal to one
Verification:	Data for this performance indicator are derived from data supplied by all power plant licensees in licensee event reports, monthly operating reports, and performance indicator data submitted for the ROP. These data are required by 10 CFR Part 50.73, "Licensee Event Report System," or plant-specific technical specifications, or they are submitted by all plants as part of the ROP. Detailed NRC guidelines and procedures are in place to control each of these reporting processes. The NRC reviews these procedures for appropriateness, both periodically and in response to licensee feedback. The NRC also conducts periodic inspections of licensees' processes for collecting and submitting the data to ensure completeness, accuracy, consistency, timeliness, and validity. All licensees report the data at least quarterly. The NRC staff reviews all of the data and conducts inspections to verify safety-significant information. The NRC also employs a contractor to review the data that licensees submit, input the data into a database, and compile the data into various indicators. Quality assurance processes for this work have been established and included in the contract statement of work. The experience and training of key personnel are controlled through administration of the contract. The contractor identifies discrepancies to licensees and the NRC for resolution. The NRC reviews the indicators and publishes them on the agency's Web site quarterly. The agency also incorporates feedback from licensees and the public, where appropriate. The target value is set based on the expected addition of several indicators and a change in the long-term trending methodology.
Validation:	The data and indicators that support reporting against this performance indicator provide a broad range of information on nuclear power plant performance. The NRC staff tracks indicators and applies statistical techniques to indicate whether industry performance is improving, steady, or degrading over time. If the staff identifies any adverse trends, the NRC addresses the problem through its processes for addressing generic safety issues and issuing generic communications to licensees. The NRC is developing additional, risk-informed indicators to enhance the current set of indicators. In doing so, the staff considers the costs and benefits of collecting the data through ongoing, extensive interactions with industry about the indicators. Senior agency managers review the Industry Trends Program annually and report the results to the Commission.

FY 2013–2014:	Number of events with radiation exposures to the public and occupational workers from nuclear reactors that exceed

	former AO Criterion I.A.3 (releases for which a 30-day report under Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) 20.2203(a) (3) is required)
FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 1: Number of radiation exposures that meet or exceed AO Criteria I.A.1 (unintended radiation exposure to an adult), I.A.2 (unintended radiation exposure to a minor), or I.A.3 (radiation exposure that has resulted in unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or physiological system)
Reactor Safety Target:	Zero
Verification:	Licensees report overexposures through the LER process, which are then entered into a searchable database. The database is used to identify those LERs that report overexposures. NRC resident inspectors stationed at each nuclear power plant provide a high degree of assurance that all events meeting reporting criteria are reported to the NRC. In addition, the NRC conducts inspections if there is any indication that an exposure exceeded, or could have exceeded, a regulatory limit. Finally, areas of the facility that may be subject to radiation contamination have monitors that record radiation levels. These monitors would immediately reveal any instances in which high levels of radiation exposure occurred.
Validation:	Given the nature of the process of using radioactive materials to generate power, overexposure to radiation is a potential danger from the operation of nuclear power plants. Such exposure to radiation in excess of the applicable regulatory limits may potentially occur through either a nuclear accident or other malfunctions at the plant. Consequently, tracking the number of overexposures that occur at nuclear reactors is an important indicator of the degree to which safety is being maintained.

FY 2013–2014:	Number of radiological releases to the environment from nuclear reactors that exceed applicable regulatory limits
FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 2: Number of releases of radioactive materials that meet or exceed AO Criterion I.B (discharge or dispersal of radioactive material from its intended place of confinement that results in releases of radioactive material)
Reactor Safety Target:	Zero
Verification:	Licensees report environmental releases of radioactive materials that are in excess of regulations or license conditions through the LER process, which are entered into a searchable database. The database is used to identify those LERs reporting releases, and the number of reported releases is then applied to this indicator. The NRC also conducts periodic inspections of licensees to ensure that they properly monitor and control releases to the environment through effluent pathways. In addition, onsite monitors would record any instances in which a plant releases radiation into

	the environment. If the inspections or the monitors reveal any indication that an accident or inadvertent release has occurred, the NRC conducts follow-up inspections.
Validation:	The generation of nuclear power creates radioactive materials that are released into the environment in a controlled manner. These radioactive discharges are subject to regulatory controls that limit the amount discharged and the resultant dose to members of the public. Consequently, the NRC tracks all releases of radioactive materials in excess of regulatory limits as a performance indicator because large releases in excess of regulatory limits have the potential to endanger public safety or harm the environment. The NRC inspects every nuclear power plant for compliance with regulatory requirements and specific license conditions related to radiological effluent releases. The inspection program includes enforcement actions that must be taken for violations of the regulations or license conditions, based on the severity of the event. This performance indicator includes the public dose limits in 10 CFR Part 20, "Standards for Protection against Radiation."

FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 3: Number of instances of unintended nuclear chain reactions involving NRC-licensed radioactive materials
Reactor Safety Target:	Zero
Verification:	An accidental criticality is defined in 10 CFR 70.52(a). Each NRC office reviews event documents for its specific program area to identify events as potential AOs. The program office or regional AO coordinators will assess an event to determine if it meets the AO criteria. If an event meets the AO criteria, the program office or regional AO coordinator will develop a potential AO event description. The potential AO event description will include the applicable AO criteria and contain the information specified in Section 208 of the *Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended*, such as the nature and probable consequences of the event. The AO coordinator in the NRC's Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research coordinates with the program office and regional AO coordinators regarding incidents and events, identified as potential AOs, that are receiving interest from the Executive Director for Operations (EDO).
Validation:	The agency is required to submit a "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences" each FY for those events that, by Commission determination, meet the AO criteria. These AO criteria have been developed and revised over several decades, with extensive review by both the Commission and the public. In SECY-95-083, "Revised Abnormal Occurrence Criteria," the staff described the basis of the AO criteria as follows:

	The AO reporting policy has been developed to comply with the legislative intent of Section 208 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, to keep Congress and the public informed of unscheduled incidents or events which the Commission considers significant from the standpoint of public health and safety….The thresholds are generally above the normal level of reporting events by licensees to NRC to exclude those events which involve some variance from regulatory limits, but are not significant enough from the standpoint of public health and safety to be reported to Congress. For each event that meets the AO criteria, the NRC includes in the report a description of the incident or event, as well as any action taken to prevent recurrence. Such actions include those taken by licensees, as well as more programmatic actions deemed necessary by the Commission to prevent recurrence across a class or classes of licensees. Establishing performance indicators at the threshold levels described by the AO criteria is appropriate and consistent with the principle that the NRC's regulatory processes (e.g., licensing, oversight, enforcement) are adequate to address a wide scope of infractions against regulatory requirements and do not generally warrant a focused reevaluation of the programs associated with those processes for every infraction. Therefore, only significant deviations from the regulatory requirements or unacceptable frequencies of occurrence of such deviations should be indicators of the need to reevaluate regulatory strategies and programs. This principle has been central to the staff's selection of performance goals and performance indicator thresholds for determining whether the NRC's performance in ensuring the safe and secure use of radioactive material has been adequate.

Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety

***Safety Objective 1*:** *Prevent and mitigate accidents and ensure radiation safety.*

Performance Indicators:

FY 2013–2014:	Number of events with radiation exposures to the public and occupational workers from radioactive material that exceed former AO Criterion I.A.3 (releases for which a 30-day report under Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) 20.2203(a) (3) is required)
FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 1: Number of radiation exposures that meet or exceed AO Criteria I.A.1 (unintended radiation exposure to an adult), I.A.2 (unintended radiation exposure

	to a minor), or I.A.3 (radiation exposure that has resulted in unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or physiological system)
Materials Safety Target:	FY 2013 – 2014: Less than or equal to two. FY 2015 – 2018: Less than or equal to three
Waste Safety Target:	Zero
Verification:	This performance indicator includes any event involving licensed radioactive materials that results in significant radiation exposures to members of the public or occupational workers that exceed the dose limits in the AO reporting criteria. Because of the extremely high doses used during medical applications of radioactive materials, it is also appropriate to use a radiation exposure that results in unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or a physiological system to a radiation therapy patient, as determined by a physician, as a criterion for this indicator. AO Criterion I.A.3 is used as the basis for this indicator. Should an event meeting this threshold occur, it would be reported to the NRC or Agreement States, or both, through a number of sources but primarily through required licensee notifications. These events are summarized in event notifications and preliminary notifications, which are used to widely disseminate the information to internal and external stakeholders. The processes used in the Fuel Facilities, Nuclear Materials Users, Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, and Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste (LLW) business lines contain elements to verify the completeness and accuracy of licensee reports. The Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program (IMPEP) also provides a mechanism to verify that Agreement States and NRC regions are consistently collecting and reporting such events as received from the licensees and entering them into the Nuclear Materials Event Database (NMED). The NRC has taken a number of steps to improve the timeliness and completeness of materials event data. These steps include assessment of the NMED data during monthly staff reviews; emphasis and analysis during the IMPEP reviews; NMED training in headquarters (HQ), the regions, and Agreement States; and discussions at all Agreement State and Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors (CRCPD) meetings.
Validation:	The NRC provides regulatory controls that limit or prevent radiation exposures to the public and occupational workers from radioactive material that exceed AO Criterion I.A. An event is considered an AO if it is determined to be significant from the standpoint of public health or safety. The NRC's

	regulatory process, including licensing, inspection, guidance, regulations, and enforcement activities, is designed to mitigate the likelihood of an event that would exceed AO Criterion I.A.3. Events of this magnitude are rare. In the unlikely event that an AO should occur, the NRC or Agreement State technical specialists will confirm whether the criteria were met, with input provided by expert consultants, as necessary. The NRC does not use statistical sampling of data to determine results. Rather, all event data are reviewed to determine whether the performance indicator has been met. There are two important data limitations in determining this performance indicator. These include delay time for receiving information and failure to inform the NRC of an event that causes significant radiation exposures to the public or occupational workers. The NRC regulations associated with event reporting include specific requirements for timely notifications; there is a lag time separating the occurrence of an event and its known consequences. The NRC believes the probability of not being aware of an event that causes significant radiation exposures to the public or occupational workers is very small. Periodic licensee inspections and regulatory reporting requirements are sufficient to ensure that an event of this magnitude would become known. If such an event occurred, it would result in a prompt and thorough investigation of the event, its consequences, its root causes, and the necessary actions by the licensee and the NRC to mitigate the situation and prevent recurrence. In addition to these immediate actions, the NRC holds periodic meetings, in which staff and management validate the occurrence of these events.

FY 2013–2014:	Number of radiological releases to the environment that exceed applicable regulatory limits
FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 2: Number of releases of radioactive materials that meet or exceed AO Criterion I.B (discharge or dispersal of radioactive material from its intended place of confinement that results in releases of radioactive material)
Materials and Waste Safety Target:	Zero
Verification:	This performance indicator is defined as any release to the environment from the following business line activities: Fuel Facilities, Nuclear Materials Users, Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, and Decommissioning and LLW that exceed applicable regulations, as defined in 10 CFR 20.2203(a)(3). A 30-day written report is required on such releases.

	Should an event meeting this threshold occur, it would be reported to the NRC or Agreement States, or both, through a number of sources but primarily through required licensee notifications. These events are summarized in event notifications and preliminary notifications, which are used to widely disseminate the information to internal and external stakeholders. The fuel facilities, nuclear materials users, spent fuel storage and transportation, and decommissioning and LLW programs contain elements that verify the completeness and accuracy of licensee reports. The IMPEP also provides a mechanism to verify that Agreement States and NRC regions are consistently collecting and reporting such events, as received from the licensees, and entering them into NMED. The NRC has taken a number of steps to improve the timeliness and completeness of materials event data. These steps include assessment of the NMED data during monthly staff reviews; emphasis and analysis during the IMPEP review; NMED training in HQ, the regions, and Agreement States; and discussions at all Agreement State and CRCPD meetings.
Validation:	The NRC provides regulatory controls to limit radiation releases to ensure protection of the environment. The regulations in 10 CFR Part 20 provide standards for protection against radiation. Releases subject to a 30-day reporting requirement in 10 CFR 20.2203(a)(3)(ii) serve as a performance indicator for ensuring the protection of the environment. The NRC's regulatory process, including licensing, inspection, guidance, regulations, and enforcement activities, is sufficient to ensure that releases of radioactive materials that exceed regulatory limits are infrequent. In the unlikely event that a release to the environment exceeds regulatory limits, the NRC, Agreement State technical specialists, or agency consultants will confirm whether the criteria were met, with input provided by expert consultants, as necessary. The NRC does not look at statistical sampling of data to determine results; instead, all event data are reviewed to determine whether the performance indicator has been met. There are two important data limitations in determining this performance indicator. These include delay time for receiving information or the failure to inform the NRC of an event that causes environmental impacts. The NRC regulations associated with event reporting include specific requirements for timely notifications. There is a lag time separating the occurrence of an event and its known consequences.

	The NRC believes the probability of not being aware of an event that causes a radiological release to the environment that exceeds applicable regulations is very small. Periodic licensee inspections and regulatory reporting requirements are sufficient to ensure that an event of this magnitude would become known. If such an event occurred, it would result in a prompt and thorough investigation of the event, its consequences, its root causes, and the necessary actions by the licensee and the NRC to mitigate the situation and prevent recurrence. In addition to these immediate actions, the NRC holds periodic meetings, in which staff and management validate the occurrence of these events.

FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 3: Number of instances of unintended nuclear chain reactions involving NRC-licensed radioactive materials
Materials and Waste Safety Target:	Zero
Verification:	An accidental criticality is defined in 10CFR 70.52(a). Each NRC office reviews event documents for its specific program area to identify events that meet or exceed AO Criteria III.A.1. The program office or regional AO coordinators will assess an event to determine if it meets the AO criteria. If an event meets the AO criteria, the program office or regional AO coordinator will develop a potential AO event description. The potential AO event description will include the applicable AO criteria and contain the information specified in Section 208 of the *Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended*, such as the nature and probable consequences of the event. The AO coordinator in the NRC's Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research coordinates with the program office and regional AO coordinators regarding incidents and events, identified as potential AOs, that are receiving interest from the EDO.
Validation:	The agency is required to submit a "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences" each FY for those events that, by Commission determination, meet the AO criteria. These AO criteria have been developed and revised over several decades with extensive review by both the Commission and the public. In SECY-95-083, "Revised Abnormal Occurrence Criteria," the staff described the basis of the AO criteria as follows: *The AO reporting policy has been developed to comply with the legislative intent of Section 208 of the Energy*

	Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, to keep Congress and the public informed of unscheduled incidents or events which the Commission considers significant from the standpoint of public health and safety….The thresholds are generally above the normal level of reporting events by licensees to NRC to exclude those events which involve some variance from regulatory limits, but are not significant enough from the standpoint of public health and safety to be reported to Congress. For each event that meets the AO criteria, the NRC includes in the report a description of the incident or event, as well as any action taken to prevent recurrence. Such actions include those taken by licensees, as well as more programmatic actions deemed necessary by the Commission to prevent recurrence across a class or classes of licensees. Establishing performance indicators at the threshold levels described by the AO criteria is appropriate and consistent with the principle that the NRC's regulatory processes (e.g., licensing, oversight, enforcement) are adequate to address a wide scope of infractions against regulatory requirements and do not generally warrant a focused reevaluation of the programs associated with those processes for every infraction. Therefore, only significant deviations from the regulatory requirements or unacceptable frequencies of occurrence of such deviations should be indicators of the need to reevaluate regulatory strategies and programs. This principle has been central to the staff's selection of performance goals and performance indicator thresholds for determining whether the NRC's performance in ensuring the safe and secure use of radioactive material has been adequate.

FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 5: Number of malfunctions, deficiencies, events, or conditions at nonreactor facilities or during transportation of nuclear materials that meet or exceed AO Criteria III.A or III.B (events at facilities other than nuclear power plants and all transportation events)
Materials and Waste Safety Target:	Zero
Verification:	An accidental criticality is defined in 10 CFR 70.52(a). Each NRC office reviews event documents for its specific program area to identify events as potential AOs. The program office or regional AO coordinators will assess an event to determine if it meets the AO criteria. If an event meets the AO criteria, the program office or regional AO coordinator will develop a potential AO event description. The potential AO event description will include the applicable AO criteria and contain the information specified in Section

	208 of the *Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended*, such as the nature and probable consequences of the event. The AO coordinator of the NRC's Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research coordinates with the program office and regional AO coordinators regarding incidents and events, identified as potential AOs that are receiving interest from the EDO.
Validation:	The agency is required to submit a "Report to Congress on Abnormal Occurrences" each FY for those events that the Commission has determined to meet the AO criteria. These AO criteria have been developed and revised over several decades with extensive review by both the Commission and the public. In SECY-95-083, "Revised Abnormal Occurrence Criteria," the staff described the basis of the AO criteria as follows: *The AO reporting policy has been developed to comply with the legislative intent of Section 208 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, to keep Congress and the public informed of unscheduled incidents or events which the Commission considers significant from the standpoint of public health and safety….The thresholds are generally above the normal level of reporting events by licensees to NRC to exclude those events which involve some variance from regulatory limits, but are not significant enough from the standpoint of public health and safety to be reported to Congress.* For each event that meets the AO criteria, the NRC includes in the report a description of the incident or event, as well as any action taken to prevent recurrence. Such actions include those taken by licensees, as well as more programmatic actions deemed necessary by the Commission to prevent recurrence across a class or classes of licensees. Establishing performance indicators at the threshold levels described by the AO criteria is appropriate and consistent with the principle that the NRC's regulatory processes (e.g., licensing, oversight, enforcement) are adequate to address a wide scope of infractions against regulatory requirements and do not generally warrant a focused reevaluation of the programs associated with those processes for every infraction. Therefore, only significant deviations from the regulatory requirements or unacceptable frequencies of occurrence of such deviations should be indicators of the need to reevaluate regulatory strategies and programs. This principle has been central to the staff's selection of performance goals and performance indicator thresholds for determining whether the NRC's performance in ensuring the safe and secure use of radioactive material has been adequate.

Goal 2: *Security: Ensure the secure use of radioactive materials.*

Nuclear Reactor and Nuclear Materials and Waste Security

Security Objective 1: *Ensure protection of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials.*

Performance Indicators:

FY 2013–2014:	Number of unrecovered losses or thefts of risk-significant radioactive sources
FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 1: Number of instances of sabotage, theft, diversion, or loss of risk-significant quantities of radioactive material that meet or exceed AO Criteria I.C.1 (unrecovered lost, stolen, or abandoned sources), I.C.2 (substantiated case of actual theft or diversion), and the portion of Criterion I.C.3 (substantiated loss of a formula quantity) concerning theft or diversion of special nuclear material (SNM).
Security Target:	Zero
Verification:	Under AO Criterion I.C.1, the agency counts any unrecovered lost, stolen, or abandoned sources that exceed the values listed in Appendix P, "Category 1 and 2 Radioactive Material," to 10 CFR Part 110, "Export and Import of Nuclear Equipment and Material." Excluded from reporting under this criterion are those events involving sources that are lost, stolen, or abandoned under certain conditions, specifically, (1) sources abandoned in accordance with the requirements of 10 CFR 39.77(c), (2) sealed sources contained in labeled, rugged source housings, (3) recovered sources with sufficient indication that doses in excess of the reporting thresholds specified in AO Criteria I.A.1 and I.A.2 did not occur during the time the source was missing, (4) unrecoverable sources lost under such conditions that doses in excess of the reporting thresholds specified in AO Criteria I.A.1 and I.A.2 were not known to have occurred, and (5) unrecoverable sources (sources that have been lost and for which a reasonable attempt at recovery has been made without success) lost under such conditions that doses in excess of the reporting thresholds specified in AO Criteria I.A.1 and I.A.2 are not known to have occurred and the agency has determined that the risk of theft or diversion is acceptably low. Losses or thefts of radioactive material greater than or equal to 1,000 times the quantity specified in Appendix C, "Quantities of Licensed Material Requiring Labeling," to 10 CFR Part 20 must be reported (in accordance with 10 CFR 20.2201(a)) by telephone to the NRC HQ Operations Center or Agreement State immediately (interpreted as within 4 hours) if the licensee believes that an exposure could result

	to persons in unrestricted areas. If an event meeting the thresholds described above occurs, it would be reported through a number of sources but primarily through this required licensee notification. Events that are publicly available are then entered and tracked in NMED, which is an essential system used to collect and store information on such events. Separate methods are used to track events that are not publicly available. Additionally, licensees must meet the reporting and accounting requirements in 10 CFR Part 73, "Physical Protection of Plants and Materials," and 10 CFR Part 74, "Material Control and Accounting of Special Nuclear Material." The NRC's inspection programs are key elements in verifying the completeness and accuracy of licensee reports. The IMPEP also provides a mechanism to verify that Agreement States and the NRC regions are consistently collecting and reporting such events as received from the licensees and are entering these events in NMED. In some cases, upon receiving a report, the NRC or Agreement State initiates an independent investigation that verifies the reliability of the reported information. When performed, these investigations enable the NRC or Agreement State to verify the accuracy of the reported data. The regulation at 10 CFR 20.2201(b) requires a 30-day written report for lost or stolen sources that are greater than or equal to 10 times the quantity specified in Appendix C to 10 CFR Part 20 if the source is still missing at that time. Furthermore, 10 CFR 20.2201(d) requires an additional written report within 30 days of a licensee learning any additional substantive information. The NRC interprets this requirement as including reporting recovery of sources. The NRC issued guidance in Regulatory Issue Summary (RIS) 2005-21, "Clarification of the Reporting Requirements in 10 CFR 20.2201," dated November 14, 2005, to clarify the current requirement in 10 CFR 20.2201(d) for reporting recovery of a risk-significant source. The NRC asked the Agreement States to send copies of RIS 2005-21 (or an equivalent document) to its licensees. The NRC issued the National Source Tracking System (NSTS) final rule in November 2006. On January 31, 2009, NRC licensees and Agreement State licensees were required to begin reporting information on source transactions to the NSTS. Implementation of this system creates an inventory of risk-significant sources. This rulemaking established reporting requirements for risk-significant sources (including reporting timeframes) by adding specific requirements to 10 CFR 20.2201, "Reports of Theft or Loss of Licensed Material," for risk-significant sources, including a requirement

	for licensees to report within 30 days the recovery of a risk-significant source.
Validation:	Events collected under this performance indicator are actual losses, thefts, or diversions of materials described above. Such events could compromise public health and safety, the environment, and the common defense and security. Events of this magnitude are rare. The information reported under 10 CFR Part 73 and 10 CFR Part 74 is required so that the NRC is aware of events that could endanger public health and safety or national security. Any failures at the level of the strategic plan would result in immediate investigation and follow-up. If an event subject to the reporting requirements described above occurs, it would result in a prompt and thorough investigation of the event, its consequences, its root causes, and the necessary actions by the licensee, the NRC, or an Agreement State to mitigate the situation and prevent recurrence.

FY 2013–2014:	Number of substantiated cases of theft or diversion of licensed risk-significant radioactive sources or formula quantities of SNM or attacks that result in radiological sabotage
FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 1: Number of instances of sabotage, theft, diversion, or loss of risk-significant quantities of radioactive material that meet or exceed AO Criteria I.C.1 (unrecovered lost, stolen, or abandoned sources), I.C.2 (substantiated case of actual theft or diversion), and the portion of Criterion I.C.3 (substantiated loss of a formula quantity) concerning theft or diversion of special nuclear material (SNM)
Security Target:	Zero
Verification:	In AO Criterion I.C.2, “substantiated” means a situation that requires additional action by the agency or other proper authorities because of an indication of loss, theft, or unlawful diversion—such as an allegation of diversion, report of lost or stolen material, statistical processing difference, or other indication of loss of material control or accountability—that cannot be refuted following an investigation. A formula quantity of SNM is defined in 10 CFR 70.4. Radiological sabotage is defined in 10 CFR 73.2. Licensees subject to the requirements in 10 CFR Part 73 must call the NRC within 1 hour of an occurrence to report any breaches of security or other event that may potentially lead to theft or diversion of material or to sabotage at a nuclear facility. The NRC’s safeguards requirements are described in 10 CFR 73.71, “Reporting of Safeguards Events”; Appendix G, “Reportable Safeguards Events,” to 10 CFR Part 73; and 10 CFR 74.11, “Reports of Loss or Theft or Attempted Theft or Unauthorized Production of Special Nuclear Material.”

	The information assessment team composed of NRC HQ and regional staff members would conduct an immediate assessment for any significant events to determine any further actions needed, including coordination with the intelligence community and law enforcement. In accordance with 10 CFR 73.71(d), the licensee must also file a written report within 60 days of the incident that describes the event and the steps that the licensee took to protect the nuclear facility. This information will enable the NRC to assess whether radiological sabotage has occurred.
Validation:	Events subject to reporting requirements are those that endanger public health and safety and the environment through deliberate acts of theft or diversion of material or through sabotage directed against the nuclear facilities that the agency licenses. Events of this type are extremely rare. If such an event occurs, it would result in a prompt and thorough investigation of the event, its consequences, its root causes, and the necessary actions by the licensee or the NRC to mitigate the situation and prevent recurrence. The investigation ensures the validity of the information and assesses the significance of the event.

FY 2013–2014:	Number of substantiated losses of formula quantities of SNM or substantiated inventory discrepancies of a formula quantity of SNM that are judged to be caused by theft, diversion, or substantial breakdown of the accountability system
FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 1: Number of instances of sabotage, theft, diversion, or loss of risk-significant quantities of radioactive material that meet or exceed AO Criteria I.C.1 (unrecovered lost, stolen, or abandoned sources), I.C.2 (substantiated case of actual theft or diversion), and the portion of Criterion I.C.3 (substantiated loss of a formula quantity) concerning theft or diversion of special nuclear material (SNM)
Security Target:	Zero
Verification:	Licensees must record events associated with AO Criterion I.C.3 within 24 hours of the identified event in a safeguards log that the licensee maintains. The licensee must retain the log as a record for 3 years after the last entry is made or until termination of the license. The NRC relies on its safeguards inspection program to ensure the reliability of recorded data. The NRC makes a determination of whether a substantiated breakdown has resulted in a vulnerability to radiological sabotage, theft, diversion, or unauthorized enrichment of SNM. When making substantiated breakdown determinations, the NRC evaluates the materials event data to ensure that licensees are reporting and collecting the proper event data.
Validation:	“Substantiated” means a situation that requires additional action by the agency or other proper authorities because of

	an indication of loss, theft, or unlawful diversion—such as an allegation of diversion, report of lost or stolen material, statistical processing difference, other system breakdown closely related to the material control and accounting program (such as an item control system associated with the licensee's facility information technology system), or other indication of loss of material control or accountability—that cannot be refuted following an investigation. A formula quantity of SNM is defined in 10 CFR 70.4. Events collected under this performance indicator may indicate a vulnerability to radiological sabotage, theft, diversion, or loss of SNM. Such events could compromise public health and safety, the environment, and the common defense and security. The NRC relies on its safeguards inspection program to help validate the reliability of recorded data and to determine whether a breakdown of a physical protection or material control and accounting system has actually resulted in a vulnerability.

FY 2013–2014:	Number of substantial breakdowns of physical security or material control (i.e., access control containment or accountability systems) that significantly weaken the protection against theft, diversion, or sabotage
FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 2: Number of substantial breakdowns of physical security, cyber security, or material control and accountability that meet or exceed a revised version of AO Criterion I.C.4 (substantial breakdown in physical security or materials control) that will include breakdowns of cyber security and the portion of AO Criterion I.C.3 (substantiated loss of a formula quantity) concerning breakdowns of the accountability system for SNM
Security Target:	Less than or equal to one
Verification:	In AO Criterion I.C.4, a "substantial breakdown" is defined as a red finding in the security cornerstone of the ROP or significant performance problems or operational events resulting in a determination of overall unacceptable performance or in a shutdown condition (inimical to the effective functioning of the Nation's critical infrastructure). Radiological sabotage is defined in 10 CFR 73.2. Licensees are required to report to the NRC, immediately after the occurrence becomes known, any known breakdowns of physical security, based on the requirements in 10 CFR 73.71 and Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 73. If a licensee reports such an event, the HQ operations officer prepares an official record of the initial event report. The NRC begins responding to such an event immediately upon notification with the activation of its information assessment team. A licensee must follow its initial telephone notification with a written report submitted to the NRC within 30 days.

	The licensee records breakdowns of physical protection resulting in a vulnerability to radiological sabotage, theft, diversion, or loss of SNM or radioactive waste within 24 hours in a safeguards log that the licensee maintains. The licensee must retain the log as a record for 3 years after the last entry is made or until termination of the license. Licensees subject to 10 CFR Part 73 must also meet the reporting requirements detailed in 10 CFR 73.71. The NRC evaluates all of the reported events, based on the criteria in 10 CFR 73.71 and Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 73. The NRC also maintains and relies on its safeguards inspection program to ensure the reliability of recorded and reported data.
Validation:	Events assessed under this performance indicator are those that threaten nuclear activities by deliberate acts, such as radiological sabotage, directed against facilities. If a licensee reports such an event, the information assessment team evaluates and validates the initial report and determines any further actions that may be necessary. Tracking breakdowns of physical security indicates whether the licensee is taking the necessary security precautions to protect the public, given the potential consequences of a nuclear accident attributable to sabotage or the inappropriate use of nuclear material either in this country or abroad. Events collected under this performance indicator may indicate a vulnerability to radiological sabotage, theft, diversion, or loss of SNM or radioactive waste. Such events could compromise public health and safety, the environment, and the common defense and security. The NRC relies on its safeguards inspection program to help validate the reliability of recorded data and to determine whether a breakdown of a physical protection or material control and accounting system has actually resulted in a vulnerability.

Security Objective 2: *Ensure protection of classified and Safeguards Information*

FY 2013–2014:	Number of significant unauthorized disclosures of classified or Safeguards Information
FY 2015-2018:	Performance Goal 3: Number of significant unauthorized disclosures of classified or Safeguards Information by licensees, as defined by AO Criterion I.C.5 (significant unauthorized disclosures of classified information), and by NRC employees or contactors, as defined by analogous NRC internal criteria
Security Target:	Zero
Verification:	In regard to AO Criterion I.C.5, any alleged or suspected violations by NRC licensees of the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended*, Espionage Act, or other Federal statutes

	related to classified or Safeguards Information must be reported to the NRC under the requirements in 10 CFR 95.57(a) (for classified information), 10 CFR Part 73 (for Safeguards Information), and NRC orders (for Safeguards Information subject to modified handling requirements). However, for performance reporting, the NRC would only count those disclosures or compromises that actually cause damage to national security or to public health and safety. Such events would be reported to the cognizant security agency (i.e., the security agency with jurisdiction) and the regional administrator of the appropriate NRC regional office, as listed in Appendix A, "U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Offices and Classified Mailing Addresses," to 10 CFR Part 73. The regional administrator would then contact the Division of Security Operations at NRC HQ, which would assess the violation and notify other NRC offices and Government agencies, as appropriate. A determination would be made as to whether the compromise damaged national security or public health and safety. Any unauthorized disclosures or compromises of classified or Safeguards Information that damaged national security or public health and safety would result in immediate investigation and follow-up by the NRC. In addition, NRC inspections will verify that licensees' routine handling of classified information and Safeguards Information (including Safeguards Information subject to modified handling requirements) conforms to established security information management requirements. Any alleged or suspected violations of this performance indicator by NRC employees, contractors, or other personnel would be reported, in accordance with NRC procedures, to the Director of the Division of Facilities and Security at NRC HQ. The NRC maintains a strong system of controls over national security and Safeguards Information, including (1) annual required training for all employees, (2) safe and secure document storage, and (3) physical access control in the form of guards and badged access.
Validation:	Events collected under this performance indicator are unauthorized disclosures of classified information or Safeguards Information that damage the national security or public health and safety. Events of this magnitude are not expected and would be rare. If such an event occurs, it would result in a prompt and thorough investigation, including consequences, root causes, and necessary actions by the licensees and the NRC to mitigate the consequences and prevent recurrence. NRC investigation teams also validate the materials event data to ensure that licensees are reporting and collecting the proper event data.

Management Objective 1: *People: Attract, develop, and retain a high-performing, diverse, and engaged workforce, with the skills needed to carry out the NRC's mission now and in the future.*

FY 2018-2018:	NRC remains an employer of choice able to attract, develop, and retain an engaged and high performance workforce
Target:	NRC's average index score for employee engagement, global satisfaction, and the New IQ (diversity and inclusion) remains at least 7.5% above the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) Government wide average score.
Verification:	The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) published results for each index by agency in mid-October. The government-wide average is computed by calculating the average of all of the results.
Validation:	The FEVS, which OPM administers, is a powerful management tool that helps agency senior leaders and managers drive change. The data OPM receives from employees surveyed shows what is working and what can be improved.

FY 2015-2018:	Percent of key human capital indicators met.
Target:	At least 75 percent
Verification:	The agency human capital records system provides most of the data to support reported outcomes
Validation:	Regular reports and briefings on human capital matters take place.

Management Objective 2: *Information Management and Information Technology: Make it easier for NRC staff to perform the mission and obtain the information it needs from authoritative sources anytime, anywhere, on any device, while managing the risk and compromise of sensitive information.*

FY 2015-2018:	Score on the FEVS question, "I can easily find and obtain the information I need to do my job"
Target:	Maintain agencywide positive feedback of 85% or greater
Verification:	At the end of August of each year, OPM releases the FEVS results to agencies. Agency rankings are a matter of public record.
Validation:	The FEVS, which OPM administers, is a powerful management tool that helps agency senior leaders and managers drive change. The data OPM receives from employees surveyed shows what is working and what can be improved.

MAJOR MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

The agency did not identify any programs or management functions that have greater vulnerability to waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement, as defined by GPRAMA to be major management challenges. The two management objectives contained in this section were developed as part of the FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan with consideration of the NRC Inspector General's assessment of the agency's top management challenges.

STRATEGIC PLAN STRATEGIES AND SUPPORTING BUSINESS LINES

The FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan identifies the strategies needed for the NRC to achieve its Strategic Goals and Objectives, Cross-Cutting Strategies, and Management Objectives. The following table shows which agency business lines support each strategy. The Strategic Plan may be viewed at this link:

http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr1614/v6/.

Strategy	Business Line
Safety Strategy 1: Continue to enhance the NRC's regulatory programs, as appropriate, using lessons learned from domestic and international operating experience and other sources.	Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Safety Strategy 2: Enhance the risk-informed and performance-based regulatory framework in response to advances in science and technology, policy decisions, and other factors.	Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Safety Strategy 3: Ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of licensing and certification activities to maintain both quality and timeliness of licensing and certification reviews.	Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Safety Strategy 4: Maintain effective and consistent oversight of licensee performance to drive continued licensee compliance with NRC safety requirements and license conditions.	Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Safety Strategy 5: Ensure the NRC's readiness to respond to incidents and emergencies involving NRC-licensed facilities and radioactive materials and other events of domestic and international interest.	Corporate Support; Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Safety Strategy 6: Ensure that nuclear facilities are constructed in accordance with approved designs and that there is an effective transition from oversight of construction to oversight of operation.	Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation

Strategy	Business Line
Safety Strategy 7: Ensure that the environmental and site safety regulatory infrastructure is adequate to support the issuance of new nuclear licenses.	New Reactors, Operating Reactors
Security Strategy 1: Ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the regulatory framework, using information gained from operating experience and external and internal assessments, and in response to technology advances and changes in the threat environment.	Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Security Strategy 2: Maintain effective and consistent oversight of licensee performance to drive continued licensee compliance with NRC security requirements and license conditions.	Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Security Strategy 3: Support U.S. national security interests and nuclear nonproliferation policy objectives within the NRC's statutory mandate through cooperation with domestic and international partners.	Corporate Support; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Security Strategy 4: Ensure material control and accounting for special nuclear materials.	Fuel Facilities; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Security Strategy 5: Protect critical digital assets.	Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors
Security Strategy 6: Ensure timely distribution of security information to stakeholders and international partners.	Corporate Support; Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Security Strategy 7: Ensure that programs for the handling and control of classified and Safeguards Information are effectively implemented at the NRC and at licensee facilities.	Corporate Support; Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Regulatory Effectiveness 1: Proactively identify, assess, understand, and resolve safety and security issues.	Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Regulatory Effectiveness 2: Regulate in a manner that effectively and efficiently manages known risks and threats, clearly communicates requirements, and ensures that regulations are consistently applied, are practical, and accommodate technology changes in a timely manner.	Corporate Support; Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Regulatory Effectiveness 3: Integrate safety and security programs to identify and avoid unintended consequences.	Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation

Strategy	Business Line
Openness 1–Transparency: Make clear information about the NRC's responsibilities and activities accessible to stakeholders.	Corporate Support; Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Openness 2–Participation: Enhance interaction with the public and other stakeholders through use of social media and further enable opportunities for meaningful participation in, and mutual understanding of, NRC regulatory processes.	Corporate Support; Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Openness 3–Collaboration: Promote domestic and global nuclear safety and security by creating and taking advantage of opportunities to increase collaboration and share best practices with other Federal agencies, with State, local, and Tribal governments, and with the international regulatory community.	Corporate Support; Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
Human Capital 1: Maintain qualified and flexible staff and close skill gaps in mission-critical occupations	Corporate Support
Human Capital 2: Hire the best talent to achieve a high-performing, diverse, and engaged workforce with the skills needed to carry out the NRC's mission now and in the future and close skill gaps in mission-critical occupations.	Corporate Support
Human Capital 3: Improve knowledge management by identifying and capturing critical knowledge from employees, transferring it to those who need it now, and making it accessible for the future.	Corporate Support
Human Capital 4: Promote a strong NRC internal safety culture with an open collaborative work environment.	Corporate Support
Human Capital 5: Enhance employee learning opportunities and optimize the use of training resources from an agencywide perspective to meet the agency's current and future critical skill needs.	Corporate Support
Human Capital 6: Strengthen workforce diversity and inclusion.	Corporate Support
Information Management and Information Technology (IT) 1: Better enable NRC's staff and external stakeholders to easily find and use the information they need.	Corporate Support

Strategy	Business Line
Information Management and IT 2: Develop a flexible technology infrastructure that provides the foundation to consistently deliver the IT solutions customers need.	Corporate Support
Information Management and IT 3: Improve the business value of the NRC's IT solutions by providing the right products and services when and where needed.	Corporate Support
Information Management and IT 4: Improve enterprise IT planning, budgeting, and performance management to effectively manage resources.	Corporate Support

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The NRC's Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was established as a statutory entity on April 15, 1989, in accordance with the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General Act. The OIG mission is to independently and objectively audit and investigate programs and operations to promote effectiveness and efficiency, and to prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse. Starting in fiscal year (FY) 2014, the NRC's OIG has exercised the same authorities with respect to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB) per the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014.

NRC OIG Budget Authority and Full-Time Equivalents (Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE
Program Support	1.360		2.086		0.726	
Program Salaries and Benefits	10.753	63.0	10.773	63.0	0.020	0.0
Total	**$12.113**	**63.0**	**$12.859**	**63.0**	**$0.746**	**0.0**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The FY 2018 budget request for the NRC OIG is $12.859 million, which includes $10.773 million in salaries and benefits to support 63 full-time equivalent (FTE), and $2.086 million in program support. These resources will support Inspector General auditing and investigation functions for both the NRC, $11.728 million and the DNFSB, $1.131 million, respectively.

In accordance with Office of Management and Budget requirements, OIG is showing the full cost associated with its programs for the FY 2018 budget with the following caveat: as a result of an October 1989 memorandum of understanding between the NRC's Chief Financial Officer and the Inspector General and a subsequent amendment in March 1991, OIG no longer requests that funding for some OIG management and support services be included in the OIG appropriation. It was agreed that funds for OIG infrastructure requirements and other support services would instead be included in the NRC's main appropriation. For the most part, these costs are not readily severable. Thus, this funding continues to be included in NRC's main appropriation.

AUDITS PROGRAM

Audits Budget Authority (Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Summary	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE
Program Support	8.091	41.0	8.802	41.0	0.711	0 .0
Total	**$8.091**	**41.0**	**$8.802**	**41.0**	**$0.711**	**0 .0**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The OIG Audits Program focuses on the agency's management and financial operations; economy and efficiency with which an organization, program, or function is managed; and whether the programs achieve intended results. OIG auditors assess the degree to which an organization complies with laws, regulations, and internal policies in carrying out programs, and they test program effectiveness as well as the accuracy and reliability of financial statements. The overall objective of an audit is to identify ways to enhance agency operations and promote greater economy and efficiency.

For FY 2018, OIG requests $8.802 million and 41 FTE to carry out its Audits Program activities for NRC and DNFSB programs. With these resources, the Audits Program will conduct approximately 22 audits and evaluations for the NRC. This will enable OIG to provide coverage of the NRC's Nuclear Reactor Safety, Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety, Security, and Corporate Support programs. OIG's assessment of these mission-critical programs will support the agency in accomplishing its goals to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety and the environment, and in the secure use and management of radioactive materials.

In addition, OIG will conduct approximately six audits and evaluations that will cover various DNFSB programs and operations. These assessments will support the DNFSB's primary purpose of ensuring adequate protection of public health and safety in the U.S. Department of Energy's defense nuclear facilities and operations.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

FY 2018 resources increased by $711,000 in the Audits Program due to projected additional costs for a new financial statements audit contractor at NRC and DNFSB, Data Act contract at both agencies and increased salaries and benefits costs.

FY 2017–FY 2018 AUDITS PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Ensure that 85 percent of the NRC's completed audit products or activities will have a high impact on strengthening the NRC's safety, security, and/or corporate management programs.
- Obtain NRC agreement on at least 92 percent of OIG audit recommendations.
- Obtain final action on 70 percent of NRC and 50 percent of DNFSB OIG audit recommendations within 2 years.
- Ensure that 60 percent of DNFSB audits undertaken are issued within a year.

SELECTED FY 2016 AUDITS PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2016, OIG issued 28 reports, 21 pertaining to NRC programs and operations and 7 pertaining to DNFSB programs and operations. These reports either evaluate high-risk agency programs or comply with mandatory audits pursuant to financial and computer security-related legislation. Additional information related to work performed may be found on the OIG Web Site at http://www.nrc.gov/insp-gen/pubs.html#Semi-Annual.

INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM

Investigations Budget Authority (Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE
Program Support	$4.015	22.0	$4.057	22.0	$0.042	0.0
Total	**$4.015**	**22.0**	**$4.057**	**22.0**	**$0.042**	**0.0**

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The OIG's responsibility for detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse within the NRC and DNFSB includes investigating possible violations of criminal statutes relating to NRC and DNFSB programs and activities, investigating misconduct by NRC and DNFSB employees, interfacing with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) on OIG-related criminal matters, and coordinating investigations and other OIG initiatives with Federal, State, and local investigative agencies and other OIGs. Investigations may be initiated as a result of allegations or referrals from private citizens; licensee employees; NRC and DNFSB employees; Congress; other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; OIG audits; the OIG hotline; and Inspector General initiatives directed at bearing a high potential for fraud, waste, and abuse.

For FY 2018, OIG requests $4.057 million and 22 FTE to carry out its Investigations Program activities for NRC and DNFSB programs. Reactive investigations into allegations of criminal and other wrongdoing will continue to claim priority on OIG's use of available resources. The Investigations Program's main concentration of effort and resources will involve investigations of alleged NRC or DNFSB staff misconduct that could adversely impact matters related to the health and safety mission of the NRC and the DNFSB. OIG has also implemented a series of proactive initiatives designed to identify specific high-risk areas that are most vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse. With these resources, OIG conducted 46 investigations at the NRC and at DNFSB covering a broad range of allegations concerning misconduct and mismanagement affecting various NRC and DNFSB programs.

CHANGES FROM FY 2017 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

FY 2018 resources increase slightly in the Investigations Program.

FY 2017–FY 2018 INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Ensure 85 percent of the NRC's investigations or activities completed will have a high impact on strengthening the NRC's safety, security, and/or corporate management programs.
- Obtain 90 percent agency action in response to the NRC's OIG investigative reports.
- Complete 90 percent of NRC active cases in less than 18 months on average.
- Refer at least 20 percent of the NRC's closed investigations for criminal prosecution.
- Achieve a 60 percent success rate for judicial or administrative actions in response to the NRC's OIG investigative reports.
- Complete 85 percent of DNFSB active cases in less than 18 months on average.
- Obtain 90 percent DNFSB action taken in response to investigative reports.

SELECTED FY 2016 INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2016, OIG completed 43 investigations. These investigative efforts focused on violations of law or misconduct by NRC employees and contractors and allegations of irregularities or inadequacies in NRC programs and operations. Additional information related to work performed may be found on the OIG Web Site at http://www.nrc.gov/insp-gen/pubs.html#Semi-Annual.

NRC OIG'S STRATEGIC GOALS, STRATEGIES, AND ACTIONS

The NRC OIG carries out its mission through its Audits and Investigations Programs. The NRC OIG Strategic Plan for FY 2014-2018 features three strategic goals and guides the activities of these programs. The plan identifies the major challenges and risk areas facing the NRC and generally aligns with the agency's mission. It also includes a number of supporting strategies and actions that describe OIG's planned accomplishments over the strategic planning period. The NRC OIG strategic plan can be found in its entirety at the following address: http://www.nrc.gov/insp-gen/plandocs/strategic-plan.pdf.

To ensure that each NRC OIG audit and evaluation aligns with these three goals, program areas selected for audit and evaluation are included in the OIG *Annual Plan* after being cross walked against the NRC OIG *Strategic Plan* to ensure alignment with the office's strategic goals. Furthermore, each OIG audit, evaluation, and investigation is informed by one or more of the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency as identified by the Inspector General. The work performed by OIG auditors and investigators is mutually supportive and complementary in pursuit of these objectives. Below are the NRC OIG's strategic goals and strategies covering this budget cycle.

NRC OIG STRATEGIC GOALS

(1) ***Safety:*** *Strengthen the NRC's efforts to protect public health and safety and the environment.*

The NRC will continue to face safety challenges in the years ahead related to nuclear reactor oversight, the regulation of nuclear materials, and the handling of nuclear waste. A significant concern for the NRC is regulating the safe operation of the Nation's nuclear power plants through an established oversight process developed to verify that licensees identify and resolve safety issues before they adversely affect safe plant operation. The NRC is also challenged to address both domestic and international operating experience that informs regulatory activities. The NRC must address license amendment requests to increase the power generating capacity of specific commercial reactors, license renewal requests to extend reactor operations beyond set expiration dates, and the introduction of new technology such as new and advanced reactor designs.

In fulfilling its responsibilities to regulate nuclear materials, the NRC must ensure that its regulatory activities regarding nuclear materials and nuclear fuel cycle facilities adequately protect public health and safety. Moreover, the NRC's regulatory activities concerning nuclear materials must protect against radiological sabotage and theft or diversion of these materials. The licensing of facilities (e.g., fuel fabrication) with new technologies poses additional challenges. The handling of nuclear waste includes both high-level and low-level waste. High-level radioactive waste is primarily in the form of spent fuel discharged from commercial nuclear power reactors. In the high-level waste area, the NRC oversees the

potential licensing of new interim and permanent high-level waste facilities. Additional high-level waste issues include the oversight of interim storage of spent nuclear fuel both at and away from reactor sites, certification of storage and transport casks, and the oversight of the decommissioning of reactors and other nuclear sites. Low-level waste includes items that have become contaminated with radioactive materials or have become radioactive through exposure to neutron radiation. Low-level waste disposal occurs at commercially operated facilities that must be licensed by either the NRC or Agreement States. However, there are currently only four operating low-level waste disposal facilities in the United States. Below are the NRC OIG's strategies to support the NRC in facing these and other safety-related challenges.

- Strategy 1-1: Identify risk areas associated with the NRC's oversight of operating reactors, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program improvements.
- Strategy 1-2: Identify risk areas associated with the NRC's oversight of the licensing and construction of new and advanced reactors, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program improvements.
- Strategy 1-3: Identify risk areas facing the NRC's oversight of nuclear materials, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program improvements.
- Strategy 1-4: Identify risk areas associated with the NRC's oversight of high-level and low-level waste, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program improvements.

(2) ***Security:*** *Enhance the NRC's efforts to increase security in response to an evolving threat environment.*

The NRC must ensure that nuclear power and materials licensees take adequate measures to protect their facilities against radiological sabotage. In a threat environment where adversaries' tactics and capabilities rapidly evolve, the NRC faces the challenge of adapting to dynamic threats while also maintaining a stable security oversight regime commensurate with the agency's mission as a fair and impartial regulator. In addition, the NRC aims to balance its security oversight obligations with a duty to share information with public stakeholders about threats to the Nation's nuclear power and materials sectors. The NRC also plays a critical role in overseeing and supporting the emergency preparedness and incident response capabilities of nuclear power plant operators and the integration of their plans with government agencies in light of the prospect of natural disasters and terrorist threats. In addition, the NRC must protect its infrastructure and take the necessary steps to ensure that its staff, facilities, and information technology assets are adequately protected against projected threats and provide for the maintenance of operations.

The NRC has well-established inspection programs for evaluating the physical, information, and personnel security activities of nuclear power and materials licensees. However, the agency is currently developing regulatory guidance and an inspection program to evaluate the security of information technology used to operate nuclear power plants and fuel cycle facilities. This nascent cybersecurity program will face implementation challenges common to new inspection programs, such as communicating new requirements to licensees, conducting inspections in a consistent manner, and allocating sufficient resources to sustain the inspection program beyond its initial years. Cybersecurity also entails unique oversight challenges related to the mix of digital and analog systems at different nuclear power plants, as well as the need for the NRC to understand in depth how digital equipment upgrades will impact plant operations and security.

Lastly, the complexity of digital systems and possible interfaces with licensees' administrative, security, and operations systems requires that the NRC carefully test for vulnerabilities without compromising licensees' digital networks. Below are the NRC OIG's strategies to support the NRC in facing these and other security-related challenges.

- Strategy 2-1: Identify risk areas involved in effectively securing both new and operating nuclear power plants, nuclear fuel cycle facilities, and nuclear materials, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program improvements.
- Strategy 2-2: Identify risk areas associated with maintaining a secure infrastructure (i.e., physical security, personnel security, and information security), and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program improvements.
- Strategy 2-3: Identify risks associated with emergency preparedness and incident response, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program improvements.
- Strategy 2-4: Identify risks associated with international activities related to security, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program improvements.

(3) ***Corporate Management:*** *Increase the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness with which the NRC manages and exercises stewardship over its resources.*

The NRC faces significant challenges to efficiently, effectively, and economically manage its corporate resources within the parameters of a flat or declining budget. The NRC must continue to provide infrastructure and support to accomplish its regulatory mission while responding to changes in the Nation's spent fuel policy, reliance on nuclear energy, and security threat environment. Addressing the corporate resource challenges of human capital, information management, and financial management will necessitate foresight and flexibility and a strategic approach to managing change during the strategic planning period. The NRC must mitigate the loss of retiring senior experts and managers by enhancing its knowledge management, lessons-learned, and training programs, along with attracting and retaining staff with the necessary competencies. The NRC also needs to continue upgrading and modernizing its information technology resources for employees and to support public access to the regulatory process. Finally, the agency needs to continue to improve its management and control over financial resources and procurement practices.

The NRC will need to address changes caused by internal and external factors that will challenge the agency's ability to achieve its goals efficiently and effectively. The OIG will target corporate management risk areas for audits and investigations, to fulfill its statutory responsibility to evaluate the agency's financial management, and work with the NRC to identify and improve weaknesses. Below is the NRC OIG's strategy to support the agency in mitigating these challenges.

- Strategy 3-1: Identify areas of corporate management risk within the NRC and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program improvements.

FY 2018 NRC OIG BUDGET RESOURCES LINKED TO STRATEGIC GOALS

The following table depicts the relationship of the Inspector General program and associated resource requirements to the NRC OIG strategic goals.

NRC OIG Budget Resources Linked to OIG's Strategic Goals (Dollars in Millions)			
Program Links to Strategic Goals	**Strengthen NRC's Public Health & Safety Efforts ($M)**	**Enhance NRC's Security Efforts ($M)**	**Improve NRC's Resource Stewardship Efforts ($M)**
FY 2018 Programs (**$11.728**)[8]			
Audits 7.886	3.204	1.273	3.409
Investigations 3.842	1.495	0.640	1.707

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

NRC OIG PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

NRC OIG Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen the NRC's Efforts To Protect Public Health and Safety and the Environment						
	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Measure 1. Percentage of OIG products and activities[9] undertaken to identify critical risk areas or management challenges[10] relating to the improvement of the NRC's safety programs.[11]						
Target	85%					
Actual	100%					
Measure 2. Percentage of OIG products and activities that have a high impact[12] on improving the NRC's safety program.						
Target	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	63%[13]	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 3. Percentage of audit recommendations agreed to by agency.						

[8] The budget resources linked to the NRC OIG strategic goals does not include the $1,131,000 for the DNFSB.

[9] OIG products are issued as OIG reports. For the Audits Program, these are audit reports and evaluations. For the Investigations Program, these are investigations, event inquiries, and special inquiries. Activities are the OIG hotline or proactive investigative reports.

[10] Congress left the determination and threshold of what constitutes a most serious challenge to the discretion of the Inspectors General. As a result, OIG applied the following definition: Serious management challenges are mission-critical areas or programs that have a potential for a perennial weakness or vulnerability that, without substantial management attention, would seriously impact agency operations or strategic goals.

[11] OIG product and activities are mostly in critical risk areas. Starting in FY 2014, this measure was no longer tracked.

[12] High impact is the effect of an issued report or activity undertaken that results in: (a) confirming risk areas or management challenges that caused the agency to take corrective action, (b) real dollar savings or reduced regulatory burden, (c) identifying significant wrongdoing by individuals that results in criminal or administrative action, (d) clearing an individual wrongly accused, or (e) identifying regulatory actions or oversight that may have contributed to the occurrence of a specific event or incident or resulted in a potential adverse impact on public health or safety.

[13] A more rigorous standard was applied for the impact of investigations in the safety arena.

NRC OIG Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen the NRC's Efforts To Protect Public Health and Safety and the Environment						
	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Target	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Actual	100%	36%[14]	86%[15]	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 4. Percentage of final agency actions taken within 2 years on audit recommendations.						
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Actual	80%	33%[16]	47%[17]	76%	TBD	TBD
Measure 5. Percentage of agency actions taken in response to investigative reports.						
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 6. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months on average.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	100%	50%[18]	50%[19]	60%[20]	TBD	TBD
Measure 7. Percentage of closed investigations referred to DOJ or other relevant authorities.						
Target			20%[21]	20%	20%	20%
Actual			N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD
Measure 8. Percentage of closed investigations resulting in indictments, convictions, civil suits or settlements, judgments, administrative actions or monetary results.						
Target			60%[22]	60%	60%	60%
Actual			100%	100%	TBD	TBD

[14] The agency required more than 90 days to resolve all six recommendations in the Audit of the NRC's Compliance with Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 51, "Environmental Protection Regulations for Domestic Licensing and Related Regulatory Functions," related to environmental impact statements. Subsequently, all six recommendations were resolved.

[15] The agency required more than 90 days to resolve the two recommendations in the audit of NRC's oversight of active component aging. Subsequently both recommendations have been resolved.

[16] The agency required more than 2 years for final action on all six recommendations in the audit of the NRC's oversight of industrial radiography. Final action was completed in October 2015.

[17] The agency required more than 2 years for final action on one of four recommendations on the audit of the NRC's issuance of general licenses. Final action was completed in October 2014.

[18] Of the four active cases measured in the safety arena for the year, two cases were closed in less than 18 months, which resulted in an achievement rate of 50 percent.

[19] Of two active investigative cases measured in the safety arena for the year, one case was closed in less than 18 months, which resulted in an achievement rate of 50 percent.

[20] The complexity of two investigations in the safety arena required additional time to close these investigations.

[21] Starting in FY 2014, OIG began measuring the percentage of closed investigations referred to DOJ or relevant administrative authority.

[22] Starting in FY 2014, OIG began measuring the percentage of closed investigations that resulted in an indictment, conviction, civil suit or settlement, judgment, administrative action, or monetary result.

NRC OIG Strategic Goal 2: Enhance the NRC's Efforts To Increase Security in Response to an Evolving Threat Environment						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Measure 1. Percentage of OIG products and activities undertaken to identify critical risk areas or management challenges relating to the improvement of the NRC's security programs.[23]						
Target	90%					
Actual	100%					
Measure 2. Percentage of OIG products and activities that have a high impact on improving the NRC's security program.						
Target	75%	85%[24]	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	100%	100%	100%	91%	TBD	TBD
Measure 3. Percentage of audit recommendations agreed to by the agency.						
Target	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 4. Percentage of final agency actions taken within 2 years on audit recommendations.						
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Actual	93%	70%	82%	64%[25]	TBD	TBD
Measure 5. Percentage of agency actions taken in response to investigative reports.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 6. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months on average.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	33%[26]	75%[27]	100%	80%[28]	TBD	TBD
Measure 7. Percentage of closed investigations referred to DOJ or other relevant authorities.						
Target			20%[29]	20%	20%	20%
Actual			N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD
Measure 8. Percentage of closed investigations resulting in indictments, convictions, civil suits or settlements, judgments, administrative actions or monetary results.						
Target			60%[30]	60%`	60%`	60%
Actual			100%	100%	TBD	TBD

[23] OIG products and activities are mostly in critical risk areas. Starting in FY 2014, this measure was no longer tracked.

[24] Starting in FY 2014, OIG began measuring the percentage of OIG products and activities that have a high impact on improving the NRC's security program at 85 percent.

[25] One audit recommendation in the security arena required additional time to close. This recommendation has since been closed.

[26] In the security arena, the complexity of the investigative cases resulted in several cases exceeding 18 months on average.

[27] Of the four active cases measured in the security arena for the year, three cases were closed in less than 18 months, which resulted in an achievement rate of 75 percent.

[28] The complexity of one investigation in the security arena required additional time to close this investigation.

[29] Starting in FY 2014, OIG began measuring the percentage of closed investigations referred to the DOJ, State or local law enforcement officials, or relevant administrative authority.

[30] Starting in FY 2014, OIG began measuring the percentage of closed investigations that resulted in an indictment, conviction, civil suit or settlement, judgment, administrative action, or monetary result.

NRC OIG Strategic Goal 3: Improve the Economy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness with Which the NRC Manages and Exercises Stewardship over Its Resources						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Measure 1. Percentage of OIG products and activities undertaken to identify critical risk areas or management challenges relating to the improvement of the NRC's resources stewardship.[31]						
Target	80%					
Actual	100%					
Measure 2. Percentage of OIG completed products and activities that have a high impact on improving Corporate Management Programs.						
Target	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	83%[32]	74%[33]	87%	85%	TBD	TBD
Measure 3. Percentage of audit recommendations agreed to by the agency.						
Target	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Actual	88%[34]	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 4. Percentage of final agency actions taken within 2 years on audit recommendations.						
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Actual	86%	73%	90%	80%	TBD	TBD
Measure 5. Percentage of agency actions taken in response to investigative reports.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 6. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months on average.						
Target	90%[35]	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	95%	91%	58%[36]	78%[37]	TBD	TBD
Measure 7. Percentage of closed investigations referred to DOJ or other relevant authorities.						
Target			20%[38]	20%	20%	20%
Actual			28%	45%	TBD	TBD
Measure 8. Percentage of closed investigations resulting in indictments, convictions, civil suits or settlements, judgments, administrative actions or monetary results.						
Target			60%[39]	60%	60%	60%
Actual			73%	71%	TBD	TBD

[31] OIG products and activities are mostly in critical risk areas. Starting in FY 2014, this measure was no longer tracked.

[32] A more rigorous standard was applied for the impact of investigations in the corporate management arena.

[33] A more rigorous standard was applied for the impact of investigations in the corporate management arena.

[34] The agency needed more than 90 days to review the recommendations on the audit of the NRC's contract administration of the Enterprise Project Management. The agency agreed to all recommendations.

[35] Starting in FY 2012, OIG began to measure the percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months on average.

[36] In the corporate management arena, OIG needed more than 18 months to complete action on average for 18 of 31 cases.

[37] The complexity of several investigations in the corporate management arena required additional time to close these investigations.

[38] Starting in FY 2014, OIG began measuring the percentage of closed investigations referred to the DOJ, State or local law enforcement officials, or relevant administrative authority.

[39] Starting in FY 2014, OIG began measuring the percentage of closed investigations that resulted in an indictment, conviction, civil suit or settlement, judgment, administrative action, or monetary result.

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF MEASURED VALUES AND PERFORMANCE

The OIG uses an automated management information system to capture program performance data for the Audits and Investigations Programs. The integrity of the system was thoroughly tested and validated before implementation. Reports generated by the system provide both detailed information and summary data. All system data are deemed reliable.

PROGRAM EVALUATIONS (PEER REVIEWS)

An independent audit peer review performed in FY 2015 by the U.S. Federal Communications Commission OIG gave NRC OIG a peer review rating of "Pass." This is the highest rating possible based on the available options of "Pass," "Pass with deficiencies," and "Fail."

In addition, the Corporation for National and Community Service OIG conducted an independent investigative peer review in FY 2013 of the OIG Investigations Program. The program was found to be in compliance with quality standards established by the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency and the Attorney General Guidelines for Offices of Inspectors General with Statutory Law Enforcement Authority.

DNFSB OIG PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Performance Measures for the DNFSB OIG Program				
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Measure 1. Percentage of OIG audits undertaken and issued within a year.[40]				
Target	60%	60%	60%	60%
Actual	83%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 2. Percentage of final Board actions taken within 2 years on audit recommendations.[41]				
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%
Actual	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 3. Percentage of Board actions taken in response to investigative reports.[42]				
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 4. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months.[43]				
Target	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	100%	100%	TBD	TBD

[40] OIG anticipates issuing six audit reports per year. This measure was been tracked since FY 2015.

[41] This measure has been tracked since FY 2015.

[42] This measure has been tracked since FY 2015.

[43] This measure has been tracked since FY 2015.

INSPECTOR GENERAL REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION FOR FY 2018

In accordance with the Inspector General Reform Act (Public Law 110-409), the OIG NRC budget request was submitted to the NRC Chairman for FY 2018 and was subsequently approved. In addition, the OIG DNFSB budget request was submitted to the DNFSB Chairman for FY 2018 who provided no comments.

Furthermore, OIG's total budget request includes $135,000 for OIG training. The amount requested provides for all OIG specific training requirements for which there is a fee charged to OIG for attendance. In addition, funds are available for the OIG share of the resources needed to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency.

FULL COST OF U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY PROGRAMS

In accordance with the requirements defined in Section 51.2 of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-11, "Requirements for Program Justification," Appendix A, "Full Cost of U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Programs," the NRC is providing the full cost of its programs. The figures below include allocated corporate support costs for business lines, excluding the High-Level Waste Business Line and the Office of the Inspector General, in addition to business line costs presented in each chapter.

Full Cost Budget Authority and Full-Time Equivalents
(Dollars in Millions)

Business Line/Major Program	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE
Operating Reactors	592.5	2,128.7	587.9	2,146.3	551.9	1,921.8	(36.0)	(224.5)
New Reactors	162.7	612.6	170.5	619.4	150.0	537.0	(20.5)	(82.4)
Nuclear Reactor Safety	**$755.2**	**2,741.2**	**$758.4**	**2,765.7**	**$701.9**	**2,458.8**	**$(56.5)**	**(306.9)**
Fuel Facilities	43.4	166.4	44.1	171.6	38.8	141.7	(5.3)	(29.9)
Nuclear Materials Users	91.2	300.8	91.7	307.8	88.3	277.2	(3.4)	(30.6)
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	36.6	131.1	35.9	135.0	38.4	128.0	2.5	(7.0)
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	41.3	147.7	43.0	152.0	41.8	144.2	(1.2)	(7.8)
High-Level Waste	1.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	30.0	71.0	30.0	71.0
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	**$214.2**	**749.1**	**$214.8**	**766.4**	**$237.3**	**762.2**	**$22.5**	**(4.2)**
Major Program Subtotal	**$969.4**	**3,490.3**	**$973.2**	**3,532.0**	**$939.1**	**3,221.0**	**$(34.1)**	**(311.0)**
Integrated University Program	15.1	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(15.0)	0.0
Subtotal	**$984.5**	**3,490.3**	**$988.2**	**3,532.0**	**$939.1**	**3,221.0**	**$(49.0)**	**(311.0)**
Inspector General	12.1	62.2	12.1	63.0	12.9	63.0	0.8	0.0
Total	**$996.6**	**3,552.5**	**$1,000.3**	**3,595.0**	**$952.0**	**3,284.0**	**$(48.3)**	**(311.0)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

APPENDIX A: FULL COST OF U.S. NRC PROGRAMS

The fiscal year 2018 Congressional Budget Justification identifies the infrastructure and support costs for NRC. The allocation methodology is consistent with the methodology used for preparing the agency's financial statements. The table below presents the associated infrastructure and support funding allocated to the programmatic funding to provide the full cost of each business line.

Corporate Support by Business Line
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Major Programs	**$M**	**FTE**	**$M**	**FTE**	**$M**	**FTE**	**$M**	**FTE**
Operating Reactors	184.1	447.3	185.0	444.8	183.9	375.8	(1.1)	(69.0)
New Reactors	53.1	129.1	53.4	128.4	51.4	105.0	(2.0)	(23.4)
Nuclear Reactor Safety Subtotal	**$237.2**	**576.4**	**$238.4**	**573.2**	**$235.2**	**480.8**	**$(3.2)**	**(92.4)**
Fuel Facilities	14.7	35.8	14.8	35.6	13.6	27.7	(1.2)	(7.9)
Nuclear Materials Users	26.4	64.1	26.5	63.8	26.5	54.2	0.0	(9.6)
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	11.6	28.1	11.6	28.0	12.2	25.0	0.6	(3.0)
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	13.0	31.7	13.1	31.5	13.8	28.2	0.7	(3.3)
High-Level Waste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Subtotal	**$65.7**	**159.7**	**$66.1**	**158.8**	**$66.1**	**135.2**	**$0.0**	**(23.6)**
Total	**$302.9**	**736.1**	**$304.4**	**732.0**	**$301.4**	**616.0**	**$(3.0)**	**(116.0)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION

The NRC's budget authority is aggregated into the major categories of salaries and benefits, contract support, and travel. Salaries and benefits are estimated based on full-time equivalents, pay rates, pay raise assumptions, and effective pay periods for pay raises. Benefits costs include the Government's contributions for retirement, health benefits, life insurance, Medicare, Social Security, and the Thrift Savings Plan. Contract support comprises obligations for commercial contracts; interagency agreements; grants; and other non-travel services, such as rent and utility payments. Travel costs primarily comprise expenses for site inspections at regulated facilities, meetings with stakeholders, and international travel.

Budget Authority by Function
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2017 Annualized CR	FY 2018 Request	Changes from FY 2017
Salaries & Expenses (S&E)	**$M**	**$M**	**$M**
Salaries and Benefits	591.6	565.5	(26.1)
Contract Support	373.5	348.3	(25.2)
Travel	23.0	25.3	2.3
Total (S&E)	**$988.2**	**$939.1**	**$(49.1)**
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)			
Salaries and Benefits	10.8	10.8	0.0
Contract Support	1.1	1.8	0.7
Travel	0.2	0.3	0.1
Total (OIG)	**$12.1**	**$12.9**	**$0.8**
Total NRC Appropriations			
Salaries and Benefits	602.4	576.3	(26.1)
Contract Support	374.6	350.1	(24.5)
Travel	23.2	25.6	2.4
Total (NRC)	**$1,000.3**	**$952.0**	**$(48.3)**

ESTIMATED FEE RECOVERY

The NRC's fee regulations are governed by the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952 (IOAA) and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA-90), as amended. OBRA-90 requires the NRC to recover approximately 90 percent of its annual budget authority through fees, but this fee recovery requirement excludes specific amounts (i.e., non-fee items) identified in OBRA-90 or by other legislation. OBRA-90 requires the NRC to use its IOAA authority to collect user fees for NRC work that provides specific benefits to identifiable applicants and licensees as defined in Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 170, "Fees for Facilities, Materials, Imports and Export Licenses, and other Regulatory Services under the Atomic Energy Action of 1954, as amended."

NRC also assesses fees under 10 CFR Part 171, "Annual Fees for Reactor Licenses and Fuel Cycle Licenses and Materials Licenses, including Holders of Certificates of Compliance, Registration, and Quality Assurance Program Approvals and Government Agencies Licensed by the NRC." These annual fees recover regulatory costs that are not otherwise collected through 10 CFR Part 170 fees, such as the costs of research and rulemaking activities.[44]

The remaining portion of the NRC's annual budget authority that is not recovered through fees is used to offset certain budgeted activities, which the NRC refers to as "fee-relief" activities.

The 10 CFR Part 170 fee amount is estimated by license fee class using invoice data and adjustments to estimate workload projections. The agency develops the hourly rate used to collect 10 CFR Part 170 fees based on full cost fee recovery guidance per Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-25, "User Charges." The rate is calculated by dividing the sum of recoverable budgeted resources for mission direct and mission indirect program salaries and benefits, and agency support costs (which include corporate support and Inspector General costs) by mission direct full-time equivalents converted to hours. Mission direct resources are budgeted to perform core work activities to fulfill the agency mission under the direct business lines. Mission indirect resources support the core mission direct activities. These include, for example, supervisory support, non-supervisory support, mission travel and training.

The NRC allocates direct budgetary resources to nine license fee classes based on supporting activities: (1) operating power reactors, (2) spent fuel storage/reactor decommissioning, (3) research and test reactors/non-power reactors, (4) fuel facilities, (5) materials users, (6) transportation, (7) uranium recovery, (8) import/export, and (9) rare earth. The 10 CFR Part 171 fee amount is calculated by license fee class by subtracting the estimated 10 CFR Part 170 fee amount from the allocated direct budgetary resources.

The following table delineates where the major portion of a business line's direct budgetary resources are allocated when calculating 10 CFR Part 171 fees for a license fee class. The indirect portion of a business line's resources (e.g. training, travel, mission support and supervisors), as well as corporate support budgetary resources, are distributed among all license fee classes as part of the hourly rate.

[44] A summary report of planned rulemaking activities is included in Appendix E, Summary Report of All Rulemaking Activities," and reflects rulemakings funded in the FY 2017 re-baselined budget and FY 2018 Request.

CROSSWALK OF BUSINESS LINES' ALLOCATION TO FEE CLASSES*

Business Line	License Fee Class
Operating Reactors	Power Reactors, Test and Research Reactors, Import/Export
New Reactors	Power Reactors
Fuel Facilities	Fuel Facilities
Nuclear Materials Users	Materials Users, Import/Export
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Spent Fuel Storage/Reactor Decommissioning, Transportation
Decommissioning and Low-level Waste	Spent Fuel Storage/Reactor Decommissioning, Uranium Recovery

**Delineates where the major portion of a business line's direct budgetary resources are allocated for a license fee class. Does not include fee-relief activities. The NRC does not have licensees under the rare earth fee class at this time.*

More information about 10 CFR Part 170 and 10 CFR Part 171 can be found on the NRC's public Web Site at: http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/licensing/fees.html.

If the NRC receives the full amount requested for FY 2018, the estimated fee recovery amount for FY 2018 is $814 million, as shown on the following page. Resources for non-fee items such as Generic Homeland Security and Waste to Incidental Reprocessing decreased as a result of the elimination of the previous method of interim allocation of indirect resources to the agency's budget in addition to program changes. Mission indirect resources are now displayed as individual product lines within each programmatic business line. Refer to Appendix I, "Elimination of the Application of Interim Allocation to U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Budget," for additional information.

Estimated Fee Recovery (Dollars in Millions)	FY 2017 Annualized CR $M	FY 2018 Projection $M
Total Appropriation[1]	**$1,000.3**	**$952.0**
Less Non-Fee Items	**$(21.1)**	**$(47.6)**
Generic Homeland Security	*18.8*	*15.2*
Waste Incidental to Reprocessing	*1.3*	*1.2*
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	*1.0*	*1.1*
Nuclear Waste Fund	*0.0*	*30.0*
Balance	**$979.2**	**$904.4**
Fee Recovery Percent	90.0	90.0
Fees to be Recovered	**$881.3**	**$814.0**
Billing & Carryover Adjustments[2]	(0.6)	(0.6)
Adjusted Fee Recovery Amount	**$880.7**	**$813.4**
Estimated Part 170 Fees Percent[3]	38.9	38.9
Estimated Part 170 Fees Amount	**$342.6**	**$316.4**
Estimated Part 171 Fees Percent[3]	61.1	61.1
Estimated Part 171 Fees Amount	**$538.1**	**$497.0**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

[1]*Includes both salaries and expenses and Office of Inspector General appropriations.*

[2]*The NRC applies billing and carryover adjustments to the estimated fee recovery amount to account for the sum of unpaid current year invoices minus prior year invoices that will be paid in the budget request year.*

[3]*Assumes same percentage from prior year final fee rule.*

SUMMARY OF REIMBURSABLE WORK

The NRC performs services for other Federal agencies and non-Federal organizations on a reimbursable basis. Reimbursable work performed by the NRC is financed with funds of the ordering organization and represents additional funding in excess of the NRC's directly appropriated funds. The table below lists anticipated reimbursable funding by category. Reimbursable work agreements can be of small dollar amounts so resources are shown at three decimal points in this appendix.

Summary of Reimbursable Work
(Dollars in Millions)

Description of Work	FY 2016 Actuals		FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018		Changes from FY 2017	
	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE	$M	FTE
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES								
Employee Detail to Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB)	0.084	0.4	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
Employee Detail to Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DHS)	0.191	1.0	0.174	1.0	0.174	1.0	0.000	0.0
Employee Detail to Office of Environmental Management (DOE)	0.070	0.3	0.000	0.2	0.000	0.0	0.000	(0.2)
Fuel Cycle Research and Development (DOE)	0.071	0.3	0.250	1.0	0.250	1.0	0.000	0.0
Joint Funding of International Commission on Radiological Protection Activities (EPA)	0.000	0.0	0.025	0.0	0.025	0.0	0.000	0.0
Mars 2020 Mission Interagency Nuclear Safety Review Panel (NASA)	0.009	0.1	0.120	0.4	0.058	0.2	(0.062)	(0.2)
Office of Hearings and Appeals Employee Detail (DOE)	0.174	0.8	0.000	0.2	0.000	0.0	0.000	(0.2)
Revalidation of Selected Foreign Certificates for Packages (Casks) (DOE)	0.002	0.1	0.100	0.3	0.100	0.3	0.000	0.0
Route Reviews (DOE)	0.000	0.0	0.040	0.1	0.000	0.0	(0.040)	(0.1)
U.S. Navy Reviews	0.004	0.1	0.012	0.1	0.012	0.1	0.000	0.0
Waste Actions for Hanford (DOE)	0.009	0.1	0.510	2.0	0.510	2.0	0.000	0.0
COOPERATIVE RESEARCH								
Foreign Cooperative Research Agreements (Multiple)	2.612	0.0	1.720	0.0	1.750	0.0	0.030	0.0
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE								
International Invitational Travel (International Atomic Energy	0.294	0.0	0.450	0.0	0.450	0.0	0.000	0.0

APPENDIX D: SUMMARY OF REIMBURSABLE WORK

Summary of Reimbursable Work (Dollars in Millions)								
Description of Work	**FY 2016 Actuals**		**FY 2017 Annualized CR**		**FY 2018**		**Changes from FY 2017**	
	$M	**FTE**	**$M**	**FTE**	**$M**	**FTE**	**$M**	**FTE**
Agency, foreign governments, and international organizations)								
Invitational Travel (American Institute in Taiwan)	0.007	0.0	0.030	0.0	0.030	0.0	0.000	0.0
SECURITY RELATED ACTIVITIES								
Criminal History Program	1.834	3.1	1.700	2.0	1.700	2.0	0.000	0.0
Information Access Authorization Program	0.330	0.7	0.540	1.5	0.600	1.5	0.060	0.0
Material Access Authorization Program	0.022	0.2	0.000	0.5	0.000	0.5	0.000	0.0
FACILITIES REVENUE								
Parking Receipts	0.015	0.0	0.015	0.0	0.015	0.0	0.000	0.0
Recycling Reimbursements (GSA)	0.005	0.0	0.008	0.0	0.008	0.0	0.000	0.0
AGENCY TOTAL	**$5.731**	**6.8**	**5.694**	**9.3**	**5.682**	**8.6**	**(0.012)**	**(0.7)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding. Does not include classified reimbursable work agreements. FY 2016 $M represent actual amounts obligated. FY 2017 and FY 2018 $M represents new reimbursable budget authority expected in the fiscal year from Federal agencies or other outside sources.

FEDERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION REFORM ACT REQUIREMENTS

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESOURCES STATEMENTS

The NRC's Chief Information Officer (CIO) affirms that he has reviewed and approved the major information technology (IT) investments portion of the budget request.

The NRC's Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and CIO affirm that the agency's CIO had a significant role in reviewing planned IT support for major program objectives and significant increases and decreases in IT resources.

The NRC's CFO and CIO affirm that the IT Portfolio includes appropriate estimates of all IT resources included in the budget request.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TABLE

In enacting the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act, Congress established government-wide Information Technology/Information Management (IT/IM) management controls and required an inclusive governance process that enables effective planning, budgeting, and execution for IT/IM investments. Consistent with that mandate, Office of Management and Budget Circular A-11, Section 51.3 requires the following tabular presentation of the financial and personnel resources for all major IT investments, within each agency program area. For each major IT investment, this table provides the investment title, its unique investment identifier (UII), all principal supported program names, and budget authority level for the prior year (Fiscal Year (FY) 2016), current year (FY 2017), and budget year (FY2018).

NRC IT Table: Major IT Investments

(Dollars in Millions)

			(PRIOR YEAR) FY 2016 ACTUALS			(CURRENT YEAR) FY 2017 ANNUALIZED CR			(BUDGET YEAR) FY 2018 REQUEST		
UII	Major IT Investment Title	Program Area	CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total
429-000002500	Financial Services	Financial Management	10.119	6.30	11.079	7.226	10.00	8.635	10.784	10.00	12.484
429-000002600	Enterprise-wide Acquisition Services	Financial Management	5.582	4.42	6.256	3.654	3.00	4.111	6.143	2.00	6.483
429-000003600	Incident Response	Nuclear Reactor Safety	3.401	2.03	3.749	3.105	3.00	3.535	3.360	4.00	4.059
429-000006200	IT Security and Compliance	Corporate Support	6.324	17.68	9.018	6.543	16.00	8.675	7.381	16.00	10.100
429-000006500	Data Center and Hosting	Corporate Support	10.598	6.42	11.576	13.041	11.50	14.793	11.775	11.50	13.729
429-000006500	Data Center and Hosting	Nuclear Reactor Safety	0.023	0.00	0.023	0.045	0.00	0.045	0.061	0.00	0.061
429-000006700	Office Automation and User Support	Corporate Support	21.734	28.34	26.052	20.426	36.50	27.319	18.911	34.25	24.732
429-000006700	Office Automation and User Support	Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	1.235	0.00	1.235	1.189	0.00	1.189	1.194	0.00	1.194
429-000006700	Office Automation and User Support	Nuclear Reactor Safety	5.262	0.00	5.262	4.447	0.00	4.447	4.408	0.00	4.408
429-000008200	Materials Licensing and Oversight	Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	10.657	2.68	11.118	10.140	6.50	11.772	12.447	11.00	14.388
429-000008400	Reactor Licensing and Oversight	Nuclear Reactor Safety	9.423	10.67	11.256	8.074	10.50	9.792	4.573	8.50	6.075
	Total		**84.359**	**78.54**	**96.624**	**77.889**	**97.00**	**94.314**	**81.037**	**97.25**	**97.712**

Note: Table represents Actual FY 2016 Spending (PY), Annualized CR for FY 2017 (CY), and President's Budget Request for FY 2018 (BY), as required by OMB Circular A-11, Section 55, "Information Technology Investments" (page 5) https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/a11_current_year/s55.pdf

SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES (AS OF APRIL 7, 2017)

The table below provides a list of all of the NRC rulemaking activities including their priority and schedule, as of March 31, 2017. Of the 85 rulemaking activities listed, 65 are planned rulemaking activities and 20 are petitions for rulemaking that are currently under review by the NRC. Among the rulemaking activities listed, one has been identified and approved by the Commission for discontinuation; one is a completed rulemaking; and one is a petition for rulemaking that has been denied. The total rulemaking budget for fiscal year 2018 is $2.431 million and 87 full-time equivalents (FTE), which includes 2 FTE associated with corporate rulemaking. For the most current information available regarding the status of the NRC's rulemaking activities, please visit the public website at https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/rulemaking/rules-petitions.html.

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
1	Rulemaking Actions	Mitigation of Beyond Design Basis Events (MBDBE)	High	3150-AJ49	NRC-2014-0240	PRM-50-96, PRM-50-97, PRM-50-98, PRM-50-100, PRM-50-101, PRM-50-102	10/18/2011	10/7/2013	4/30/2015	11/13/2015	12/15/2016	10/13/2017
2	Rulemaking Actions	NuScale Small Modular Reactor Design Certification	High	3150-AJ98	NRC-2017-0029	N/A	12/8/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Rulemaking Actions	Performance-Based Emergency Core Cooling System Acceptance Criteria[45]	High	3150-AH42	NRC-2008-0332	PRM-50-71, PRM-50-84	3/31/2003	7/31/2008	3/1/2012	3/24/2014	3/16/2016	6/30/2017
4	Rulemaking Actions	Enhanced Security for Special Nuclear Material (formerly Physical Protection for Category I, II, and III Special Nuclear Material)	High	3150-AJ41	NRC-2014-0118	N/A	2/8/2006	4/22/2015	6/30/2017	12/15/2017	9/28/2018	3/15/2019
5	Rulemaking Actions	Enhanced Weapons, Firearms Background Checks, and	High	3150-AI49	NRC-2011-0018	N/A	8/8/2005	N/A	3/16/2015	9/22/2015	4/3/2017	8/3/2017

[45] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
		Security Event Notifications[46]										
6	Rulemaking Actions	Medical Use of Byproduct Material--Medical Event Definitions, Training and Experience, and Clarifying Amendments[47]	High	3150-AI63	NRC-2008-0175	PRM-35-20	1/16/2009	N/A	8/8/2013	7/21/2014	6/17/2016	6/19/2017
7	Rulemaking Actions	Revision of Fee Schedules: Fee Recovery for FY 2017[48]	High	3150-AJ73	NRC-2016-0081	N/A	10/19/2016	N/A	1/12/2017	1/30/2017	6/9/2017	6/26/2017
8	Rulemaking Actions	Revision of Fee Schedules: Fee Recovery for FY 2018	High	3150-AJ95	NRC-2017-0026	N/A	10/19/2017	N/A	1/12/2018	1/30/2018	5/12/2018	5/30/2018
9	Rulemaking Actions	Revision of Fee Schedules: Fee Recovery for FY 2019	High	3150-AJ99	NRC-2017-0032	N/A	10/19/2018	N/A	1/12/2019	1/30/2019	5/12/2019	5/30/2019
10	Rulemaking Actions	Drug and Alcohol Testing; Technical Issues and Editorial Changes	High	3150-AJ15	NRC-2012-0079	PRM-26-4, PRM-26-7, PRM-26-8	N/A	9/1/2019	9/1/2020	2/1/2021	12/1/2021	5/1/2022
11	Rulemaking Actions	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal[49]	High	3150-AI92	NRC-2011-0012	N/A	3/18/2009	N/A	7/18/2013	3/26/2015	9/15/2016	6/15/2017
12	Rulemaking Actions	Enhanced Weapons for Spent Fuel Storage Installations and Transportation--Section 161A Authority	High	3150-AJ55	NRC-2015-0018	N/A	8/15/2008	3/29/2019	3/26/2020	9/11/2020	3/25/2021	9/10/2021
13	Rulemaking Actions	List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Cask [This is a placeholder for several	High	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[46] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.
[47] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.
[48] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.
[49] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
		annually recurring rules.]										
14	Rulemaking Actions	List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: AREVA Standardized NUHOMS Cask System, Amend. No.14 & Rev.1 Initial Certificate, Amend.Nos.1-11 & Amend.No.13[50]	High	3150-AJ86	NRC-2016-0200	N/A	7/15/2016	N/A	12/21/2016	1/25/2017	N/A	N/A
15	Rulemaking Actions	List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks EnergySolutionsTM Corp, VSC-24 System, Renewal of Initial Issue & Amend.1-6 of CoC. 1007[51]	High	3150-AJ78	NRC-2016-0138	N/A	6/30/2016	N/A	3/13/2017	4/13/2017	N/A	N/A
16	Rulemaking Actions	List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: TN Americas LLC, NUHOMS EOS Cask System, CoC No. 1042[52]	High	3150-AJ88	NRC-2016-0254	N/A	12/8/2016	N/A	2/21/2017	3/24/2017	N/A	N/A
17	Rulemaking Actions	List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: NAC International, MAGNASTOR Storage System, Coc No. 1031, Amendment No. 7[53]	High	3150-AJ89	NRC-2017-0008	N/A	1/17/2017	N/A	4/11/2017	5/9/2017	N/A	N/A
18	Rulemaking Actions	List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage	High	3150-AK03	NRC-2017-0089	N/A	3/23/2017	N/A	6/8/2017	7/6/2017	6/8/2017	7/6/2017

[50] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.
[51] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.
[52] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.
[53] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
		Casks: Holtec International HI-STORM FW Multipurpose Canister (MPC) Storage System, Certificate of Compliance No. 1032, Amendment No. 3[54]										
19	Rulemaking Actions	Cyber Security for Fuel Facilities	High	3150-AJ64	NRC-2015-0179	N/A	3/24/2015	4/12/2016	5/24/2017	11/27/2017	8/24/2018	2/21/2019
20	Rulemaking Actions	Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation Security Requirements	High	3150-AI78	NRC-2009-0558	PRM-72-6	N/A	12/28/2020	7/28/2022	1/28/2023	12/28/2023	6/28/2024
21	Rulemaking Actions	Industrial Radiographic Operations and Training	High	N/A	NRC-2017-0022	PRM-34-6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	Rulemaking Actions	Greater-Than-Class-C and Transuranic Waste	High	3150-AK00	NRC-2017-0081	N/A	12/22/2015	7/14/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	Rulemaking Actions	Fitness-for-Duty Drug Testing Program Requirements	High	3150-AI67	NRC-2009-0225	N/A	9/1/2012	7/1/2013	5/15/2017	9/1/2017	9/1/2018	3/1/2019
24	Rulemaking Actions	Integrated Radioactive Source Security and Accountability	High	N/A	NRC-2015-0094	PRM-37-1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	Rulemaking Actions	American Society of Mechanical Engineers 2015 - 2017 Code Editions Incorporation by Reference	High	3150-AJ74	NRC-2016-0082	N/A	7/1/2015	N/A	6/20/2017	7/18/2017	6/20/2018	10/3/2018
26	Rulemaking Actions	Approval of American Society of Mechanical Engineers' (ASME) Code Cases[55]	High	3150-AJ13	NRC-2012-0059	N/A	8/1/2013	N/A	1/15/2016	3/2/2016	3/15/2017	6/30/2017

[54] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.
[55]Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
27	Rulemaking Actions	2017 Edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Operations and Maintenance Code[56]	High	3150-AJ90	NRC-2017-0019	N/A	4/1/2017	N/A	6/20/2017	7/18/2017	6/20/2018	10/3/2018
28	Rulemaking Actions	2017 Edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code	High	3150-AJ91	NRC-2017-0020	N/A	8/1/2017	N/A	11/30/2019	12/31/2019	2/28/2021	3/1/2021
29	Rulemaking Actions	2018 Edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Operations and Maintenance Code	High	3150-AJ97	NRC-2017-0028	N/A	12/6/2016	N/A	11/30/2019	12/31/2019	2/28/2021	3/1/2021
30	Rulemaking Actions	Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.84, Rev. 38; RG 1.147, Rev. 19; and RG 1.192, Rev. 3; Approval of American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code Cases	High	3150-AJ93	NRC-2017-0024	N/A	7/1/2014	N/A	12/1/2017	2/1/2018	11/1/2018	2/1/2019
31	Rulemaking Actions	Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.84, Rev. 39; and RG 1.147, Rev. 20; and 1.192, Rev. 4; Approval of American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code Cases	High	3150-AJ94	NRC-2017-0025	N/A	5/1/2016	N/A	2/28/2019	3/31/2019	2/28/2020	3/31/2020
32	Rulemaking Actions	Regulatory Improvements for Power Reactors Transitioning to	High	3150-AJ59	NRC-2015-0070	N/A	12/30/2014	10/23/2017	5/7/2018	11/7/2018	10/7/2019	2/7/2020

[56] Complete - This rulemaking will now be considered in the scope of the rulemaking entitled, "American Society of Mechanical Engineers 2015 - 2017 Code Editions Incorporation by Reference" (RIN 3150-AJ74; NRC-2016-0082).

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
		Decommissioning										
33	Rulemaking Actions	U.S. Advanced Pressurized Water Reactor (US-APWR) Design Certification	High	3150-AI83	NRC-2010-0133	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	Rulemaking Actions	U.S. Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (US-ABWR) Design Certification Renewal	High	3150-AK04	NRC-2017-0090	N/A	3/30/2017	N/A	11/1/2017	12/1/2017	7/1/2018	8/1/2018
35	Rulemaking Actions	American Society of Mechanical Engineers 2009-2013 Code Edition and Addenda Incorporation by Reference[57]	High	3150-AI97	NRC-2011-0088	N/A	6/1/2013	N/A	8/31/2015	9/18/2015	2/21/2017	4/28/2017
36	Rulemaking Actions	Advanced Power Reactor (APR)-1400 (KEPCO/KHNP) Design Certification	High	3150-AJ67	NRC-2015-0224	N/A	N/A	6/27/2018	8/19/2018	10/1/2018	3/16/2019	5/27/2019
37	Rulemaking Actions	Emergency Preparedness Requirements for Small Modular Reactors and Other New Technologies	Medium	3150-AJ68	NRC-2015-0225	N/A	6/22/2016	9/29/2017	10/12/2018	1/11/2019	2/14/2020	8/14/2020
38	Rulemaking Actions	Non-power Production or Utilization Facility License Renewal	Medium	3150-AI96	NRC-2011-0087	N/A	8/26/2009	10/2/2012	4/7/2016	3/30/2017	9/21/2018	7/18/2019
39	Rulemaking Actions	Spent Fuel Reprocessing	Medium	3150-AJ53	NRC-2015-0016	N/A	N/A	7/26/2021	7/26/2022	1/26/2023	7/26/2023	1/26/2024
40	Rulemaking Actions	Decommissioning Financial Assurance for Germanium-68/Gallium-68 Generators Returned to Manufacturers or Distributors	Medium	N/A	NRC-2017-0031	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[57] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
41	Rulemaking Actions	Revisions to Reactor Vessel Material Surveillance Program Requirements	Medium	3150-AG98	NRC-2008-0582	PRM-50-69	8/8/2014	4/28/2017	11/17/2017	2/16/2018	11/19/2018	2/18/2019
42	Rulemaking Actions	Revisions to Transportation Safety Requirements and Compatibility with International Atomic Energy Agency Transportation Standards	Medium	3150-AJ85	NRC-2016-0179	N/A	8/19/2016	1/29/2019	6/30/2019	12/30/2019	6/30/2020	12/30/2020
43	Rulemaking Actions	10 CFR Part 110, Export and Import of Nuclear Equipment and Material; Updates and Clarifications	Medium	3150-AJ45	NRC-2014-0201	N/A	9/1/2014	N/A	N/A	3/1/2018	1/1/2019	3/1/2019
44	Rulemaking Actions	Access Authorization and Fitness-for-Duty Determinations	Medium	3150-AJ79	NRC-2016-0145	N/A	6/6/2016	9/8/2017	11/30/2018	2/15/2019	3/2/2020	5/22/2020
45	Rulemaking Actions	Geologic Repository Operations Area Security and Material Control and Accounting Requirements	Medium	3150-AI06	NRC-2007-0670	N/A	N/A	3/16/2040	9/16/2041	3/16/2042	3/16/2043	9/16/2043
46	Rulemaking Actions	Groundwater Protection In Situ Leach Uranium Recovery Facilities	Medium	3150-AI40	NRC-2008-0421	N/A	3/24/2006	N/A	11/19/2018	5/20/2019	3/20/2020	9/20/2020
47	Rulemaking Actions	Incorporation of Lessons Learned From New Reactor Licensing Process (Parts 50 and 52 Licensing Process Alignment)	Medium	3150-AI66	NRC-2009-0196	N/A	9/22/2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
48	Rulemaking Actions	Decoupling of Assumed Loss of Offsite Power (LOOP) From Loss-of-	Medium	3150-AH43	NRC-2008-0602	PRM-50-77	3/31/2003	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
		Coolant Accidents (LOCA)										
49	Rulemaking Actions	Modified Small Quantities Protocol (SQP)[58]	Medium	3150-AJ70	NRC-2015-0263	N/A	7/18/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	3/31/2017	5/11/2017
50	Rulemaking Actions	Prompt Remediation of Residual Radioactivity During Operations[59]	Medium	3150-AJ17	NRC-2011-0162	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
51	Rulemaking Actions	Spent Fuel Cask Certificate of Compliance Format and Content	Medium	N/A	NRC-2014-0067	PRM-72-7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
52	Rulemaking Actions	Financial Qualifications for Reactor Licensing	Medium	3150-AJ43	NRC-2014-0161	N/A	4/24/2014	6/17/2015	9/15/2017	3/16/2018	1/4/2019	7/5/2019
53	Rulemaking Actions	Price Anderson Adjustment of Deferred Premiums for Inflation[60]	Medium	3150-AK01	NRC-2017-0030	N/A	3/15/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	7/28/2017	8/31/2017
54	Rulemaking Actions	Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation for FY 2018	Medium	3150-AJ83	NRC-2016-0166	N/A	11/15/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	12/15/2017	1/15/2018
55	Rulemaking Actions	Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation for FY 2019	Medium	3150-AK02	NRC-2017-0088	N/A	3/29/2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	12/15/2018	1/15/2019
56	Rulemaking Actions	Miscellaneous Administrative Rulemaking [This is a placeholder is for one or more rules making administrative or corrective changes to the CFR]	Medium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
57	Rulemaking Actions	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Acquisition	Medium	3150-AJ36	NRC-2014-0033	N/A	N/A	N/A	6/1/2019	7/1/2019	10/1/2019	11/1/2019

[58] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.
[59] Discontinued - The NRC staff is developing the required documentation to inform the public that the rulemaking is discontinued.
[60] Anticipated to be complete this fiscal year.

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
		Regulation (NRCAR) – 48 CFR Chap. 20										
58	Rulemaking Actions	Geologic Repository Operations Area (GROA) Fitness-For-Duty Requirements	Medium	3150-AI38	NRC-2009-0089	N/A	N/A	9/17/2040	3/17/2042	9/17/2042	9/17/2043	3/17/2044
59	Rulemaking Actions	Cyber Security for Byproduct Material Licensees	Medium	3150-AJ56	NRC-2015-0019	N/A	N/A	3/30/2018	3/30/2019	9/30/2019	3/30/2020	9/30/2020
60	Rulemaking Actions	Amendments to Material Control and Accounting Regulations	Medium	3150-AI61	NRC-2009-0096	N/A	2/5/2009	N/A	9/30/2013	11/8/2013	10/31/2017	5/16/2018
61	Rulemaking Actions	Items Containing Byproduct Material Incidental to Production (formerly Polymer (Polycarbonate or Polyester) Track Etched (PCTE) Membranes)	Medium	3150-AJ54	NRC-2015-0017	PRM-30-65	8/13/2012	9/29/2017	3/30/2019	9/30/2019	9/30/2020	3/30/2021
62	Rulemaking Actions	Receipts-Based Small Business Size Standards	Medium	3150-AJ51	NRC-2014-0264	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
63	Rulemaking Actions	Requirement to Submit Complete and Accurate Information	Low	N/A	NRC-2013-0077	PRM-50-107	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
64	Rulemaking Actions	Dodd-Frank Act of 2010	Low	3150-AJ92	NRC-2017-0021	N/A	9/1/2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	4/1/2020	8/1/2020
65	Rulemaking Actions	Price-Anderson Inflation Adjustment	Low	3150-AJ96	NRC-2017-0027	N/A	12/6/2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	6/15/2018	7/31/2018
66	Petition Actions	Risk-Informed Categorization and Treatment of Structures, Systems, and Components for Nuclear Power Reactors	N/A	N/A	NRC-2015-0028	PRM-50-110	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
67	Petition Actions	Linear No-Threshold Model and Standards for Protection against Radiation	N/A	N/A	NRC-2015-0057	PRM-20-28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
68	Petition Actions	Linear No-Threshold Model and Standards for Protection against Radiation	N/A	N/A	NRC-2015-0057	PRM-20-29	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
69	Petition Actions	Linear No-Threshold Model and Standards for Protection against Radiation	N/A	N/A	NRC-2015-0057	PRM-20-30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
70	Petition Actions	Individual Monitoring Devices for Industrial Radiographic Personnel	N/A	N/A	NRC-2016-0182	PRM-34-7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
71	Petition Actions	Enhancing Reactor Safety	N/A	N/A	NRC-2011-0189	PRM-50-99	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
72	Petition Actions	Uninterruptible Monitoring of Coolant and Fuel in Reactors and Spent Fuel Pools[61]	N/A	N/A	NRC-2015-0230	PRM-50-113	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
73	Petition Actions	Power Reactors in Extended Shutdowns	N/A	N/A	NRC-2016-0204	PRM-50-114	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
74	Petition Actions	Protection of Digital Computer and Communication Systems and Networks	N/A	N/A	NRC-2014-0165	PRM-73-18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
75	Petition Actions	Calculated Maximum Fuel Element Cladding Temperature	N/A	N/A	NRC-2009-0554	PRM-50-93	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
76	Petition Actions	Large Break Loss of Coolant	N/A	N/A	NRC-2002-0018	PRM-50-75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[61] Denied.

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date	Final Rule to Signature Authority	Final Rule Publication Date
		Accident Redefinition										
77	Petition Actions	Calculated Maximum Fuel Element Cladding Temperature	N/A	N/A	NRC-2009-0554	PRM-50-95	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
78	Petition Actions	Professional Reactor Operator Society - Fitness-for-Duty Programs	N/A	N/A	NRC-2009-0482	PRM-26-3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
79	Petition Actions	Measurement and Control of Combustible Gas Generation and Dispersal	N/A	N/A	NRC-2011-0189	PRM-50-103	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
80	Petition Actions	Nuclear Energy Institute – Fitness-for-Duty Programs	N/A	N/A	NRC-2010-0304	PRM-26-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
81	Petition Actions	Erik Erb – Minimum Day Off Requirement for Security Officers	N/A	N/A	NRC-2010-0310	PRM-26-6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
82	Petition Actions	In-Core Temperature Monitoring at Nuclear Power Plants	N/A	N/A	NRC-2015-0124	PRM-50-111	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
83	Petition Actions	Determining Which Structures, Systems, and Components and Functions are Important to Safety	N/A	N/A	NRC-2015-0213	PRM-50-112	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
84	Petition Actions	Improved Identification Techniques against Alkali-Silica Concrete Degradation at Nuclear Power Plants	N/A	N/A	NRC-2014-0257	PRM-50-109	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
85	Petition Actions	Agency Procedures for Responding to Adverse Court Decisions and Addressing Funding Shortfalls	N/A	N/A	NRC-2015-0264	PRM-2-15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

OBLIGATIONS BY CONTROL POINT

Division D, Title IV, Section 402(e), of the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2016, requires reporting related to total budget authority, total unobligated balances, and total unliquidated obligations. The following report provides the status of the NRC's budget allowance and execution data by control points as of the end of FY 2016, and the available prior year carryover for allocation.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Monthly Congressional Status Report
September 30, 2016
(Dollars in Thousands)

Current Year Budget Available											
	FY 2016 Enacted	EY Recommended Reallocations	Reprogramming[1]	Current Plan	Carryover Allocated[2]	FY 2016 Total Available	Current Year Obligations	Current Year Expenditures	Current Year Unobligated	Current Year Unliquidated	Prior Year Unliquidated
Control Points											
NRS Direct	$ 501,702	$ 19,474	$ (419)	$ 520,757		$ 520,757	$ 517,980	$ 436,378	$ 2,777	$ 81,603	$ 27,355
Corporate	258,319	(19,474)		238,845		238,845	237,223	159,204	1,622	78,019	28,895
Nuclear Reactor Safety (NRS)	**760,021**		**(419)**	**759,602**	**-**	**759,602**	**755,204**	**595,582**	**4,398**	**159,622**	**56,251**
NMWS Direct	$ 113,658	$ 5,307	$ 153	$ 119,118		$ 119,118	$ 118,460	$ 101,592	$ 658	$ 16,868	$ 1,622
Corporate	58,360	(5,307)		53,053		53,053	52,679	35,354	374	17,325	6,417
Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety (NMWS)	**172,018**	**-**	**153**	**172,171**	**-**	**172,171**	**171,139**	**136,945**	**1,032**	**34,194**	**8,039**
DLLW Direct	$ 28,404	$ 1,430	$ 265	$ 30,099	$ 100	$ 30,199	$ 28,236	$ 24,382	$ 1,963	$ 3,854	$ 1,216
Corporate	14,557	(1,430)		13,127		13,127	13,026	8,742	101	4,284	1,587
Decommissioning & LLW (DLLW)	**42,961**		**265**	**43,226**	**100**	**43,326**	**41,261**	**33,124**	**2,065**	**8,138**	**2,803**
Corporate Total	$ 331,236	$ (26,211)		$ 305,025		$ 305,025	$ 302,929	$ 203,300	$ 2,096	$ 99,628	$ 36,899
Integrated University Program	15,000			15,000	131	15,131	15,102	62	29	15,040	27,621
Subtotal	$ 990,000	$ -	$ -	$ 990,000	$ 231	$ 990,231	$ 982,707	$ 765,713	$ 7,524	$ 216,993	$ 94,713
Programs											
Nuclear Waste Fund	-			-	2,800	2,800	1,772	1,668	1,028	105	0
Office of Inspector General	11,178			11,178	1,004	12,182	11,225	10,209	957	1,016	347
OIG DFNSB	958			958	283	1,241	908	852	333	56	12
Total Agency	$ 1,002,136			$ 1,002,136	$ 4,318	$ 1,006,454	$ 996,612	$ 778,442	$ 9,842	$ 218,170	$ 95,072

[1] Includes implementation plan changes and subsequent reprogramming actions

[2] Excludes $200K of General Fund carryover for Waste Incidental to Reprocessing activities that has not been allocated to DLLW

NRC's Prior Year Unobligated Funds by Fund Source						
Funds Source	Beginning Balance	Expired Appropriations	Carryover Allocated	Year to Date Deobligations	Pending Carryover Request	Available Carryover
Feebased	$ 13,155		$ -	$ 7,746	$ -	$ 20,901
Special Purpose Funds	1,848		231	181	-	1,798
Subtotal	$ 15,003		$ 231	$ 7,927	$ -	$ 22,699
Nuclear Waste Fund	2,836		2,800	289	-	325
Office of Inspector General	2,112	(5)	1,004	591	-	1,693
OIG DFNSB	167	(13)	283	129		0
Total Agency	$ 20,118	$ (18)	$ 4,318	$ 8,935	$ -	$ 24,718

REPORT ON DRUG TESTING

The U.S. Congress and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) initially approved the NRC's Drug Testing Program in August 1988, and the agency subsequently updated the program in November 1997. The program was revised again and received approval from HHS on August 23, 2007. The NRC's drug testing requirements for the nuclear industry (licensees), as imposed by agency regulations, are separate and distinct from this program and are not covered by this report. The NRC's Drug Testing Program under Executive Order 12564, "Drug-Free Federal Workplace," dated September 15, 1986, includes random, applicant, voluntary, follow-up, reasonable suspicion, and accident-related drug testing. Testing was initiated for nonbargaining unit employees in November 1988, and it began in December 1990 for bargaining unit employees, after an agreement was negotiated with the National Treasury Employees Union. On August 25, 2008, the NRC's testing program was expanded to include all NRC sensitive positions as testing designated; therefore, all employees became subject to random drug testing.

During fiscal year 2016, the NRC conducted approximately 2,300 tests of all types between October 1, 2015, and September 30, 2016. There were two positive drug test results (both for marijuana). Both individuals are currently in the required follow-up program.

The NRC also completed internal quality control reviews during the past year to ensure that the agency's program continues to be administered in a fair, confidential, and effective manner.

The NRC's Drug Testing Program is based on the principles and guidance contained in Executive Order 12564, Public Law 100 71, HHS guidelines, and Commission decisions.

ELIMINATION OF INTERIM ALLOCATION

To improve the NRC's transparency and efficiency of budget formulation and execution, and increase the clarity of budget changes, the agency eliminated the allocation of mission indirect resources across each business line budget request.

In the past, mission indirect resources (mission support and supervisors, travel, and training resources) were formulated and allocated to programmatic business lines by a complicated interim allocation algorithm. This method did not explicitly identify indirect costs for each business line. The practice of allocating mission indirect resources obscured direct resource level needs in individual products lines, which led to challenges in explaining changes in resource needs between fiscal years and did not always clearly correspond to where resources were expended.

Beginning with the Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), mission indirect resources will no longer be allocated to the direct product lines and will be displayed within the respective business lines' existing resources. The FY 2018 CBJ currently reflects mission support and supervisors, training, and travel as individual product lines within each programmatic business line. The new business line resource tables, which are located within the CBJ chapter on each programmatic business line, reflect increased transparency of the agency's budget and simplify comparisons between the request year and the previous fiscal year. The following table provides a sample comparison of the Operating Reactors Business Line FY 2018 budget request with interim allocation and without interim allocation.

Operating Reactors by Product Line Comparison
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2018 Interim Allocation		FY 2018 No Interim Allocation		Changes from Interim Allocation	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
Event Response	22.0	74.7	15.1	45.0	(6.9)	(29.7)
Generic Homeland Security	2.3	11.3	1.8	9.0	(0.5)	(2.3)
International Activities	5.1	26.2	3.2	18.0	(1.9)	(8.2)
Licensing	95.6	444.8	81.0	381.0	(14.6)	(63.8)
Oversight	163.9	766.1	109.2	534.0	(54.7)	(232.1)
Research	67.8	165.6	60.0	129.0	(7.8)	(36.6)
Rulemaking	11.5	57.3	9.5	48.0	(2.0)	(9.3)
Mission Support and Supervisors			65.7	356.0		
Training			8.3	26.0		
Travel			14.4	0.0		
Total	**$368.1**	**1,546.0**	**$368.1**	**1,546.0**	**$0.0**	**0.0**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

APPENDIX I: ELIMINATION OF INTERIM ALLOCATION

Similar to the programmatic business lines, corporate indirect and travel resources were allocated to product lines within corporate support by an interim allocation algorithm. Moving forward, these resources will no longer be allocated in this way and thus have been formulated within the appropriate corporate product lines' existing resources. The Corporate Indirect and Travel by Product Line table in the Corporate Support chapter of the FY 2018 CBJ also provides a summary of corporate indirect and travel resources associated with each corporate product line.

To allow for comparison of historical budget data presented in prior year CBJs, the NRC prepared the business line resource tables below using the eliminated interim allocation methodology.

Nuclear Reactor Safety Request Resource Tables

Nuclear Reactor Safety
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Business Line	**$M**	**FTE**	**$M**	**FTE**	**$M**	**FTE**
Operating Reactors	588.0	2,146.3	551.9	1,921.8	(36.1)	(224.5)
New Reactors	170.5	619.4	150.0	537.0	(20.5)	(82.4)
Total	**$758.4**	**2,765.7**	**$701.9**	**2,458.8**	**$(56.5)**	**(306.9)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Operating Reactors by Product Line
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
Event Response	16.0	54.7	22.0	74.7	6.0	20.0
Generic Homeland Security	2.8	14.5	2.3	11.3	(0.5)	(3.2)
International Activities	5.7	30.4	5.1	26.2	(0.6)	(4.2)
Licensing	125.3	568.8	95.6	444.8	(29.7)	(124.0)
Oversight	164.6	785.0	163.9	766.1	(0.7)	(18.9)
Research	75.5	183.6	67.8	165.6	(7.7)	(18.0)
Rulemaking	13.1	64.5	11.5	57.3	(1.6)	(7.2)
Subtotal	**$403.0**	**1,701.5**	**$368.1**	**1,546.0**	**$(34.9)**	**(155.5)**
Corporate Support	185.0	444.8	183.9	375.8	(1.1)	(69.0)
Subtotal	**$588.0**	**2,146.3**	**$551.9**	**1,921.8**	**$(36.1)**	**(224.5)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

New Reactors by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
International Activities	1.8	9.8	1.3	6.9	(0.5)	(2.9)
Licensing	77.4	304.5	61.3	259.6	(16.1)	(44.9)
Oversight	28.8	152.2	28.2	141.8	(0.6)	(10.4)
Research	7.3	14.8	5.7	13.4	(1.6)	(1.4)
Rulemaking	1.9	9.7	2.0	10.3	0.1	0.6
Subtotal	**$117.1**	**491.0**	**$98.6**	**432.0**	**$(18.5)**	**(59.0)**
Corporate Support	53.4	128.4	51.4	105.0	(2.0)	(23.4)
Total	**$170.5**	**619.4**	**$150.0**	**537.0**	**$(20.5)**	**(82.4)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Resource Tables

Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety (Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Business Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
Fuel Facilities	44.1	171.6	38.8	141.7	(5.3)	(29.9)
Nuclear Materials Users	91.7	307.8	88.3	277.2	(3.4)	(30.6)
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	35.9	135.0	38.4	128.0	2.5	(7.0)
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	43.0	152.0	41.8	144.2	(1.2)	(7.8)
High-Level Waste	30.0	71.0	30.0	71.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**$244.8**	**766.3**	**$237.2**	**762.2**	**$(7.6)**	**(4.1)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

APPENDIX I: ELIMINATION OF INTERIM ALLOCATION

Fuel Facilities by Product Line
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
Event Response	0.6	3.0	0.4	2.2	(0.2)	(0.8)
Generic Homeland Security	3.2	4.8	2.5	3.4	(0.7)	(1.4)
International Activities	1.8	9.7	1.5	8.1	(0.3)	(1.6)
Licensing	9.2	45.5	7.7	36.9	(1.5)	(8.6)
Oversight	11.9	59.2	11.5	55.4	(0.4)	(3.8)
Research	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.5)
Rulemaking	2.6	13.3	1.5	8.0	(1.1)	(5.3)
Subtotal	**$29.3**	**136.0**	**$25.2**	**114.0**	**$(4.1)**	**(22.0)**
Corporate Support	14.8	35.6	13.6	27.7	(1.2)	(7.9)
Total	**$44.1**	**171.6**	**$38.8**	**141.7**	**$(5.3)**	**(29.9)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Nuclear Materials Users by Product Line
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
Event Response	0.8	4.2	0.8	4.1	0.0	(0.1)
Generic Homeland Security	13.3	22.3	11.6	16.6	(1.7)	(5.7)
International Activities	12.2	32.0	10.1	20.6	(2.1)	(11.4)
Licensing	12.4	60.3	13.9	65.3	1.5	5.0
Oversight	16.8	78.2	15.8	69.1	(1.0)	(9.1)
Research	0.9	2.4	0.2	1.0	(0.7)	(1.4)
Rulemaking	0.7	3.8	2.2	11.2	1.5	7.4
State, Tribal, & Federal Programs	8.1	40.7	7.1	35.1	(1.0)	(5.6)
Subtotal	**$65.2**	**244.0**	**$61.7**	**223.0**	**$(3.5)**	**(21.0)**
Corporate Support	26.5	63.8	26.5	54.2	0.0	(9.6)
Total	**$91.7**	**307.8**	**$88.3**	**277.2**	**$(3.4)**	**(30.6)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation by Product Line
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
Generic Homeland Security	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.6)
International Activities	0.6	2.3	1.0	4.7	0.4	2.4
Licensing	12.5	56.3	18.8	72.4	6.3	16.1
Oversight	3.3	18.7	2.9	15.6	(0.4)	(3.1)
Research	2.3	4.1	1.1	2.1	(1.2)	(2.0)
Rulemaking	5.5	25.0	2.3	8.2	(3.2)	(16.8)
Subtotal	**$24.3**	**107.0**	**$26.2**	**103.0**	**$1.9**	**(4.0)**
Corporate Support	11.6	28.0	12.2	25.0	0.6	(3.0)
Total	**$35.9**	**135.0**	**$38.4**	**128.0**	**$2.5**	**(7.0)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste by Product Line
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
International Activities	1.3	6.5	0.9	4.5	(0.4)	(2.0)
Licensing	20.3	74.7	18.5	73.5	(1.8)	(1.2)
Oversight	6.4	31.2	6.7	31.2	0.3	(0.0)
Research	0.4	2.2	0.3	1.0	(0.1)	(1.2)
Rulemaking	1.5	6.0	1.5	5.8	(0.0)	(0.2)
Subtotal	**$29.9**	**120.5**	**$28.0**	**116.0**	**$(1.9)**	**(4.5)**
Corporate Support	13.1	31.5	13.8	28.2	0.7	(3.3)
Total	**$43.0**	**152.0**	**$41.8**	**144.2**	**$(1.2)**	**(7.8)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

APPENDIX I: ELIMINATION OF INTERIM ALLOCATION

High-Level Waste by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**	**$ M**	**FTE**
Licensing	0.0	0.0	30.0	71.0	30.0	71.0
Subtotal	**$0.0**	**0.0**	**$30.0**	**71.0**	**$30.0**	**71.0**
Corporate Support	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**$0.0**	**0.0**	**$30.0**	**71.0**	**$30.0**	**71.0**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Corporate Support Resource Table

Corporate Support Budget Authority and Full-Time Equivalents (Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2017 Annualized CR		FY 2018 Request		Changes from FY 2017	
Product Line	**$M**	**FTE**	**$M**	**FTE**	**$M**	**FTE**
Acquisitions	15.2	71.2	15.9	56.0	0.7	(15.2)
Administrative Services	99.3	101.9	96.9	74.0	(2.4)	(27.9)
Financial Management	28.0	104.6	32.5	103.0	4.5	(1.6)
Human Resource Management	19.0	56.6	17.5	47.0	(1.5)	(9.6)
IT/IM Resources	111.6	233.7	102.7	176.0	(8.9)	(57.7)
Outreach	4.1	17.3	3.2	13.0	(0.9)	(4.3)
Policy Support	22.8	132.0	28.1	133.0	5.3	1.0
Training	4.3	14.6	4.6	14.0	0.3	(0.6)
Total	**$304.4**	**732.0**	**$301.4**	**616.0**	**$(3.0)**	**(116.0)**

$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

ENCLOSURE 1 OF SECY-16-0009 AND STAFF REQUIREMENTS MEMORANDUM

In June 2014, the NRC established Project Aim, an initiative to enhance the agency's ability to plan and execute its mission in a more effective, efficient, and agile manner. As part of Project Aim, the NRC, excluding the Office of the Inspector General, evaluated its workload and developed a list of activities that could either be shed or performed with fewer resources. The following enclosure, Enclosure 1, "Re-baselining Recommendations," is the complete list of proposed reductions that was submitted to the Commission as part of SECY-16-0009, "Recommendations Resulting from the Integrated Prioritization and Re-Baselining of Agency Activities (Agengywide Documents and Access Management System [ADAMS] Accession No. ML16028A189).

In enclosed Staff Requirements Memorandum-SECY-16-0009 (ADAMS Accession No. ML16104A158), the Commission approved 150 of the 151 proposed reductions. The Commission did not approve the delay of a rulemaking required by the Dodd-Frank Act of 2010 (Item 6). Additionally, the Commission did not reduce funding for activities related High-Energy Arc Faults testing, which were a portion of Item 52, from the staff's list.

SECRETARY

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

April 13, 2016

MEMORANDUM TO: Victor M. McCree
Executive Director for Operations

Maureen E. Wylie
Chief Financial Officer

FROM: Annette L. Vietti-Cook, Secretary ***/RA/***

SUBJECT: STAFF REQUIREMENTS – SECY-16-0009 – RECOMMENDATIONS RESULTING FROM THE INTEGRATED PRIORITIZATION AND RE-BASELINING OF AGENCY ACTIVITIES

The Commission commends the staff for its thorough and methodical approach and the extensive work undertaken to produce the set of recommendations. The Commission has approved the staff's recommendations on items to shed, de-prioritize, and perform with fewer resources listed in Enclosure 1, with the following exceptions, and subject to the comments below. The Commission has also approved delegating to the EDO the authority to issue *Federal Register* notices and other documentation to inform the public of the rulemaking activities listed in Enclosure 1 that the Commission approves for delay or cancellation.

The Commission has not approved Item 6-delaying the Dodd-Frank Rulemaking.

It is important that the completion of the re-baselining effort and the other Project AIM tasks be viewed by the NRC staff and stakeholders as the beginning and not the end in our goal to be better positioned to respond to the challenges of 2020 and beyond.

The staff should monitor the effect of these approved changes, commensurate with their significance, and report back to the Commission on future adjustments or course corrections that are needed, if any.

The staff should track progress in developing a true picture of our skill mix and projected needs against the Strategic Workforce Plan (SWP) Action Plan and establish more concrete milestones for each element of the plan. The staff should update the Commission on strategic workforce restructuring every six months.

The staff should perform a set of specific business process improvement reviews in various areas and identify resource savings, and incorporate those savings into the FY 2018 budget and subsequent budgets. Beyond these reviews, the staff should plan further similar reviews in various areas of practice.

With regard to Item 39- eliminating funding for the Minority Serving Institutions Programs (MSIP); in the event that funds are appropriated for the Integrated University Program, the staff should strive to support activities that were covered by the MSIP.

With regard to Items 51, 52, and 59 – decreasing funding for fire protection research; the staff should continue funding research for those activities that relate to High-Energy Arc Faults testing.

With regard to Item 108 - decrease resources for RII Construction Inspection Program; the staff should evaluate future construction inspection needs in the formulation of the FY 2018 budget given the significant decrease in construction activity in the 2017 - 2020 period compared to projections from 2006.

With regard to Item 35 - eliminating certain updates on the status of Japan lessons learned activities; the staff should provide monthly updates to the Commission.

cc: Chairman Burns
Commissioner Svinicki
Commissioner Ostendorff
Commissioner Baran
OGC
CFO
OCA
OPA
ODs, RAs, ACRS, ASLBP (via E-Mail)
PDR

Enclosure 1
Re-baselining Recommendations

The following table reflects the results of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) staff assessment of work activities that could be shed, de-prioritized, or performed with fewer resources.

The work considered included all activities that staff planned to execute in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017.

All items in the table reflect potential resource reductions. The potential reductions are quantified in terms of contract support dollars and staff Full Time Equivalent (FTE) resources.

Items 1 through 29 were identified early enough that they were included as reductions in the formulation of the FY 2017 Congressional Budget Justification. Should the Commission decide not to approve shedding any of those items, other funded work will need to be shed in order to fund the items which the Commission disapproves for shedding.

Items 30 through 39 identify activities where new Commission direction would be necessary to allow staff implementation; thus, the staff grouped them near the top of the recommendations for heightened Commission awareness.

The order of the remaining items does not imply any priority.

Item Number	Proposed Shed, De-prioritization, Reduced Resource	Staff's Assessment of Impact with respect to the Re-baselining criteria of mission, the Principles of Good Regulation, and NRC's Values	Item $K	Item FTE	Time to implement
1	Stop work to develop a risk-informed loss of coolant accident rulemaking. The staff provided a draft final 10 CFR 50.46(a) rule to the Commission in December 2010. Following the Fukushima-Diaichi accident, the Commission approved the staff's withdrawal of the rulemaking. The staff committed to providing an updated plan for the 50.46(a) final rulemaking 8 months after the Commission's deliberation on the Risk Management Regulatory Framework (RMRF) Paper.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. If issued, 50.46(a) would be a voluntary rule. In a recent public meeting on RMRF, industry representatives at that meeting indicated that the industry would not be interested in implementing 50.46(a) (as presented to the Commission in December 2010). This is consistent with previous industry remarks. As such, staff is recommending that the 50.46(a) rulemaking be discontinued. Minimal resources would be needed to complete closure steps (including a Federal Register notice to announce termination). Because the 50.46(a) final rule would have addressed Petition for Rule Making (PRM)-50-75, staff would need to address PRM 50-75 through alternative means.	$0	1.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
2	Eliminate rulemaking efforts related to 10 CFR Part 21, "Reporting of Defects and Noncompliance." After extensive work on this rule, staff has concluded that there is not a basis for revising the rule itself, and that necessary changes can be achieved through clarification of the regulatory guidance for the rule.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This change reflects a fact-of-life assessment of the basis for continuing this rulemaking. Staff will continue work on updating the guidance for Part 21.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

3	This item eliminates efforts to rulemaking to revise 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I, "Numerical Guides for Design Objectives and Limiting Conditions for Operation to Meet the Criterion "As Low as is Reasonably Achievable" for Radioactive Material in Light-Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Reactor Effluents."	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. During the development of the regulatory basis for the proposed rule change, the staff determined that Part 50, Appendix I regulation does not require changes at this time. Therefore the staff proposes to stop working on this rulemaking.	$50	2.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
4	This item involves delaying conforming changes to the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) and Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) licensing requirements. The specific objectives of this rule change was to update the ISFSI security requirements to improve the consistency and clarification of the security requirements for both types of ISFSI licensees (i.e., general and specific); make generically applicable requirements similar to those imposed on ISFSI licensees by the post September 11, 2001, security orders; and use a risk-informed, performance-based structure in ISFSI and MRS security regulations. This rulemaking would also address Issue 11 of PRM 72-6 requesting that the NRC require hardened on-site storage at all nuclear power plants and away-from-reactor dry cask storage sites; and that all nuclear industry interim on-site or off-site dry	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This rulemaking has been delayed until the staff has completed a technical review to determine whether rulemaking is warranted. The rulemaking process will be resumed in 5 years. Existing security requirements, additional requirements provided in security orders, and regular security inspections continue to assure adequate protection of public health and safety. Because this rulemaking would have addressed PRM-72-6, staff would need to address PRM-72-6 through alternative means.	$300	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

	cask storage installations or ISFSIs be fortified against terrorist attack.				
5	This item would terminate the current rulemaking activity to change 10 CFR Part 20, "Standards for Protection Against Radiation," to align it with the most recent methodology and terminology for dose assessment contained in international recommendations.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. In light of comments and feedback received on the contemplated changes to 10 CFR Part 20, the NRC staff recommends discontinuing efforts to develop a regulatory basis for the revision to 10 CFR Part 20. The staff concludes that the proposed methodology and terminology changes go beyond what is needed to provide for adequate protection and that additional resource expenditure in this area will not result in a recommendation for a revised rule. The current NRC regulatory framework continues to provide adequate protection of the health and safety of workers, the public, and the environment.	$10	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

6	Delay of Dodd-Frank Act of 2010 Rulemaking. The purpose of this rulemaking is to amend the NRC regulations in 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, 50, and 70 to remove any use or references to bond rating as mandated by the Dodd-Frank Act of 2010, and to develop alternate criteria, if any, in place of the bond rating to ensure financial tests are sufficient in evaluating guarantee as an acceptable financial instrument for decommissioning financial assurance or to evaluate if guarantee will remain as a viable financial instrument absent the bond rating criteria	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Other financial security measures/instruments, other than bond rating, are used to ensure financial allocations for decommissioning.	$188	2.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
7	Eliminate subscriptions for the delivery of hard copy daily newspapers for all offices reporting to the Executive Director of Operations. Retain funding for the electronic Yellow Book subscription.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Affected subscribers will no longer receive delivery of hard copy newspapers.	$27	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
8	Reduce IT staff support within the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO).	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Reduced resources will impact response time to triage and facilitate customer requests for IT services and products.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

9	The Business Advisory Center (BAC) was established after the consolidation of contracting functions in the Office of Administration (ADM). It provides service related to acquisition planning, requisition package development, Strategic Sourcing Group paper support, and education and outreach activities to offices. This item reduces the size of the BAC.	The staff believes that this item will result in minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values. The BAC was intended to facilitate a high level of quality in procurement packages going to the Contracting Officers. However, this function is most efficiently performed when the initiators of procurement requests are appropriately trained and prepared to develop high quality packages. The results of the Project Aim Contracting Officer's Representative Process Standardization Initiative will further facilitate this outcome.	$0	5.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
10	Reduce scope of the Integrated Response Program activities by eliminating the Contingency Response Tools (CRTs)	Minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values since staff plans to focus instead on local law enforcement and Federal Bureau of Investigations participation in limited scope and table top exercises in lieu of completion of full CRTs.	$700	2.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
11	Reduction in contract support for the Mitigation of Beyond Design Basis Events Rulemaking (MBDBE). Specifically, this item eliminates contract support for specific emergency preparedness (EP) related Tier 1, 2, and 3 items.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Many of the EP-specific Near-Term Task Force (NTTF) Tier 1, 2, and 3 items have been aggregated into the current Mitigation Beyond Design Basis Event (MDBDE) Rulemaking activity, resulting in staff leveraging existing contract support to address EP-specific items.	$50	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
12	Reduction in resources for travel for conference and non-critical events	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reduction will eliminate the portion of travel planned for recruiting, and for conferences and training away from headquarters. Staff will plan on utilizing informational technology systems	$300	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

		to perform training online, virtually, or via virtual meetings.			
13	The staff currently pays a contractor to perform a 100 percent review of all completed staff travel vouchers. This item reflects an efficiency initiative to change from 100 percent review of travel vouchers to a sample review based on relative risk.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This approach is consistent with best practices performed by most Federal agencies. Smaller agencies generally realize cost savings more quickly as fewer transactions are available for exposure to erroneous payments	$100	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
14	This item includes four process changes designed to reduce the contracting cost for agency financial management systems. They are: (1) Migrate the agency's Financial Accounting and Integrated Management Information System (FAIMIS) to a FEDRAMP-certified data center; (2) Reduce the number of licenses available for access to FAIMIS; and (3) Reduce FAIMIS Help Desk hours of operation to 8am - 5pm (3 hour reduction); and (4) reduce the number of licenses available for access to the agency's Budget Formulation System (BFS).	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Offices will need to centralize financial management functions to achieve a 50 percent reduction in the number of staff needing access to FAIMIS and a 14 percent reduction in the number of staff needing access to BFS.	$475	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
15	This item reflects resource reductions in Performance Management and financial reporting biennial reviews.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff will spread work peaks out in order to better leverage financial reporting staff during non-peak work times.	$60	3.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

16	This item reduces service hours for telephone operators. The NRC's contracted telephone operators currently answer the phones between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. on weekdays. Operators handle an average of 2 per cent of calls per week between 7:00 a.m. and 7:30 a.m., and 3 per cent of calls per week between 5:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. This would reduce service hours to 7:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. on weekdays, allowing the operators to answer 95 percent of calls received per week.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The 5 percent of callers who call outside the current service hours would receive a message to call again during business hours, just as those who call outside the current service hours do.	$300	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
17	Reduce air card and mobile device pool provided to staff to allow mobile work.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This represents the savings associated with reducing the number of government furnished devices provided to staff for use in performing work off-hours and remotely. The loss of connectivity is being mitigated through installing software on personally owned devices that allows connection to specific portions of the NRC Information Technology (IT) infrastructure.	$720	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
18	This item reflects a reduction in the number of certified Contracting Officers available to execute and administer contracts, assist with development of requisition packages, and support the Strategic Sourcing Group review requirements	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. In part, this decrease recognizes the decreasing contracting activity of the agency. In addition, this item anticipates the fruition of existing efforts to reduce and consolidate funding requests from offices, reevaluate activities not critical for compliance and internal controls, and	$0	3.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

		seek other approaches to streamline procurement and grant activities.			
19	Completion of the evaluation of potential spent fuel pool vulnerabilities to postulated security threats.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The work in this area will complete within the next six to nine months.	$65	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
20	Eliminates contract support intended to cover emergency preparedness (EP) specific guidance documents associated with the Decommissioning Transition Rulemaking.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff will use the current Decommissioning Transition Rulemaking contract to develop EP-specific regulatory guidance for the Decommissioning Transition Rulemaking. There are sufficient funds and ceiling in the existing contract to include this additional work.	$75	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
21	This item reflects a reduction in the resources devoted to maintaining expertise in deep geological repository analysis and would reduce some international coordination activities in this area.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Given the absence of near-term work in this area, staff believes that it is prudent to allow a reduction in resources as existing technical experts retire, rather than backfilling behind them for the express purpose of developing new bench strength in this area alone.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
22	Stop staff rulemaking support activities related to enhancing the current regulatory framework (10 CFR Part 72) to address extended dry cask storage of spent nuclear fuel for very long timeframes (nominally 120 to 300 years). These activities included consideration of both very long term storage periods and transportation	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Results from research into aging effects coupled with recent enhancements in the guidance for spent fuel dry cask storage Aging Management Programs (AMP) are expected to provide effective, timely, and efficient identification of aging effects. Evaluation, mitigation and corrective action are key aspects of AMPs and	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

	following extended storage, collectively referred to as very long term extended storage and transportation (EST).	will be implemented before dry storage systems reach the timeframes for very long term EST. No unique aging mechanisms have been identified which are expected to manifest only in the very long term storage timeframe (120 to 300 years). Therefore, no rulemaking changes are expected to the storage framework to address very long term EST. Continued work to address nearer-term EST (<120 years) rulemaking activities are not affected.			
23	This item reduces the Office of Nuclear Materials Safety and Safeguards (NMSS) staff work on information technology support. This change captures an updated assessment of the effort required to perform the function.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reduction is consistent with findings from a recent analysis of FTE utilization and reflects a reduction in Mission IT support for the Integrated Source Management Portfolio (ISMP). Remaining resources are sufficient to support Mission IT systems.	$0	2.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
24	This item includes reductions in: (1) contract funding for in-house Print Shop equipment lease and maintenance; (2) funding for Government Printing Office services; (3) the purchase of paper; and (4) lower priority graphics projects. This item reflects savings that have resulted from more strategic sourcing of these services.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This item reflects a number of efficiencies associated with a more strategic approach to contracting and improved in-house capability.	$415	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

25	Reduction of resources allocated to support recruitment and outreach due to reductions in external hiring.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Reduction in recruitment events (including professional, university fairs, info sessions, career fairs) and advertising will have little effect in the near term as hiring is severely restricted to only address critical skill shortages that cannot be met internally. Sufficient resources remain to support maintaining long-term relationships with colleges, universities, and professional organizations.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
26	Reduce contract expenditures for the Document Processing Center based on a recent re-competition of the Document Processing Center support contract.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reflects labor rate reductions achieved through re-competition.	$652	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
27	The agency hosts a number of foreign assignees. The number on board at any one time, and the offices that they are assigned to, varies. The foreign assignee program benefits the NRC through exposure to the work of our international counterparts. It benefits the assignees and their national programs as they learn the NRC's approach to nuclear safety. This item caps the number of Foreign Assignees assigned to the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation (NRR) to three in any year. This item also ends development and distribution of Internal NRR International Newsletter.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The staff will work to prioritize the sequence in which foreign assignees work in NRR, consistent with the mutual benefit achieved in each detail as well as the nature of the bi-lateral relationship with our counterparts who request sending an assignee.	$0	0.6	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

28	Reduce international outreach and cooperation activities such as participation in information exchanges, workshops, conferences, international forums, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Missions, technical meetings, working groups, bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and reviews of international technical documents.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The staff will continue to participate in select international outreach and cooperation activities, particularly at critical stages in the development of products and international approaches. Staff will prioritize the standards and guides to be reviewed and will focus reviews on issues that could significantly affect the harmonization of NRC approaches with International standards. While some influence over the production of technical products and international regulatory approaches could be compromised, sufficient opportunities to effect issues of high significance would remain.	$0	3.6	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
29	Reduction in international technical cooperation in the area of new reactors and new reactor programs. Staff regularly meets with and provides varying levels of support to international partners interested in developing effective regulatory structures for potential power reactors. This item would reduce the capacity to respond to emerging requests for this type of cooperation.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The agency retains other capabilities to assist countries developing new reactor programs. Within the New Reactor Business Line, the remaining resources in this area will continue to support coordination of information, sharing of knowledge, and development of technical expertise with established international regulatory counterparts for enhancing both NRC's and international counterparts' regulatory programs related to new reactor oversight.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
30	This item eliminates efforts to support rulemaking to revise 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I. (This item reflects additional resources associated with Item 3 above.)	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. During the development of the regulatory basis for the proposed rule change, the staff determined that Part 50, Appendix I regulation does not require changes at this time. Therefore	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

		the staff proposes to stop working on this rulemaking.			
31	This item involves delaying conforming changes to the ISFSI and MRS licensing requirements. The specific objectives of this rule change was to update the ISFSI security requirements to improve the consistency and clarification of the security requirements for both types of ISFSI licensees (i.e., general and specific); make generically applicable requirements similar to those imposed on ISFSI licensees by the post September 11, 2001, security orders; and use a risk-informed, performance-based structure in ISFSI and MRS security regulations. This rulemaking would also address Issue 11 of PRM 72-6 requesting that the NRC require hardened on-site storage at all nuclear power plants and away-from-reactor dry cask storage sites; and that all nuclear industry interim on-site or off-site dry cask storage installations or ISFSIs be fortified against terrorist attack. (This item reflects additional resources associated with Item 4 above.)	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This rulemaking has been delayed until the staff has completed a technical review to determine whether rulemaking is warranted. The rulemaking process will be resumed in 5 years. Existing security requirements, additional requirements provided in security orders, and regular security inspections continue to assure adequate protection of public health and safety.	$0	0.8	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

32	Efficiencies associated with completing the Commission-directed lessons learned for Force-on-Force (FOF) and reduce periodicity of FOF information paper (required by SRM-SECY-14-0088) from an annual to triennial basis.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The FOF lessons learned review and changes should be completed within six to nine months. Changing the periodicity of the FOF information paper will result in the Commission receiving updates on the FOF inspection program once every inspection cycle rather than every year. Additional less resource intensive methods can be utilized to keep the Commission Assistants informed of FOF issues on a more frequent bases, as well as when requested.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
33	Stop the development of a generic Standard Expert Elicitation Methodology. Work in this area was initiated as the result of questions about staff's use of expert elicitation.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. It will have negligible adverse impact on our mission, principles or values on the agency's ability to perform high quality expert elicitations and inform regulatory decision-making. In the work done to date, there has not been any finding that the existing staff processes, each tailored to the specific need, are in any way deficient.	$141	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
34	This item would eliminate the SECY Information papers on Risk Informed Activities and on Accident Sequence Precursors (ASP)/Standarized Plant Analysis Risk (SPAR). In addition, it would simplify internal processes and procedures associated with developing the statutorily mandated Abnormal Occurrence (AO) Report.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Some of these savings are associated with regular updates to the Commission on the status of on-going projects. The staff believes that the Commission directed these regular reports when issues covered were in their infancy or during periods of significant direction setting or program development. These programs are now in more mature states of execution, and the SECY papers do not normally lead to new Commission direction to the staff. The staff believes that much more	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

		efficient means exist to provide periodic updates, such as briefings of the Commissioner Assistants when requested, or on some periodic basis.			
35	Eliminate the biweekly memo to the Commission and the semiannual update SECY paper on the status of Japan lessons-learned activities.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The Japan lessons-learned activities have reached a maturity where many items are closed or moving toward closure. In addition, the majority of open items have separate assessment or closure tracks that make the routine periodic updates less important. Staff will continue to use less formal and less resource intensive mechanisms to keep the Commission Assistants informed and to respond to questions on status of Japan lessons-learned activities.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
36	This item eliminates the Reactor Oversight Process (ROP) Industry Trends Program (ITP). The ITP was intended to provide a basis for assessing whether adoption of the ROP let to a degradation in overall operating reactor safety or not. For the 15 years of the ROP, the ITP has demonstrated that overall industry safety performance has improved.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. While the ITP provides data that helps to validate broad industry performance trends, no regulatory action has ever resulted from ITP insights. In considering the cost of the program, staff believes that any negative trends in performance that the ITP would highlight would be self-revealing or be identified through other means. Examples of other assessment processes include routine licensee performance assessment, the ROP self-assessment, end-of-cycle assessment meetings, and the operating experience program.	$535	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
37	Materials licensees are currently renewed every 10 years. Also, each	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this	$0	4.0	18 Months after

	Region currently must maintain an independent capability to assess bankruptcy filings made by Materials licensees. This item includes two process changes that would reduce work in the Regions. The first is to move to a standardized 15 year license term in lieu of the 10 year term. The second would be to centralize bankruptcy reviews in headquarters.	item. The length of these licenses has previously been changed from 5 years to the current 10 year term without appreciable adverse impact on our mission, principles or values. The centralization of bankruptcy reviews should increase quality as the individual(s) assigned will have more regular involvement and familiarity with the requirements. While this item is "actionable" and the end-state is clearly defined, it will take 18 months to implement the necessary changes before the efficiency can be realized.			Commission Decision
38	Reduce activities in the development of the Revised Fuel Cycle Oversight Process (RFCOP). These include the development of a quantitative Significance Determination Process (SDP) and a reduction of the scope of the RFCOP pilot.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff believes that a qualitative SDP, currently under development, is sufficient and more effective and efficient for the range of fuel cycle facilities. Reducing the scope RFCOP pilot would be mitigated by making quick and early program adjustments for any issues identified during implementation of the RFCOP.	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
39	Eliminates funding for the NRC Minority Serving Institutions Program (MSIP). The MSIP is a valuable tool for increasing the diversity and number of graduates with degrees of interest to NRC and the regulated industry. It has objectives that overlap with the Integrated University Program, with a focus on minority serving institutions.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item if the Integrated University Program resources are utilized to fund MSI scholarship grants, as is legally permissible.	$648	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
40	The agency established an internal requirement to review regulatory guides (RGs) every five years and to update	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Sufficient resources remain to ensure that	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of

	them as necessary. The staff assigned the project management lead for this work to RES. As part of Re-baselining, staff concluded that the entire RG update review process and frequency should be reevaluated as a "longer-term" action that could not be performed immediately. This item represents a slightly lower assignment of resources for the project management of the RG update process pending completion of the longer-term efficiency review and re-engineering of the process and program. This item also eliminates a knowledge management check list used in reviewing RGs.	important updates to RGs are completed and to perform the more complete review of the entire RG update process and program.			Commission Decision
41	Reduce NRC participation in federal interagency exercises from 6 per year to 4 per year. NRC would continue to hold 4 exercises per year with licensees.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff will continue to influence national response and preparedness doctrine through its participation in the four exercises per year and its other routine and specific interactions.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
42	Reduce the pipeline of Headquarters Operations Officers (HOOs) in training to one. The HOOs provide 24hr/day staffing of the Headquarters Operations Center. There are currently two and a half pipeline positions to ensure that qualified replacements exist when a HOO vacancy develops.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The full complement of on-shift HOOs will be maintained. Any HOO rotational staffing shortages that might result would be compensated for by Region IV Regional Operations Officers taking additional shifts (currently they take shifts for training or in support of HQ maintenance). The Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response (NSIR) has not	$0	1.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

		had to use the full complement of pipeline positions to address attrition of the HOOs.			
43	Eliminates funds designated specifically for minor modifications of the Operations Center. Also eliminates contingency funds designated for any incidental supply needs identified during actual events.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Repairs or supplies would be addressed through the normal processes.	$180	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
44	Eliminate contract funding for public outreach on Revision 2 of NUREG-0654, a jointly sponsored document with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff will rely on webinars, Go-To-Meetings, and panel presentations in conferences to conduct outreach efforts on the revision to NUREG-0654.	$100	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
45	Decrease the number of NRC administered Generic Fundamentals Written Examinations for licensed reactor operators from 4 times per year to 2 times per year. This exam is given early in the training of reactor operators and senior reactor operators, and the change will not affect the Written or Practical exams performed immediately prior to obtaining a license.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The Generic Fundamentals Written Examinations will be offered twice per year and will allow the same number of reactor operator applicants to be tested. However, it will increase the length of time between successive tests and applicants may have to wait longer for the next test.	$200	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

46	Eliminate the informal NRC staff review of individual reactor operator applicants' appeals on the validity of examination items.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The current option for reactor operator applicants to request a review of their failed license examination will be eliminated. The applicants will still be able to submit test item concerns as part of a post-examination test item review and appeal exam results through an adjudicatory hearing.	$0	0.5	12 Months after Commission Decision
47	Delay the development of new guidance for review of operating reactor license amendments related to cyber security plans.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The resources needed to review cyber security license amendments are retained but the resources applied to developing updated guidance will be limited.	$0	0.2	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
48	This item reflects a reduction in the number of low priority Reactor Oversight Process (ROP) and Significance Determination Process (SDP) changes that will be supported within the program office.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Lower priority ROP changes will deferred or shed while higher priority changes will continue to be developed and implemented.	$0	2.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
49	Reduce scope of Inspection Procedure 71151, "Performance Indicator Verification." Only half of licensee performance indicators would be inspected each year instead of 100%	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff would focus inspections on the 50% of performance indicators that are the closest to performance thresholds.	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
50	Stop the development of technical basis for a potential change to 10 CFR 50 Appendix G, "Fracture Toughness Testing."	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The research to date has not established any new information that would serve as the	$505	0.8	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

		technical basis to revise Appendix G, and the staff believes that the current rule assures safety.			
51	The Office of Research (RES) provides general support to the Operating Reactor Business line, including the development of licensing and inspection guidance and data to resolve gaps and support the resolution of fire protection issues. This item would slow down some routine research activities in this area.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This will slow down in development of guidance and data to resolve issues related to fire retardant cable coating effectiveness, electrical cable performance and flammability, gaseous fire suppressant agent performance, impact of spurious operations, and fire effects on digital instrumentation and control equipment will not affect any established deliverable dates nor impact the staff's ability to perform current and near-term licensing and inspection work.	$200	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
52	Eliminate additional research on the development of all aspects of fire probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) including international fire safety research.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Eliminating this research would impact agency knowledge of less-understood fire phenomena, assessment of risk from fires, and development of mitigation strategies. International cooperation, planned next year, would be eliminated. There are no expected impacts on NFPA 805 reviews. The staff currently has sufficient practical knowledge of fire PRAs and will be able to address future applications without additional research in this area.	$375	1.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
53	Slow down analytical enhancements of Fuel Analysis Codes used for confirmatory analysis and technical basis development	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Will delay some updates (e.g., updated 3-D models for calculating fuel behavior under design basis accidents) to the FRAPCON and	$60	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

		FRAPTRAN codes by several months. This can be achieved without delay to user needs deliverables.			
54	Slow down analytical enhancements of Neutronics and Criticality Safety Analysis Codes, specifically the Purdue Advanced Reactor Core Simulator (PARCS), used for confirmatory analysis and technical basis development	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Will delay some updates (e.g., modernization efforts to move to a micro-depletion model) to the PARCS neutronics code by several months. These short delays will still support the established user needs deliverable dates.	$50	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
55	Slow down analytical enhancements of Offsite Consequence Analysis Codes used for confirmatory analysis and technical basis development. Specifically the MELCOR Accident Consequence Code System (MACCS).	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Will delay some updates (e.g., post processing and user interface improvements) to the MACCS offsite consequence analysis code by several months. These short delays will still support the established user needs deliverable dates.	$60	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
56	Slow down analytical enhancements of Radiation Protection Analysis Codes used for confirmatory analysis and technical basis development	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Will delay some updates (e.g., improved skin dose calculations) to the VARSKIN code by several months. These short delays will still support the established user needs deliverable dates.	$70	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
57	Slow down analytical enhancements of Severe Accident Analysis Codes used for confirmatory analysis and technical basis development.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Will delay some updates (e.g., improved fission product behavior under severe accident	$75	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

		conditions) to the MELCOR severe accident code by several months. These short delays will still support the established user needs deliverables dates.			
58	Slow down analytical enhancements of Thermal Hydraulic Analysis Codes used for confirmatory analysis and technical basis development for power reactors. This includes the TRAC/RELAP Advanced Computational Engine (TRACE) code.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Will delay some updates (e.g., modernization efforts to move TRACE toward a multi-field model) to the TRACE thermal hydraulic code by several months. These short delays will still support the established user needs deliverables dates.	$94	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
59	The staff has performed independent research in the area of fire PRA. Independent fire PRA research has been important to the advancement of fire safety. This item terminates current activities in the area of testing, data analysis, and computational model development efforts that verify, validate, add realism, and address gaps in risk-informed fire models.	The staff believes that this reduction will have minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values. At this time, the fire PRA tools are mature enough that licensing and inspection staff can assess licensee submittals and evaluations without need for ongoing independent research. Where on-going refinement of PRA tools and approaches may be appropriate, there is sufficient research being performed outside the NRC that the independent research covered by this item is not cost justified in the current environment. Terminating this work will not impact any cooperative efforts in this area with EPRI or international counterparts.	$935	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

60	Staff has devoted resources over the years to maintain awareness of emerging welding issues and techniques. This has included research activities that seek to independently develop the technical basis for emerging welding repair techniques and mitigation strategies. This item eliminates the technical basis development aspect of these staff activities.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff's ability to stay abreast of emergent technologies and applications of welding methods, including techniques used in the control and influence of heat-affected zone and effectiveness of mitigation techniques will be diminished. Significant resources exist in the open literature and through interaction with the involved code committees to allow staff to make independent regulatory findings in this area.	$300	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
61	The staff has performed independent research on the incorporation of digital systems into nuclear power plant PRAs as part of the effort to improve the internal processes and the tools and standards available in the area of digital instrumentation and control (I&C). This item eliminates the development of new methods, models and tools in this area.	The staff believes that this reduction will have minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values. Digital I&C systems exist in the operating reactor fleet. Design Certifications have been issued for new plant designs that employ digital I&C. Staff is familiar with how these systems are modeled in PRA. The staff does not currently see the benefit of additional work on development of this new technical bases.	$735	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
62	Eliminate the effort to develop methods, models, tools and data to evaluate environmental transport of radiological releases from severe accidents to aquatic systems.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. While this was an issue in the post Fukushima environment and considered by the Near Term Task Force Steering Committee, it was not added to the Tier 2 and 3 actions. Based in part on safety enhancements from implementation of mitigation strategies, and consistent with recent staff recommendations to the Commission on Tier 2 and 3, his research is no longer needed.	$256	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

63	Reduce the rate of updating the Standardized Plant Analysis Risk (SPAR) models	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Performing this work with fewer resources will slow down the rate of updates to SPAR models that reflect plant changes from approximately 12 models per year to 6 models per year. This will also slow the pace of developing new capabilities for fire, seismic, and other external hazard SPAR models. SPAR model update activities will continue.	$300	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
64	Stop development of technical bases to support regulatory guidance for incorporating digital instrumentation and control (I&C) systems into nuclear power plant PRAs.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Digital I&C systems exist in the operating reactor fleet. Design Certifications have been issued for new plant designs that employ digital I&C. Staff is familiar with how these systems are modeled in PRA. The staff does not currently see the benefit of additional work on development of this new technical bases.	$100	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
65	The staff has a large number of completed and on-going work activities associated with seismic evaluations. This item eliminates a seven year old request to assemble and document information on pre-2008 earthquakes.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This user need was requested before the earthquakes at North Anna and Fukushima. Insights gained from those events have been utilized in the agency's regulatory decision making process. Shedding this item will eliminate staff's final documentation of the assembled data, but the data will still be available for future use.	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
66	Reduce the number of operating experience based system and component studies, reduce the frequency in updating risk-informed	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. While similar work is performed by NRC staff, having an independent contractor	$300	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

	regulatory guidance, and reduce the rate for reviewing ASP analyses. This covers work that is contracted out of RES, not similar activities performed by staff.	assessment provided defense in depth in identifying and communicating risk insights. Quantifying the return on this investment is difficult, and staff believes that this item can be sun-set with minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values.			
67	Reduction of resources allocated to support hiring within the MD 10.78 Nuclear Safety Professional Development Program (NSPDP)	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The reduction in NSPDP is consistent with our overall hiring strategy at this time.	$0	4.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
68	In addition to reviewing Design Certification applications under 10 CFR Part 52, the Office of New Reactors continues to receive requests to review Topical Reports that support Design Certifications that are not under active review. This includes new Topical Reports for issued Design Certifications. This item would reduce resources for these reviews.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Topical reports with a direct tie to future construction needs would be reviewed as part of licensing actions. Topical reports with no immediate need or tie to construction would be deferred or shed. The adverse impact on our mission, principles or values would be minimal on review schedules, though some applicants may feel that the agency is discounting their needs.	$35	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
69	Reduced support for non-essential activities & cross utilization of staff at the division/office level within the Office of New Reactors.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reduction could be accomplished if staff stopped or reduced support for non-essential activities such as EDO Monthly reports. Additionally, this reduction could be implemented if staff are cross utilized at the division/office level in specific positions/disciplines. The risk for this reduction is that the total level of effort expended on non-core mission tasks will need to be reduced achieve the reduction.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

70	The staff participates in various code committees and subcommittees. The principle purpose of this participation is to engage on codes that are either referenced in our regulations or guidance, or are being developed in anticipation of such usage. Staff do also participate in other code work where staff insights add value to the subcommittee or where staff involvement could ultimately improve unrelated staff products. This item involves restricting staff from involvement in code work to not immediately tied to agency use or reference.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff would no longer support codes and standards development for those codes that are not already or soon planned to be referenced in NRC guidance documents. This could delay the establishment of regulatory requirements in new areas if licensees were to request use of new technologies, but this cannot be quantified and the staff believes that the risk is low.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
71	This item reduces resources based on a changing updates of the Standard Review Plan, NUREG 800, to a 10 year frequency rather than the current 5 year frequency.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This may reduce staff efficiency in case of new or changed review criteria outside the 10 year update cycle, but it can also provide stability to the review standard as the result of fewer minor changes.	$0	2.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
72	The staff utilizes interim staff guidance (ISG) documents to address emergent issues or to document changes in approach effecting existing requirements. This item eliminates the resources within the New Reactors Business Line that have been utilized to develop and issue ISGs.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Necessary guidance changes will be incorporated in appropriate regulatory guides (RG) or NUREGs rather than in ISGs. This may result in a small but manageable reduction in the agency's ability to quickly respond with a guidance change, but that is balanced with the improved clarity and reliability associated with	$0	1.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

		using the RG and NUREG processes to address the needs for guidance changes.			
73	Reduction in staff efforts to update the Materials standard review plan and procedures (NUREG - 1556) and other licensing guidance/procedures.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reduction primarily represents a draw-down of effort on updating NUREG-1556 in the next nine months as many of the 21 volumes will have been updated and published by September 2016. Additionally there would be a reduction in the update frequency for existing guidance and procedures.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
74	This item reflects a reduction of Material program headquarters support for issues such as licensee safety culture, procedure updates, and ancillary activities supporting the inspection program.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Remaining staff efforts would be prioritized on a basis of the significance of the health and safety adverse impact on our mission, principles or values of the activities in question.	$0	1.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
75	Reduce Agreement State travel and training funds.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reduction is largely the result of efficiencies gained through the use of refundable tickets and other travel process improvements. However, this would also include some reduction in the ability of Agreement State representatives to participate in activities such as the OAS annual meeting, working groups, and lower priority training opportunities.	$125	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

76	Reduction in contract support to the Decommissioning Licensing Actions Product in the area of new guidance development. Staff resources would continue to be available to address subjects such as Commission direction for regulatory changes and Interim Staff Guidance for radon compliance.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The Decommissioning program would continue to rely on existing guidance documents and would develop new guidance based on the importance of the change in terms of effectiveness and efficiency associated with the proposed changes.	$50	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
77	Reduce the development of new fuel facility licensing guidance and increase the time between periodic updates of existing guidance.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Development of new licensing guidance and revisions to outdated existing guidance may be delayed. However, the adverse impact on our mission, principles or values will be minimized by prioritizing the work based on technical or regulatory risk significance and the need for guidance, as expressed by either staff reviewers or licensees.	$0	2.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
78	This item reflects a reduction of staff resources for space, design work and construction management.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principals or values for this item. Delays will be mitigated via contract support and cross training of staff to perform this function as a collateral duty.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
79	This item reflects a reduction in the number and type of general office supplies procured and stocked for staff use. Basic needs will be met, but fewer options will be provided.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item.	$100	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

80	Reduction of resources allocated for the Distinguished and Meritorious Awards Ceremony. The ceremony will continue to be held in the NRC Auditorium, similar to the way it was done in 2015. The smaller venue limits the ability of the agency to fully leverage the opportunity to celebrate, and promote, outstanding performance.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item.	$75	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
81	Reduction of resources allocated to support in engagement programs like public service recognition week, national engineering week, bring your child to work day, external awards, employee suggestion program. These programs provide an opportunity to promote the agency and our mission as well as to de-mystify the many uses of radiation in modern society.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Remaining resources will be focused on the engagement programs that best leverage our time, and many individual staff will continue with long-standing personal commitments to support specific engagement opportunities.	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
82	Reduce Technical Library subscriptions and librarian services.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reduction eliminates subscriptions to most industry newsletters, journals, periodicals, and electronic book collections. librarians will support agency stakeholders, at a reduced level, by obtaining needed resources through alternative sources and library partnerships. The increased coordination required to obtain requested materials increases the likelihood of delays in responding to requests.	$433	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

83	Reduce staff support for Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) activities.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Reduced resources may delay response to FOIA/PA requests, thereby impeding the agency's ability to comply with FOIA/PA timeliness requirements, but NRC continues to provide very short FOIA/PA turn-around times relative to the rest of the Federal government.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
84	This item reflects a small staff reduction in Information Technology (IT) support.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Shedding would delay implementation of the Customer Relationship Management Tool, which would be used to facilitate customer requests for IT-related services and products, but would not adversely affect current service.	$0	0.3	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
85	Eliminate the Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) function within OCIO.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This includes 6.5 FTE dedicated to various BPR efforts. The result of this item would include delaying or terminating BPR support provided to mission offices/programs.	$0	6.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
86	Eliminates all contract support for digital enhancement of incident response tools used by Reactor Safety Team. Digital enhancement has been used for difficult to read schematics, figures, and graphs.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff will use existing incident response tools, the response technical manual, eLibrary references, and request clearer data from licensees, as needed, to meet mission needs.	$150	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

87	Stop NRC support for interagency Nuclear Threat Awareness Seminar (R1125). Reduce level of effort on intelligence assessment activities that involve reading daily news articles and doing broad searches of raw intelligence information.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The training objectives covered in the Nuclear Threat Awareness Seminar can be achieved (by NRC and federal partners) through use of a combination of courses currently hosted by other agencies. Some intelligence assessment activities, such as reading raw traffic and open source news articles, can be reduced with minimal risk by emphasizing consumption of finished intelligence products from other agencies. Finished intelligence products have already conducted analysis of the underlying raw intelligence and open source information.	$35	1.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
88	Eliminate contractor support for public meetings and workshops on Emergency Preparedness (EP) specific activities such as updates to Regulatory Guides, Decommissioning Transition rulemaking, and revision of NUREG-7002.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff will arrange and host webinars, Go-To-Meetings, and participate on panels to engage and seek public and other stakeholder input on EP specific initiatives.	$95	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
89	Decrease the frequency of schedule change letters, project manager change letters, daily notes and press releases related to power reactor license renewal reviews.	The staff believes that there is minimal impact for this item. After decreasing the frequency of these communications, the remaining communication should be sufficient to maintain effective communications with licensees and openness with the public.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
90	Decrease the amount of paper correspondence by communicating both internally and with applicants via email. Email correspondence could include items like acceptance review letters,	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The email correspondence will meet agency recordkeeping requirements, can achieve	$0	2.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

	requests for additional information, and meeting summaries.	standards of document quality, and would maintain public confidence.			
91	Staff has planned to issue three Regulatory Information Summaries regarding power reactor license renewal issues. This item ends that work.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Guidance on less significant license renewal topics that would have been communicated in the Regulatory Information Summaries will be communicated to applicants in less formal ways.	$0	1.8	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
92	The Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) provides important advice to the Commission consistent with established legal, regulatory, and Commission requirements. On occasion, ACRS members self-initiate reviews of NRC staff work products. This item would reduce the number of self-initiated reviews of NRC staff products.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This proposed reduction is in ACRS member selected topics and will not affect activities required by statute or directed by the Commission. The selection of topics and scope of review will be addressed on a case by case basis. ACRS would continue to obtain needed information from NRC staff to provide independent advice on topics reviewed.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
93	Staff has assessed input from stakeholders regarding areas where recent staff reviews have departed from legal minimums and prudent norms. This item reflects staff's assessments of where staff can improve implementation of the processes associated with technical review of Operating Reactor licensing actions. Examples include eliminating the review of topics beyond scope of an action, eliminating requests for generic topical report material in a	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. These changes to technical reviews involve greater discipline in executing existing review processes and expectations.	$0	2.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

	plant specific review, eliminating re-review of material reviewed in the approval of a topical report, implementing strict adherence to the Standard Review Plan identified acceptance standards, and by ensuring consistent staff review teams.				
94	The 10 CFR 2.206 process for petitions that staff amend a license is an important process. Staff reviewed the process to find ways to allow faster decisions on petitions, and to do so with fewer resources spent on activities not directly tied to the decision making on the petitions themselves. One area that was identified was the current procedural requirement to hold a public meeting with a petitioner even when the petition itself contains sufficient information for the staff to accept the petition for consideration. This item would revise the procedural guidance on the 10 CFR 2.206 process to clarify the evaluation criteria and allow the Petition Review Board to make an initial decision to accept the petition without a petitioner presentation, when appropriate.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. These are minor process changes that improve the 10 CFR 2.206 petition process without adverse effects.	$0	0.2	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

95	Eliminate licensing commitment audits, reviews of Updated Final Safety Analysis Reports (UFSAR) updates (10 CFR 50.71(e) review), and 10 CFR 50.59 biennial UFSAR reviews. Revise public meeting guidance. Reduce repetitive ACRS reviews on topics such as MELLLA+, license renewal supplements, 10CFR50.55a, and power uprates.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Licensee commitments do not provide a basis for regulatory decisions but the commitment audits occasionally identify a licensee deficiency. Eliminating commitment audits will remove this mechanism for identifying deficiencies. Eliminating the NRR biennial 50.59 UFSAR reviews and review of UFSAR updates will have a negligible effect on licensee oversight as the agency's principle too is the Region based 50.59 inspection process. Eliminating NRR support for ACRS non-unique reviews is consistent with the proposed ACRS efficiency of eliminating non-unique reviews. The staff can reduce the number of public meetings by consistently implementing guidance regarding general information exchanges that have no direct, substantive connection to a specific NRC regulatory decision.	$30	2.6	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
96	Implementing the agency's licensing processes for interacting internally and with licensees has developed over time. Some licensing groups within the agency have experimented with the use of new tools, typically electronic communications in lieu of memoranda or letters. These newer methods have often proven much more efficient, without any loss in the ability to identify and retain official agency records. This item involves the broader adoption of email rather than memoranda for internal and external communication on	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Communication on the routine activities will continue to occur but with less formality. The efficacy of this approach as already been demonstrated within the agency.	$0	1.8	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

	routine licensing activities such as requests for additional information, draft safety evaluations, and biweekly Federal Register notices.				
97	Reduce staff participation in code/standards committee activities (ASME, ANS, IEEE, ISA) and reduce time and expense associated with travel to meetings. Staff will streamline meeting attendance rosters, use remote conferencing/correspondence for committee work (such as Code Case review) and institute more selective meeting attendance guidelines (designated staff attend fewer meetings per year).	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. A reduction in participation of about 20% is anticipated. This level of reduction will enable the NRC to maintain awareness of industry initiatives and will support NRC participation in standards committee decision-making.	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
98	Eliminate the self-imposed requirement for staff to create an Official Agency Record and an ADAMS package for each office level task tracking closure. This requires administrative support from two divisions to close a task. The revised guidance will permit closure in the task tracking system based on completing the requested action.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The document completing the action will be in ADAMS as an official agency record. The requirement to prepare additional documentation for the task tracking system is redundant and inefficient.	$0	0.2	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
99	Reduce licensing project manager duties of lower priority such as multiple site visits and the number briefing packages requested for non-Commissioners. Eliminate the first of 2	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Fewer site visits by project managers will affect communications slightly. Reducing the number of briefing packages could affect the quality of licensee drop-in visits with senior	$0	1.4	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

	NRR technical staff reviews of revised Standard Review Plan sections.	managers. Eliminating one of two technical staff reviews could have a small effect on the quality of Standard Review Plan sections. All of these potential adverse impact on our mission, principles or values can be mitigated with effective communications and high quality work.			
100	Reduce contractor resources used in reviewing NTTF Mitigation Strategies implementation and development of associated safety evaluations.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The reduced contractor resources for Mitigation Strategies reviews reflect efficiencies gained by applying lessons learned from reviews already completed.	$250	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
101	Create efficiencies in the Enforcement Process. Examples include increasing the use of virtual and modified panels, reducing the review of unsubstantiated OI cases and reducing Fitness For Duty (FFD) case processing. The Office of Enforcement would also decrease its support for the following: (1) the review of 2.206 petitions, rulemaking, & policy revisions; (2) the development of pre-recorded video training; (3) domestic outreach activities with other federal agencies; (4) would undertake less frequent updates of Management Directives; and (5) would eliminate duplication of back end FOIA reviews for discrimination cases.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Most eliminated or reduced activities are discretionary. The "back end" review of FOIA requests for discrimination cases is a redundant check to minimize the potential release of alleger identity. This change would require changes to Commission approved documents such as the Enforcement Policy and the Commission's Policy on FFD case processing. The changes and revisions, along with Commission review and Decision, would take 12 months to implement.	$0	2.0	12 Months after Commission Decision

102	The internal development and concurrence processes for staff generated Generic Communications has grown in an effort to improve coordination between offices and programs. This item streamlines the current processes. This item also involves ending the development of grid status reports.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The changes will include clearly communicated expectations to only use electronic documents (vice hard copies) during the concurrence phase. Templates and guidance to implement this change have already been created.	$0	1.1	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
103	Create efficiencies in the Reactor Oversight Process inspection report writing process and Significance Determination Process	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Streamlining of the inspection report writing process (e.g., creating additional automated tools to expedite documentation of inspections) and the Significance Determination Process (e.g., in the near term, improved management oversight of existing processes and efficiencies gained in determination of performance deficiencies. The more fundamental changes to the SDP process will be considered in the longer term effort towards a more integrated risk-informed decision making process). While the end state of this item is clear, it will take some time to fully implement all the necessary procedure changes and verify and validate the associated automated tools. This item has an estimated 18 month implementation period.	$0	8.2	18 months after Commission Decision

104	Stop Reactor Oversight Process mid-cycle performance assessments, while continuing the other performance assessment provisions of the Reactor Oversight Process (ROP).	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Requires Commission approval of policy change. Licensees would no longer receive mid-cycle assessments. Staff would rely upon ongoing routine assessment activities for site-specific oversight including continuous assessment activities and end-of-cycle assessments. NRC could have decreased ability to identify more holistic trends/issues across region.	$0	4.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
105	Reduce inspection resources for research and test reactors by combining inspection trips and streamlining the inspection report review process	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The inspection trips could be longer than 40 hours during the week of the inspection.	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
106	The staff has notified licensees of Force-on-Force (FOF) inspections with advance notification letters that facilitated pre-exercise coordination and allowed additional familiarization time for the plant security staff with the equipment required by the NRC for the FOF interaction. A specific "M-200" blank has been the standard for FOF exercises. This item eliminates the development and issuance of notification letters, eliminates the use of "M-200" blanks in favor of "UTM" ammunition, and reduce the pre-exercise support for FOF.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Separate FOF inspection notification letters are no longer needed due to change in the FOF inspection process. UTM ammunition is safer and cleaner than the M-200 blanks. Reducing the pre-exercise support will result in reduced weapons familiarization time for licensees before FOF inspections, however, the staff assesses that this would have minimal adverse impact on licensees.	$450	0.1	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

107	Security Risk Analyst support to cyber security inspections has been provided. This item would eliminate that support.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Security risk analyst support is not explicitly required to complete these inspections.	$0	0.2	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
108	This item covers a reduction in Region II construction inspection resources that is expected to result from a restructuring initiative that is just getting underway. This item does not meet the criteria and guidance established for re-baselining in that the end-state of the improvement initiative is not clearly defined. However, the item is included because of the widespread belief within the staff that the completion of Watts Bar 2 construction activities provide an opportunity to restructure the Region II construction program in a manner that gains this level of efficiency.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. While there is some risk that the RII restructuring initiative will not be able to identify efficiencies or that there will be an unexpected loss of flexibility to respond to construction schedule changes, this risk is considered to be small and sufficient resources remain for implementing all likely inspection activities in the next 18 months, providing time to change direction if needed.	$0	4.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
109	This item reflects efficiency gains to reduce staff level of effort in transportation package design certification reviews. Efficiency gains will be made through scope changes in the review process including (1) minimizing the level of documentations for reviews that support use of a package in the U.S. which has already been approved by a foreign Competent Authority; (2) improving coordination with DOT on revalidation requests; and (3) implementing enhancements in risk guidelines to more efficiently utilize	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This item reflects the implementation of internal recommendations to enhance efficiency and work related to risk-informing of the Standard Review Plans. Safety evaluations will continue to be performed, the reductions are primarily in the technical reviews and administrative burden associated with coordination and documentation for foreign transportation packages used for import or export.	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

	technical review and confirmatory evaluations for transport package approvals.				
110	Revise IMC 2800 to allow for the addition of more flexibility and common-sense extensions to the inspection of materials licensees.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff will incorporate changes that will have no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values to the health and safety of the public, but will enhance the Regions' ability to plan and conduct their activities in the most efficient way possible. Some examples of changes considered include: changing the current 25% buffer to 50% for inspection timeliness, extending the initial inspection period if licensees are not in possession of material, and allowing for extensions based on good performance on a case-by-case basis.	$0	1.5	18 Months after Commission Decision
111	This item reflects the efficiency to be gained by revising Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC) 2561, "Decommissioning Power Reactor Inspection Program" to utilize a more risk-informed allocation of inspection hours.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The hours expended for some procedures can be reduced while maintaining adequate inspection oversight at each decommissioning site. The remaining resources are sufficient to execute the oversight program in a risk-informed manner.	$0	1.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
112	Eliminate in-person (live) counterintelligence (CI) briefing for foreign travelers. The in-person briefing for routine travel overseas will be replaced by using existing CI online training as a refresher prior to travel.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The video training generally contains the same content as the in-person briefing, and is sufficient for routine travel.	$20	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

113	NMSS staff will no longer review the annual updates to the Integrated Safety Analysis (ISA) Summary and facility change updates that are prepared by the licenses under the change authority provisions in 10 CFR 70.72.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Inspection procedures require regional review of the annual updates to the ISA Summary and the changes made under 10 CFR 70.72 as a part of routine oversight, and these inspections will continue.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
114	NMSS staff will no longer review changes to licensee's material control and accounting (MC&A) programs that were made without prior NRC approval as allowed by 10 CFR 70.32.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Inspection procedures require regional review of changes to the licensee's MC&A program that were made under the provisions of 10 CFR 70.32 that did not require an amendment. These inspections will continue.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
115	Reduce the frequency of the Fuel Cycle Information Exchange (FCIX) meeting from Annual to Bi-annual, and reduce the frequency of Cumulative Effects of Regulations (CER) meetings from quarterly to semi-annually.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The FCIX primarily serves as a means for NRC and industry to communicate on regulatory issues related to fuel cycle. These regulatory issues are discussed at the CER meetings as well. Industry supports reducing the frequency of the FCIX because of the multiple current redundant interactions. Sufficient venues and frequency of interactions will remain after this change.	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
116	NSIR staff will no longer perform an annual review of licensee changes to fuel cycle facility physical security programs that do not require prior Commission approval under provisions in 10 CFR 70.32.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. In lieu of an annual review by headquarters, the agency will rely on the regional inspection program to verify that the licensee fuel cycle facility security plan changes do not reduce the effectiveness of the program.	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

117	This item covers two efficiency initiatives in the implementation of the Fuel Cycle inspection program. They are the streamlining of the implementation of plant modification inspections and the modifying the public meeting format to webinars for Licensee Performance Reviews (LPRs) at sites that have historically had very low to no public attendance.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Using risk-informed sampling, the Regional inspectors will limit plant modification inspection hours to 80 hours per year. This is an appropriate inspection sample given the number of modifications performed annually at fuel facilities. The meeting modification will make public interactions with the public at plants with low public interest more efficient. The webinar approach has proven effective and efficient for other types of public engagements.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
118	This item covers an efficiency initiative in the implementation of the Fuel Cycle Inspection program. The existing guidance for determining whether to initiate a reactive inspection for operational events has a fairly low threshold from a risk-informed perspective. This item would revise the guidance to make the threshold more risk-informed, resulting in the need to plan for fewer reactive inspections.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Staff experience is that a number of the reactive inspections that have been performed using the existing guidance could have been more efficiently reviewed as part of other routine inspection activities. Utilizing routine, scheduled, inspections to follow-up on these types of events improves the Region's ability to plan and execute the inspection program in an efficient manner.	$0	0.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
119	This item reflects a reduction in the program management and oversight of NRC's property management custodians. The NRC tracks approximately 10,500 property items (with a total value of over $44 million), and manages over 12,000 new transactions effecting chain-of-custody and agency balances each year.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. While less oversight of the offices' property management activities could allow a degradation of performance, the risk of not meeting our internal performance metrics can be mitigated by holding offices' property custodial staff accountable for managing property within their accounts. Rotational opportunities can be utilized to address any short-term spikes in workload.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

120	The agency has worked to decrease the backlog of research and test reactor license renewals over an extended period of time. This has included adding additional resources to the area and also revising procedures and processes. This item reduces staffing associated with license renewal to reflect current work load and in anticipation of reduced need for renewals in the future.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reduction reflects the fact-of-life reduction in work based on the number of currently active renewals that should be completed in the next six to nine months. In addition, a Commission directed rulemaking effort will eliminate the research and test reactor license term, reducing the number of future reviews.	$240	1.5	12 Months after Commission Decision
121	Reduced scope and efficiencies in reviews for NTTF Recommendation 2.1 Spent Fuel Pool (SFP) evaluations, Seismic Probabilistic Risk Assessments (SPRAs), Flood Hazard Letter reviews and Integrated Assessments.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This item reflects the implementation of internal lessons-learned recommendations and changes since initial planning assumptions. These include: (1) the NEI generic approach to the SFP evaluations will likely decrease the number of plants that require a full review; (2) fewer plants require an SPRA or High Frequency evaluation after the final screening decision than originally understood at the time of the preliminary screening; (3) improved efficiency through NRC-industry coordinated staggered SPRA quarterly submittals/review schedule for FY 2017-2019 (new schedule was finalized in October 2015); (4) MSHFI Letters have accelerated reviews into the next six to nine months; and (5) flooding Integrated Assessment reviews are expected to come in 12 months later than originally planned.	$500	2.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

122	The Office of Investigations (OI) performs investigations when there is a specific indication of wrongdoing. Reduce OI assistance to NRC staff where the staff has requested OI's expertise in a matter of regulatory concern, but which does not involve a specific indication of wrongdoing.	The staff believes that this reduction will have minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values. Given the reduction in the number of operating plants, there will continue to be sufficient resources in OI to perform its core investigatory work and to assist staff as described in the controlling Management Directive.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
123	Reduce Reactor Oversight Process resources based on historical IP 95001, IMC 2515 Appendix C, and Temporary Instruction expenditures	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This efficiency will be achieved by adjusting planning estimates based on 10-year historical expenditure averages. Should additional resources become necessary to perform an unforeseen volume of these inspections, the agency's add/shed process will be used to identify skilled personnel to supplement qualified inspectors for the short-term duration of these inspections. The staff has utilized this approach in the past without adverse impacts.	$0	8.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
124	Reduction of license renewal inspection resources to match changing workload	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item as this item simply aligns resources to actual work load.	$0	0.6	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

125	Reduce Reactor Oversight Process resources based on historical Inspection Procedure 95003 expenditures	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This efficiency will be achieved by adjusting the budget based on 10-year historical expenditure information. Should additional resources become necessary to perform an unforeseen volume of these inspections, the agency's add/shed process will be used to identify skilled personnel to supplement qualified inspectors for the short-term duration of these inspections. The staff has utilized this approach in the past without adverse impacts.	$0	1.5	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
126	Reduce sampling size for operating reactor baseline inspection procedures.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Program changes are already in place and the number of operating reactors has decreased due to decommissioning.	$0	0.9	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
127	Eliminate RES support for NTTF Recommendations 3, 5.2, and 6.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The RES support for these recommendations is now projected to complete within six to nine months.	$442	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
128	Reduce administrative support consistent with other re-baselining staff reductions. There has been a substantial reduction in the number of administrative assistants in the agency over the last several years.	The staff believes that this item will have Minimal effect based on the distribution of these reductions.	$0	4.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

129	Reduction in travel tied to other re-baselining reductions such as fewer rulemaking activities, fewer external training courses, fewer site visits by Project Managers, and further curtailing staff participation in conferences, seminars, and increased use of technology for meetings between the Regions and Headquarters.	The staff believes there will be no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for travel reductions tied to other items being shed within re-baselining. The staff believes that there will be minimal adverse impact for the reductions tied to reduced participation in remote conferences and face-to-face interactions between the Regional staff and those in Headquarters.	$368	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
130	Reduce the AP1000 examiners in Regions 1, 3, and 4. These examiners were placed in the Regions that will not host AP1000s in the near future to allow flexibility in managing exams across the Regions and in anticipation of additional new reactor construction.	No adverse impact on our mission, principles or values. The agency will retain sufficient numbers of trained and qualified examiners in Region 2, the other Regions, Headquarters, and at the Technical Training Center to handle examination of the operators at the four AP1000 units currently under construction.	$0	1.9	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
131	Reduction in Scope for administrative and technical support for development of Construction Inspection Program Documents, reflecting the maturity of these documents.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The majority of identified Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC)/Inspection Procedures (IPs) are issued, and updates will be made as necessary using other staff who support the construction inspection program.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
132	Reduction in scope: Consolidate Construction Experience in NRR under the existing Operating Experience/Construction Experience Center of Excellence.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. There may be delays in lower priority Construction Experience evaluations if construction experience events increase, but the number of issues currently being identified can be handled by with this proposed reduction.	$0	2.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

133	Elimination of resources for Qualification/Training activities for future Operating Rx residents assigned to Vogtle and Summer AP-1000s. Resources will ultimately be needed to staff these positions, but the need will not be in the immediate future.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. These resources were originally identified to allow RII to have two years to qualify operating reactor resident inspectors for the 4 AP1000 units under construction. It is now anticipated that staff hired for these positions will have a background in inspection and will not need 2 years training. This is a de-prioritization of these resources for a year or two.	$0	4.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
134	Reduction of resources designated to support New Reactor Business Line enforcement activities.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reduction reflects experience to date with the number of facilities under construction.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
135	Reduction in resources for Vendor Inspection Program from realized efficiencies.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The Vendor Inspection Center of Expertise has been in existence for 4 years and during that time the program has matured and realized efficiencies. The staff can meet all the goals of the Vendor Inspection Program with the resources remaining in this product.	$0	5.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
136	Staff has developed training, and anticipated additional training needs, for a variety of new and emerging reactor designs and types. This item reduces resources for developing and delivering this range of training.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This item reflects a reduction in training funding and personnel resources consistent with programmatic downward trends within the Business Line. Adequate resources remain for training if there is a reasonable need.	$76	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

137	Stop staff research activities related to very long term dry cask storage of spent nuclear fuel (nominally 120 to 300 years). This research was focused on the identification of potential technical issues and aging mechanisms which may come into effect after spent fuel had been in storage for greater than 120 years.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Results from research into aging effects coupled with recent enhancements in the guidance for spent fuel dry cask storage Aging Management Programs are expected to provide effective, timely, and efficient identification of aging effects. Evaluation, mitigation and corrective action are key aspects of AMPs and will be implemented before dry storage systems reach the timeframes for very long term EST. No unique aging mechanisms have been identified which are expected to manifest only in the very long term storage timeframe (120 to 300 years). Therefore, no rulemaking changes are expected to the storage framework to address very long term EST. Continued work to address nearer-term EST (<120 years) rulemaking activities are not affected.	$50	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
138	Reduce NMSS lower priority Tribal liaison and training activities and identify process efficiencies in this area.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reduction is reflective of two factors, the completion of efforts to draft/update the Tribal Policy Statement and the Tribal Protocol Manual, and a reduction in the frequency of updates to mapping and contact databases. This second item does have the potential to cause minor delays when information is out of date, but quantifying such delays is difficult and the change is reasonable given the resources involved.	$70	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

139	This item reduces NMSS staff work on web content management and records management functions. This change captures an updated assessment of the effort required to perform the function.	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This reduction is consistent with findings from a recent analysis of FTE utilization. Remaining FTE will have capacity to manage web content and official agency records.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
140	This item eliminates contract support for completion of the environmental reviews in support of decommissioning licensing actions such as support to Jefferson Proving Ground (JPG) and United Nuclear Corporation (UNC) mine spoils action. The uncertainty of having to conduct this work in the next 18 to 21 months is very high.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item based on the latest assessment of the licensee's intentions, however it is possible that the environmental review for one application might slip. The JPG decommissioning plan is in-house but they have indicated they intend to change strategies and seek a possession only license which would eliminate the need for contract support for that review, therefore there is likely to be no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values on this licensee. UNC is scheduled to be received in within the next 9 to 21 months, but based on staff interactions with the licensee the application may be delayed. If the UNC application did arrive as scheduled, staff would begin initial environmental reviews in-house and utilize contractor resources, when available, to finish the review.	$250	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
141	Reduction to Waste Incidental to Reprocessing Travel	The staff believes that there is no adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. This is a reduction based on historical spending. Resources remain to cover mission critical travel.	$25	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
142	Reduction to Waste Incidental to Reprocessing Mission Related Training	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this	$15	0.0	Within 6 Months of

		item. The reduction in resources is based on historical spending.			Commission Decision
143	This item eliminates the Office of Research (RES) user need to support updates to the Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) and other codes used by the Decommissioning and Low Level Waste program. The user need also provides a vehicle for RES to provide expert support if and when requested.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. The program currently has no immediate need for RES support, and MARSSIM and the other codes are current and up to date. In the longer term, maintenance may need to be funded to ensure that the codes continue to run correctly on new versions of operating systems.	$150	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
144	Reduce travel to support Generic Homeland Security (GHLS) Activities.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Reduction reflects adjustment for average historical levels.	$40	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
145	Reduction in Mixed Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility (MFFF) construction inspections.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. Reduction in resources for the construction inspection program is based on the reduced construction activities at the MFFF due to funding restraints from the Department of Energy. The Construction Senior Resident Inspector position will be maintained.	$0	1.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
146	Reduction in resources for physical security of the Regional Office to reflect efficiencies and fact of life changes in anticipated contract costs. The efficiency involves more closely modeling the physical security at this location to the other four Regions.	The staff believes that there is minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values for this item. A sufficient number of security officers will be retained for the layout and usage of the facility. The majority of this reduction reflects lower than anticipated contract costs.	$522	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

147	Reduce contract funding for network and telecommunications.	There is no adverse impact for this item. This reduction reflects savings from efficiencies and market competition, and would not reduce existing telephony and network data services.	$1,317	0.0	18 months after Commission Decision
148	Reduce contract funding for office automation and user support services.	There is no adverse impact for this item. This reduction reflects savings from efficiencies and market competition, and would not reduce existing office automation and user support, which include services related to desktop/laptop workstations, email and messaging, file and print management, and help desk support.	$633	0.0	18 months after Commission Decision
149	Reduce the number of supervisors commensurate with the other reductions in re-baselining and as a continuing process to increase the ratio of staff to supervisors by office and across the agency.	The staff believes that this item will have minimal adverse impact on our mission, principles or values if sequenced correctly with the rest of the re-baselining reductions. The existing agency trajectory, accelerated by re-baselining, is downward. There will be a significant movement of staff within the organization as we back-fill areas where work remains when staff in those positions leave the agency. Losing large numbers of supervisors simultaneously could make it more likely that new staff do not receive full turn-overs and do not fully understand the needs and expectations of their new assignments. For this reason, staff believes that the reduction in supervisory activities will not be achievable (without a potential adverse impact on our mission, principles or values on mission delivery) for three to six months after the implementation of most of the other re-baselining sheds.	$0	19.0	12 Months after Commission Decision

150	Reductions in IT support service commensurate with the other reductions in re-baselining.	There is no adverse impact for this item. The savings would need to be scaled if the Commission does not approve all the staff reductions proposed in re-baselining.	$569	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision
151	Reductions in training commensurate with the other reductions in re-baselining.	There is no adverse impact for this item. The savings would need to be scaled if the Commission does not approve all the staff reductions proposed in re-baselining.	$97	0.0	Within 6 Months of Commission Decision

GLOSSARY

Agency Support
Per the Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Proposed Fee Rule, agency support costs are located in executive, administrative, and other support offices such as the Office of the Commission, the Office of the Secretary, the Office of the Executive Director for Operations, the Offices of Congressional and Public Affairs, the Office of the Inspector General, the Office of Administration, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer and the Office of Small Business and Civil Rights. These budgeted costs administer the corporate or shared efforts that more broadly support the activities of the agency. These activities also include information technology services, human capital services, financial management and administrative support.

Budget Authority
Authority provided by law to incur financial obligations that will result in outlays. The NRC budget authority is provided by appropriations and reimbursable budget authority. References to budget authority in this Congressional Budget Justification are to appropriations.

Control Points
Subdivisions of the NRC's appropriations established by Congress to ensure that the NRC executes its budget in accordance with Congressional direction. These are identified at the agency's program level and/or a lower level within the NRC's budget structure. Congress identifies reprogramming funding thresholds for each control point.

Corporate Indirect
Supervisory and administrative support for corporate activities. Budgeted within Corporate Support product lines.

Corporate Support
A set of centrally managed overhead activities that are necessary for the NRC staff and agency programs to achieve mission goals efficiently and effectively. Includes both general administrative overhead—e.g., facilities management, information technology, financial management, and human resource management—and agency policy support, including the Commission.

Fiscal Year 2017 Annualized Continuing Resolution
Resource levels provided in NRC's FY 2016 Enacted Budget, adjusted to reflect an across-the-board reduction to maintain adherence to the discretionary spending limitations provided by the Budget Control Act of 2011, as amended.

Full Cost
Total resources used to produce outputs under a Major Program Business Line. The full cost of a business line is the sum of (1) the cost of direct resources within the business line, (2) the cost of mission indirect resources within the business line, and (3) a proportional share of Corporate Support costs budgeted at the agency level.

Full-time Equivalent
Basic measure of the levels of employment used in the budget. It is the total number of hours worked (or to be worked) divided by the number of compensable hours applicable to each fiscal year.

Interim Allocation
An algorithm previously used as an interim step in full costing agency programs. The algorithm spread shared supervisory and nonsupervisory support, travel, and training resources to direct product lines within a business line. Eliminated in the FY 2018 budget request.

Major Program
An organized set of functions, processes and activities directed toward execution of a major element of the agency's mission and the achievement of related strategic goals and objectives. The NRC's two major programs are Nuclear Reactor Safety and Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety.

Major Program Business Line (Business Line)
A class of functions, processes and activities that implement a significant component of a major program. The Nuclear Reactor Safety Program is implemented through the Operating Reactors and New Reactors Business Lines. The Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Program is implemented through the Fuel Facilities, Nuclear Materials Users, Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste, and Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Lines.

Mission Direct
Resources allocated to perform core work activities committed to fulfilling the agency mission of protecting the public health and safety, promoting the common defense and security, and protecting the environment. Resources for core work activities are budgeted within the Major Program Business Lines, under the direct product lines—e.g., Licensing, Oversight, Event Response, Rulemaking, and Research.

Mission Indirect
Supervisory and nonsupervisory support and mission travel and training that support the core mission-direct activities performed by the program offices and the regions. Mission indirect resources are budgeted within Major Program Business Lines in the Travel, Training, and Mission Support and Supervisors Product Lines.

Mission Support
Supervisory and nonsupervisory support for the core work activities of the program offices and the regions. Budgeted within the Major Program Business Lines in the Mission Support and Supervisors Product Line.

Net Budget Authority (Net Appropriated)
NRC's remaining budget authority after its appropriations are offset by fees collected, and represents the portion of appropriations that are funded from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury and the Nuclear Waste Fund.

Non-Fee Items (Not Fee-Billable)
NRC activities which are funded from appropriations excluded from fee recovery by 42 USC 2214 (Section 6101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 [OBRA-90]) and NRC appropriations language.

Product Line
Categories of agency work functions performed under a business line.

Project Aim
A five-year project launched in FY 2014 to improve the agency's ability to plan and execute its mission, adapt to a dynamic environment, and enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and agility of the NRC.

Reimbursable Budget Authority
Budget authority provided by funds from other Federal agencies and receipts from non-Federal organizations. This authority represents additional funding in excess of NRC's directly appropriated funds.

Salaries and Benefits
Resources budgeted for the cost of government personnel. Includes salaries and wages; awards; the agency share of retirement contributions, benefits, and payroll taxes; and other personnel costs such as incentive and terminal leave payments.

ACRONYM LIST

10 CFR: Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*

ABWR: Advanced Boiling-Water Reactor

AEC: Atomic Energy Commission

AO: Abnormal Occurrence

APWR: Advanced-Pressurized Water Reactor

APR: Advanced Power Reactor

ASP: Accident Sequence Precursor

CBJ: Congressional Budget Justification

CCDP: Conditional Core Damage Probability

CISF: Consolidated Interim Storage Facility

COL: Combined License

CR: Continuing Resolution

CRCPD: Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors

DC: Design Certification

DNFSB: Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board

DOE: U.S. Department of Energy

DOJ: U.S. Department of Justice

EDO: Executive Director for Operations

EPR: Evolutionary Power Reactor

ESP: Early Site Permit

FEVS: Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey

FISMA: Federal Information Security Management Act

FTE: Full-Time Equivalent

FY: Fiscal Year

APPENDIX L: ACRONYM LIST

GPRA: Government Performance and Results Act of 1993

GPRAMA: Government Performance and Results Act and Modernization Act of 2010

HHS: U.S. Department of Human and Health Services

HQ: Headquarters

IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

IM: Information Management

IMC: Inspection Manual Chapter

IMPEP: Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program

IOAA: Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952

ISFSI: Interim Spent Fuel Storage Installation

IT: Information Technology

LLW: Low-Level Waste

LWR: Light-Water Reactor

LLWR: Large Light-Water Reactor

NFPA: National Fire Protection Association

NMED: Nuclear Materials Event Database

NRC: Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NSTS: National Source Tracking System

NTTF: Near-Tear Task Force

OBRA-90: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990

OE: Office of Enforcement

OIG: Office of the Inspector General

OMB: Office of Management and Budget

OPM: Office of Personnel Management

PL: Public Law

RIS: Regulatory Issue Summary

ROP: Reactor Oversight Process

RTR: Research and Test Reactor

SMR: Small Module Reactor

SNF: Spent Nuclear Fuel

SNM: Special Nuclear Material

STS: Standard Technical Specifications

TSAR: Topical Safety Analysis Report

TVA: Tennessee Valley Authority

U.S.: United States

USC: United States Code

WIR: Waste Incidental to Reprocessing

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(12-2010)
NRCMD 3.7

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9. SPONSORING ORGANIZATION - NAME AND ADDRESS (If NRC, type "Same as above", if contractor, provide NRC Division, Office or Region, U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and mailing address.)

10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

11. ABSTRACT (200 words or less)
The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's performance plan sets annual goals with measurable target levels of performance and is issued each year with the agency's Congressional Budget Justification.

12. KEY WORDS/DESCRIPTORS (List words or phrases that will assist researchers in locating the report.)
FY 2018 CBJ
FY 2018 Green Book
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