

## **Guidance on Common Prioritization of Rulemaking Factor Selection Criteria**

This document provides guidance to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff in determining the appropriate factors to be used for each rulemaking activity in the Common Prioritization of Rulemaking (CPR) process. The CPR process requires selecting values for the following four factors for each rulemaking activity:

- Factor A: NRC Strategic Plan strategic goals
- Factor B: NRC Strategic Plan cross-cutting strategies
- Factor C: Governmental priority
- Factor D: Public priority

The following discussion provides guidance on how to select the appropriate factors and associated values so that each rulemaking activity, regardless of which program office the rulemaking activity would affect, is scored in a consistent manner. Table 1 provides the specific values assigned to each factor.

All rulemakings are developed through the rulemaking process, which is open, transparent, and public. For the purposes of determining the priority of a rulemaking activity, consider only how the changes that the rulemaking activity would accomplish relate to the NRC's goals and strategies, or government and public interest, rather than the process used to develop the rule. Compare the current regulations and guidance to the proposed change. How does that proposed change to the regulation support the four prioritization factors? For example, a rule that would modify how the public participates in the petition for rulemaking process could impact the openness or transparency of the NRC's regulations but would likely have little impact on the NRC's safety or security goals. In contrast, a rule that would allow licensees to use risk information in the fire protection program could benefit the NRC's safety goals but would not necessarily affect the openness or transparency of the NRC's regulations.

Note: This guidance document uses information in the NRC's Strategic Plan as criteria for determining rulemaking priorities. As the Strategic Plan is updated or revised, the NRC's Rulemaking Coordinating Committee (RCC) is responsible for evaluating the potential effect of that update or revision on this guidance document.<sup>1</sup> The RCC will decide, on a case-by-case basis, whether to incorporate the update or revision into the guidance document and how to proceed with re-prioritizing rulemakings.

### **Factor A**

The NRC's [Strategic Plan for 2014–2018](#) contains two goals:

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<sup>1</sup> The RCC consists of representatives from the primary offices involved in rulemaking and is responsible for ensuring consistency in methods used to develop and promulgate rules and to facilitate initiatives for improving all aspects of the rulemaking process.

1. Safety: Ensure the safe use of radioactive materials.
2. Security: Ensure the secure use of radioactive materials.

These goals reflect the NRC's mission—to license and regulate the Nation's civilian use of radioactive materials to protect public health and safety, promote the common defense and security, and protect the environment.

The NRC's strategies in these areas are listed below, and further examples of the contributing activities that implement the safety and security strategies can be found in Appendix A to this document.

The safety goal has one objective and multiple associated strategies:

Safety Objective 1. Prevent and mitigate accidents and ensure radiation safety.

Safety Strategies:

1. Enhance the NRC's regulatory programs, as appropriate, using lessons learned from domestic and international operating experience and other sources.
2. Enhance the risk-informed and performance-based regulatory framework in response to advances in science and technology, policy decisions, and other factors.
3. Ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of licensing and certification activities to maintain both quality and timeliness of licensing and certification reviews.
4. Maintain effective and consistent oversight of licensee performance to drive continued licensee compliance with NRC safety requirements and license conditions.
5. Ensure the NRC's readiness to respond to incidents and emergencies involving NRC-licensed facilities and radioactive materials and other events of domestic and international interest.
6. Ensure that nuclear facilities are constructed in accordance with approved designs and that the transition from oversight of construction to oversight of operation is effective.
7. Ensure that the environmental and site-safety regulatory infrastructure is adequate to support the issuance of new nuclear licenses.

The security goal has two objectives and multiple associated strategies:

Security Objective 1: Ensure protection of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials.

Security Strategies:

1. Ensure the regulatory framework is effective and efficient using information gained from operating experience and external and internal assessments and in response to technology advances and changes in the threat environment.
2. Maintain effective and consistent oversight of licensee performance to drive continued licensee compliance with NRC security requirements and license conditions.
3. Support U.S. National security interests and nuclear nonproliferation policy objectives within the NRC's statutory mandate through cooperation with domestic and international partners.
4. Ensure material control and accounting for special nuclear materials.
5. Protect critical digital assets.
6. Ensure timely distribution of security information to stakeholders and international partners.

Security Objective 2: Ensure protection of classified and Safeguards Information to prevent and mitigate accidents and ensure radiation safety.

Security Strategy:

7. Ensure that programs for handling and controlling classified and Safeguards Information are implemented effectively at the NRC and licensee facilities.

When determining whether one or both of the strategic goals applies, consider how the scope of the rulemaking would support the goal and the associated objectives and strategies. The Strategic Plan also includes several contributing activities for each strategy that can be used to better determine which strategies to apply and to select the appropriate contribution. These contributing activities are included in Appendix A. The value selected must remain within the range shown in Table 1. Furthermore, when determining the contribution (high, medium, low, or none) of the rulemaking toward accomplishing the goals, consider the following guidelines:

- High (select a value between 14 and 20)
  - Significant contributor toward one or more goals
  - Moderate contributor toward one or more goals and implements multiple strategies in one or more goals
- Medium (select a value between 7 and 13)
  - Moderate contributor toward one goal and implements one goal strategy
- Low (select a value between 1 and 6)

- Less substantial or indirect contributor toward one goal
- None (select a value of 0)
  - Does not contribute toward any goal

## **Factor B**

The Strategic Plan includes cross-cutting strategies that cross cut and support the fulfillment of both the safety and security objectives. These strategies are grouped into two areas:

1. Regulatory Effectiveness: The way the NRC conducts its regulatory activities to best achieve its goals and objectives.
2. Openness: The way the NRC conducts regulatory activities as openly as possible with meaningful stakeholder involvement.

The NRC's strategies in these areas are listed below, and further examples of the contributing activities that implement the cross-cutting strategies can be found in Appendix B of this document:

### Regulatory Effectiveness Strategies:

1. Proactively identify, assess, understand, and resolve safety and security issues.
2. Regulate in a manner that manages known risks and threats effectively and efficiently, communicates requirements clearly, and ensures that regulations are applied consistently, are practical, and accommodate technology changes in a timely manner.
3. Integrate safety and security programs to identify and avoid unintended consequences.

### Openness Strategies:

1. Transparency: Make clear information about the NRC's responsibilities and activities accessible to stakeholders.
2. Participation: Enhance interaction with the public and other stakeholders through use of social media and further enable opportunities for meaningful participation in, and mutual understanding of, the NRC regulatory processes.
3. Collaboration: Promote domestic and global nuclear safety and security by creating and taking advantage of opportunities to increase collaboration and share best practices with other Federal agencies; State, local, and Tribal governments; and the international regulatory community.

When determining whether one or more of the cross-cutting strategies applies, consider how the scope of the rulemaking would support the strategy and the associated elements and strategies. The value selected must remain within the range shown in Table 1. Furthermore, when determining the contribution (high, medium, low, or none) of the rulemaking toward accomplishing these strategies, consider the following guidelines:

- High (select a value between 7 and 10)
  - Significant contributor toward one or more strategy; or
  - Moderate contributor toward multiple strategies
- Medium (select a value between 4 and 6)
  - Moderate contributor toward one strategy
- Low (select a value between 1 and 3)
  - Less substantial or indirect contributor toward one strategy
- None (select a value of 0)
  - Does not contribute toward any strategy

### **Factor C**

Factor C is a weighting factor for a rule considered a priority for the agency to accomplish. The value assigned to the factor is based on two considerations. First, it can be used to account for a rulemaking initiated by a congressional mandate or other governmental influences, and therefore requiring a greater agency focus (priority). Second, it can be used to adjust the relative priorities of rulemakings across the agency so that the integrated list of rulemakings appropriately reflects the Office of the Executive Director for Operations' (OEDO's) priorities. For example, if Rulemaking B scored a higher prioritization value (from Factors A and B) than Rulemaking A and the OEDO believes that Rulemaking A is a higher priority for the agency, the OEDO could adjust this factor for either or both of these rulemakings to reflect the relative priorities of these rulemakings correctly. The value of this factor is variable, which provides flexibility versus the fixed values assigned to Factors A and B in support of goals and objectives. However, the maximum value for this factor should not exceed Factor A (representing the rulemaking's support for the agency's strategic goals) and is therefore scaled appropriately because support for the agency's strategic goals should always trump any policy, political, or other consideration.

Although there may be other considerations that could contribute toward Factor C, several suggested considerations are:

- Congressional mandate, priority, and schedule
- Commission direction and priority in a staff requirements memorandum (SRM)
- conformance with external regulations
- significant regulatory gap
- NRC licensing initiative

- future regulatory benefit

Use the following guidance in selecting the appropriate value for Factor C when determining the relative governmental priority (high, medium, low, or none) of the rulemaking. Keep in mind that the value could be adjusted higher or lower by the OEDO, as appropriate, but must remain within the range shown in Table 1.

- High (select a value between 7 and 10)
  - Significant contributor toward one or more considerations or the Congress or the Commission has provided specific direction and priority/schedule on the rulemaking
- Medium (select a value between 3 and 6)
  - Moderate contributor toward one or more considerations or the Congress or the Commission has provided specific direction with no priority/schedule on the rulemaking
- Low (select a value between 1 and 2)
  - Less substantial or indirect contributor toward one or more considerations and Congress or the Commission has provided no specific direction and priority/schedule on the rulemaking
- None (select a value of 0)
  - No contribution toward any consideration

#### **Factor D**

Factor D is a weighing factor for a rule considered to be of significant interest to industry, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), or other members of the public. This factor could consider regulatory incentives, such as supporting near-term licensing actions, that would induce or negate the need for license amendments or a reduction in regulatory burden. This factor could also reflect significant interest (positive or negative) in the rulemaking by members of the public, such as a rulemaking resulting from a petition for rulemaking that attracted heavy media coverage or a rulemaking that received significant participation by members of the public (e.g., public meetings to discuss the regulatory basis or public comments on the proposed rule). The value of this factor is variable, similar to that of Factor C. However, its maximum value should not exceed the maximum value for Factor C and is thus scaled appropriately, because governmental considerations should have a primary influence upon a rule's priority.

Although there may be other considerations that could contribute toward Factor D, several suggested considerations are:

- regulatory burden reduction
- response to a petition for rulemaking
- significant public participation (rule text, comments)

- significant media coverage

Use the following guidance in selecting the appropriate value for Factor D when determining the relative public priority (high, medium, low, or none) of the rulemaking. Keep in mind that the value must remain within the range shown in Table 1.

- High (select a value between 4 and 5)
  - Significant contributor toward one or more considerations
- Medium (select a value between 2 and 3)
  - Moderate contributor toward one or more considerations
- Low (select a value between 1 and 2)
  - Less substantial or indirect contributor toward one or more considerations
- None (select a value of 0)
  - No contribution toward any consideration

### Prioritization Scoring and Grouping

The total prioritization score for each rulemaking activity is calculated by summing Factors A through D. Rulemakings will then be grouped into categories of high, medium, and low based on their total scores as follows:

- High: Score 31-45
- Medium: Score 16-30
- Low: Score 0-15

**Table 1**  
**Values for Factors A through D**

Goal/Objective	Range
<b>Factor A—Strategic Goals</b>	
Safety, Security	0–20
<b>Factor B—Cross-Cutting Strategies</b>	
Regulatory Effectiveness, Openness	0–10
<b>Factor C—Internal</b>	
Governmental (NRC, Congress, etc.) Priority	0–10
<b>Factor D—External</b>	
Public (Industry, NGO, etc.) Priority	0–5

## Appendix A

### CONTRIBUTING ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE SAFETY AND SECURITY GOALS

The 2014–2018 Strategic Plan identifies a number of activities that contribute to the safety and security goals. These activities can be used to identify aspects of a rulemaking that align with the goals and, therefore, affect the rule's priority score for Factor A. The contributing activities are intended as examples rather than as a complete set of activities that align with the safety and security goals.

#### **Safety Goal**

##### ***Safety Objective: Prevent and mitigate accidents and ensure radiation safety***

1. Enhance the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC's) regulatory programs, as appropriate, using lessons learned from domestic and international operating experience and other sources.
  - a. Enhance the NRC's regulatory programs by implementing safety improvements at nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities and in other uses of radioactive materials, based on lessons learned from the Fukushima Dai-ichi accident in Japan, in a manner that is consistent with their safety significance.
  - b. Apply lessons learned from license reviews and construction of new reactors and fuel cycle facilities to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of subsequent reviews and construction oversight.
  - c. Apply lessons learned and best practices to the NRC's consultation and monitoring responsibilities under the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 related to the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) disposal of waste incidental to reprocessing.
  - d. Evaluate domestic and international operating events and trends for risk significance and generic applicability.
  - e. Evaluate and implement, as appropriate, recommendations from the Inspector General, the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO), and internal assessments.
2. Enhance the risk-informed and performance-based regulatory framework in response to advances in science and technology, policy decisions, and other factors.
  - a. Maintain stable and predictable regulatory programs and policies.



- b. Conduct research activities to confirm the safety of operations and enhance the regulatory framework by addressing changes in technology, science, and policies.
  - c. Develop and implement the regulatory infrastructure for the review of small modular reactors and other advanced reactor design certification and license applications.
  - d. Implement the regulatory infrastructure to conduct licensing activities for applicants effectively and efficiently, developing domestic medical isotope production.
  - e. Develop the regulatory framework, analytical tools, and data needed to ensure safe and secure storage, transportation, and disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste.
  - f. Consult with the NRC's regulatory partners in the Agreement States to ensure adequate protection of the public and compatibility with the National Materials Program.
  - g. Participate in the development of domestic consensus codes and standards and international standards to ensure that they are soundly based and determine whether substantial safety improvements can be identified and incorporated in the NRC requirements.
  - h. Exchange information, expertise, operating experiences, and research with domestic and international counterparts to increase awareness of and respond to emerging technical issues; to participate in the development, evaluation, and implementation of harmonized standards; to seek common approaches to resolving technical issues; and to promote best practices.
3. Ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of licensing and certification activities to maintain both quality and timeliness of licensing and certification reviews.
- a. Conduct new reactor preapplication activities and review applications for design certifications, early site permits, and combined licenses.
  - b. Conduct quality reviews of licensing requests (e.g., amendments, power uprates, renewals, decommissioning, and license termination), and issue timely decisions consistent with agency performance indicators.

- c. Ensure the availability of the regulatory and technical framework needed for review of reactor license renewal requests for periods beyond 60 years of operation.
  - d. Conduct environmental reviews to ensure that actions comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.
  - e. Implement recommendations for a licensing process-improvement initiative for spent fuel storage and transportation.
4. Maintain effective and consistent oversight of licensee performance to drive continued licensee compliance with the NRC safety requirements and license conditions.
- a. Continue to implement, review, and refine the Reactor Oversight Process—the principal program for overseeing nuclear power plant operation—to ensure timely identification of safety issues and to ensure that licensees take the actions necessary to maintain acceptable safety performance.
  - b. Continue to ensure that licensees, certificate holders, and vendors are taking the actions necessary to prevent the presence of counterfeit, fraudulent, and suspect items that could cause safety risks in nuclear facilities or in the use of radioactive materials.
5. Ensure the NRC’s readiness to respond to incidents and emergencies involving the NRC-licensed facilities and radioactive materials and other events of domestic and international interest.
- a. Use operational experience and lessons learned from emergency-preparedness exercises to inform the regulatory activities.
  - b. Coordinate with Federal, State, local, and Tribal partners to strengthen national readiness and response capabilities in accordance with the National Response Framework.
  - c. Employ outreach before, during, and after emergency-preparedness exercises and increase collaboration and sharing of best practices and lessons learned after emergency-preparedness exercises and incidents.
6. Ensure that nuclear facilities are constructed in accordance with approved designs and that the transition from oversight of construction to oversight of operation is effective.
- a. Inspect reactors under construction in accordance with established construction reactor oversight programs.

- b. Inspect fuel facilities under construction in accordance with the established inspection program.
- 7. Ensure that the environmental and site-safety regulatory infrastructure is adequate to support the issuance of new nuclear licenses.
  - a. Implement lessons learned insights from the combined license process for new reactors.
  - b. Revise regulatory guides in light of knowledge gained from the lessons learned from the initial combined license reviews and construction activities and from research and licensing activities.
  - c. Develop methodologies and tools to enhance site-safety and environmental reviews in support of regulatory needs.
  - d. Continue research activities, including interactions with international, academic, and other Federal agencies, and incorporate insights gained into the regulatory infrastructure.

### **Security Goal**

#### ***Security Objective 1: Ensure protection of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials***

- 1. Ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the regulatory framework using information gained from operating experience and external and internal assessments and in response to technology advances and changes in the threat environment.
  - a. Evaluate domestic and international operating events and trends for security implications and enhance the regulatory framework as warranted.
  - b. Evaluate and implement, as appropriate, recommendations from the Inspector General, GAO, and internal assessments.
  - c. Assess the threat environment to maintain an adequate regulatory framework through cooperation and liaison with the intelligence and law enforcement communities, as well as with international partners.

- d. Conduct threat assessments, determine the consequences of a range of threats, and ensure protection of nuclear facilities and radioactive materials in ways consistent with existing safety, safeguards, and security requirements. Share the agency's results to the extent possible (in ways consistent with established protocols) to support integrated protection of the Nation's critical infrastructure.
  - e. Coordinate with Federal, State, local, and Tribal partners to define, develop, and implement integrated response plans so that responding agencies can coordinate effectively with licensees during an incident.
- 2. Maintain effective and consistent oversight of licensee performance to drive continued licensee compliance with NRC security requirements and license conditions.
  - a. Conduct inspections to assess licensees' security performance, including force-on-force exercises. Conduct followup reviews, inspections, investigations, and enforcement as needed.
  - b. Conduct security performance evaluations at each applicable nuclear facility to assess each licensee's protective strategy capabilities and to evaluate support functions provided by Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement.
- 3. Support U.S. National security interests and nuclear nonproliferation policy objectives within the NRC's statutory mandate through cooperation with domestic and international partners.
  - a. Support and participate in international security activities, including International Atomic Energy Agency nonproliferation and guidance-development initiatives, as well as bilateral physical security initiatives undertaken with countries that receive special nuclear material and equipment from the United States.
  - b. Participate with Agreement States, the Conference of Radiation Control Program Directors, and DOE's National Nuclear Security Administration in identification, location, and recovery of unwanted and uncontrolled radioactive materials, often referred to as "orphan sources."
  - c. Support U.S. Government goals to secure radioactive materials internationally through bilateral agreements to support material control and accounting programs.
- 4. Ensure material control and accounting for special nuclear materials.

- a. Update, consolidate, and integrate material control and accounting regulations and guidance, as appropriate, to make them more risk-informed and performance-based.
- 5. Protect critical digital assets.
  - a. Ensure that cyber security guidance for nuclear power reactors remains informed by operating experience and monitoring of the cyber security threat environment.
  - b. Evaluate the need for cyber security requirements for fuel-cycle facilities, spent fuel storage facilities, nonpower reactors, nuclear facilities being decommissioned, and other materials licensees.
- 6. Ensure timely distribution of security information to stakeholders and international partners.
  - a. Enhance communication tools and key information technology investments for dissemination of sensitive security information.

***Security Objective 2: Ensure protection of classified and Safeguards Information***

- 7. Ensure that programs for the handling and control of classified and Safeguards Information are effectively implemented at the NRC and at licensee facilities.
  - a. Coordinate with licensees to reduce the risks from insiders with access to systems or information that could assist in malevolent activity.
  - b. Train NRC staff on the appropriate handling of classified and Safeguards Information, ensuring that the training is up-to-date and consistent with National policy.
  - c. Apply the inspection and enforcement programs for classified information security.

## **Appendix B**

### **CONTRIBUTING ACTIVITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIES**

The 2014-2018 Strategic Plan identifies a number of activities that contribute to the cross-cutting strategies. These activities can be used to identify aspects of a rulemaking that align with the cross-cutting strategies, and, therefore, affect the rule's priority score for Factor B. The contributing activities are intended as examples rather than as a complete set of activities that align with cross-cutting strategies.

#### **Regulatory Effectiveness Strategies**

1. Identify, assess, understand, and resolve safety and security issues proactively.
  - a. Evaluate, communicate, and apply, as appropriate, insights from operational experience reviews and lessons-learned programs in a timely manner
  - b. Assess systematically and apply changes to the knowledge base concerning internal and external hazards, such as seismic activity, flooding, age-related degradation of plant components, and physical and cyber attacks at nuclear facilities and on radioactive materials users.
  - c. Resolve generic safety and security issues and ensure implementation of enhancements within a timeframes commensurate with their risk significance.
  - d. Conduct confirmatory and anticipatory research to resolve safety and security issues and confirm the safety and security bases for the use of radioactive materials.
  - e. Emphasize the importance of developing and maintaining an effective nuclear-safety culture for all NRC-regulated activities and activities regulated by the Agreement States.
2. Regulate in a manner that manages known risks and threats effectively and efficiently, communicates requirements clearly, and ensures that regulations are applied consistently, practical, and accommodate technology changes in a timely manner.
  - a. Use risk informed and performance-based approaches, where appropriate, to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the regulatory framework, clarify expectations for the regulated community, modify or eliminate rules, and focus agency resources on activities most important to safety and security.

- b. Evaluate the NRC program to regulate the safe and secure management of spent fuel and apply risk insights from operational experience and probabilistic risk assessments for spent fuel dry storage.
  - c. Apply regulatory tools (e.g., rulemaking, regulatory guides, and orders) consistently across and within agency program areas.
  - d. Ensure the effectiveness, efficiency, and consistency of the licensing and oversight (inspection, assessment, and enforcement) processes.
  - e. Engage with the regulated community, public, and other interested stakeholders to ensure that diverse views are considered in regulatory decisionmaking.
  - f. Use and adapt, to the extent feasible, externally generated guidance.
  - g. Conduct long-term research to understand the risks of current and emerging technologies.
  - h. Improve the regulatory infrastructure by using superior tools for systems analysis, phenomenological analysis, hazard analysis, risk assessment, and other regulatory needs to enhance the long-term effectiveness and efficiency of regulatory decisionmaking.
  - i. Prepare to license emerging technologies by identifying and resolving policy, technical, and licensing issues and by making necessary modifications to the regulatory framework.
3. Integrate safety and security programs to identify and avoid unintended consequences.
- a. Understand and address potentially adverse effects on safety and security before requiring changes to facility configurations or conditions.

### **Openness Strategies**

- 1. Transparency: Make information about the NRC's responsibilities and activities clear and accessible to stakeholders.
  - a. Enhance the readability of the NRC's materials intended for the general public.
  - b. Expand the use of plain language, to the extent possible, in communicating technical information, including the use of plain language summaries in technical documents of high public interest.

- c. Improve the completeness and accuracy of the NRC's electronic records and information
  - d. Provide up-to-date information and enhance ease of use of the NRC's public Web site.
  - e. Expand mobile device access to the NRC information of high public interest.
  - f. Provide developer tools, such as Web application programming interfaces, to facilitate downloading and analysis of key agency information.
2. Participation: Use social media to enhance interaction with the public and other stakeholders and create opportunities for meaningful participation in, and mutual understanding of, the NRC regulatory processes.
- a. Use social media analytics to capture and better focus the reach of the NRC's social media platforms in order to further improve public communications.
  - b. Engage the public in dialogue using social media.
  - c. Improve the agency's Public Meeting Notification System to help members of the public be aware of and participate in the agency's public meetings
  - d. Provide electronic and mobile access to the Public Meeting Feedback System to make it easier for members of the public to provide feedback on the agency's public meetings.
  - e. Interact with the public through all stages of the rulemaking process by holding public meetings, publishing draft guidance with proposed rules and final guidance with final rules, requesting specific comments on cumulative effects of regulation, and holding a public meeting on implementation during the final rule stage.
  - f. Enable persons to remotely attend and participate in significant NRC public meetings and improve public meeting access for individuals in ways consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
3. Collaboration: Promote domestic and global nuclear safety and security by creating and taking advantage of opportunities to increase collaboration and share best practices with other Federal agencies; State, local, and Tribal governments; and the international regulatory community.



- a. Collaborate, as appropriate, with other Federal agencies in support of the NRC's regulatory responsibilities; and share and adopt best practices to improve operations across the Federal government.
- b. Identify and pursue opportunities to collaborate and interact with State and local governments in the agency's regulatory programs and processes.
- c. Identify and implement ways to enhance intergovernmental collaboration with Tribal governments concerning regulatory activities through government-to-government consultation, coordination, and general outreach.
- d. Provide assistance and training to countries embarking on nuclear-power and radioactive-materials programs to help them build their regulatory infrastructure. Through this collaboration, build international partnerships that can result in new formal technical and cooperative arrangements.
- e. Through focused interactions with international counterparts, have a positive influence on safety and security by creating opportunities to exchange mutually beneficial information; participating in the development, evaluation, and implementation of international standards; seeking common approaches to resolving technical issues; and promoting best practices.