

# Collection of Abbreviations

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# Collection of Abbreviations

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## **ABSTRACT**

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has compiled this list of abbreviations commonly used by the agency staff, the regulatory community, and the nuclear industry. To create this list, the NRC staff sought to identify abbreviations that are so commonly used that some staff may not first define the term before using it either in writing or in speaking. This list of abbreviations is descriptive rather than prescriptive. In other words, this NUREG does not recommend one abbreviation to the exclusion of others. Nor does this NUREG intend to capture every abbreviation ever used in an NRC document. The audience of this NUREG is the public, stakeholders, industry, and NRC employees. The goal of this NUREG is to improve communication with and within the NRC.



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## PREFACE

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) publishes this list of abbreviations to help NRC staff, industry, stakeholders, and members of the public understand the many abbreviations used in NRC materials and presentations.

In an ideal environment, the NRC would not require a reference book of abbreviations. All NRC documents would minimize the use of abbreviations, and no NRC staff member would use an abbreviation in writing or speaking without defining it first and then redefining it often. However, the NRC regulates a highly technical and scientific industry. Abbreviations are commonly used to condense long and awkward organizational names, computer code names, nuclear power plant systems and parts, and many other scientific and technical terms.

Even outside of technical fields, abbreviations arise naturally in language. So naturally, in fact, that sometimes the abbreviated form of the term overtakes the original term. For example, laser originally stood for **light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation** and scuba for **self-contained underwater breathing apparatus**.

Other abbreviated terms never need a definition. For example, no one would schedule a meeting for 3 post meridium (p.m.). Within the relatively small and specialized world of nuclear regulation, it is both natural and efficient for writers and speakers to use abbreviations that most of their peers will understand. When everyone in a field says HLW and understands it to mean high-level waste, it can feel just as unnecessary to define HLW as it would be to define p.m. or laser.

The reason that this NUREG is necessary is that not all users of NRC documents work in the nuclear industry. The NRC's mission is to protect public health and safety, promote the common defense and security, and protect the environment. To achieve this mission, the NRC must communicate regularly with diverse audiences such as Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, Tribal Governments, foreign governments, international regulatory bodies, concerned citizens, stakeholders, and the general public. In addition, the NRC's [Strategic Plan](#) describes openness as one of two cross-cutting strategies for achieving its goals. The agency's activities to achieve openness include, "Enhance the readability of NRC materials intended for the general public," and "Expand the use of plain language...in communicating technical information."

For a general audience, a document with many abbreviations can be very difficult or nearly impossible to understand. NRC writers should keep the least technical audience member in mind when choosing to use abbreviations. Even within the agency, technical staff members have different areas of specialization. A resident inspector, a seismic expert, a financial assurance analyst, and an emergency response specialist will each have a different set of abbreviations that he or she considers to be commonly used. This revision of NUREG-0544 acknowledges that abbreviations must be used, but it also points out that overuse of abbreviations can impede communication. For this reason, this revision includes a new section on plain language principles and how to minimize abbreviations. This revision also greatly reduces the number of abbreviations presented. The previous revision of this NUREG contained over 8,000 abbreviations. This revision is streamlined to just over 1,000 abbreviations. The working group reduced the number of abbreviations by deleting outdated terms and focusing on abbreviations that are so commonly used that NRC staff might not define them before use.

The list of abbreviations in this NUREG is descriptive rather than prescriptive. No one abbreviation is recommended to the exclusion of another because the same abbreviation may, with equal validity, apply to two or more terms. This list includes major NRC program and staff offices,

advisory groups, panels, and boards but not NRC divisions and branches. These can be found on the NRC's [organization and functions Web page](#). Some abbreviations for organizations that no longer exist are included as historical references. This list does not include most chemical elements, computer codes, and units of measurement. Many of these abbreviations appear in readily accessible sources such as dictionaries, the *U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual*, and other manuals.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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# 1 INTRODUCTION TO ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations are everywhere in modern language. You will find them used in casual conversation, e-mails, text messages, social media, postal addresses, company names, formal letters, legal documents, and scientific and technical reports. An abbreviation is any shortened form of a word or term. Acronyms and initialisms are simply two different types of abbreviations. The difference between an acronym and an initialism is explained below:

## 1.1 Definitions

**Abbreviation:** Any shortened form of a word or group of words used in place of the whole.

- **Acronym:** A type of abbreviation formed from the first letters of a group of words. Acronyms are pronounceable. Some examples include:
  - ANSI: American National Standards Institute
  - LOCA: loss-of-coolant accident
  - IKEA: Ingvar Kamprad Elmtaryd Agunnaryd (Ingvar Kamprad is the furniture store founder's name. Elmtaryd is the farm where he grew up and Agunnaryd is his home town.)
  - NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration
  - ASAP: as soon as possible
  
- **Initialism:** A type of abbreviation formed from initial letters of a group of words. Each letter is pronounced separately.
  - EPZ: emergency planning zone
  - NRC: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
  - SGTS: standby gas treatment system
  - EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
  - CNN: Cable News Network

## 1.2 Why Use Abbreviations?

We use abbreviations for many reasons. The most common reason is to shorten a long or unwieldy term, particularly if it is used several times. Abbreviations usually make communication easier for the speaker but not for the reader or the intended audience who may not know the abbreviation.

Technology also drives the creation and use of abbreviations. Text messaging limits the writer to 160 characters, and Twitter limits tweets further to just 140 characters. The need to type quickly when instant messaging or communicating on the Internet also introduced many new abbreviations that have spilled out into everyday language. For example, lol started out as a way to write "laugh out loud" in electronic communications, but now some people will say lol in speech instead of actually laughing. New abbreviations can crop up very quickly and enter everyday speech.

Abbreviations also serve another function—they help to create a common language used by an in-group. The group could be a subculture, interest group, age group, social group, or in the case of the NRC, a professional group.

### 1.3 How To Use Abbreviations

Use as few abbreviations as possible in both speaking and writing. The more abbreviations you use, the harder it will be for your audience to understand you. When choosing to use abbreviations, think of the least specialized audience member for your document. If you are writing a status report for your branch, you can assume most of your audience understands the same common abbreviations that you do. The same status report going to the Office of the Executive Director for Operations will likely be read by people with many different specializations. In that case, you should use far fewer abbreviations. If you are writing a report to Congress or a document for a public meeting, almost all of your common abbreviations may be unfamiliar to the primary audience. In that case, use almost no abbreviations.

Chapters 9 and 10 of the *U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual* (<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/GPO-STYLEMANUAL-2008/pdf/GPO-STYLEMANUAL-2008.pdf>) present a comprehensive list of abbreviations and guidance for their use. Follow the guidance in Chapter 9 and 10 of the *U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual* and rules 1 through 12 below unless publication requirements for a particular document dictate otherwise. For example, to publish an article in a journal, you may need to follow the publisher's in-house style. Some of the guidance below is excerpted from NUREG-1379, "NRC Editorial Style Guide."

1. Avoid using abbreviations whenever possible. Some exceptions include very common abbreviations like Mr., Ms., a.m., and p.m.
2. If you must use an abbreviation, always define it the first time you use it.
  - The safety evaluation report (SER) is a high priority. Staff estimates it will have a first draft of the SER completed by January.
3. Once you have defined an abbreviation, you can still go back to using the full term or switch back and forth between the abbreviation and the full term. You may choose to do this for several reasons:
  - To make the document easier for the reader to understand on first reading.
  - To remind the reader of what the abbreviation stands for, especially if it was first defined several paragraphs or pages back.
  - To avoid using back-to-back abbreviations or several abbreviations in one sentence.
4. If you are writing a long document, redefine the abbreviation in each new chapter. For a set of documents such as correspondence or a paper with enclosures, redefine the abbreviation in each new enclosure.
5. Do not use back-to-back abbreviations or several abbreviations in one sentence. This is true even if you have already used and defined the abbreviation earlier in the document.
  - *Instead of*—NRC asked the ACRS to review the HLW SER.
  - *Write*—The agency asked the ACRS to review the safety evaluation report on high-level waste.
  - *Or write*—NRC asked the Committee to review the SER on high-level waste.

6. Use the same form of an abbreviation for both the singular and plural forms of a unit of measure.
  - 1 m
  - 3 m
  - 1 kg
  - 5 kg
7. Omit internal and terminal punctuation unless its omission would cause confusion.
  - 1 in. (Period avoids confusion with the word “in”.)
  - 5 cm
8. Use abbreviations for units of measure only if they are used with numbers.
  - 200 r/min (*but*—The test would determine the number of revolutions per minute.)
  - Most U.S. nuclear power plants have a 10-mile radius plume exposure pathway emergency planning zone. (*but*—Most U.S. nuclear power plants use miles, not kilometers, to express the radius of their emergency planning zones.)
9. State the term from which an abbreviation not commonly known is formed, followed by its abbreviation in parentheses. Redefine abbreviations in every new chapter or major section.
  - iodine-131 metaiodobenzylguanidine (I-131 MIBG)
  - 60 indicated horsepower (ihp)
  - electromotive force (emf or EMF)
  - Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research (RES)
10. Use periods in abbreviations for foreign phrases. (Et is Latin for “and”; therefore, it is not an abbreviation and does not take a period.)
  - et al. (for et alii, meaning “and others”)
  - e.g. (exempli gratia, meaning “for example”)
  - i.e. (id est, meaning “that is”)
  - et seq. (for et sequentes, meaning “and the following”)
11. The abbreviations e.g. and i.e. (followed by a comma) should be used only inside parentheses. Otherwise, write out the English equivalents. Do not italicize e.g. and i.e.
  - Today we received specific instructions for preparing the report (i.e., its due date, contents, and format).
  - Today we received specific instructions for preparing the report, that is, its due date, contents, and format.
12. Use the U.S. Postal Service two-letter State and Province abbreviations in any address or capitalized geographic term.
  - Prince George’s County, MD
  - Atlanta, GA
  - *but*—deciduous forests of Wisconsin; black sand beaches in Hawaii





## 2 ACRONYMS AND INITIALISMS

As mentioned in the previous section, acronyms and initialisms are two types of abbreviations. An acronym is a pronounceable term formed from the initial letters of a compound expression (e.g., LOCA for loss-of-coolant accident). An initialism is formed from the initial letters of a term and the initial letters are pronounced as separate letters. (e.g., NRC for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission).

Most acronyms are capitalized except for certain well-known acronyms that are lower case by convention. Some of the guidance below is excerpted from NUREG-1379, "NRC Editorial Style Guide."

### 2.1 How To Use Acronyms and Initialisms

1. Use an acronym or initialism if the term it represents will be used more than several times in a document. The first time a term is used, state the words from which the acronym is formed, followed by the acronym in parentheses. In a lengthy document, restate the term followed by its acronym at the beginning of each chapter or major section. However, keep in mind that excess acronyms and abbreviations can make an otherwise well-written document difficult to understand. When writing for a lay audience, or even a technical audience that does not share your specialty, use acronyms sparingly and carefully. You may sometimes need to redefine an acronym, offer a brief explanation of the acronym, or use a synonym instead. Always avoid stringing several acronyms together in a single sentence. Do not include acronyms in headings and titles.
  - The Resource Advisory Council (RAC) has reviewed this plan. The RAC advised the staff to revise three sections.
  - The Resource Advisory Council has reviewed this plan. The council advised the staff to revise three sections.
2. Although an acronym or initialism is capitalized, do not capitalize the term it represents unless the term would ordinarily be capitalized.
  - Office of the General Counsel (OGC)
  - technical specification (TS)
  - crack opening displacement (COD)
3. To form the plural for most acronyms and initialisms, add a lower case s without an apostrophe.
  - 12 NPPs
  - five RGs
  - two NUREGs

4. To form the possessive of an acronym or initialism, use an apostrophe plus s, just as you would for a normal word.
  - EDO's report
  - IAEA's May conference
  - RES's funding (*also*—funding from RES; RES funding)
  - O<sub>3</sub>'s chemical instability (*also*—ozone's chemical instability; the chemical instability of O<sub>3</sub>)
  
5. To decide whether *a* or *an* should precede an acronym or initialism, pronounce the first syllable of the acronym. "A" should precede a consonant sound; "an" should precede a vowel sound.
  - an ACRS meeting ("ay" is a vowel sound)
  - an AEC report ("ay" is a vowel sound)
  - a FEMA decision ("fee" is a consonant sound)
  - an NRC office ("en" is a vowel sound)
  - a LOCA occurred ("low" is a consonant sound)

## 3 PLAIN LANGUAGE AND ABBREVIATIONS

*If you can't explain something simply, you don't understand it well. Most of the fundamental ideas of science are essentially simple, and may, as a rule, be expressed in a language comprehensible to everyone. Everything should be as simple as it can be, yet no simpler.*

-Albert Einstein

### 3.1 What Is Plain Language?

Even though the NRC regulates a highly technical area and produces complex documents, the agency strives to use plain language. What is plain language exactly? Although there are many definitions, plain language is direct communication that focuses on making information easily understandable to a given audience.

The NRC regularly communicates with its own staff, the public, stakeholders, industry, other government agencies, the legislative and executive branches, international regulatory bodies, and representatives of foreign governments. The NRC relies on plain language to support its mission in many ways:

- NRC resident inspectors at nuclear power plants depend on clearly written inspection manuals to conduct the inspections that ensure safety for people and the environment.
- Nuclear power plant operators must follow safety guidelines to quickly identify and respond to emergencies.
- The Commission relies on NRC staff reports, safety evaluations, and licensing reviews to make decisions that affect the nuclear industry and public safety.
- Licensees must understand NRC regulations in order to comply with them.
- NRC staff uses plain language to explain regulatory requirements to applicants, certificate holders, licensees, and other government agencies.

With such a diverse audience and important mission, plain language makes sense for the NRC.

### 3.2 Plain Language: It's the Law

When the President signed [The Plain Writing Act of 2010](#), using plain language became the law. This act requires Federal agencies to produce "clear Government communication that the public can understand and use." [Executive Order 13563](#), "Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review," also addresses plain language. It states, "Our regulatory system must...ensure that regulations are accessible, consistent, written in plain language, and easy to understand."

### 3.3 Plain Language Resources and Guidance

There are many useful resources for learning about plain language, as shown in the following table:

<a href="http://www.plainlanguage.gov">The Government's plain language Web site</a>	<a href="http://www.plainlanguage.gov">www.plainlanguage.gov</a>
<a href="http://www.plainlanguage.gov/howto/guidelines/FederalPLGuidelines/TOC.cfm">Federal Plain Language Guidelines</a>	<a href="http://www.plainlanguage.gov/howto/guidelines/FederalPLGuidelines/TOC.cfm">http://www.plainlanguage.gov/howto/guidelines/FederalPLGuidelines/TOC.cfm</a>
<a href="http://www.internal.nrc.gov/ADM/DAS/cag/notices/notdocs/writingtech.html">NRC Plain Language Writing Techniques</a>	<a href="http://www.internal.nrc.gov/ADM/DAS/cag/notices/notdocs/writingtech.html">http://www.internal.nrc.gov/ADM/DAS/cag/notices/notdocs/writingtech.html</a>
NRC <a href="http://www.internal.nrc.gov/communications/plainlanguage.pdf">Plain Language Pointers</a>	<a href="http://www.internal.nrc.gov/communications/plainlanguage.pdf">http://www.internal.nrc.gov/communications/plainlanguage.pdf</a>
NRC <a href="http://www.internal.nrc.gov/NRC/PLAIN/">Plain Language Action Plan</a>	<a href="http://www.internal.nrc.gov/NRC/PLAIN/">http://www.internal.nrc.gov/NRC/PLAIN/</a>
Yellow Announcement, " <a href="http://www.internal.nrc.gov/announcements/yellow/2002-1997/1999-008.html">Plain Language Guide for Agency Writing</a> "	<a href="http://www.internal.nrc.gov/announcements/yellow/2002-1997/1999-008.html">http://www.internal.nrc.gov/announcements/yellow/2002-1997/1999-008.html</a>

### 3.4 Plain Language Means Fewer Abbreviations

Plain language principles always call for writers to [minimize abbreviations](#). The Federal Plain Language Guidelines say, "When you are considering whether to use an abbreviation, or how many you can get away with in a document, remember that they should make it easier for your users. If they make it harder, you have failed to write for your audience."

Plain language is focused on the audience, not the writer. In most cases, abbreviations are about making writing easier for the writer. This is why plain language principles call for writers to avoid and minimize abbreviations.

Figure 1 on the next page is an excerpt from the Federal Plain Language Guidelines on how to use abbreviations in plain language writing.

### iii. Minimize abbreviations

One legal scholar calls abbreviations a “menace to prose” (Kimble, 2006). Abbreviations were once intended to serve the audience by shortening long phrases. However, abbreviations have proliferated so much in current government writing that they constantly require the reader to look back to earlier pages, or to consult an appendix, to puzzle out what’s being said.

#### Use “nicknames”

The best solution is to find a simplified name for the entity you want to abbreviate. This gives readers meaningful content that helps them remember what you’re talking about. It may be a bit longer, but the gain in clarity and ease of reading is worth it. In most cases, you don’t need to “define” this nickname the first time you use it, unless you are using lots of different nicknames. Especially when you are using a nickname for the major topic of your document, don’t insult your users and waste their time. For example, in a paper about Resource Advisory Councils, don’t tell them that when you say “Council” you mean “Resource Advisory Council.”

For	Instead of	Consider
Engineering Safety Advisory Committee	ESAC	the committee
Small-quantity handlers of universal wastes	SQHJW	waste handlers
Fire and Police Employee Relations Act	FPERA	the Act

#### If everyone knows an abbreviation, use it without explanation

There’s a short list of abbreviations that have entered common usage. When you use them, don’t define them, you’re just taking up space and annoying your user. But make sure the abbreviation you’re using is on the list. Examples include IBM, ATM, BMW, PhD, CIA.

A closely related guideline is, “don’t define something that’s obvious to the user.” Most federal agencies, when writing a letter responding to an inquiry, insist on defining the agency name, as in, “Thank you for writing to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) about your concerns ...” The letterhead says the name of the agency. The person wrote to the agency, and now the agency is writing back. The user is *not* going to be confused about what FAA means!

#### If you must abbreviate

Of course, there are some situations in which you can’t avoid an abbreviation. Always define an abbreviation the first time you use it, for example, “The American Journal of Plain Language Studies” (AJPLA). And limit the number of abbreviations you use in one document to no more than three, and preferably two. Spell out everything else. If you’ve used abbreviations for the two or three most common items, it’s unlikely that the other items occur so frequently you can’t spell them out every time.

Figure 1 Federal Plain Language Guidelines, March 2011



## 4 LIST OF COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS AT THE NRC

Abbreviation	Full Term
10 CFR	Title 10 of the <i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
3WFN	Three White Flint North
8(a)	8(a) Business Development Program
AASG	Association of American State Geologists
ABWR	advanced boiling-water reactor
AC	alternating current
ACC	additional Commission comments
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACI	American Concrete Institute
ACL	alternate concentration limit
ACMUI	Advisory Committee on the Medical Use of Isotopes
ACQC	American Society for Quality Control
ACRS	Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards
ACUS	Administrative Conference of the United States
ADAMS	Agencywide Documents Access and Management System
ADE	annual dose equivalent
ADM	Office of Administration
ADR	alternative dispute resolution
ADS-IDAC	Accident Dynamics Simulator Using Information, Decision, and Action in a Crew Context
A-E	architect-engineer
AEA	Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AERB	Atomic Energy Regulatory Board
AFOE	annual frequency of exceedance
AFR	away from reactor
AIC	Akaike information criterion
AISC	American Institute of Steel Construction
ALARA	as low as is reasonably achievable (radiation exposure)
ALI	annual limit on intake
AM	Atlantic Margin
AMP	aging management program
AMR	analysis model report
ANL	Argonne National Laboratory
ANPR/ANPRM	advanced notice of proposed rulemaking
ANS	American Nuclear Society

ANS-8	American Nuclear Society Standards Subcommittee 8
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ANSS	U.S. Advanced National Seismic System
AO	abnormal occurrence
AO	approving official
AOO	anticipated operational occurrence
AOR	analysis of record
AP1000	Advanced Passive 1000 Megawatt (Westinghouse pressurized-water reactor)
APC	action plan committee
APEX	Advanced Power Extraction
API	application programming interface
API	American Petroleum Institute
APM	available physical margin
APP	advanced procurement plan
APSR	axial power shaping rod
APWR	advanced pressurized-water reactor
AR	advanced reactor
ARAR	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
ARB	Allegation Review Board
ARRP	Advanced Reactor Research Program
ARS	Agricultural Research Service
ARTIST	Aerosol Trapping in Steam Generator
AS	Agreement State
ASC	Administrative Services Center
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASD	allowable stress design
ASEP	Accident Sequence Evaluation Program
ASER	annual site environmental report
ASLBP	Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASNT	American Society for Nondestructive Testing
ASP	accident sequence precursor
ASR	alkali silica reaction
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
ATWS	anticipated transient without scram
AVLIS	advanced vapor laser isotope separation
AWS	American Welding Society
AWWA	American Water Works Association
B&PV	Boiler and Pressure Vessel (ASME Code)



B&R	budget and reporting
B&W	Babcock & Wilcox
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BADGER	Boron-10 Areal Density Gauge for Evaluating Racks
bcc:	blind carbon copy
BDD	binary decision diagrams
BEIR	biological effects of ionizing radiation
BFN	Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Plant
bgs	below ground surface
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIP	Behavior of Iodine Project
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BMI	bottom-mounted instrumentation
BMP	best management practice
BNL	Brookhaven National Laboratory
BOC	budget object classification code
BOG	IAEA's Board of Governors
BPA	blanket purchase agreement
BPR	burnable poison rod
BPRA	burnable poison rod assembly
BPT	best practicable technology
BPT	Brownian passage time
BR	breathing rate
BRIIE	Baseline Risk Index for Initiating Events
BTP	branch technical position
BUC	burnup credit
BWR	boiling-water reactor
CA	Commissioners' assistants (singular or plural)
CA	construction authorization
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAA	Office of the Commission Appellate Adjudication
CAD	computer-aided design
CAM	continuous air monitor
CAMP	Code Application and Maintenance Program
CAO	chief acquisition officer
CAP	corrective action program
CAP	containment accident pressure
CAR	construction authorization request
CAROLFIRE	Cable Response to Live Fire
CBDT	cause-based decision tree
CBP	Customs and Border Protection

CBR	center, body, and range
cc:	carbon copy
CCDP	conditional core damage probability
CCF	common-cause failure
CCI	core-concrete interaction
CDA	critical digital asset
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDE	committed dose equivalent
CDF	core damage frequency
CE	combustion engineering
CEA	control element assembly
CEDE	committed effective dose equivalent
CENA	central and eastern North America
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CER	cumulative effects of regulation
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFAST	Consolidated Fire Growth and Smoke Transport Model
CFD	computational fluid dynamics
CFE	cost-free expert
CFFA	Catalogue of Federal Finance Assistance
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
CH	contact-handled
CHCO	Chief Human Capital Officer
CHF	critical heat flux
CHRISTI-FIRE	Cable Heat Release, Ignition, and Spread in Tray Installations During Fire
CI	confidence interval
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CIPAC	Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information Services
CLASSI	continuum linear analysis of soil-structure interaction
CLIN	contract line item number
CMT	centroid moment tensor
CNWRA	Center for Nuclear Waste Regulatory Analyses
CO	contracting officer
COB	close of business
CoC	certificate of compliance
COCORP	Consortium for Continental Reflection Profiling
COI	conflict of interest
COL	combined license (combined construction and operating license)
COLA	combined license application

ComMIT	community model interface for tsunami
COMP	composite prior, composite superdomain
CONOPS	concepts of operations
COOP	continuity of operations
COP	community of practice
COP	containment overpressure
COR	contracting officer's representative
COSMOS	Consortium of Organizations for Strong-Motion Observation Systems
CP	computerized procedure
CP	construction permit
CP-ECR	Cathcart-Pawel Equivalent Cladding Reacted
CPFF	cost plus fixed fee
CPIC	Capital Planning and Investment Control
CPLD	complex programmable logic device
cpm	counts per minute
CPR	common prioritization of rulemaking
CPR	cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CPT	cone penetration test
CR	continuing resolution
CR	control room
CRA	Congressional Review Act
CRADA	cooperative research and development agreement
CRCPD	Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors
CRDM	control rod drive mechanism
CRGR	Committee to Review Generic Requirements
CRPPH	Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health
CRR	cyclic resistance ratio
CRT	crew response tree
CS	contract specialist
CSARP	Cooperative Severe Accident Research Program
CSAU	Code Scaling, Applicability, and Uncertainty
CsCl	cesium chloride
CSDRS	certified seismic design response spectra
CSFM	commercial spent fuel management
C-SGTR	consequential steam generator tube rupture
CSI	criticality safety index
CSM	conceptual site model
CSO	Computer Security Office (functions are now part of the Office of the Chief Information Officer)
CSR	cyclic stress ratio
CTBT	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

CTP	crack-tip parameter
CUF	cumulative usage factor
CV	cross vessel
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	calendar year
D&D	decontamination and decommissioning
DAC	derived air concentration
DART	deep-ocean assessment and reporting of tsunamis
DAU	Defense Acquisition University
DBA	design-basis accident
DBE	design-basis event
DBEGM	design-basis earthquake ground motion
DBF	design-basis fire
DBFL	design-basis flood
DBT	design-basis threat
DBT	design-basis tornado
DBTT	ductile-to-brittle transition temperature
DBW	design-basis wind
DC	dose coefficient
DC	design certification
dc	direct current
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DCF	dose conversion factor
DCPP	Diablo Canyon Power Plant
DCSS	dry cask storage system
DDA	deliquification, dissolution, and adjustment
DDE	double design earthquake
DDE	deep dose equivalent
DE	design earthquake
DECON	decontamination phase of a reactor
DEDCM	Deputy Executive Director for Corporate Management
DEDO	Deputy Executive Director for Operations
DEM	digital elevation model
DES	discrete element simulation
DESIREE-FIRE	Direct Current Electrical Shorting in Response to Exposure Fire
DF	decontamination factor
DFR	direct final rule
DFWCS	digital feedwater control system
DG	draft regulatory guide
DH	directive handbook
DHC	delayed-hydride cracking

DHR	decay heat removal
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DI&C	digital instrumentation and control
DIP	damage indicating parameter
DLF	dynamic load factor
DLO	document liaison officer
DM	dissimilar metal
DMW	dissimilar metal weld
DNDO	Domestic Nuclear Detection Office
DNFSB	U.S. Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board
DOA	delegation of authority
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOE-EHSS	U.S. Department of Energy—Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security
DOI/IBC	U.S. Department of the Interior/Interior Business Center
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOS	U.S. Department of State
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DP	decommissioning plan
dpm	disintegrations per minute
DPO	differing professional opinion
DQO	data quality objectives
DSHA	deterministic seismic hazard assessment
DU	depleted uranium
DUF <sub>6</sub>	depleted uranium hexafluoride
DWPF	Defense Waste Processing Facility
EA	environmental analysis
EA	environmental assessment
EA	enforcement action
EAC	environmentally assisted cracking
EAF	environmentally assisted fatigue
EAL	emergency action level
EAP	Employee Assistance Program
EB	Executive Branch
EBP	extrabudgetary program
EBS	engineered barrier system
EC	economic consequences
EC	emergency classification
ECC	extended continental crust
ECCS	emergency core cooling system
ECI	external communications interface

ECL	emergency classification level
ECMA	East Coast magnetic anomaly
ECR	equivalent cladding reacted
ECTM	Eastern Canada Telemetered Network
EDSB	economically disadvantaged small business
EDEGM	elastic design earthquake ground motion
EDGM	elastic design ground motion
EDMG	extensive damage mitigation guidelines
EDO	Executive Director for Operations
EDS	energy dispersive spectroscopy
EDWOSB	economically disadvantaged woman-owned small business
EEO	equal employment opportunity
EERI	Earthquake Engineering Research Institute
EGOE	Expert Group on Occupational Exposure
EHS	environment, health, and safety
EHSM	environment, health, and safety manager
EHSS	Office of Environment, Health, Safety and Security (DOE)
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EIS	environmental impact statement
EIT	electronic and information technology
EJ	environmental justice (per Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations)
EJS	environmental justice statement
ELECTRA-FIRE	Electrical Cable Test Results and Analysis during Fire Exposure
EMDC	Eastern Management Development Center
ENA	eastern North America
ENDF	evaluated nuclear data file
EnPA	Energy Policy Act of 1992
ENTOMB	entombment (of a shutdown reactor)
EO	executive order
eOPF	electronic official personnel folder
EOP	emergency operating procedure
EP	emergency preparedness/planning
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPAct	Energy Policy Act of 2005
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
EPICUR	Experimental Program for Iodine Chemistry Under Irradiation
EPIX	Equipment Performance and Information Exchange System
EPR	U.S. Evolutionary Power Reactor
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
EPRI-SOG	Electric Power Research Institute--Seismic Owners Group

EPU	extended power uprates
EPZ	emergency planning zone
EQ	environmental qualification
ER	environmental report
ERDA	Energy Research and Development Administration
E-RIDS	Electronic Regulatory Information Distribution System
ERO	emergency response organization
ESA	Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
ESBWR	economic simplified boiling-water reactor (GE-Hitachi design)
ESF	engineered safety feature
ESP	early site permit
ESRI	Environmental Systems Research Institute
EST	extended storage and transportation
ET	evapotranspiration
EWC	enterprisewide contract
EXAFS	Extended X-Ray Absorption Fine Structure
FAC	Federal Acquisition Certification
FACA	Federal Advisory Committee Act
FAC-C	Federal Acquisition Certification in Contracting
FAC-COR	Federal Acquisition Certification-Contracting Officer's Representative
FAC-P/PM	Federal Acquisition Certification for Program and Project Management
FAI	Federal Acquisition Institute
FAIMIS	Financial Accounting and Integrated Management Information System
FAITAS	Federal Acquisition Institute Training Application System
FAM	financial assurance mechanism
FAQ	frequently asked question
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FAST	Free and Secure Trade Program
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBO	Federal Business Opportunities (FedBizOpps)
FCF	fuel cycle facility
FCO	funds certifying official
FCOP	Fuel Cycle Oversight Process
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FDC	future disposal cell
FDS	fire dynamics simulator
FDT	fire dynamics tools
FE	finite element
FEA	finite element analysis
FedBizOpps	Federal Business Opportunities
FEI	Federal Executive Institute (OPM-Charlottesville, VA)

FEIS	final environmental impact statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEMP	Federal Emergency Management Program
FEP	features, events, and processes
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FFA	Federal Facility Agreements
FFP	firm fixed price
FFRDC	Federally funded research and development center
FFT	fast Fourier transform
FG	fuel grade
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Committee
FGR	fission gas release
FIN	financial identification number
FIRS	foundation input response spectra
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FONSI	finding of no significant impact
FOSID	frequency of onset of significant inelastic deformation
FPP	fire protection program
FR	<i>Federal Register</i>
FR	final rule
FRN	<i>Federal Register</i> notice
FSAR	final safety analysis report
FSEIS	final supplemental environmental impact statement
FSME	Office of Federal and State Materials and Environmental Management Programs (now part of the Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards)
FSRP	Facilities Standard Review Plan
FTE	full-time equivalent
FTF	F-Area Tank Farm or F-Tank Farm
FTP	file transfer protocol
FUSRAP	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
FY	fiscal year
FYI	<i>for your</i> information
g	gravitational unit
G&A	general and administrative (expenses)
G8	<i>Group of Eight</i>
GA	General Atomics
GAO	U.S. Government Accountability Office
GC	Gulf Coast
GCC	Government Coordinating Council



GCP	general closure plan
GDC	general design criteria
GDP	gaseous diffusion plant
GE	General Electric
GEH	General Electric-Hitachi
GEIS	generic environmental impact statement
GG	General Grade
GHG	greenhouse gas
GL	generic letter
GL	general license
GLD	generally licensed device
GLTS	General License Tracking System
GM	Geiger-Mueller
GM	ground motion
GMC	ground motion characterization
GMRS	ground motion response spectra
GPO	U.S. Government Publishing Office
GPR	ground-penetrating radar
GPS	Global Positioning System
GROA	geologic repository operations area
GSA	Geological Society of America
GSA	General Services Administration
GSA	General Separations Area
GSC	Geological Survey of Canada
GSI	generic safety issue
GSL	geosynthetic clay liner
GTCC	greater-than-Class-C (waste)
GTRI	Global Threat Reduction Initiative
Gz	Graetz number
H&S	health and safety
H/U	hydrogen-to-uranium
H/U	heatup
HAC	hypothetical accident conditions
HAZ	heat-affected zone
HBF	high-burnup fuel
HBU	high burnup
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
HE	Hosgri Earthquake
HEU	high-enriched uranium
HFRA	Hafnium Flux Reduction Assembly
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

HID	hazard input document
HLW	high-level waste (radioactive)
HM	heavy metal
HME	hazardous materials enforcement
HNA	high-nickel alloy
HOO	headquarters operations officer
HPIC	high-pressure ionization chamber
HPS	Health Physics Society
HPSSC	Health Physics Society Standards Committee
HPT	health physics technician
HQ	headquarters
HRMS	Human Resources Management System
HRQC	Highway Route Controlled Quantity
HRR	highly radioactive radionuclide
HSK	Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HSSM	Highway Security-Sensitive Material
HTF	H-Area Tank Farm or H-Tank Farm
HTGR	high-temperature gas-cooled reactor
HUBZone	historically underutilized business zone
HV	high velocity
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
HWFP	hazardous waste facility permit
I&C	instrumentation and controls
IA	Interagency Agreement
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IASPEI	International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior
IBC	international building code
IBR	incorporation by reference
IC	increased controls
ICC	International Code Council
ICE	Immigration and Customs Enforcement
ICRP	International Commission on Radiological Protection
ICRU	International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements
ICT	information and communication technology
ICWG	International Council Working Group
IDC	indefinite delivery contract
IDIQ	indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity
IDLH	immediately dangerous to life and health
IDS	intrusion detection system
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

IERP	independent external review panel
IFNEC	International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation
IGCE	independent Government cost estimate
IMPEP	Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program
IN	information notice
IND	improvised nuclear device
INES	International Nuclear Event Scale
INL	Idaho National Laboratory
INRA	International Nuclear Regulators Association
IP	inspection procedure
IPA	Intergovernmental Personnel Act
IPAC	Intergovernmental Payment and Collection System
IPPAS	International Physical Protection Advisory Service
IPT	integrated project team
IRIS	Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology
IROFS	item(s) relied-on for safety
IRRS	Integrated Regulatory Review Service
ISA	integrated safety analysis
iSALE	Impact Simplified Arbitrary Lagrangian-Eulerian
ISC	International Seismological Centre
ISFSI	independent spent fuel storage installation
ISG	interim staff guidance
ISL	in situ leach
ISMP	Integrated Source Management Portfolio
ISR	in situ recovery
ISRS	in-structure response spectra
ISSO	information system security officer
IT	information technology
ITC	informed technical community
ITDB	Illicit Trafficking Database
ITWI	important to waste isolation
IX	ion exchange
J&A	justification and approval
JEAC	Japan Electric Association Code
JEAG	Japan Electric Association Guide
JFD	joint frequency distribution
JISAO	Joint Institute for the Study of the Atmosphere and Ocean
JLD	Japan Lessons-Learned Project Directorate
JMA	Japan Meteorological Agency
JNES	Japan Nuclear Energy Safety
JOFOC	justification for other than full and open competition

JPM	job performance measure
KARISMA	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Research Initiative for Seismic Margin Assessment
$K_d$	distribution coefficient
$k_{eff}$	“k” effective-neutron multiplication factor
KK	Kashiwazaki-Kariwa
KM	knowledge management
L&D	learning and development
LA	license application
LAN	local area network
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
LAR	license amendment request
LAW	low-activity waste
LBL	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
LCO	limiting condition for operation
LDE	lens dose equivalent
LDO	Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory
LES	Louisiana Energy Services
LEU	low-enriched uranium
LHS	Latin hypercube sampling
LiDAR	light detection and ranging
LLD	lower limit of detection
LLEA	local law enforcement agency
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
LLRW	low-level radioactive waste
LLW	low-level waste
LOCA	loss-of-coolant accident
LPP	leadership potential program
LRFD	load resistance factor design
LSA	low specific activity
LSN	Licensing Support Network
LT	leak testing
LTC	long-term cooling
LTP	license termination plan
LTS	License Tracking System
LTSP	long-term surveillance plan
LVS	License Verification System
LWR	light-water reactor
M&D	manufacturer and distributor
MA	monitoring area
MAR	Marianna (RLME source)
MARSSIM	Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual

MBES	multibeam echo sounding
MCC	moisture characteristic curve
MCE	maximum credible earthquake
MCEER	Multi-Disciplinary Center for Earthquake Engineering Research
MCL	maximum containment level
MCMC	Markov chain Monte Carlo
MD	management directive
MDC	minimum detectable contamination
MECE	mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive
MESE	Mesozoic and younger extended crust
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry (Japan)
MF	monitoring factor
MFFF	mixed-oxide fuel fabrication facility
MIC	microbially influenced corrosion
MIDC	midcontinent
MIL	military
MIT	mechanical integrity testing
MLSR	monthly letter status report
MML	master materials license
MNOP	maximum normal operating pressure
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MofS	margin of safety
MOST	Method of Splitting Tsunami
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MOX	mixed oxide
MPC	multipurpose cask
MRB	Management Review Board
MRS	monitored retrievable storage
MSD	Mitigating Strategies Directorate
MSDS	material safety data sheet
MSL	mean sea level
MT	magnetic particle examination
NA or na	not applicable (also n/a or N/A)
NAC	National Agency Check
NAGRA	Nationale Genossenschaft für die Lagerung radioaktiver Abfälle (Switzerland National Cooperative for the Disposal of Radioactive Waste)
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NAS	National Academy of Sciences
NCAI	National Congress of American Indians
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NCOE	Niigataken Chuetsu-Oki earthquake

NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
NCT	normal conditions of transport
NCTR	NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Center for Tsunami Research
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NDE	nondestructive examination
NDT	nil-ductility transition
NDT	nondestructive test
NE	Office of Nuclear Energy (U.S. Department of Energy)
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
NEAT	NRC's Enterprise Acquisition Toolset
NEDB	National Earthquake Database
NEES	network for earthquake engineering simulation
NEHRP	National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program
NEI	Nuclear Energy Institute
NEIC	National Earthquake Information Center
NELAC	National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended
NERHC	New England Radiological Health Compact
NERI	Nuclear Energy Research Initiative
NESHAP	National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NEUP	Nuclear Energy University Program
NFH	nonfuel hardware
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NFS	Nuclear Fuel Services
NGA	National Governors Association
NGA	next generation attenuation relationship
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
NICEE	National Information Centre of Earthquake Engineering
NISA	Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency (Japan)
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NLO	no legal objection
NLT	no later than
NMA	National Mining Association
NMED	Nuclear Material Events Database
NMMSS	Nuclear Materials Management & Safeguards System
NMP	National Materials Program
NMSS	Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NOED	notice of enforcement discretion
NORM	naturally occurring radioactive materials
NORM/NARM	naturally occurring or accelerator-produced radioactive materials
NOV	notice of violation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPH	natural phenomena hazards
NPL	National Priorities List for CERCLA
NPO	noncompliant performance objective
NPP	nuclear power plant
NPSH	net positive suction head
NQA	nuclear quality assurance
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRO	Office of New Reactors
NRPB	National Radiation Protection Board
NRR	Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
NSA	neutron source assembly
NSC	Nuclear Safety Commission (Japan)
NSC	National Safety Council
NSHMP	National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project
NSIR	Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response
NSSS	nuclear steam supply system
NSTS	National Source Tracking System
NTAS	National Threat Advisory System
NTEU	National Treasury Employees Union
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
NUREG	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission technical report designation
NUREG/BR	NUREG brochure
NUREG/CP	conference proceedings NUREG
NUREG/CR	contractor-prepared NUREG
NUREG/IA	international agreement NUREG
NUREG/KM	knowledge management NUREG
NVLAP	National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation
NWPA	Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982
NWPAA	Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1987
NWS	National Weather Service
NWTRB	Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
OAS	Organization of Agreement States
OBE	operating-basis earthquake
OCA	Office of Congressional Affairs
OCFO	Office of the Chief Financial Officer
OCHCO	Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer

OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
OCOI	organizational conflict of interest
OCRWM	Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (DOE)
OD	Office Director
OD	organizational development
OE	Office of Enforcement
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEDO	Office of the Executive Director for Operations
OEL	occupational exposure limit
OFA	optimized fuel assembly
OFPP	Office of Federal Procurement Policy
OFR	Office of the Federal Register
OGC	Office of the General Counsel
OI	Office of Investigations
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OIP	Office of International Programs
OIS	Office of Information Services (functions now in the Office of the Chief Information Officer)
OL	operating license
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPA	Office of Public Affairs
OpenSees	open system for earthquake engineering simulation
OPM	U.S. Office of Personnel Management
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
ORR	operational readiness review
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSL	optically stimulated luminescence
OSRP	Offsite Source Recovery Project
OUO	official use only
OWFN	One White Flint North
P&ID	pipng and instrumentation diagrams
P5	permanent five members of United Nations Security Council
PA	performance assessment
PAG	protective action guide
PARS	Publicly Available Records System (ADAMS)
PASSCAL	program for array seismic studies of the continental lithosphere
PBPM	planning, budgeting, and performance management
PCSA	preclosure safety analysis
PCT	peak cladding temperature
PDF	Portable Document Format
PDR	Public Document Room (NRC)



PEER	Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center
PEGASOS	Probabilistische Erdbeben-Gefährdungs-Analyse für die KKW-Standorte in der Schweiz (Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis for Swiss Nuclear Power Plant Sites)
PEM	Portfolio Enrollment Module
PG	power grade
PG&E	Pacific Gas & Electric
PGA	peak ground acceleration
PGD	peak ground displacement
PGV	peak ground velocity
PHA	peak horizontal ground acceleration
PII	personally identifiable information
PM	particulate matter
PM	project manager
PM10	particulate matter less than 10 micrometers
PMDA	program management and data analysis
PMEL	Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory
PMF	probable maximum flood
PMP	probable maximum precipitation
PNNL or PNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
PO	performance objective
POA&M	plan of action and milestones
POC	point of compliance
POC	point of contact
POC	project oversight committee
POP	period of performance
PPE	personal protective equipment
ppm	parts per million
PPRP	participatory peer review panel
PQD	post-quench ductility
PR	proposed rule
PRA	Paperwork Reduction Act
PRA	probabilistic risk assessment
PRB	Petition Review Board
PRM	petition for rulemaking
PSHA	probabilistic seismic hazard analysis
PSSCs	principal structures, systems, and components
PTFI	project technical facilitator integrator
PTHA	probabilistic tsunami hazard analysis
PTI	project technical integrator
Pub. L.	public law

PV	pore volumes
PVHA	probabilistic volcanic hazard analysis
PWHT	preheat and postweld heat treatment
PWR	pressurized-water reactor
Q&A	question and answer
QA	quality assurance
QAP	quality assurance program
QASP	quality assurance surveillance plan
QC	quality control
R&D	research and development
RA	Regional Administrator
rad	radiation absorbed dose
RAI	request for additional information
RAM	radioactive material
RAMQC	radioactive material in quantities of concern
RATS	Regulation Action Tracking System
RC	reinforced concrete
RCC	Rulemaking Coordinating Committee
RCCA	rod cluster control assembly
RCPD	radiation control program directors
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RDD	radiological dispersal device
RED	radiation emitting device
REIRS	Radiation Exposure Information and Reporting System
rem	Roentgen equivalent man
REQ	requisition
RES	Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research
RFCOP	Revised Fuel Cycle Oversight Process
RFI	request for information
RFP	request for proposal
RFPA	request for procurement action
RFQ	request for quotation
RG	regulatory guide
RH	remote-handled
RI	NRC Region I (King of Prussia, PA)
RII	NRC Region II (Atlanta, GA)
RIII	NRC Region III (Lisle, IL)
RIL	research information letter
RIN	regulation identifier number
RIS	regulatory issue summary
RIV	NRC Region IV (Arlington, TX)

RLME	repeated large-magnitude earthquake
RLO	records liaison officer
RMEI	reasonably maximally exposed individual
RO	reverse osmosis
RO	reviewing official
ROD	record of decision
ROP	Reactor Oversight Process
RSAO	regional State agreements officer
RSI	request for supplemental information
RSICC	Radiation Safety Information Computational Center
RSLO	regional State liaison officer
RSO	radiation safety officer
RT	radiographic examination
RTS	Reciprocity Tracking System
RVT	random vibration theory
RWP	radiation work permit
SA	spectral acceleration
SA	security advisory (generic communications)
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SAMGs	severe accident management guidelines
SAR	safety analysis report
SASSI	system for analysis of soil-structure interaction
SASW	spectral analysis of surface waves
SB	small business
SBA	Small Business Administration
SBCR	Office of Small Business and Civil Rights
SC	seismic category
SCATR	Source Collection and Threat Reduction (Program)
SCC	stress corrosion cracking
SCC	Standing Committee for Compatibility
SCEC	Southern California Earthquake Center
SCML	south-central magnetic lineament
SCO	surface contaminated object
SCR	stable continental region
SD	spectral displacement
SDC	seismic design category
SDE	shallow (skin) dose equivalent
SDF	Saltstone Disposal Facility
SDMP	site decommissioning management plan
SDVOB	service-disabled veteran-owned business
SECY	Office of the Secretary

SEI	Structural Engineering Institute
SEIS	supplemental environmental impact statement
SEM	scanning electron microscopy
SEP	source evaluation panel
SER	safety evaluation report
SERP	safety and environmental review panel
SEUS	southeastern United States
SF	standard form
SF	spontaneous fission
SFP	spent fuel pool
SG	safeguards
SGI	safeguards information
SGI-M	safeguards information modified-handling
SHPO	State historic preservation office
SI	Système International (d'unités) or International System of Units
SIFT	short-term inundation forecast tool
SILEX	Separation of Isotopes by Laser Excitation
SIP	State implementation plans
SLO	State liaison officer
SMA	seismic margin assessment
SNF	spent nuclear fuel
SNL	Sandia National Laboratories
SNM	special nuclear material
SOC	statement of considerations
SOG	Seismicity Owners Group
SOP	standard operating procedure
SOW	statement of work
SPF	Saltstone Processing Facility
SPRA	seismic probabilistic risk assessment
SPS	sample per second
SPT	standard penetration test
SR	surveillance requirement
SRM	staff requirements memorandum
SRNL	Savannah River National Laboratory
SRO	senior reactor operator
SRP	Standard Review Plan (NUREG-0800)
SRS	Savannah River Site
SRSS	square-root-of-the-sum-of-the-squares
SRTM	Shuttle Radar Topography Mission
SS&D	sealed source and device
SS&DR	Sealed Source and Device Registry

SSA	Seismological Society of America
SSAB	site-specific advisory board
SSC	seismic source characterization
SSCs	structures, systems, and components
SSE	safe shutdown earthquake
SSG	strategic sourcing group
SSHAC	Senior Seismic Hazard Analysis Committee
SSJ	sole-source justification
SSNM	strategic special nuclear material
SSRCR	Suggested State Regulations for the Control of Radiation
STAQS	Strategic Acquisition System
Stat.	statute
STPNOC	South Texas Project Nuclear Operating Company
SUNSI	sensitive unclassified nonsafeguards information
SUSN	Southeastern United States Network
SWPF	Salt Waste Processing Facility
SwRI	Southwest Research Institute
SWU	separative work unit
T&R	trustworthiness and reliability
TA	technical assistant
TAC	technical accountability code
TAC	technical assignment control (number)
TAD	transportation, aging, and disposal
TAR	technical assistance request
TCN	transaction control number
TDI	technically defensible interpretations
TEDE	total effective dose equivalent
TEM	transmission electron microscopy
TENORM	technologically enhanced naturally occurring radioactive material
TEPCO	Tokyo Electric Power Company
TER	technical evaluation report
TFI	technical facilitator integrator
TG	technical guide
TI	temporary instruction
TI	Transport Index
TI	technical integrator
TLD	thermoluminescent dosimeter
TMI	Three Mile Island
TOC	table of contents
TODE	total organ dose equivalent
TPA	Total-System Performance Assessment (NRC)

TR	technical report
TR	topical report
TRU	transuranic
TS	technical specification(s)
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
TSAR	topical safety analysis report
TSC	technical support center
TSP	Thrift Savings Plan
TSPA	Total System Performance Assessment
TWA	time-weighted average
TWFN	Two White Flint North
TWIC	transportation worker identification credentials
U&Th	uranium and thorium
U.S.C.	United States Code
UBC	Uniform Building Code
UCERF	uniform California earthquake rupture forecast
UCL	upper control limit
UF <sub>6</sub>	uranium hexafluoride
UFD	used nuclear fuel disposal
UFSAR	updated final safety analysis report
UHS	uniform hazard spectrum
UIC	Underground Injection Control
UK	United Kingdom
UMTRCA	Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act
U-nat	natural uranium
UNAVCO	University NAVSTAR Consortium
UNSCEAR	United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
UO <sub>2</sub>	uranium dioxide
UPS	uninterruptible power supply
URL	underground research laboratory
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USCS	Unified Soil Classification System
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEC	United States Enrichment Corporation
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USMA	United States Military Academy (West Point, NY)
USMMA	United States Merchant Marine Academy (Kings Point, NY)
USN	United States Navy
USNA	United States Naval Academy
USNSN	U.S. National Seismograph Network
USQ	Unreviewed Safety Question. For the FSRP, as defined at 10 CFR 72.48

UT	ultrasonic examination
UTC	coordinated universal time
UTR	Upper Three Runs
UUSA	URENCO USA
V&V	verification and validation
V/H	vertical-to-horizontal ratio
WAC	waste acceptance criteria
WBL	Web-based licensing
WC	waste confidence
WCD	waste confidence decision or Waste Confidence Directorate
WCD	worst-case difference
WCS	waste control specialists
WD	waste determination
WG	weapons grade
WG	working group
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant
WIR	waste incidental to reprocessing
WMDC	Western Management Development Center (OPM-Aurora, CO)
WOSB	women-owned small business
WPS	welding procedure specification
WUS	western United States
WVDP	West Valley Demonstration Project
WWSSN	World-Wide Standardized Seismograph Network
XANES	X-Ray Absorption Near Edge Structure
XRD	x-ray diffraction
YMRP	Yucca Mountain Review Plan





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The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has compiled this list of abbreviations commonly used by the agency staff, the regulatory community, and the nuclear industry. To create this list, the NRC staff sought to identify abbreviations that are so commonly used that some staff may not first define the term before using it either in writing or in speaking. This list of abbreviations is descriptive rather than prescriptive. In other words, this NUREG does not recommend one abbreviation to the exclusion of others. Nor does this NUREG intend to capture every abbreviation ever used in an NRC document. The audience of this NUREG is the public, stakeholders, industry, and NRC employees. The goal of this NUREG is to improve communication with and within the NRC.

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