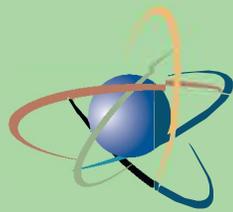


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Volume 38



U.S. NRC

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Protecting People and the Environment

**CONGRESSIONAL
BUDGET
JUSTIFICATION
FISCAL YEAR
2023**

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**CONGRESSIONAL
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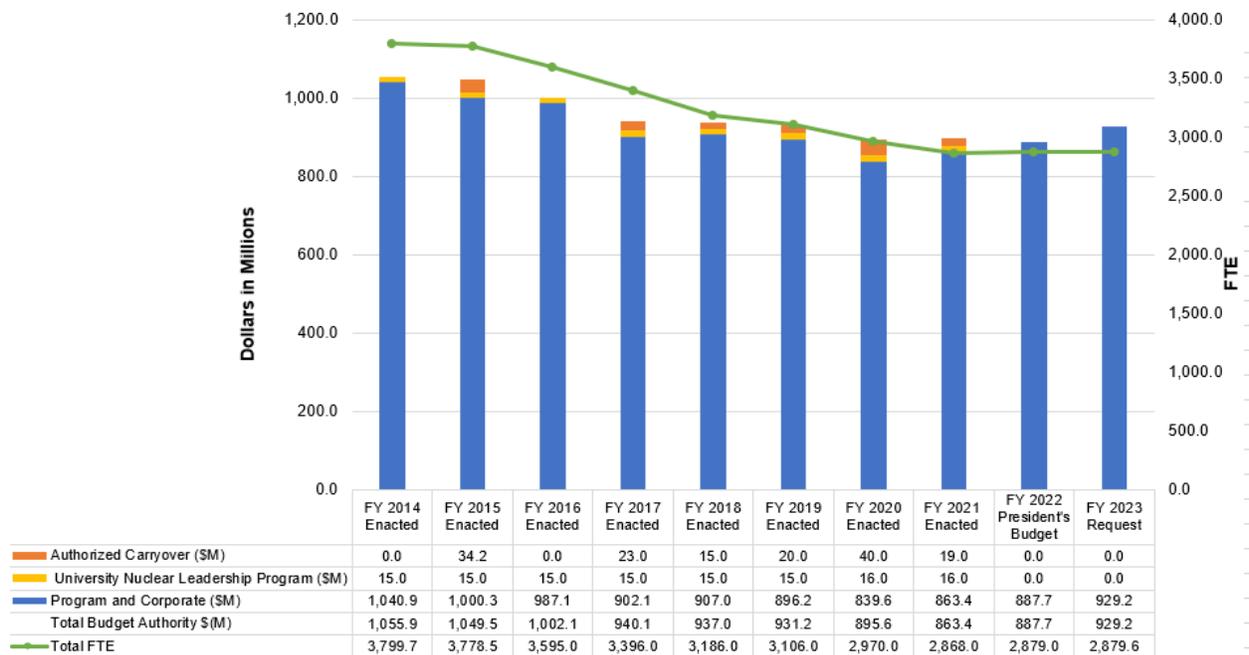
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mission of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is to license and regulate the Nation’s civilian use of radioactive materials to provide reasonable assurance of adequate protection of public health and safety, to promote the common defense and security, and to protect the environment. The NRC’s fiscal year (FY) 2023 budget request is \$929.2 million, including 2,879.6 full-time equivalents (FTE). In comparison to the FY 2022 President’s Budget, the FY 2023 budget request increases by approximately 4.7 percent or \$41.5 million, primarily to support an increase to salaries and benefits, in accordance with the guidance provided in U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11, “Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget,” and the workload changes described for each business line. The FY 2023 budget request does not include resources to support licensing activities for the proposed Yucca Mountain deep geologic repository for spent nuclear fuel and other high-level radioactive waste nor does it include resources for the University Nuclear Leadership Program (UNLP).



Notes: In FY 2020, NRC received a \$3.3M supplemental appropriation under the CARES Act on March 27, 2020. In FY 2021, the explanatory statement for the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 directed that \$16M of unobligated carryover be used to fund the University Nuclear Leadership Program.

**Figure 1: NRC FY 2014–FY 2023 Budget
(Includes the Office of the Inspector General)**

As shown in Figure 1, excluding resources for the UNLP, the FY 2023 budget request reflects a decrease of approximately 11 percent when compared with the FY 2014 Enacted budget. The agency has also reduced FTE by 24 percent during this period.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The NRC's FY 2021 enacted budget was \$844.4M plus an additional \$35 million in authorized carryover for a total budget authority of \$879.4 million. The agency also made use of additional discretionary carryover of \$48.8 million. The total obligations for FY 2021 were \$877.6 million. In FY 2021, the NRC utilized 2,756 FTE compared to an enacted level of 2,868 FTE.

Budget Authority and Full-Time Equivalents (Dollars in Millions)								
Business Line/ Major Program	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Operating Reactors	364.0	1,435.8	388.2	1,474.0	402.1	1,470.1	13.9	(3.9)
New Reactors	72.0	254.1	89.3	309.0	88.6	293.3	(0.7)	(15.7)
Nuclear Reactor Safety	\$436.0	1,689.9	\$477.4	1,783.0	\$490.7	1,763.4	\$13.2	(19.6)
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	26.4	97.8	28.0	99.0	27.1	99.1	(0.9)	0.1
Nuclear Materials Users	54.9	201.3	60.3	198.0	63.2	202.0	2.9	4.0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	21.7	86.2	22.9	85.0	23.9	86.8	1.0	1.8
Fuel Facilities	19.0	75.1	19.0	71.0	21.3	76.3	2.3	5.3
High-Level Waste	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Major Program Subtotal	\$122.0	460.8	\$130.2	453.0	\$135.5	464.2	\$5.3	11.2
Corporate Support	287.0	548.8	266.3	580.0	285.3	579.0	19.0	(1.0)
Subtotal	\$845.1	2,699.5	\$873.9	2,816.0	\$911.4	2,806.6	\$37.5	(9.4)
Inspector General	13.1	56.8	13.8	63.0	17.8	73.0	4.0	10.0
Subtotal	\$858.2	2,756.3	\$887.7	2,879.0	\$929.2	2,879.6	\$41.5	0.6
University Nuclear Leadership Program	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	\$877.6	2,756.3	\$887.7	2,879.0	\$929.2	2,879.6	\$41.5	0.6

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

Note: FY 2021 actuals include obligations from both discretionary and authorized carryover

Resources requested for the Nuclear Reactor Safety Program increase by \$13.2 million or approximately 2.8 percent when compared to the FY 2022 President's Budget. The increase is primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits consistent with guidance from OMB. Resources also increase to support licensing review activities for new light-water reactors (LWRs), advanced non-LWRs, one new construction permit application for a non-power production or utilization facility, and cybersecurity program implementation. These increases are

partially offset by a decline in workload, including the anticipated closure of Palisades Nuclear Plant; and the anticipated transition of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Unit 4¹, from construction to operations. The requested resources for the Nuclear Reactor Safety Program include a total of \$23.8 million for the continued development of a regulatory infrastructure for advanced nuclear reactor technologies, as compared to \$23.0 million in the FY 2022 President's Budget.

Resources for the Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Program increase by \$5.3 million or approximately 4.1 percent when compared to the FY 2022 President's Budget primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits, consistent with OMB guidance. Resources also increase to support licensing activities for one additional power reactor in decommissioning; licensing actions related to enrichment and manufacturing of high-assay low-enriched uranium fuel (HALEU), advanced reactor fuel, and accident tolerant fuel (ATF); and qualification training for the agency's Agreement State program.

The FY 2023 Corporate Support request is approximately 31 percent of the agency's total budget authority and reflects the agency's efforts to comply with the corporate support cap of Section 102(a)(3)(A) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (NEIMA), to the maximum extent practicable. Resources requested for Corporate Support increase by \$19.0 million or approximately 7.1 percent, when compared to the FY 2022 President's Budget. The increase is primarily due to increases in information technology (IT) investments including cybersecurity, as well as salaries and benefits, consistent with OMB guidance. This increase is partially offset by a reduction in rent costs associated with the release of two floors within NRC Headquarters, as well as the anticipated move of a regional office to a new location with less space in June 2022.

The Office of the Inspector General's (OIG's) component of the FY 2023 budget request is \$17.8 million, including 73 FTE, of which \$16.3 million is for auditing and investigation activities for NRC programs, and \$1.5 million is for auditing and investigation activities for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB).

¹ Southern Nuclear Operating Company extended its construction milestones in its semi-annual filing to its State regulators. The utility updated the target for Unit 3 transition to operations to April 2022, acknowledging a possible extension to July 2022. For Unit 4, Southern updated the target for Unit 4 transition to operations to October 2022, with a possible extension to the April 2023.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority by Appropriation (Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2021 Actuals*	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2023 Request	Changes from FY 2022
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
NRC Appropriation				
Salaries and Expenses (S&E)				
Budget Authority	830.9	873.9	911.4	37.5
Offsetting Fees	703.5	745.3	777.5	32.2
Net Appropriated S&E	\$127.4	\$128.6	\$133.9	\$5.3
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)				
Budget Authority	13.5	13.8	17.8	4.0
Offsetting Fees	11.1	11.4	14.7	3.2
Net Appropriated OIG	\$2.4	\$2.4	\$3.1	\$0.7
Total NRC				
Budget Authority	844.4	887.7	929.2	41.5
Offsetting Fees	714.6	756.7	792.2	35.5
Total Net Appropriated	\$129.8	\$131.0	\$137.0	\$6.0

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

Offsetting fees collected were \$6.8M or 0.9% lower than the required fee recovery of \$721.4M, to the maximum extent practicable, as referenced in the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2021.

*Per SF133 and SF1151 Transfer to Treasury

The NRC's FY 2023 budget request provides for approximately 100 percent fee recovery, less fee-relief activities identified by the Commission; activities associated with amounts appropriated from the Nuclear Waste Fund; generic homeland security activities; waste incidental to reprocessing activities under Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005; OIG services for the DNFSB; and advanced reactor regulatory infrastructure activities. The NRC will recover \$792.2 million of the FY 2023 budget from fees assessed to NRC licensees. This will result in a net appropriation of \$137.0 million, which is an increase of \$6.0 million when compared to the FY 2022 President's Budget.

In accordance with OMB Circular A-11, "Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget," issued August 2021, Appendix A, "Full Cost of U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Programs," provides the full cost of NRC programs. Appendix B, "Budget Authority by Function," contains information on estimated agencywide salary and award spending, excluding Senior Executive Service, Senior Level, and Scientific or Professional positions.

In accordance with NEIMA, Appendix C, "Estimated Operating Power Reactors Annual Fee," details the calculation for the FY 2023 estimated annual fee amount for operating power reactors of \$5.2 million per licensee. The FY 2023 estimate is approximately \$0.5 million lower than the FY 2015 fee per licensee when adjusted for inflation.

Appendix D, "Estimated Agency Fee Recovery," lists the activities excluded from fee recovery in this budget request and provides the estimated adjusted fee recovery amounts for FY 2023 under Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) Part 170, "Fees for Facilities, Materials, Import and Export Licenses, and Other Regulatory Services under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as Amended," and 10 CFR Part 171, "Annual Fees for Reactor Licenses and Fuel

Cycle Licenses and Materials Licenses, Including Holders of Certificates of Compliance, Registrations, and Quality Assurance Program Approvals and Government Agencies Licensed by the NRC.”

Appendix E, “Requested Activities by Business Line,” summarizes the budgeted resources for requested activities of the Commission, as defined in NEIMA, by business line.

Appendix K, “Summary of Outstanding U.S. Government Accountability Office and Inspector General Recommendations,” lists public recommendations to the NRC that are reported by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) as open or closed, unimplemented since the NRC’s last report, and recommendations reported as open by the NRC’s OIG.

SIGNIFICANT AGENCYWIDE ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2021

The NRC's significant agency-wide accomplishments include the following:

- Continued to oversee the safe and secure operation of nuclear power plants and fuel cycle facilities, as well as the possession and use of radioactive materials.
- Continued to enhance the NRC's regulatory infrastructure to meet its goals of improving the planning, licensing, and oversight of new reactors, and updating regulatory guidance for large LWRs, small modular reactors, and non-LWRs.
- Continued focus on the NRC's innovation and transformation initiatives to adapt to the evolving nuclear industry and the future regulatory environment.
- Conducted more than 1,000 public meetings, including in-person and virtual, to address a full range of NRC issues.
- Prepared for implementation of the agency's re-entry under a new hybrid work environment with continued adherence to government-wide mandates and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidance.
- Issued 225 reactor licensing actions (including exemptions, amendments, and relief requests) and three exemptions to fuel facilities that provided regulatory relief due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, while ensuring that reasonable assurance of adequate protection of public health and safety was maintained.
- Hosted the first ever all-virtual Regulatory Information Conference, which was also the highest attended to date with more than 4,300 people attending and 50 countries represented.
- Issued the NRC's first public International Strategy for 2021-2025.
- Published the Be riskSMART NUREG and used it for the ongoing revisions to inspection guidance for fuel cycle, materials, and uranium recovery decommissioning.
- Implemented the Risk-Informed Process for Evaluations (RIPE) for Operating Reactor Licensing Actions.
- Hosted ten virtual meetings to support the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the consolidated interim storage facility (CISF) in New Mexico and addressed 3,000+ comments pertaining to the draft EIS.
- Launched the Web-Based Relief Request (WRR) Portal, which allows nuclear power plant licensees to submit proposed alternatives to certain 10 CFR 50.55(z) requirements.
- Redesigned the NRC's public Web site to a Cloud-based content management system, improving the consistency, quality, and timeliness of NRC information as well as enhancing security.

- Transferred all data to Web-Based Licensing (WBL) to support Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste licensing activities.
- Hosted 72 students for internships (55 new summer interns, 5 returning interns, and 12 Co-Op students who work during the school year).
- Issued the NRC's FY 2021 – FY 2026 Inclusive Diversity Strategic Plan.
- Hosted first NRC Small Business Exchange Virtual Event with 170 attendees.

Additional FY 2021 accomplishments specific to each business line are included in each chapter.

ABOUT THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Mission

To license and regulate the Nation’s civilian use of radioactive materials to provide reasonable assurance of adequate protection of public health and safety, to promote the common defense and security, and to protect the environment.

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

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

The NRC’s Commission has up to five members nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate for 5-year terms. The President designates one member to serve as Chairman. The Chairman is the principal executive officer and spokesperson for the Commission. As a collegial body, the Commission formulates policies and regulations governing the safety and security of nuclear reactors and materials, issues orders to licensees, and adjudicates legal matters brought before it. The Executive Director for Operations carries out the policies and decisions of the Commission and directs the activities of the program and regional offices (see Figure 2).

ABOUT THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

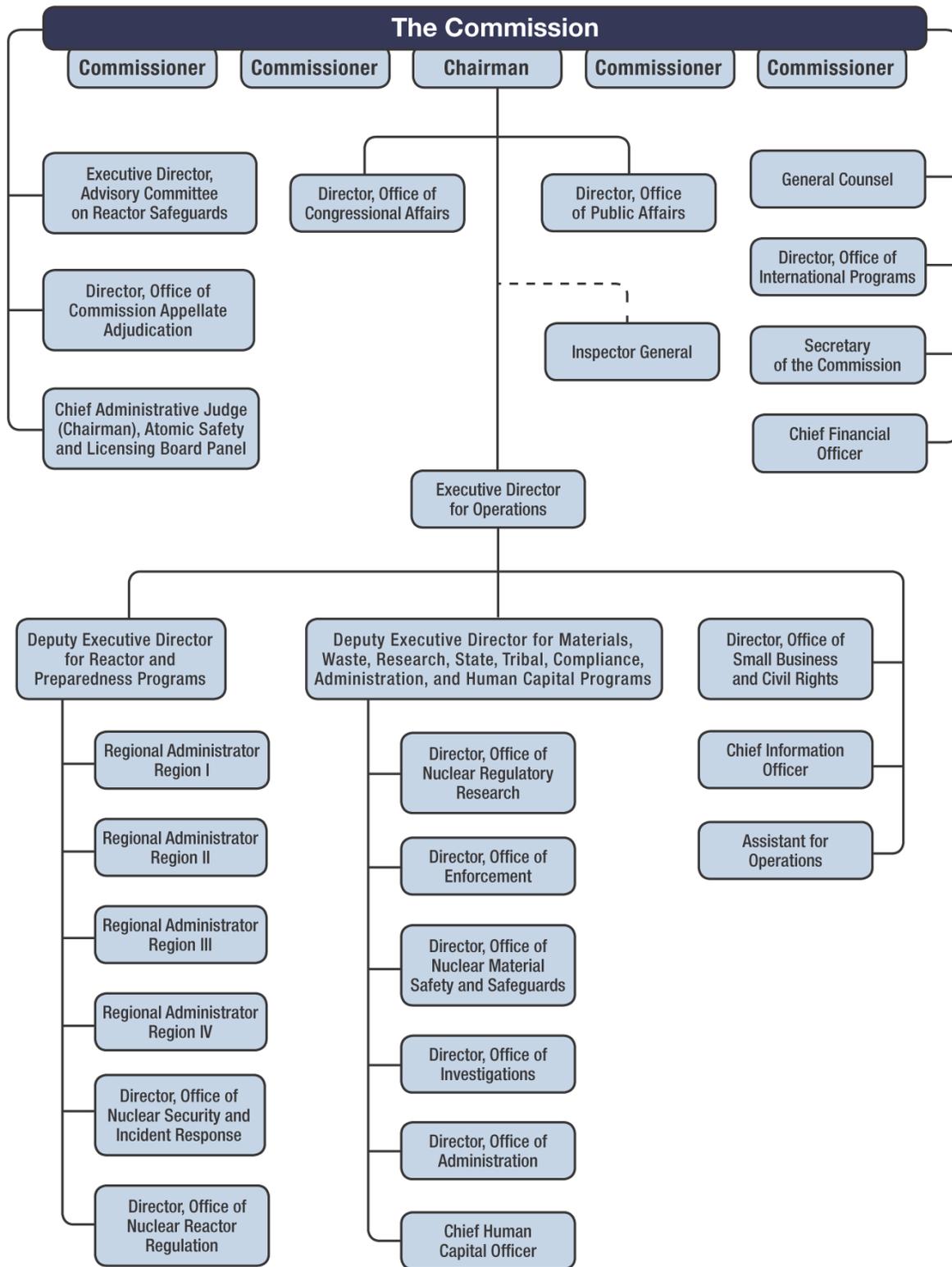


Figure 2: NRC Organizational Chart

ABOUT THE U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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

- The *Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation* licenses and oversees activities for existing nuclear power reactors and non-power production or utilization facilities and the design, siting, licensing, and construction of new commercial nuclear power reactors.
- The *Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research* provides independent expertise and information for making timely regulatory judgments, anticipating potentially significant safety problems, and resolving safety issues. It supports the development of technical regulations and standards and collects, analyzes, and disseminates information about the safety of commercial nuclear power plants and certain nuclear materials activities.
- The *Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards* licenses and oversees the production of commercial nuclear fuel; uranium-recovery activities; decommissioning of nuclear facilities; and the use of radioactive materials in medical, industrial, academic, and commercial applications. It regulates safe storage, transportation, and disposal of high- and low-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel. The office also works with other Federal agencies and State, Tribal, and local governments on regulatory matters.
- The *Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response* supports the program offices in overseeing the implementation of agency security policy for nuclear facilities and users of radioactive material and coordinates with other Federal agencies and international organizations on security issues. This office also maintains the NRC's emergency preparedness and incident response programs.
- The *regional offices* conduct inspections and investigations (in conjunction with the *Office of Investigations*); take enforcement actions (in coordination with the *Office of Enforcement*); and maintain emergency response programs for nuclear reactors, fuel facilities, and materials licensees. In addition, the regions carry out licensing for certain materials licensees.

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2023 APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

The NRC's proposed appropriations legislation for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 is as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Commission in carrying out the purposes of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, \$911,384,000, 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, 2024: *Provided further*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at \$777,498,000 in fiscal year 2023 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 USC 3302, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2023 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2023 appropriation estimated at not more than \$133,886,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of the Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$17,769,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024: *Provided*, That revenues from licensing fees, inspection services, and other services and collections estimated at \$14,655,000 in fiscal year 2023 shall be retained and be available until September 30, 2024, for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, notwithstanding 31 USC 3302: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced by the amount of revenues received during fiscal year 2023 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2023 appropriation estimated at not more than \$3,114,000: *Provided further*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, \$1,520,000 shall be for Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

SEC. 401. (a) The amounts made available by this title for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission may be reprogrammed for any program, project, or activity, and the Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days prior to the use of any proposed reprogramming that would cause any program funding level to increase or decrease by more than \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, during the time period covered by this Act.

(b)(1) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission may waive the notification requirement in subsection (a) if compliance with such requirement would pose a substantial risk to human health, the environment, welfare, or national security.

(2) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress of any waiver under paragraph (1) as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after the date of the activity to which a requirement or restriction would otherwise have applied. Such notice shall include an explanation of the substantial risk under paragraph (1) that permitted such waiver and shall provide a detailed report to the Committees of such waiver and changes to funding levels to programs, projects, or activities.

PROPOSED FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

(c) Except as provided in subsections (a), (b), and (d), the amounts made available by this title for “Nuclear Regulatory Commission—Salaries and Expenses” shall be expended as directed in the joint explanatory statement accompanying this Act.

(d) None of the funds provided for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds are denied or restricted by this Act.

(e) The Commission shall provide a monthly report to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, which includes the following for each program, project, or activity, including any prior year appropriations—

- (1) total budget authority;
- (2) total unobligated balances; and
- (3) total unliquidated obligations.

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS LEGISLATION

The analysis of the NRC’s proposed appropriations legislation for FY 2023 is as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

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

The NRC was established by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended (42 United States Code (USC) 5841). This act abolished the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and transferred to the NRC all of the AEC’s licensing and related regulatory functions. These functions included those of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel and the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards; responsibilities for licensing and regulating nuclear facilities and materials; and conducting research for the purpose of confirmatory assessment related to licensing, regulation, and other activities, including research related to nuclear materials safety and regulation under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 USC 2011 et seq.).

2. INCLUDING OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION EXPENSES:

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

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

3. TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL EXPENDED:

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

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

Under Title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, PL 82-137, the NRC is authorized to collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission. Pursuant to Section 102(b) of NEIMA, the NRC is required to assess and collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission and annual charges from NRC licensees and certificate holders, with the exception of the holders of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes. In accordance with Section 102(b) of NEIMA, and consistent with this appropriations request, the annual amount of fees assessed and collected, to the maximum extent practicable, shall approximate the total budget authority of the Commission, less the budget authority for the excluded activities described in Section 102(b)(1)(B). The excluded activities are the following: any fee relief activity, as identified by the Commission; amounts appropriated to the Commission from the Nuclear Waste Fund; and amounts appropriated to the Commission for implementation of Section 3116 of the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 (PL 108-375), generic homeland security, Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, research and development at universities in areas relevant to the mission of the Commission, a nuclear science and engineering grant program, and activities related to the development of regulatory infrastructure for advanced nuclear reactor technologies.

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

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

Pursuant to Section 102(b) of NEIMA, the NRC is required to assess and collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission and annual charges from NRC licensees and certificate holders, with the exception of the holders of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes. In accordance with Section 102(b) of NEIMA, and consistent with this appropriations request, the annual amount of fees assessed and collected, to the maximum extent practicable, shall approximate the total budget authority of the Commission, less the budget authority for the excluded activities.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

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

7. TO REMAIN AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2024:

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

8. REVENUES FROM LICENSING FEES, INSPECTION SERVICES, AND OTHER SERVICES AND COLLECTIONS SHALL BE RETAINED AND BE AVAILABLE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 30, 2024, 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, 1952, the NRC is authorized to collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission. Pursuant to Section 102(b) of NEIMA, the NRC is required to assess and collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission and annual charges from NRC licensees and certificate holders, with the exception of the holders of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes. In accordance with Section 102(b) of NEIMA, and consistent with this appropriations request, the annual amount of fees assessed and collected, to the maximum extent practicable, shall approximate the total budget authority of the Commission, less the budget authority for the excluded activities. Section 102(b)(1)(B) of NEIMA identifies the following excluded activity applicable to the OIG appropriation: Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

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

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

Pursuant to Section 102(b) of NEIMA, the NRC is required to assess and collect user fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission and annual charges from NRC licensees and certificate holders, with the exception of the holders of any license for a federally owned research reactor used primarily for educational training and academic research purposes. In accordance with Section 102(b) of NEIMA, and consistent with this appropriations request, the annual amount of fees assessed and collected, to the maximum extent practicable, shall approximate the total budget authority of the Commission, less the budget authority for the excluded activities.

10. \$1,520,000 SHALL BE FOR INSPECTOR GENERAL SERVICES FOR THE DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD:

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014, PL 113-76, and the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015, PL 113-235, authorize the NRC's Inspector General to exercise the same authorities with respect to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, as determined by the NRC's Inspector General, as the Inspector General exercises under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 USC app.) with respect to the NRC. This proposed

appropriations legislation language makes clear that \$1,520,000 of the OIG appropriation request is available only for Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

11. SEC. 401(A)-(E):

The proposed appropriations legislation language in Section 401(a)-(e) mirrors the provision relating to reprogramming that has been included in the appropriations legislation for the NRC since FY 2016 (see Section 402 of Division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016, PL 114-113, and Section 402 of Division D of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, PL 116-260).

NUCLEAR REACTOR SAFETY

Nuclear Reactor Safety (Dollars in Millions)								
Business Line	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Operating Reactors	364.0	1,435.8	388.2	1,474.0	402.1	1,470.1	13.9	(3.9)
New Reactors	72.0	254.1	89.3	309.0	88.6	293.3	(0.7)	(15.7)
Total	\$436.0	1,689.9	\$477.4	1,783.0	\$490.7	1,763.4	\$13.2	(19.6)

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

The NRC's Nuclear Reactor Safety Program encompasses licensing and overseeing civilian nuclear power reactors and non-power production or utilization facilities in a manner that adequately protects public health and safety. It also provides reasonable assurance of the security of facilities and protection against radiological sabotage. This program contributes to the NRC's safety and security strategic goals through the activities of the Operating Reactors and New Reactors Business Lines that regulate operating and new nuclear reactors to ensure they meet applicable requirements.

Resources requested in the FY 2023 budget for the Nuclear Reactor Safety Program are \$490.7 million, including 1,763.4 FTE. This funding level represents an increase of \$13.2 million and a decrease of 19.6 FTE, when compared to the FY 2022 President's Budget. Even with a decrease in the total number of FTE, there is an increase in overall salaries and benefits due to FTE rate changes, consistent with OMB guidance and additional increases to workload as described within the subsequent business line sections. Resources for the Nuclear Reactor Safety Program budget also include \$23.8 million for the continued development of a regulatory infrastructure for advanced nuclear reactor technologies, as compared to \$23.0 million in the FY 2022 President's Budget.

OPERATING REACTORS

Operating Reactors by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
Product Line	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Event Response	15.1	43.5	16.5	48.0	17.4	49.0	0.9	1.0
Generic Homeland Security	1.2	6.0	1.4	7.0	1.5	7.0	0.1	0.0
International Activities	3.2	15.3	4.2	19.0	4.5	20.0	0.2	1.0
Licensing	82.0	371.7	84.7	379.0	88.6	380.1	4.0	1.1
Oversight	117.0	483.6	123.9	493.0	129.3	491.0	5.4	(2.0)
Research	58.3	119.7	55.9	126.0	56.1	123.0	0.1	(3.0)
Rulemaking	5.4	24.2	6.9	32.0	6.8	30.0	(0.1)	(2.0)
Mission Support and Supervisors	67.6	334.0	68.8	325.0	71.7	325.0	2.9	0.0
Training	10.4	37.7	13.4	45.0	14.0	45.0	0.6	0.0
Travel	4.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	12.3	0.0	(0.1)	0.0
Total	\$364.0	1,435.8	\$388.2	1,474.0	\$402.1	1,470.1	\$13.9	(3.9)

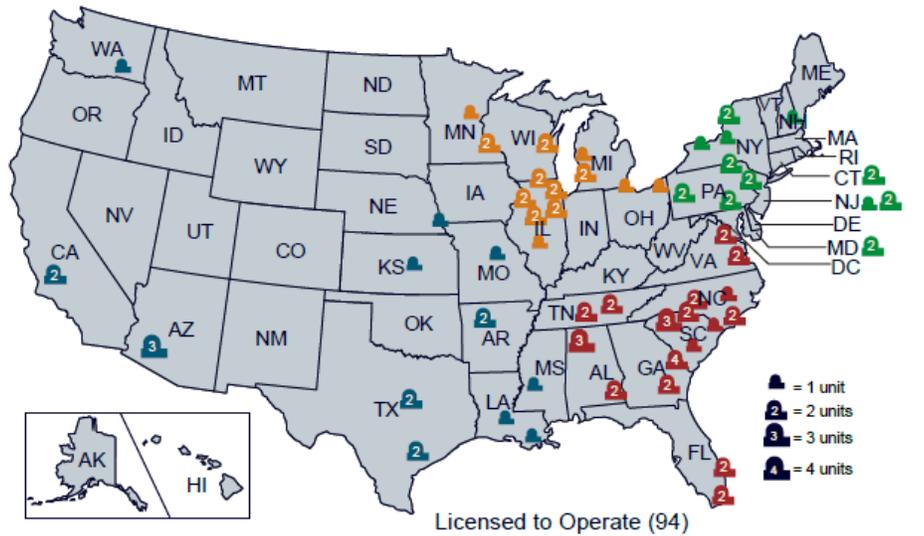
\$M includes FTE costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Operating Reactors Business Line encompasses the regulation of 94 operating civilian nuclear power reactors and 31 non-power production or utilization facilities in a manner that provides for reasonable assurance of adequate protection of public health and safety and promotes the common defense and security.

The NRC establishes regulatory requirements for the design, construction, operation, and security of nuclear power plants and non-power production or utilization facilities, in accordance with the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (AEA). Through the activities of this business line, the NRC implements programs to meet its safety and security strategic goals in protecting both the public and workers from the radiation hazards of nuclear reactors. To ensure that plants and facilities are operating safely, the NRC licenses the plants to operate and the personnel who operate them. The NRC also supports nuclear safety through rulemaking, research, enforcement, and international activities.

OPERATING REACTORS

The NRC provides continuing oversight of civilian nuclear reactors and verifies operator adherence to the agency’s rules and regulations. The NRC has established requirements to ensure the security of the Nation’s nuclear facilities. Nuclear power plants must be able to successfully defend against a set of hypothetical threats that the agency refers to as the design-basis threat. These hypothetical threats challenge a plant’s physical security, personnel security, and cybersecurity. The agency continuously evaluates this set of hypothetical threats against real-world intelligence to ensure safety and security.



REGION I	REGION II	REGION III	REGION IV
CONNECTICUT ■ Millstone 2 and 3	ALABAMA ■ Browns Ferry 1, 2 and 3 ■ Farley 1 and 2	ILLINOIS ■ Braidwood 1 and 2 ■ Clinton ■ LaSalle 1 and 2 ■ Quad Cities 1 and 2 ■ Dresden 2 and 3 ■ Byron 1 and 2	ARKANSAS ■ Arkansas Nuclear 1 and 2
MARYLAND ■ Calvert Cliffs 1 and 2	FLORIDA ■ St. Lucie 1 and 2 ■ Turkey Point 3 and 4	MICHIGAN ■ Cook 1 and 2 ■ Fermi 2	ARIZONA ■ Palo Verde 1, 2, and 3
NEW HAMPSHIRE ■ Seabrook	GEORGIA ■ Hatch 1 and 2 ■ Vogtle 1, 2, 3 and 4	MINNESOTA ■ Monticello ■ Prairie Island 1 and 2	CALIFORNIA ■ Diablo Canyon 1 and 2
NEW JERSEY ■ Hope Creek ■ Salem 1 and 2	NORTH CAROLINA ■ Brunswick 1 and 2 ■ McGuire 1 and 2 ■ Harris 1	OHIO ■ Davis-Besse ■ Perry	KANSAS ■ Wolf Creek 1
NEW YORK ■ FitzPatrick ■ Ginna ■ Nine Mile Point 1 and 2	SOUTH CAROLINA ■ Catawba 1 and 2 ■ Oconee 1, 2, and 3 ■ Robinson 2 ■ Summer	WISCONSIN ■ Point Beach 1 and 2	LOUISIANA ■ River Bend 1 ■ Waterford 3
PENNSYLVANIA ■ Beaver Valley 1 and 2 ■ Limerick 1 and 2 ■ Peach Bottom 2 and 3 ■ Susquehanna 1 and 2	TENNESSEE ■ Sequoyah 1 and 2 ■ Watts Bar 1 and 2		MISSISSIPPI ■ Grand Gulf
	VIRGINIA ■ North Anna 1 and 2 ■ Surry 1 and 2		MISSOURI ■ Callaway
			NEBRASKA ■ Cooper
			TEXAS ■ Comanche Peak 1 and 2 ■ South Texas Project 1 and 2
			WASHINGTON ■ Columbia

Figure 3: U.S. Commercial Nuclear Power Reactors Anticipated to be Operating in FY 2023

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 PRESIDENT’S BUDGET²

Resources increase primarily to support the following:

- Salaries and benefits adjustments, consistent with OMB guidance (+\$13.4M);
- Review of one new construction permit (CP) application for a non-power production or utilization facility (Kairos Hermes test reactor) (+\$1.8M, +7.8 FTE);
- The cybersecurity oversight program contract that provides technical expertise during onsite inspection activities (+\$1.0M);
- The transition of Vogtle 4 to Operating Reactors (+\$0.4M);
- The agency’s actions to review and declassify documents that no longer meet classification standards as required by Executive Order 13526, “Classified National Security Information,” dated December 29, 2009 (+\$0.6M);
- Increased operational resources for the investigation tracking and case management tool (+\$0.4M);
- IT security and compliance tools to verify public information to identify and assess supply chain risks (+\$0.4M);
- Emergency telecommunication lines/secure communications for use at NRC-licensed facilities to communicate about emergencies with NRC Headquarters, the Headquarters Operations Officer, and NRC regions off the public telecommunications grid (+\$0.3M);
- Evaluate irradiation-assisted degradation of reactor vessels, internals, structural steel and concrete harvesting (+\$0.7M);
- Future Focused Research (FFR) program activities to support the NRC’s preparedness for regulatory success with new and emergent technologies. This program provides the NRC with opportunities to identify important technical gaps ahead of regulatory needs and to increase awareness of key advanced technological developments being pursued outside the NRC (+\$0.4M);
- Digital Services Center which provides IT business analysis, IT architecture services, and project management services (+\$0.5M);
- Mission Analytics Portal modernization, a system that interfaces with various data sources to obtain data and provides data analytics (+\$0.5M);
- An expected increase in high-priority requests from bilateral partners, the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on experimental

² Resource amounts in parentheses within the “Changes from the FY 2022 President’s Budget” section in each business line chapter of the FY 2023 Budget Request reflect the resource changes from the FY 2022 President’s Budget. The list of activities described in the section is a subset of items that represent the drivers for resource changes within the business line.

OPERATING REACTORS

research programs related to fuel performance, fire safety, neutronics and thermal hydraulics, severe accidents, and radiation protection (+0.2M, +1 FTE);

- Computer code modernization for scientific computer codes and analytics that support regulatory decision making (+\$0.5M); and
- Advanced tools and support for artificial intelligence and machine learning to allow data science activities that enable the conversion of existing legacy information to structured data (+\$0.4M).

These increases are partially offset by decreases primarily as a result of the following:

- The anticipated closure of Palisades Nuclear Plant (-\$1.9M, -8.8 FTE);
- A reduction in resources for development of the operating reactors licensing action infrastructure for process improvements and special projects (-\$1.1M, -5 FTE);
- Decreased funding for computer code modernization, artificial intelligence, and machine learning for research reactor activities (-\$0.7M); and
- Decreased funding for IdeaScale software, which is used to leverage crowdsourcing capabilities and further expand the agencywide innovation initiative, made possible by the purchase of a 3-year license during FY 2019 (-\$0.5M).

Generally, resources budgeted in the Licensing and Oversight Product Lines impact fees for service. All other resources impact annual fees.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES³

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

- Perform inspections and ensure that licensed operating nuclear power reactors operate in accordance with the NRC’s rules, regulations, and licensing requirements for safety and security. The Reactor Oversight Process uses both NRC inspection findings and performance indicators from licensees to assess the safety performance of each plant (\$66.3M, 305.6 FTE).
- Conduct safety and environmental reviews for one license renewal application (Comanche Peak Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2) and three subsequent license renewal applications⁴ (St. Lucie Plant, Units 1 and 2; Oconee Nuclear Station, Units 1, 2, and 3; and one unnamed plant) (\$12.3M, 53 FTE).
- Complete licensing reviews, including reviews associated with adopting Standard Technical Specifications; implementing 10 CFR 50.69, “Risk-informed categorization and treatment of structures, systems and components for nuclear power reactors,” and other risk-informed initiatives; licensing and examination of power reactor operators; digital instrumentation and control upgrades; relief requests; exemption requests; licensing basis reviews; quality assurance program reviews; emergency plan changes; and power uprates (\$29.3M, 130.3 FTE).
- Conduct licensing reviews (including amendment, renewal, and exemption requests) and oversight activities (including safety and security inspections and operator licensing examinations) for 31 nonpower production or utilization facilities. Review two operating license applications (SHINE and Kairos Hermes), three CP applications (Atomic Alchemy, Kairos Hermes, and Abilene Christian University), and one joint operating license and CP application (Eden Radioisotopes). Conduct preapplication activities for the University of Illinois (CP application) and reviews of conversions from highly enriched uranium to low-enriched uranium reactor fuel (\$9.9M, 44 FTE).
- Conduct nine rulemakings as directed by the Commission, continue the review of petitions for rulemaking, and support the development and maintenance of regulatory analysis guidance and the rulemaking infrastructure (\$6.8M, 30 FTE).
- Review topical reports, excluding those for ATF (\$3.3M, 9.5 FTE).
- Continue developing the licensing infrastructure and conduct confirmatory research for ATF (\$3.1M, 7.6 FTE).
- Continue developing the licensing infrastructure for fuel burnup and enrichment extensions (\$1.5M, 1.3 FTE).

³ The list of activities described in the “Major Activities” section of each business line chapter in the FY 2023 Budget Request represents a subset of activities in the business line budget request. Resource amounts in parentheses will not add to the total resources for the business line.

⁴ The NRC staff is currently evaluating the Commission’s direction in SRM-SECY-21-0066, “SECY-21-0066 – Rulemaking Plan for Renewing Nuclear Power Plant Operating Licenses – Environmental Review,” dated February 24, 2022, to determine the resource implications for FY 2023.

OPERATING REACTORS

- Support cybersecurity program implementation, oversight, and related program and policy issues (\$2.0M, 9.2 FTE).
- Conduct confirmatory and anticipatory research on topics such as seismic and structural stability; fire safety; probabilistic risk assessment, including human reliability; human and organizational factors analyses; digital instrumentation and control and electrical systems safety, including cybersecurity; materials performance; aging management of operating reactors; fuel performance; codes and standards; development and maintenance of analytical tools that support radiation protection, risk, severe accident, consequence, and thermal hydraulic assessments; evaluation of operational experience; and evaluation of external hazards, including flooding. Improve data science skills to support artificial intelligence and analytics projects, continue management of the computer code investment plan, manage the agencywide innovation and future focused research programs, develop methodology and evaluation tools for digital twin applications, and conduct agency evaluation and statistical activities related to the Evidence Submission and the Federal Data Strategy requirement in the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (Evidence Act) (\$48.4M, 116.1 FTE).
- Satisfy international treaty and convention obligations, as well as statutory mandates. This includes leading and contributing to multilateral efforts on key nuclear safety and security issues, and ensuring appropriate representation at U.S.-led interagency initiatives. Develop, coordinate, and implement policies related to export and import of nuclear facilities and equipment that fall under the NRC's jurisdiction, as set forth in 10 CFR Part 110 (\$0.9M, 4 FTE).
- Participate in international nuclear safety peer review missions (e.g., Integrated Regulatory Review Service), exchange information (including regulatory best practices) with established regulatory counterparts bilaterally and multilaterally, and participate in or lead international nuclear safety research activities (\$3.6M, 16 FTE).
- Maintain a highly qualified workforce through recruitment and staffing of entry-level positions to support the agency's Strategic Workforce Planning (SWP) initiative. Resources include support for the NRC's entry-level hiring program, as well as training and travel for those hired through the program (\$3.8M, 18 FTE).
- Continue efforts on the implementation of the requirements of the Evidence Act, including evaluations of NRC licensing programs (\$0.2M, 5 FTE).
- Continue efforts to drive transformation and implement positive change initiatives focused on modernizing and risk-informing the regulatory framework and creating a sustained culture of innovation and improvement. Initiatives will primarily focus on the Nuclear Reactor Safety Program but are anticipated to be applicable and beneficial to other NRC programs (\$1.8M, 6 FTE).

Power Reactor License Renewals Schedule¹

Project	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
License Renewal						
New Applications		• Comanche Peak		• Perry • Clinton		
Ongoing Noncomplex Reviews (i.e., no hearings or technical issues)			• Comanche Peak	• Comanche Peak ²	• Clinton • Perry ²	• Clinton ²
Subsequent License Renewal (SLR)³						
New Applications	• North Anna • Point Beach • Oconee • St. Lucie		• Unnamed Plant #1			• Unnamed Plant #2
Ongoing Reviews		• North Anna • Point Beach • Oconee • St. Lucie	• Oconee • St. Lucie	• Unnamed Plant #1	• Unnamed Plant #1	

¹ Budgeting for the license renewal applications for FY 2021–2026 is based on information received from correspondence with prospective applicants and licensees or responses to NRC regulatory issue summaries. The schedule is subject to change.

² The review has been or is expected to be completed in the FY shown.

³ The NRC staff is currently evaluating the Commission’s direction in SRM-SECY-21-0066, “SECY-21-0066 – Rulemaking Plan for Renewing Nuclear Power Plant Operating Licenses – Environmental Review,” dated February 24, 2022, to determine the schedule implications for these reviews.

OPERATING REACTORS

Non-Power Production or Utilization Facilities Review Schedules¹

Project	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Non-Power Production License Renewal						
New Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Electric 					
Ongoing Noncomplex Reviews (i.e., no hearings or technical issues)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UMass Lowell² NC State Univ Univ of Texas Univ of Cal-Davis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Electric Univ of Cal-Davis² NC State Univ² Univ of Texas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Electric² Univ of Texas² 			
Utilization Facilities						
New Applications		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atomic Alchemy CP Eden CP & OL 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Niowave CP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atomic Alchemy OL 	
Ongoing Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHINE operator license (OL) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHINE OL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHINE OL² Eden CP & OL Atomic Alchemy CP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eden CP & OL Atomic Alchemy CP² 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eden CP & OL² Niowave CP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atomic Alchemy OL Niowave CP²
New Non-Power Production Applications						
New Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kairos Hermes³ CP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abilene Christian University CP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kairos Hermes OL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abilene Christian University OL University of Illinois CP⁴ Radiant CP 		
Ongoing Reviews		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kairos Hermes CP³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kairos Hermes CP² Abilene Christian University CP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abilene Christian University CP² Kairos Hermes OL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kairos Hermes OL² Abilene Christian University OL University of Illinois CP Radiant CP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abilene Christian University OL² University of Illinois CP² Radiant CP²

¹ This schedule is subject to change. Most applicants participate in varying levels of preapplication engagement. Budgeting for FY 2021–2026 is based on information received in correspondence from prospective applicants and licensees or responses to NRC regulatory issue summaries.

² The review has been or is expected to be completed in the FY shown.

³ The FY 2021 and FY 2022 budgets did not include the application because the applicant provided information after the budget process was complete.

⁴ Although budgeted in FY 2022, due to changes in applicant's schedule, it is now expected in FY 2024

Reactors Transitioning from Operating to Decommissioning Status

Site	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Indian Point 2	Transitioning Year Until Indian Point 3 Shuts Down in April 2021	Site Transfer Is Complete	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in the Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste (DLLW) Business Line (BL)	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL
Duane Arnold	Shut Down August 2020 Site Transfer Is Complete	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL
Indian Point 3	Shut Down April 2021 Transitioning Year	Site Transfer Is Complete	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL
Palisades	Operating	Expected to Shut Down May 2022 Transitioning Year	Site Transfer Is Complete	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL	Site Is with Decommissioning Group in DLLW BL
Diablo Canyon 1	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	Expected to Shut Down November 2024 Transitioning Year	Site Transfer Is Complete
Diablo Canyon 2	Operating	Operating	Operating	Operating	Expected to Shut Down August 2025 Transitioning Year	Site Transfer Is Complete

Data are current as of December 1, 2021. The status of the plants transitioning from operating to decommissioning is subject to change.

OPERATING REACTORS

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2021

The significant accomplishments within the Operating Reactors Business Line include the following:

- Issued a lessons learned report, "Initial Report on Challenges, Lessons Learned and Best Practices from the 2020 COVID-19 Public Health Emergency- Focus on Regulatory Oversight of Operating Nuclear Reactors." Recommendations from that report are being implemented, starting with a Comprehensive Baseline Inspection Program Review as part of the annual Reactor Oversight Process (ROP) self-assessment process.
- Applied innovative approaches such as the development of web-based portals for licensing submissions and modified criteria and conditions to expedite reviews to support issuance of 225 licensing actions (exemptions, license amendments, and relief requests) related to the COVID-19 public health emergency, averaging approximately 32 days of review time.
- Advanced flexible, graded, and risk-informed approaches for digital instrumentation and controls (DI&C) applications by issuing key guidance documents: 1) a design review guide for DI&C systems; and 2) Branch Technical Position 7-19, "Guidance for Evaluation of Defense in Depth and Diversity to Address Common-Cause Failure due to Latent Design Defects in Digital Safety Systems."
- Issued a major safety evaluation for a DI&C upgrade at Waterford which implemented a new regulatory guidance for reviewing safety-related DI&C modifications.
- Completed the ATF severe accident phenomena identification and ranking table report and issued the revised ATF project plan.
- Finalized and expanded the "Risk-Informed Process for Evaluations" to address very low safety significant issues within the licensing basis by issuing temporary staff guidance to achieve a more efficient review of very low-safety significant licensing requests.
- Issued 25 safety evaluations to adopt risk-informed operational programs that afforded licensees increased operational flexibility to focus on risk significant activities.
- Responded to an event and conducted risk-informed follow-up activities at the National Institute of Standards and Technology Center for Neutron Research reactor where a fuel element temperature safety limit was exceeded.
- Applied the Be riskSMART framework to: 1) evaluate the impacts from the derecho at Duane Arnold; and 2) implement an enhanced strategy for dispositioning issues with high energy arcing faults in electrical equipment containing aluminum components at nuclear power plants.
- Published the external Mission Analytics Portal, which includes the WRR submission portal.
- Expanded the use of data to enhance licensing and oversight decisions by delivering 45 new or upgraded Mission Analytics Portal dashboards.

- Issued subsequent license renewals for Surry Units 1 and 2 within the established 18-month review schedule.
- Transitioned to the enhanced Incident Response Program, which aligns the response structure with those of other Federal response organizations, incorporates regional and headquarters responders, and expands the program to a full agency response.
- Completed eight cybersecurity full implementation inspections and finalized the baseline inspection program for the Reactor Oversight Process.
- Developed an approach for 10 inspections per Inspection Procedure 71130.03, "Contingency Response - Force-on-Force Testing" and four inspections per Inspection Procedure 92707, "Security Inspection of Facilities Impacted by a Local, State, or Federal Emergency Where the NRC's Ability to Conduct Triennial Force-on-Force Exercises is Limited," which were revised to incorporate lessons learned and hardship criteria due to the ongoing COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Issued proposed rules for the "American Society of Mechanical Engineers 2019—2020 Code Editions Incorporation by Reference" and the "Approval of American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code Cases, Revision 39."
- Issued rulemaking plans for (1) Relaxation of Testing and Inspection Program updates required in 10 CFR 50.55a, "Codes and standards," (2) the License Renewal Generic Environmental Impact Statement, and (3) 10 CFR Part 51 Transforming the NRC's Environmental Review Process.
- Published the Advanced Notice for Proposed Rulemaking for Categorical Exclusions from Environmental Review.
- Completed evaluations for eight Petitions for Rulemaking.
- Coordinated the NRC's response to the radiation leak at the Taishan Nuclear Power Plant in China, including providing technical expertise to the interagency and facilitating information sharing with international counterparts, as appropriate.
- Developed virtual approaches and material to facilitate continued, targeted NRC-led bilateral and regional (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Central Asia) assistance efforts in geostrategic areas on research reactor licensing, inspection, emergency preparedness, nuclear power plant codes and standards, reactor licensing, and probabilistic risk assessment during the COVID-19 public health emergency.
- Leveraged the benefits and cost savings of international cooperation through computer code development and maintenance programs, including those associated with thermal-hydraulics, severe accidents, and radiation protection. The NRC signed 16 computer code international research agreements and nine multinational agreements, including the Framework for Irradiation Experiments, which will help regulators, research organizations and industry consolidate research needs and resources to create dynamic joint experimental programs in key nuclear fuel and materials facilities around the world to offset the recent closure of nuclear research facilities.

OPERATING REACTORS

OTHER INDICATORS

EVENT RESPONSE

Emergency Response Performance Index (ERPI)* (OR-26)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2021	100	100	New for FY 2021. This indicator is being added because a new subindicator, "Critical Incident Response Positions," is being included as part of the rollup to the ERPI, which provides a more accurate measure for maintaining the NRC's readiness.
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Percentage assessment of the agency's readiness to respond to a nuclear or terrorist emergency situation or other events of national interest. Ensures the NRC maintains its readiness at all times to respond to incidents and emergencies involving NRC-licensed facilities and radioactive materials and other events of domestic and international interest. The specific subindicators that will be included under this indicator will be evaluated and updated on an annual basis to reflect the agency's readiness to respond. Examples may include (1) training and qualifications of the different incident response teams are sufficient to ensure enough personnel are trained and qualified for different incident response positions, (2) communications systems at NRC Headquarters and in the backup location are properly maintained and tested to ensure licensees and other stakeholders can report incidents consistent with the NRC's regulatory requirements, and (3) facility/functional availability at NRC Headquarters and in the backup location is properly maintained to ensure availability for notification and response for licensee events.

LICENSING

Percentage of Timely Completion of Final Safety Evaluations by the Generic Milestone Date for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (NEIMA), from a Licensee or Applicant* (OR-27)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2021	100	100	New indicator in FY 2021
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation accepted after July 13, 2019, for this business line. This includes design certifications, licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed under this business line.

Percentage of Reviews Completed within Resource Estimate* (OR-28)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	80		New indicator in FY 2022
FY 2023	80		

*Percentage of reviews, including issuance of final safety evaluations, completed within 125 percent of resource estimates issued to licensees or applicants for all requested activities of the Commission, as identified by NEIMA.

Average Percentage of Time Allotted in the Established Schedule Used for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant* (OR-29)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	≤115 or ≥75		New indicator in FY 2022
FY 2023	≤115 or ≥75		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation. This includes design certifications, licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed under this business line.

A result of 100 percent indicates that, on average, actions within the reporting period were completed on the established schedule completion date. A result above or below 100 percent indicates that, on average, actions were completed after or before the established schedule completion date (e.g., a result of 90 percent indicates that the actions within the reporting period were completed, on average, 10 percent earlier than the established schedule completion date).

OVERSIGHT

Percentage of All Required Baseline Inspection Procedures Completed for All Plants (OR-12.1)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2018	99	100	New target in FY 2018 (replacing OR-12).
FY 2019	99	100	
FY 2020	99	100	
FY 2021	99	100	
FY 2022	99		
FY 2023	99		

Number of Final Significance Determinations Issued More Than 255 Days from the Start Date for All Potentially Greater-Than-Green Findings* (OR-13.1)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2021	≤1	3	This is a new indicator for FY 2021 and replaces OR-13. Three significance determinations were finalized beyond the 255-day timeline. This delay was primarily attributed to additional time required to establish the appropriate risk significance of the findings.
FY 2022	>10 then ≤10% or ≤10 then ≤1		
FY 2023	>10 then ≤10% or ≤10 then ≤1		

*Applies to all findings for which a preliminary determination that the finding is potentially greater than Green (e.g., to be determined, apparent violation, or preliminary greater-than-Green finding) is transmitted to the licensee, regardless of final significance. The 255-day timeframe is based on the identification date of the issue of concern (i.e., the date an issue of concern was self-revealed or the date the NRC became aware of the underlying condition leading to the issue of concern) and is the target the agency strives for when conducting significance determination process reviews.

The 90-day timeframe referenced in OR-13 was based on the date of initial licensee notification of the preliminary significance in an inspection report, or the date the item was otherwise documented in an inspection report as an apparent violation or finding pending completion of a significance determination. Because of the low number of potentially greater-than-Green findings in the past several years, and the agency’s decision to extend the period to perform reviews when voluminous documentation is submitted, one review extending beyond 90 days exceeds the 90 percent target for OR-13. The replacement of OR-13 with OR-13.1 accounts for the low number of potential greater-than-Green reviews the NRC conducts in a year, based on the agency’s experience over the past several years.

OPERATING REACTORS

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 360 Days or Less* (OR-16)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2016	100	100	
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Includes the calculations for the New Reactors Business Line for the same indicator and is reported under the Operating Reactors Business Line.

Percentage of Enforcement Actions Where Investigation Is Involved Completed in 330 Days or Less* (OR-18)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Includes calculations for the New Reactors Business Line for the same indicator and is reported under the Operating Reactors Business Line.

Percentage of Investigations That Developed Sufficient Information to Reach a Conclusion on Wrongdoing Completed in 12 Months or Less (OR-19)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	80	97	
FY 2018	80	95	
FY 2019	85	92	
FY 2020	85	97	
FY 2021	85	96	
FY 2022	85		
FY 2023	85		

Percentage of Investigations Completed in Time to Initiate Civil and/or Criminal Enforcement Action (OR-20)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

Percentage of Force-on-Force Inspections Performed as Scheduled within the Calendar Year (OR-30)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2023	100		New indicator in FY 2023

RESEARCH

Combined Score on a Scale of 1 to 5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Research Technical Products* (OR-23)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	3.75	4.50	
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator tracked internally.
FY 2019	4.0	4.26	Reintroduced in FY 2019. The Technical Quality Survey was discontinued in FY 2018 because of the low response rate. The agency reexamined its performance indicators and believes the Technical Quality Survey indicator provides the best quality measure for research products. The agency is focused on improving the response rate for the surveys and will explore revising the survey questions to enhance the value of this tool.
FY 2020	4.0	4.64	
FY 2021	4.0	4.58	
FY 2022	4.0		
FY 2023	4.0		

*The NRC has developed a process to measure the quality of research products on a five-point scale using surveys of end users to determine the usability and added value of the products. As appropriate, the NRC will develop and add other mechanisms to this process to measure the quality of research products.

DISCONTINUED INDICATORS

Number of License Renewal Applications (Units) on Which Final Decision Has Been Made* (OR-01)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	7	6	The target was not met as the result of the licensee's decision to discontinue pursuit of license renewal for Diablo Canyon Power Plant.
FY 2018	1	2	
FY 2019	1	3	
FY 2020	2	2	
FY 2021	0	0	
FY 2022	Discontinued		Quantity indicator is a low-value metric, and similar metrics such as OR-2, on the number of licensing actions completed, have been discontinued.

*The targets are based on the scheduled completion of the license renewal applications under review and the schedule for future applications.

Percentage of Licensing Actions Completed in 1 Year or Less* (OR-03)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2016	95	95	
FY 2017	95	96	
FY 2018	95	98	
FY 2019	95	95	
FY 2020	95	99	
FY 2021	Discontinued		

*Excludes improved Standard Technical Specification conversions, licensing actions associated with the Fukushima NTF recommendations, and power uprates. Also excludes license amendment requests that are unusually complex.

OPERATING REACTORS

Percentage of Licensing Actions Completed in 2 Years or Less* (OR-04)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	99	This target was not met as a result of the need to resolve the technical adequacy of applications to risk-inform technical specifications.
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator has been consolidated into OR-27.

*Excludes improved Standard Technical Specification conversions, licensing actions associated with the Fukushima NTF recommendations, and power uprates. Also excludes license amendment requests that are unusually complex. This indicator only includes licensing actions that were accepted before July 13, 2019.

Percentage of Other Licensing Tasks Completed in 1 Year or Less* (OR-07)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	90	100	
FY 2018	90	98	
FY 2019	90	98	
FY 2020	90	96.7	
FY 2021	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into OR-27.

*Excludes multi-plant actions, licensing tasks associated with the Fukushima NTF recommendations, and other unusually complex licensing tasks.

Percentage of Other Licensing Tasks Completed in 2 Years or Less* (OR-08)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	96	The target was not met due to an administrative gap in the tracking of certain category/type of required reports submitted by licensees. The NRC implemented process and training enhancements to ensure these reports are identified and dispositioned in a timely manner.
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into OR-27.

*Excludes multi-plant actions, licensing tasks associated with the Fukushima NTF recommendations, and other unusually complex licensing tasks.

Percentage of Final Significance Determinations Made within 90 Days for All Potentially Greater-Than-Green Findings (OR-13)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	90	100	
FY 2018	90	83	The target was not met as a result of exceeding the 90-day target for a White finding at Clinton Power Station. The agency decided to exceed the target by 2 weeks to allow the staff to conduct a thorough review of the high volume of additional information provided by the licensee.
FY 2019	90	67	The target was not met due to the extended review of the previously mentioned White finding at Clinton Power Station. Also, fewer greater-than-Green findings are being processed during the year due to the overall decreasing trend in the number of inspection findings.
FY 2020	90	67	The target was not met due to the extended review of a White finding at Vogtle Electric Generating Plant. Also, fewer greater-than-Green findings are being processed during the year due to the overall decreasing trend in the number of inspection findings.
FY 2021	Discontinued		Replaced with indicator OR-13.1. Because of the low number of potentially greater-than-Green findings over the past several years, and the agency's decision to extend the period to perform reviews when voluminous documentation is submitted, one review extending beyond 90 days exceeds the 90-percent metric. OR-13.1 is expected to better account for the low number of potential greater-than-Green reviews the NRC conducts in a year, based on the agency's experience over the past several years.

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 180 Days or Less* (OR-15)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	95	99	
FY 2018	95	99	
FY 2019	95	100	
FY 2020	95	96	
FY 2021	95	99	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into OR-16.

*This target also includes the calculations for New Reactors for the same indicator and is reported under Operating Reactors.

Percentage of Enforcement Actions where No Investigation Is Involved Completed in 160 Days or Less (OR-17)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	67	Of the three cases, one missed the metric because substantial new supplemental information was provided that needed to be reviewed and considered before final disposition.
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into OR-18.

NEW REACTORS

New Reactors by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
Product Line	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
International Activities	0.9	3.7	1.0	4.0	1.5	6.5	0.5	2.5
Licensing	23.9	90.3	38.0	149.0	39.3	149.8	1.4	0.8
Oversight	8.0	37.7	5.7	26.0	1.8	7.0	(3.9)	(19.0)
Research	19.2	41.0	20.2	40.0	22.4	47.0	2.3	7.0
Rulemaking	7.5	25.3	7.7	27.0	8.5	28.0	0.8	1.0
Mission Support and Supervisors	9.8	47.2	10.7	49.0	9.5	43.0	(1.2)	(6.0)
Training	2.3	9.0	3.6	14.0	3.4	12.0	(0.2)	(2.0)
Travel	0.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	(0.3)	0.0
Total	\$72.0	254.1	\$89.3	309.0	\$88.6	293.3	\$(0.7)	(15.7)

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

The New Reactors Business Line encompasses review, licensing and oversight of the design, siting, and construction of new nuclear power reactors, including small modular reactors (SMRs) and advanced non-light-water reactors (non-LWRs). The new reactor activities ensure that new civilian nuclear power reactor facilities are developed and regulated in a manner consistent with the NRC's public health and safety mission.

The NRC reviews new nuclear power reactor design certification (DC), combined license (COL), standard design approval (SDA), and early site permit (ESP) applications, consistent with 10 CFR Part 52, "Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants." The NRC also reviews CP and OL applications for new nuclear power reactors, consistent with 10 CFR Part 50, "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities." The application process under 10 CFR Part 50, which was used for all currently operating reactors, involves separate applications for a CP and an OL.

The NRC conducts oversight of construction activities through inspections of facilities under construction. The NRC also updates its new reactor regulatory infrastructure to account for lessons learned, as well as interactions with all stakeholders during its licensing and oversight activities.

The NRC continues to interact with vendors about prospective SMR and advanced reactor applications and to develop novel regulatory approaches for review, licensing, and oversight of the next generation of nuclear reactors in accordance with the legislative direction provided in NEIMA.

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Resources increase primarily to support the following:

- Technical reviews of two advanced non-LWR COL applications (Oklo-2nd Reactor Design (NCSFR-1) and Oklo-2nd Reactor Design (NCSFR-2)) (+\$4.0M, +14.7 FTE);
- The review of the Terrestrial standard design approval (SDA), NuScale SDA (partial year), and Westinghouse eVinci DC (+0.5M, +2.8 FTE);
- Technical reviews of three CP applications (X-energy, TerraPower Natrium (partial year), and GE-Hitachi's (GEH) BWRX-300 SMR (partial year)) (+\$6.0M, +24.5 FTE);
- Operations, maintenance, and upgrades to environmental review infrastructure tools, including (1) a reviewer collaboration tool, (2) a comment response database, and (3) knowledge management tools to support reviews in the Environmental Center of Expertise associated with licensing actions (+\$0.5M);
- Activities related to the Technology-Inclusive, Risk-Informed, and Performance-Based Regulatory Framework for Advanced Reactors rulemaking (10 CFR Part 53) (+\$0.6M, +2.8 FTE);
- Development of the Advanced Nuclear Reactor Generic Environmental Impact Statement and associated rulemaking (+\$0.4M);
- An expected increase in high-priority requests from the Executive Branch for NRC technical and regulatory expertise on nuclear safety, security and emergency preparedness to complement United States Government international outreach related to the deployment of large light water reactors, advanced reactors, SMRs and other nuclear technologies to countries developing or enhancing their national nuclear regulatory programs (e.g., Poland, Romania, and Ukraine) (+\$0.5M, +2.5 FTE);
- Development of advanced reactor models and confirmatory analysis support for licensing applications (+0.7M); and
- An increase for salaries and benefits consistent with OMB guidance (+\$3.0M).

These increases are partially offset by decreases primarily as a result of the following:

- The anticipated transition of Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, Unit 4, from construction to operation, including decreases associated with the completion of construction inspection activities and reviews of licensing requests, and a reduction in Mission Support and Travel resources (-\$4.5M, -35 FTE);
- A reduction in preapplication activities for one COL application (Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) Clinch River) and six advanced reactor applications (TerraPower Natrium, Kairos, Terrestrial, Westinghouse eVinci (partial year), Oklo-2nd Reactor Design, and X-Energy) (-\$0.5M, -3.2 FTE);
- The discontinuation of work on the Oklo COL application review (-\$0.9M, -3.7 FTE);

- Reduced resources for the Halden Reactor Project due to changing the funding source for Human Technology Organization Human Reliability—Human Reliability Analysis and Human Organizational Factors Studies from New Reactors to the Operating Reactors Business Line (-\$0.6M);
- A reduction of resources due to the anticipated completion of the Alternative Physical Security Requirements for Advanced Reactors final rule in FY 2023 (-\$0.4M, -1.8 FTE); and
- A reduction of resources to properly align future entry-level hiring program cohorts to optimal capacity (-\$0.4M, -2 FTE).

Generally, resources budgeted in the Licensing and Oversight Product Lines impact fees for service. All other resources impact annual fees.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

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

- Develop the infrastructure for advanced reactors in accordance with NEIMA and at a rate consistent with NRC projected interest in new technologies and cognizance of prospective applicants' plans (\$23.8M, 59 FTE).
- Conduct the technical reviews of three CP applications (X-energy, TerraPower Natrium (partial year), and GEH BWRX-300 SMR (partial year)) (\$6.8M, 29.9 FTE).
- Conduct the technical reviews of two SDA applications for Terrestrial and NuScale (partial year) and one DC application for Westinghouse eVinci (partial year) (\$6.1M, 27 FTE).
- Perform preapplication activities for one COL application Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems (UAMPS), one SDA application (NuScale) (partial year), two SMR CP applications (Holtec SMR-160 and BWRX-300 SMR) (partial year), and six advanced reactor applications (TerraPower Natrium, Terrestrial SDA, General Atomics EM2, Flibe, BWXT (advanced nuclear reactor), and Advanced Reactor Concepts) (\$7.2M, 30.5 FTE).
- Conduct the technical review of three advanced non-LWR reactor COL applications (Oklo, Oklo-2nd Reactor Design (NCSFR-1), and Oklo-2nd Reactor Design (NCSFR-2)) (\$7.7M, 31.3 FTE).
- Maintain a highly qualified workforce through recruitment and staffing of entry-level positions to support the agency's SWP (\$1.1M, 5 FTE).
- Conduct two medium-priority rulemakings, as directed by the Commission, and maintain regulatory analysis guidance and the rulemaking infrastructure (\$2.0M, 7 FTE).
- Develop a generic environmental impact statement and guidance for advanced reactors and conduct activities related to the Technology-Inclusive, Risk-Informed, and Performance-Based Regulatory Framework for Advanced Reactors rulemaking, and the Alternative Physical Security Requirements for Advanced Reactors rulemaking, including coordination and cooperation with the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) on their advanced reactor projects and programs (\$6.5M, 21 FTE).

NEW REACTORS

- Provide research support for new reactor reviews and analyses, development of guidance for human factors reviews, development of a probabilistic framework to assess flood hazards, digital twin support applications informed by future-focused research, and efforts to maintain and develop codes and models (\$5.4M, 12 FTE).
- Continue to implement strategic multilateral and bilateral cooperation on new reactor design and commissioning, as well as to support International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) activities, such as those related to generic SMR issues, standards development, and consultancy meetings and Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) activities, such as those related to new reactor design and commissioning. Also continue to provide targeted international assistance to foreign regulatory counterparts to develop or enhance their national regulatory infrastructures (\$1.5M, 6.5 FTE).

New Reactor Reviews	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
COL		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oklo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UAMPS¹ Oklo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UAMPS1 Oklo³ Oklo-2nd Reactor Design (NCSFR-1)¹ Oklo-2nd Reactor Design (NCSFR-2)¹Clinch River¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UAMPS¹ Oklo Oklo-2nd Reactor Design (NCSFR-1) Oklo 2nd Reactor Design (NCSFR-2)
DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Advanced Pressurized-Water Reactor (US-APWR) Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (ABWR) NuScale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US-APWR ABWR NuScale NuScale SDA¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NuScale SDA¹ Terrestrial SDA^{1,2} Westinghouse eVinci¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NuScale SDA¹ Terrestrial SDA^{1,2} Westinghouse eVinci 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NuScale SDA Terrestrial SDA Westinghouse eVinci
ESP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TVA Clinch River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TVA Clinch River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flibe^{1,2} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flibe^{1,2} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flibe^{1,2}
CP			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEH BWRX-300 SMR¹ X-Energy^{1,2} TerraPower Natrium^{1,2} General Atomics EM2^{1,2} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEH BWRX-300 SMR¹ X-Energy^{1,2} TerraPower Natrium^{1,2} General Atomics EM2^{1,2} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEH BWRX-300 SMR-160¹ TerraPower Natrium¹ X-energy General Atomics EM2^{1,2}

¹ Preapplication review

² Type of application not yet specified

³ NRC Staff terminated the Oklo Aurora application review and denied the application without prejudice on January 6, 2022. See Agencywide Documents Access and Management Systems (ADAMS) Accession No. ML21357A0340. Oklo has indicated that it may resubmit its application.

Figure 4: New Reactors Applications Under Review

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2021

The significant accomplishments within the New Reactors Business Line include the following:

- Finalized plans for the transition to operation of Vogtle 3 and 4, met key milestones to support a potential 10 CFR 52.103(g) finding (i.e., the finding to confirm whether all inspections, tests, analyses, and acceptance criteria (ITAAC) have been successfully completed), and effectively responded to several time critical and high priority licensing actions.
- Modernized infrastructure for advanced reactor licensing through issuance of: 1) preliminary proposed rule language for all subparts of the 10 CFR Part 53, “Risk informed. Technology-Inclusive/ Regulatory Framework for Advanced Reactors” rulemaking; and 2) several guidance documents on technical issues related to advance reactors.
- Completed the regulatory basis to support a proposed rule that would amend the NRC’s regulations for the licensing of new nuclear power reactors in 10 CFR Parts 50 and 52 and issued it for public comment. This rulemaking would help ensure consistency in new reactor licensing reviews, regardless of whether an applicant chooses to use the Part 50 or Part 52 licensing process.
- Renewed the Advanced Boiling Water Reactor Design Certification.
- Issued a direct final rule and companion proposed rule to extend the duration of the AP1000 Design Certification.
- Issued a proposed rule for the NuScale Small Modular Reactor Design Certification.
- Issued the first two joint reports under the NRC-Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission first-of-a-kind Memorandum of Cooperation on advanced reactors and SMRs.
- Led capacity-building activities and hosted four virtual workshops for the Polish regulatory body.
- Led or participated in multiple, virtual capacity building and infrastructure development workshops with regulatory counterparts in Indonesia, Kenya, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to support the State Department-led Foundational Infrastructure for Responsible Use of SMR Technology (FIRST) Program.
- The Advanced Reactor Exports Working Group completed a comprehensive assessment of the export controls in Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations Part 110 for five different advanced reactor design types, with support from the DOE, Department of Commerce (DOC), and Department of State. The working group’s findings and recommendations were published in a public report and communicated to the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

OTHER INDICATORS

LICENSING

Percentage of Timely Completion of Final Safety Evaluations by the Generic Milestone Date for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant* (NR-21)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2021	100	100	New indicator in FY 2021
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation accepted after July 13, 2019, for this business line. This includes DCs, licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed under this business line.

Average Percentage of Time Allotted Used in the Established Schedule for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant* (NR-22)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	≤115 or ≥75		New indicator in FY 2022
FY 2023	≤115 or ≥75		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation. This includes DCs, licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed under this business line.

A result of 100 percent indicates that on average, actions within the reporting period were completed on the established schedule completion date. A result above or below 100 percent indicates that actions were completed after or before the established schedule completion date on average (e.g., a result of 90 percent indicates that the actions within the reporting period were completed, on average, 10 percent earlier than the established schedule completion date).

RESEARCH

Acceptable Technical Quality of Agency Research Technical Products* (NR-18)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	3.75	4.42	
FY 2018	Discontinued		Indicator tracked internally.
FY 2019	4.0	4.68	Reintroduced in FY 2019. The Technical Quality Survey was discontinued in FY 2018 because of the low response rate. The agency reexamined its performance indicators and believes the Technical Quality Survey indicator provides the best quality measure for research products. The agency is focused on improving the response rate for the surveys and will explore revising the survey questions to enhance the value of this tool.
FY 2021	4.0	4.44	
FY 2022	4.0		
FY 2023	4.0		

*The NRC has developed a process to measure the quality of research products on a five-point scale using surveys of end users to determine the usability and added value of the products. As appropriate, the NRC will develop and add other mechanisms to this process to measure the quality of research products.

NEW REACTORS

DISCONTINUED INDICATORS

Non-LWR Licensing Application Review Timeliness and Quality* (NR-19)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2019	85	No Data	New indicator in FY 2019. There were no new non-LWR licensing applications for review in FY 2019.
FY 2020	85	94	
FY 2021	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into NR-21, which includes the timeliness of all requested activities of the Commission by licensees or applicants in the New Reactors Business Line that involve a final safety evaluation for all actions accepted after July 13, 2019.
*Percentage of interim milestones supporting non-LWR regulatory engagement plans and license application reviews that are completed on time in accordance with the schedules and quality standards agreed upon with reactor designers and applicants (within the NRC's control). This indicator only includes non-LWR licensing applications that were accepted before July 13, 2019.			

Light-Water Reactor (LWR) Application Review Timeliness and Quality* (NR-20)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2020	85	97	New indicator in FY 2020. Consolidated indicators NR-02, NR-04, NR-06, and NR-14.
FY 2021	85	100	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator is consolidated into NR-21, which includes the timeliness of all requested activities of the Commission by licensees or applicants in the New Reactors Business Line that involve a final safety evaluation for all actions accepted after July 13, 2019.
*Percentage of LWR application review milestones (for ESPs, COLs, DCs, and license amendment requests) completed in accordance with the schedules and quality standards agreed upon with the applicants (within the NRC's control). This indicator only includes LWR application reviews that were accepted before July 13, 2019.			

NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND WASTE SAFETY

Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety								
(Dollars in Millions)								
Business Line	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	26.4	97.8	28.0	99.0	27.1	99.1	(0.9)	0.1
Nuclear Materials Users	54.9	201.3	60.3	198.0	63.2	202.0	2.9	4.0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	21.7	86.2	22.9	85.0	23.9	86.8	1.0	1.8
Fuel Facilities	19.0	75.1	19.0	71.0	21.3	76.3	2.3	5.3
High-Level Waste	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	\$122.0	460.8	\$130.2	453.0	\$135.5	464.2	\$5.3	11.2

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

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

Overall resources requested in the FY 2023 budget for the Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Program are \$135.5 million, including 464.2 FTE. This funding level represents an increase of \$5.3 million, including an increase of 11.2 FTE, when compared with the FY 2022 President’s Budget, primarily due to an increase in salaries and benefits, consistent with OMB guidance and increases to workload as described within the subsequent business line sections.

SPENT FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation by Product Line								
(Dollars in Millions)								
Product Line	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
International Activities	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.5
Licensing	14.8	58.0	14.1	55.0	15.0	57.5	0.9	2.5
Oversight	3.2	16.5	3.9	18.0	3.9	17.7	0.0	(0.3)
Research	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.0	2.2	3.4	(1.8)	(0.6)
Rulemaking	1.4	3.1	1.3	4.0	0.8	2.0	(0.4)	(2.0)
Mission Support and Supervisors	3.3	15.6	3.3	15.0	3.3	15.0	0.1	0.0
Training	0.5	1.0	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	\$26.4	97.8	\$28.0	99.0	\$27.1	99.1	\$(0.9)	0.1

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

The Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Line activities support the safe and secure storage of spent nuclear fuel and the safe and secure transport of radioactive materials. These activities include conducting safety, security, and environmental reviews of license applications for spent nuclear fuel storage casks and independent spent fuel storage installations (ISFSIs), as well as performing safety and security reviews of radioactive material transportation packages. This work also includes reviewing storage system and ISFSI renewal applications, developing and updating related regulations and guidance, conducting safety inspections of transportation packages and storage cask vendors and fabricators, observing ISFSI operations, and performing security inspections of ISFSIs.

SPENT FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

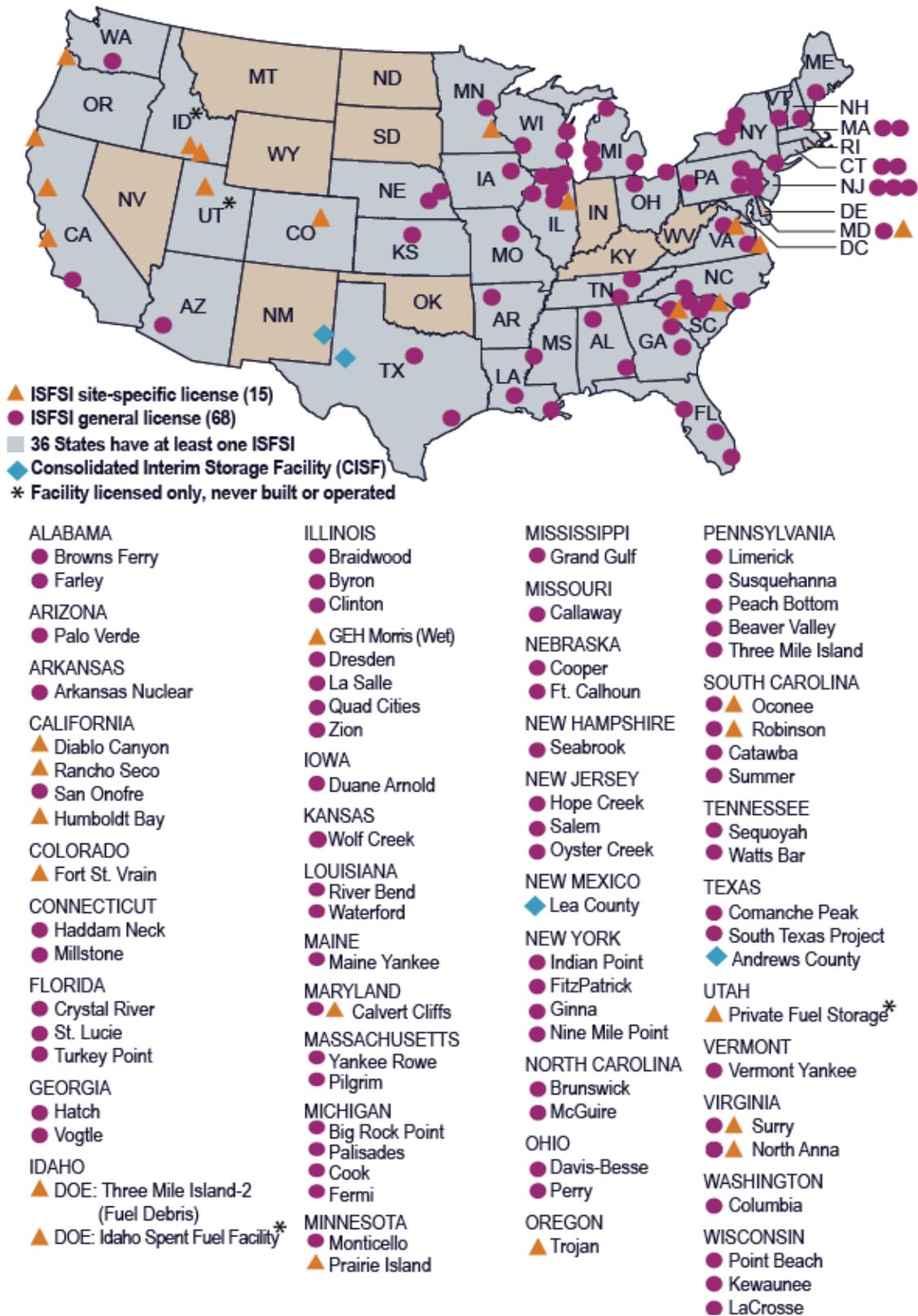


Figure 5: Anticipated Licensed and Operating ISFSIs by State in FY 2023

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Resources decrease primarily as a result of the following:

- Completion of work in waste research related to ATF, assessment of gross ruptures in high burnup fuel and SCALE (a modular code system for performing Standardized Computer Analysis for Licensing Evaluation) code verification and validation (-\$1.9M, -1 FTE); and
- The anticipated completion of the 10 CFR Part 71, "Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Material," rulemaking and "Harmonization of Transportation Safety with IAEA Standards" Transportation Requirements rulemaking (-\$0.3M, -1.5 FTE).

These decreases are partially offset by increases within the product lines primarily to support the following:

- Environmental reviews and licensing of transportation packages for ATF, other advanced reactors fuel, and microreactors (+\$1.0M, +3 FTE);
- Oversight activities related to aging management inspections and CISFs (+\$0.1M);
- An increase for international travel (+\$0.1M);
- Increased activities related to the NEA Radioactive Waste Management Committee on extended storage and transportation of radioactive waste and spent fuel; IAEA activities on aging management programs for dry storage of spent nuclear fuel; and NRC's position as the Chair of the IAEA Transportation Safety Standard Committee (TRANSSC) (+\$0.1M, +0.5 FTE); and
- An increase for salaries and benefits consistent with OMB guidance (+\$0.9M).

Generally, resources budgeted within the Licensing and Oversight Product Lines impact fees for service. All other resources impact annual fees.

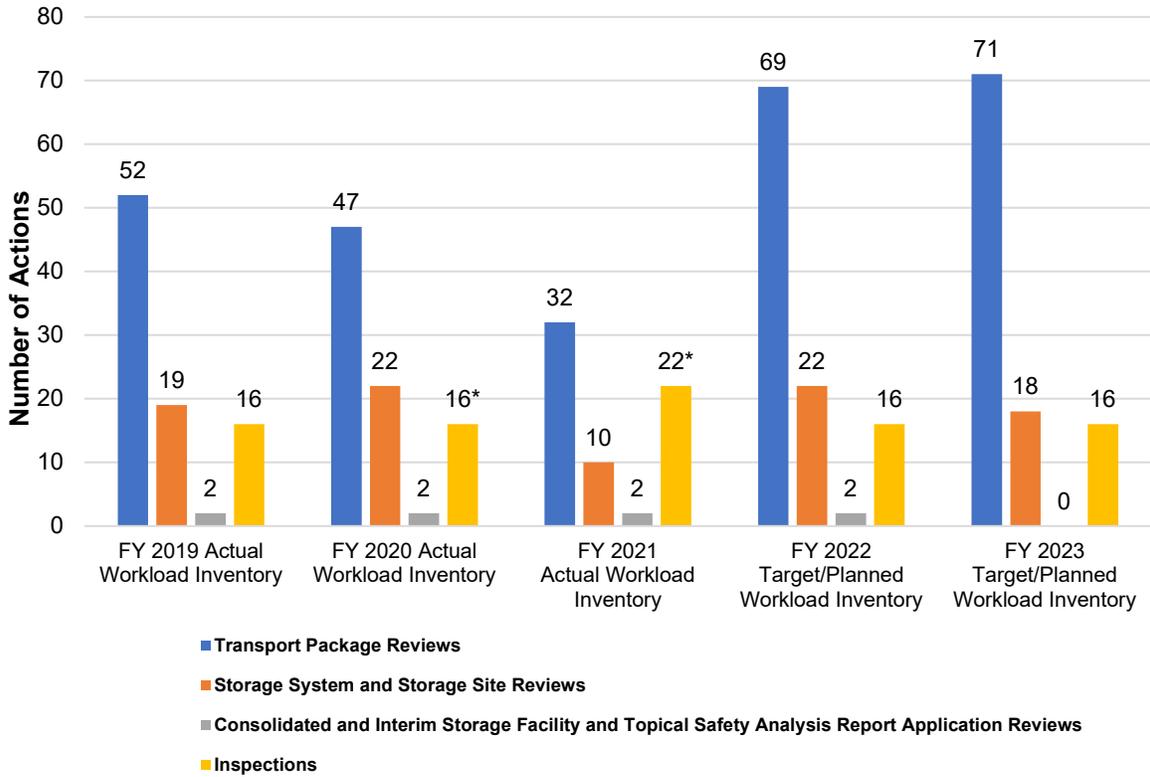
SPENT FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

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

- Perform safety, security, and environmental reviews for approximately 10 license amendments (\$2.3M, 9 FTE), four anticipated general license applications and four applications for storage (\$1.4M, 6 FTE), and 71 transportation package reviews, including reviews of ATF (\$4.4M, 17 FTE), and develop and update related regulations and guidance.
- Review four storage certificates of compliance and license renewal applications (\$1.4M, 6 FTE).
- Enhance the technical bases for the review of transportation packages with batch quantities of fresh ATF (\$1.5M, 2.7 FTE).
- Perform oversight activities, including revision of inspection guidance, inspector training for the movement of spent nuclear fuel from onsite storage to a CISF, and aging management inspections, and conduct safety inspections of ISFSI pad construction, dry-run operations, initial loading operations, and routine operations (\$3.3M, 14.4 FTE).
- Conduct multiple rulemaking activities to codify approval of spent fuel storage casks and support the development and maintenance of regulatory analysis guidance and the rulemaking infrastructure (\$0.4M, 1.8 FTE).
- Coordinate with the IAEA to compare regulatory frameworks, share research information on storage and transportation matters, and harmonize the certification of transport packages and the licensing of storage cask designs with international standards (\$0.3M, 1.5 FTE).
- Maintain a highly qualified workforce through recruitment and staffing, focused on entry-level positions to support the agency's SWP (\$0.5M, 2 FTE).
- Implement transformation and innovation initiatives, which include incorporating new technical information into guidance to risk-inform spent fuel licensing while ensuring the continued safe management of spent nuclear fuel (\$0.2M, 1 FTE).

SPENT FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION



*The inspections for FY 2020 and FY 2021 represent the vendor and transportation inspections performed by the NRC Headquarters office and reported in SF-06.

Figure 6: Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Workload Assumptions

SPENT FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2021

The significant accomplishments within the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Line include the following:

- Issued the licensing decision for the Interim Storage Partners LLC application for a consolidated interim spent nuclear fuel storage facility.
- Implemented the ISFSI inspection enhancement effort which provided revisions to the spent fuel storage and transportation inspection guidance that incorporates a risk-informed approach.
- Issued a risk tool and job aid for pilot use that provide a risk-informed framework that can be used to help define the depth and scope of licensing action reviews.
- Completed 42 licensing reviews of transport package designs, storage cask and facility licenses, including the technical safety review of nine storage renewal applications. The agency also conducted 16 inspections of activities related to radioactive material package certificate holders and spent fuel storage cask certificate holders, as well as providing support to regional inspections at ISFSIs to ensure the casts are being designed, fabricated, and used according to approved safety requirements.
- Issued eight Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage Cask design Certificates of Compliance.
- Completed a review of the current regulatory guidance for advanced reactor fuels (ARF), including HALEU and identified areas for enhancements to the guidance. Issued research reports providing the technical bases for storage and transportation of ATF and effects of increased enrichment and burnup. These reports supported the staff's successful completion of the acceptance reviews of several applications for transportation of Uranium hexafluoride and fuels with increased enrichment to support ATF and ARF deployment.
- Published NUREG-2224, "Dry Storage and Transportation of High Burnup Spent Nuclear Fuel," which provides an engineering assessment of the mechanical performance of high burnup spent nuclear fuel (HBU SNF) based on recent NRC-sponsored mechanical testing of HBU SNF. Based on the results of that assessment, NUREG-2224 presents example approaches for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of licensing and certification of HBU SNF in transportation and dry storage.
- Completed 16 physical security licensing reviews for materials licensees, including for the HALEU Demonstration Program, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency license amendment request, and the Interim Storage Partners LLC Consolidated Interim Storage Facility application.
- Coordinated with IAEA to compare regulatory frameworks, share research information on storage and transportation matters, and harmonize the certification of transport packages and licensing of storage cask designs with international standards. Examples included support for consultancy and research coordination meetings on aging management programs for dry storage, development of international consensus on regulatory path forward for transportation of UF₆ cylinders and serving as chair of the IAEA Transportation Safety Standards Committee.

SPENT FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

- Coordinated with the NEA to exchange regulatory oversight experience and develop best practices in the safe management of spent fuel and high-level waste.
- Supported cooperative and technical assistance programs to bilaterally exchange information with international regulatory counterparts in France, Germany, Canada, and the United Kingdom on spent fuel storage and transportation issues.

SPENT FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

OTHER INDICATORS

EVENT RESPONSE

Emergency Response Performance Index (ERPI)* (SF-13)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	100		New indicator for FY 2022. This indicator is being added because a new subindicator, "Critical Incident Response Positions," is being included as part of the rollup to the ERPI, which provides a more accurate measure for maintaining the NRC's readiness.
FY 2023	100		

*Percentage assessment of the agency's readiness to respond to a nuclear or terrorist emergency situation or other events of national interest. Ensures the NRC maintains its readiness at all times to respond to incidents and emergencies involving NRC-licensed facilities and radioactive materials and other events of domestic and international interest. The specific subindicators that will be included under this indicator will be evaluated and updated on an annual basis to reflect the agency's readiness to respond. Examples may include (1) training and qualifications of the different incident response teams are sufficient to ensure enough personnel are trained and qualified for different incident response positions, (2) communications systems at NRC Headquarters and in the backup location are properly maintained and tested to ensure licensees and other stakeholders can report incidents consistent with the NRC's regulatory requirements, and (3) facility/functional availability at NRC Headquarters and in the backup location is properly maintained to ensure availability for notification and response for licensee events.

LICENSING

Percentage of Timely Completion of Final Safety Evaluations by the Generic Milestone Date for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant (SF-12)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2021	100	100	New indicator for FY 2021.
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation accepted after July 13, 2019, for this business line. This includes DCs, licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed under this business line.

Average Percentage of Time Allotted Used in the Established Schedule for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant* (SF-14)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	≤115 or ≥75		New indicator in FY 2022
FY 2023	≤115 or ≥75		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation accepted after July 13, 2019, for this business line. This includes design certifications, licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed under this business line.

A result of 100 percent indicates that, on average, actions within the reporting period were completed on the established schedule completion date. A result above or below 100 percent indicates that actions were completed after or before the established schedule completion date on average (e.g., a result of 90 percent indicates that the actions within the reporting period were completed, on average, 10 percent earlier than the established schedule completion date).

SPENT FUEL STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

OVERSIGHT

Percent of Inspections Completed in Accordance with Manual Chapter 2690 (SF-15)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	98		New indicator in FY 2022
FY 2023	98		

DISCONTINUED INDICATORS

Number of Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Inspections Completed (SF-06)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	16	16	
FY 2018	16	17	
FY 2019	16	17	
FY 2020	16	16	
FY 2021	16	22	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator is superseded by SF-15.

Percentage of Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Container and Installation Design Reviews, Renewals, and Major Licensing Actions Completed in 3 Years or Less* (SF-10)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2020	85	100	New indicator in FY 2020 Consolidated indicators SF-01, SF-02, SF-03, and SF-04.
FY 2021	85	100	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into SF-14.

*This indicator will include all spent fuel storage container and installation design reviews previously captured under SF-01 and SF-02; spent fuel transportation container design reviews previously captured under SF-03 and SF-04; renewals; and major licensing actions, including the review of two CISFs. This indicator only includes spent fuel storage and transportation container and installation design reviews, renewals, and major licensing actions that were accepted before July 13, 2019.

Percentage of Non-Spent-Fuel Transportation Container Design Reviews Completed in 1 Year or Less* (SF-11)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2020	85	100	New indicator in FY 2020 Previously part of SF-04.
FY 2021	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into SF-12.

*This indicator will account for and track non-spent-fuel transportation container design reviews that were previously tracked under SF-04. The timeframe is being decreased from 2 years to 1 year to specify that this indicator will only capture non-spent-fuel transportation container design reviews, which generally take less time.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS USERS

Nuclear Materials Users by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
Product Line	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Event Response	0.5	2.1	0.6	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.0
Generic Homeland Security	7.8	13.2	10.4	13.0	9.4	13.0	(1.0)	0.0
International Activities	7.2	9.2	8.5	11.0	8.6	11.0	0.1	0.0
Licensing	8.3	43.2	9.0	42.0	9.7	42.0	0.7	0.0
Oversight	12.3	51.1	11.1	46.0	12.2	49.0	1.1	3.0
Research	0.3	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.0
Rulemaking	2.0	8.9	1.7	7.0	2.5	10.0	0.8	3.0
State, Tribal and Federal Programs	5.3	23.7	5.3	25.0	5.7	26.0	0.4	1.0
Mission Support and Supervisors	9.1	45.0	9.4	45.0	9.2	42.0	(0.2)	(3.0)
Training	1.6	3.6	1.8	4.0	2.1	4.0	0.3	0.0
Travel	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	\$54.9	201.3	\$60.3	198.0	\$63.2	202.0	\$2.9	4.0

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

The Nuclear Materials Users Business Line activities support licensing and oversight of industrial, medical, and academic uses of radioactive materials. These activities include licensing, inspection, event response and evaluation, research, allegations review, enforcement, source security, import and export authorizations, rulemaking, the Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program (IMPEP), and programmatic assistance to Agreement States. Activities also include intergovernmental communication and coordination, implementation of the Tribal Policy Statement and coordination with other Federal agencies on Tribal matters, and maintenance of major IT systems to support the regulatory safety and security infrastructure needed to track the possession and use of nuclear materials.

Agreement States are those States that have signed an agreement with the NRC in accordance with Section 274.b of the AEA, which authorizes the NRC to discontinue, and the State to assume, regulatory authority over certain materials cited in the AEA. With respect to Agreement States, the NRC has programmatic oversight responsibility to periodically review the State programs to ensure adequacy and compatibility. There are currently 39 Agreement States. Additionally, Connecticut and Indiana have submitted letters of intent to become Agreement States.

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Resources increase primarily as a result of the following:

- Projected workload, including routine and nonroutine inspections, and training and qualifications of new inspectors determined by using a new resource-estimation tool that factors in historical and actual data to calculate resources for direct inspection work and for support activities (+\$0.7M, +3 FTE);
- Develop a new veterinary regulatory guide (+\$0.5M);
- Rulemaking activities associated with decommissioning financial assurance requirements for sealed and unsealed radioactive material and with training and experience requirements for unsealed byproduct materials. These increases were partially offset by decreases for the Updates for Emerging Medical Technologies rulemaking (+\$0.8M, +3 FTE);
- Increased outreach, consultation, agency activities, and coordination to continue enhancing the NRC's engagement with State and federally recognized Tribes (+\$0.2M, +1 FTE); and
- An increase for salaries and benefits consistent with OMB guidance (+\$2.0M).

These increases are partially offset by decreases primarily due to the following:

- Efficiencies gained from the reorganization that moved some supervisory resources from the Nuclear Materials Users Business Line to the DLLW Business Line to more equitably distribute the workload (-\$0.6, -3 FTE); and
- Reduction in resources allocated to maintain the ISMP (-\$1.2M).

Generally, budgeted resources for the Nuclear Materials Users Business Line impact annual fees.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS USERS

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

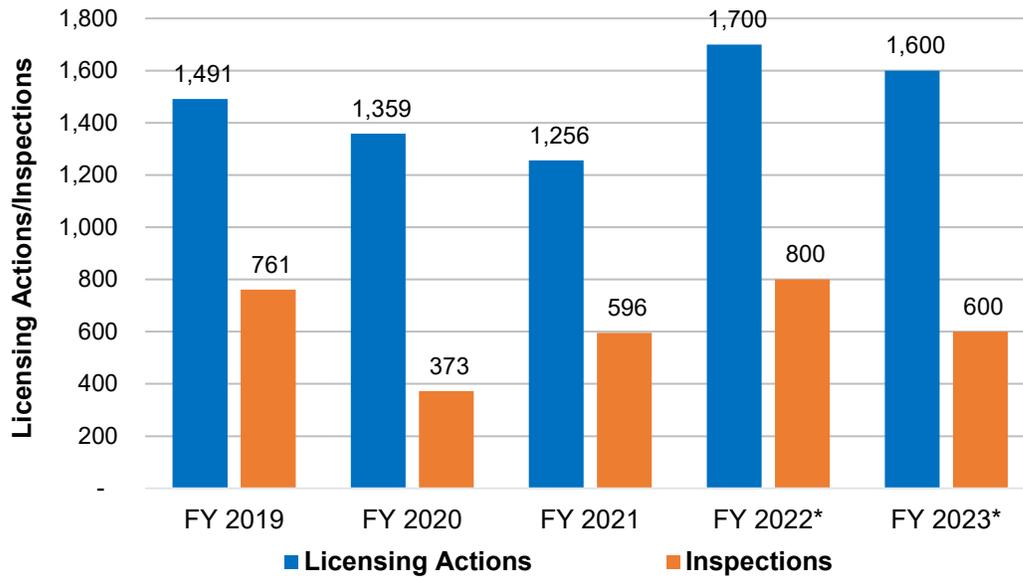
The major activities within the Nuclear Materials Users Business Line include the following:

- Complete reviews of approximately 1,600 materials licensing actions (new applications, amendments, renewals, and terminations) and approximately 600 routine health, safety, and security inspections, as well as reciprocity and reactive inspections⁶ (\$11.3M, 54 FTE).
- Support the IMPEP, as well as outreach activities to potential new Agreement States, the assessment of Agreement State incidents and events, engagement in cooperative regulatory development with States, coordination of State participation in agency training courses, responses to State technical assistance requests, activities related to allegations about Agreement State licensees or regulatory programs, and interactions with the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors and Organization of Agreement States on procedures for the Agreement State program (\$4.2M, 20 FTE).
- Implement the agency's Tribal Policy Statement, including outreach, guidance development, and staff training; coordinate with other Federal agencies on Tribal matters and NRC projects involving Tribal consideration; and update Tribal contact databases and mapping tools (\$0.8M, 4 FTE).
- Support the annual NSTS inventory reconciliation; implementation of 10 CFR Part 37; international coordination related to source security activities; and intergovernmental coordination related to source security with entities such as the U.S. National Nuclear Security Administration, the DOE, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the Radiation Source Protection and Security Task Force (\$8.0M, 9 FTE).
- Conduct Agreement State staff training and travel, IMPEP reviews, and IMPEP management review boards (\$0.7M).
- Conduct four high-priority rulemakings as directed by the Commission, review one petition for rulemaking, and maintain regulatory analysis guidance and the rulemaking infrastructure (\$2.5M, 10 FTE).
- Maintain a highly qualified workforce through recruitment and staffing of entry-level positions to support the agency's SWP (\$0.5M, 2 FTE).
- Conduct transformation and innovation initiatives to incorporate actions and lessons learned from Phase 3 of the effort to risk-inform the inspection manual chapter for materials inspections into the NRC's licensing and enforcement programs and rulemaking initiatives to enhance the regulatory approaches for the safe use of new emerging medical technologies and to enhance the training and experience requirements for unsealed byproduct material (\$0.7M, 3.2 FTE).

⁶ While this total number of licensing actions and inspections represents a decrease from prior years, the requested resources have been adjusted to the appropriate levels of effort and complexity of different types of licensing and inspection activities. The NRC's previous formulation process assumed one level of effort for all licensing and inspection types.

- Develop, coordinate, and implement policies related to export and import of radioactive byproduct material and radioactive waste that falls under the NRC's jurisdiction. Support international treaty and international agreement negotiations (\$1.2M, 5.5 FTE).
- Support bilateral physical protection and material control and accounting visits to other countries possessing or obtaining U.S.-origin special nuclear material. Provide technical assistance to the IAEA and support U.S. initiatives to enhance international safeguards and verification programs (\$7.3M, 5.5 FTE).

NUCLEAR MATERIALS USERS



* Values provided for FY 2022–FY 2023 are projections.

Figure 8: Nuclear Materials Users Workload

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2021

The significant accomplishments within the Nuclear Materials Users Business Line include the following:

- Completed the evaluation of radiopharmaceutical extravasation and medical event reporting.
- Supported the National Academies of Science on their study of alternative technologies, coordinated with the National Nuclear Security Administration on its programs to reduce the use of risk significant radioactive materials in commercial applications, and supported the Government Accountability Office's audit. The NRC issued its implementation plan for the interagency Radiation Source Protection and Security Task Force, which includes updates on recommendations in both non-isotopic and lower activity alternative technologies and security of cesium-137 chloride sources.
- Transitioned licensing and inspection data for the DLLW business line into a new casework module in WBL. The agency also added a new module to track work activities that are not fee-recoverable such as IMPEPs, Radiation Source Protection and Security Task Force efforts, Tribal activities, and State Regulatory Reviews. These two WBL modules support more effective data-driven decision making and effective data collection, analysis, and visualization across the Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety Program.
- Issued temporary instruction (TI), TI-003, "Evaluating the Impacts of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency as Part of the Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program." Using this guidance, the NRC conducted nine IMPEP assessments of the NRC and Agreement States during FY 2021, resuming in-person IMPEPs in August 2021.
- Conducted orientation meetings with the States of Connecticut and Indiana to discuss the process for becoming an Agreement State. Connecticut and Indiana have requested to finalize their Agreements by January 2025 and January 2026, respectively.
- Issued a technical evaluation report for Exubriion Therapeutics' proposed procedure for the release of dogs following arthritis treatment with a tin-117m colloid. The NRC used a risk-informed approach to provide assurance that public exposure limits would not be exceeded upon release of the animals after treatment, by requiring clear instructions to and follow-up with owners of released dogs.
- Issued the last of 21 revised volumes of NUREG-1556, "Consolidated Guidance About Materials Licenses - Guidance About Administrative Licensing Procedures - Final Report," completing a multi-year effort to provide program-specific guidance to assist applicants and licensees in preparing applications for materials licenses.
- Developed virtual approaches and material to facilitate continued, targeted bilateral and regional (Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia) regulatory assistance efforts in geostrategic areas, including continued development and completion of verified national registries of radioactive sources, support with review of regulatory development, and execution of virtual workshops on oversight of medical and industrial sources during the COVID-19 public health emergency.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS USERS

- Led or participated in multiple, virtual IAEA capacity building activities to compare regulatory frameworks, share information, and develop safety regulations and guidance on the safety of radioactive sources and radiation safety in support of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources.
- Completed the updates on the export of deuterium rulemaking, to transfer licensing authority for exports of deuterium for non-nuclear end uses from the NRC to the DOC. This change impacted 31 active NRC export licenses and is the culmination of a multi-year interagency effort that concluded non-nuclear end uses of deuterium and deuterated compounds are not a proliferation concern.

OTHER INDICATORS

EVENT RESPONSE

Emergency Response Performance Index (ERPI)* (NM-22)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2021	100	100	New for FY 2021. This indicator is being added because a new subindicator, "Critical Incident Response Positions," is being included as part of the rollup to the ERPI, which provides a more accurate measure for maintaining the NRC's readiness.
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Percentage assessment of the agency's readiness to respond to a nuclear or terrorist emergency situation or other events of national interest. Ensures the NRC maintains its readiness at all times to respond to incidents and emergencies involving NRC-licensed facilities and radioactive materials and other events of domestic and international interest. The specific subindicators that will be included under this indicator will be evaluated and updated on an annual basis to reflect the agency's readiness to respond. Examples may include (1) training and qualifications of the different incident response teams are adequate to ensure enough personnel are trained and qualified for different incident response positions, (2) communications systems at NRC Headquarters and in the backup location are properly maintained and tested to ensure licensees and other stakeholders can report incidents consistent with the NRC's regulatory requirements, and (3) facility/functional availability at NRC Headquarters and in the backup location is properly maintained to ensure availability for notification and response for licensee events.

LICENSING

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for New Materials Licenses and License Amendments (Excluding Change of Control Amendments)* Completed in 90 Days or Less (NM-01)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	92	93	
FY 2018	92	96	
FY 2019*	92	97	
FY 2020*	92	95	
FY 2021*	92	93	
FY 2022*	92		
FY 2023*	92		

*Beginning in FY 2019, this indicator description excludes change of control amendments. The process for reviewing change of control amendments involves public notification and legal steps that are more complex and require more time than for other typical amendment reviews. Change of control amendments are now captured under NM-03.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS USERS

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for Materials License Renewals and Sealed Source and Devices Reviews and Associated Licensing Actions, and Change of Control Amendments* Completed in 180 Days or Less (NM-03)**

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	92	96	
FY 2018	92	100	
FY 2019*	92	99	
FY 2020*	92	97	
FY 2021*	92	94	
FY 2022*	92		
FY 2023**	94		

*Change of control amendments were added to this indicator description beginning in FY 2019. As of FY 2019, change of control amendments that were being captured in NM-01 are captured under NM-03.

**Beginning in FY 2023, the target will be increased to 94 percent. The use of data analytical techniques will improve the efficiency of internal processes to monitor workload and to predict and manage schedules.

OVERSIGHT

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

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	98	100	
FY 2018	98	99	
FY 2019	98	100	
FY 2020	98	99	
FY 2021	98	99	
FY 2022	98		
FY 2023	98		

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

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

**This target also includes the calculations for the Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste Business Line for the same indicator and is reported under Nuclear Materials Users Business Line.

Percentage of Enforcement Actions in which Investigation Is Involved Completed in 330 Days or Less* (NM-10)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	86	One action was completed beyond the target date because of the challenging nature of the issues involved.
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*This indicator also includes calculations for the same indicator for the Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste, Fuel Facilities, and Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Lines.

Percentage of Investigations that Developed Sufficient Information to Reach a Conclusion on Wrongdoing Completed within 12 Months or Less* (NM-11)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	85	89	
FY 2018	85	87	
FY 2019	85	94	
FY 2020	85	58	Investigations are unpredictable in nature and issues related to complexity, U.S. Department of Justice involvement, or investigative standards to conduct thorough investigations can cause them to go beyond the self-imposed timeliness standard. During this FY, there were only 12 investigations closed in this category, of which 4 were delayed in closing to resolve unforeseeable issues requiring an Office of the Inspector General inquiry. However, this did result in a comprehensive review of the investigation timeliness standards, and the Office of Investigations has updated policy and guidance, increased operational oversight, and updated performance standards.
FY 2021	85	95	
FY 2022	85		
FY 2023	85		

*This indicator also includes calculations for the same indicator for the Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste, Fuel Facilities, and Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Lines.

Percentage of Investigations Completed in Time to Initiate Civil Enforcement and/or Criminal Prosecution Action* (NM-12)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*This indicator also includes calculations for the same indicator for the Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste, Fuel Facilities, and Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Lines.

NUCLEAR MATERIALS USERS

STATE, TRIBAL, AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Percentage of Materials Programs with More than One Unsatisfactory Performance Indicator (NM-23)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	0		New indicator in FY 2022.
FY 2023	0		

DISCONTINUED INDICATORS

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for New Materials Licenses and License Amendments (Excluding Change of Control Amendments) * Completed in 2 Years or Less (NM-02)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019*	100	100	
FY 2020*	100	100	
FY 2021*	100	100	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into NM-01.

*Beginning in FY 2019, change of control amendments are captured under NM-04.

Percentage of Licensing Application Reviews for Materials License Renewals and Sealed Source and Devices Reviews and Associated Licensing Actions, and Change of Control Amendments* Completed in 2 Years or Less (NM-04)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019*	100	100	
FY 2020*	100	100	
FY 2021*	100	100	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into NM-03.

*Change of control amendments were added to this indicator description beginning in FY 2019. As of FY 2019, change of control amendments that were being captured in NM-02 are captured under NM-04.

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 180 Days or Less* (NM-07)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	95	100	
FY 2018	95	100	
FY 2019	95	100	
FY 2020	95	97	
FY 2021	95	100	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into NM-08.

*This indicator also includes technical allegation reviews for the Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste Business Line.

Percentage of Enforcement Actions in which No Investigation Is Involved Completed in 160 Days or Less (NM-09)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	94	The staff identified the need for additional internal controls to engage the appropriate decisionmakers earlier to resolve issues, before exceeding the timeliness goal.
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into NM-10.

Number of IMPEP Review Reports Not Completed within 30 Days of the Management Review Board Meeting (NM-21)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2018	≤2	1	New indicator in FY 2018
FY 2019	≤2	0	
FY 2020	≤2	0	
FY 2021	≤2	0	
FY 2022	Discontinued		A new indicator was created (NM-23) that will track the health of the NRC and Agreement State programs at a national level by focusing on the outcomes of the IMPEP reviews.

DECOMMISSIONING AND LOW-LEVEL WASTE

Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
Product Line	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
International Activities	0.4	1.9	0.5	2.0	0.4	2.0	(0.1)	0.0
Licensing	9.5	39.4	10.0	36.0	10.6	37.9	0.6	1.9
Oversight	5.4	21.9	5.4	23.0	5.7	23.6	0.4	0.6
Research	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
Rulemaking	1.6	7.2	1.6	7.0	1.3	5.3	(0.3)	(1.7)
Mission Support and Supervisors	2.7	12.3	3.0	14.0	3.3	15.0	0.3	1.0
Training	0.6	1.0	0.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	\$21.7	86.2	\$22.9	85.0	\$23.9	86.8	\$1.0	1.8

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

The Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste Business Line activities support the licensing reviews and oversight of uranium recovery facilities and sites undergoing decommissioning. This business line also oversees the national low-level waste program and monitors DOE's waste incidental to reprocessing (WIR) activities at the Savannah River Site and the Idaho National Laboratory consistent with the NRC's responsibilities under the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005. Other business line activities include interfacing with licensees, applicants, Federal and State agencies, Tribal governments, and the public.

Decommissioning is the safe removal of a nuclear facility from service and the reduction of residual radioactivity to a level that permits the termination of the NRC license. The NRC has established site release criteria and provides for unrestricted or, under certain conditions, restricted release of a site. The NRC regulates the decommissioning of complex materials sites, fuel cycle facilities, uranium recovery facilities, power reactors, and non-power production or utilization facilities, with the goal of license termination.

DECOMMISSIONING AND LOW-LEVEL WASTE

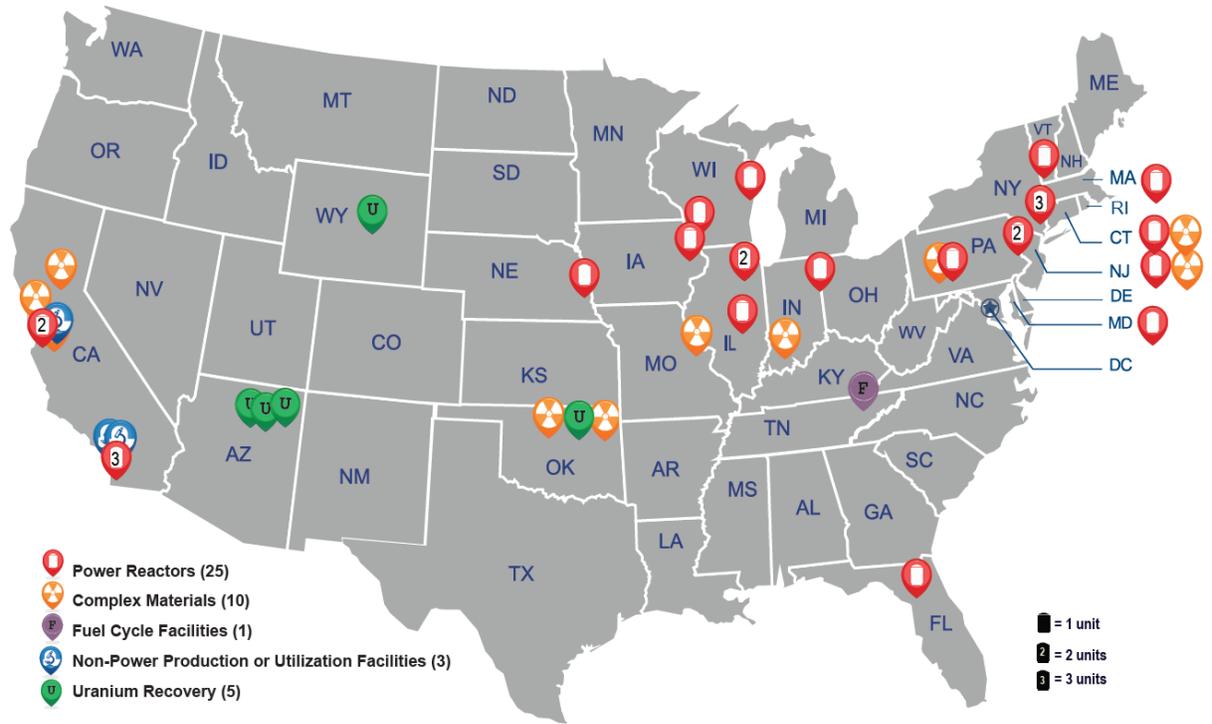


Figure 9: Anticipated Locations of NRC-Regulated Sites Undergoing Decommissioning in FY 2023

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Resources increase primarily as a result of the following:

- Licensing activities for one additional power reactor in decommissioning, an increased number of power reactors in active decommissioning status, and the increased use of accelerated decommissioning schedules (+\$0.5M, +1.9 FTE);
- Inspection activities for one additional power reactor in decommissioning and an increased number of power reactors in active decommissioning status partially offset by a decrease for activities related to the coordination of the National Low-Level Waste Program, including development of guidance (+\$0.4M, +0.6 FTE);
- An increase to support WIR activities, including monitoring the DOE Savannah River Site and the Idaho National Laboratory based on historical execution, an increase partially offset by a decrease for activities related to guidance development (+\$0.2M); and
- An increase for salaries and benefits consistent with OMB guidance (+\$0.6M).

These increases are partially offset by decreases primarily due to the following:

- The elimination of resources for the “Alternatives to the Use of Credit Ratings” rulemaking (-\$0.3M, -1.7 FTE).

Generally, resources budgeted in the Licensing and Oversight Product Lines impact fees for service. All other resources impact annual fees.

DECOMMISSIONING AND LOW-LEVEL WASTE

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

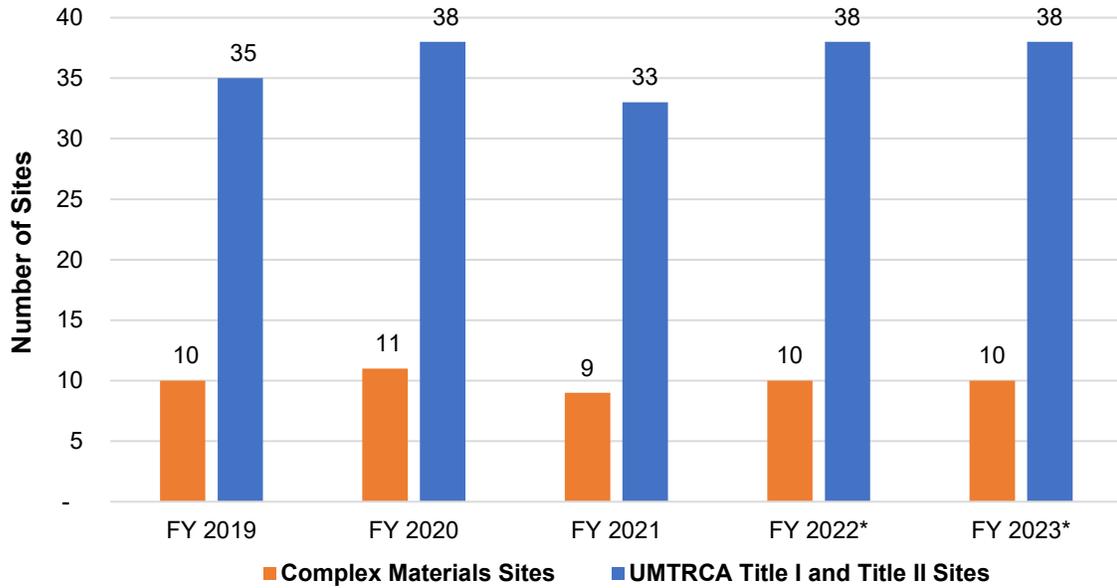
The major activities within the Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste Business Line include the following:

- Perform licensing and oversight activities for decommissioning three non-power production or utilization facilities (\$0.3M, 1 FTE).
- Perform licensing reviews and oversight for 25 power reactors undergoing decommissioning and an increase in the number of sites undergoing active decommissioning. This includes the addition of one power reactor: Palisades Nuclear Plant (\$4.7M, 19 FTE).
- Perform licensing reviews and oversight associated with ground water restoration activities at one licensed uranium recovery facility and two licensed, but not yet constructed, uranium recovery facilities (\$0.4M, 2 FTE).
- Perform licensing reviews and oversight of 10 complex materials sites undergoing decommissioning, including the West Valley Demonstration Project and depleted uranium sites, and execute the Memorandum of Understanding with the DOD to minimize dual regulation and duplicative regulatory requirements at military sites with radioactive materials (\$1.4M, 5 FTE).
- Perform licensing reviews and oversight of five uranium mill sites undergoing decommissioning. Conduct oversight of 30 decommissioned Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) Title I sites and eight decommissioned UMTRCA Title II sites that are under DOE long-term care and maintenance (\$1.6M, 7 FTE).
- Coordinate the National Low-Level Waste Program, including developing guidance, supporting IMPEP evaluations in the Low-Level Waste area, addressing requests under 10 CFR 20.2002, "Methods for obtaining approval of proposed disposal procedures," and responding to inquiries from Agreement States (\$0.2M, 1 FTE).
- Conduct three rulemakings as directed by the Commission, review one petition for rulemaking, and develop and maintain regulatory analysis guidance and the rulemaking infrastructure (\$1.3M, 5.3 FTE).
- Oversee the activities related to WIR, including monitoring activities at the DOE Savannah River Site and Idaho National Laboratory (\$1.1M, 4 FTE).
- Conduct research activities to support the application of new technologies at complex sites and of analytical tools used in decommissioning reviews (\$0.8M, 1 FTE).
- Maintain a highly qualified workforce through recruitment and staffing of entry-level positions to support the agency's SWP (\$0.5M, 2 FTE).

DECOMMISSIONING AND LOW-LEVEL WASTE

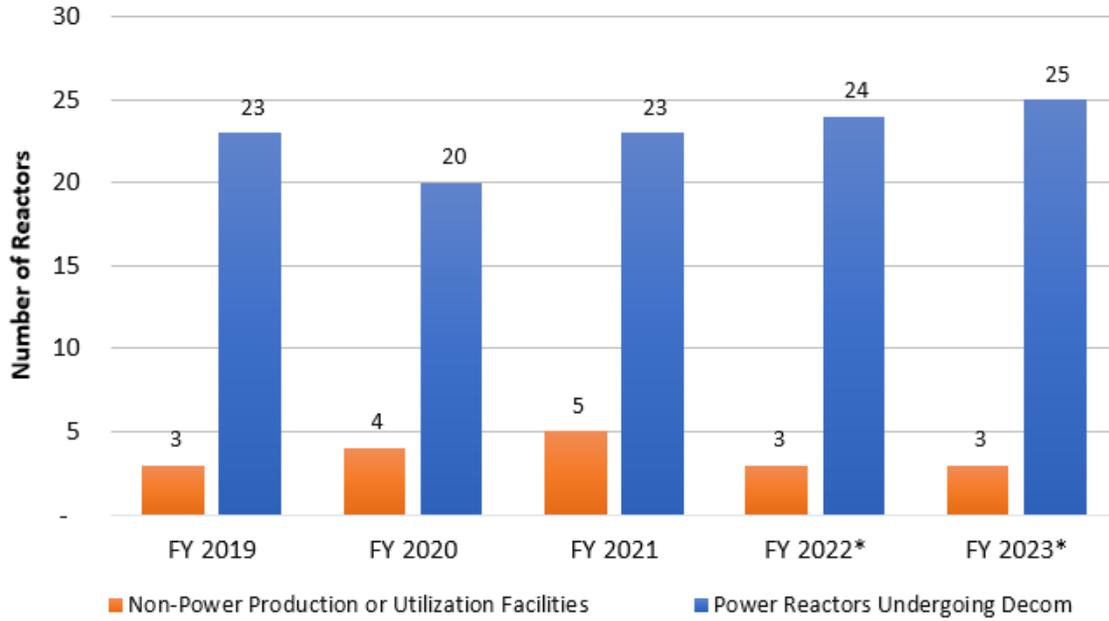
- Evaluate key guidance documents for decommissioning and uranium recovery to determine whether certain licensing review processes could be risk-informed. In addition, continue updating and consolidating guidance documents associated with the National Low-Level Waste Program to include transformational changes as a result of the 10 CFR Part 61, “Licensing requirements for land disposal of radioactive waste,” rulemaking and potential Greater-Than-Class C rulemaking (\$0.5M, 2 FTE).
- Support cooperative programs to exchange information with regulatory counterparts bilaterally and multilaterally on the licensing of uranium recovery facilities, the development of regulations for the handling and disposal of Low-Level Waste (LLW), and decommissioning issues, including the decommissioning process for power reactors and other nuclear facilities (\$0.2M, 1 FTE).
- Satisfy international treaty and convention obligations as well as statutory mandates (\$0.2M, 1 FTE).

DECOMMISSIONING AND LOW-LEVEL WASTE



* Values provided for FY 2022 - FY 2023 are projections.

Figure 10: UMRCA and Complex Materials Sites



* Values provided for FY 2022 - FY 2023 are projections.

Figure 11: Non-Power Production or Utilization Facilities and Power Reactors Undergoing Decommissioning

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2021

The significant accomplishments within the Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste Business Line include the following:

- Completed revisions to the inspection programs for decommissioning reactors and for uranium recovery facilities. These changes were made to reflect accumulated operational experience and to incorporate risk-informing concepts to focus NRC's inspection effort on more safety significant areas.
- Issued SECY-21-0057, "Results of the Very Low-Level Waste (VLLW) Scoping Study," which identified possible approaches to improve and strengthen the NRC's VLLW regulatory framework.
- Issued the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the United Nuclear Corporation Church Rock Project for public comment. The NRC used a variety of outreach approaches to support the public comment period, including pre-recorded radio broadcasts both in English and the Navajo Diné language to communicate with the local community.
- Led virtual approaches and developed material for the continued, targeted NRC-led bilateral (Taiwan, Canada, France, South Korea, and United Kingdom) cooperative efforts in strategic areas on decommissioning issues, licensing uranium recovery facilities, and developing regulations for the handling and disposal of LLW and decommissioning of power reactors and other nuclear facilities.
- Participated in a virtual, capacity building IAEA Technical Cooperation Expert Mission to China on the development of a policy and strategy for disused sealed radioactive source management in China.
- Led or participated in multiple, virtual capacity building and infrastructure development workshops with regulatory counterparts in Africa, which included support to the Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa, South Africa's efforts to benchmark NRC approaches to small modular reactors, and the development of regulations for radioactive waste management in Rwanda.

OTHER INDICATORS

LICENSING

Percentage of Timely Completion of Final Safety Evaluations by the Generic Milestone Date for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant (DL-10)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2021	100	100	New indicator in FY 2021
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation accepted after July 13, 2019, for this business line. This includes design certifications licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed under this business line.

Average Percentage of Time Allotted Used in the Established Schedule for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant* (DL-11)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	≤115 or ≥75		New indicator in FY 2022
FY 2023	≤115 or ≥75		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation accepted after July 13, 2019, for this business line. This includes design certifications, licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed under this business line.

A result of 100 percent indicates that, on average, actions within the reporting period were completed on the established schedule completion date. A result above or below 100 percent indicates that actions were completed after or before the established schedule completion date on average (e.g., a result of 90 percent indicates that the actions within the reporting period were completed, on average, 10 percent earlier than the established schedule completion date).

OVERSIGHT

Percentage of Required Inspections Completed in Accordance with the Applicable Inspection Manual Chapter (DL-12)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	98		New indicator in FY 2022
FY 2023	98		

**Includes the completion of required inspections under IMC 2561, “Decommissioning Power Reactor Inspection Program,” for decommissioning power reactors; IMC 2602, “Decommissioning Oversight and Inspection Program for Fuel Cycle Facilities and Materials Licensees,” for decommissioning materials sites; and inspections of uranium recovery facilities under IMC 2641, “In-Situ Leach Facilities Inspection Program,” and IMC 2801, “Uranium Mill 11e.(2) Byproduct Material Disposal Site and Facility Inspection Program.”

DECOMMISSIONING AND LOW-LEVEL WASTE

DISCONTINUED INDICATORS

Percentage of Licensing Actions Including Interim Milestones Completed as Scheduled (DL-05)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	90	98	
FY 2018	90	94	
FY 2019	90	97	
FY 2020	90	97.5	
FY 2021	90	98.4	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator was consolidated into DL-10.

This indicator only includes decommissioning and low-level waste licensing actions that were accepted before July 13, 2019.

FUEL FACILITIES

Fuel Facilities by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
Product Line	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Event Response	0.3	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0
Generic Homeland Security	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0
International Activities	1.3	6.1	1.6	7.0	1.7	7.5	0.1	0.5
Licensing	5.1	20.7	4.9	19.5	6.3	22.8	1.4	3.3
Oversight	5.5	26.1	5.6	24.5	5.9	25.0	0.2	0.5
Rulemaking	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0
Mission Support and Supervisors	3.5	16.4	2.9	14.0	3.0	14.0	0.1	0.0
Training	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	\$19.0	75.1	\$19.0	71.0	\$21.3	76.3	\$2.3	5.3

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

The Fuel Facilities Business Line encompasses the licensing and oversight of fuel cycle facilities in a manner that adequately protects public health and safety and promotes the common defense and security. The uranium fuel cycle begins with uranium ore that is mined and then milled to extract uranium from the ore. The Fuel Facilities Business Line includes licensing and oversight activities related to fuel conversion, enrichment, and fuel fabrication. Conversion of the uranium changes it into a form suitable for enrichment. The enrichment process makes uranium suitable for use as nuclear fuel.

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

FUEL FACILITIES

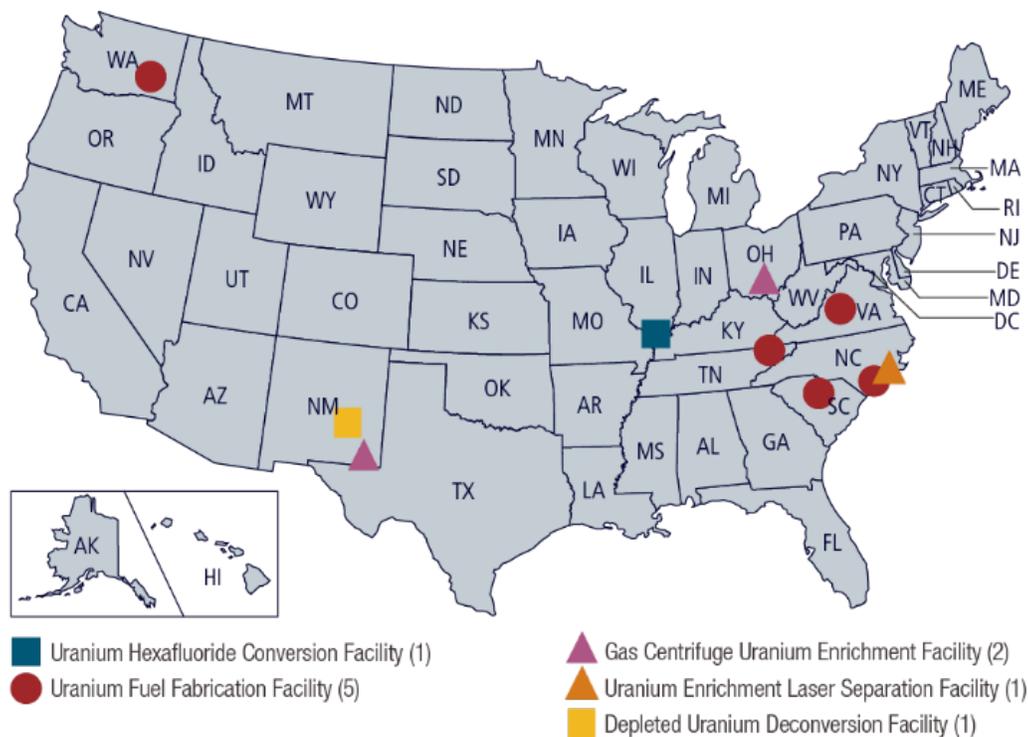


Figure 12: Locations of Licensed Fuel Cycle Facilities

Some licensed fuel facilities possess SNM, such as plutonium and enriched uranium. Those licensees verify and document their inventories and material transfers in the Nuclear Materials Management and Safeguards System database. This database is operated by the DOE's Office of Nuclear Materials Integration and is jointly supported by the DOE and the NRC under the Fuel Facilities Business Line. The Fuel Facilities Business Line activities also include the implementation of international safeguards in the United States at NRC-licensed facilities and NRC representation on multiple interagency safeguards groups. In addition, the Fuel Facilities Business Line supports interactions with the Nuclear Materials Information Program (NMIP) and the interagency agreement with the DOE for the certification and accreditation of classified computer systems at enrichment facilities.

The NMIP is an interagency effort managed by the DOE's Office of Intelligence and Counterintelligence, in close coordination with the U.S. Departments of State, Defense, Homeland Security, and Justice, as well as the NRC and agencies under the Director of National Intelligence. The goal of the NMIP is to consolidate information from all sources pertaining to worldwide nuclear materials holdings and their security status into an integrated and continuously updated information management system.

Other activities supported by the Fuel Facilities Business Line include licensing reviews, inspections, allegations and enforcement, rulemaking, emergency preparedness, international cooperation and assistance, IAEA missions, and import and export licensing.

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Resources increase primarily to support the following:

- Licensing actions related to enrichment and manufacturing of HALEU, advanced reactor fuel, and ATF (+\$0.8M, +1.8 FTE);
- Functioning as the authorizing official for the classified systems at fuel cycle facilities (+\$0.4M, +1 FTE);
- Review of two GTCM facility license renewal applications and an application for a new GTCM facility (+\$0.2M, +1 FTE);
- Oversight of Honeywell and Centrus restart activities and an anticipated increase in material control and accounting inspections at Category II facilities (+\$0.1M, +0.5 FTE);
- Increased international activities and engagements on fuel cycle safety for advanced reactors; and increased activities to benchmark and advance the understanding of relevant global aspects of nuclear fuel cycle safety, from design to operation and aging management (+\$0.1M, +0.5 FTE);
- Cyber Security for Fuel Cycle Facilities rulemaking (+\$0.2M, +1.0 FTE); and
- An increase for salaries and benefits consistent with OMB guidance (+\$0.6M).

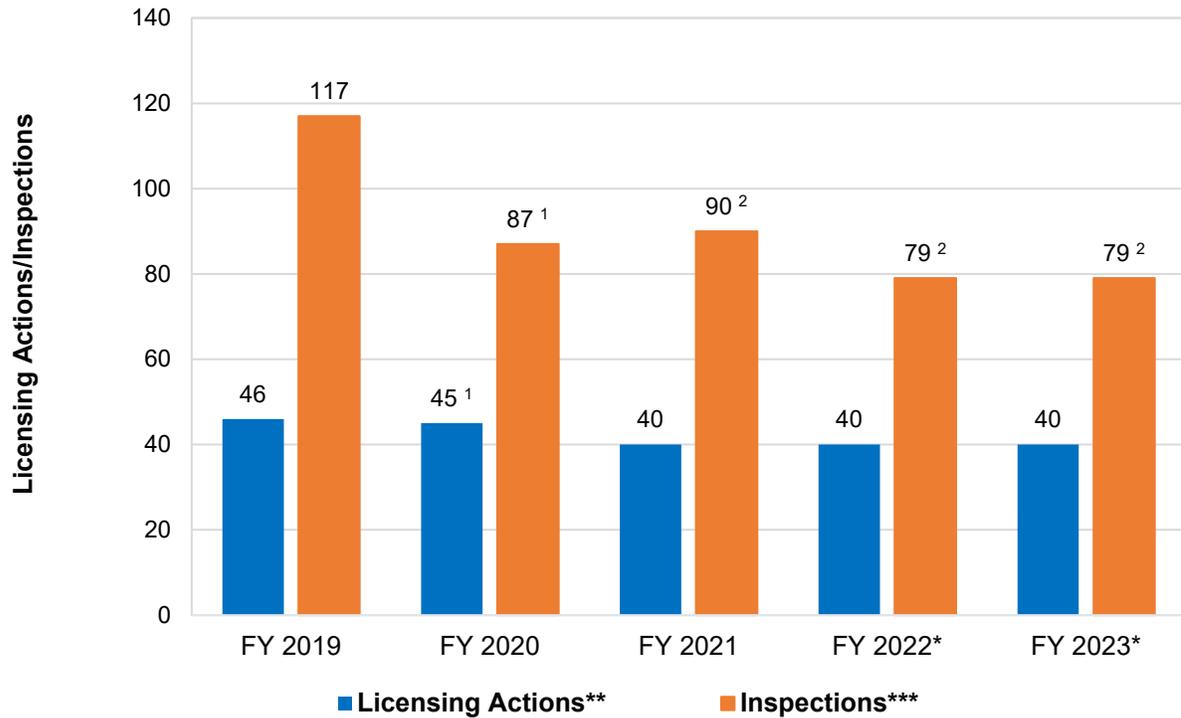
Generally, resources budgeted in the Licensing and Oversight Product Lines impact fees for service. All other resources impact annual fees.

FUEL FACILITIES

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

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

- Conduct licensing, oversight, and regulatory activities for 10 major fuel facilities and 10 GTCM SNM licensees (\$8.2M, 35.4 FTE).
- Review one new fuel facility license application (X-Energy), including the environmental review (\$1.7M, 5 FTE).
- Maintain the Nuclear Materials Management and Safeguards System (NMMSS) for SNM (\$2.1M, 1 FTE).
- Sustain U.S. nonproliferation activities by fulfilling national obligations, implementing international safeguards, and licensing the import and export of nuclear materials and fuel cycle equipment (\$1.1M, 5 FTE).
- Support the NRC's work with international counterparts, including reciprocal commitments under bilateral peaceful nuclear cooperation agreements, and activities involving obligation tracking, treaty compliance, and reviews under 10 CFR Part 810, "Assistance to Foreign Atomic Energy Activities" (\$0.6M, 2.5 FTE).
- Maintain a highly qualified workforce through recruitment and staffing of entry-level positions to support the agency's SWP (\$0.2M, 1 FTE).
- Perform transformation and innovation initiatives to make the fuel facility licensing and oversight programs more risk-informed with a level of effort commensurate with the safety benefit of those activities. Resources support integrating the recommendations from these efforts into agency guidance (\$0.1M, 0.5 FTE).



* Values provided for FY 2022–FY 2023 are projections.
 ** Only license amendment reviews are included under Licensing Actions. License renewals and new license applications are excluded.
 *** Total number of inspection procedures completed. Multiple inspection procedures are typically performed during an inspection.
¹ In FY 2020, the number of amendments increased and the number of inspections decreased due to COVID-19; inspections were shifted to the first quarter of FY 2021.
² FY 2021–FY 2023 numbers for inspections reflect the numbers for the smarter inspection program.

Figure 13: Fuel Facilities Licensing Actions and Inspections Workload

FUEL FACILITIES

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2021

The significant accomplishments within the Fuel Facilities Business Line include the following:

- Implemented the Smarter Inspection Program, a revised inspection framework for the fuel facility inspection program.
- Developed and implemented a new program to authorize operation of classified networks at NRC licensed fuel facilities.
- Completed 39 licensing reviews for fuel cycle and GTCM facility licenses.
- Issued the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Westinghouse Fuel Facility License Renewal for public comment and used a variety of outreach approaches to support the public comment period.
- Issued a new SNM license to the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to support testing of nuclear detection technologies and conducting training at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, and Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico.
- Issued a license amendment approving the Centrus Energy Corp./American Centrifuge Operating's HALEU Demonstration Program for operation of a 16-centrifuge cascade in Piketon, Ohio.
- Supported U.S. nonproliferation activities by implementation of international safeguards at domestic facilities as required under the U.S. agreements with the IAEA, and the review of 262 import and export licenses and 11 requests under 10 CFR Part 810, "Assistance to Foreign Atomic Energy Activities."
- Supported the NRC's work with international counterparts, including obligation tracking, approvals and treaty compliance through the NMMSS and reconciliation of SNM inventories for NRC and Agreement State licensees in NMMSS.
- Supported or participated in multiple, virtual IAEA assessment initiatives in the development of approaches for the global implementation of international safeguards for advanced reactor designs.
- Supported the NRC's work related to obligations tracking, approvals, and treaty compliance; 10 CFR Part 810; and review of the import and export of nuclear materials, technology, and equipment. Supported bilateral visits with other countries possessing or obtaining U.S.-origin SNM with regard to obligations, physical protection and material control and accounting.
- Supported IAEA Nuclear Material and Accounting Control (NMAC) capacity building and guidance development for countries in developing plans to demonstrate that NMAC systems at nuclear power plants and research reactors have the elements necessary to deter and detect unauthorized removal of nuclear material and assurance that all nuclear material is present in its authorized location and used for its authorized purpose.

OTHER INDICATORS

EVENT RESPONSE

Emergency Response Performance Index (ERPI)* (FF-12)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2021	100	100	New indicator in FY 2021. This indicator is being added because a new subindicator, "Critical Incident Response Positions," is being included as part of the rollup to the ERPI, which provides a more accurate measure for maintaining the NRC's readiness.
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Percentage assessment of the agency's readiness to respond to a nuclear or terrorist emergency situation or other events of national interest. Ensures the NRC maintains its readiness at all times to respond to incidents and emergencies involving NRC-licensed facilities and radioactive materials and other events of domestic and international interest. The specific subindicators that will be included under this indicator will be evaluated and updated on an annual basis to reflect the agency's readiness to respond. Examples may include (1) training and qualifications of the different incident response teams are adequate to ensure enough personnel are trained and qualified for different incident response positions, (2) communications systems at NRC Headquarters and in the backup location are properly maintained and tested to ensure licensees and other stakeholders can report incidents consistent with the NRC's regulatory requirements, and (3) facility/functional availability at NRC Headquarters and in the backup location is properly maintained to ensure availability for notification and response for licensee events.

LICENSING

Percentage of Timely Completion of Final Safety Evaluations by the Generic Milestone Date for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant* (FF-13)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2021	100	100	New indicator in FY 2021
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation accepted after July 13, 2019, for this business line. This includes design certifications licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed under this business line.

Average Percentage of Time Allotted in the Established Schedule Used for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant*(FF-14)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	≤115 or ≥75		New indicator in FY 2022
FY 2023	≤115 or ≥75		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation accepted after July 13, 2019, for this business line. This includes design certifications, licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed under this business line.

A result of 100 percent indicates that, on average, actions within the reporting period were completed on the established schedule completion date. A result above or below 100 percent indicates that actions were completed after or before the established schedule completion date on average (e.g., a result of 90 percent indicates that the actions within the reporting period were completed, on average, 10 percent earlier than the established schedule completion date).

FUEL FACILITIES

OVERSIGHT

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 360 Days or Less* (FF-08)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*This target also includes the calculations for the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Line for the same indicator and is reported under the Fuel Facilities Business Line.

Percentage of Core Inspection Procedures Completed for Fuel Facilities as Required by Inspection Manual Chapter 2600 (FF-15)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	98		New indicator in FY 2022
FY 2023	98		

Percentage of Force-on-Force Inspections Performed as Scheduled within the Calendar Year (FF-16)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2023	100		New indicator in FY 2023

DISCONTINUED INDICATORS

Percentage of Fuel Cycle Licensing Reviews Completed in 1.5 Years or Less* (FF-05)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	100	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator is superseded by FF-14.

*This indicator only includes fuel cycle licensing reviews that were accepted before July 13, 2019.

Percentage of Technical Allegation Reviews Completed in 180 Days or Less* (FF-07)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	95	100	
FY 2018	95	100	
FY 2019	95	100	
FY 2020	95	100	
FY 2021	95	100	
FY 2022	Discontinued		Indicator will be tracked internally.

*This target also includes the calculations for the Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation Business Line for the same indicator and is reported under the Fuel Facilities Business Line.

Percentage of Operating Fuel Facilities for which the Core Inspection Program Was Completed as Planned during the Most Recently Ended Inspection Cycle (FF-09)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	100	
FY 2018	100	100	
FY 2019	100	100	
FY 2020	100	100	
FY 2021	100	97	The primary driver for missing this metric was the PHE, which resulted in not completing some onsite inspection procedure requirements at the LES enrichment facility. Strategies were put in place to address the completion of the onsite inspection requirements in each of the remaining areas in CY21. All core inspections have been completed since then.
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator is superseded by FF-15.

CORPORATE SUPPORT

Corporate Support by Product Line (Dollars in Millions)								
Product Line	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Administrative Services	91.2	69.8	71.2	70.0	70.4	70.0	(0.8)	0.0
Financial Management	34.0	90.0	30.7	92.0	33.1	93.0	2.4	1.0
Human Resource Management	17.0	40.2	19.9	44.0	19.9	43.0	0.1	(1.0)
IT/IM Resources	96.2	158.3	96.0	170.0	110.5	175.0	14.6	5.0
Outreach	3.4	13.2	3.3	13.0	3.7	13.0	0.4	0.0
Policy Support	27.5	122.1	29.9	131.0	31.0	127.0	1.1	(4.0)
Training	3.7	10.7	3.8	12.0	4.0	12.0	0.2	0.0
Acquisitions	13.9	44.7	11.6	48.0	12.6	46.0	1.0	(2.0)
Total	\$287.0	548.8	\$266.3	580.0	\$285.3	579.0	\$19.0	(1.0)

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

The NRC's Corporate Support Business Line involves centrally managed activities that are necessary for the agency to accomplish its mission. These activities include administrative services, financial management, human resource management, IT/information management (IM), outreach, policy support, training, and acquisitions.

The FY 2023 resources requested for the Corporate Support Business Line constitute approximately 31 percent of the agency's total budget authority and reflect the agency's efforts to comply with the corporate support cap in Section 102(a)(3)(A) of NEIMA, to the maximum extent practicable. Resources reflect a \$19.0 million increase, including a decrease of 1 FTE, when compared to the FY 2022 President's Budget. The FY 2023 budget request supports continuing efforts to modernize IT to increase productivity and security; leverage data as a strategic asset; leverage common contracts and best practices to drive cost reductions and efficiencies; improve outcomes through Federal IT spending transparency; better manage major acquisitions; increase the efficiency and effectiveness of administrative services; develop the agency workforce; focus on the highest value work; and improve the customer experience with Federal services.

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Resources increase primarily as a result of the following:

- Salaries and benefits, consistent with OMB guidance (+\$6.1M);
- Three White Flint North rent subsidy (+1.0M);
- Security guard services to align with historical utilization (+\$1.1M);
- Activities associated with management of NRC facilities to align with historical utilization (+\$1.1M);
- Contract and grants administration, cost and pricing support, and data quality and assurance reviews (+\$0.3M);
- Support to maintain the agency's acquisition systems, cybersecurity, acquisition help desk, and reporting capabilities (+\$0.6M);
- Support of agency's cybersecurity and IT security operations to comply with OMB requirements: M-21-30, M-21-31, M-22-01, and M-22-09 (+\$6.7M, +5 FTE);
- Software licenses to support the agency's content management system (+\$1.6M);
- Infrastructure resources for troubleshooting services, software updates, security patches, and hardware replacement services (+\$1.1M);
- Planning, integration, testing, and deployment of enterprise-wide applications (+\$0.4M);
- Cloud-based tools that enhance the agency's software applications, including the design, development, security integration, management, testing, and deployment (+\$0.7M);
- Configuration and implementation of financial system enhancements (+\$0.4M); and
- Operating systems, databases, server/database security, and back-up and recovery process management for NRC management, facilities operations (+\$0.5M).

These increases are partially offset by decreases primarily as a result of the following:

- Reduced costs associated with the release of two floors within NRC Headquarters (\$-2.2M); Region I's anticipated move to a new location in June 2022, which will reduce the size of Region I's current space by more than 50 percent (-\$1.3M); and space reductions for Regions II and III (-\$0.9M);
- Reduced resources in procurement operations (-\$0.4M, -2 FTE);
- Reduced support of health services as a work-life service (-\$0.6M);
- Reduced resources within the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer (-\$0.2M, -1 FTE); and

- Reduced resources within the Office of the Commission (-3 FTE).

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The major activities within the Corporate Support Business Line include the following:

- Provide rent and utilities for NRC Headquarters, regional offices, and the Technical Training Center, as well as subsidized rent and utilities for the space in Three White Flint North occupied by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health; building operations and maintenance; general building alterations; workstation modifications; space management and planning services; property management and labor services; housekeeping; guard services; security investigations; drug testing; security equipment and support; insider threat program; transportation services; transit subsidies; administrative service center help desk; print and publication services; transcription and adjudicatory hearing support; technical editing; graphic design; audiovisual services; postage and mail services; and office supplies (\$70.4M, 70 FTE).
- Maintain and operate the agency's financial systems and manage budget development and execution, agency financial services, accounting and reporting activities, development of the annual fee rule, and administration of the internal control program (\$33.1M, 93 FTE).
- Conduct human resource management activities, work-life services, employee, and labor relations, enhanced SWP and the evaluation of the process in FY2023, and permanent change of station, including resident inspector moves (\$19.9M, 43 FTE).
- Manage the IT/IM portfolio, including the following (\$110.5M, 175 FTE):
 - Maintain cost-effective enterprise solutions and secure infrastructure technologies and services to enable the agency's mission and corporate functions.
 - Promote mobility to respond to mission needs.
 - Ensure effective management and appropriate dissemination of physical and electronic information and records.
 - Promote public access to agency information and support involvement in the agency's regulatory activities to ensure transparency.
 - Support essential information collections and implementation of the Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act.
 - Develop and implement policies and standards to mitigate cybersecurity vulnerabilities, threats, and incidents.
 - Prevent unauthorized disclosure of NRC information and protect classified and controlled unclassified information.
 - Support enterprise architecture, capital planning, IT governance, and other functions of the Chief Information Officer.

CORPORATE SUPPORT

- Improve outcomes through Federal IT spending transparency.
- Make targeted investments in new technologies to enable new capabilities and yield future cost savings or avoidance, such as funding for agency low code/no code solutions; IT hardware refresh; agency data analytic efforts, including the development of dashboards and data warehousing activities; cloud management software and network monitoring support; system security; and new security tool sets.
- Maintain the civil rights complaints process; promote affirmative employment, diversity, and inclusion; ensure compliance with small business laws; provide the maximum practicable prime and subcontract opportunities for small businesses; and continue efforts to implement the NRC’s Outreach and Compliance Coordination Program (\$3.7M, 13 FTE).
- Provide agencywide policy formulation and guidance, legal advice and appellate adjudicatory support, and independent evaluations of agency programs and implementation of Commission policy directives; conduct congressional, protocol, and public affairs activities; provide management and oversight of agency programs; and support operation of the Commissioners’ offices (\$31.0M, 127 FTE).
- Maintain the agency’s corporate support training infrastructure, including operation of the Professional Development Center, organizational development, training systems, and corporate-related external training (\$4.0M, 12 FTE).
- Perform the contract operations and oversight necessary to ensure that the agency obtains goods and services to support mission needs (\$12.6M, 46 FTE).

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2021

The significant accomplishments within the Corporate Support Business Line include the following:

- Completed numerous facility projects resulting in cost reductions, efficiencies, and enhancements including the release of one floor at NRC's headquarters (HQ) facility, as well as the complete redesign and initiation of renovation efforts for another floor at HQ. Additionally, signed a new Occupancy Agreement for one of our regional facilities.
- Recognized as a leader in modern workspace designs by the General Services Administration (GSA)-led Workplace 2030 effort.
- Met five of five small business goals and received grades of "A" or higher from the Small Business Administration (SBA) for the tenth consecutive year.
- Recognized for ranking second only to the SBA in awarding the largest percentage of contract dollars to small, disadvantaged businesses.
- Completed a comprehensive action plan for the agency to meet the requirements of Office of Management and Budget/National Archives and Records Administration Memorandum M-19-21, "Transition to Electronic Records." The purpose of the directive is to guide and support Federal agencies' transition to electronic records for increased efficiency, accuracy, and improved records storage.
- Enhanced the cybersecurity posture in the face of evolving threats and new federal mandates by automating compliance activities, developing an Information Security Architecture, and migrating Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) systems to a more streamlined environment. Received a grade of "A" in cybersecurity on the most recent Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) score card.
- Developed online forms for COVID-19 Vaccination and Medical and Religious Exemption requests from the NRC staff using approved tools readily available in the current NRC IT environment while meeting Privacy and Information Collection requirements.
- Completed an IT Strategic Roadmap, Data Strategy, and content management analysis to support long-term strategic planning.
- Implemented a new IT/IM Service Delivery Model which provides strategic insight into current and future work accomplished in the seventeen OCIO service areas. This new process ensures that the OCIO's focus on the Customer experience is incorporated into all facets of the services provided in support of the agency.
- Collaborated with the GSA, OMB, DOC, the National Science Foundation, and the Office of Personnel Management in leading the formulation of a 10-Year Workforce Modernization Plan for the CFO Council.
- Negotiated a new Collective Bargaining Agreement with National Treasury Employees Union that supported reentry and implementation of a hybrid work model.

CORPORATE SUPPORT

- Supported the Nuclear Regulatory Apprenticeship Network (NRAN) apprentices' development through rotations in program offices or regions during which apprentices applied technical and regulatory knowledge from NRC training which yielded important progress in identifying placement opportunities for apprentices consistent with SWP forecasts.

OTHER INDICATORS

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

NRC Total Leased Portfolio in Usable Square Feet (USF)* (CS-20)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	855,000 USF		New indicator in FY 2022. This indicator replaces CS-18.
FY 2023	797,000 USF		

*Represents the total agency portfolio, including the regions and the Technical Training Center.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Percentage of Key Human Capital Indicators Met* (CS-16)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	≥75	75	
FY 2018	≥75	75	
FY 2019	≥75	100	
FY 2020	≥75	75	
FY 2021	≥75	100	
FY 2022	>75		
FY 2023	>75		

*The specific subindicators that will be included under this indicator will be evaluated and updated on an annual basis to reflect agency needs.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Percentage of Eligible Bills Issued by the Established Deadlines (CS-22)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2023	≥98		New indicator in FY 2023. This indicator replaces CS-06.

Percentage of Incorrect Invoices for Fee Recovery (CS-23)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2023	<1		New indicator in FY 2023. This indicator replaces CS-06.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY/INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The NRC's Score on the Annual American Customer Satisfaction Index for Federal Web Sites (CS-10)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	73	78	
FY 2018	73	78	
FY 2019	73	80	
FY 2020	73	81	
FY 2021	76	78	Target adjusted to better reflect actual performance in this area.
FY 2022	76		
FY 2023	76		

CORPORATE SUPPORT

Percentage of Projects within Schedule and within Budget Based on Information Collected for Major IT Investments Reported to the OMB IT Dashboard (CS-13)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2019	≥80% projects on schedule and on budget	95	New indicator in FY 2019
FY 2020	≥85% of projects within schedule, and ≥80% of projects within budget	94	
FY 2021	≥85% of projects within schedule, and ≥80% of projects within budget	95	
FY 2022	≥85% of projects within schedule, and ≥80% of projects within budget		
FY 2023	≥85% of projects within schedule, and ≥80% of projects within budget		

Cybersecurity Threat Management Effectiveness (CS-21)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	
FY 2022	B		New indicator in FY 2022. The target for this indicator is based upon a letter grade.
FY 2023	B		The target for this indicator is based upon a letter grade.
This metric combines the assessment of the agency's Inspector General and cybersecurity performance management goals. Each one is half of the letter grade.			

ACQUISITIONS

Amount of Spend Under Management* (CS-03)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2019	38	52	New indicator in FY 2019
FY 2020	40	122	
FY 2021	\$101.1M	\$116.3M	Target will be equal to the target set for Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 agencies by the President's Management Council for FY 2021. NOTE: As of FY 2021, the target is in dollars, not percentage.
FY 2022	TBD		Target will be equal to the target set for Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 agencies by the President's Management Council for FY 2022.
FY 2023	TBD		Target will be equal to the target set for Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 agencies by the President's Management Council for FY 2023.

*Spend under management is a key measure of an agency's use of smart buying practices, such as strong strategic leadership and oversight, and the collection and sharing of critical data, including terms and conditions, performance, and prices paid.

DISCONTINUED INDICATORS

Percentage of Collections Achieved When Compared with Projected Collections (CS-06)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2017	100	98.1	
FY 2018	>98	98.9	The target was reduced to 98 percent to comply with the regulatory requirement to collect "approximately" 90 percent of the agency's appropriation.
FY 2019	>98	99	
FY 2020	≥98	97	Deferred issuance of invoices for 3 months due to economic disruption from the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) public health emergency.
FY 2021*	≥98	98.9	
FY 2022	≥98		
FY 2023	Discontinued		Replaced with indicators to assess the timeliness (CS-22) and accuracy (CS-23) of license fee invoices.

*Starting in FY 2021, NEIMA will require the NRC to recover 100 percent of the relevant budget authority of the Commission less the "excluded activities" to the maximum extent practicable.

NRC-Leased Space Compared to the Agency's FY 2015 Freeze the Footprint Baseline (1,079,543 USF—Total NRC Portfolio) * (CS-18)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2020	619,000 USF**	602,000 USF	This indicator replaced CS-05.
FY 2021	1,005,000 USF***	961,721 USF	
FY 2022	Discontinued		This indicator is replaced by CS-20, and the targets for FY 2020 and FY 2021 are updated.

*The 1,033,171 USF referenced in the title of this indicator for the FY 2020 Congressional Budget Justification only included the agencywide office portfolio. The 1,079,543 USF referenced for FY 2021 is the total agency office and warehouse real property footprint.

**The FY 2020 target represents only the White Flint Campus office portfolio goal.

***The FY 2021 target was amended to include the entire agency portfolio goal, including the regions.

UNIVERSITY NUCLEAR LEADERSHIP PROGRAM

University Nuclear Leadership Program								
(Dollars in Millions)								
Business Line	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
University Nuclear Leadership Program	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	\$19.4	0.0	\$0.0	0.0	\$0.0	0.0	\$0.0	0.0

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

The University Nuclear Leadership Program (UNLP), formerly the Integrated University Program (IUP), provides grants to academic institutions to support education in nuclear science and engineering and related fields. The NRC has provided funding for university research and development as well as for scholarships, fellowships, and faculty development. The FY 2023 budget request does not include funding for this program.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 2021

- During FY 2021, the NRC obligated approximately \$19.4 million in UNLP funds to award 48 research and development grants.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

The strategic plan lists the agency's strategic goals and their associated objectives. This chapter of the NRC's Performance Budget provides the performance goals and performance indicators and criteria associated with the NRC's strategic plan.

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act of 2010 requires a more integrated planning and performance management framework by demonstrating a governance structure and by better connecting plans, programs, and performance information. 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. The performance indicators in this section reflect these goals and objectives.⁷

The NRC's mission is to license and regulate the Nation's civilian use of radioactive materials; to provide reasonable assurance of adequate protection of public health and safety; to promote the common defense and security; and to protect the environment. The agency works to prevent or minimize the outcomes tracked by the safety and security performance goals. Therefore, performance indicators demonstrating progress on meeting the agency's strategic goal and objectives for safety and security are to be at either zero or very low levels.

Performance goals demonstrating progress on meeting the agency's strategic goals and objectives for organizational health and inspiring stakeholder confidence uses both output and outcome performance indicators. The health of an organization is a vital factor that can affect an organization's capacity and capability to continuously improve. Focusing on organizational health provides opportunities to strengthen the workforce, culture, technology, and decisionmaking which in turn enhances performance.

The NRC values building confidence with all stakeholders. Confidence is forward looking and reflects stakeholder belief in the integrity of future agency actions and decisions. To gain stakeholder confidence and trust, the agency must engage in a transparent, open, and independent manner and make high quality and well-informed decisions.

FISCAL YEARS 2022 – 2026 STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Strategic Theme: *Safety and Security*

Strategic Goal 1: *Ensure the safe and secure use of radioactive materials.*

Safety and Security Objective 1: *Provide quality licensing and oversight of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials.*

Safety and Security Objective 2: *Ensure regulatory requirements adequately support the safe and secure use of radioactive materials.*

⁷ On July 20, 2011, OMB exempted the NRC from the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 requirement for establishing agency or cross-agency priority goals because of the NRC's statutory mission to be an independent regulator of the civilian use of radioactive materials. Thus, this narrative includes no such goals.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

Safety and Security Objective 3: *Maintain emergency preparedness and response capabilities for NRC and NRC-licensed facilities.*

Strategic Theme: Organizational Health

Strategic Goal 2: *Continue to foster a healthy organization.*

Organizational Health Objective 1: *Foster an organizational culture in which the workforce is engaged, adaptable, receptive to change, and makes high quality and timely decisions.*

Organizational Health Objective 2: *Enable the workforce to carry out the NRC's mission by leveraging modern technology, innovation, and knowledge management to support data driven decisions in an evolving regulatory landscape.*

Organizational Health Objective 3: *Attract, develop, and maintain a high performing, diverse, engaged, and flexible workforce with the skills needed to carry out the NRC's mission now and in the future.*

Strategic Theme: Stakeholder Confidence

Strategic Goal 3: *Inspire stakeholder confidence in the NRC.*

Stakeholder Confidence Objective 1: *Engage stakeholders in NRC activities in an effective and transparent manner.*

Stakeholder Confidence Objective 2: *Use high quality-data and information in the NRC decisionmaking process and ensure the information is available and accessible to interested stakeholders.*

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: FISCAL YEARS 2022 – FY 2026

In conjunction with the development of the agency's Strategic Plan for FYs 2022 – 2026, the NRC developed performance goals and indicators for each strategic objective. The performance indicators use a combination of output performance indicators, which describe the level of product or activity that will be provided over a period of time, and outcome performance indicators, which describes the progress against achieving the intended result.

The agency's internal Performance Improvement Panel, consisting of agency senior leaders, will identify specific measures, milestones, or deliverables to be applied on an annual basis for outcome-based performance indicators. This approach provides flexibility to take into consideration agency activities or initiatives as well as findings from agency priority questions included in the Evidence-Building Plan or significant program evaluations included in the Annual Evaluation Plan. The Programmatic Senior Assessment Team (PSAT) (ADAMS Accession No. [ML16067A159](#)) will determine whether the measures, milestones, or deliverables are achieving

progress toward the intended outcome. The PSAT will make this determination at the Quarterly Performance Review meetings. Outcome-based performance indicators use targets of met or unmet.

Note: Several of the performance metrics below show N/A as these are associated with goals newly added for FY 2023 and lack available data for previous years.

Strategic Theme: Safety and Security

Strategic Goal 1: Ensure the safe and secure use of radioactive materials.

Safety and Security Objective 1: Provide quality licensing and oversight of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials.

Performance Goal 1.1.1: 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 (unintended radiation exposure to an adult), I.A.2 (unintended radiation exposure to a minor), or I.A.3 (radiation exposure that has resulted in unintended permanent functional damage to an organ or physiological system).⁸

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Operating Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
New Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Fuel Facilities	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Nuclear Materials Users	Target	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3
	Actual	0	1	1	2	0		

Safety and Security Objective 1: Provide quality licensing and oversight of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials.

⁸ All references to the AO criteria in this section refer to the criteria approved by the Commission in SRM-SECY-17-0019, "Staff Requirements—SECY-17-0019—Final Revision to Policy Statement on Abnormal Occurrence Reporting Criteria," dated August 24, 2017.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

Performance Goal 1.1.2: Prevent releases of radioactive materials that significantly exceed regulatory limits.

Performance Indicator: Number of releases of radioactive materials that meet or exceed AO Criterion 1.B (discharge or dispersal of radioactive material from its intended place of confinement).

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Operating Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
New Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Fuel Facilities	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Nuclear Materials Users	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		

Safety and Security Objective 1: Provide quality licensing and oversight of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials.

Performance Goal 1.1.3: 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 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Operating Reactors	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Fuel Facilities	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		

Safety and Security Objective 1: Provide quality licensing and oversight of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials.

Performance Goal 1.1.4: 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 1.C.5 (significant unauthorized disclosure of classified information or Safeguards Information by NRC employees or contractors, as defined by NRC internal criteria).

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		

Safety and Security Objective 2: Ensure regulatory requirements adequately support the safe and secure use of radioactive materials.

Performance Goal 1.2.1: Prevent accident precursors and reductions of safety margins at commercial nuclear power plants 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.E (commercial nuclear power plant licensees).

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Operating Reactors	Target	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
New Reactors	Target	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3	≤ 3
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		

Safety and Security Objective 2: Ensure regulatory requirements adequately support the safe and secure use of radioactive materials.

Performance Goal 1.2.2: Prevent accident precursors and reductions of safety margins at non-reactor facilities or during transportation of nuclear materials that are of high safety significance.

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

Timeframe: Annual

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Fuel Facilities	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		

Safety and Security Objective 2:

Ensure regulatory requirements adequately support the safe and secure use of radioactive materials.

Performance Goal 1.2.3:

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 (stolen, abandoned, or unrecovered lost), I.C.2 (radiological sabotage), or I.C.3 (substantiated case of actual theft, diversion, or loss of a formula quantity of SNM or inventory discrepancy).

Timeframe:

Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Actual	0	0	1*	0	0		

* In 2019, an NRC Agreement State reported the theft of three industrial radiography cameras that were recovered by law enforcement within hours (Event Number: 54033).

Safety and Security Objective 3:

Maintain emergency preparedness and response capabilities for NRC and NRC-licensed facilities.

Performance Goal 1.3.1:

Prevent substantial breakdowns of physical security, cybersecurity, or material control and accountability.

Performance Indicator:

Number of substantial breakdowns of physical security, cybersecurity, or material control and accountability that meet or exceed AO Criteria I.C.4 (substantial breakdown in physical security, cybersecurity, or material control and accountability) or I.C.3 (substantiated case of actual theft, diversion, or loss of a formula quantity of SNM or an inventory discrepancy).

Timeframe:

Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1
	Actual	0	0	0	0	0		

Strategic Theme: Organizational Health

Strategic Goal 2: Continue to foster a healthy organization

Organizational Health Objective 1: Foster an organizational culture in which the workforce is engaged, adaptable, receptive to change, and makes data-driven and evidence-based decisions.

Performance Goal 2.1.1: Foster an organizational culture that represents shared values, assumptions, beliefs, and behaviors.

Performance Indicator: Measures, milestones, or deliverables established on an annual basis to foster a desired organizational culture.

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met
	Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Organizational Health Objective 1: Foster an organizational culture in which the workforce is engaged, adaptable, and receptive to change, and makes data-driven and evidence-based decisions.

Performance Goal 2.1.2: Empowering decisionmaking across the agency.

Performance Indicator: Measures, milestones, or deliverables established on an annual basis that empower staff decisionmaking.

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met
	Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Organizational Health Objective 2: Enable the workforce to carry out the agency’s mission by leveraging modern technology, innovation, and knowledge management to support data-driven decisions in an evolving regulatory landscape.

Performance Goal 2.2.1: Enhance innovation; knowledge management; and data-driven and evidence-based decisionmaking.

Performance Indicator: Measures, milestones, or deliverables established on an annual basis for the development, modernization, and enhancement of agency operational and information technologies to support the mission.

Timeframe: Annual

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Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met
	Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Organizational Health Objective 3: Attract, develop, and maintain a high-performing, diverse, engaged, and flexible workforce with the skills needed to carry out the NRC’s mission now and in the future.

Performance Goal 2.3.1: Develop and maintain a high performing workforce.

Performance Indicator: Measures, milestones, or deliverables established on an annual basis to maintain an adaptable and skilled workforce through workforce planning and staff training and development.

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met
	Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Organizational Health Objective 3: Attract, develop, and maintain a high-performing, diverse, engaged, and flexible workforce with the skills needed to carry out the NRC’s mission now and in the future.

Performance Goal 2.3.2: Enhance the agency’s decisionmaking through knowledge management.

Performance Indicator: Measures, milestones, or deliverables established on an annual basis to enhance knowledge management through the identification and capturing of critical information and leveraging the agency’s investments in modern information management and technology.

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met
	Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Strategic Theme: Stakeholder Confidence

Strategic Goal 3: Inspire stakeholder confidence in the NRC

Stakeholder Confidence Objective 1: Engage stakeholders in NRC activities in an effective and transparent manner.

Performance Goal 3.1.1: Enhance the effectiveness and transparency of stakeholder engagement.

Performance Indicator: Measures, milestones, or deliverables established on an annual basis to build stakeholder confidence through effective communication, by providing multiple ways stakeholders can provide feedback and input, and ensuring NRC staff are communicating clearly and openly.

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met
	Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Stakeholder Confidence Objective 2: Uphold an NRC decisionmaking process that is data-driven and evidence-based while ensuring information is available and accessible to interested stakeholders.

Performance Goal 3.2.1: Employ and incorporate high-quality data and information to support agency decisionmaking processes.

Performance Indicator: Measures, milestones, or deliverables established on an annual basis that identify and disseminate data and evidence used to facilitate programmatic and organizational decisionmaking and policymaking.

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met
	Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Stakeholder Confidence Objective 2: Uphold an NRC decisionmaking process that is data-driven and evidence-based while ensuring information is available and accessible to interested stakeholders.

Performance Goal 3.2.2: Provide the public timely access to information to ensure transparency and inclusiveness of the agency decisionmaking process.

Performance Indicator: Measures, milestones, or deliverables established on an annual basis to enhance timeliness and access to discoverable and usable high-quality data sets and information.

Timeframe: Annual

Business Line		FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
All Business Lines	Target	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Met
	Actual	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The NRC’s PSAT verifies on a quarterly basis that the performance data included in this report are complete and reliable, as required by the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010. The progress of the indicators is monitored regularly, and accomplishments, risks, and mitigation strategies are documented, reviewed, and discussed by the PSAT, comprised of Business/Product Line Leads, on a quarterly basis during Quarterly Review Meetings (Management Directive 6.9, Performance Management (ADAMS Accession No. [ML18073A261](#))). The NRC has verification and validation techniques in place, which provide reasonable assurance over the completeness and reliability of all performance data contained in this Annual Performance Plan. These techniques included:

1. Verifying, on a quarterly basis, the accuracy, completeness, consistency, and availability through internal control practices that serve to determine the overall completeness and reliability of the data collected;
2. Validating, on a quarterly basis, that the data are rational and acceptable by using data validation techniques that check data type, format, range, and consistency; and
3. Reviewing, on a quarterly basis, the accuracy, completeness, and utilization of all indicator data submitted by Business/Product Line leads and continuously making adaptations to its systems and processes as needed.

AGENCYWIDE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The NRC developed the following agencywide performance indicators, which cover the overall performance of the major program areas for the agency.

EVENT RESPONSE

Emergency Response Performance Index (ERPI) (AW-01)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Percentage assessment of the agency’s readiness to respond to a nuclear or terrorist emergency situation or other events of national interest. Includes specific subindicators for the agency (associated business line indicators: OR-26, SF-13, NM-22, and FF-12) that will be assessed and updated on an annual basis to reflect the agency’s readiness to respond. Examples may include (1) training and qualifications of the different incident response teams are sufficient to ensure enough personnel are trained and qualified for different incident response positions, (2) communications systems at NRC Headquarters and in the backup location are properly maintained and tested to ensure licensees and other stakeholders can report incidents consistent with the NRC’s regulatory requirements, and (3) facility/functional availability at NRC Headquarters and in the backup location is properly maintained to ensure availability for notification and response for licensee events.

LICENSING

Percentage of Timely Completion of Final Safety Evaluations by the Generic Milestone Date for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant (AW-02)

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	100		
FY 2023	100		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation accepted after July 13, 2019, for the agency (associated business line indicators: OR-27, NR-21, SF-12, DL-10, and FF-13). This includes design certifications, licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed for all applicable business lines.

Average Percentage of Time Allotted Used in the Established Schedule for All Requested Activities of the Commission, as Identified by NEIMA, from a Licensee or Applicant (AW-03)

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	≤ 115 or ≥ 75		
FY 2023	≤ 115 or ≥ 75		

*Includes all requested activities of the Commission from licensees or applicants that involve the issuance of a final safety evaluation accepted after July 13, 2019, for the agency (associated business line indicators: OR-29, NR-22, SF-14, DL-11, and FF-14). This includes design certifications, licenses, permits, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, and any other requested activity, as applicable, that involves the issuance of a final safety evaluation processed for the agency.

A result of 100 percent indicates that on average, actions within the reporting period were completed on the established schedule completion date. A result above or below 100 percent indicates that actions were completed after or before the established schedule completion date on average (e.g., a result of 90 percent indicates that the actions within the reporting period were completed, on average, 10 percent earlier than the established schedule completion date).

OVERSIGHT

Percentage of Required Inspections Completed in Accordance with the Applicable Inspection Manual Chapters for the Fiscal Year (AW-04)

Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	98		
FY 2023	98		

*Includes the completion of required inspections under applicable inspection manual chapters for the agency (associated business line indicators: OR-12.1, SF-15, NM-05, DL-12, and FF-15). The target for this indicator is not 100 percent due to the potential deferral of inspections based on licensee requests.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

RESEARCH

Combined Score on a Scale of 1 to 5 for the Technical Quality of Agency Research Technical Products (AW-05)			
Fiscal Year	Target	Actual	Comment
FY 2022	4.0		
FY 2023	4.0		
*Includes the average technical quality score of research products for the agency (associated business line indicators: OR-26 and NR-21). The NRC has developed a process to measure the quality of research products on a five-point scale using surveys of end users to determine the usability and added value of the products.			

MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES

As stated in the NRC’s FY 2022–2026 Strategic Plan, the agency’s vision is to “Demonstrate the Principles of Good Regulation (independence, openness, efficiency, clarity, and reliability) in performing our mission.” The agency strives to implement these principles with effective, realistic, and timely regulatory actions to meet its safety and security goals and objectives. Additionally, the NRC is committed to exercising judicious stewardship over agency resources in implementing mission support functions, such as financial management, human resources management, acquisition planning and execution, information technology/information management, and administrative support services. The NRC routinely encourages and reminds all employees to identify ways of enhancing effectiveness, efficiency, and innovation in conducting their work.

The NRC is committed to developing and maintaining a highly qualified workforce. The NRC provides a variety of position-specific training for staff. In addition, the NRC has implemented a Program Management Improvement Accountability Act community of practice where agency program and project managers share best practices, lessons learned, and discuss project management tools, techniques, and methodologies to manage projects.

The NRC employs novel methods to enhance its approach to regulating civilian nuclear technology and fully realize its vision of becoming a more modern, risk-informed regulator. In practice, this means maintaining parallel focus on fulfilling the agency’s important safety and security mission while striving to embrace innovative approaches, novel and diverse ideas, and new technologies that support carrying out agency responsibilities in the most effective and efficient manner. It also requires a sustained emphasis on developing an engaged, equipped, and skilled workforce that is capable of adapting to an evolving workload and dynamic circumstances with agility and flexibility.

Finally, the NRC is committed to using data-driven and evidence-based methods to drive and support agency decisionmaking. The Evidence Act emphasizes collaboration and coordination to advance data and evidence-building functions by statutorily mandating evidence-building activities, open government data, and confidential information protection and statistical efficiency. The Evidence Act’s systematic rethinking of government data management, new reporting requirements (i.e., evidence-building plan, capacity assessment, and annual evaluation plan), advancement of evaluation as an essential component of evidence-building within agencies, and requirement to establish and implement an agency evaluation policy are

influencing evidence-building and evaluation activities at the NRC. The NRC's evidence-building plan, capacity assessment, and annual evaluation plan will fulfill, in part, requirements of the Evidence Act in FY 2023.

LOWER-PRIORITY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The President's Budget identifies the lower priority program activities, where applicable, as required under the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10). The public can access the volume at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/>.

For FY 2023 the NRC has not identified any lower-priority program activities.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The NRC’s Office of the Inspector General (OIG) was established as a statutory entity on April 15, 1989, in accordance with the 1988 amendments to the Inspector General Act. Starting in FY 2014, the NRC’s OIG has exercised the same authorities with respect to the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB) in accordance with the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014. The OIG mission is to provide independent, objective audit and investigative oversight of the operations of the NRC and the DNFSB, in order to protect people and the environment.

NRC OIG Budget Authority and FTE						
(Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2022 President’s Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Program Support	1.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.0	0.0
Program Salaries and Benefits	11.9	63.0	14.9	73.0	3.0	10.0
Total	\$13.8	63.0	\$17.8	73.0	\$4.0	10.0

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The FY 2023 budget request for the NRC OIG is \$17.8 million, which includes \$14.9 million in salaries and benefits to support 73 FTE, and \$2.9 million in program support. This request reflects a total increase of \$4.0 million, when compared to the FY 2022 President’s Budget, which will support an additional 10 FTE. These resources will support Inspector General auditing and investigation functions for both the NRC (\$16.3 million) and the DNFSB (\$1.5 million).

The OIG is depicting the full cost associated with its programs for the FY 2023 budget with the caveat that, as a result of an October 1989 memorandum of understanding between the NRC’s Chief Financial Officer and the Inspector General, and a subsequent amendment in March 1991, the OIG no longer requests that the OIG appropriation include funding for some OIG management and support services. Instead, it was agreed that the NRC’s main appropriation would include funds for the OIG infrastructure requirements and other agency support services. For the most part, these costs are not readily severable. Thus, the NRC’s main appropriation continues to include this funding.

The OIG’s strategic arena consists of three program areas: Audits, Investigations, and Management and Operational Support. The Audits Program is designed to provide assurance to the Chairman and to Congress that NRC programs are operating efficiently and effectively. The Investigations Program mandate is to perform investigative activities related to the integrity of the NRC’s programs and operations. The Inspector General Management and Operational Support staff consists of Senior Executive Managers, the General Counsel, and administrative support staff. The OIG’s Senior Executive Managers provide the continued vision, strategic direction, and guidance on the conduct and supervision of audits and investigations. Senior managers ensure accountability for the OIG’s established goals, objectives, and achievement of intended results. Further, senior managers provide administrative and operational support, including budget, personnel, and Information Technology (IT) services, to promote the OIG mission and goals.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The work to be performed by the OIG during FY 2023 will be carried out through the OIG's three programs: Audits, Investigations, and Management and Operational Support Programs. In accordance with OMB requirements, the OIG is providing the full cost associated with these programs for the FY 2023 budget. For better transparency, the FY 2023 budget identifies the OIG's management and operational support costs separately and removes the cost of audit and investigative programs for FY 2022 to show the full cost of all three programs.

AUDITS PROGRAM

Audits Budget Authority (Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Audits Program	\$8.2	36.0	\$10.3	39.0	\$2.1	3.0

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

The OIG Audits Program focuses on the agency's management and financial operations; the economy and efficiency with which an organization, program, or function is managed; and, whether the programs achieve the 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 2023, the OIG requests \$10.3 million, including 39 FTE, to carry out its Audits Program activities for the NRC and the DNFSB programs. With these resources, the Audits Program will conduct approximately 24 audits and evaluations for the NRC. These additional audit resources will enable the OIG to provide coverage of the NRC's Nuclear Reactor Safety, Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety, Security, Financial and Information Technology, and Corporate Support Programs. The OIG's assessment of these mission-critical programs will support the agency in accomplishing its goals of ensuring adequate protection of public health and safety and the environment, and ensuring the secure use and management of radioactive materials.

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

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

This request reflects a total increase of \$2.1 million over the FY 2022 President's Budget. The OIG's FY 2023 budget request reflects the funding level needed to sustain the existing programs and add three FTE to the audit staff. One FTE will be for a Quality Assurance Manager to review and edit audit and evaluation written products. The other two FTE will be for data scientists to support all audit staff in incorporating more sophisticated testing and analytics methods into the engagements performed. As computerized systems and testing methods have become more efficient and sophisticated, it is important for the OIG's audit operations staff to identify and implement the most effective methods to uncover sufficient and appropriate

evidence to support audit findings, conclusions, and recommendations. These data scientists will support each audit/engagement, advise on appropriate methods for gathering audit evidence, and, where appropriate, incorporate data analytic techniques to help increase the reliability of audit evidence.

FY 2022–FY 2023 AUDITS PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Audits Program has the following performance measures for FY 2022 and FY 2023:

- Ensure that at least 85 percent of OIG audit products and activities cause the NRC and the DNFSB to take corrective action to improve agency safety, security, and corporate management programs; ratify adherence to agency policies, procedures, or requirements; or identify real dollar savings or reduced regulatory burden (i.e., high impact).
- Obtain the NRC and the DNFSB agreement on at least 92 percent of the OIG audit recommendations.
- Obtain final action on at least 70 percent of NRC and at least 50 percent of DNFSB OIG audit recommendations within 2 years.

SELECTED FY 2021 AUDITS PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2021, the OIG issued 23 reports, with 17 pertaining to NRC programs and operations and 6 pertaining to DNFSB programs and operations. These reports will either evaluate high-risk agency programs or comply with requirements for mandatory audits pursuant to financial and computer security-related legislation. Additional information related to work performed appears on the OIG Web site at <https://www.nrc.gov/insp-gen/pubs.html#Semi-Annual>.

INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM

Investigations Budget Authority						
(Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Investigations Program	\$3.8	19.0	\$4.7	22.0	\$0.9	3.0

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

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

For FY 2023, the OIG requested \$4.7 million, including 22 FTE, to carry out its Investigations Program activities for the NRC and the DNFSB programs. The OIG will continue to prioritize reactive investigations into allegations of criminal and other wrongdoing. The Investigations Program will focus on investigations of alleged NRC or DNFSB staff misconduct adversely impacting the NRC and DNFSB health and safety missions. The OIG has also implemented a series of proactive initiatives designed to identify specific high-risk areas most vulnerable to fraud, waste, and abuse. With the requested resources, the OIG expects to conduct approximately 40 investigations at the NRC and the DNFSB covering a broad range of allegations of misconduct and mismanagement affecting various NRC and DNFSB programs.

CHANGES FROM FY 2022 PRESIDENT’S BUDGET

This request reflects a total increase of \$0.9 million over the FY 2022 President’s Budget. The OIG’s FY 2023 budget request reflects the funding level needed to sustain the existing program and add three FTE to the investigation staff. One FTE will serve as a technical advisor to assist in the safety/security investigations and to support technical investigations at the DNFSB, which currently lacks a dedicated OIG Investigations Program technical advisor. Two FTE with science or engineering backgrounds will serve as criminal investigators to support the Inspector General’s new initiative to identify fraud, waste, and abuse related to decommissioning funds, which are funded by ratepayers’ dollars. Approximately 25 nuclear power plants are in the process of decommissioning, with approximately \$10 billion residing in Decommissioning Trust funds to be used exclusively for the safe removal of radiologically contaminated nuclear power plant components. To assist in this initiative, the OIG needs at least one criminal investigator with a science or engineering background who is a certified fraud examiner or has extensive fraud investigative or accounting experience. One additional FTE criminal investigator with a science or engineering background will support allegations about a new agency activity involving the subsequent license renewal of nuclear power reactors as well as spent fuel storage across the United States. Many nuclear power reactors are reaching the end of their lifecycles and have significant spent fuel that needs to be managed safely due to the lack of a

long-term storage facility such as that proposed at Yucca Mountain. Further, many reactor licensees are seeking approval from the NRC to renew their licenses for an additional 20 years.

FY 2022–FY 2023 INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Investigations Program has the following performance measures for FY 2022 and FY 2023:

- Ensure at least 85 percent of OIG investigative products and activities identify opportunities for improvements to the NRC and the DNFSB safety, security, and corporate management programs and cause the agencies to take corrective action, ratify adherence to policies/procedures, or confirm or disprove allegations of wrongdoing (i.e., high impact).
- Obtain at least 90 percent agency actions taken in response to the NRC and the DNFSB investigative reports.
- Complete at least 90 percent of NRC cases and at least 85 percent of DNFSB cases within 18 months.
- Refer at least 20 percent of closed NRC investigations to the DOJ or other relevant authorities.
- Ensure that at least 60 percent of closed NRC investigations result in indictments, convictions, civil suits or settlements, judgments, administrative actions, monetary results, or Inspector General clearance letters.

SELECTED FY 2021 INVESTIGATIONS PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In FY 2021, the OIG completed 28 investigations. These investigative efforts focused on violations of law or misconduct by NRC/DNFSB employees’ and contractors’ and allegations of irregularities or inadequacies in agency programs and operations. Additional information related to work performed appears on the OIG Web site at <https://www.nrc.gov/insp-gen/pubs.html#Semi-Annual>.

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

(Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2022 President’s Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Management and Operational Support Program	\$1.8	8.0	\$2.8	12.0	\$1.0	4.0

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

For FY 2023, the OIG requests \$2.8 million, including 12 FTE, to carry out its management and operational support activities. This request reflects a total increase of \$1 million over the FY 2022 President’s Budget. The budget request reflects the funding level needed to sustain the existing program and fund the addition of four FTE for several key areas to effectively

accomplish the OIG’s primary mission, expand public outreach and maintain a greater online and social media presence, broaden congressional outreach and dialogue, expand personnel capabilities to meet the growing demand for OIG services, and upgrade IT. The requested management and operational support budget will continue to provide the resources for OIG senior management to offer continued vision, strategic direction, and guidance on the conduct and supervision of audits and investigations. Senior management will also ensure accountability for the OIG’s established goals and objectives and the achievement of intended results.

The administrative support staff will support OIG programs by providing independent personnel services, IT/IM support, financial management, policy and strategic planning support, training coordination, and the preparation and coordination of the OIG’s Semiannual Report to Congress.

NRC OIG 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 2019–2023 features three strategic goals—related to safety, security, and corporate management—and guides the activities of these programs. This OIG Strategic 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 the OIG’s planned accomplishments over the strategic planning period. The NRC OIG Strategic Plan can be found in its entirety at <https://www.nrc.gov/insp-gen/plandocs.html>.

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 compared against the NRC OIG Strategic Plan to ensure alignment with the office’s strategic goals. Furthermore, each OIG audit, evaluation, and investigation is informed by one or more of the most serious management and performance challenges facing the agency as identified by the Inspector General.

NRC OIG STRATEGIC GOALS

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

Discussion: The NRC performs 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 provides licensing and oversight activities for 94 commercial nuclear power reactors; research, test, and training reactors; radioactive materials used in medicine, academia, and industry; and nuclear waste.

The NRC is responsible for maintaining an established regulatory framework for the safe and secure use of civilian nuclear reactors, including commercial nuclear power plants as well as research, test, and training reactors. The NRC’s responsibilities in the regulatory oversight of reactors include developing policy and rulemaking, licensing and inspecting reactors, licensing reactor operators, and enforcing regulations. The NRC is also responsible for overseeing an increased number of plants that are closing and undergoing decommissioning.

The NRC is responsible for regulatory oversight of the safe and secure use of nuclear materials; medical, industrial, and academic applications; uranium recovery activities; and the storage and disposal of high-level and low-level radioactive waste. The NRC is authorized to grant licenses for the possession and use of radioactive materials, and to establish regulations governing the possession and use of those materials.

Upon a State's request, the NRC may enter into an agreement to relinquish its authority to the State to regulate certain radioactive materials and limited quantities of special nuclear material. The requesting State must demonstrate that its regulatory program is adequate to protect public health and safety and is compatible with the NRC's program. States that enter into such agreements, assuming this regulatory authority from the NRC, are called "Agreement States." The number of Agreement States continues to increase.

The NRC regulates spent (used) reactor fuel from commercial and non-power production or utilization facilities. Because of its highly radioactive nature, spent fuel must be handled and stored with care and in a manner that provides for adequate protection of the public. The NRC has been reviewing the issues associated with storing spent fuel at existing reactor sites or at interim storage facilities.

The NRC also regulates high-level radioactive waste generated from commercial nuclear power reactors. High-level radioactive waste is either spent (used) reactor fuel when it is accepted for disposal or waste material remaining after spent fuel is reprocessed. Because of its highly radioactive fission products, high-level radioactive waste must be handled and stored with care. Because radioactive waste becomes harmless only through decay (which can take hundreds of thousands of years for high-level waste), such material must be stored and ultimately disposed of in a way that provides adequate protection of the public for a very long time. Due to the uncertainty surrounding a permanent repository for high-level radioactive waste, for the foreseeable future the NRC has been reviewing the issues associated with storing high-level radioactive waste at existing reactor sites, away-from-reactor sites, and interim storage facilities.

The NRC must address its safety challenges to fulfill its mission of protecting public health and safety and the environment. The NRC must be prepared to address emerging technical and regulatory issues in a timely manner, and it must be able to capture and transfer knowledge learned through experience. In an ever-evolving and resource-constrained climate, it is of paramount importance that the agency implements its programs as effectively and efficiently as possible. The NRC OIG has the following 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 nuclear facilities, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program and operational improvements.
- **Strategy 1-2:** Identify risk areas facing the NRC's oversight of nuclear materials, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program and operational improvements.
- **Strategy 1-3:** 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 and operational improvements.

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

Discussion: The NRC must ensure that nuclear power and materials licensees take adequate measures to protect their facilities against radiological sabotage. 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. The NRC has well-established inspection programs for evaluating the physical, cyber, and personnel security activities of nuclear power and materials licensees.

The NRC must respond to a cyberthreat environment in which adversaries' tactics and capabilities rapidly evolve. Cybersecurity also entails oversight challenges related to the mix of digital and analog systems at NRC licensee facilities. For example, digital equipment upgrades could impact licensee operations and security.

The NRC plays a critical role in overseeing and supporting the emergency preparedness and incident response capabilities of its licensees. This oversight includes the integration of licensee plans with those of government agencies in light of natural disasters and terrorist threats.

The NRC also supports U.S. international interests in the secure use of nuclear material and technology and nuclear nonproliferation. This includes controls on the import and export of nuclear materials and equipment and the exercise of the Nation's international oversight commitments. The NRC OIG has the following strategies to support the NRC in facing these and other security-related challenges:

- **Strategy 2-1:** Identify risks involved in securing nuclear reactors, fuel cycle facilities, and materials, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program and operational improvements.
- **Strategy 2-2:** Identify risks in emergency preparedness and incident response, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program and operational improvements.
- **Strategy 2-3:** Identify risks in international security activities, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program and operational improvements.

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

Discussion: The NRC faces significant challenges to manage its corporate resources efficiently, effectively, and economically within the parameters of its budget. The NRC must continue to provide infrastructure and support to accomplish its regulatory mission while responding to the continuous scrutiny of budgetary levels, evolving regulatory requirements, changing industry and market conditions, and the continuously developing security threat environment.

Addressing limitations on agency budgetary and financial resources and the resulting impact on organizational staffing, human capital, IM, and internal financial oversight will require a continuing, well-considered process of adaptation throughout the next strategic planning period. The NRC must continue its efforts to maintain its capability to effectively use its financial resources and to manage other factors that are largely budget dependent. Such factors include

reductions in long-tenured staffing, requiring knowledge preservation and transfer, the effective deployment of limited resources to meet changing regulatory requirements, efficient adaptation to changing industry conditions, and continued improvement in IT capabilities.

Further, the NRC must protect its infrastructure and take the necessary steps to ensure that its staff, facilities, information, and IT assets are adequately protected against internal and external threats while maintaining operations. The NRC faces the challenge of balancing transparency with information security.

The OIG will continue to target corporate management risk areas for audits and investigations, to fulfill its statutory responsibilities to evaluate agency financial management, and to work with the NRC to identify and improve areas of weakness, particularly in areas subjected to budgetary pressures. The NRC OIG has the following strategies to support the NRC in facing these and other challenges related to corporate management:

- **Strategy 3-1:** Identify areas of corporate management risk within the NRC, and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program and operational improvements.
- **Strategy 3-2:** Identify risks in maintaining a secure infrastructure (i.e., physical, personnel, and cybersecurity), and conduct audits and investigations that lead to NRC program and operational improvements.

FY 2023 NRC OIG BUDGET RESOURCES LINKED TO STRATEGIC GOALS

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

NRC OIG Budget Resources Linked to the OIG’s Strategic Goals (Dollars in Millions)			
Program Links to Strategic Goals	Strengthen the NRC’s Public Health and Safety Efforts	Enhance the NRC’s Security Efforts	Improve the NRC’s Resource Stewardship Efforts
\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
FY 2023 Programs (\$16.2)¹			
Audits			
\$10.8	2.2	2.2	6.5
Investigations			
\$5.4	1.9	0.5	3.0

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

¹ The budget resources linked to the NRC OIG strategic goals do not include the \$1.6M for the DNFSB.

NRC OIG PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

OIG Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen the NRC's Efforts to Protect Public Health and Safety and the Environment						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Measure 1. Percentage of OIG products and activities that have a high impact¹ on improving the NRC's safety program.²						
Target	85%	-	-	-	-	-
Actual	91%	-	-	-	-	-
Measure 2. Percentage of OIG audit products and activities that cause the agency to take corrective action to improve agency safety programs; ratify adherence to agency policies, procedures, or requirements; or identify real dollar savings or reduced regulatory burden (i.e., high impact).³						
Target	-	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	-	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 3. Percentage of audit recommendations agreed to by agency.						
Target	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 4. Percentage of final agency actions taken within 2 years of audit recommendations.						
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Actual	67% ⁴	78%	63% ⁵	67% ⁶	TBD	TBD
Measure 5. Percentage of OIG investigative products and activities that identify opportunities for improvements to agency safety programs; ratify adherence to policies/procedures; or confirm or disprove allegations of wrongdoing (e.g., high impact).⁷						
Target	-	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	-	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 6. Percentage of agency actions taken in response to investigative reports.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	N/A*	N/A*	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 7. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	83% ⁸	N/A*	43% ⁹	57% ¹⁰	TBD	TBD
Measure 8. Percentage of closed investigations referred to DOJ or other relevant authorities.						
Target	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Actual	0% ¹¹	0% ¹²	N/A*	N/A*	TBD	TBD
Measure 9. Percentage of closed investigations resulting in indictments, convictions, civil suits or settlements, judgments, administrative actions, monetary results, or IG clearance letters.¹³						
Target	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Actual	0% ¹⁴	N/A*	67%	100%	TBD	TBD

¹High 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.

²In FY 2019, this measure was replaced with measures 2 and 5 to clarify the definitions of high impact for audits and investigations.

³This high-impact measure for audits was added in FY 2019.

⁴Several audit reports included recommendations that required more than 2 years for the agency to finalize action on. These recommendations are now closed.

⁵Several audit reports included recommendations that required more than 2 years for the agency to finalize action on. These recommendations are now closed.

⁶Several audit reports included recommendations that require more than 2 years for the agency to finalize the action. The agency is working to finalize actions so that these recommendations can be closed.

⁷This high-impact measure for investigations was added in FY 2019.

⁸Five out of six cases were closed within 18 months. The sixth case took longer due to case complexity and the ongoing nature of the issue.

⁹Three out of seven cases were closed within 18 months. The other four cases took longer due to case complexity and the ongoing nature of the issue.

¹⁰Four out of seven cases were closed within 18 months. The other three cases took longer due to case complexity and the ongoing nature of the issue.

¹¹Neither of the safety related investigations warranted referral because neither identified a criminal violation of law.

¹²There was only one applicable case in FY 2019, which was not referred because it was not eligible for referral.

¹³Starting in FY 2014, OIG began measuring the percentage of closed investigations that resulted in an indictment, conviction, civil suit or settlement, judgment, administrative action, or monetary result. Starting in FY 2017, the OIG added closed investigations that resulted in IG clearance letters to this measure. A clearance letter is a document provided to an employee in cases where an investigation is initiated in response to an allegation of employee misconduct and the misconduct is not substantiated.

¹⁴Four technical cases focused on safety related procedures; none involved had individual misconduct and none were substantiated.

*The not applicable symbol indicates that investigative items were not measurable because there were no investigations applicable to these measures.

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OIG Strategic Goal 2: Enhance the NRC's Efforts To Increase Security in Response to an Evolving Threat Environment						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Measure 1. Percentage of OIG products and activities that have a high impact on improving the NRC's security program.¹						
Target	85%	-	-	-	-	-
Actual	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Measure 2. Percentage of OIG audit products and activities that cause the agency to take corrective action to improve agency security programs; ratify adherence to agency policies, procedures, or requirements; or identify real dollar savings or reduced regulatory burden (i.e., high impact).²						
Target	-	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	-	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 3. Percentage of audit recommendations agreed to by the agency.						
Target	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 4. Percentage of final agency actions taken within 2 years of audit recommendations.						
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Actual	88%	78%	59% ³	86%	TBD	TBD
Measure 5. Percentage of OIG investigative products and activities that identify opportunities for improvements to agency security programs; ratify adherence to policies/procedures; or confirm or disprove allegations of wrongdoing (e.g., high impact).⁴						
Target	-	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	-	100%	N/A*	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 6. Percentage of agency actions taken in response to investigative reports.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*	TBD	TBD
Measure 7. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	N/A*	33% ⁵	N/A*	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 8. Percentage of closed investigations referred to DOJ or other relevant authorities.						
Target	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Actual	N/A*	0% ⁶	N/A*	N/A*	TBD	TBD
Measure 9. Percentage of closed investigations resulting in indictments, convictions, civil suits or settlements, judgments, administrative actions, monetary results or IG clearance letters.						
Target	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Actual	N/A*	33% ⁷	N/A*	N/A*	TBD	TBD

¹In FY 2019, this measure was replaced with measures 2 and 5 to clarify the definitions of high impact for audits and investigations.

²This high-impact measure for audits was added in FY 2019.

³Several audit reports included recommendations that required more than 2 years for the agency to finalize action on. These recommendations are now closed.

⁴This high-impact measure for investigations was added in FY 2019.

⁵The two cases eligible did not meet the target due to case complexity and competing priorities.

⁶The two cases eligible for referral did not meet the criteria for referral.

⁷Two out of three cases did not meet this measure. One case was a joint operation in which OIG provided support. In the other case, the employee left before action could be taken.

*The not applicable symbol indicates that investigative items were not measurable because there were no investigations applicable to these measures.

OIG Strategic Goal 3: Improve the Economy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness with Which the NRC Manages and Exercises Stewardship over Its Resources						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Measure 1. Percentage of OIG completed products and activities that have a high impact on improving corporate management Programs.¹						
Target	85%	-	-	-	-	-
Actual	88%	-	-	-	-	-
Measure 2. Percentage of OIG audit products and activities that cause the agency to take corrective action to improve agency corporate management programs; ratify adherence to agency policies, procedures, or requirements; or identify real dollar savings or reduced regulatory burden (i.e., high impact).²						
Target	-	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	-	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 3. Percentage of audit recommendations agreed to by the agency.						
Target	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Actual	100%	100%	96%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 4. Percentage of final agency actions taken within 2 years of audit recommendations.						
Target	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Actual	62% ³	67% ⁴	75%	80%	TBD	TBD
Measure 5. Percentage of OIG investigative products and activities that identify opportunities for improvements to agency corporate management programs; ratify adherence to policies/procedures; or confirm or disprove allegations of wrongdoing (e.g., high impact).⁵						
Target	-	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	-	86%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 6. Percentage of agency actions taken in response to investigative reports.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	100%	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 7. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	72% ⁶	59% ⁷	14% ⁸	67% ⁹	TBD	TBD
Measure 8. Percentage of closed investigations referred to DOJ or other relevant authorities.						
Target	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%
Actual	12% ¹⁰	25%	44%	50%	TBD	TBD
Measure 9. Percentage of closed investigations resulting in indictments, convictions, civil suits or settlements, judgments, administrative actions, monetary results, or IG clearance letters.						
Target	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Actual	46% ¹¹	42% ¹²	63%	89%	TBD	TBD

¹In FY 2019, this measure was replaced with measures 2 and 5 to clarify the definitions of high impact for audits and investigations.

²This high-impact measure for audits was added in FY 2019.

³Several audit reports included recommendations that require more than 2 years for the agency to finalize action on. The agency is working to finalize actions so that these recommendations can be closed.

⁴Recommendations required additional time to close due to system changes that were needed.

⁵This high-impact measure for investigations was added in FY 2019.

⁶The complexity of several investigations required additional time to close.

⁷Due to the complexity and competing priorities, several investigations required additional time to close.

⁸Due to the complexity and competing priorities, several investigations required additional time to close.

⁹ Due to the complexity and competing priorities, several investigations required additional time to close.

¹⁰ Although the OIG initially identified 17 cases with potential criminal violations, only 2 developed sufficient evidence to warrant referral.

¹¹ Two investigations were inconclusive; therefore, a clearance letter could not be issued. In another case, misconduct was identified; however, the agency did not take action.

¹² In several cases, either the subject left the agency before the agency could take action or the cases pertained to ownership of prohibited securities; therefore, a clearance memo was not warranted.

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)

The NRC OIG audit program was peer reviewed by the OIG for the Smithsonian Institution. The review was conducted in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency requirements (CIGIE). In a report dated September 30, 2021, the NRC OIG received an external peer review rating of *pass*. This is the highest rating possible based on the available options of pass, pass with deficiencies, or fail. The review team issued a Letter of Comment, dated September 30, 2021, that sets forth the peer review results and includes a recommendation to strengthen the NRC OIG's policies and procedures.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Commerce OIG peer reviewed the NRC OIG investigative program. Its report, dated November 1, 2019, reflected that the NRC OIG is in full compliance with the quality standards established by the CIGIE and the Attorney General Guidelines for OIGs with Statutory Law Enforcement Authority. These safeguards and procedures provide reasonable assurance of conforming with professional standards in the planning, execution, and reporting of investigations.

DNFSB OIG PROGRAM PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Performance Measures for the DNFSB OIG Program						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Measure 1. Percentage of OIG audits undertaken and issued within a year.¹						
Target	60%	-	-	-	-	-
Actual	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Measure 2. Percentage of OIG audit products and activities that cause the agency to take corrective action to improve agency safety, security, or corporate management programs; ratify adherence to agency policies, procedures, or requirements; or identify real dollar savings or reduced regulatory burden (i.e., high impact).²						
Target	-	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	-	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 3. Percentage of audit recommendations agreed to by agency.³						
Target	-	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Actual	-	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 4. Percentage of final Board actions taken within 2 years of audit recommendations.						
Target	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Actual	100%	75%	100%	75%	TBD	TBD
Measure 5. Percentage of OIG investigative products and activities that identify opportunities for improvements to agency safety, security, or corporate management programs; ratify adherence to policies/procedures; or confirm or disprove allegations of wrongdoing (e.g., high impact).⁴						
Target	-	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	-	100%	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 6. Percentage of Board actions taken in response to investigative reports.						
Target	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Actual	N/A*	N/A*	100%	100%	TBD	TBD
Measure 7. Percentage of active cases completed in less than 18 months.						
Target	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Actual	N/A*	25% ⁵	0% ⁶	100%	TBD	TBD

¹OIG anticipates issuing six audit reports per year. This measure was tracked beginning in FY 2015 and replaced with measure 2 beginning in FY 2019.

²This high-impact measure for audits was added in FY 2019.

³This measure for audits was added in FY 2019.

⁴This high-impact measure for investigations was added in FY 2019.

⁵Out of four cases, one case completed within 18 months. A second case was referred; however, the individual retired before the agency could take action and the 18-month target was exceeded.

⁶Due to complexity and competing priorities, the investigations required additional time to close.

*The not applicable symbol indicates that investigative items were not measurable because there were no investigations applicable to these measures.

INSPECTOR GENERAL REFORM ACT CERTIFICATION FOR FY 2023

In accordance with the Inspector General Reform Act (Public Law 110-409), the OIG NRC budget request for FY 2023 was submitted to the NRC Chairman. In addition, the OIG DNFSB budget request for FY 2023 was submitted to the DNFSB Chairman, who provided no comments.

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The OIG's total budget request includes \$135,000 for OIG training. The amount requested provides for all OIG-specific training requirements for which the OIG is charged a fee for attendance. In addition, funds are available for the OIG share of the resources needed to support the CIGIE.

APPENDIX A: FULL COST OF U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION PROGRAMS

APPENDIX A: FULL COST OF U.S NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION PROGRAMS

This appendix provides the full cost of U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) programs. The table below reflects the total of the allocated corporate support costs for all business lines, except for the Office of the Inspector General, plus the business line costs presented in each chapter of this report.

Full Cost Budget Authority and Full-Time Equivalents (Dollars in Millions)								
Business Line/Major Program	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President's Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Operating Reactors	555.6	1,802.7	563.7	1,856.3	590.4	1,852.2	26.7	(4.1)
New Reactors	105.9	319.0	126.1	389.2	126.2	369.5	0.1	(19.7)
Nuclear Reactor Safety	\$661.6	2,121.7	\$689.8	2,245.5	\$716.5	2,221.7	\$26.7	(23.8)
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	39.5	122.8	39.8	124.7	39.8	124.9	(0.0)	0.2
Nuclear Materials Users	81.8	252.7	83.9	249.4	89.1	254.5	5.2	5.1
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	33.2	108.2	33.0	107.0	35.0	109.4	2.0	2.4
Fuel Facilities	29.0	94.3	27.5	89.4	31.1	96.1	3.6	6.7
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	\$183.4	577.9	\$184.2	570.5	\$195.0	584.9	\$10.8	14.4
Major Program Subtotal	\$845.0	2,699.6	\$873.9	2,816.0	\$911.5	2,806.6	\$37.6	(9.4)
University Nuclear Leadership Program	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal	\$864.4	2,699.6	\$873.9	2,816.0	\$911.5	2,806.6	\$37.6	(9.4)
Office of the Inspector General	13.1	56.8	13.8	63.0	17.8	73.0	4.0	10.0
Total	\$877.6	2,756.3	\$887.7	2,879.0	\$929.2	2,879.6	\$41.5	0.6

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

APPENDIX A: FULL COST OF U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION PROGRAMS

The fiscal year (FY) 2023 Congressional Budget Justification identifies the infrastructure and support costs for the NRC. The allocation methodology is consistent with that used for preparing the agency’s financial statements. The table below presents the associated infrastructure and support funding allocated to the NRC’s programs to provide the full cost of each business line.

Corporate Support by Business Line								
(Dollars in Millions)								
	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 President’s Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2023	
Major Programs	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Operating Reactors	191.6	366.4	175.5	382.3	188.3	382.1	12.8	(0.2)
New Reactors	33.9	64.9	36.8	80.2	37.6	76.2	0.8	(4.0)
Nuclear Reactor Safety	\$225.6	431.3	\$212.3	462.5	\$225.9	458.3	\$13.6	(4.2)
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	13.1	25.0	11.8	25.7	12.7	25.8	0.9	0.1
Nuclear Materials Users	26.9	51.4	23.6	51.4	25.9	52.5	2.3	1.1
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	11.5	22.0	10.1	22.0	11.1	22.6	1.0	0.6
Fuel Facilities	10.0	19.2	8.5	18.4	9.8	19.8	1.3	1.4
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	\$61.4	117.5	\$54.0	117.5	\$59.5	120.7	\$5.5	3.2
Total	\$287.0	548.8	\$266.3	580.0	\$285.3	579.0	\$19.1	(1.0)

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

APPENDIX B: BUDGET AUTHORITY BY FUNCTION

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s (NRC) budget authority is aggregated into the major categories of salaries and benefits, contract support, and travel. Salaries and benefits are estimated based on full-time equivalents (FTE), pay rates, pay raise assumptions including enacted pay raises and a one percent increase in awards spending directed by OMB Circular A-11, and the effective pay periods for pay raises. Benefits costs include the Federal 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 nontravel services, such as rent and utility payments. Travel costs primarily comprise expenses for site inspections at regulated facilities, meetings with stakeholders, and international travel.

Budget Authority by Function (Dollars in Millions)			
	FY 2022 President’s Budget	FY 2023 Request	Changes from FY 2022
Salaries & Expenses (S&E)	\$M	\$M	\$M
Salaries and Benefits	578.5	602.6	24.1
Contract Support	276.5	290.0	13.5
Travel	18.9	18.8	(0.1)
Total (S&E)	\$873.9	\$911.4	\$37.5
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)			
Salaries and Benefits	11.9	14.9	3.0
Contract Support	1.7	2.6	0.9
Travel	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total (OIG)	\$13.8	\$17.8	\$4.0
Total NRC Appropriations			
Salaries and Benefits	590.4	617.5	27.1
Contract Support	278.2	292.6	14.4
Travel	19.1	19.0	(0.1)
Total (NRC)	\$887.7	\$929.2	\$41.5

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

APPENDIX C: ESTIMATED OPERATING POWER REACTORS ANNUAL FEE

This appendix provides the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s (NRC) estimated fiscal year (FY) 2023 annual fee calculation for the operating power reactors fee class and a comparison of that amount against the FY 2015 annual fee amount for operating power reactors, adjusted for inflation. In accordance with Section 102(b)(3)(B)(i) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (Public Law 115-439), the operating power reactors annual fee, to the maximum extent practicable, shall not exceed the operating power reactors annual fee amount established in the FY 2015 final fee rule, adjusted for inflation.

The operating power reactors annual fee estimate is based on the NRC staff’s allocation of the FY 2023 budget request to fee collections under Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 170, “Fees for Facilities, Materials, Import and Export Licenses, and Other Regulatory Services Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended,” and allocations within the operating power reactors fee class under 10 CFR Part 171, “Annual Fees for Reactor Licenses and Fuel Cycle Licenses and Materials Licenses, Including Holders of Certificates of Compliance, Registrations, and Quality Assurance Program Approvals and Government Agencies Licensed by the NRC.” The fee estimate assumes 94 operating power reactors in FY 2023 and applies various data assumptions from the FY 2021 final fee rule. Based on these allocations and assumptions, the annual fee per operating power reactor for FY 2023 is estimated to be \$5.2 million, approximately \$0.5 million below the FY 2015 operating power reactors annual fee amount, adjusted for inflation to \$5.7 million.

Estimated Operating Power Reactors Annual Fee			
	FY 2022 President’s Budget (\$M)	FY 2023 Request (\$M)	Change from FY 2022 (\$M)
Budgetary Allocation	645.1	665.1	20.0
Estimated 10 CFR Part 170 Fee Collections ¹	195.6	180.6	(15.0)
Estimated 10 CFR Part 171 Allocations	449.5	484.5	35.0
<i>Generic Transportation Resources Allocated</i>	0.6	0.5	(0.1)
<i>Generic Low-Level Waste Surcharge</i>	4.2	3.3	(0.9)
<i>10 CFR Part 171 Billing Adjustments</i>	2.4	1.9	(0.5)
Total Annual Fee²	\$456.7	\$490.2	\$33.5
Number of operating power reactors	94	94	0.0
Annual Fee per Operating Power Reactor³	\$4.9	\$5.2	\$0.3
FY 2015 Annual Fee per Operating Power Reactor Adjusted for Inflation⁴	\$5.5	\$5.7	\$0.2
Delta: FY 2023 Annual Fee – FY 2015 Annual Fee Adjusted for Inflation	(\$0.6)	(\$0.5)	(\$0.1)

Numbers may not add due to rounding

¹ The estimated 10 CFR Part 170 billing is a combination of budgetary resource allocations and the Agency 10 CFR Part 170 percentage from FY 2021 Final Fee Rule located within Appendix D. The estimated 10 CFR Part 170 billing will be modified during the Fee Rule process with the most current billing data.

² Sum of Adjusted Part 171 Allocations, Generic Low-Level Waste Surcharge, and Part 171 Billing Adjustments.

³ Applied various data assumptions from the FY 2021 final fee rule.

⁴ Based on 1.9 percent Consumer Price Index increase per FY for FY 2022 and FY 2023.

APPENDIX D: ESTIMATED AGENCY FEE RECOVERY

The Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (NEIMA) (Public Law 115-439) requires the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to recover 100 percent of its total budget authority for a fiscal year (FY), less the amounts for “excluded activities.” In accordance with Section 102(b)(1)(B) of NEIMA, “excluded activities” include generic homeland security, waste incidental to reprocessing, nuclear waste fund, advanced reactors regulatory infrastructure, Office of the Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, the University Nuclear Leadership Program, and fee-relief activities identified by the Commission.

Consistent with prior fee rules, fee-relief activities identified by the Commission include Agreement State Oversight, Fee Exemption for Nonprofit Educational Institutions, Generic Decommissioning/Reclamation, International Activities, Medical Isotope Production Infrastructure, Potential U.S. Department of Defense Remediation Program Memorandum of Understanding Activities (Military Radium-226), Nonmilitary Radium Sites, Regulatory Support to Agreement States, and Uranium Recovery Program and Unregistered General Licensees. The table below provides the amounts budgeted for fee-relief activities in FY 2023.

Budgetary Resources for Fee-Relief Activities						
(Dollars in Millions)						
	FY 2022 President’s Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Agreement State Oversight	5.6	22.2	5.9	23.2	0.3	1.0
Fee Exemption for Nonprofit Educational Institutions	5.4	25.7	6.4	29.1	1.0	3.4
Generic Decommissioning/Reclamation	8.2	29.0	8.4	29.6	0.2	0.6
International Activities	16.0	44.0	17.0	48.5	1.0	4.5
Medical Isotope Production Infrastructure	2.2	10.8	1.2	4.6	(1.0)	(6.2)
Potential U.S. Department of Defense Remediation Program Memorandum of Understanding Activities (Military Radium-226)	0.4	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0
Nonmilitary Radium Sites	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	(0.2)
Regulatory Support to Agreement States	6.7	21.1	8.2	24.0	1.5	2.9
Uranium Recovery Program and Unregistered General Licensees	1.5	5.5	1.2	4.5	(0.3)	(1.0)
Total¹	\$46.1	160.9	\$48.8	165.9	\$2.7	5.0

\$M includes full-time equivalent (FTE) costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹ Does not include full cost allocation of \$38.7 million applied during the development of the fee rule and \$8.0 million for the small entity adjustment.

APPENDIX D: ESTIMATED AGENCY FEE RECOVERY

The following table delineates the estimated fee recovery calculation. Should the NRC receive the full amount requested for FY 2023, the estimated fee recovery amount for FY 2023 is \$792.2 million.

Estimated Fee Recovery (Dollars in Millions)			
	FY 2022 President's Budget \$M	FY 2023 Projection \$M	Changes from FY 2022 \$M
Total Salaries and Expenses Appropriation	\$873.9	\$911.4	\$37.5
Less Non-Fee Recoverable/Excluded Activities	\$128.6	\$133.9	\$5.3
<i>Generic Homeland Security</i>	14.3	13.4	(0.9)
<i>Waste Incidental to Reprocessing</i>	1.0	1.2	0.2
<i>Advanced Reactors Regulatory Readiness</i>	23.0	23.8	0.8
<i>Nuclear Waste Fund</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>University Nuclear Leadership Program</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Fee Relief Activities (Includes Full Cost Allocations Applied During Fee Rule Development)¹</i>	90.3	95.5	5.2
Office of the Inspector General (OIG) Appropriation	\$13.8	\$17.8	\$4.0
OIG Excluded Activities	2.4	3.1	0.8
<i>Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board</i>	1.1	1.5	0.4
<i>Full Cost Allocation Applied During Fee Rule Development²</i>	1.2	1.6	0.4
Total NRC Appropriation	\$887.7	\$929.2	\$41.5
Total NRC Excluded Activities	131.0	137.0	6.0
Fees to be Recovered	\$756.7	\$792.2	\$35.5
<i>Billing & Carryover Adjustments³</i>	2.8	2.3	(0.5)
Adjusted Fee Recovery Amount	\$759.5	\$794.5	\$35.0
Estimated Part 170 Fees Amount⁴	\$204.3	\$209.7	\$5.4
<i>Estimated Part 170 Fees Percent⁵</i>	26.9%	26.4%	-0.5%
Estimated Part 171 Fees Amount	\$555.2	\$584.7	\$29.5
<i>Estimated Part 171 Fees Percent⁵</i>	73.1%	73.6%	0.5%

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

¹ Amount may vary in fee rule based on offsetting estimated receipts and small entity allowance. In addition to the fee-relief activities listed in the previous table, the FY 2023 amount includes an estimated full cost allocation of \$38.7 million applied during the development of the fee rule and \$8.0 million for the small entity adjustment.

² This reflects the estimated full cost allocation amount applied during the development of the fee rule.

³ The NRC applies billing and carryover adjustments to the estimated fee recovery amount to account for the sum of unpaid current year invoices minus prior-year invoices that will be paid in the budget request year.

⁴ FY 2023 amount includes \$144 million recovered through requested activities of the Commission as identified in Appendix E, "Requested Activities by Business Line."

⁵ Obtained from the FY 2021 final fee rule distribution of 10 CFR Part 170 and 10 CFR Part 171.

APPENDIX D: ESTIMATED AGENCY FEE RECOVERY

Of the adjusted \$794.5 million estimated to be recovered from fees, the NRC staff estimates that approximately \$209.7 million, using the estimated full cost FTE rate consistent with the fee rule methodology, will be recovered through fees assessed under Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) Part 170, "Fees for Facilities, Materials, Import and Export Licenses, and Other Regulatory Services under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as Amended." The NRC staff estimates that approximately 69 percent of the estimated Part 170 amount will be recovered through requested activities of the Commission as described in Appendix E. The remaining \$584.7 million of the \$794.5 million is estimated to be recovered through fees assessed under 10 CFR Part 171, "Annual Fees for Reactor Licenses and Fuel Cycle Licenses and Material Licenses, Including Holders of Certificates of Compliance, Registrations, and Quality Assurance Program Approvals and Government Agencies Licensed by the NRC."

APPENDIX E: REQUESTED ACTIVITIES BY BUSINESS LINE

This appendix summarizes the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s (NRC’s) fiscal year (FY) 2023 requested activities budgeted by business line. In accordance with Section 102(a)(1) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (NEIMA) (Public Law 115-439), “[i]n the annual budget justification submitted by the Commission to Congress, the Commission shall expressly identify anticipated expenditures necessary for completion of the requested activities of the Commission anticipated to occur during the applicable fiscal year.” According to NEIMA, a requested activity is defined as the processing of applications for (1) design certifications or approvals, (2) licenses, (3) permits, (4) license amendments, (5) license renewals, (6) certificates of compliance, (7) power uprates, and (8) any other activity requested by a licensee or applicant.

A total of \$73.1 million, including 310.9 full-time equivalents (FTE), is budgeted to support requested activities of the Commission for FY 2023, which will be recovered under Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) Part 170, “Fees for Facilities, Materials, Import and Export Licenses, and Other Regulatory Services Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended,” and 10 CFR Part 171, “Annual Fees for Reactor Licenses and Fuel Cycle Licenses and Material Licenses, Including Holders of Certificates of Compliance, Registrations, and Quality Assurance Program Approvals and Government Agencies Licensed by the NRC.”

The table below is not an exhaustive list of the NRC’s budgetary resources for fee for service activities recovered through 10 CFR Part 170. Other fee for service activities, such as inspections, do not meet NEIMA’s definition of a requested activity and, therefore, are not included. Furthermore, the table below includes \$4.8 million, including 23.1 FTE, budgeted to support requested activities within the Nuclear Materials Users Business Line that will be recovered through annual fees under 10 CFR Part 171.

Requested Activity by Business Line (Dollars in Millions)						
Business Line	FY 2022 President’s Budget		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Operating Reactors	24.2	110.7	27.3	120.7	3.1	10.0
New Reactors	25.4	111.9	24.6	103.9	(0.8)	(8.0)
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	8.2	36.2	8.9	37.7	0.7	1.5
Nuclear Materials Users	5.2	26.0	5.4	26.0	0.2	0.0
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	2.0	7.3	3.0	11.0	1.0	3.7
Fuel Facilities	2.3	7.0	3.9	11.6	1.6	4.6
Total²	\$67.2	299.1	\$73.1	310.9	\$5.9	11.8

²\$M includes full-time equivalent (FTE) costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

APPENDIX E: REQUESTED ACTIVITIES BY BUSINESS LINE

The estimated fees to be assessed under 10 CFR Part 170 are calculated using an estimated full costed FTE rate, consistent with the fee rule methodology. In FY 2022 and FY 2023, the estimated 10 CFR Part 170 fees to be assessed for requested activities are \$125 million and \$144 million, respectively. Of the agency's estimated total 10 CFR Part 170 fees to be assessed, this represents approximately 61 percent and 69 percent for FY 2022 and FY 2023, respectively. Appendix D, "Estimated Fee Recovery," gives the agency's estimated total fees to be assessed under 10 CFR Part 170.

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF REIMBURSABLE WORK

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) performs services for other Federal agencies and non-Federal organizations on a reimbursable basis. The NRC’s reimbursable work is financed with funds provided by the ordering organization and represents additional funding in excess of the NRC’s directly appropriated funds. The table below lists anticipated reimbursable funding by category per fiscal year (FY).

Summary of Reimbursable Work								
(Dollars in Millions)								
Description of Work	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 Authority		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
COOPERATIVE RESEARCH								
Foreign Cooperative Research Agreements	3.133	0.0	2.833	0.0	2.443	0.0	(0.390)	0.0
FACILITIES REVENUE								
Parking Receipts	0.000	0.0	0.004	0.0	0.005	0.0	0.001	0.0
Recycling Reimbursements (GSA)	0.003	0.0	0.003	0.0	0.003	0.0	0.000	0.0
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE								
International Invitational Travel (IAEA)	0.015	0.0	0.200	0.0	0.350	0.0	0.150	0.0
International Travel (AIT)	0.000	0.0	0.015	0.0	0.015	0.0	0.000	0.0
SECURITY RELATED ACTIVITIES								
Criminal History Program	0.457	2.5	1.700	2.6	1.700	2.6	0.000	0.0
Information Access Authorization Program	0.087	0.5	0.580	1.5	0.580	1.5	0.000	0.0
Material Access Authorization Program	0.000	0.0	0.060	0.5	0.060	0.5	0.000	0.0
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES								
Assessment of Analysis Methodology (DOE)	0.048	0.2	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
Award to Employee (DNFSB)	0.001	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
Columbia Class Submarine Review (DOE)	0.000	0.0	0.070	0.3	0.200	0.5	0.130	0.2
COVID-19 Emergency Paid Leave Reimbursement (OPM)	0.000	0.0	0.016	0.0	0.000	0.0	(0.016)	0.0
DARPA ARCOS Program Assessment (DOD)	0.075	0.3	0.060	0.2	0.120	0.2	0.060	0.0
Development of Enforcement Policy (DOE/NNSA)	0.010	0.1	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
Employee Detail to Defense Intelligence Agency (DOD)	0.000	0.0	0.169	0.5	0.000	0.0	(0.169)	(0.5)
Employee Detail to National Archives (NARA)	0.077	0.3	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0

APPENDIX F: SUMMARY OF REIMBURSABLE WORK

Summary of Reimbursable Work (Dollars in Millions)								
Description of Work	FY 2021 Actuals		FY 2022 Authority		FY 2023 Request		Changes from FY 2022	
	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE	\$M	FTE
Foreign Research Reactor Program Revalidation of Certificates (DOE)	0.000	0.0	0.050	0.3	0.050	0.3	0.000	0.0
Hanford Tank Waste Projects (DOE)	0.327	1.2	0.500	2.0	0.500	2.0	0.000	0.0
Mars 2020 Mission Interagency Nuclear Safety Review Panel (NASA)	0.007	0.1	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
MARSSIM Revision 2 Support (EPA)	0.000	0.0	0.070	0.0	0.050	0.0	(0.020)	0.0
Seismic Induced Liquefaction Model Development (DOI)	0.300	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.0
Surface Ship Support Barge Decommissioning (DOE)	0.139	0.5	0.500	1.0	0.300	0.8	(0.200)	(0.2)
U.S. Navy Reviews (DOD)	0.002	0.1	0.004	0.1	0.004	0.1	0.000	0.0
AGENCY TOTAL	\$4.681	5.5	\$6.833	9.0	\$6.379	8.5	(\$0.454)	(0.50)

\$M includes full-time equivalent costs as well as contract support and travel. Numbers may not add due to rounding. Does not include classified reimbursable work agreements. FY 2021 \$M represents actual amounts obligated. FY 2022 and FY 2023 \$M represent new reimbursable budget authority expected in the FY from Federal agencies and other outside sources.

APPENDIX G: FEDERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION REFORM ACT REQUIREMENTS

February 23, 2022

MEMORANDUM TO: Office of Management and Budget

FROM: David J. Nelson  Signed by Nelson, David
Chief Information Officer on 2/18/22
Office of the Chief Information Officer
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Cherish Johnson  Ficks, Ben signing on behalf
Chief Financial Officer of Johnson, Cherish
Office of the Chief Financial Officer on 2/23/22
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

SUBJECT: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RESOURCE STATEMENTS

In accordance with OMB Circular A-11, Sec. 51.3, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is providing this memorandum to demonstrate compliance with the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) through the following Information Technology (IT) Resource Statements:

- The NRC's Chief Information Officer (CIO) affirms that he collaborated with the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) on the IT Budget submissions, and those submissions include appropriate estimates of all IT resources included in the agency's budget request.
- The NRC's CIO affirms that he has thoroughly reviewed and had significant input in approving all IT Investments included in the agency's budget request.
- The NRC's CFO and CIO affirm that the agency's CIO had a significant role in reviewing planned IT support for major programs and significant increases and decreases in IT resources reflected in the agency's budget request.
- The CIO's current common baseline rating for Element D, Item D1, "CIO reviews and approves Major IT Investment portion of budget request," is "Fully Implemented." The NRC has developed and implemented its plan to ensure that the necessary processes and procedures are in place to fulfill these common baseline FITARA responsibilities.
- The CIO can certify the use of modular approaches and/or incremental development practices, as appropriate, for contracts and projects associated with IT Investments included in the agency's budget request.

CONTACT: Karenina Scott, OCIO/DRMA/FMB
(301) 415-0506

APPENDIX G: FITARA REQUIREMENTS

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TABLE

In enacting the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act, Congress established Governmentwide IT management controls and required an inclusive governance process that enables effective planning, budgeting, and execution for IT investments. Consistent with that mandate, Section 51.3, "Analysis of Resources," of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11, "Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget," issued July 2016, requires the following summary of agency IT spending by Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS), as well as the tabular presentation on the following pages depicting the financial and personnel resources for all IT investments within each agency program area. For each IT investment, this table provides the investment title, its Unique Investment Identifier (UII), all supported program names, and budget authority level for the Prior Year (PY) (FY 2021), Current Year (CY) (FY 2022), and Budget Year (BY) (FY 2023).

NRC IT Spending (Dollars in Millions)									
TAFS	FY 2021 (PY) ¹			FY 2022 (CY) ²			FY 2023 (BY)		
	CS&T	FTE	Total	CS &T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total ²
429-00-0200	129.270	143.1	157.086	115.425	180.0	151.563	129.245	186.1	168.474

Note 1: Table represents FY 2021 (PY) Actual Expenditures, FY 2022 (CY) Enacted, and Agency Budget Request for FY 2023 (BY), as required by OMB Circular A-11, Section 55, "Information Technology Investments."
Note 2: Total includes full-time equivalent costs as well as contract support.

NRC IT Table¹
(Dollars in Millions)

Ull	IT Investment Title	Program Area	FY 2021 (PY)			FY 2022 (CY)			FY 2023 (BY)		
			CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total
429-000000500	Facilities, Space, and Property Management	01: Corporate Support	0.400	0.7	0.536	0.396	0.5	0.496	0.402	0.5	0.507
429-000000500	Facilities, Space, and Property Management	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	0.009	-	0.009	0.007	0.0	0.007	0.007	0.0	0.007
429-000000600	Personnel Security Management	01: Corporate Support	0.435	1.6	0.743	0.347	1.5	0.647	0.349	1.5	0.664
429-000001300	Document and Knowledge Management	01: Corporate Support	0.250	0.0	0.254	0.232	0.0	0.232	0.308	0.0	0.308
429-000001300	Document and Knowledge Management	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	0.033	-	0.033	-	-	-	-	-	-
429-000001400	Public Outreach	01: Corporate Support	0.307	-	0.307	0.323	0.0	0.323	0.324	0.0	0.324
429-000001500	Web Services	01: Corporate Support	1.828	5.1	2.821	1.162	5.0	2.162	1.527	5.0	2.578
429-000002100	Human Resource and Training Support	01: Corporate Support	0.741	1.5	1.021	0.304	3.3	0.964	0.654	3.3	1.347
429-000002100	Human Resource and Training Support	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	0.990	-	0.990	0.494	0.0	0.494	0.547	0.0	0.547

NRC IT Table ¹ (Dollars in Millions)											
UJI	IT Investment Title	Program Area	FY 2021 (PY)			FY 2022 (CY)			FY 2023 (BY)		
			CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total
429-000002100	Human Resource and Training Support	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	0.146	-	0.146	0.497	0.0	0.497	0.096	0.0	0.096
429-000002500	Financial Services	01: Corporate Support	11.200	6.2	12.396	8.278	6.4	9.558	9.326	7.4	10.881
429-000002600	Enterprise-wide Acquisition Services	01: Corporate Support	3.567	2.4	4.036	1.718	2.0	2.118	2.318	2.0	2.738
429-000003100	Workflow, Tracking, and Decisionmaking Support	01: Corporate Support	0.335	-	0.335	0.073	0.0	0.073	0.136	0.0	0.136
429-000003400	Secure Communications System	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	2.426	7.7	3.942	2.645	8.0	4.280	2.645	8.0	4.353
429-000003600	Incident Response	01: Corporate Support	0.001	-	0.001	-	-	-	-	-	-
429-000003600	Incident Response	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	2.725	2.9	3.301	3.356	3.0	3.969	3.444	3.0	4.085
429-000006200	NRC IT Security and Compliance	01: Corporate Support	17.139	17.7	20.574	14.657	23.0	19.256	19.710	28.0	25.593
429-000006200	NRC IT Security and Compliance	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	0.826	0.6	0.952	0.799	0.0	0.799	1.171	0.0	1.171

NRC IT Table¹
(Dollars in Millions)

UJI	IT Investment Title	Program Area	FY 2021 (PY)			FY 2022 (CY)			FY 2023 (BY)		
			CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total
429-000006200	NRC IT Security and Compliance	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	0.668	-	0.668	0.237	0.0	0.237	0.237	0.0	0.237
429-000007700	NRC IT Management	01: Corporate Support	2.305	13.2	4.866	0.965	43.0	9.562	1.403	41.0	10.017
429-000007700	NRC IT Management	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	0.087	-	0.087	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.492	0.0	0.492
429-000007700	NRC IT Management	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.0	0.000
429-000008000	Electronic Document Authentication and Transmission	01: Corporate Support	0.019	-	0.019	0.027	0.0	0.027	0.027	0.0	0.027
429-000008200	Materials Licensing and Oversight	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	9.252	3.5	9.925	8.354	4.0	9.149	7.540	4.0	8.377
429-000008400	Reactor Licensing and Oversight	01: Corporate Support	0.222	-	0.222	0.015	0.0	0.015	0.015	0.0	0.015
429-000008400	Reactor Licensing and Oversight	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	9.265	6.1	10.477	7.061	9.0	8.915	8.357	9.1	10.323

NRC IT Table ¹ (Dollars in Millions)											
Ull	IT Investment Title	Program Area	FY 2021 (PY)			FY 2022 (CY)			FY 2023 (BY)		
			CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total
429-000008500	High Performance Computing and Scientific Software - Materials and Waste Safety	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	0.402	-	0.402	0.477	0.0	0.477	0.482	0.0	0.482
429-000008600	High Performance Computing and Scientific Software - Reactor Safety	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	1.958	2.0	2.357	3.487	2.0	3.896	2.760	2.0	3.187
429-000009100	NRC Data Center and Cloud	01: Corporate Support	14.393	8.1	15.961	8.399	2.0	8.799	10.084	2.0	10.504
429-000009100	NRC Data Center and Cloud	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	0.952	-	0.952	1.515	0.0	1.515	1.515	0.0	1.515
429-000009100	NRC Data Center and Cloud	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	0.602	-	0.602	0.415	0.0	0.415	0.415	0.0	0.415
429-000009200	NRC Network	01: Corporate Support	10.134	20.8	14.161	9.922	14.0	12.721	12.365	13.0	15.096
429-000009200	NRC Network	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	1.126	-	1.126	2.345	3.0	2.958	2.578	2.0	3.005

NRC IT Table¹
(Dollars in Millions)

UJI	IT Investment Title	Program Area	FY 2021 (PY)			FY 2022 (CY)			FY 2023 (BY)		
			CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total
429-000009200	NRC Network	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	0.273	-	0.273	0.463	0.0	0.463	0.588	0.0	0.588
429-000009300	NRC Delivery	01: Corporate Support	4.998	25.4	9.915	4.031	18.0	7.630	3.888	18.0	7.670
429-000009300	NRC Delivery	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	-	1.0	0.204	0.000	3.0	0.623	-	3.0	0.655
429-000009400	NRC End User	01: Corporate Support	11.578	5.2	12.589	11.261	18.0	14.860	10.841	19.0	14.833
429-000009400	NRC End User	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	2.306	-	2.306	4.299	0.0	4.299	4.304	0.0	4.304
429-000009400	NRC End User	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	0.287	-	0.287	0.902	0.0	0.902	0.920	0.0	0.920
429-000009500	NRC Failover Site	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	0.086	0.1	0.099	0.262	1.0	0.466	0.219	1.0	0.433
429-000009600	NRC Application		0.037	-	0.037	-	-	-	-	-	-
429-000009600	NRC Application	01: Corporate Support	1.814	1.6	2.131	2.221	0.0	2.221	2.221	0.0	2.221

NRC IT Table ¹ (Dollars in Millions)											
UJI	IT Investment Title	Program Area	FY 2021 (PY)			FY 2022 (CY)			FY 2023 (BY)		
			CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total
429-000009600	NRC Application	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	0.198	-	0.198	1.085	0.0	1.085	1.630	0.0	1.630
429-000009600	NRC Application	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	0.000	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
429-000009700	NRC Platform	01: Corporate Support	6.728	2.3	7.176	5.958	6.0	7.158	8.214	9.0	10.105
429-000009700	NRC Platform	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	0.320	-	0.320	-	-	-	-	-	-
429-000009800	Data and Analytics	01: Corporate Support	0.854	0.2	0.897	0.725	0.0	0.725	0.872	0.0	0.872
429-000009800	Data and Analytics	02: Nuclear Reactor Safety	3.711	1.7	4.047	3.875	0.0	3.875	2.332	0.0	2.332
429-000009800	Data and Analytics	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	0.010	-	0.010	-	-	-	-	-	-
429-999990060	E-Rulemaking	03: Nuclear Materials & Waste Safety	0.104	-	0.104	0.116	0.0	0.116	0.160	0.0	0.160
429-999990220	E-Travel	01: Corporate Support	0.216	1.4	0.490	0.273	1.6	0.593	0.238	1.6	0.574

NRC IT Table ¹ (Dollars in Millions)												
Ull	IT Investment Title	Program Area	FY 2021 (PY)			FY 2022 (CY)			FY 2023 (BY)			
			CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total	CS&T	FTE	Total	
429-999990230	Integrated Award Environment	01: Corporate Support	0.031	-	0.031	0.042	0.0	0.042	0.042	0.0	0.042	0.042
429-999991100	Financial Management LoB	01: Corporate Support	0.041	-	0.041	0.045	0.0	0.045	0.042	0.0	0.042	0.042
429-999991204	IBC Shared Service Center (HRLoB)	01: Corporate Support	0.875	4.0	1.652	1.160	2.7	1.700	1.304	2.7	1.871	1.871
429-999991218	USAJobs	01: Corporate Support	-	-	-	0.130	0.0	0.130	0.031	0.0	0.031	0.031
429-999991219	Enterprise Human Resource Integration	01: Corporate Support	0.059	-	0.059	0.070	0.0	0.070	0.065	0.0	0.065	0.065
429-999991300	Federal Executive Board Line of Business (FEBLoB)	01: Corporate Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.100	0.0	0.100	0.100
Total			129.270	143.1	157.086	115.425	180.0	151.563	129.245	186.1	168.474	168.474

Note 1: Table represents FY 2021 (PY) Actual Expenditures, FY 2022 (CY) Enacted, and Agency Budget Request for FY 2023 (BY), as required by OMB Circular A-11, Section 55, "Information Technology Investments."

**APPENDIX H: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES
(As of January 13, 2022)**

The table below lists all of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission’s (NRC) rulemaking activities, including their priority and schedule, as of January 13, 2022. Of the 68 rulemaking activities listed, 60 are planned rulemaking activities and 8 are petitions for rulemaking that are currently under NRC review. The total rulemaking budget for fiscal year (FY) 2023 is \$20.6 million, including 78.8 full-time equivalents. The NRC has published the most current information available on the status of the agency’s rulemaking activities on its public Web site at <https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/rulemaking/rules-petitions.html>.

At the time of publication, each proposed and final rule includes a statement that addresses actions taken to adhere to applicable backfitting and issue finality requirements. This includes discussing which backfitting and issue finality requirements apply, if any, and how NRC staff evaluated the rule with respect to those requirements. In an effort to improve consistency in applying these requirements, the agency provides training on backfitting and issue finality to staff who engage in activities where these topics arise. The agency’s Committee to Review Generic Requirements also reviews all rulemakings that meet defined criteria to provide additional confirmation that backfitting and issue finality requirements are appropriately and consistently applied to rulemakings.

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date ⁹	Final Rule to Signature Authority ¹⁰	Final Rule Publication Date ¹¹
1	Rulemaking Actions	2021 Edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code	High	3150-AK21	NRC-2018-0289	N/A	12/12/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Rulemaking Actions	2022 Edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Operations and Maintenance Code	High	3150-AK43	NRC-2020-0030	N/A	12/12/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁹ These dates are NRC staff estimates. The actual dates are subject to Commission action.

¹⁰ These dates are NRC staff estimates. The actual dates are subject to Commission action.

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APPENDIX H: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

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3	Rulemaking Actions	2023 Edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code	High	3150-AK42	NRC-2020-0029	N/A	12/12/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Rulemaking Actions	2024 Edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Operations and Maintenance Code	High	3150-AK62	NRC-2021-0022	N/A	1/6/2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Rulemaking Actions	Advanced Nuclear Reactor Generic Environmental Impact Statement	High	3150-AK55	NRC-2020-0101	N/A	9/21/2020	N/A	11/30/2021	5/30/2022	5/1/2023	1/2/2024
6	Rulemaking Actions	American Society of Mechanical Engineers 2019 - 2020 Code Editions	High	3150-AK22	NRC-2018-0290	N/A	12/12/2018	N/A	3/3/2021	3/26/2021	2/24/2022	6/30/2022
7	Rulemaking Actions	Approval of American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code Cases, Revision 39	High	3150-AJ94	NRC-2017-0025	N/A	5/1/2016	N/A	12/23/2020	2/2/2021	12/27/2021	3/23/2022
8	Rulemaking Actions	Approval of American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code Cases, Revision 40	High	3150-AK23	NRC-2018-0291	N/A	12/12/2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX H: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date ⁹	Final Rule to Signature Authority ¹⁰	Final Rule Publication Date ¹¹
9	Rulemaking Actions	Approval of American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code Cases, Revision 41	High	3150-AK61	NRC-2021-0023	N/A	1/6/2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Rulemaking Actions	Cyber Security for Fuel Facilities	High	3150-AJ64	NRC-2015-0179	N/A	3/24/2015	4/12/2016	10/4/2017	3/15/2022	7/28/2023	1/26/2024
11	Rulemaking Actions	Drug and Alcohol Testing: Technical Issues and Editorial Changes	High	3150-AJ15	NRC-2012-0079	PRM-26-4, PRM-26-7, PRM-26-8	N/A	2/1/2022	1/1/2023	4/1/2023	1/1/2024	4/1/2024
12	Rulemaking Actions	Enhanced Security for Special Nuclear Material	High	3150-AJ41	NRC-2014-0118	N/A	2/8/2006	N/A	1/5/2023	7/5/2023	1/5/2024	7/5/2024
13	Rulemaking Actions	Enhanced Weapons for Spent Fuel Storage Installations and Transportation—Section 161A Authority	High	3150-AJ55	NRC-2015-0018	N/A	8/15/2008	N/A	12/28/2022	4/27/2023	12/28/2023	6/28/2024
14	Rulemaking Actions	Enhanced Weapons, Firearms Background Checks, and Security Event Notifications	High	3150-AI49	NRC-2011-0018	N/A	8/8/2005	N/A	3/16/2015	9/22/2015	5/21/2018	9/30/2022
15	Rulemaking Actions	Fitness-for-Duty Drug Testing Program Requirements	High	3150-AI67	NRC-2009-0225	N/A	9/1/2012	7/1/2013	2/22/2017	9/16/2019	9/15/2021	6/15/2022
16	Rulemaking Actions	Greater-Than-Class-C and Transuranic Waste	High	3150-AK00	NRC-2017-0081	N/A	12/22/2015	7/22/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX H: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date ⁹	Final Rule to Signature Authority ¹⁰	Final Rule Publication Date ¹¹
17	Rulemaking Actions	Increased Enrichment of Conventional and Accident Tolerant Fuel Designs for Light-Water Reactors	High	N/A	NRC-2020-0034	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
18	Rulemaking Actions	Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation Security Requirements	High	3150-AI78	NRC-2009-0558	PRM-72-6	N/A	N/A	1/5/2023	7/5/2023	1/5/2024	7/5/2024
19	Rulemaking Actions	Integrated Radioactive Source Security and Accountability	High	N/A	NRC-2015-0094	PRM-37-1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	Rulemaking Actions	List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks [This is a placeholder for several annually recurring rules.]	High	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
21	Rulemaking Actions	List of Approved Spent Fuel Storage Casks: TN Americas LLC Certificate of Compliance No. 1027, Renewal of Initial Certificate and Amendment No. 1	High	3150-AK69	NRC-2021-0161	N/A	8/23/2021	N/A	11/16/2021	12/9/2021	11/16/2021	12/9/2021
22	Rulemaking Actions	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal	High	3150-AI92	NRC-2011-0012	N/A	3/18/2009	N/A	7/18/2013	3/26/2015	11/30/2022	5/30/2023

APPENDIX H: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date ⁹	Final Rule to Signature Authority ¹⁰	Final Rule Publication Date ¹¹
23	Rulemaking Actions	NuScale Small Modular Reactor Design Certification	High	3150-AJ98	NRC-2017-0029	N/A	3/23/2017	N/A	1/14/2021	7/1/2021	3/25/2022	8/17/2022
24	Rulemaking Actions	Performance-Based Emergency Core Cooling System Acceptance Criteria	High	3150-AH42	NRC-2008-0332	PRM-50-71, PRM-50-84	3/31/2003	7/31/2008	3/1/2012	3/24/2014	3/16/2016	6/30/2022
25	Rulemaking Actions	Regulatory Improvements for Production and Utilization Facilities Transitioning to Decommissioning	High	3150-AJ59	NRC-2015-0070	N/A	12/30/2014	11/27/2017	5/7/2018	3/4/2022	2/28/2023	9/15/2023
26	Rulemaking Actions	Release of Veterinary Animals Containing Byproduct Materials	High	N/A	NRC-2021-0027	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	Rulemaking Actions	Renewing Nuclear Power Plant Operating Licenses - Environmental Review	High	3150-AK32	NRC-2018-0296	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	Rulemaking Actions	Revision of Fee Schedules: Fee Recovery for FY 2022	High	3150-AK44	NRC-2020-0031	N/A	1/15/2020	N/A	1/12/2022	1/25/2022	5/12/2022	5/30/2022
29	Rulemaking Actions	Revision of Fee Schedules: Fee Recovery for FY 2023	High	3150-AK58	NRC-2021-0024	N/A	1/6/2021	N/A	1/12/2023	1/25/2023	5/12/2023	5/25/2023
30	Rulemaking Actions	Risk-Informed, Technology Inclusive Regulatory Framework for Advanced Reactors	High	3150-AK31	NRC-2019-0062	N/A	10/2/2020	N/A	2/28/2023	8/28/2023	12/27/2024	6/27/2025

APPENDIX H: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date ⁹	Final Rule to Signature Authority ¹⁰	Final Rule Publication Date ¹¹
31	Rulemaking Actions	U.S. Advanced Pressurized Water Reactor (US-APWR) Design Certification	High	3150-AI83	NRC-2010-0133	N/A	2/29/2008	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	Rulemaking Actions	Updates for Emerging Medical Technologies	High	N/A	NRC-2018-0297	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	Rulemaking Actions	Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation for Fiscal Year 2022	Medium	3150-AK45	NRC-2020-0032	N/A	1/22/2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	12/16/2021	1/14/2022
34	Rulemaking Actions	Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation for Fiscal Year 2023	Medium	3150-AK59	NRC-2021-0025	N/A	1/6/2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/3/2023	1/16/2023
35	Rulemaking Actions	Alignment of Licensing Processes and Lessons Learned from New Reactor Licensing	Medium	3150-AI66	NRC-2009-0196	PRM-50-110, PRM-171-1	9/22/2015	1/29/2021	5/26/2022	8/23/2022	3/14/2024	6/19/2024
36	Rulemaking Actions	Alternative Physical Security Requirements for Advanced Reactors	Medium	3150-AK19	NRC-2017-0227	N/A	11/19/2018	7/16/2019	6/28/2022	11/14/2022	10/19/2023	6/14/2024
37	Rulemaking Actions	Amendment to Access Authorization Fees	Medium	3150-AK49	NRC-2020-0133	N/A	4/1/2020	N/A	10/29/2021	12/28/2021	10/29/2021	12/28/2021
38	Rulemaking Actions	Categorical Exclusions from Environmental Review	Medium	3150-AK54	NRC-2018-0300	N/A	11/30/2020	N/A	9/16/2022	3/31/2023	5/10/2024	11/29/2024
39	Rulemaking Actions	Controlled Unclassified Information	Medium	3150-AK30	NRC-2019-0060	N/A	1/18/2019	N/A	N/A	N/A	5/31/2022	8/31/2022

APPENDIX H: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

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40	Rulemaking Actions	Decommissioning Financial Assurance for Sealed and Unsealed Radioactive Materials	Medium	3150-AK52	NRC-2017-0031	PRM-30-66	10/13/2020	4/6/2022	2/17/2023	8/17/2023	5/31/2024	11/29/2024
41	Rulemaking Actions	Definition of Utilization Facility for Medical Radioisotope Facilities	Medium	N/A	NRC-2018-0299	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
42	Rulemaking Actions	Emergency Preparedness Requirements for Small Modular Reactors and Other New Technologies	Medium	3150-AJ68	NRC-2015-0225	N/A	6/22/2016	11/15/2017	10/12/2018	5/12/2020	12/30/2021	7/1/2022
43	Rulemaking Actions	Exempt Quantities in Schedule B	Medium	N/A	NRC-2021-0077	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
44	Rulemaking Actions	Financial Qualifications Requirements for Reactor Licensing	Medium	3150-AJ43	NRC-2014-0161	N/A	4/24/2014	N/A	2/28/2018	7/22/2022	8/10/2022	2/27/2023
45	Rulemaking Actions	Geologic Repository Operations Area (GROA) Fitness-For-Duty Requirements ¹²	Medium	3150-AI38	NRC-2009-0089	N/A	N/A	9/17/2040	3/17/2042	9/17/2042	9/17/2043	3/17/2044

¹² This rulemaking activity is currently on hold. The dates listed are temporary placeholders pending the scheduling of an adjudicatory hearing on the DOE license application, which must be completed before the Commission decides whether to authorize construction of a geologic repository for high-level nuclear waste at Yucca Mountain, NV. The NRC will initiate requisite rulemaking activities pending the outcome of the licensing decision.

APPENDIX H: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date ⁹	Final Rule to Signature Authority ¹⁰	Final Rule Publication Date ¹¹
46	Rulemaking Actions	Geologic Repository Operations Area Security and Material Control and Accounting Requirements ¹³	Medium	3150-AI06	NRC-2007-0670	N/A	N/A	3/16/2040	9/16/2041	3/16/2042	3/16/2043	7/15/2043
47	Rulemaking Actions	Groundwater Protection at Uranium In Situ Recovery Facilities	Medium	3150-AI40	NRC-2008-0421	N/A	3/24/2006	N/A	7/22/2021	5/21/2022	9/22/2022	3/30/2023
48	Rulemaking Actions	Harmonization of Transportation Safety Requirements with IAEA Standards	Medium	3150-AJ85	NRC-2016-0179	N/A	8/19/2016	4/12/2019	10/30/2020	1/31/2022	3/31/2023	11/27/2023
49	Rulemaking Actions	Industrial Radiographic Operations and Training	Medium	N/A	NRC-2017-0022	PRM-34-6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
50	Rulemaking Actions	Items Containing Byproduct Material Incidental to Production	Medium	3150-AJ54	NRC-2015-0017	PRM-30-65	8/13/2012	2/2/2021	1/19/2022	4/19/2022	12/21/2022	3/30/2023
51	Rulemaking Actions	Miscellaneous Administrative Rulemaking [This is a placeholder for one or more rules making administrative or corrective changes to the CFR]	Medium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹³ This rulemaking activity is currently on hold. The dates listed are temporary placeholders pending the scheduling of an adjudicatory hearing on the DOE license application, which must be completed before the Commission decides whether to authorize construction of a geologic repository for high-level nuclear waste at Yucca Mountain, NV. The NRC will initiate requisite rulemaking activities pending the outcome of the licensing decision.

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52	Rulemaking Actions	Non-power Production or Utilization Facility License Renewal	Medium	3150-AI96	NRC-2011-0087	N/A	8/26/2009	10/2/2012	4/7/2016	3/30/2017	6/17/2019	8/5/2022
53	Rulemaking Actions	Receipts-Based Small Business Size Standards	Medium	3150-AJ51	NRC-2014-0264	N/A	1/29/2021	N/A	6/1/2021	7/26/2021	12/1/2021	2/28/2022
54	Rulemaking Actions	Reporting Requirements for Nonemergency Events at Nuclear Power Plants	Medium	3150-AK71	NRC-2020-0036	PRM-50-116	7/28/2021	6/30/2022	4/28/2023	8/28/2023	4/29/2024	8/29/2024
55	Rulemaking Actions	Revision of Administrative Requirements	Medium	N/A	NRC-2018-0298	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
56	Rulemaking Actions	Revision to the NRC's Acquisition Regulation (NRCAR)	Medium	3150-AJ36	NRC-2014-0033	N/A	6/1/2014	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
57	Rulemaking Actions	Training and Experience Requirements for Unsealed Byproduct Materials	Medium	N/A	NRC-2020-0035	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
58	Rulemaking Actions	Transforming the NRC's Environmental Review Process	Medium	N/A	NRC-2021-0029	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
59	Rulemaking Actions	Alternatives to the Use of Credit Ratings	Low	3150-AJ92	NRC-2017-0021	N/A	9/1/2014	N/A	4/29/2022	10/31/2022	7/31/2023	1/30/2024
60	Rulemaking Actions	Cost Recovery Criteria for Research and Development Utilization Facilities	Low	N/A	NRC-2020-0071	N/A	N/A	1/31/2022	1/31/2023	4/30/2023	4/30/2024	8/30/2024

APPENDIX H: SUMMARY OF PLANNED RULEMAKING ACTIVITIES

Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date ⁹	Final Rule to Signature Authority ¹⁰	Final Rule Publication Date ¹¹
61	Petition Actions	Access to the Decommissioning Trust Fund for the Disposal of Large Components	N/A	N/A	NRC-2019-0083	PRM-50-119	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
62	Petition Actions	Accident Source Term Methodologies and Corresponding Release Fractions	N/A	N/A	NRC - 2020 - 0150	PRM-50-122	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
63	Petition Actions	Advance Tribal Notification of Certain Radioactive Material Shipments	N/A	N/A	NRC - 2021 - 0051	PRM-37-2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
64	Petition Actions	Alternative Method for Calculating Embrittlement for Steel Reactor Vessels	N/A	N/A	NRC - 2019 - 0180	PRM-50-120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
65	Petition Actions	Determining Which Structures, Systems, and Components and Functions Are Important to Safety	N/A	N/A	NRC - 2015 - 0213	PRM-50-112	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
66	Petition Actions	Public Protective Actions During a General Emergency	N/A	N/A	NRC - 2020 - 0155	PRM-50-123	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Item #	Category	Title	CPR Priority	RIN	Docket ID	Associated PRM Numbers	Rulemaking Initiation Date	Regulatory Basis Publication Date	Proposed Rule to Signature Authority	Proposed Rule Publication Date ⁹	Final Rule to Signature Authority ¹⁰	Final Rule Publication Date ¹¹
67	Petition Actions	Reporting Nuclear Medicine Injection Extravasations as Medical Events	N/A	N/A	NRC - 2020 - 0141	PRM-35-22	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
68	Petition Actions	Voluntary Adoption of Revised Design Basis Accident Dose Criteria	N/A	N/A	NRC - 2020 - 0055	PRM-50-121	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX I: OBLIGATIONS BY CONTROL POINT

The table below provides the status of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) budget allowance and execution data by control points as of the end of fiscal year (FY) 2021 and the available prior-year carryover for allocation.

APPENDIX I: OBLIGATIONS BY CONTROL POINT

**Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Monthly Congressional Status Report
As of September 30, 2021
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	Current Year Funds											
	FY 2021 Explanatory Statement			Reprogramming	Current Plan	Discretionary Carryover Allocated ⁴	Total	Current Year Obligations	Current Year Expenditures	Current Year Unobligated	Current Year Unliquidated	Prior Year Unliquidated
	Enacted	Authorized Carryover	Total									
Control Points												
Nuclear Reactor Safety ⁶	\$435,006	\$17,843	\$452,849	\$0	\$452,849	\$4,775	\$457,624	\$435,990	\$377,179	\$21,634	\$58,810	\$17,601
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	101,898	966	102,864	0	102,864	571	103,435	100,305	86,891	3,130	13,415	3,049
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	22,580	191	22,771	0	22,771	500	23,271	21,722	19,647	1,549	2,075	1,990
Corporate Support ⁵	271,416	0	271,416	0	271,416	24,021	295,437	286,919	191,689	8,518	95,230	44,915
University Nuclear Leadership Program / Integrated University Program ¹	0	16,000	16,000	0	16,000	5,951	21,951	8,799	146	13,151	8,653	5,765
Control Points Total	\$830,900	\$35,000	\$865,900	\$0	\$865,900	\$35,818	\$901,718	\$853,735	\$675,552	\$47,983	\$178,183	\$73,321
<i>Office of the Commission²</i>	<i>9,500</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>9,500</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>9,500</i>	<i>3,035</i>	<i>12,535</i>	<i>6,779</i>	<i>6,762</i>	<i>5,755</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>University Nuclear Leadership Program¹</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10,500</i>	<i>10,500</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10,500</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10,500</i>	<i>3,999</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>6,501</i>	<i>3,999</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>Nuclear Science & Engineering Grant Program¹</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>5,951</i>	<i>11,451</i>	<i>4,800</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>6,651</i>	<i>4,654</i>	<i>5,765</i>
Programs												
University Research and Development ³	0	0	0	0	0	10,673	10,673	10,635	915	38	9,720	15,499
Nuclear Waste Fund	0	0	0	0	0	190	190	126	106	64	21	0
Office of Inspector General	12,293	0	12,293	0	12,293	1,781	14,074	11,926	11,033	2,147	893	187
OIG DNFSB	1,206	0	1,206	0	1,206	348	1,554	1,204	936	351	267	0
Supplemental Appropriation ⁵	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Total Agency	\$844,399	\$35,000	\$879,399	\$0	\$879,399	\$48,810	\$928,209	\$877,627	\$688,542	\$50,582	\$189,085	\$89,032

APPENDIX I: OBLIGATIONS BY CONTROL POINT

Prior Year Unobligated Funds							
Fund Source	Beginning Balance	Year to Date Deobligations	Total Carryover	Authorized Carryover Allocated	Discretionary Carryover Allocated ⁴	Total Carryover Allocated	Available Carryover
Feebased	\$47,973	\$21,209	\$69,182	\$35,000	\$26,033	\$61,033	\$8,149
Special Purpose Funds	\$26,885	\$537	\$27,422	\$0	\$20,458	\$20,458	\$6,964
<i>Advanced Reactor Regulatory Infrastructure Activities</i>	464	75	540	0	300	300	240
<i>International Activities</i>	2,582	1	2,584	0	0	0	2,584
<i>Office of the Commission</i>	5,644	0	5,644	0	3,035	3,035	2,609
<i>Integrated University Program</i>	16,623	461	17,084	0	16,623	16,623	461
<i>General Fund</i>	1,536	0	1,536	0	500	500	1,036
<i>Official Representation Fund</i>	36	0	35	0	0	0	35
Feebased & Special Purpose Funds Subtotal	\$74,859	\$21,746	\$96,604	\$35,000	\$46,491	\$81,491	\$15,113
Nuclear Waste Fund	426	0	426	0	190	190	236
Office of Inspector General	2,906	23	2,929	0	1,781	1,781	1,149
OIG DNFSB	362	(2)	360	0	348	348	11
Total Agency	\$78,553	\$21,767	\$100,319	\$35,000	\$48,810	\$83,810	\$16,509

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding

¹ The FY 2021 Explanatory Statement identified this control point as the “Integrated University Program” and, consistent with previous fiscal years, included \$5.5M for Nuclear Science & Engineering Grant Program. Division Z of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 replaced the Integrated University Program with the University Nuclear Leadership Program. Consequently, for FY 2021, this control point consists of both Nuclear Science & Engineering Grant Program and the University Nuclear Leadership Program.

² Office of the Commission is part of the Corporate Support control point. The Office of the Commission has been allocated carryover in addition to the \$9,500K of FY 2021 enacted funding. The NRC will obligate no more than a total of \$9,500K in FY 2021 for the Office of the Commission.

³ University Research and Development was part of the Integrated University Program control point in previous fiscal years.

⁴ This is not part of the \$35,000K of carryover that was authorized for use by the FY 2021 Explanatory Statement.

⁵ FY 2020 supplemental appropriation from the “Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act” (CARES Act), P.L. 116-136, enacted March 27, 2020. The supplemental appropriation of \$3,300K was fully obligated in FY 2020.

⁶ As required by the FY 2022 Consolidation Appropriations Act, the total FY 2021 advertising expense for the NRC is \$45,719. As of March 15th, the FY 2022 estimated advertising expense for the NRC is \$43,820.

APPENDIX J: REPORT ON DRUG TESTING

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

During fiscal year (FY) 2021, the NRC suspended drug testing due to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Late in FY 2021, pre-employment testing resumed, 267 tests were completed (261 Pre-Employment, 4 Random (Blind tests), 1 Follow-Up and 1 Invalid). There were no positive drug test results.

The NRC provided an update to the Drug-Free Workplace Plan (Plan) for review by HHS and also completed internal quality control reviews including an update to the Drug-Free Workplace Manual (Manual). Updating The Plan and the Manual were identified by an audit performed by the Office of the Inspector General during FY 2020 as recommendations to ensure that the agency continues to administer its Drug Testing Program in a fair, confidential, and effective manner.

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

**APPENDIX K: SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE
AND INSPECTOR GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

**APPENDIX K: SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING U.S. GOVERNMENT
ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE AND INSPECTOR GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS
(AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021)**

The table below lists public recommendations to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) that are reported by the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) as open or closed, unimplemented since the NRC's last report, and recommendations reported as open by the NRC's Office of the Inspector General. The recommendations listed below were issued by the respective audit organization on or before February 7, 2021.

Report Number	Report Title	Recommendation Text	Reported Status/Explanation
GAO-15-98	Nuclear Regulatory Commission: NRC Needs to Improve Its Cost Estimates by Incorporating More Best Practices	Recommendation 1: To improve the reliability of its cost estimates, as the NRC revises its cost estimating procedures, the NRC Chairman should ensure that the agency aligns the procedures with relevant cost estimating best practices identified in the GAO Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide and ensure that future cost estimates are prepared in accordance with relevant cost estimating best practices.	Open Implementing, staff recommendation under Commission review.
GAO-16-330	Nuclear Security: NRC Has Enhanced the Controls of Dangerous Radioactive Materials, but Vulnerabilities Remain	Recommendation 1: Because some quantities of radioactive materials are potentially dangerous to human health if not properly handled, the NRC should take action to better track and secure these materials and verify the legitimacy of the licenses for those who seek to possess them. Specifically, the NRC should take the steps needed to include category 3 sources in the National Source Tracking System and add Agreement State category 3 licenses to the Web-Based Licensing system as quickly as reasonably possible.	Open Disagree in part ¹ Implementing, estimated completion date to be determined pending initiation of integrated rulemaking on source security.
GAO-16-330	Nuclear Security: NRC Has Enhanced the Controls of Dangerous Radioactive Materials, but Vulnerabilities Remain	Recommendation 2: Because some quantities of radioactive materials are potentially dangerous to human health if not properly handled, the NRC should take action to better track and secure these materials and verify the legitimacy of the licenses for those who seek to possess them. Specifically, the NRC should at least until such time that category 3 licenses can be verified using the License Verification System, require that transferors of category 3 quantities of radioactive materials confirm the validity of a would be purchaser's radioactive materials license with the appropriate regulatory authority before transferring any category 3 quantities of licensed materials.	Open Implementing, estimated completion date to be determined pending initiation of integrated rulemaking on source security.
GAO-16-330	Nuclear Security: NRC Has Enhanced the Controls of Dangerous Radioactive Materials, but Vulnerabilities Remain	Recommendation 3: Because some quantities of radioactive materials are potentially dangerous to human health if not properly handled, the NRC should take action to better track and secure these materials and verify the legitimacy of the licenses for those who seek to possess them. Specifically, the NRC should, as part of the ongoing efforts of NRC working groups meeting to develop enhancements to the preclicensing requirements for category 3 licenses, consider requiring that an onsite security review be conducted for all unknown applicants of category 3 licenses to verify that each applicant is prepared to implement the required security measures before taking possession of licensed radioactive materials.	Open Implementing, estimated completion date to be determined pending initiation of integrated rulemaking on source security.

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Report Number	Report Title	Recommendation Text	Reported Status/Explanation
GAO-17-58	Radioactive Sources: Opportunities Exist for Federal Agencies to Strengthen Transportation Security	Recommendation 1: To improve the awareness of how risk-significant radioactive sources are transported within the United States and to better determine whether the NRC is meeting its goal of providing reasonable assurance for preventing the theft or diversion of these dangerous materials, the Chairman of the NRC should take actions to collect information from licensees on the number of shipments and mode of transport for such sources—for example, by identifying the extent to which an existing NRC database (e.g., the National Source Tracking System) may be used to capture this information.	Closed, Unimplemented. ²
GAO-18-93	Federal Chief Information Officers: Critical Actions Needed to Address Shortcomings and Challenges in Implementing Responsibilities	Recommendation 23: The Chairman of the NRC should ensure that the agency's information technology (IT) management policies address the role of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) for key responsibilities in the five areas GAO identified.	Open Disagree in part. ³ Implementation complete for areas where we agree—auditor validation pending.
GAO-19-468	Combating Nuclear Terrorism: NRC Needs to Take Additional Actions to Ensure the Security of High-Risk Radioactive Material	Recommendation 1: The Chairman of the NRC should direct the NRC staff to consider socioeconomic consequences and fatalities from evacuations in the criteria for determining what security measures should be required for radioactive materials that could be used in a radiological dispersal device (RDD).	Open Not implementing. ⁴
GAO-19-468	Combating Nuclear Terrorism: NRC Needs to Take Additional Actions to Ensure the Security of High-Risk Radioactive Material	Recommendation 2: The Chairman of the NRC should require additional security measures for high-risk quantities of certain category 3 radioactive material and assess whether other category 3 materials should also be safeguarded with additional security measures.	Open Disagree in part ¹ Implementing, estimated completion date to be determined pending initiation of integrated rulemaking on source security.
GAO-19-468	Combating Nuclear Terrorism: NRC Needs to Take Additional Actions to Ensure the Security of High-Risk Radioactive Material	Recommendation 3: The Chairman of the NRC should require all licensees to implement additional security measures when they have multiple quantities of category 3 americium-241 at a single facility that in total reach a category 1 or 2 quantity of material.	Open Not implementing. ⁵
GAO-19-241	Data Center Optimization: Additional Agency Actions Needed to Meet OMB Goals	Recommendation 30: The Chairman of the NRC should take action to meet the data center optimization metric targets established under the Data Center Optimization Initiative by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).	Open Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.
GAO-20-129	Information Technology: Agencies Need to Fully Implement Key Workforce Planning Activities	Recommendation 14: The Chairman of the NRC should ensure that the agency fully implements each of the seven key IT workforce planning activities it did not fully implement.	Open Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.

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Report Number	Report Title	Recommendation Text	Reported Status/Explanation
GAO-20-362	Nuclear Regulatory Commission: Fee-Setting, Billing, and Budgeting Processes Have Improved, but Additional Actions Could Enhance Efforts	Recommendation 1: The Executive Director for Operations of the NRC should ensure relevant NRC program offices develop policy and guidance for when to communicate information on work progress to licensees, such as through communications to licensees at specified timeframes or thresholds.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 06/30/2022.
OIG-13-A-16	Audit of NRC's Safeguards Information (SGI) Local Area Network and Electronic Safe	Recommendation 3: Evaluate and update the current folder structure to meet user needs.	Open Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.
OIG-16-A-16	Audit of NRC's Decommissioning Funds Program	Recommendation 1: Clarify guidance to further define "legitimate decommissioning activities" by developing objective criteria for this term.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 05/31/2024.
OIG-16-A-16	Audit of NRC's Decommissioning Funds Program	Recommendation 2: Develop and issue clarifying guidance to the NRC staff and licensees specifying the instances when an exemption is not needed.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 05/31/2024.
OIG-16-A-17	Audit of NRC's Implementation of Federal Classified Information Laws and Policies	Recommendation 1(b): Complete the current inventories of classified information in safes and secure storage areas.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 12/31/2022.
OIG-19-A-17	Evaluation of NRC's Oversight of the Voice over Internet Protocol Contract and Implementation	Recommendation 5: Update the relevant management directives to include (1) current telecommunications infrastructure and current organizational responsibilities, and (2) a requirement to comply with Management Directive (MD) 10.162, "Disability Programs and Reasonable Accommodation," when deploying any IT projects.	Open Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.
OIG-20-A-06	Independent Evaluation of NRC's Implementation of the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) of 2014 for Fiscal Year 2019	Recommendation 2: Use the fully defined ISA to— a. Assess enterprise, business process, and information system level risks. b. Update the list of high-value assets by considering risks from the supporting business functions and mission impacts. c. Formally define enterprise, business process, and information system level risk tolerance and appetite levels necessary for prioritizing and guiding risk management decisions. d. Conduct an organizationwide security and privacy risk assessment. e. Conduct a supply chain risk assessment. f. Identify and update NRC risk management policies, procedures, and strategy.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 09/30/2022.

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Report Number	Report Title	Recommendation Text	Reported Status/Explanation
OIG-20-A-06	Independent Evaluation of NRC's Implementation of the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) of 2014 for Fiscal Year 2019	Recommendation 4: Perform an assessment of role-based privacy training gaps.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 03/30/2022.
OIG-20-A-06	Independent Evaluation of NRC's Implementation of the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) of 2014 for Fiscal Year 2019	Recommendation 5: Identify individuals having specialized role-based responsibilities for personally identifiable information (PII), or activities involving PII, and develop role-based privacy training for them.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 03/30/2022.
OIG-20-A-06	Independent Evaluation of NRC's Implementation of the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) of 2014 for Fiscal Year 2019	Recommendation 6: Based on the NRC's supply chain risk assessment results, complete updates to the NRC's contingency planning policies and procedures to address supply chain risk.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 12/31/2022.
OIG-20-A-06	Independent Evaluation of NRC's Implementation of the Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) of 2014 for Fiscal Year 2019	Recommendation 7: Continue efforts to conduct agency and system level business impact assessments to determine contingency planning requirements and priorities, including for mission-essential functions/high-value assets, and update contingency planning policies and procedures accordingly.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 03/30/2022.
OIG-20-A-13	Audit of NRC's Drug-Free Workplace Program Implementation	Recommendation 1: Revise the NRC Drug-Free Workplace Plan to reflect the most up-to-date U.S. Department of Health and Human Services requirements.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 04/29/2022.
OIG-20-A-13	Audit of NRC's Drug-Free Workplace Program Implementation	Recommendation 2: Revise the NRC Drug Testing Manual to reflect the most up-to-date U.S. Department of Health and Human Services requirements.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 06/30/2022.
OIG-20-A-17	Audit of the NRC's Property Management Program	Recommendation 1: Modify the definition of accountable property to align with the agency's procedures for accounting for property under the property management program. This encompasses defining and addressing the accountability of items not tracked in the Space and Property Management System, including pilferable property.	Open Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.

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Report Number	Report Title	Recommendation Text	Reported Status/Explanation
OIG-20-A-17	Audit of the NRC's Property Management Program	<p>Recommendation 2: Include the receipt, management, and proper disposal of IT assets planned and currently tracked in Remedy within the property management program. This may include, but is not limited to actions such as—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Update MD 13.1, "Property Management," to designate Remedy as the property tracking system specifically for IT assets. b. Update MD 13.1 to include the NRC IT Logistics Index policy for inputting IT assets greater than or equal to \$2,500, or which contain NRC information or data within the property management program. c. Specify in the updated MD 13.1 the use of unique identifiers to track and manage those IT assets within the NRC property management program. d. Specify in the updated MD 13.1 the methods and documentation of periodic inventories using unique identifiers within the NRC property management program. e. Provide appropriate acquisition information in excess property reporting for IT assets that contain NRC information or data. f. Ensure IT assets in the property disposal process comply with documenting media sanitation in accordance with National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-88, Revision 1, "Guidelines for Media Sanitization," issued December 2014. 	<p>Open</p> <p>Implementing, estimated completion 12/31/2023.</p>
OIG-20-A-17	Audit of the NRC's Property Management Program	<p>Recommendation 3: Update and implement property receipt and tagging processes and procedures for the Facilities, Operations, and Space Management Branch, warehouse personnel, and property custodians that will address—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. decentralized property receipt and tagging functions b. providing property staff with acquisition information such as the cost and shipping information necessary to perform their property-related duties through automated notification 	<p>Open</p> <p>Implementing, estimated completion 07/31/2022.</p>
OIG-20-A-17	Audit of the NRC's Property Management Program	<p>Recommendation 4: Limit the regional and the Technical Training Center property item assignments to regional property custodians.</p>	<p>Open</p> <p>Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.</p>
OIG-20-A-17	Audit of the NRC's Property Management Program	<p>Recommendation 5: Consolidate the notification of stolen NRC property to one NRC form.</p>	<p>Open</p> <p>Implementing, estimated completion 07/31/2022.</p>

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Report Number	Report Title	Recommendation Text	Reported Status/Explanation
OIG-20-A-17	Audit of the NRC's Property Management Program	Recommendation 6: Digitize the property process to facilitate reconciliation and property management workflow.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 07/31/2022.
OIG-20-A-17	Audit of the NRC's Property Management Program	Recommendation 7: Self-reassess the risk to the agency for the policy changes of the tracking threshold increase and removal of cell phones, laptops, and tablets from the sensitive items list for loss or theft of property items.	Open Implementing, estimated completion 07/31/2022.
OIG-21-A-02	Results of the Audit of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Financial Statements for FY 2020	Recommendation 1: Perform a more robust review of the future lease payments schedule to ensure it reflects all changes and updates to occupancy agreements. This review should include a documented review by the group responsible for negotiating and signing occupancy agreements since they would be most familiar with all current occupancy agreements.	Open Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.
OIG-21-A-02	Results of the Audit of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Financial Statements for FY 2020	Recommendation 2: Perform a more robust review of leasehold improvements and require accurate communication from accountable property managers to ensure that as occupancy agreements change, projects begin, or projects are completed, any impact to leasehold improvements in the financial statements is recorded timely and accurately. This review should also include timely and completely documenting the status of leasehold improvements in process.	Open Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.
OIG-21-A-02	Results of the Audit of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Financial Statements for FY 2020	Recommendation 3: Strengthen its internal control to ensure funds are deobligated timely, including identifying amounts to be deobligated and posting the deobligation to the accounting system.	Open Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.
OIG-21-A-02	Results of the Audit of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Financial Statements for FY 2020	Recommendation 4: Maintain adequate documentation, including correspondence, for the reasons why an aged unliquidated obligation should not be deobligated.	Open Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.
OIG-21-A-02	Results of the Audit of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Financial Statements for FY 2020	Recommendation 5: Review the process for generating the unliquidated obligation subsidiary details report (management report), ensure that amounts that are not unliquidated orders are not included in the management report, and reconcile the management report to the general ledger.	Open Implementation complete—auditor validation pending.

Notes:

1. The Commission has approved rulemaking to require safety and security equipment to be in place before granting a license for an unknown entity, clarify license verification methods for transfers involving quantities of radioactive material that are below Category 2 thresholds, and require that licensees transferring Category 3 quantities of radioactive material verify licenses through the License Verification System or the regulatory authority (SRM SECY 17-0083; ADAMS Accession No. ML21355A290). The NRC staff is developing an integrated rulemaking plan to address these, and other issues related to source security and will provide it for Commission consideration in 2022. The NRC determined that it was not necessary based on safety and security to add a requirement to include Category 3 sources in the National Source Tracking System or to impose security requirements to prevent aggregation of Category 3 sources to a Category 2 quantity of radioactive material.

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2. As stated in the NRC Chairman's February 26, 2018, letter to Congress (ADAMS AccessionNo. ML18031A480), the NRC disagrees with the recommendation to expand its existing data collection requirements or to transition such information from its existing NRC databases to the National Source Tracking System. As required by Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) Part 37, "Physical protection of Category 1 and Category 2 quantities of radioactive material," the NRC currently collects the number of shipments and mode of transport for domestic transfers and the import and export of Category 1 quantities of radioactive material. Additionally, under the provisions of 10 CFR Part 110, "Export and import of nuclear material," the NRC collects the number of shipments and mode of transport for the import and export of shipments containing category 2 or higher quantities of radioactive material. The current information collected provides the NRC with an understanding of the potential modes of transport for category 1 and 2 quantities of radioactive material, and existing regulatory requirements provide robust protection for all such modes. Consequently, the NRC does not consider the proposed additional information collection activity to be of sufficient safety or security benefit to justify the associated regulatory actions it would require.
3. As stated in the NRC Chairman's September 28, 2018, letter to Congress (ADAMS Accession No. ML18241A065), the NRC disagrees that the requirement for the CIO to report to the head of the agency is not met. NRC-specific organizational legislation (Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1980) assigns the agency's "administrative functions" to the Chairman and then requires the Chairman to delegate them to the Executive Director for Operations (EDO). The NRC's CIO reports directly to the EDO, who serves as the Chief Operating Officer and has direct access to the Chairman. This is consistent with the requirements in Element 01 of the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act Common Baseline.
4. As stated in the NRC Chairman's March 24, 2020, letter to Congress (ADAMS Accession No. ML20052D881), "The NRC disagrees with this recommendation and maintains that the current regulatory requirements provide for the safe and secure use of radioactive materials, regardless of category. The NRC has encouraged GAO to consider the conclusions of the Radiation Source Protection and Security Task Force (Task Force), which is comprised of independent experts from 14 Federal agencies and one State organization and whose reports represent the coordinated Federal consensus on source security in the United States. The Task Force has determined both the isotopes and activity thresholds appropriate for enhanced security and concluded that 'current measures for thesecurity and control of radioactive sources are appropriately protective of risk-significant quantities of radioactive material . . .' Further, the Task Force found that 'there are no significant gaps in the area ofradioactive source protection and security that are not already being addressed' GAO also considers postulated fatalities that could occur during evacuations in response to the use of an RDD as part of its basis for recommending increased security measures for radioactive materials. However, therecommended protective action strategy in response to an RDD would be to shelter in place. The NRC will continue to participate in the wider ongoing efforts in the United States both to educate the public on appropriate responses to emergency situations and to maintain capabilities to mitigate adverse consequences of the misuse of radioactive materials."
5. As stated in the NRC Chairman's March 24, 2020, letter to Congress (ADAMS Accession No. ML20052D881), "The NRC disagrees with the recommendation that additional action is warrantedin this area in order to provide adequate protection. The NRC has taken several actions related to the aggregation of sources, including evaluating inspection experience and reviewing reported incidents ofloss and theft. The NRC has concluded that current regulations, which require additional security controls when lower category discrete sources are aggregated, are sufficiently protective. The NRC's ongoing actions to revise procedures for regulatory staff and guidance for licensees to prevent aggregation without appropriate security controls will further ensure safety and security for facilities where this situation may occur."

APPENDIX L: GLOSSARY

Actuals

Obligations against budget authority for salaries and benefits, contract support, and travel. Obligations are legally binding agreements that will result in an outlay of funds.

Agency Support

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

Authorized Prior-Year Carryover

Unobligated carryover amount from prior fiscal year appropriations that has been authorized for use by Congress during the current fiscal year. This amount is identified in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying NRC's appropriation act.

Budget Authority

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

Corporate Support

A set of centrally managed overhead activities that are necessary for the NRC staff and agency programs to achieve mission goals. It includes both general administrative overhead (e.g., facilities management, information technology, financial management, and human resource management) and agency policy support, including the Commission.

Excluded Activities

Activities identified by the Commission and other specific activities excluded from fee recovery. Under Section 102(b)(1)(B) of Public Law 115-439, "Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act," (NEIMA) excluded activities include fee-relief activities identified by the Commission, Generic Homeland Security, Waste Incidental to Reprocessing, Nuclear Waste Fund, Advanced Reactors Regulatory Infrastructure, Office of the Inspector General services for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and the Integrated University Program.

Fee Relief

Activities identified by the Commission excluded from fee recovery. Fee-relief activities identified by the Commission consistent with prior fee rules include Agreement State oversight, regulatory support to Agreement States, medical isotope production infrastructure, fee exemption for non-profit educational institutions, generic decommissioning/reclamation, uranium recovery program and unregistered general licenses, Potential U.S. Department of Defense Remediation Program Memorandum of Understanding Activities (Military Radium-226), and non-military radium sites.

Full Cost

Total resources used to produce outputs under a major program business line. The full cost of a business line is the sum of (1) the cost of direct resources within the business line, (2) the cost of mission-indirect resources within the business line, and (3) a proportional share of corporate support costs budgeted at the agency level.

Full-Time Equivalent

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

Generic Homeland Security

Security-related activities related to intergovernmental coordination and communication on intelligence, threat demographic data, and information security activities not related to information technology. Activities also include the coordination and exchange of information among local, State, and Federal agencies on security-related matters, as well as international activities involving reviews of security-related matters.

Major Program

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

Major Program Business Line (Business Line)

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

Mission Support

Supervisory and nonsupervisory support for the core work activities of the program offices and the regions. Budgeted within the major program business lines in the Mission Support and Supervisors Product Line.

Net Budget Authority (Net Appropriated)

The NRC's remaining budget authority after its appropriations are offset by fees collected. Represents the portion of appropriations that are funded from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury and the Nuclear Waste Fund.

Nonfee-Recoverable Items

NRC activities that are funded from appropriations excluded from fee recovery by 42 USC 2214 (Section 6101 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990) and NRC appropriations language.

Product Line

Categories of agency work functions performed under a business line.

Reimbursable Budget Authority

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

Requested Activity

Under Section 3(10) of NEIMA, a requested activity is defined as the processing of applications for (1) design certifications or approvals, (2) licenses, (3) permits, (4) license amendments, (5) license renewals, (6) certificates of compliance, (7) power uprates, and (8) any other activity requested by a licensee or applicant.

Salaries and Benefits

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

APPENDIX M: ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM LIST

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

ABWR: Advanced Boiling-Water Reactor

ADAMS: Agencywide Documents Access and Management System

AEC: Atomic Energy Commission

AEA: Atomic Energy Act

AO: Abnormal Occurrence

APWR: Advanced-Pressurized Water Reactor

APR: Advanced Power Reactor

ATF: Accident Tolerant Fuel

CAL: Confirmatory Action Letter

CIO: Chief Information Officer

COL: Combined License

DC: Design Certification

DNFSB: Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board

DOE: U.S. Department of Energy

DOJ: U.S. Department of Justice

DOS: U.S. Department of State

EDO: Executive Director for Operations

ESP: Early Site Permit

FEVS: Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey

FISMA: Federal Information Security Management Act

FITARA: Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act

FTE: Full-Time Equivalent

FY: Fiscal Year

APPENDIX M: ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM LIST

GAO: U.S. Government Accountability Office

GLINDA: Global Infrastructure and Development Acquisition

GPRA: Government Performance and Results Act

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

IA: Interagency Agreement

IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

IM: Information Management

IMC: Inspection Manual Chapter

IMPEP: Integrated Materials Performance Evaluation Program

ISFSI: Interim Spent Fuel Storage Installation

IT: Information Technology

ITAAC: Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria

LER: Licensee Event Report

LLW: Low-Level Waste

LTA: Lead Test Assembly

LWR: Light-Water Reactor

MOU: Memorandum of Understanding

NEIMA: Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act

NMED: Nuclear Materials Event Database

NMIP: Nuclear Materials Information Program

NRC: U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

NSTS: National Source Tracking System

NTTF: Near-Tear Task Force

OBRA-90: Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990

OIG: Office of the Inspector General

OMB: Office of Management and Budget

APPENDIX M: ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYM LIST

OPM: Office of Personnel Management

OWFN: One White Flint North

PL: Public Law

RIC: Regulatory Information Conference

RIS: Regulatory Issue Summary

ROP: Reactor Oversight Process

S&E: Salaries and Expenses

SDA: Standard Design Approval

SER: Safety Evaluation Report

SMR: Small Modular Reactor

SNF: Spent Nuclear Fuel

SNM: Special Nuclear Material

SRM: Staff Requirements Memorandum

SWP: Strategic Workforce Plan

TWFN: Two White Flint North

UMTRCA: Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act

U.S.: United States

USC: United States Code

USF: Usable Square Feet

USG: U.S. Government Agencies

WBL: Web-Based Licensing

WIR: Waste Incidental to Reprocessing

3WFN: Three White Flint North

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