U.S.NRC

UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Protecting People and the Environment

FY 2013 Budget Press Briefing
February 13, 2012

NRC FY 2013 Budget

NRC Mission:

License and regulate the Nation's civilian use of byproduct, source, and special nuclear materials to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety, promote the common defense and security, and protect the environment.

NRC Goals:

(1) Safety – Ensure adequate protection of public health and safety and the environment.

(2) Security – Ensure the secure use and management of radioactive materials.

Highlights:

- Proposed FY 2013 budget is $1,053 million, including the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). This represents an increase of $15 million, including a decrease of 25 FTE, when compared with the FY 2012 enacted budget.
- NRC recovers approximately 90 percent of its budget less other activities which are not fee recoverable. This results in a net budget authority of $128 million for FY 2013. This is a decrease of $0.1 million below FY 2012.
- The budget request reflects an increase in the agency's regulatory activities for operating reactors, spent fuel storage and transportation, and decommissioning and low-level waste.
- Fukushima Near-Term Task Force recommendations and regulatory actions are included in the proposed budget.

NRC Budget Summary
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013	Changes from FY 2012 Enacted
Nuclear Reactor Safety	**$800.1**	**$809.9**	**$9.7**
Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety	**227.1**	**232.3**	**5.2**
Inspector General	**10.9**	**11.0**	**0.1**
Total	**$1,038.1**	**$1,053.2**	**$15.1**

Numbers may not add due to rounding

- Changes between the FY 2013 Budget Request and the FY 2012 Enacted Budget:
  - Reactor Safety increases by $9.7 million due primarily to implementation of lessons learned recommendations from the near term task force resulting from the Fukushima Daiichi accident.
  - Materials and Waste Safety budget increases by $5.2 million to support activities in Fuel Facilities, Nuclear Materials Users, Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation, and Decommissioning and Low Level Waste Business Lines. The increase is primarily due to increased support to update the Waste Confidence Rule by 2019 and Uranium Recovery Licensing activities.
  - Office of the Inspector General budget remains relatively constant.

Source of Funds
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013	Changes from FY 2012 Enacted
Budget Authority	$1,038.1	$1053.2	$15.1
Offsetting Fees	909.5	924.8	15.3
Net Appropriations	$128.6	$128.5	($0.1)

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Breakout of Net Appropriations
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013	Changes from FY 2012 Enacted
Homeland Security	$26.7	$24.3	($2.4)
Waste Incidental to Reprocessing	0.8	1.4	0.6
General Fund – Other	100.0	101.7	1.7
Sub-Total	127.5	127.4	(0.1)
OIG	1.1	1.1	0.0
Total Net Appropriations	$128.6	$128.5	($0.1)

Agency FTE Level

(Excluding Reimbursable FTE)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013	Changes from FY 2012 Enacted
NRC FTE	3,895.4	3,869.7	(25.7)
OIG FTE	58.0	58.0	(0.0)
Total	3,953.4	3,927.7	(25.7)

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Nuclear Reactor Safety
(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013	Changes from FY 2012 Enacted
Operating Reactors	$534.7	$545.1	$10.4
New Reactors	265.4	264.8	(0.6)
Total	$800.1	$809.9	$9.7

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

- Operating Reactors:
  - Continuous oversight activities to verify that the 104 currently licensed operating nuclear power reactor and 31 research and test reactors operate safely and securely in accordance with the NRC's rules and regulations.
  - Technical review of 950 licensing actions, including the review of approximately 11 power uprates and approximately 25 license amendments requests from licensees adopting National Fire Protection Association 805A.
  - Ongoing review of eight license renewal applications, review three new applications, as well as provide support for one expected Federal court appeals of license renewal decisions.
  - Conduct 10 high-priority rulemaking activities, support approximately 15 petitions for rulemaking, including issuance of five closure packages.
  - Resources will implement lessons-learned recommendations from the Fukushima Near-Term Task Force.
- New Reactors:
  - Perform licensing and hearing support for 10 combined operating licenses (COLs).
  - Continue review of two new Design Certifications (DC); continue review of one DC renewal; and start the review of three new DCs.
  - Support licensing amendment requests for post-COL activities. The NRC expects that at least 10 percent of amendments will be for significant design changes associated with resolving first-of-a-kind construction issues.
  - Provide oversight of the six reactors expected to be under construction.
  - Perform preapplication review of three small modular reactor design certifications.

Nuclear Materials and Waste Safety

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013	Changes from FY 2012 Enacted
Fuel Facilities	$56.1	$56.1	$0.1
Nuclear Materials Users	93.0	93.3	0.3
Spent Fuel Storage and Transportation	40.8	44.6	3.8
Decommissioning and Low-Level Waste	37.3	38.3	1.1
Total	$227.1	$232.3	$5.2

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

- Provide significant oversight of construction activities at the following facilities: Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility, Louisiana Energy Services (LES), U.S. Enrichment Corporation/American Centrifuge Project (USEC/ACP), AREVA, General Electric-Hitachi, and International Isotopes.
- Complete 2,500 materials licensing actions and 1,000 routine health and safety inspections.
- Operate the National Source Tracking System (NSTS), a secure, Web-based, nationalized central registry designed to enhance the accountability for radioactive sources.
- Review license requests for site-specific independent spent fuel storage installations, dual-purpose (storage and transport) casks, transportation security plans, and route approvals to support safe and secure domestic and international transportation of radioactive materials, regulatory requirements for full-core offload capability at operating reactor sites, and transfer of spent fuel to independent spent fuel storage installations to support reactor decommissioning.
- Project management and technical reviews for decommissioning activities for 13 power and early demonstration reactors, 9 research and test reactors, 22 decommissioning complex materials facilities, and 38 decommissioning uranium recovery facilities.
- Work on 8 environmental and 11 safety reviews (hearings included) of applications, as well as licensing activities associated with 14 operating uranium recovery facilities.