

SECURITY STRATEGIES

Security Strategy 1: Maintain and further risk-inform the current regulatory framework for security using information gained from operating experience, lessons learned, external and internal assessments, technology advances, and changes in the threat environment.

Security Strategy 2: Maintain effective, consistent, and risk-informed oversight of licensee performance with respect to meeting NRC security requirements.

Security Strategy 3: Maintain material security through the National Materials Program in partnership with the safety programs administered by the Agreement States.

Security Strategy 4: Proactively identify, assess, and address threats, vulnerabilities, and security risks.

Security Strategy 5: Support U.S. national security interests and nuclear nonproliferation policy objectives consistent with the NRC's statutory mandate through cooperation with domestic and international partners.

Security Strategy 6: Ensure material control and accounting for special nuclear materials.

Security Strategy 7: Ensure that programs for the handling and control of classified and Controlled Unclassified Information are effectively implemented at the NRC and at licensed facilities.



For a complete copy of the NRC's
Strategic Plan
Fiscal Years 2018-2022
NUREG-1614, Vol. 7, go to <https://www.nrc.gov>

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STRATEGIC PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2018-2022

AT-A-GLANCE



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STRATEGIC PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 2018–2022

SUMMARY

ABOUT THE NRC

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC or agency) is an independent agency that was established by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 and began operations in 1975. Congress established the NRC to regulate the Nation's civilian commercial, industrial, academic, and medical uses of nuclear materials. The NRC is headed by five Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate, to serve staggered 5-year terms. The President designates one of the Commissioners to serve as Chairman.

The NRC's scope of responsibility includes the regulation of commercial nuclear power plants; research and test reactors; nuclear fuel cycle facilities; medical, academic, and industrial uses of radioactive materials; the decommissioning of these facilities and sites; and the transport, storage, and disposal of radioactive materials and wastes. The agency issues licenses for civilian uses of radioactive materials, oversees the licensees, and certifies standard nuclear reactor designs and spent fuel storage casks and transportation packages. The agency also licenses the import and export of radioactive materials; participates in international nuclear activities, including multilateral and bilateral safety and security activities; and works closely with its international counterparts to enhance nuclear safety and security worldwide.

MISSION

The NRC licenses and regulates the Nation's civilian use of radioactive materials to provide reasonable assurance of adequate protection of public health and safety and to promote the common defense and security and to protect the environment.

VISION

Demonstrate the Principles of Good Regulation (independence, openness, efficiency, clarity, and reliability) in performing our mission.

STRATEGIC GOALS

SAFETY STRATEGIC GOAL: Ensure the Safe Use of Radioactive Materials.

SECURITY STRATEGIC GOAL: Ensure the Secure Use of Radioactive Materials.

The NRC's two strategic goals are the results the agency must achieve to successfully carry out its mission and are the foundation for the rest of the plan. Each strategic goal has supporting objectives and strategies. The objectives reflect the outcome the agency is trying to achieve and the NRC's role in achieving it and are supported by specific strategies. The objectives also provide the basis for performance goals and indicators to help the agency monitor and understand progress.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Prevent, mitigate, and respond to accidents and ensure radiation safety.
- Ensure protection of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials.
- Ensure protection of classified and Controlled Unclassified Information.

SAFETY STRATEGIES

Safety Strategy 1: Maintain and enhance the NRC's regulatory programs, using information gained from domestic and international operating experience, lessons learned, and advances in science and technology.

Safety Strategy 2: Further risk-inform the current regulatory framework in response to advances in science and technology, policy decisions, and other factors, including prioritizing efforts to focus on the most safety-significant issues.

Safety Strategy 3: Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of licensing and certification activities to maintain both quality and timeliness of licensing and certification reviews.

Safety Strategy 4: Maintain effective and consistent oversight of licensee performance with a focus on the most safety-significant issues.

Safety Strategy 5: Maintain material safety through the National Materials Program in partnership with Agreement States.

Safety Strategy 6: Identify, assess, and resolve safety issues.

Safety Strategy 7: Ensure the NRC maintains its readiness to respond to incidents and emergencies involving NRC-licensed facilities and radioactive materials and other events of domestic and international interest.

Safety Strategy 8: Verify that nuclear facilities are constructed and operated in accordance with permits and licenses and that the environmental and safety regulatory infrastructure is adequate to support the issuance of new licenses.