

# 2016 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

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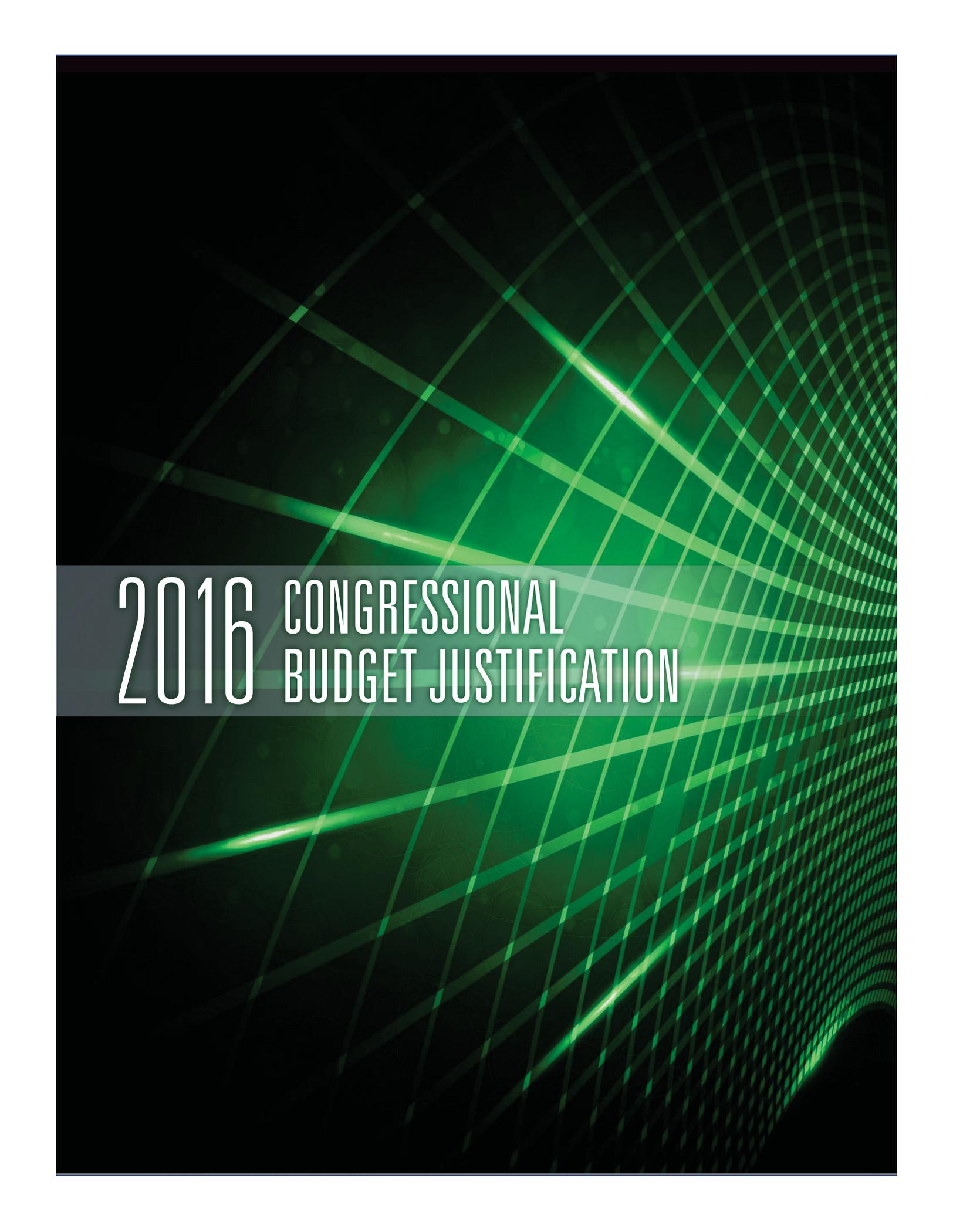
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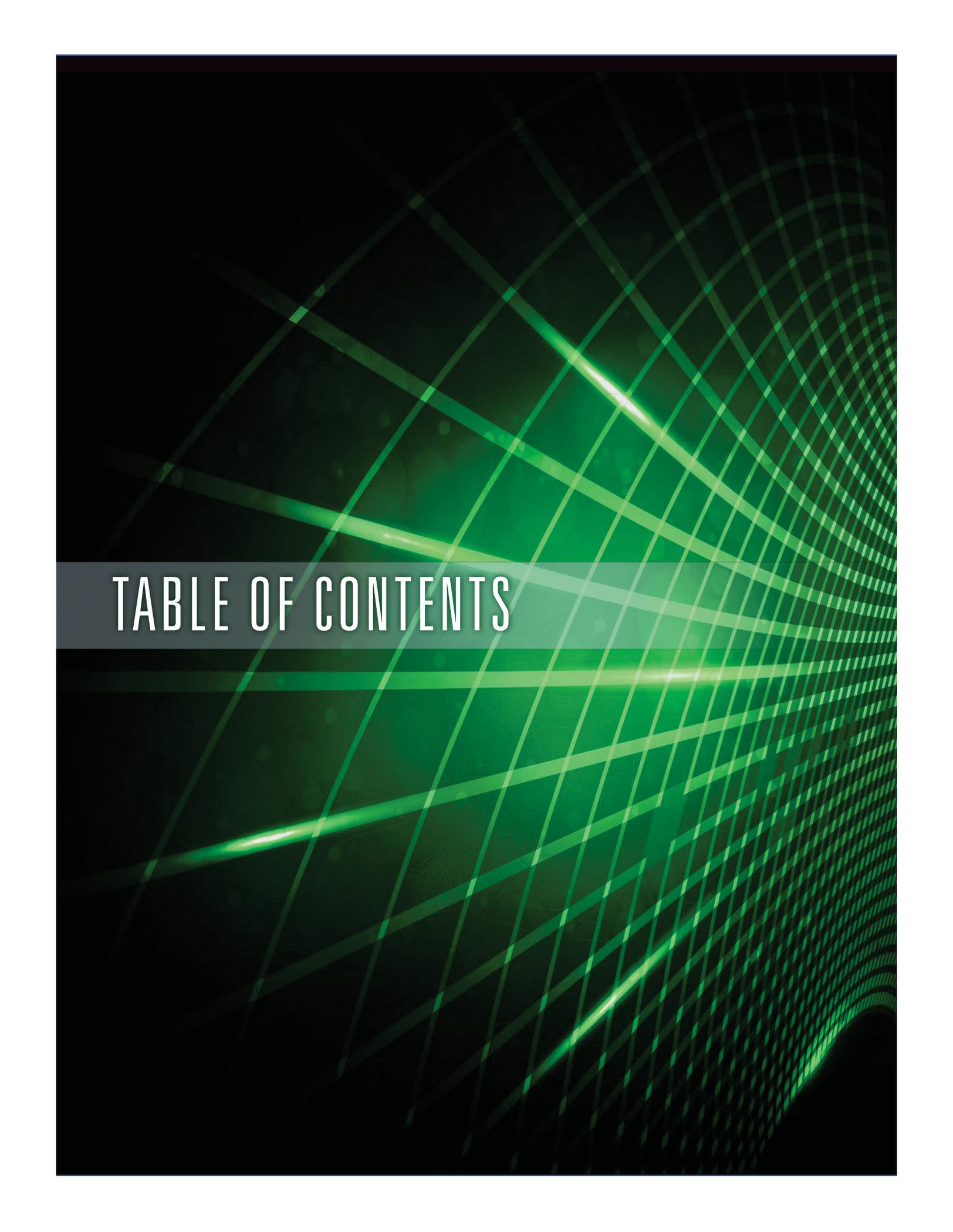
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2016 CONGRESSIONAL  
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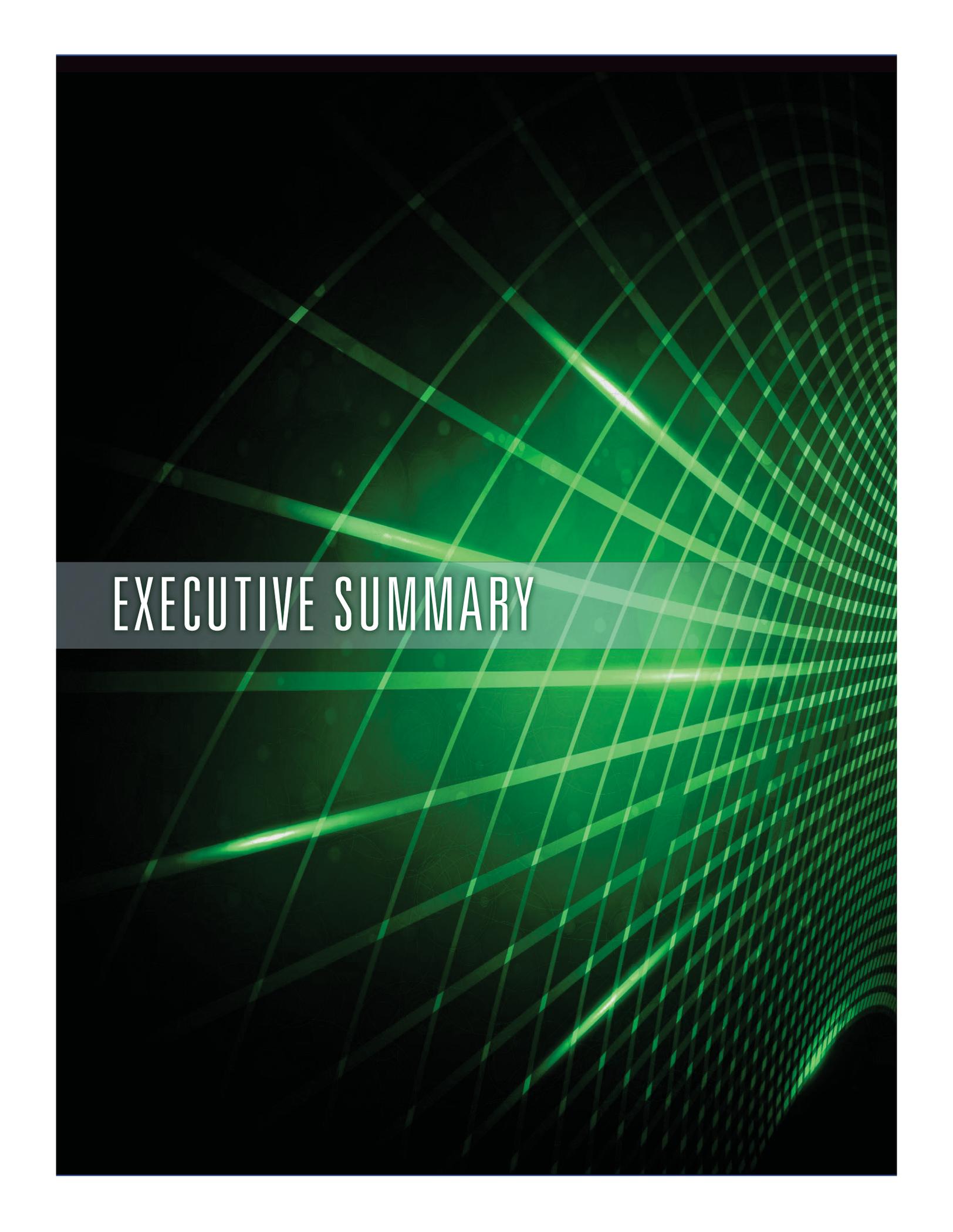
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission licenses and regulates the Nation's civilian use of radioactive material to protect public health and safety, promote the common defense and security, and protect the environment.*

**Strategic Goals:**

***Safety - ensure the safe use of radioactive materials***

***Security - ensure the secure use of radioactive materials***

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is an independent Federal agency established to license and regulate the Nation's civilian use of radioactive materials to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety, promote the common defense and security, and protect the environment.

The NRC continues to perform the critical functions to ensure the safe and secure use of radioactive materials in the United States and to protect both the public and radiation workers from radiation hazards that could result from the use of radioactive materials. The NRC's principal regulatory functions are to establish regulatory requirements and conduct confirmatory research to support requirements; issue licenses to facility operators and owners, possessors, and users of nuclear materials; oversee these licensees to ensure they are in compliance with NRC requirements and operate safely and securely; and respond to emergencies involving regulated activities. The NRC also participates in international work that is integral to the agency's mandate to protect public health and safety and promote the common defense security.

The NRC regulates every aspect of the civilian use of nuclear materials—from the processing of uranium ore to the disposal of radioactive waste, as well as other civilian uses described below. This includes all of the steps and the facilities involved in the nuclear fuel cycle from extraction of uranium from ore, conversion of the uranium into a form suitable for enrichment, enrichment of the uranium to a level and type suitable for nuclear fuel, and fabrication of uranium into fuel assemblies for use in reactors. The fuel assemblies are used in nuclear reactors, and when they become no longer efficient for reactor operations, they are removed from the reactors and stored as waste.

The NRC will continue licensing and oversight activities for 100 commercial nuclear power reactors. In FY 2016, activities based on the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident will continue to be a high priority, including seismic and flooding hazard reevaluations.

During FY 2016, the NRC expects to continue reviewing nine new reactor combined operating license (COL) applications. Licensing activities include environmental reviews and safety reviews, which encompass emergency preparedness technical reviews, security plan technical reviews, security-related assessments, and financial analyses of COL applicants. Resources also support licensing-related legal representation independent advice, and adjudicatory reviews; information technology required to support licensing activities; and the regulatory infrastructure for licensing activities. Additionally, the NRC will continue to conduct inspections for new reactors under construction (Vogtle Electric Generating Plants, Units 3 and 4, and Virgil C. Summer, Units 2 and 3). The NRC will also begin to review small modular reactor applications.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In FY 2016, the NRC will continue to review an operating license application for a medical isotope production facility and conduct environmental and safety reviews of construction permits for two additional medical isotope production facilities.

The NRC ensures safety and security by licensing and overseeing byproduct material uses by medical, academic and individual licensees, nuclear waste and spent fuel storage facilities, certifying storage and transportation containers, responding to events, and performing decontamination and decommissioning activities. Additionally, security plans, emergency preparedness, and security testing are a major part of the licensing, oversight, and other regulatory activities that provide high assurance of physical security for nuclear facilities and materials. In addition, the agency has agreements with 37 states under which those states assume regulatory responsibility for the use of certain radioactive materials; the NRC and the Agreement States oversee over 21,000 material licensees. The NRC further enhances its regulatory program through coordination and cooperation with other Federal agencies, States and international organizations and governments.

The NRC FY 2014-FY 2018 Strategic Plan was published in August 2014. The performance goals and performance indicators and criteria associated with the plan are shown in the Performance Measurement chapter of the NRC's budget request. Also in the Performance Measurement chapter are the actual results of the FY 2014 performance indicators, which assess whether the agency met its safety and security goals.

### OVERVIEW OF THE FY 2016 NRC CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

The NRC's FY 2016 Congressional Budget Justification provides the necessary resources for the Nuclear Reactor Safety and Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Programs to carry out the agency's mission and achieve the stated goals and desired outcomes for the American public. The NRC's proposed FY 2016 budget is \$1,032.2 million, including 3,754.1 full-time equivalents (FTE), including those in the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). The budget request represents a decrease of \$27.3 million, including a decrease of 141.8 FTE when compared to the FY 2015 President's Budget.

Subsequent to the submittal of the FY 2015 President's Budget, the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 [Public Law (P.L.) 113-235] was signed into law by the President on December 16, 2014. P.L. 113-235 reduced the amount made available for salaries and expenses by \$44.2 million below the FY 2015 President's Budget to account for fee-based unobligated carryover and authorized the Commission to reallocate the agency's unobligated carryover to supplement its FY 2015 appropriations. When compared to P.L. 113-253, the NRC's proposed FY 2016 budget represents an increase of \$16.9 million, including a decrease of 55 FTE.<sup>1</sup> However, the budget request does not represent an actual increase because the available resources and projected workload are essentially level between FY 2015 and FY 2016. P.L. 113-235 also states that of the FY 2015 amounts appropriated, \$10 million shall be for university research and development, and \$5 million shall be for the Nuclear Science and Engineering Grant Program.

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<sup>1</sup> Resources in the Congressional Budget Justification are usually compared to previous FY Enacted amounts; however, due to the timing of P.L. 113-235, resources in the FY 2016 Congressional Budget Justification are compared to the FY 2015 President's Budget. FY 2015 Enacted amounts are only reflected in the Total NRC Budget Authority and Full-Time Equivalents table in the Executive Summary.

The OIG's component of the FY 2016 proposed budget is \$12.1 million, of which \$11.2 million is for auditing and investigation activities for NRC programs and \$1.0 million is for the auditing and investigations activities of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB). These resources will allow the OIG to carry out the Inspector General's 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.

Under the provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, as amended, the NRC's FY 2016 budget provides for 90 percent fee recovery, less the amounts appropriated for (1) waste incidental to reprocessing activities under Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, (2) generic homeland security activities, and (3) DNFSB activities.

Accordingly, \$910 million of the FY 2016 budget will be recovered from fees assessed to NRC licensees. This will result in a net appropriation of \$122 million, which is a decrease of \$2 million in net appropriations when compared to the FY 2015 President's Budget. In accordance with the requirements defined in Section 51.2 of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11, Requirements for Program Justification, the NRC is providing the full cost of its programs.

Consistent with the NRC's commitment to OMB's guidelines to accurately budget for NRC salaries and benefits expenses, the NRC's FY 2016 budget reflects a 1.3 percent increase for salaries and benefits for a cost of living increase.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<b>Total NRC Budget Authority by Appropriation (Dollars in Millions)</b>			
	<b>FY 2015 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2016 Request</b>	<b>Changes from FY 2015</b>
<b>NRC Appropriations</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>\$M</b>
<b>Salaries and Expenses (S&amp;E)</b>			
Budget Authority	1,047.4	1,020.1	(27.3)
Offsetting Fees	925.1	900.0	(25.2)
<b>Net Appropriated S&amp;E</b>	<b>\$122.3</b>	<b>\$120.1</b>	<b>(\$2.1)</b>
<b>Office of the Inspector General</b>			
Budget Authority	12.1	12.1	0.0
Offsetting Fees	10.1	10.0	(0.1)
<b>Net Appropriated OIG</b>	<b>\$2.0</b>	<b>\$2.1</b>	<b>\$0.1</b>
<b>Total NRC (\$M)</b>			
Budget Authority	1,059.5	1,032.2	(27.3)
Offsetting Fees	935.2	910.0	(25.3)
<b>Total Net Appropriated</b>	<b>\$124.2</b>	<b>\$122.2</b>	<b>(\$2.0)</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

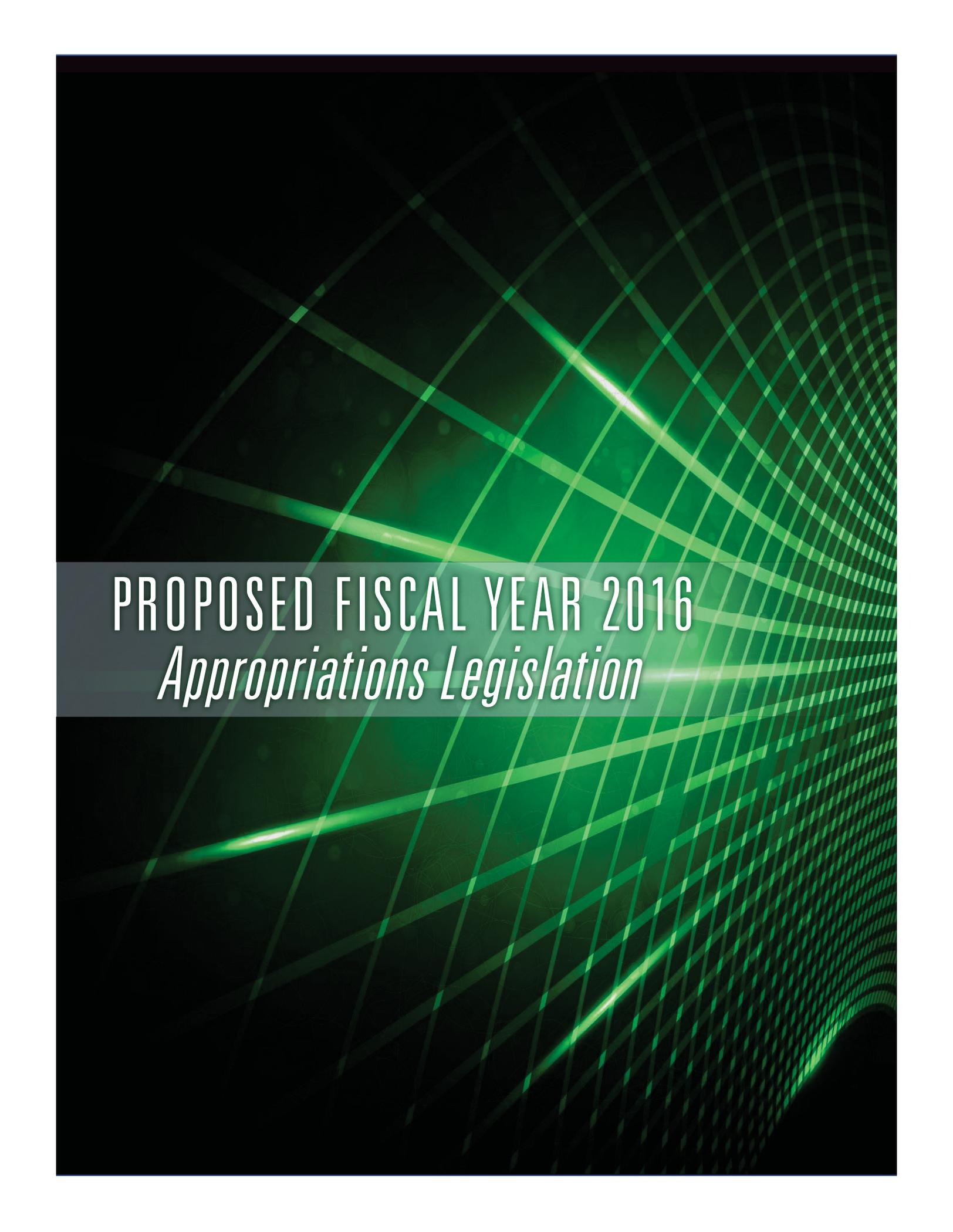
Total NRC Budget Authority and Full-Time Equivalents (Dollars in Millions)								
Major Programs	FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2015 Enacted		FY 2016 Request		Changes from FY 2015 <sup>1</sup>	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Operating Reactors	577.3	2,112.3			601.7	2,176.1	24.4	63.8
New Reactors	237.9	846.22			191.7	686.2	(46.1)	(160.0)
<b>Nuclear Reactor Safety Subtotal</b>	<b>\$815.2</b>	<b>2,958.4</b>			<b>\$793.4</b>	<b>2,862.3</b>	<b>(\$21.8)</b>	<b>(96.2)</b>
Fuel Facilities	61.1	237.9			51.5	193.8	(9.6)	(44.1)
Nuclear Materials Users	86.5	315.2			87.4	310.0	0.8	(5.2)
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	45.3	163.01			43.8	154.3	(1.5)	(8.8)
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	39.3	144.2			44.1	157.7	4.7	13.4
<b>Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Subtotal</b>	<b>\$232.2</b>	<b>860.4</b>			<b>\$226.7</b>	<b>815.7</b>	<b>(\$5.5)</b>	<b>(44.6)</b>
Inspector General	12.1	63.0	12.1	63.0	12.1	63.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1,059.5</b>	<b>3,881.8</b>	<b>\$1,015.3</b>	<b>3,796.0</b>	<b>\$1,032.2</b>	<b>3,741.0</b>	<b>(\$27.3)</b>	<b>(140.8)</b>
Reimbursable FTE <sup>2</sup>		14.1		13.1		13.1		(1.0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,059.5</b>	<b>3,895.9</b>	<b>\$1,015.3</b>	<b>3,809.1</b>	<b>\$1,032.2</b>	<b>3,754.1</b>	<b>(\$27.3)</b>	<b>(141.8)</b>

<sup>1</sup> Changes from FY 2015 President's Budget.

<sup>2</sup> The Summary of Reimbursable Work table may be electronically accessed on the NRC's external Web site at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/nuregs/staff/sr1100/v30/>. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Nuclear Reactor Safety Program decreased by \$21.8 million, including a decrease of 96.2 FTE; the Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Program decreased by \$5.5 million, including a decrease of 44.6 FTE, compared to the FY 2015 President's Budget. Collectively, the Nuclear Reactor Safety and Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Programs have an overall funding decrease of \$27.3 million, including a decrease of 140.8 FTE, when compared to the FY 2015 President's Budget. This staffing decrease is relatively consistent with the FY 2014 Enacted staffing levels with an additional decrease of 61.6 FTE in FY 2016.





PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2016  
*Appropriations Legislation*



## PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2016 APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) proposed appropriation legislation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 is as follows:

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, \$1,020,119,000, including official representation expenses not to exceed \$25,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, 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, 2017: *Provided further*, That, of the amounts appropriated herein, \$740,000 shall be to support the Commission's implementation of a procurement instrument identifier as described in 48 C.F.R. subpart 4.16, to include changes in business processes, workforce, or information technology: *Provided further*, That the amount in the previous proviso is available only to supplement and not supplant existing Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 activities: *Provided further*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at \$899,971,000 in fiscal year 2016 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 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 2016 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2016 appropriation estimated at not more than \$120,148,000.

### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$12,136,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017: *Provided*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at \$10,060,000 in fiscal year 2016 shall be retained and be available until September 30, 2017, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2016 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2016 appropriation estimated at not more than \$2,076,000: *Provided further*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, \$958,000 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 2016 APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

The analysis of the NRC's proposed appropriations legislation for FY 2016 is as follows:

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

42 U.S.C. 5841 et seq.

The NRC was established by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5801 et seq.). 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 U.S.C. 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 U.S.C. 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.

**4. 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 U.S.C. 3302, AND SHALL REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL EXPENDED:**

Under Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952, the NRC is authorized to collect license fees. Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9701, any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission shall pay fees to cover the NRC's cost in providing such service or thing of value.

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2214, the NRC is required to assess and collect 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 U.S.C. 2214, enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and this appropriations request, the aggregate annual amount of such charges shall approximate 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less amounts appropriated to the Commission to implement Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005, Public Law (P.L.) 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 \$1,338,300 requested to implement Section 3116 is excluded from the NRC's fee recovery requirements.

Section 637 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L. 109-58, modified the NRC's user fee legislation in 42 U.S.C. 2214 to exclude from license fee recovery the amounts appropriated to the Commission for homeland security activities, except for reimbursable costs of fingerprinting and background checks and the costs of conducting security inspections. The \$18,813,200 requested for generic homeland security activities is excluded from the NRC's fee recovery requirements.

The aggregate amount of license fees and annual charges to be collected for FY 2016 approximates 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less amounts 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 U.S.C. 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.

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

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2214, the NRC is required to assess and collect 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 U.S.C. 2214, enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and this appropriations request, the aggregate annual amount of such charges shall approximate 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less 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 INSPECTOR GENERAL**

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

P. L. 100-504 amended the Inspector General Act of 1978, P. L. 95-452, 5 U.S.C. app., to establish an Office of the Inspector General (OIG) in the NRC effective April 17, 1989, and to require the establishment of a separate appropriation account to fund the OIG.

**7. TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2017:**

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

**8. REVENUES FROM LICENSING FEES, INSPECTION SERVICES, AND OTHER SERVICES AND COLLECTIONS SHALL BE RETAINED AND BE AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2017, FOR NECESSARY SALARIES AND EXPENSES IN THIS ACCOUNT, NOTWITHSTANDING SECTION 3302 OF TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE:**

Under Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1952, the NRC is authorized to collect license fees. Pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9701, any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission shall pay fees to cover the NRC's cost in providing such service or thing of value.

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2214, the NRC is required to assess and collect 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 U.S.C. 2214, enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and this appropriations request, the aggregate annual amount of such charges approximate 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less 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 U.S.C. 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.

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

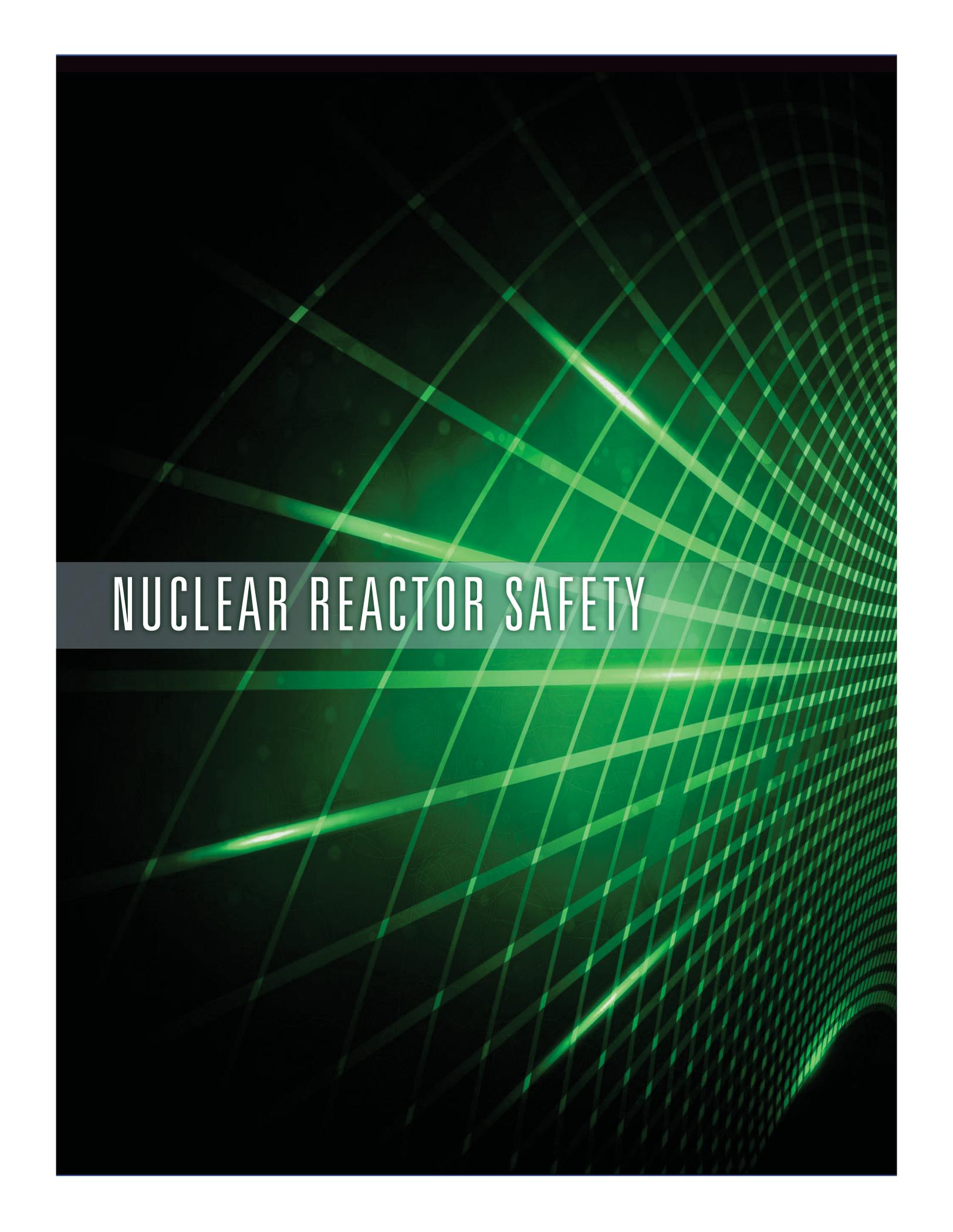
Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2214, the NRC is required to assess and collect annual charges from NRC licensees and certificate holders, with the exception of the holders of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes. In accordance with amendments to 42 U.S.C. 2214, enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and this appropriations request, the aggregate annual amount of such charges approximate 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less 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.

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

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2214, the NRC is required to assess and collect 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 U.S.C. 2214, enacted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005, and this appropriations request, the aggregate annual amount of such charges approximate 90 percent of the Commission's budget authority, less 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. In addition, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2214, any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission is required to pay fees to cover the NRC's cost

in providing such service or thing of value. This statutory language makes clear that the \$958,000 requested to provide Inspector General Services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board is excluded from fee recovery. P.L. 113-76 and P.L. 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 U.S.C. App.) with respect to the NRC.



The background features a dark, almost black, space filled with a complex pattern of glowing green lines. These lines form a grid that appears to be receding into the distance, creating a sense of depth and perspective. The lines are not perfectly straight, showing a slight wobble or curvature. Several prominent, bright green diagonal lines cut across the grid, adding to the dynamic feel of the design. The overall aesthetic is high-tech and futuristic.

# NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY



NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

OPERATING REACTORS

Operating Reactors by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)						
Product Line	FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Delta FY 2016 – FY 2015	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Licensing	111.9	512.7	119.1	562.0	7.2	49.4
Oversight	154.5	818.4	160.7	805.2	6.1	(13.2)
Rulemaking	14.1	70.0	13.2	67.9	(0.9)	(2.1)
Research	78.4	191.0	76.6	185.0	(1.8)	(6.0)
International Activities	2.5	14.4	2.5	14.5	(0.0)	0.1
Generic HLS	3.0	15.9	3.9	15.6	0.9	(0.3)
Event Response	15.2	54.8	14.4	55.0	(0.8)	0.3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$379.6</b>	<b>1,677.2</b>	<b>\$390.3</b>	<b>1,705.2</b>	<b>\$10.7</b>	<b>28.1</b>
Corporate Support	197.7	435.1	211.4	470.9	13.7	35.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$577.3</b>	<b>2,112.3</b>	<b>\$601.7</b>	<b>2,176.1</b>	<b>\$24.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Operating Reactors Business Line encompasses the regulation of 100<sup>2</sup> operating civilian nuclear power reactors and 31 research and test reactors (RTRs) in a manner that adequately protects the health and safety of the public, protects the environment, and provides high assurance of physical security. Under the regulatory oversight of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the amount of safe electrical power generated from the 100 domestic nuclear power plants now contributes approximately 20 percent of the Nation's electrical production.

The NRC establishes regulatory requirements for the design, construction, operation, and security of nuclear power plants and RTRs in accordance with the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. Through the Operating Reactors Business Line activities, the NRC ensures the fundamental tenets of its safety and security goals in protecting both the public and workers from the radiation hazards of nuclear reactors. To ensure plants are operating safely within these requirements, the NRC licenses the plants to operate, licenses the personnel who operate the plants, and establishes technical specifications for the operation of each plant. The NRC also supports nuclear safety through rulemaking and research efforts, 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 undertaken comprehensive enhancements 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 (DBT). These hypothetical threats challenge a plant's physical security, personnel security, and cybersecurity.

<sup>2</sup> The number of 100 reactors accounts for the five reactors (Kewaunee Power Station, San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Units 2 and 3, Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station, and Crystal River 3 Nuclear Power Plant) that have submitted letters notifying the NRC that they have permanently ceased operations. It also accounts for the startup operation of Watts Bar Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 2 in FY 2015 contingent on NRC authorization.

## NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

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

### CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

In Fiscal Year 2016 resources increase to support the NRC Bulletin 2012-01 Resolution, "Design Vulnerability in Electric Power System," Fukushima Near-Term Task Force (NTTF) work, Risk Informed Technical Specification License Amendment Requests (LARs), the implementation of the Integrated Response Plan, the transition of Watts Bar 2 from the New Reactors Business Line to the Operating Reactors Business Line, topical reports, reactor safety research, and the reduction of inventory of licensing actions. These increases are offset by decreases for the expected completion of some license renewal application (LRA) reviews; potassium iodide replenishment; the expected completion of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 805 LARs; the expected completion of the large number of flooding dam failure analyses to support the Fukushima NTTF; cost savings associated with the increased efficiency in contract support; a reduced focus on mission information technology high-performance computing consolidation; and the transitions of Kewaunee Power Station, San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Units 2 and 3, and Crystal River 3 Nuclear Power Plant from the Operating Reactors Business Line to the Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste Business Line.

### MAJOR ACTIVITIES

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

- Ensure that the 100 licensed operating nuclear power reactors are operated 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.
- Continue reviews for nine LRAs (16 units at 10 sites) for operating reactors. The NRC has been informed it may receive one new LRA.
- Implement Fukushima NTTF Recommendation 2.1 to reevaluate the seismic and flooding hazards at nuclear power plant sites; conduct inspections of licensees' implementation of mitigating strategies (Fukushima NTTF Recommendation 4.2); conduct Fukushima Tier 3 work, as appropriate, that includes the following:
  - Implementation of a Level 3 probabilistic risk assessment for seismically-induced fires and floods (Recommendation 3)
  - Potential licensing activities associated with vents and filters for other containment designs (Recommendation 5.2)
  - Various emergency preparedness activities
  - The development of staff training on severe accidents (Recommendation 12.2)
  - The planned implementation of the Tier 3 recommendation regarding enhanced reactor and containment instrumentation
  - Review of risk-informed technical specification LARs
- Complete 900 licensing actions (of which 100 will be Fukushima related), including the review of approximately six power uprates and approximately five ongoing NFPA 805 reviews for the approximately 31 reactors that will be transitioning to a risk-informed, performance-based set of fire protection requirements.

- Perform project management activities for the existing 31 licensed operating RTRs and ensure that operators are qualified and licensed to perform their duties.
- Review applications for three medical isotope production facilities.
- Support 17 high-priority rulemaking activities and three medium-priority rulemaking activities directed by the Commission, including policy development activities related to the NRC regulatory framework after the Fukushima event.
- Complete 500 other licensing tasks and related activities, including assistance to the regions; interactions with vendor, industry, and owners' groups; and 25 technical topical report reviews that resolve generic issues as well as reduce the topical reports backlog. In addition, the NRC expects to complete approximately 46 operator licensing examination sessions and four generic tests completed for reactor operators.
- Perform various emergency preparedness activities.
- Conduct research on: 1) the lessons learned evaluation of the Fukushima accident, 2) fire safety, 3) digital instrumentation and control and electrical systems, 4) materials degradation, 5) reactor safety code development and analysis, 6) radiation protection, 7) probabilistic risk assessment, 8) human factors and human reliability analysis, 9) environmental monitoring, 10) events analysis, and 11) evaluation of hazards from natural events.
- Conduct international bilateral programs to provide assistance or cooperation with 36 countries and Taiwan. In addition, the NRC actively cooperates with multinational organizations.

# NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

## OTHER INDICATORS

### LICENSING

Number of License Renewal Applications on which a Final Decision Has Been Made (OR-01)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	3	1	2	0	7**	7
Actual	8	2	None*	0		

\* Final decisions for license renewal applications were delayed throughout FY 2013 and FY 2014 because of the Waste Confidence Decision.

\*\* FY 2015 Congressional Budget Justification target was shown as 9 in error.

Number of Licensing Actions Completed* (OR-02)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	950	950	950***	900****	900	900
Actual	849	770**	668*****	607****		

\* As limited by the number of licensing action requests submitted or accepted the previous FY.

\*\* 660 license amendment requests were submitted in FY 2011.

\*\*\* 802 license amendment requests were submitted in FY 2012.

\*\*\*\* 936 license amendment requests were submitted in FY 2013.

\*\*\*\*\* The metric for number of license actions is challenged because of Fukushima-related work competing for the same critical skill Sets.

Percentage of Licensing Actions Completed in 1 Year or Less* (OR-03)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	95	95	95	95	95	95
Actual	90.3	95.8	95	87**		

\* Excludes improved standard technical specifications (iSTS) conversions, licensing actions associated with the Fukushima NTTF Recommendations, and power uprates. Also excludes license amendment requests that are unusually complex.

\*\* Because of redirection of resources to process the Fukushima-related licensing actions and other licensing tasks, both of which also have completion schedules extending into 2017, the indicator target was not met. A staffing strategy to identify resources and critical skills needed has been developed to address the gap between the budgeted number of staff and what is currently on board.

Percentage of Licensing Actions Completed in 2 Years or Less* (OR-04)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	99.9	100	100	99**		

\* Excludes iSTS conversions, licensing actions associated with the Fukushima NTTF Recommendations, and power uprates. Also excludes license amendment requests that are unusually complex.

\*\* Because of redirection of resources to process the Fukushima-related licensing actions and other licensing tasks, both of which also have completion schedules extending into 2017, the indicator target was not met. A staffing strategy to identify resources and critical skills needed has been developed to address the gap between the budgeted number of staff and what is currently on board.

Percentage Increase in the 12-Month Average Percent of Licensing Actions Less than 1-Year Old for FY 2016 Compared with the Percent of Licensing Actions Less Than 1-Year Old on September 30, 2015 (OR-05)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					2
Actual						

This target will not apply if the inventory of licensing actions less than 1-year old on September 30 is 93% or greater.

## NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

Number of Other Licensing Tasks Completed* (OR-06)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	600	600	600**	500***	500	500
Actual	465	674	529****	765		

\* As limited by the number of other licensing task requests submitted/accepted the previous FY.  
 \*\* 577 Other Licensing Tasks submitted in FY 2012.  
 \*\*\* 1,002 Other Licensing Tasks submitted in FY 2013.  
 \*\*\*\* The metric for number of other licensing tasks is challenged due to Fukushima related work competing for the same critical skill sets.

Percentage of Other Licensing Tasks Completed in 1 Year or Less* (OR-07)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90	90	90	90	90	90
Actual	94.2	94.6	97.6	87**		

\* Excludes multi-plant actions, licensing tasks associated with the Fukushima NTF Recommendations, and other unusually complex licensing tasks.  
 \*\* Because of redirection of resources to process the Fukushima-related licensing actions and other licensing tasks, both of which also have completion schedules extending into 2017, the indicator target was not met. A staffing strategy to identify resources and critical skills needed has been developed to address the gap between the budgeted number of staff and what is currently on board.

Percentage of Other Licensing Tasks Completed in 2 Years or Less* (OR-08)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	99.6	100	100	99**		

\* Excludes multi-plant actions, licensing tasks associated with the Fukushima NTF Recommendations, and other unusually complex licensing tasks.  
 \*\* Because of redirection of resources to process the Fukushima-related licensing actions and other licensing tasks, both of which also have completion schedules extending into 2017, the indicator target was not met. A staffing strategy to identify resources and critical skills needed has been developed to address the gap between the budgeted number of staff and what is currently on board.

Percentage Increase in the 12-Month Average Percent of Other Licensing Tasks less Than 1-Year Old for FY 2016 Compared with the Percent of Other Licensing Tasks Less Than 1-Year Old on September 30, 2015 (OR-09)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					2
Actual						

*This target will not apply if the inventory of licensing actions less than 1-year old on September 30 is 88% or greater.*

Number of Initial Operator Licensing Examination Sessions Administered (OR-10)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	55	55	55	55	53	46
Actual	55	49*	55	55		

\* Demand for initial operator licensing examination sessions was only 49 for FY 2012.

Number of Generic Fundamentals Examination Sessions Administered (OR-11)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	4	4	4	4	4	4
Actual	4	4	4	4		

# NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

## OVERSIGHT

Number of Plants for Which All Required Baseline Inspection Procedures Are Completed* (OR-12)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	104	104	104	100	100	100
Actual	104	104	100**	100		

\* The baseline inspection program metric includes 104 operating reactors.  
 \*\* 100 operating reactors in FY 2013; four entered the decommissioning phase.

Percentage of Final Significance Determinations Made Within 90 Days for All Potentially Greater than Green Findings (OR-13)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90*	90	90	90	90	90
Actual	100	100	100	86**		

\* Target was mistakenly reported to be 100% in 2011 Congressional Budget Justification.  
 \*\* Target exceeded by one day because of one especially complicated issue.

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 150 Days or Less (OR-14)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90	90	90	90	90	90
Actual	98	98	95	97		

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 180 Days or Less (OR-15)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	95	95	95	95	95	95
Actual	99	99	99	99		

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 360 Days or Less (OR-16)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

Percentage of enforcement actions in which No Investigation is involved completed within 160 days (OR-17)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

Percentage of Enforcement Actions in which No Investigation is Involved Completed Within 330 Days (OR-18)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

## NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

### Percentage of Investigations in which Sufficient Information Was Developed to Reach a Conclusion Regarding Wrongdoing Completed within 12 Months\*\*\* (OR-19)

	FY 2011*	FY 2012*	FY 2013*	FY 2014*	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	80	80	80	80	80	80
Actual	84	89	61**	84		

\* Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 were 10 months or less and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 9 months or less.

\*\* The metric was challenged because of several high profile cases, workload of agents, and large turnover of staff working on cases.

\*\*\* 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 turnover through mandatory retirements of over 50% of Special Agents and Special Agents in Charge during FY 2013, FY 2014 and FY 2015.

### Percentage of Investigations Completed in Time to Initiate Civil and/or Criminal Enforcement Actions (OR-20)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

## RULEMAKING

### Percent of Proposed Final Rules Completed in accordance with Schedules Approved by the Commission (OR-21)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					80
Actual						

## RESEARCH

### Percentage of Major Milestones for Critical Research Programs Completed on or Before Their Due Date\* (OR-22)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90	90	90	90	90	90
Actual	100	100	100	100		

\*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 fiscal year.

### Overall Average Score on a Scale of 1-5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Technical Research Products\* (OR-23)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.75	3.75	3.75
Actual	4.8	4.5	4.32	4.42		

\* 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.

## NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

### 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)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		
<p><i>* 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.</i></p>						

### GENERIC HOMELAND SECURITY

Percentage of Information Assessment Team Advisories Issued within 24 Hours of Notification (OR-25)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					90
Actual						

Percentage of Key Intelligence Products that are Communicated to the Commission and Senior Managers within 48 Hours of Receipt (OR-26)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					100
Actual						

NEW REACTORS

New Reactors by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)						
Product Line	FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Changes from FY 2015	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Licensing	111.0	443.4	79.2	319.3	(31.9)	(124.1)
Oversight	32.0	175.3	33.1	176.7	1.0	1.4
Rulemaking	2.1	11.8	2.5	13.9	0.4	2.1
Research	8.6	25.6	8.5	20.3	(0.1)	(5.3)
International Activities	1.5	8.3	1.1	5.8	(0.4)	(2.5)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$155.2</b>	<b>664.3</b>	<b>\$124.3</b>	<b>535.9</b>	<b>(\$30.9)</b>	<b>(128.4)</b>
Corporate Support	82.6	181.9	67.4	150.2	(15.2)	(31.6)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$237.9</b>	<b>846.2</b>	<b>\$191.7</b>	<b>686.2</b>	<b>(\$46.1)</b>	<b>(160.0)</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

All civilian nuclear power reactors must be licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and adhere to the agency's regulations in order to operate in the United States. The New Reactors Business Line is responsible for the regulatory activities associated with locating, licensing, and overseeing construction of new nuclear power reactors.

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 Regulations* Part 52, "Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants," (10 CFR Part 52) and industry's projected plans and schedules. 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 new reactors activities ensure that the development of new civilian nuclear power reactor facilities is done in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public, protects the environment, and provides high assurance of security.

The NRC has streamlined the application process for new reactors under 10 CFR Part 52. 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 application process prescribed under 10 CFR Part 50—which was implemented for all currently operating reactors—involves separate applications for the issuance of a construction permit and an operating license.

The NRC continues to perform technical reviews of large, light-water reactors (LLWRs) and provide oversight of construction activities. These activities include conducting inspections of plants under construction, and conducting inspections of component suppliers. In addition, the NRC expects to begin reviewing small modular reactor (SMR) applications. The NRC continues to interact with vendors regarding prospective advanced reactor applications.

### CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

In FY 2016 resources decrease because of changes in applicants' business plans that resulted in application submittal delays and project slowdowns or suspensions. Resources decreased largely because of the delays in receiving the following: information to support the advanced boiling water reactor (ABWR) DC renewal applications, submittal of advanced reactor DC applications, submittal of the Clinch River construction permit application, and submittal of the Blue Castle ESP application. Additionally, at the request of the applicants, the NRC will be reviewing the U.S. evolutionary power reactors (EPR) and U.S. advanced pressurized water reactor (APWR) DC applications at a substantially reduced pace.

### MAJOR ACTIVITIES

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

- Review of the nine applications that remain active out of the 18 COL applications received from the nuclear power industry, (two applicants were issued licenses, six requested that their reviews be suspended, and one withdrew its application).
- Continue ongoing review of three DCs (EPR, APWR, and Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power/APR-1400), and one DC renewal application (GE-Hitachi ABWR), as well as beginning the review of a second, DC renewal application (Toshiba ABWR).
- Continue ongoing review of the Public Service Electric and Gas (PSEG) ESP application and beginning the review of one additional ESP application (Blue Castle).
- Review license amendments for post-COL activities. The NRC projects 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 four reactors under construction (Vogtle Electric Generating Plants, Units 3 and 4, and Virgil C. Summer, Units 2 and 3) along with 30 vendor inspections. The NRC will also support the continued implementation of a formal agencywide program to monitor and evaluate counterfeit, fraudulent, and suspect items.
- Continue rulemaking directly related to DC activities; and the 10 CFR Part 21, "Reporting of Defects and Noncompliance," rulemaking and associated guidance development to, in part, resolve commitments in response to Inspector General audits. These resources also support a rulemaking related to amending 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix I, "Numerical Guides for Design Objectives and Limited Conditions for Operation to Meet the Criterion 'As Low as is Reasonably Achievable' for Radioactive Material in Light-Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Reactor Effluents," to incorporate recommendations from the International Commission on Radiological Protection.
- Provide research support for LLWR and SMR DC reviews and analysis, including the development of new reactor plant risk models, seismic and structural engineering reviews, independent assessment of flooding hazards, independent assessment of thermal hydraulics system responses and severe accidents, digital instrumentation and control capabilities, and control room habitability. Resources also support the development of guidance for human factors reviews and efforts to maintain existing 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 potentially will enhance safety at U.S. sites. The

program also supports International Atomic Energy Agency activities related to generic SMR issues.

**OTHER INDICATORS**

**LICENSING**

<b>Review ESP Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-01)</b>						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	No ESPs planned for FY 2011.	Review Victoria and PSEG applications.*	Continue Victoria and PSEG reviews. Begin review of Blue Castle and Callaway applications.	Continue Victoria and PSE&G reviews.	Begin reviewing Blue Castle ESP application.	Discontinued**
Actual	No ESP's conducted during FY 2011	Continued review of the PSEG ESP application. The Victoria County ESP application was withdrawn in August 2012.	Continued review of the PSEG ESP application. The Victoria County ESP application was withdrawn in August 2012.	Completed review of the PSEG ESP application. The Victoria County ESP application was withdrawn in August 2012.		
<p>* Change in previously reported FY 2012 due to resource planning changes.</p> <p>** Indicator replaced with "Percentage of early site permit review interim milestones completed on time" to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.</p>						

<b>Percentage of Early Site Permit Review Interim Milestones Completed on Time in Accordance with the Schedules Agreed upon with the Applicants (within NRC's control) (NR-02)</b>						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					85
Actual						

## NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

Review Design Certification (DC) Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-03)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	Complete review of Economic Simplified Boiling-Water Reactor (ESBWR) design certification application (rulemaking) and AP 1000 amended application (rulemaking) and continue review of EPR and APWR design certification applications.	Complete rulemaking activities for AP1000 amendment and ESBWR and ABWR AIA amendment. Complete review of EPR design. Begin rulemaking activities for the EPR and the U.S.-APWR.*	Begin review of KEPCO design certification. Complete milestones necessary to support 1 ABWR design certification renewal. Complete rulemaking for EPR and U.S.-APWR.*	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 U.S. –EPR design and rulemaking. Continue Rulemaking activities for U.S. APWR.	Complete reviews of EPR and U.S. APWR design certification applications. Continue review one ABWR design certification renewal application. Begin review of second ABWR design certification renewal application.	Discontinued**
Actual	Completed review of ESBWR design certification application (rulemaking) and AP 1000 amended application (rulemaking) and continued review of EPR and APWR.	Completed AP1000 DC amendment and the U.S.-ABWR amendment.	Continued the ESBWR, U.S. EPR, and US-APWR DC application reviews.	Completed review of the DC application for the ESBWR design. Continued review of DC applications for EPR design and (US-AWPR) design. KEPCO DC application not accepted for review.		
<p>* Change to previously reported FY 2012 and FY 2013 target is due to applicant inability to provide complete and timely submittals to allow the staff to complete safety reviews on the previously agreed upon schedules. Completion dates associated with the ESBWR, U.S. -EPR, and U.S. -APWR have, therefore, been revised.</p> <p>** Indicator replaced with "Percentage of design certification review interim milestones completed on time" to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.</p>						

Percentage of Interim Milestones for Design Certification Review that are Completed on Time in Accordance with the Schedules Agreed upon with the Licensees (within NRC's control) (NR-04)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					85
Actual						

**NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY**

<b>Review COL Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-05)</b>						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	Complete milestones associated with conducting 17 COL application reviews.	Complete milestones associated with conducting 10* continuing COL application reviews	Complete milestones associated with conducting 10 continuing COL application reviews	Complete milestones associated with conducting 10 continuing COL application reviews	Complete milestones associated with the continued review of 9 COL applications.	Discontinued***
Actual	Completed milestones associated with conducting 12 COL application reviews**	Completed milestones associated with 10 active COL application reviews.	Continued 10 active COL application reviews. The Harris COL review was suspended at the applicant's request on May 2, 2013.	Completed milestones associated with conducting 9 continuing COL application reviews. Bell Bend COL review was suspended at applicant's request in March 2014.		
<p><i>* Change to previously reported FY 2012 target due to resource planning changes. Excludes Watts Bar 2, Bellefonte 1, and Clinch-River.</i></p> <p><i>** Five of the 17 COLs scheduled for review during FY 2011 remained in a suspended status (outside of NRC's control).</i></p> <p><i>*** Indicator replaced with "Percentage of COL applications for which milestones reviews of new 9 COLs are completed" to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.</i></p>						

<b>Percentage of Milestones for Combined Operating License (COL) Application Reviews that are Completed in Accordance with the Schedules Agreed Upon with the Applicants (within NRC's control) (NR-06)</b>						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					85
Actual						

## NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

Review Small Modular Reactor DC Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-07)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2013		Complete milestones necessary to support the review of 2 design certification applications.	Complete milestones necessary to support the review of two SMR DC applications	Complete milestones necessary to support the review of two SMR DC applications	Discontinued*
Actual			Completed draft Design Specific Review Standard (DSRS), working towards final documentation to support the mPower Design Certification review. Began work on the draft NuScale DSRS, which will support their Design Certification.	Completed draft or final sections of DSRS for both the mPower design and NuScale design.		
* Indicator replaced with "Percentage of small modular reactor design certification review interim milestones completed on time" to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.						

Percentage of Interim Milestones for Small Modular Reactor (SMR) Design Certification Reviews that are Completed in Accordance with the Schedules Agreed Upon with the Applicants (NR-08)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					85
Actual						

**NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY**

Policy and Key Technical Issues Facing the Review of SMR Applications are Identified and Resolved. Implement Resolutions through Rule Changes or Guidance Development (NR-09)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target			Complete 90% of milestones necessary to support the resolution of policy and key technical issues. In addition, complete 90% of milestones necessary to support implementation of solutions.	Complete milestones necessary to support the resolution of policy and key technical issues. In addition, complete milestones necessary to support implementation of resolutions.	Complete milestones necessary to support the resolution of policy and key technical issues. In addition, complete milestones necessary to support implementation of resolutions.	Complete milestones necessary to support the resolution of policy and key technical issues. In addition, complete milestones necessary to support implementation of resolutions.
Actual			Policy and technical issues were identified for the review of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs). A plan was developed to address 48 technical issues by revising Standard Review Plan (SRP) Sections or to create Interim Staff Guidance (ISG). Fifty technical issues were completed achieving 104%.	All milestones completed as appropriate.		

## NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

Review SMR Pre-Application Submittals in Accordance with the Schedules Agreed Upon with the Applicants (NR-10)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2013		Begin pre-application interactions with prospective DC applicants.	Complete milestones necessary to support pre-application activities for two DC applications	Complete milestones necessary to support pre-application activities for two DC applications	Discontinued*
Actual			Continued pre-application activities with applicants.	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.		
* Indicator replaced with "Percentage of SMR pre-application review interim milestones completed on time for two DC applications" to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.						

Percentage of SMR Pre-Application Review Interim Milestones Completed in Accordance with the Schedule Agreed Upon with the Applicants for two DC applications (NR-11)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					85
Actual						

Review SMR COL and Construction Permit Applications on the Schedules Negotiated with the Applicants (NR-12)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2013		Complete milestones necessary to support the review of the TVA construction permit application.	Complete milestones necessary to support the review of the TVA construction permit application.	Complete milestones necessary to support the review of the TVA construction permit application.	Discontinued*
Actual			No applications were submitted and thus no interim schedule milestones were developed.	All milestones completed as appropriate		
* Indicator replaced with "Percentage of SMR COL and construction permit applications review interim milestones completed on time" to provide an improved indication of accomplishment.						

## NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					85
Actual						

Percentage of License Amendment Reviews Completed on the Schedules Agreed upon with the Licensee. (within NRC's control) (NR-14)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					85
Actual						

### OVERSIGHT

Number of Domestic and International Vendor Inspections Completed (NR-15)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	Complete 15 domestic and international vendor inspections	Complete 15 domestic and international vendor inspections	Complete 30 domestic and international vendor inspections			
Actual	Completed 15 domestic and international vendor inspections.	Completed 27 vendor inspections	Completed 35 vendor inspections	Completed 36 vendor inspections		

### RULEMAKING

Percentage of Proposed Final Rules Completed in Accordance with the Schedule Approved by the Commission (NR-16)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					80
Actual						

### RESEARCH

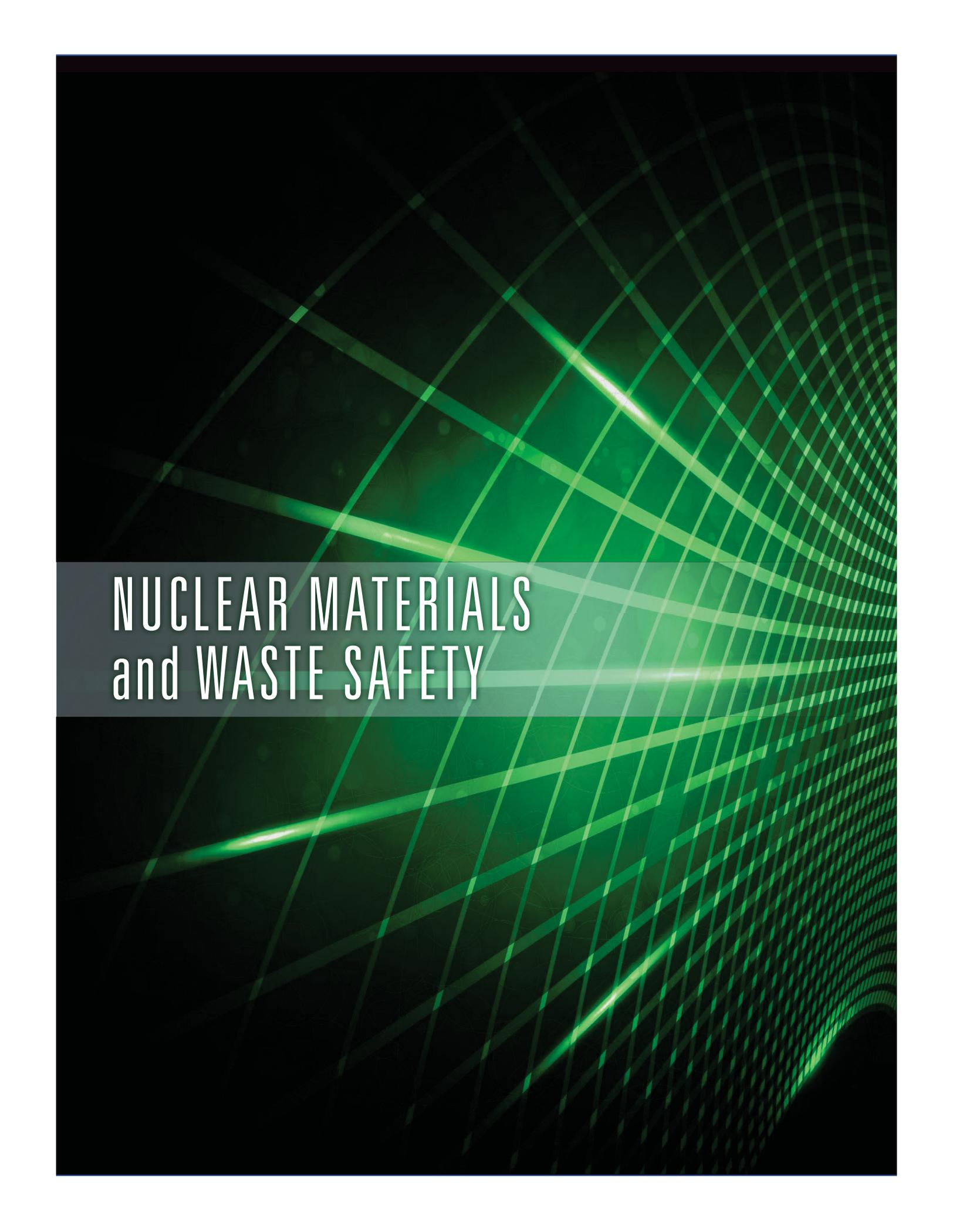
Percentage of Major Milestones for Critical Research Programs Completed on or Before Their Due Date * (NR-17)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2015				90% of major milestones met on or before their due date	90% of major milestones met on or before their due date
Actual						

*\* Critical research programs typically respond to high priority needs from the Commission and NRC's licensing organizations. Critical research programs will be the highest priority needs identified at the beginning of each fiscal year.*

## NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

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Overall Average Score on a Scale of 1-5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Technical Research Products* (NR-18)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2015				3.75	3.75
Actual						
<p><i>* 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.</i></p>						

The background features a dark green to black gradient with a grid of glowing green lines that curve and warp across the frame, creating a sense of depth and movement. The lines are more densely packed on the right side and become sparser towards the left.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS  
and WASTE SAFETY



NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

FUEL FACILITIES

Fuel Facilities by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)						
Product Line	FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Changes from FY 2015	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Licensing	11.3	52.0	9.7	44.0	(1.6)	(8.1)
Oversight	18.2	100.6	13.9	72.9	(4.3)	(27.8)
Rulemaking	3.0	16.2	3.1	16.5	0.1	0.3
Research	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	(0.0)	(0.2)
International Activities	1.8	10.2	1.7	9.5	(0.1)	(0.7)
Generic HLS	3.5	5.0	3.1	4.3	(0.4)	(0.7)
Event Response	0.6	3.4	0.5	2.8	(0.1)	(0.6)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$38.5</b>	<b>188.2</b>	<b>\$32.0</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>(\$6.5)</b>	<b>(37.8)</b>
Corporate Support	22.6	49.7	19.5	43.4	(3.1)	(6.3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$61.1</b>	<b>237.9</b>	<b>\$51.5</b>	<b>193.8</b>	<b>(\$9.6)</b>	<b>(44.1)</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Fuel Facilities Business Line activities ensure that fuel cycle facilities are licensed and operated in a manner that adequately protects the health and safety of the public, protects the environment, and promotes the common defense and security. Once uranium ore has been mined and milled (extraction of uranium from the ore), it moves on to conversion, enrichment, and fuel fabrication facilities. Conversion of the uranium changes it into a form suitable for enrichment, enrichment processes the uranium to a level and type suitable for nuclear fuel, and fabrication uses the enriched uranium to make fuel assemblies for nuclear reactors.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licenses, oversees, and regulates the fuel cycle facilities, such as conversion, enrichment, and fuel fabrication facilities, as well as research and pilot facilities. There are 12 licensed fuel cycle facilities in the United States; however, only eight facilities are operating. Additionally, the NRC authorized the construction of a mixed oxide (MOX) fuel fabrication facility (MFFF). 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 such as universities, research, and test facilities.

In fiscal year (FY) 2016, the NRC will continue to oversee the construction of additional separation buildings at the URENCO USA enrichment facility and conduct primary systems structures and components verifications for the MFFF. The NRC will also continue to oversee the operation of the other fuel cycle facilities.

The NRC will continue to evaluate routine license amendments to support changes in the plans for construction of approved facilities and in the operation of existing licensed facilities. Licensed fuel facilities possess special nuclear material (SNM), such as plutonium and enriched uranium. These SNM licensees verify and document their inventories and material transfers in

## **NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY**

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the Nuclear Material Management and Safeguard System database. The Fuel Facilities Business Line activities also include the Nuclear Materials Information Program and the interagency agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy for certification and accreditation of classified computer systems at enrichment facilities. Other activities include environmental, emergency preparedness, and licensee performance reviews; legal advice and representation; adjudicatory hearing-related activities; independent review and advice; security support for licensing activities; inspection oversight; allegations and enforcement activities; rulemaking; international cooperation and assistance; International Atomic Energy Agency missions; export and import licensing; and treaties, agreements, and conventions.

### **CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**

FY 2016 resources decrease in the Oversight Product Line because of an anticipated reduction in the need for inspection activities, particularly inspections of new construction activities.

### **MAJOR ACTIVITIES**

The major activities within the Fuel Facilities Business Line include:

- Conduct licensing actions for conversion and de-conversion, enrichment, fuel fabrication and greater-than-critical-mass facilities, including a new MOX facility. Resources also support licensing and reviews; emergency preparedness licensing reviews; environmental reviews; and actions from the Fukushima Near-Term Task Force.
- Conduct rulemakings in security-related areas, including enhanced security at fuel cycle facilities (Categories I and III) including cybersecurity, SNM transportation security, and Part 26 Fitness for Duty Program.
- Implement international treaty obligations in accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the U.S. IAEA Safeguards Agreement, and the U.S. additional protocol for all NRC licensees (including licensees in Agreement States).
- Conduct inspections, force-on-force, and readiness reviews.
- Perform activities that support the NRC's work with international counterparts, including obligation tracking reviews, approvals, treaty compliance activities; import/export license application reviews, U.S. Department of Energy part 810, and import/export of technology/equipment reviews; bilateral visits regarding physical protection with other countries possessing or obtaining U.S. origin SNM to conduct import/export licensing reviews.
- Support the Nuclear Material Management and Safeguard System database, the Nuclear Materials Information Program, and a contract with the U.S. Department of the Army to monitor domestic travel of classified technology.

**OTHER INDICATORS**

**LICENSING**

<b>Timeliness of Completing "Complex" Fuel Cycle Licensing Actions 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)</b>						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	Discontinued ****	
Actual	98*	96**	93***	100		
<p>* The late licensing action was a complex review that included four separate actions. The licensee did not provide the final version in response to request for additional information until late in the process (500 days). A field verification was required following receipt of the final documents, and the action was closed in 599 days.</p> <p>** The late licensing action was caused by the management decision to focus on higher priority licensing work, the challenging and contentious nature of the safety and environmental reviews, extensive stakeholder interactions, and changing expectations in the depth and detail of the safety evaluation report. Staff is developing and implementing lessons learned to improve the license renewal process and other significant licensing actions.</p> <p>*** For FY 2013, five complex licensing actions missed the timeliness metric. One complex licensing action (Babcock &amp; Wilcox Nuclear Operations Group (B&amp;W NOG) 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 licenses) were completed in the fourth quarter.</p> <p>**** Indicator to be discontinued in FY 2015 and replaced with the new indicator "Complete Fuel Cycle and Safety Licensing Reviews within Timeliness Goals" below to be more consistent with licensing metrics reported in the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, Material Users, and Operating Reactors business lines.</p>						

<b>Percentage of "Non-Complex" Fuel Cycle Licensing Actions Completed in 150 Days or Less (E.G., Amendments And Reviews) from the Date Of Acceptance, Including a 30-Day Response for a Request for Additional Information (FF-02)</b>						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	85	85	85	85	Discontinued*	
Actual	92	93	91	98		
<p>* Indicator to be discontinued in FY 2015 and replaced with the new indicator "Complete Fuel Cycle and Safety Licensing Reviews within Timeliness Goals" below to be more consistent with licensing metrics reported in the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, Material Users, and Operating Reactors business lines.</p>						

<b>Percentage of Completing "Non-Complex" Fuel Cycle Licensing Actions Completed in 1 Year or Less (E.G., Amendments And Reviews) from the Date Of Acceptance, Including a 30-Day Response for a Request for Additional Information (FF-03)</b>						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	Discontinued*	
Actual	100	100	100	100		
<p>* Indicator to be discontinued in FY 2015 and replaced with the new indicator "Complete Fuel Cycle and Safety Licensing Reviews Within Timeliness Goals" below to be more consistent with licensing metrics reported in the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, Material Users, and Operating Reactors business lines.</p>						

<b>Percentage of Fuel Cycle and Safety Licensing Reviews Completed in 150 Days or Less* (FF-04)</b>						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2015				80	80
Actual						
<p>* Replaces former output indicators on timeliness of complex and noncomplex licensing actions to remove complexity, streamline reporting, and increase reporting efficiency. It is also consistent with licensing metrics reported in the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, Material Users, and Operating Reactors business lines.</p>						

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

Percentage of FCSS Licensing Reviews Completed in 1.5 Years or Less* (FF-05)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2015				100	100
Actual						
* Replaces former output indicators on timeliness of complex and non-complex licensing actions to remove complexity, streamline reporting, and increase reporting efficiency. It is also consistent with licensing metrics reported in the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, Material Users, and Operating Reactors business lines.						

New Fuel Facilities Hearing Support* (FF-06)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
	Actual hours expended on major tasks in support of licensing board hearings as documented in the Fuel Cycle Safety and Safeguards Division Operating Plan will not exceed the projected hours by more than 10 percent.*	Actual hours expended on major tasks in support of licensing board hearings as documented in the Fuel Cycle Safety and Safeguards Division Operating Plan will not exceed the projected hours by more than 10 percent.*	Actual hours expended on major tasks in support of licensing board hearings as documented in the Fuel Cycle Safety and Safeguards Division Operating Plan will not exceed the projected hours by more than 10 percent.*	Actual hours expended on major tasks in support of licensing board hearings as documented in the Fuel Cycle Safety and Safeguards Division Operating Plan will not exceed the projected hours by more than 10 percent.*		
Target	Target met	Target met	Target met	Target met	Discontinued**	
Actual	Target met	Target met	Target met	Target met		
* Targets, baselines, and calculation methods are under development and indicator may be revised.						
** Indicator to be discontinued in FY 2015. It has not been found to be an effective indicator. It has proven difficult to accurately project hours needed to support licensing board hearings because of the variation of hearing scope and duration.						

## OVERSIGHT

Percentage of Technical Allegations Reviews Completed in 150 Days or Less (FF-07)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90	90	90	90	90	90
Actual	97	94	100	95		

Percentage of Technical Allegations Reviews Completed in 180 Days or Less (FF-08)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	95	95	95	95	95	95
Actual	98	97	100	97		

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

Percentage of Technical Allegations Reviews Completed in 360 Days or Less (FF-09)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	97*	100	97**		
<p>* Allegations referred to Office of Enforcement (OE) by the Office of the Inspector General were misplaced by OE in mid-October 2010 resulting in extensive delay (13+ months) in allegation processing. In January 2012, the package from OIG was found and reassigned to Region II (RII). Both allegations were closed by RII in February 2012. After discovery, the OE Allegation Program staff discussed the occurrence with OIG, RII, and the agency allegation coordinators and the OE Director, prepared a memo to all OE staff, reminding them of the event, staff responsibilities and actions to prevent reoccurrence.</p> <p>** One allegation was open for 395 days; therefore the business line did not comply with the allegation timeliness metric of closing 100% of all allegations in 360 days. Staff believes the delay could have been avoided with better administrative control and tracking. A process to prevent recurrence is being developed.</p>						

Percentage of Operating Fuel Facilities for Which the Core Inspection Program was Completed as Planned During the Most Recently Ended Inspection Cycle (FF-10)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2013		100	100	100	100
Actual			100	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-11)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2015				100	100
Actual						
<p>* 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.</p>						

### GENERIC HOMELAND SECURITY

Percentage of Information Assessment Team Advisories Issued within 24 Hours of Notification (FF-12)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					90
Actual						

Percentage of Key Intelligence Products That Are Communicated to the Commission and Senior Managers within 48 Hours of Receipt (FF-13)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					100
Actual						



**NUCLEAR MATERIALS USERS**

<b>Nuclear Materials Users by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)</b>						
<b>Product Line</b>	<b>FY 2015 President's Budget</b>		<b>FY 2016 Request</b>		<b>Changes from FY 2015</b>	
	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Licensing	13.4	68.9	12.8	62.8	(0.5)	(6.1)
Oversight	18.2	89.0	19.0	91.3	0.8	2.3
Rulemaking	2.9	14.1	2.5	12.1	(0.5)	(2.0)
Research	0.8	2.5	0.9	2.2	0.1	(0.3)
International Activities	2.5	13.7	2.4	13.0	(0.1)	(0.6)
Generic HLS	11.6	19.9	11.8	18.8	0.2	(1.1)
Event Response	0.9	5.1	0.7	4.1	(0.2)	(0.9)
State, Tribal & Federal Pgms.	7.7	39.3	7.7	39.5	0.0	0.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$58.0</b>	<b>252.4</b>	<b>\$57.7</b>	<b>244.0</b>	<b>(\$0.3)</b>	<b>(8.5)</b>
Corporate Support	28.5	62.7	29.6	66.0	1.1	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$86.5</b>	<b>315.2</b>	<b>\$87.4</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>\$0.8</b>	<b>(5.2)</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Nuclear Materials Users Business Line activities support the licensing, inspection, event evaluation, research, incident response, allegation, enforcement, and rulemaking to maintain the regulatory safety and security.

At present, there are 37 Agreement States for which the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has programmatic oversight responsibility to periodically review actions to ensure adequacy and compatibility.

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 and to prevent their malevolent use. The Integrated Source Management Portfolio has integrated the 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. Furthermore, security activities 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 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**

In fiscal year (FY) 2016 resources decrease slightly within the Nuclear Materials Users Business Line; however, this does not represent a significant change in workload.

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

### MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The major activities within the Nuclear Materials User Business Line include:

- Support completion of approximately 2,000 materials licensing actions (new applications, amendments, renewals, and terminations).
- Complete approximately 900 routine health and safety inspections in FY 2016, as well as reciprocity and reactive inspections, and a registration and followup inspection program for certain general licensees.
- Conduct approximately three to four active materials waste safety rulemakings, as well as continued interactive liaison with industry and professional societies to develop new codes and consensus standards and to address petitions for rulemaking submitted to the agency.
- Oversee and support Agreement States, which include regulating more than 21,000 specific and 150,000 general licenses; conducting 10 to 12 Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program reviews; and reviewing 50 Agreement State incidents and events
- Continue three to four materials and waste safety rulemakings and interactive liaison with industry and professional societies to develop new codes and consensus standards.
- Conduct research on patient release experience to inform future policy actions.
- Support security coordination and liaison for homeland security regulatory improvements initiatives, control and tracking of imports and exports of sources, and the development and implementation of the integrated source management portfolio.
- Participate in the development of international standards.

### OTHER INDICATORS

#### LICENSING

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for New Materials Licenses and License Amendments Completed within 90 Days (NM-01)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90	92	92	92	92	92
Actual	97	97	96	94		

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for New Materials Licenses and License Amendments Completed in 2 Years (NM-02)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for Materials License Renewals and Sealed Source and Devices Completed within 180 Days (NM-03)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	92	92	92	92	92	92
Actual	97	98	97	93		

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

### Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for Materials License Renewals and Sealed Source and Devices Completed within 2 Years (NM-04)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

## OVERSIGHT

### Percentage of Safety Inspections of Materials Licensees Completed On Time (NM-05)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	98	98	98	98	98	98
Actual	99	99	99	100		

### Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 150 Days or Less (NM-06)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90	90	90	90	90	90
Actual	95	93	93	97		

### Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 180 Days or Less (NM-07)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	95	95	95	95	95	95
Actual	100	98	97	97		

### Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 360 Days or Less (NM-08)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

\* FY 2015 CBJ erroneously lists FY 2012 through FY 2015 targets as 330 days.

### Percentage of Enforcement Actions in which No Investigation Is Involved Completed within 160 Days (NM-09)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

### Percentage of Enforcement Actions in which No Investigation Is Involved Completed within 330 Days (NM-10)

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

/* Percentage of Investigations which Developed Sufficient Information to Reach a Conclusion Regarding Wrongdoing Completed within 12 Months** (NM-11)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	85	85	85	85	85	85
Actual	88	89	59*	90		

*\* 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.*

*\*\* Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 were 10 months or less and for FY 2013 and FY 2014 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 (CIGIE) Quality Standards for Investigations. Additionally, the Office of Investigations has implemented a more robust mentoring program with specialized training and development strategies because of turnover through mandatory retirements of over 50% of Special Agents and Special Agents in Charge during FY 2013, FY 2014, and FY 2015.*

Percentage of Investigations Completed in Time to Initiate Civil and/or Criminal Enforcement Action (NM-12)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100			

## RULEMAKING

Percentage of Materials And Waste Rulemaking Activities Completed On Schedule (NM-13)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90	90	90	Discontinued		
Actual	80**	100	100			

*\* Indicator is being replaced by "Percentage of proposed and final rules, as directed and/or delegated by the Commission."*

*\*\* Four out of five rulemaking activities were completed on schedule in FY 2011. The single delayed rule was Requirements for Distribution of Byproduct Material, Parts 30, 31, 32, 40 and 70. Cumulatively, there were not a significant number of rulemaking activities completed to recover from one late submission. The staff will continue to maintain focus on establishing early alignment among offices on schedule and content.*

Percentage of Proposed Final Rules Completed in Accordance with Schedules Approved by the Commission (NM-14)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					80
Actual						

## RESEARCH

Percentage of Major Milestones for Critical Research Programs Completed on or Before Their Due Date* (NM-15)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90	90	90	90	90	90
Actual	100	N/A**	N/A**	100		

*\* 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 fiscal year.*

*\*\* There were no critical milestones associated with the research activities conducted in this business line in FY 2013; thus, there is no performance data to report.*

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

Overall Average Score on a Scale of 1-5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Technical Research Products* (NM-16)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.75	3.75	3.75
Actual	4.4	4.5	N/A**	5.0		
<p>* 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.</p> <p>** No research products were produced for this business line during FY 2012 and FY 2013.</p>						

### EVENT RESPONSE

Percentage Assessment of the Agency's Readiness to Respond to a Nuclear or Terrorist Emergency Situation, or Other Events of National Interest* (NM-17)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					100
Actual						
<p>* 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.</p>						

### GENERIC HOMELAND SECURITY

Percentage of Information Assessment Team Advisories Issued within 24 Hours of Notification (NM-18)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					90
Actual						

Percentage of Key Intelligence Products That Are Communicated to the Commission and Senior Managers within 48 Hours of Receipt (NM-19)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					100
Actual						

### STATE, TRIBAL AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Percentage of Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program Review Reports Completed within 30 Days of the Management Review Board Meeting (NM-20)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					85
Actual						



**SPENT FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION**

<b>Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)</b>						
<b>Product Line</b>	<b>FY 2015 President's Budget</b>		<b>FY 2016 Request</b>		<b>Changes from FY 2015</b>	
	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Licensing	11.4	55.9	11.8	56.6	0.4	0.6
Oversight	3.7	21.9	3.4	19.5	(0.3)	(2.3)
Rulemaking	7.7	32.0	7.2	29.6	(0.5)	(2.5)
Research	5.3	13.8	4.4	9.1	(0.9)	(4.6)
International Activities	0.7	3.1	0.7	3.2	0.0	0.1
Generic HLS	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$28.9</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>\$27.7</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>(\$1.2)</b>	<b>(8.6)</b>
Corporate Support	16.4	36.0	16.1	35.8	(0.3)	(0.2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$45.3</b>	<b>163.0</b>	<b>\$43.8</b>	<b>154.3</b>	<b>(\$1.5)</b>	<b>(8.8)</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Line activities are conducted to ensure the safe and secure storage of spent fuel to support continued operations and for the safe and secure transport of radioactive materials to support domestic and international commerce. The Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Line activities include conducting safety, security, and environmental reviews of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) storage casks and transportation packages and Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) license renewal applications, including development and update of regulations and guidance; conducting safety inspections of transportation packages, storage cask vendors and fabricators, ISFSI operations, security inspections of SNF ISFSIs and transportation; and, evaluating storage and transport of high burnup fuels.

**CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**

In Fiscal Year 2016 resources decrease slightly within the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Line; however, this does not represent a significant change in workload.

**MAJOR ACTIVITIES**

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

- Review approximately 69 radioactive material transportation package design applications and approximately 20 SNF storage applications to ensure the safe and secure storage of SNF.
- Complete review of the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant ISFSI license renewal application.

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

- Conduct safety inspections of storage and transportation cask vendors, fabricators, and of ISFSI pad construction, dry-run operations, initial loading operations, and routine operations.
- Support five Certificate of Compliance rulemakings and rulemaking on ISFSI security requirements for radiological sabotage.
- Conduct research on technical issues associated with extended storage and transportation to support a technical basis for decisions on regulatory revisions by 2018.
- 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 case designs with international standards.

## OTHER INDICATORS

### LICENSING

Percentage of Storage Container and Installation Design Reviews Completed in 12.6 Months or Less (SF-01)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	80	80	80	80	80	80
Actual	100	71*	46**	94		

\* There were four requests for security exemptions for ISFS) at decommissioning reactor sites to address security requirements in 10 CFR 73.55 ("Requirements for Physical Protection of Licensed Activities in Nuclear Power Reactors against Radiological Sabotage") meant for operating reactors. The multipart exemption requests were large and very complex requiring consensus among multiple offices. The final two were completed in the fourth quarter with timeliness at approximately 20 months.

\*\* The business line completed 13 cases this fiscal year, with 7 of them exceeding the metric. However, cases completed in the fourth quarter were the last of the active cases that had already exceeded the metric. Now that those cases are completed, and because of the success of corrective actions taken in FY 2013, that continue this fiscal year, the business line is likely to meet the metric in FY 2014.

Percentage of Storage Container and Installation Design Reviews Completed in 2 Years or Less (SF-02)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

Percentage of Transportation Container Design Reviews Completed in 7.4 Months or Less (SF-03)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	80	80	80	80	80	80
Actual	100	96	89	96		

Percentage of Transportation Container Design Reviews Completed in 2 Years or Less (SF-04)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

Utilizing Intra-Agency Contracting (SF-05)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2013		Projected savings of \$40,000 (50% savings)	Projected savings of \$40,000 (50% savings)	Discontinued – activity ceases after FY 2014	
Actual			No savings realized because of other program priorities	No savings realized because of other program priorities		

### OVERSIGHT

Number of Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Inspections Completed (SF-06)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	16	16	16	16	16	16
Actual	19	19	18	18		

### RULEMAKING

Percentage of Proposed Final Rules Completed in Accordance with Schedules Approved by the Commission (SF-07)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016					80
Actual						

### RESEARCH

Percentage of Major Milestones for Critical Research Programs Completed on or Before Their Due Date* (SF-08)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90	90	90	90	90	90
Actual	100	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**		
<p>* 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 fiscal year.</p> <p>** There were no critical milestones associated with the research activities conducted in this business line in FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014.</p>						

Overall Average Score on a Scale of 1-5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Technical Research Products* (SF-09)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.75	3.75	3.75
Actual	4.75	4.5	4.56	N/A**		
<p>* 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.</p> <p>** There were no critical milestones associated with the research activities conducted in this business line in FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014.</p>						



**DECOMMISSIONING AND LOW-LEVEL WASTE**

<b>Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)</b>						
<b>Product Line</b>	<b>FY 2015 President's Budget</b>		<b>FY 2016 Request</b>		<b>Changes from FY 2015</b>	
	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Licensing	16.6	70.7	18.0	73.1	1.4	2.4
Oversight	5.7	29.0	7.1	34.9	1.4	5.9
Rulemaking	1.5	6.0	1.6	6.4	0.1	0.4
Research	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.2	(0.0)	(0.2)
International Activities	0.9	4.9	1.1	5.5	0.1	0.6
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$25.1</b>	<b>112.9</b>	<b>\$28.1</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>\$3.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Corporate Support	14.3	31.4	16.0	35.7	1.8	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$39.3</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>\$44.1</b>	<b>157.7</b>	<b>\$4.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste (LLW) activities include the licensing and oversight of licensed and unlicensed facilities undergoing decommissioning, the licensing and oversight of new and operating uranium recovery facilities, the oversight of the national LLW management program, and oversight of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) waste management activities at the Savannah River and Idaho Waste Incidental to Reprocessing (WIR) facilities consistent with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) responsibilities in the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 2005. Activities also include interfacing with licensees, applicants, Federal and State agencies, the public, other stakeholders, and Native American Tribal Governments.

Decommissioning is the safe removal of a nuclear facility from service and reduction of residual radioactivity to a level that permits 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 complex materials and fuel cycle facilities, power and early test reactors, research and test reactors, and uranium recovery facilities, with the ultimate goal of license termination.

**CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**

In FY 2016 resources increase to support oversight of decommissioning and uranium recovery facilities to ensure that these operations are being conducted safely and in accordance with NRC regulations and to support decommissioning oversight for power reactors transitioning to decommissioning status.

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

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### MAJOR ACTIVITIES

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

- Conduct licensing reviews and oversight activities for decommissioning power reactors including Kewaunee Power Station, San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Units 2 and 3, and Crystal River 3 Nuclear Power Plant, which are transitioning from the Operating Reactors Business Line to the Decommissioning and LLW Business Line.
- Conduct licensing reviews for 17 decommissioning power and early demonstration reactors, seven research and test reactors, 23 complex materials facilities, and 38 uranium recovery facilities.
- Support licensing for up to 40 military naturally-occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive materials sites and depleted uranium sites.
- Support six to seven environmental and safety reviews (hearings included) for uranium recovery licensing applications, as well as licensing activities associated with nine operating uranium recovery facilities.
- Provide assistance on complex licensing cases, such as application of codes for decommissioning reviews and site reviews employing bio-remediation as the remediation process chosen for site clean-up at shallow sites with uranium contamination and in situ leach uranium recovery facilities.
- Conduct uranium recovery inspections at operating facilities, and monitor the U.S. Department of Energy waste management activities at the Savannah River and Idaho Waste Incidental to Reprocessing facilities.
- Support rulemaking to revise the regulations for power reactors going through the decommissioning process.

### OTHER INDICATORS

#### LICENSING

Percentage of Environmental Reviews and Environmental Review Documents Completed as Scheduled (DL-01)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

Eliminate the Need for Some Site-Specific Environmental Impact Statements (i.e. By Reducing Resource Needs) by Developing a Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS) for Uranium Recovery Environmental Reviews* (DL-02)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	Projected Savings of \$450K and 0.7 FTE	Projected Savings of \$450K and 0.7 FTE	Projected Savings of \$450K and 0.7 FTE	Being replaced by new efficiency measure – “The use of resubmission audits will reduce the time needed for completing safety evaluation reports by 10 percent in FY 2015.		
Actual	\$773 thousand and 0 FTE	\$773 thousand and 0.7 FTE	\$773 thousand and 0.7 FTE	No data		
<p><i>* Between FY 2008 and FY 2013, the staff expected to receive 18 in-situ recovery (ISR) uranium recovery license applications. The development of a GEIS was expected to eliminate the need to develop site-specific environmental impact statements (EISs) for some of these applications. Rather than developing a site-specific EIS for each site the staff will be able to “tier off” the GEIS and instead rely on a less resource intensive supplemental EIS or a site-specific supplemental EIS to evaluate the environmental impacts of the site-specific ISR license request (total savings of at least \$2.0M and 7.0 FTE in FY 2008-FY 2011 and beyond.) The final GEIS was issued in June 2009 on schedule.</i></p>						

Percentage of Time Saved for Completing Safety Evaluation Reports Through Use of Pre-Submission Audits (DL-03)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2015				10*	10
Actual						
<p><i>*Preliminary target; will undergo further development.</i></p>						

Time (Months) to Complete Safety Evaluation Reports Using Pre-Submission Audits (DL-04)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2015				2.5*	Discontinued
Actual						
<p><i>* Indicator was deemed to be redundant of the indicator, “Percentage of time saved for completing safety evaluation reports through the use of pre-submission audits,” and would require greater effort to track than the other indicator.</i></p>						

Percentage of Licensing Actions Completed as Scheduled (DL-05)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	90
Actual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
<p><i>* Target changed to a percentage beginning in FY 2016 to provide a more informative indicator.</i></p>						

# NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

## OVERSIGHT

Provide Support to DOE for WIR Activities (DL-06)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	Complete WIR review or monitoring plan and activities as scheduled in the Environmental Protection and Performance Assessment Operating Plan	Complete WIR review or monitoring plan and activities as scheduled in the Environmental Protection and Performance Assessment Operating Plan	Complete WIR review or monitoring plan and activities as scheduled in the Environmental Protection and Performance Assessment Operating Plan	Complete WIR review or monitoring plan and activities as scheduled in the Environmental Protection and Performance Assessment Operating Plan	Complete WIR review or monitoring plan and activities as scheduled in the Environmental Protection and Performance Assessment Operating Plan	Discontinued*
Actual	Target met - Completed 2 monitoring visits and issued a second request for additional information for the Savannah River Site's Saltstone Disposal Facility. Issued a request for additional information and technical evaluation report for the Savannah River Site's F Tank Farm. Issued a request for additional information, a waste determination, and technical evaluation report for the West Valley melter.	Target met - Completed 4 WIR Monitoring on site observation visits at 3 sites, issued technical evaluation reports for both the Savannah River Site Saltstone Disposal Facility revised performance assessment and the F-Tank Farm draft waste determination, and issued the technical evaluation report on the West Valley Melter Feed Tanks draft waste determination.	Target met - Continued monitoring activities for both the Saltstone Disposal Facility (SDF) and F-Tank Farm at the Savannah River Site. Completed monitoring activities include issuance of the revised SDF Monitoring Plan and observation visits for both SDF and F Tank Farm.	Target met - Continued monitoring activities for both the SDF and F-Tank Farm at the Savannah River Site.		

\* Indicator replaced with "Percentage of completed WIR review or monitoring plan and activities as scheduled in the Environmental Protection and Performance Assessment Operating Plan."

## NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

Percentage of Review or Monitoring Plan and Activities for WIR That Are Completed as Scheduled (DL-07)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2016*					80
Actual						

*\* Indicator revised to provide a better reflection of progress of WIR reviews.*

### RESEARCH

Percentage of Major Milestones for Critical Research Programs Completed on or Before Their Due Date* (DL-08)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	90	90	90	90	90	90
Actual	N/A**	100	N/A**	N/A**		

*\* 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 fiscal year.*

*\*\* There were no critical milestones associated with the research activities conducted in this business line in FY 2011, FY 2013, and FY 2014, thus there is no performance data to report.*

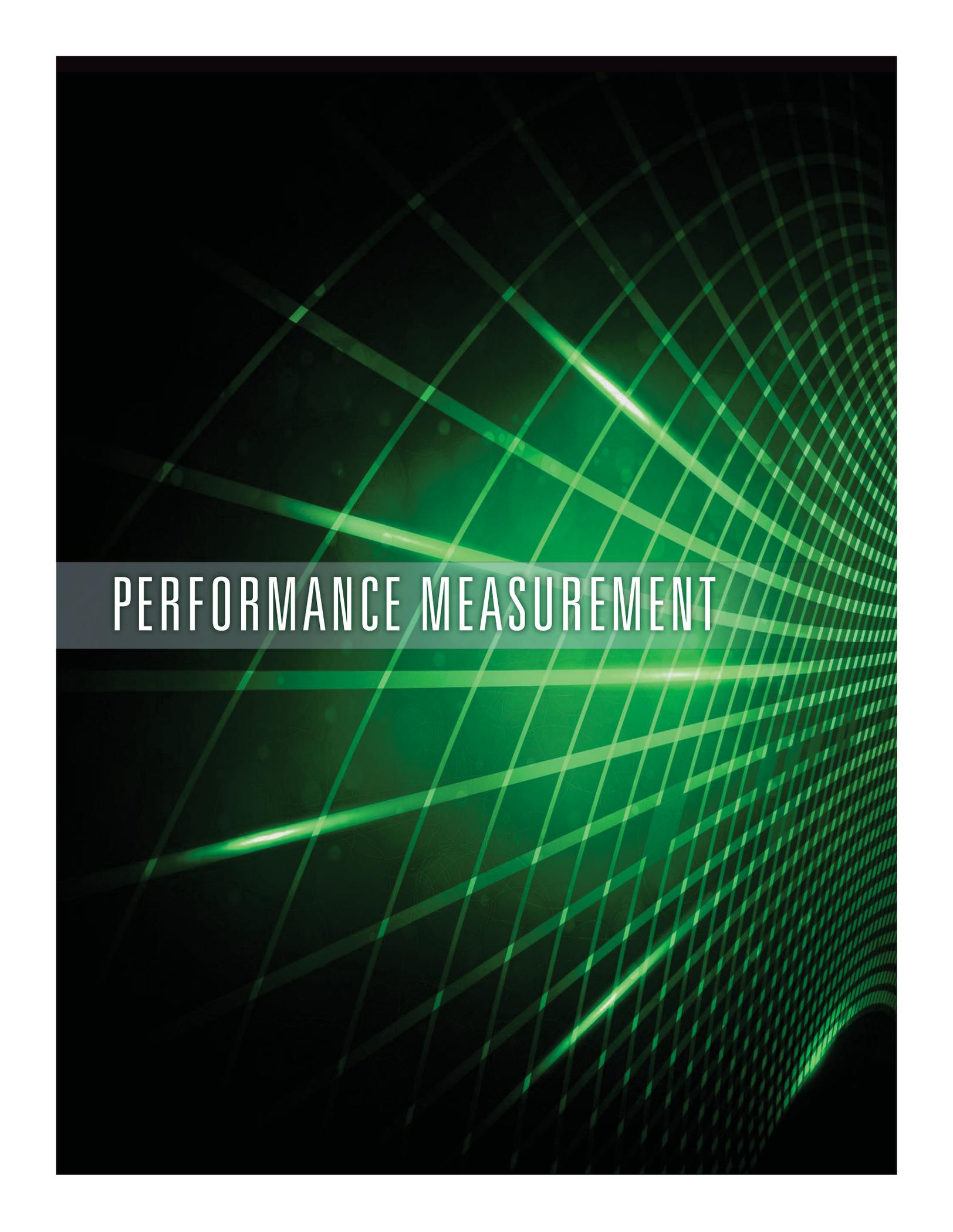
  

Overall Average Score on a Scale of 1-5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Technical Research Products * (DL-09)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.75	3.75	3.75
Actual	N/A**	4.5	N/A**	N/A**		

*\*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.*

*\*\* No research products were produced for this business line during FY 2011, FY 2013, and FY 2014.*



The background features a dark, almost black, space filled with a complex, glowing green grid. The grid lines are not perfectly straight but curve and warp, creating a sense of depth and movement. Several bright, horizontal green lines cut across the grid, some appearing as sharp, glowing streaks. The overall effect is futuristic and high-tech.

# PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT



## PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) published its Strategic Plan for fiscal years (FY) 2014–2018 on September 5, 2014. The plan lists the agency’s strategic goals and the objectives associated with them. The performance goals and performance indicators and criteria associated with the plan are within this chapter of the NRC’s budget request.

Measuring and monitoring performance is one of the four components of the NRC’s Planning, Budgeting, and Performance Management process. The other components are setting the strategic direction, determining planned activities and resources, and assessing performance.

The Government Performance and Results Modernization Act (GPRAMA) of 2010 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 Performance Budget. 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 for FY 2015 and FY 2016. The Office of Management and Budget has determined that the NRC does not need to set Agency or Cross-Agency Priority Goals, as GPRAMA requires. Thus, no such goals are included in this narrative.

### FY 2016 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 table below 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.

Alignment of Resources to NRC Goals <sup>1</sup> (Dollars in Millions)						
Major Programs	FY 2015 President’s Budget			FY 2016 Request		
	Safety	Security	Total	Safety	Security	Total
Nuclear Reactor Safety	772.0	43.1	815.2	755.1	38.3	793.4
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	206.6	25.7	232.2	202.0	24.8	226.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$978.6</b>	<b>\$68.8</b>	<b>\$1,047.4</b>	<b>\$956.1</b>	<b>\$63.1</b>	<b>\$1,020.1</b>

<sup>1</sup>Excludes Office of the Inspector General.  
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

### PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: FY 2011–FY 2014

Listed below are the existing FY 2014 performance indicators that the NRC is still tracking and monitoring. The final results will be reported in FY 2015.

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

1	NRR	Number of New Conditions Evaluated as Red by the NRC's Reactor Oversight Process*				
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	Discontinued	
Actual	1	1	0	0		

\*This indicator is the number of new red inspection findings and the number of new red performance indicators during the fiscal year. 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 due to 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 fiscal year in which the final significance determination was made. Red performance indicators are included in the fiscal year in which the Reactor Oversight Process (ROP) external Web page was updated to show the red indicator.

2	RES	Number of Significant Accident Sequence Precursors *(ASPs) of a Nuclear Reactor Accident				
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	≤ 0	≤ 0	≤ 0	≤ 0	Discontinued	
Actual	0	0	0	0		

\*Significant ASP events have a conditional core damage probability (CCDP) or  $\Delta CDP$  of greater than  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ . Such events have a  $1/1000$  ( $1 \times 10^{-3}$ ) 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.

3	NRR	Number of Operating Reactors with Integrated Performance That Entered the Multiple/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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	Discontinued	
Actual	2	1	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/repetitive degraded cornerstone column; or the unacceptable performance column during the fiscal year (i.e., were not in these columns or process the previous fiscal year). 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 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).

## PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

4		NRR	Number of Significant Adverse Trends in Industry Safety Performance is $\leq 1$ *				
		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target		$\leq 1$	$\leq 1$	$\leq 1$	$\leq 1$	Discontinued	
Actual		0	0	0	0		

\*Considering all indicators qualified for use in reporting.

5		Number of Events with Radiation Exposures to the Public or Occupational Workers That Exceed Abnormal Occurrence (AO) Criterion I.A.3*					
		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0	Discontinued	
Reactors	Actual	0	0	0	0		
Materials	Target	$\leq 2$	$\leq 2$	$\leq 2$	$\leq 2$	Discontinued	
Materials	Actual	0	0	0	1		
Waste	Target	0	0	0	0	Discontinued	
Waste	Actual	0	0	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.

6		Number of Radiological Releases to the Environment That Exceed Applicable Regulatory Limits*					
		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0	Discontinued	
Reactors	Actual	0	0	0	0		
Materials	Target	$\leq 2$	$\leq 2$	$\leq 2$	$\leq 2$	Discontinued	
Materials	Actual	0	0	0	0		
Waste	Target	0	0	0	0	Discontinued	
Waste	Actual	0	0	0	0		

\* With no event exceeding AO Criterion 1.B.

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

1		NSIR	Unrecovered Losses of Risk-Significant* Radioactive Sources				
		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target		0	0	0	0	Discontinued	
Actual		1**	0	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.)

\*\*There were no losses and one theft of radioactive nuclear material that the NRC considered to be risk significant during FY 2011.

## PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

<b>2</b>	<b>NSIR</b>	<b>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***</b>				
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	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	0	0	0	0	Discontinued	
Actual	0	0	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."

<b>3</b>	<b>NSIR</b>	<b>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</b>				
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	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	0	0	0	0	Discontinued	
Actual	0	0	0	0		

<b>4</b>	<b>NSIR</b>	<b>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</b>				
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	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	Discontinued	
Actual	0	0	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.

<b>5</b>	<b>NSIR</b>	<b>Number of Significant Unauthorized Disclosures *of Classified and/or Safeguards Information</b>				
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	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	0	0	0	0	Replaced by Security Performance Goal 3.	
Actual	0	0	0	0		

\*"Significant unauthorized disclosure" is defined as a disclosure that harms national security or public health or safety.

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: FY 2015–FY 2016**

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

**Performance Goal 1:** Prevent radiation exposures that significantly exceed regulatory limits  
**Performance Indicator:** Number of radiation exposures that meet or exceed abnormal occurrence (AO) criteria I.A.1, I.A.2, or I.A.3<sup>3</sup>  
**Timeframe:** Annual

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Operating Reactors	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				0	0
Operating Reactors	Actual						
New Reactors	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				0	0
New Reactors	Actual						
Fuel Facilities	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				0	0
Fuel Facilities	Actual						
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				0	0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Actual						
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				0	0
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Actual						
Nuclear Materials Users	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				≤ 3	≤ 3
Nuclear Materials Users	Actual						

**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  
**Timeframe:** Annual

<sup>3</sup> All references to the AO criteria in this section refer to the definitions in Appendix A of the Fiscal Year 2013 Abnormal Occurrence Report to Congress

## PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Operating Reactors	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					
Operating Reactors						0	0
Operating Reactors	Actual						
New Reactors	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					
New Reactors						0	0
New Reactors	Actual						
Fuel Facilities	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					
Fuel Facilities						0	0
Fuel Facilities	Actual						
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste						0	0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Actual						
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation						0	0
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Actual						
Nuclear Materials Users	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					
Nuclear Materials Users						0	0
Nuclear Materials Users	Actual						

**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 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Operating Reactors	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					
Operating Reactors						0	0
Operating Reactors	Actual						
Fuel Facilities	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					
Fuel Facilities						0	0
Fuel Facilities	Actual						
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste						0	0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Actual						

**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  
**Timeframe:** Annual

**PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Operating Reactors	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				≤ 3	≤ 3
Operating Reactors	Actual						
New Reactors	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				≤ 3	≤ 3
New Reactors	Actual						

**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

**Timeframe:** Annual

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Fuel Facilities	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				0	0
Fuel Facilities	Actual						
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				0	0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Actual						
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				0	0
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Actual						

**Performance Goal 6:** Prevent medical events involving radioactive materials that result in death or have a significant unintended impact on patient health

**Performance Indicator:** Number of medical events that meet or exceed a revised version of AO criterion III.C.3 to be developed during FY 2015

**Timeframe:** Annual

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Nuclear Materials Users	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					TBD
Nuclear Materials Users	Actual						

*Set baseline in FY 2016 and determine target for 2017 and beyond following Commission approval and public review of revised AO criteria.*

## PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

### **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, I.C.2, and the portion of criterion I.C.3 concerning theft or diversion of special nuclear material

**Timeframe:** Annual

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
All Business Lines	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				0	0
All Business Lines	Actual						

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

**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 to be developed in 2014 that will include breakdowns of cyber security and the portion of AO criterion I.C.3 concerning breakdowns of the accountability system for special nuclear material

**Timeframe:** Annual

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
All Business Lines	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				≤1	≤1
All Business Lines	Actual						

### **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 and by NRC employees or contractors as defined by analogous NRC internal criteria

**Timeframe:** Annual

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
All Business Lines	Target	Replaces FY 2011-2014 Security Performance Indicator 5.				0	0
All Business Lines	Actual						

**PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**

**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:** Sustain scores reflecting healthy organizational engagement, training and development, and leadership on the Safety Culture Climate survey (SCCS) and rate competitively against external benchmarks

**Performance Indicator:** Safety Culture and Climate Scores in the Sustained Engagement Index, as well as indices reflecting Training and Development, and Leadership (comprising Senior Management, Office/Region Management, and Management categories).

**Timeframe:** Data will be available in FY 2016 and every 3 years thereafter

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Corporate	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				Sustain scores; perform above at least 2 of 3 external benchmarks used in the SCCS Report	Sustain scores; perform above at least 2 of 3 external benchmarks used in the SCCS Report
Support							
Corporate	Actual						
Support							

**Performance Goal:** Sustain average scores and ratings in the OPM indices on the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS).<sup>4</sup>

**Performance Indicator:** Average scores in the OPM indices on the FEVS

**Timeframe:** Annual

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Corporate	Target	New indicator in FY 2015				Top 5 rating against other Federal agencies	Top 5 rating against other Federal agencies
Support							
Corporate	Actual						
Support							

**Performance Goal:** Meet a specified percentage of key human capital indicators

**Performance Indicator:** Percent of key human capital indicators met.<sup>5</sup>

**Timeframe:** Annual

<sup>4</sup> Examples: are Global Satisfaction and Employee Engagement Indices; as well as support for diversity.

<sup>5</sup> Examples are retention of professional hires within 3 years, FEVS participation, percent of Veterans and employees with targeted disabilities hired, percent of attrition, iLearn user satisfaction, percent of participants completing development programs, etc.

## PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	
Corporate Support	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					Set baseline in FY 2014 and determine target for 2015 and beyond.	Set baseline in FY 2014 and determine target for 2015 and beyond.
Corporate Support	Actual							

**Management Objective 2:** *Information 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.*

**Performance Goal:** Achieve target for aggregate score on agency-specific questions addressing information and information technology on the annual FEVS survey

**Performance Indicator:** Score on agency-specific questions addressing information and information technology on the annual FEVS

**Timeframe:** Annual

Business Line		FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	
Corporate Support	Target	New indicator in FY 2015					Set baseline in FY 2014 and determine target for 2015 and beyond	Set baseline in FY 2014 and determine target for 2015 and beyond
Corporate Support	Actual							

## 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/>.

**PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Business Line</b>
<b>Safety Strategy 1:</b> Continue to enhance NRC’s regulatory programs as appropriate using lessons learned from domestic and international operating experience and other sources.	Decommissioning and LLW; Fuel Facilities; High Level Waste Repository; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
<b>Safety Strategy 2:</b> 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; High Level Waste Repository; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
<b>Safety Strategy 3:</b> 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; High Level Waste Repository; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
<b>Safety Strategy 4:</b> 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
<b>Safety Strategy 5:</b> 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
<b>Safety Strategy 6:</b> 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
<b>Safety Strategy 7:</b> Ensure that the environmental and site safety regulatory infrastructure is adequate to support the issuance of new nuclear licenses.	New Reactors, Operating Reactors
<b>Security Strategy 1:</b> 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
<b>Security Strategy 2:</b> 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

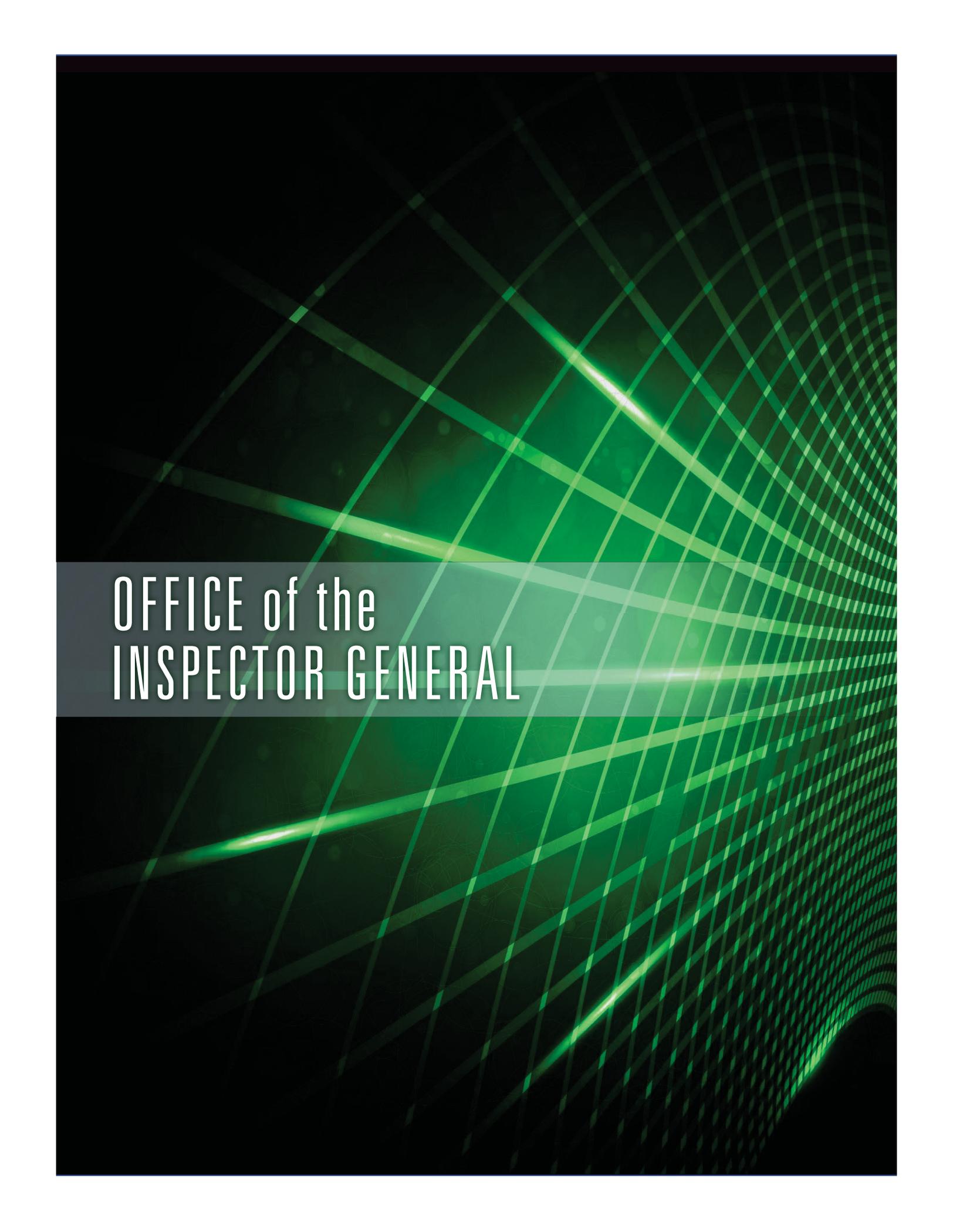
## PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

Strategy	Business Line
<b>Security Strategy 3:</b> Support U.S. national security interests and nuclear nonproliferation policy objectives within 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
<b>Security Strategy 4:</b> Ensure material control and accounting for special nuclear materials.	Fuel Facilities; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation
<b>Security Strategy 5:</b> Protect critical digital assets.	Fuel Facilities; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors
<b>Security Strategy 6:</b> 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
<b>Security Strategy 7:</b> 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
<b>Regulatory Effectiveness 1:</b> 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
<b>Regulatory Effectiveness 2:</b> 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 accommodates 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
<b>Regulatory Effectiveness 3:</b> 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
<b>Openness 1–Transparency:</b> 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
<b>Openness 2–Participation:</b> 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; High Level Waste Repository; New Reactors; Nuclear Materials Users; Operating Reactors; Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation

**PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**

Strategy	Business Line
<b>Openness 3–Collaboration:</b> 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
<b>Human Capital 1:</b> Maintain qualified and flexible staff and close skill gaps in mission-critical occupations	Corporate Support
<b>Human Capital 2:</b> 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
<b>Human Capital 3:</b> 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
<b>Human Capital 4:</b> Promote a strong NRC internal safety culture with an open collaborative work environment.	Corporate Support
<b>Human Capital 5:</b> 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
<b>Human Capital 6:</b> Strengthen workforce diversity and inclusion.	Corporate Support
<b>Information Management and Information Technology (IT) 1:</b> Better enable NRC's staff and external stakeholders to easily find and use the information they need.	Corporate Support
<b>Information Management and IT 2:</b> Develop a flexible technology infrastructure that provides the foundation to consistently deliver the IT solutions customers need.	Corporate Support
<b>Information Management and IT 3:</b> Improve the business value of the NRC's IT solutions by providing the right products and services when and where needed.	Corporate Support
<b>Information Management and IT 4:</b> Improve enterprise IT planning, budgeting, and performance management to effectively manage resources.	Corporate Support



The background features a dark, almost black, space filled with a complex grid of glowing green lines. These lines are not perfectly straight but curve and warp, creating a sense of depth and movement, similar to a perspective view of a grid that is being distorted or viewed through a lens. The lines vary in brightness, with some appearing as sharp, bright green streaks and others as softer, more diffuse glows. The overall effect is futuristic and high-tech.

OFFICE of the  
INSPECTOR GENERAL



**OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s (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 (1) independently and objectively conduct and supervise audits and investigations relating to NRC programs and operations, (2) prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse, and (3) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the NRC’s programs and operations. 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.

<b>Budget Authority for NRC OIG (Dollars in Millions)</b>						
	<b>FY 2015 President’s Budget</b>		<b>FY 2016 Request</b>		<b>Changes from FY 2015</b>	
	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Program Support	1.410		1.363		(0.047)	
Program Salaries and Benefits	10.661	63.0	10.773	63.0	0.112	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12.071</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>\$12.136</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>\$0.065</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The FY 2016 budget request for the NRC OIG is \$12.136 million, which includes \$10.773 million in salaries and benefits to support 63 FTE, and \$1.363 million in program support. These resources will support Inspector General auditing and investigation functions for both the NRC, \$11.178 million and the DNFSB, \$.958 million, respectively.

<b>Budget Request for NRC OIG Programs (Dollars in Millions)</b>						
	<b>FY 2015 President’s Budget</b>		<b>FY 2016 Request</b>		<b>Changes from FY 2015</b>	
	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Program Support	1.245		1.260		0.015	
Program Salaries and Benefits	9.976	58.0	9.918	58	(0.058)	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11.221</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>\$11.178</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>(\$0.043)</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The FY 2016 proposed budget request for auditing and investigation activities for NRC programs is \$11.178 million, which includes \$9.918 million in salaries and benefits to support 58 FTE, and \$1.260 million in program support.

<b>Budget Request for DNFSB OIG Program (Dollars in Millions)</b>						
	<b>FY 2015 President's Budget</b>		<b>FY 2016 Request</b>		<b>Changes from FY 2015</b>	
	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Program Support	.165		.103		(0.062)	
Program Salaries and Benefits	.685	5.0	.855	5.0	0.170	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$0.850</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>\$0.958</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>\$0.108</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The FY 2016 proposed budget request for auditing and investigation activities for DNFSB programs is \$958,000, which includes \$855,000 in salaries and benefits to support 5 FTE, and \$103,000 in program support.

### AUDITS PROGRAM

<b>Audits Budget Authority (Dollars in Millions)</b>						
<b>Summary</b>	<b>FY 2015 President's Budget</b>		<b>FY 2016 Request</b>		<b>Changes from FY 2015</b>	
	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Program Support	8.067	41.0	8.103	41.0	0.036	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8.067</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>\$8.103</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>\$0.036</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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 2016, OIG requests \$8.103 million and 41 FTE to carry out its Audits Program activities of which \$7.322 million and 37 FTE is for NRC programs and \$781,000 and 4 FTE is for DNFSB programs, respectively. With these resources, the Audits Program will conduct approximately 22 audits and evaluations for the NRC. This will enable the OIG to provide coverage of NRC's Reactor Safety, 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 U.S. Department of Energy's Defense Nuclear Facilities and Operations.

**CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT’S BUDGET**

In FY 2016 resources increase slightly in the Audits Program to fund the January 2015 and FY 2016 pay raise, and within-grade and benefits costs increases in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

**FY 2015–FY 2016 AUDITS PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

- Eighty-five 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% of OIG audit recommendations.
- Obtain final NRC action on an aggregate of 70% of OIG audit recommendations within 2 years.
- Sixty percent of DNFSB audits undertaken will be issued within a year.

**SELECTED FY 2014 AUDITS PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

In FY 2014, OIG issued 28 reports; 22 pertaining to NRC programs and operations and six 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 website at <http://www.nrc.gov/insp-gen/pubs.html#Semi-Annual>.

**INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM**

Investigations Budget Authority (Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2015 President’s Budget		FY 2016 Request		Changes from FY 2015	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Program Support	\$4.004	22.0	\$4.033	22.0	\$0.029	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4.004</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>\$4.033</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>\$0.029</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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 the NRC and DNFSB programs and activities, investigating misconduct by the NRC and DNFSB employees, interfacing with the U.S. Department of Justice 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 2016, OIG requests \$4.033 million and 22 FTE to carry out its Investigations Program activities of which \$3.856 million and 21 FTE is for NRC programs and \$177,000 and 1 FTE is for DNFSB programs respectively. 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 will conduct approximately 60 investigations at the NRC and approximately 5 investigations at DNFSB covering a broad range of allegations concerning misconduct and mismanagement affecting various NRC and DNFSB programs.

### CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

In FY 2016 resources increase slightly in the Investigations Program to fund the January 2015 and FY 2016 pay raise, and within-grade and benefits costs increases in FY 2015 and FY 2016.

### FY 2015–FY 2016 INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Eighty-five 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% agency action in response to NRC's OIG investigative reports.
- Complete 90% of NRC active cases in less than 18 months on average.
- Refer at least 20% of the NRC's completed investigations for criminal prosecution.
- Achieve a 60% success rate for judicial or administrative actions in response to the NRC's OIG investigative reports.
- Complete 85% of DNFSB active cases in less than 18 months on average.

### SELECTED FY 2014 INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2014, OIG completed 59 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 website 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 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's 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 its strategic goals. Furthermore, each OIG audit, evaluation, and investigation is also informed by one or more of the most serious management and performance challenges identified by the Inspector General as facing the agency. The work performed by OIG auditors and investigators is mutually

supportive and complementary in pursuit of these objectives. Below are NRC OIG's strategic goals and strategies covering this budget cycle.

## **NRC OIG STRATEGIC GOALS**

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

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 also 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.

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

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 cyber security 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.

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

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 2016 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.

<b>NRC OIG Budget Resources Linked to NRC’s Strategic Goals</b>			
<b>Program Links to Strategic Goals</b>	<b>Strengthen NRC’s Public Health &amp; Safety Efforts</b>	<b>Enhance NRC’s Security Efforts</b>	<b>Improve NRC’s Resource Stewardship Efforts</b>
FY 2016 Programs (\$11,178,000; 58 FTE) <sup>6</sup>			
Audits (\$7,322,000; 37 FTE)	\$3,244,000 18.5 FTE	\$1,190,000 6.5 FTE	\$2,888,000 12.0 FTE
Investigations (\$3,856,000; 21 FTE)	\$1,501,000 8.0 FTE	\$642,000 3.5 FTE	\$1,713,000 9.5 FTE

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<sup>6</sup> The budget resources linked to the NRC OIG strategic goals does not include the \$958,000 for the DNFSB.

NRC OIG PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

NRC OIG Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen NRC's Efforts To Protect Public Health and Safety and the Environment						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Measure 1. Percentage of OIG products/activities<sup>7</sup> undertaken to identify critical risk areas or management challenges<sup>8</sup> relating to the improvement of NRC's safety programs.<sup>9</sup></b>						
Target	85%	85%	85%			
Actual	100%	100%	100%			
<b>Measure 2. Percentage of OIG products/activities that have a high impact<sup>10</sup> on improving NRC's safety program.</b>						
Target	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	91%	89%	63% <sup>11</sup>	100%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 3. Percentage of audit recommendations agreed to by agency.</b>						
Target	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Actual	80% <sup>12</sup>	91% <sup>13</sup>	100%	36% <sup>14</sup>	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 4. Percentage of final agency actions taken within 2 year on audit recommendations.</b>						
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Actual	80%	80%	80%	33% <sup>15</sup>	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 5. Percentage of agency actions taken in response to investigative reports.</b>						
Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 6. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months on average.</b>						
Target		90% <sup>16</sup>	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual		100%	100%	50% <sup>17</sup>	TBD	TBD

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> OIG products/activities are mostly in critical risk areas. Starting in FY 2014, this measure will no longer be tracked.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Starting in FY 2010, a more rigorous standard was applied for the impact of investigations in the safety arena.

<sup>12</sup> The agency required more than 90 days to review three of five recommendations on the Audit of NRC's Implementation of Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 21 on Reporting of Defects and Noncompliance. Subsequently, all five recommendations have been resolved.

<sup>13</sup> The agency required more than 90 days to resolve two of five recommendations on the Audit of NRC's Management of Licensee Commitments prior to resolution. Subsequently, all five recommendations have been resolved.

<sup>14</sup> The agency required more than 90 days to resolve six of six recommendations on the Audit of NRC's Compliance with 10 CFR Part 51 Related to Environmental Impact Statements. Subsequently, all six recommendations have been resolved.

<sup>15</sup> The agency required more than 2 years for final action on one of four recommendations on the Audit of NRC's Issuance of General Licenses. Final action has been completed in October 2014.

<sup>16</sup> Starting in FY 2012, OIG will measure the percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months on average.

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<b>NRC OIG Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen NRC's Efforts To Protect Public Health and Safety and the Environment</b>						
<b>Measure 7. Percentage of closed investigations referred to DOJ or other relevant authorities.</b>						
<b>Target</b>			20% <sup>18</sup>	20%	20%	
<b>Actual</b>			N/A	TBD	TBD	
<b>Measure 8. Percentage of closed investigations resulting in indictments, convictions, civil suits or settlements, judgments, administrative actions or monetary results.</b>						
<b>Target</b>			60% <sup>19</sup>	60%	60%	
<b>Actual</b>			100%	TBD	TBD	
<b>NRC OIG Strategic Goal 2: Enhance NRC's Efforts To Increase Security in Response to an Evolving Threat Environment</b>						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Measure 1. Percentage of OIG products/activities undertaken to identify critical risk areas or management challenges relating to the improvement of NRC's security programs.<sup>20</sup></b>						
<b>Target</b>	90%	90%	90%			
<b>Actual</b>	100%	100%	100%			
<b>Measure 2. Percentage of OIG products/activities that have a high impact on improving NRC's security program.</b>						
<b>Target</b>	75%	75%	75%	85% <sup>21</sup>	85%	85%
<b>Actual</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 3. Percentage of audit recommendations agreed to by the agency.</b>						
<b>Target</b>	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
<b>Actual</b>	100%	96%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 4. Percentage of final agency actions taken within 2 year on audit recommendations.</b>						
<b>Target</b>	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
<b>Actual</b>	100%	88%	93%	70%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 5. Percentage of agency actions taken in response to investigative reports.</b>						
<b>Target</b>	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
<b>Actual</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 6. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months on average.</b>						
<b>Target</b>		90% <sup>22</sup>	90%	90%	90%	90%
<b>Actual</b>		100%	33% <sup>23</sup>	75% <sup>24</sup>	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 7. Percentage of closed investigations referred to DOJ or other relevant authorities.</b>						
<b>Target</b>				20% <sup>25</sup>	20%	20%
<b>Actual</b>				N/A	TBD	TBD

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> Starting in FY 2014, OIG will measure the percentage of closed investigations referred to U.S. Department of Justice or relevant administrative authority.

<sup>19</sup> Starting in FY 2014, OIG will measure the percentage of closed investigations that resulted in an indictment, conviction, civil suit or settlement, judgment, administrative action, or monetary result.

<sup>20</sup> OIG products/activities are mostly in critical risk areas. Starting in FY 2014, this measure will no longer be tracked.

<sup>21</sup> Starting in FY 2014, OIG will measure the percentage of OIG products/activities that have a high impact on improving the NRC's security program at 85 percent.

<sup>22</sup> Starting in FY 2012, OIG will measure the percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months on average.

<sup>23</sup> In the security arena, the complexity of the investigative cases resulted in several cases exceeding 18 months on average.

<sup>24</sup> 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.

<sup>25</sup> Starting in FY 2014, OIG will measure the percentage of closed investigations referred to the Department of Justice, State or local law enforcement officials, or relevant administrative authority.

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<b>NRC OIG Strategic Goal 2: Enhance NRC's Efforts To Increase Security in Response to an Evolving Threat Environment</b>						
<b>Measure 8. Percentage of closed investigations resulting in indictments, convictions, civil suits or settlements, judgments, administrative actions or monetary results.</b>						
<b>Target</b>			60% <sup>26</sup>	60%		60%
<b>Actual</b>			100%	TBD		TBD
<b>NRC OIG Strategic Goal 3: Improve the Economy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness with Which NRC Manages and Exercises Stewardship over Its Resources</b>						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Measure 1. Percentage of OIG products/activities undertaken to identify critical risk areas or management challenges relating to the improvement of NRC's resources stewardship.<sup>27</sup></b>						
<b>Target</b>	80%	80%	80%			
<b>Actual</b>	100%	100%	100%			
<b>Measure 2. Percentage of OIG completed products/activities that have a high impact on improving Corporate Management Program.</b>						
<b>Target</b>	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
<b>Actual</b>	65% <sup>28</sup>	85%	83% <sup>29</sup>	74% <sup>30</sup>	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 3. Percentage of audit recommendations agreed to by the agency.</b>						
<b>Target</b>	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
<b>Actual</b>	100%	100%	88% <sup>31</sup>	100%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 4. Percentage of final agency actions taken within 2 year on audit recommendations.</b>						
<b>Target</b>	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
<b>Actual</b>	100%	86%	73%	90%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 5. Percentage of agency actions taken in response to investigative reports.</b>						
<b>Target</b>	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
<b>Actual</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 6. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months on average.</b>						
<b>Target</b>		90% <sup>32</sup>	90%	90%	90%	90%
<b>Actual</b>		96%	95%	91%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 7. Percentage of closed investigations referred to DOJ or other relevant authorities.</b>						
<b>Target</b>				20% <sup>33</sup>	20%	20%
<b>Actual</b>				27%	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 8. Percentage of closed investigations resulting in indictments, convictions, civil suits or settlements, judgments, administrative actions or monetary results.</b>						
<b>Target</b>				60% <sup>34</sup>	60%	60%
<b>Actual</b>				100%	TBD	TBD

<sup>26</sup> Starting in FY 2014, OIG will measure the percentage of closed investigations that resulted in an indictment, conviction, civil suit or settlement, judgment, administrative action, or monetary result.

<sup>27</sup> OIG products/activities are mostly in critical risk areas. Starting in FY 2014, this measure will no longer be tracked.

<sup>28</sup> Starting in FY 2010, a more rigorous standard was applied for the impact of investigations in the corporate management arena.

<sup>29</sup> Starting in FY 2010, a more rigorous standard was applied for the impact of investigations in the corporate management arena.

<sup>30</sup> Starting in FY 2010, a more rigorous standard was applied for the impact of investigations in the corporate management arena.

<sup>31</sup> 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 (EPM). The agency agreed to all recommendations.

<sup>32</sup> Starting in FY 2012, OIG will measure the percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months on average.

<sup>33</sup> Starting in FY 2014, OIG will measure the percentage of closed investigations referred to the U.S. Department of Justice, State or local law enforcement officials, or relevant administrative authority.

<sup>34</sup> Starting in FY 2014, OIG will measure 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 2012 by the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration OIG found that the Audits Program’s system of quality control provided reasonable assurance that audits were conducted in accordance with applicable professional standards.

In addition, an independent investigative peer review was conducted by the Corporation for National and Community Service OIG 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
<b>Measure 1. Percentage of OIG audits undertaken and issued within a year.<sup>35</sup></b>		
Target	60%	60%
Actual	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 2. Percentage of final agency actions taken within 2 year on audit recommendations.<sup>36</sup></b>		
Target	50%	50%
Actual	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 3. Percentage of agency actions taken in response to investigative reports.<sup>37</sup></b>		
Target	90%	90%
Actual	TBD	TBD
<b>Measure 4. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months.<sup>38</sup></b>		
Target	85%	85%
Actual	TBD	TBD

**INSPECTOR GENERAL REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION FOR FY 2016**

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 2016 and was subsequently approved. In addition, the OIG DNFSB budget request was submitted to the DNFSB Chairman for FY 2016 and he had no comments.

<sup>35</sup> OIG anticipates issuing 6 audit reports per year. Starting in FY 2015, this measure will be tracked.

<sup>36</sup> Starting in FY 2015, this measure will be tracked.

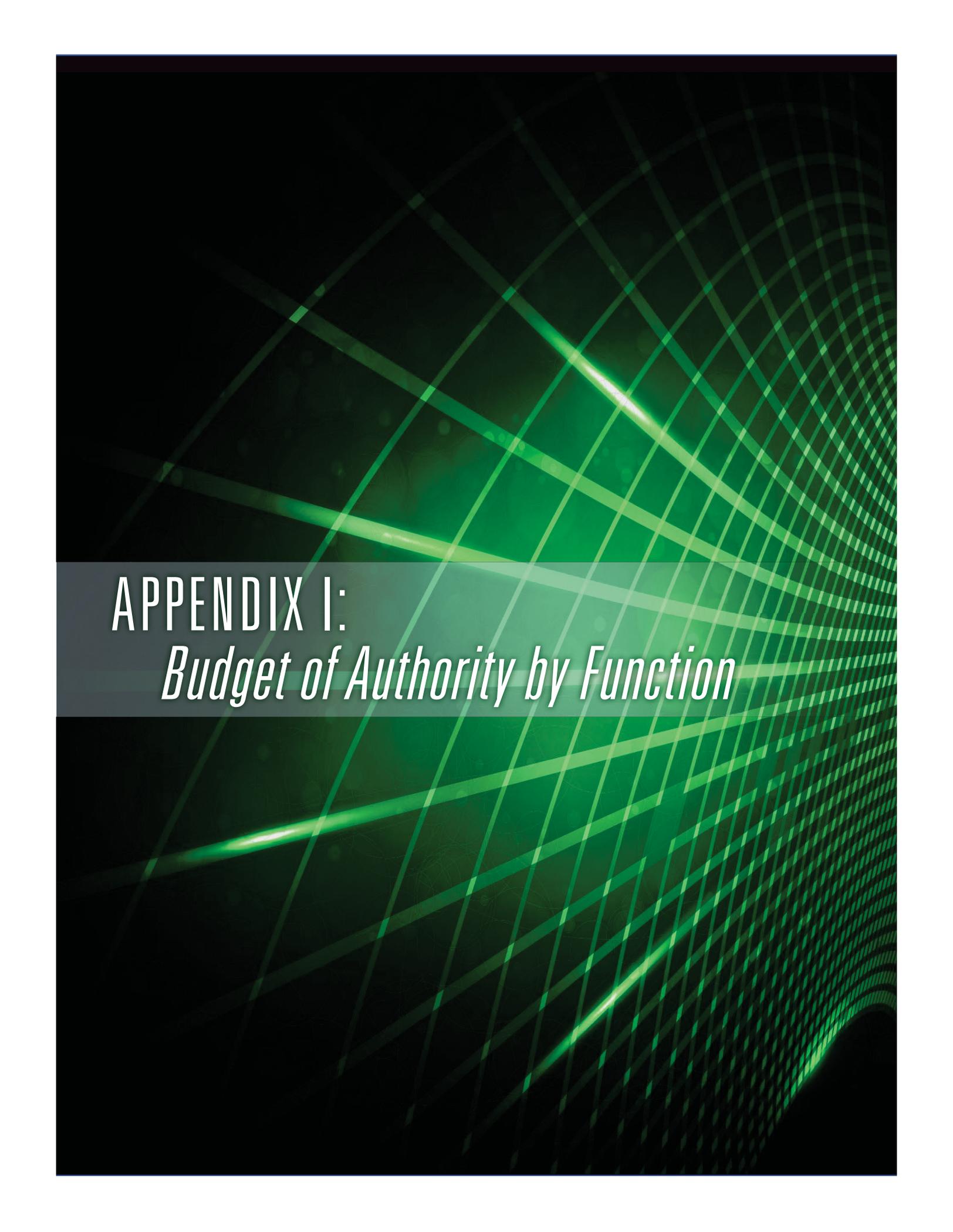
<sup>37</sup> Starting in FY 2015, this measure will be tracked.

<sup>38</sup> Starting in FY 2015, this measure will be tracked.

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Further, the Inspector General certifies that OIG training request satisfies the training requirements for the Inspector General's office. 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.

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APPENDIX I:  
*Budget of Authority by Function*



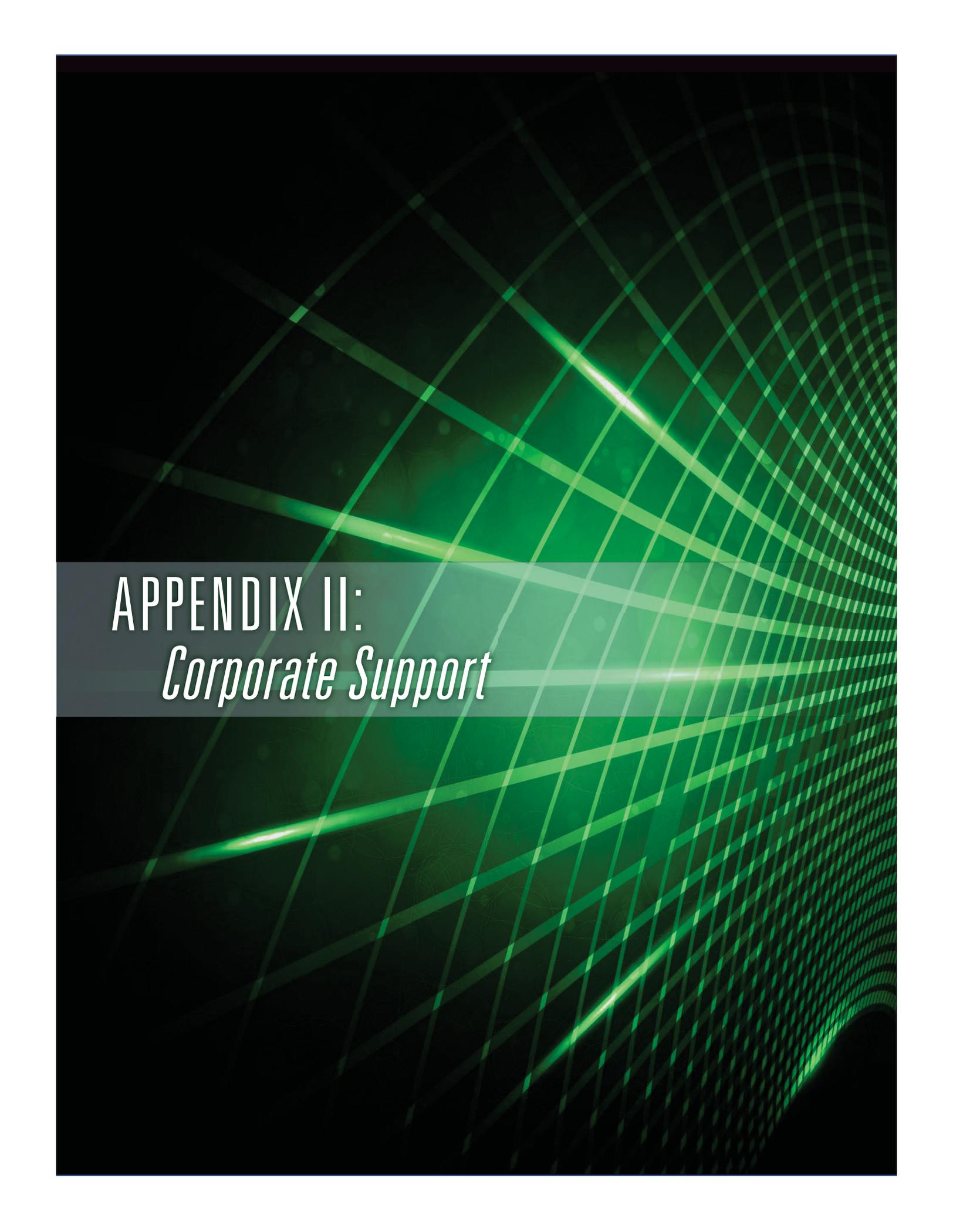
**BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION**

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s (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 equivalent, 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 nuclear reactor inspection trips.

<b>Total NRC Budget Authority by Function (Dollars in Millions)</b>			
	<b>FY 2015 President’s Budget</b>	<b>FY 2016 Request</b>	<b>Changes from FY 2015</b>
	<b>\$M</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>\$M</b>
<b>Salaries and Expenses (S&amp;E)</b>			
Salaries and Benefits	622.5	610.5	(11.9)
Contract Support	400.4	385.3	(15.5)
Travel	24.2	24.3	0.1
<b>Total (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>\$1,047.4</b>	<b>\$1,020.1</b>	<b>\$(27.3)</b>
<b>Office of the Inspector General (OIG)</b>			
Salaries and Benefits	10.7	10.8	0.1
Contract Support	1.1	1.1	0.0
Travel	0.3	0.2	(0.1)
<b>Total (OIG)</b>	<b>\$12.1</b>	<b>\$12.1</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>
<b>Total NRC Appropriation (NRC)</b>			
Salaries and Benefits	633.1	621.2	(11.8)
Contract Support	401.8	386.3	(15.5)
Travel	24.5	24.5	0.0
<b>Total (NRC)</b>	<b>\$1,059.5</b>	<b>\$1,032.2</b>	<b>\$(27.3)</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.



The background features a dark, almost black, space filled with a complex, glowing green grid. The grid lines are not perfectly straight but curve and warp, creating a sense of depth and movement. Several bright, horizontal green lines cut across the grid, some appearing as sharp, glowing streaks. The overall effect is futuristic and technological.

APPENDIX II:  
*Corporate Support*



## CORPORATE SUPPORT

The fiscal year (FY) 2016 Congressional Budget Justification identifies the infrastructure and support costs for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and distributes them to programs as a portion of the total program cost. The allocation methodology is consistent with the methodology used for preparing the agency's financial statements. The business line tables present the associated infrastructure and support funding included in the programmatic funding to provide the full cost of each business line.

<b>Corporate Support by Business Line (Dollars in Millions)</b>						
<b>Major Programs</b>	<b>FY 2015 President's Budget</b>		<b>FY 2016 Request</b>		<b>Changes from FY 2015</b>	
	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>\$M</b>	<b>FTE</b>
Operating Reactors	197.7	435.1	211.4	470.9	13.7	35.8
New Reactors	82.6	181.9	67.4	150.2	(15.2)	(31.6)
<b>Nuclear Reactor Safety</b>	<b>\$280.3</b>	<b>617.0</b>	<b>\$278.8</b>	<b>621.1</b>	<b>(\$1.5)</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Fuel Facilities	22.6	49.7	19.5	43.4	(3.1)	(6.3)
Nuclear Materials Users	28.5	62.7	29.6	66.0	1.1	3.3
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	16.4	36.0	16.1	35.8	(0.3)	(0.2)
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	14.3	31.4	16.0	35.7	1.8	4.3
<b>Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety</b>	<b>\$81.7</b>	<b>179.8</b>	<b>\$81.2</b>	<b>180.9</b>	<b>(\$0.5)</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Corporate Support</b>	<b>\$362.0</b>	<b>796.8</b>	<b>\$360.0</b>	<b>802.0</b>	<b>(\$2.0)</b>	<b>5.2</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

## APPENDIX II: CORPORATE SUPPORT

### Corporate Support Budget Authority and Full-Time Equivalents by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)

Product Line	FY 2015 President's Budget		FY 2016 Request		Changes from FY 2015	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Acquisitions	18.1	85.9	17.2	77.9	(0.9)	(8.0)
Administrative Services	121.5	114.7	113.0	107.9	(8.4)	(6.8)
Financial Mgmt.	27.3	107.7	30.3	110.5	3.0	2.8
Human Resource Mgmt.	23.5	70.8	20.4	59.8	(3.1)	(11.0)
Information Mgmt.	25.0	53.6	25.3	66.9	0.3	13.3
Information Technology	96.8	155.7	101.8	158.2	5.1	2.5
International Activities	0.0	0.0	11.1	29.2	11.1	29.2
Outreach	5.6	18.2	6.0	20.1	0.4	1.9
Policy Support	37.4	178.0	27.9	155.3	(9.5)	(22.7)
Training	5.4	12.3	5.4	16.2	(0.1)	3.9
Travel	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$362.0</b>	<b>796.8</b>	<b>\$360.0</b>	<b>802.0</b>	<b>(\$2.0)</b>	<b>5.2</b>

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The agency's infrastructure and support involve centrally managed activities that are necessary for the staff and agency programs to achieve goals more efficiently and effectively. These activities include acquisitions, administrative services, financial management, human resource management, information management (IM), information technology (IT), outreach, and policy support. The workload and resource changes from the FY 2015 President's Budget for the product lines listed above are described in the following pages. The output indicators for the product lines listed above 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 Acquisitions budget provides resources to support the enterprisewide acquisition system and procurement and strategic sourcing activities. This includes support for all aspects of contract operations and oversight necessary to ensure 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; and improve the agency's ability to effectively respond to emergent requirements.

### CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

In FY 2016 resources decrease because of the accelerated dissolution of the Associate Directorate for Strategic Acquisition based on the completion of the Strategic Acquisition System implementation.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES**

The Administrative Services budget provides resources for rent and utilities for NRC headquarters (HQ), regional, and Technical Training Center space; corporate rulemaking; print and publications services; IT systems that support security, space planning, and administrative services for the agency; facilities management, including operation and maintenance services, systems, and office furniture; property management, labor services, custodial services, and building alterations; support services including fleet management, transit subsidies, supplies, and multimedia services; physical and personnel security services such as security equipment, investigations, adjudications, drug testing, and guard services; and support and guard services in the regions.

### **CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**

In FY 2016 resources decrease due to the reduction in the number of floors planned for renovation and staff consolidation (i.e., restack) from six to two floors of the White Flint Complex as well as the release of the Church Street location in FY 2015.

## **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

The Financial Management budget supports the maintenance and operation of the agency's financial systems, budget development and execution, agency financial services, accounting and reporting activities, administration of the internal control program, and strategic and performance planning, to achieve effective and efficient use of the agency's financial resources.

### **CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**

In FY 2016 resources increase to support the activities in operations and maintenance of the agency's core financial systems. In addition, resources increase to support changes required in NRC IT systems related to procurement spending and management.

## **HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

The Human Resource Management budget provides resources for recruitment and staffing activities; work-life services, including employee counseling; employee and labor relations; and agencywide policy development and strategic workforce planning. In addition, resources provide for permanent change of station activities, including resident inspector moves.

### **CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**

In FY 2016 resources decrease primarily because of a reduction in work-life services, as well as the transfer of oversight of the open collaborative work environment, open door policy, and "Internal" Safety Culture Program activities from the Human Resource Management Product Line to the Training Product Line.

### INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The Information Management (IM) program develops and implements the framework and technologies for managing and protecting information in a way that ensures it is available to support a stable and predictable regulatory environment. In FY 2016, the IM budget will provide for maintaining current operations relating to management of physical and electronic content and records, Sensitive Unclassified Non-Safeguards Information policy and reviews, Controlled Unclassified Information implementation, Privacy Act compliance, Freedom of Information Act support, information collections support, public document room and public meeting support, and the technical library.

### CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

In FY 2016 there are no significant resource changes for the Information Management program.

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

For FY 2016, the NRC restructured its Information Technology (IT) portfolio so that all activities are captured in one of the following 10 segments or groups of related IT services that support the agency's needs within a given business area: Administrative Services; Digital Asset Management; Executive and Office Management; Financial Management; Human Capital Management; Nuclear Security and Emergency Preparedness and Response; Regulation, Licensing, and Oversight; Cybersecurity; IT Infrastructure; and IT Practices and Management.

### CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

The requested increases in Corporate Support IT will fund the following new and ongoing development, modernization, and enhancement activities:

- Optimize the agency's existing wide area network telecommunication circuits to provide increased network bandwidth at NRC HQ, regional offices, and resident inspector site expansion sites.
- Identify the best technologies to fill gaps associated with strategic goals such as "working from anywhere" and "working with anyone."
- Continue to reduce the NRC's data center footprint by consolidating data center services.
- Modernize the NRC's legacy systems.
- Integrate digital signature into agency business processes.
- Establish a Digital Service team in FY 2016 responsible for driving efficiency and effectiveness of the agency's highest-impact digital services, to support Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA) requirements.
- Enhance integration of financial and acquisition systems to improve the tracking, reporting, and management of contract expenditures, in accordance with DATA Act requirements.

## **INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

The International Activities budget creates a new International Activities Product Line under the existing Corporate Support Business Line comparable to the existing International Product Line in other business lines. The activities were previously budgeted under the Policy Support Product Line. Resources include interaction on matters of international nuclear safety and security issues and developments with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Nuclear Energy Agency, and other international partners.

### **CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**

In FY 2016 resources increase largely because of the reallocation of resources from the Policy Support Product Line to the new International Activities Product Line.

## **OUTREACH**

The Outreach budget supports outreach activities, which include 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.

Resources provide grants for minority serving institutions to assist them in producing a skilled diverse science, technology, engineering, and mathematics workforce. Resources also support hosting of the annual Regulatory Information Conference (RIC) with the nuclear industry to discuss safety and regulatory issues of mutual interest. The objective of the RIC is to provide a communication forum for senior NRC and industry management regarding current and future safety initiatives and regulatory issues.

### **CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET**

In FY 2016 there are no significant resource changes for the Outreach program.

## **POLICY SUPPORT**

The Policy Support budget provides for additional policy and adjudicatory support to the Commission. Specifically, the budget provides resources for the following: agency policy formulation and guidance; 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 leading to openness and increased public confidence; and management and oversight of agency programs.

These resources include \$9.5 million for the Office of the Commission to cover salaries and benefits (\$8.6 million), travel (\$0.7 million), and other costs (\$0.2 million). The resources support the Commission's policy and regulatory responsibilities.

## APPENDIX II: CORPORATE SUPPORT

### CHANGES FROM FY 2015 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

In FY 2016 resources decrease largely because of the reallocation of resources to a new International Activities Product Line from the Policy Support Product Line.

### 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)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	65	65	65	65	65	65
Actual	69	60.50	66	64		

Percent of Required Synopses for Acquisitions That Are Posted on the Governmentwide Point-of-Entry Website ( <a href="http://www.FedBizOpps.gov">www.FedBizOpps.gov</a> ) During the Fiscal Year* (CS-02)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	100	100	100	100		

\* Percent of required synopses for acquisitions that are posted on the Governmentwide point-of-entry website ([www.FedBizOpps.gov](http://www.FedBizOpps.gov)) during the fiscal year. Synopses for acquisitions are those valued at over \$25,000 for which widespread notice is required including all associated solicitations except for acquisitions covered by an exemption in the Federal Acquisition Regulations.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Percentage of Milestones Met Related to How NRC Headquarters Facilities Are Maintained and Operated to Assure Functionality, Asset Preservation, Safety, Accessibility, and Energy Efficiency (CS-03)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator for FY 2016					85
Actual						

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)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator for FY 2016					90
Actual						

#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Percentage of Collections Achieved When Compared with Projected Collections (CS-05)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100
Actual	99.5	99.3	98.6	93.6*		

\* Contributing factors to missing the target include a Fee policy written to collect 98% of the 90% target & a Final Fee Rule that did not become effective until the end of August, leaving no time to recover from licensee delays in payment of fees.

## APPENDIX II: CORPORATE SUPPORT

Percentage of Annual Billings That Are Past Due Accounts Receivable (CS-06)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	1	1	1	1	1	1
Actual	1.34	1	1	1		

Percentage of Non-Salary Payments Made Electronically and Accurately within Established Schedule (CS-07)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	98	98	98	98	98	98
Actual	98	98	98	98		

### HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Percentage of Professional Hires Retained for a Minimum of 3 Years After Initial Employment (CS-08)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	85	85	85	85	Discontinued*	
Actual	91	86.5	86.8	91.6		

\* Beginning in FY 2015, these outcomes are tracked by the performance indicator, "Percent of key human capital indicators met."

### INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Number of Targets Met Out of 4 for Key Information Dissemination Channels, Including Public Meeting Notices and Freedom of Information Act (CS-09)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	3	3	3	3	3	3
Actual	4	3	3	4		

\* Targets: (1) Percent of the time the NRC responds to FOIA 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) percent of nonsensitive, unclassified regulatory documents generated by the NRC and sent to the agency's Document Processing Center that are released to the public by the sixth working day after the date of the document (90 percent); (4) percent of nonsensitive, unclassified regulatory documents received by the NRC that are released to the public by the sixth 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)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2013		73	73	73	73
Actual			76	76		

### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Percentage of Agency Investments That Are Green Per OMB's IT Dashboard (CS-11)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	7.5	7.0	Green	7.5*	80	80
Actual	7.53	Green	Green	Target met		

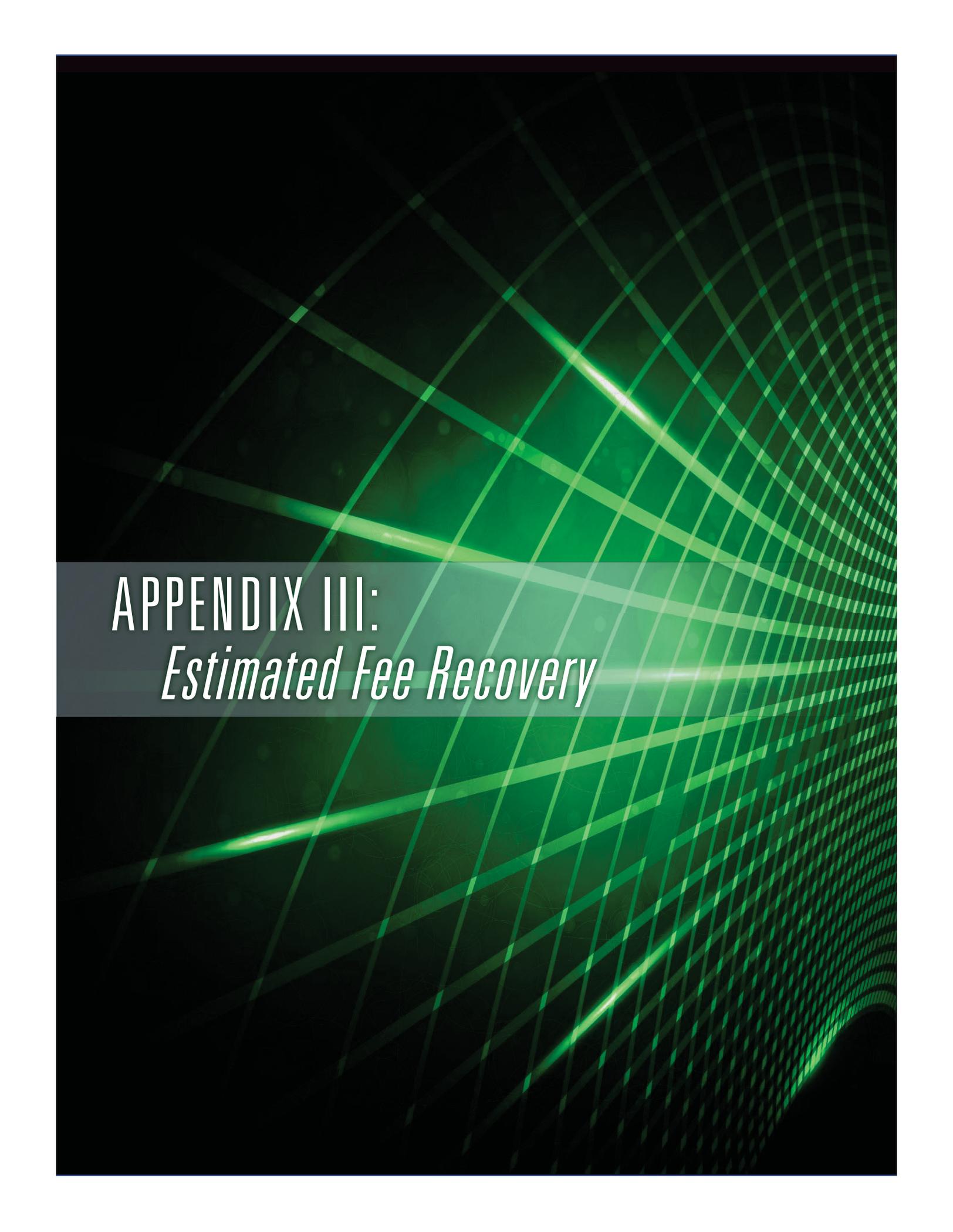
\* The OMB Exhibit 300 Score indicator has been replaced by the IT Dashboard Score. The indicator target was changed in FY 2013 to reflect OMB's revised approach to IT Dashboard scoring.

## APPENDIX II: CORPORATE SUPPORT

Percent of Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Reportable, NRC-Hosted Applications That Use the NRC Badge (Personal Identity Verification Card) for Sign-On (CS-12)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2013		TBD; indicator to be baselined in FY 2013	Preliminary target to be established	40	Indicator discontinued
Actual				Target established for FY 2015		

Satisfactory Rating Achieved for the NRC's Cybersecurity Program Effectiveness Based Upon the Annual IG FISMA Audit* (CS-13)						
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Target	New indicator in FY 2013		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Actual			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.)	The OIG did not report any material weaknesses in its evaluation report (OIG-15-A-02)		

*\* This indicator replaces the output indicator "IT Security Risk Management - Percent of operational applications and general support systems that have met NRC's annual risk management activities requirements in accordance with guidance from the Chief Information Officer" from the FY 2011 budget.*

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APPENDIX III:  
*Estimated Fee Recovery*



**Estimated Fee Recovery  
(Dollars in Millions)**

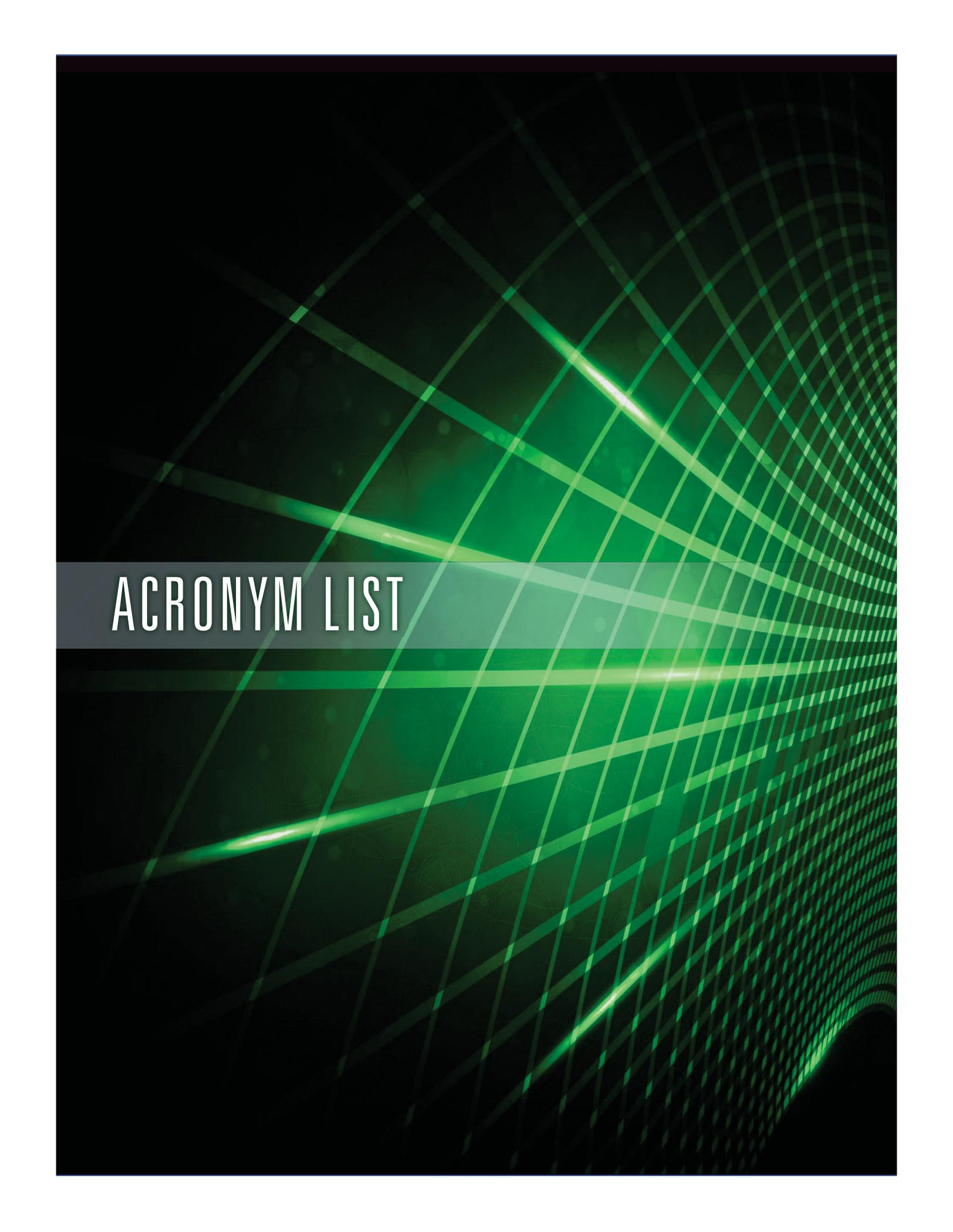
	<b>FY 2015 Projection</b>	<b>FY 2016 Projection</b>
<b>Total NRC Appropriation<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1059.5</b>	<b>1,032.2</b>
Less Non-Fee Items	(20.3)	(21.1)
Base	1,039.2	1,011.1
<b>Fee Recovery Rate - 90% of Base</b>	<b>935.3</b>	<b>910.0</b>
<b>Total NRC Net Appropriated</b>	<b>\$124.2</b>	<b>\$122.2</b>
Fee Recovery Rate - 90% of Base	935.3	910.0
Billing and Carryover Adjustments <sup>2</sup>	(7.6)	(7.6)
<b>Amount to be Recovered through Fees</b>	<b>\$927.7</b>	<b>\$902.4</b>
<b>Estimated Part 170 Fees</b>	<b>\$355.3</b>	<b>\$345.6</b>
Percent of Total Recovered Amount	38.3%	38.3%
<b>Estimated Part 171 Annual Fees</b>	<b>\$572.4</b>	<b>\$556.8</b>
Percent of Total Recovered Amount	61.7%	61.7%
<b><u>Non-Fee Items</u></b>		
Waste Incidental to Reprocessing	1.4	1.3
Generic Homeland Security	18.1	18.8
Defense Nuclear Safety Board	0.8	1.0
<b>Total Non-Fee Items</b>	<b>\$20.3</b>	<b>\$21.1</b>

Note: As a fee-based agency, reduction to agency budget yields a 10 percent reduction in net budget authority for every dollar of those reductions.

<sup>1</sup> Includes both salaries and expenses and Inspector General appropriations.

<sup>2</sup> Includes estimated unpaid invoices and payments for prior year invoices.



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# ACRONYM LIST



**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

**ABWR:** Advanced Boiling-Water Reactor

**AO:** Abnormal Occurrence

**APWR:** Advanced Pressurized-Water Reactor

**CFR:** Code of Federal Regulations

**DATA:** Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014

**DC:** Design Certification

**DNFSB:** Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board

**EIS:** Environmental Impact Statement

**EPR:** Evolutionary Power Reactor

**ESBWR:** Economic Simplified Boiling-Water Reactor

**ESP:** Early site permit

**FEVS:** Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey

**FISMA:** Federal Information Security Management Act

**FTE:** Full-Time Equivalent

**FY:** Fiscal Year

**GEIS:** Generic Environmental Impact Statement

**GPRAMA:** Government Performance and Results Modernization Act

**HQ:** Headquarters

**IM:** Information Management

**ISFSI:** Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation

**ISR:** In-Situ Recovery

**iSTS:** Improved Standard Technical Specifications

**IT:** Information Technology

**LAR:** License Amendment Request

## ACRONYM LIST

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**LLWR:** Large, Light-Water Reactor

**LLW:** Low-Level Waste

**LRA:** License Renewal Application

**MFFF:** Mix Oxide Fuel Fabrication Facility

**MOX:** Mixed Oxide

**NFPA:** National Fire Protection Association.

**NTTF:** Near-Term Task Force

**NRC:** Nuclear Regulatory Commission

**OIG:** Office of the Inspector General

**P.L.:** Public Law

**RTR:** Research and Test Reactor

**SCCS:** Safety Culture Climate Survey

**SDF:** Saltstone Disposal Facility

**SMR:** Small Modular Reactor

**SNF:** Spent Nuclear Fuel

**SNM:** Special Nuclear Materials

**WIR:** Waste Incidental to Reprocessing

**U.S.:** United States

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**FY 2016 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

*February 2015*