U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Report to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget on the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council

Recommended Best Practices for Environmental Reviews and Authorizations

Fiscal Year 2025

Enclosure

This report assesses the performance of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) in implementing the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council (Permitting Council) Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 Recommended Best Practices.[1] The Permitting Council is required to issue annual best practice recommendations for improving the Federal environmental review and authorization process for covered projects under Title 41 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST-41). Each lead agency and participating agency for FAST-41 covered projects must submit to Congress and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) an annual report assessing agency performance in implementing these best practice recommendations.

For FY 2025, the Permitting Council reissued all best practices from FY 2017 to FY 2024, identifying the 10 categories listed below and requested that agencies use these to highlight their own best practices that have been shown to be successful in improving the Federal environmental review. Specifically, agencies were directed to report the best practices they identified in their FY 2024 best practice implementation reports as priorities for FY 2025, as well as the FY 2026 best practice implementation priorities currently underway. In addition, agencies should identify three best practice categories they plan to prioritize for implementation in FY 2027.

The Permitting Council's best practice recommendations include the following 10 categories:

i. enhancing early stakeholder engagement, including—
    a. engaging with Native American stakeholders to ensure project sponsors and agencies identify potential natural, archeological, and cultural resources and locations of historic and religious significance in the area of the covered project;
    b. fully considering and, as appropriate, incorporating recommendations provided via public comments on any proposed covered project;
ii. ensuring timely decisions regarding environmental reviews and authorizations, including through the development of performance metrics;
iii. improving coordination between Federal and non-Federal governmental entities, including through the development of common data standards and terminology across agencies;
iv. increasing transparency;
v. reducing information collection requirements and other administrative burdens on agencies, project sponsors, and other interested parties;
vi. developing and making available to an applicant's appropriate geographic information systems and other tools;
vii. creating and distributing training materials useful to Federal, State, Tribal, and local permitting officials;
viii. in coordination with the Executive Director, improving preliminary engagement with project sponsors in developing coordinated project plans;
ix. using programmatic assessments, templates, and other tools based on the best available science and data; and
x. addressing other aspects of infrastructure permitting, as determined by the Council.

[1] https://www.permitting.gov/sites/default/files/2025-04/Permitting-Council_FY25-Recommended-Best-Practices_508.pdf

FY 2025 Agency-Selected Recommended Best Practices Implementation

In the FY 2024 report, the Permitting Council instructed agencies to select three best practice categories to focus on in FY 2025 for implementation. The following categories were selected by NRC. The sections below summarize how the NRC implemented each category in FY 2025 and highlight representative permitting actions that demonstrate the practices in use.

Category ii.: ensuring timely decisions regarding environmental reviews and authorizations, including through the development of performance metrics.

TerraPower Kemmerer Power Station Unit 1 Construction Permit

TerraPower submitted a construction permit (CP) application for Kemmerer Power Station Unit 1 on March 28, 2024. The NRC accepted the application on May 21, 2024 (Agencywide Documents Access and Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML24135A109)[2] and published a *Federal Register* (FR) notice of acceptance on June 4, 2024 (89 FR 47997). A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) followed on June 12, 2024 (89 FR 49917).

A schedule letter issued to TerraPower on June 12, 2024 (ML24162A063) established a 24-month environmental impact statement (EIS) schedule, with milestones posted to the NRC's public dashboard for the project. The draft EIS, NUREG-2268, *Environmental Impact Statement for the Construction Permit Application for Kemmerer Power Station Unit 1 - Draft Report* was published June 18, 2025, approximately one month ahead of schedule and NUREG-2268, *Environmental Impact Statement for the Construction Permit Application for Kemmerer Power Station Unit 1 - Final Report* was issued October 23, 2025, completing the environmental review in 17 months, significantly faster than historical EIS timelines.

Assessment

- NRC developed a milestone-tracking and concurrent review approach based on lessons learned from earlier reactor licensing efforts, where sequential reviews could cause delays.
- Clear milestones and public dashboards improved applicant alignment, early identification of issues, and coordination of milestone tracking across multiple NRC business lines.
- NRC incorporated best licensing practices at several stages of the environmental review, including meaningful pre-application engagement, extended audits, and the use of the more streamlined Requests for Confirmatory Information versus Requests for Additional Information.
- Early completion of the EIS demonstrates effective implementation of performance metrics and cross disciplinary coordination.
- The NRC completed the environmental review in 17 months, instead of the 24 month original schedule, which was 30 percent more efficient than the initially estimated timeline. NRC staff completed the environmental review in 8,000 hours which represents a 46 percent reduction from the estimated resources of 15,000 hours. This met or exceeded internal NRC performance metrics for management of a licensing project.

[2] Documents are available through ADAMS at https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html.

Tennessee Valley Authority Clinch River Nuclear Site Construction Permit

On April 28, 2025, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) submitted a CP application for the Clinch River Nuclear Site. The NRC issued notices of receipt and public availability of the CP application (June 10, 2025; 90 FR 24425), followed by a notice of acceptance of docketing of the application (July 15, 2025; 90 FR 31709), and a NOI to prepare a supplemental EIS (SEIS) (July 18, 2025; 90 FR 34015). A letter with a schedule was issued to TVA (ML25205A005) establishing a 10-month SEIS schedule, with milestones posted on the NRC's public dashboard for the project.

The draft SEIS was issued November 7, 2025 (ML25261A214), one month ahead of schedule and was released for a 45-day comment period.

Assessment

- The NRC continued the incorporation of the performance-metrics and concurrent review approaches based on refinements identified during earlier licensing actions.
- Building on lessons learned from FY 2024–2025 applications (including TerraPower), the NRC initiated this best practice for the Clinch River Nuclear Site by establishing an accelerated 10-month SEIS schedule at the outset.
- Accelerated delivery of the draft SEIS (in 9 months vs. 10 months) reflects successful concurrent review planning and monitoring.
- Transparent scheduling improved coordination across NRC staff, TVA, and cooperating agencies.
- Early milestone completion reduced uncertainty and supports more predictable review timelines.

Category iv.: increasing transparency.

Grants Precision In-Situ Uranium Recovery (ISR) Project

On May 1, 2025, the NRC received a FAST-41 Initiation Notice (FIN) for the Grants Precision ISR Project and posted the project to the Permitting Dashboard on May 14, 2025. During the 60-day Coordinated Project Plan (CPP) period, the NRC invited cooperating agencies with potential permitting or licensing responsibilities. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), U.S. Advisory Council Historic Preservation (ACHP), and U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) accepted the invitation as participating or cooperating agencies. Consistent with Permitting Council best practices, the NRC hosted a CPP kickoff meeting on June 16, 2025, and met the statutory deadline for the initial CPP posting on July 11, 2025.

Assessment

- NRC deliberately initiated this best practice by beginning coordination immediately upon receiving the FIN, conducting an early eligibility review, and preparing the CPP structure in parallel with agency invitations, thus facilitating project transparency.
- Early Permitting Dashboard posting and timely agency coordination improved schedule transparency.

- Coordination and early participation from multiple organizations across the NRC ensured that the practice was implemented across the agency.
- The CPP kickoff meeting established clear interagency roles and dependencies, reducing early-stage uncertainty and increasing transparency.

Crownpoint/Church Rock Uranium Project

The NRC received an FIN for the Crownpoint/Church Rock Uranium Project on May 16, 2025, and posted the project to the Permitting Dashboard by May 30, 2025. EPA, FWS, ACHP, BLM, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs accepted cooperating or participating roles. The NRC hosted a CPP kickoff meeting on July 9, 2025, and met the statutory deadline for the CPP posting on July 29, 2025.

Assessment

- Early application of lessons learned from prior FAST-41 projects enabled the NRC to immediately evaluate the FIN, prepare the Permitting Dashboard entry, and identify needed cooperating agencies before the CPP period began. This proactive planning reflected the NRC deliberate and structured use of FAST-41 transparency tools.
- Establishment of a cross-organizational cooperating agency team improved coordination on overlapping federal responsibilities.
- Clear communication through the CPP process enhanced transparency and reduced regulatory uncertainty for the project sponsor and partner agencies.
- Timely CPP posting reflected strong project management and alignment with FAST-41 expectations.

Dewey Burdock ISR Uranium Project

On August 14, 2025, the NRC received a FIN for the Dewey Burdock ISR Uranium Project and posted the project to the Permitting Dashboard on August 28, 2025. During the CPP period, the NRC invited cooperating agencies, and EPA, FWS, ACHP, BLM, and the National Park Service accepted participation.

Assessment

- The NRC initiated the practice by swiftly reviewing the FIN, preparing information for public posting, and engaging cooperating agencies early, demonstrating a planned, repeatable approach to early transparency.
- Early Permitting Dashboard posting and cooperating agency engagement supported timely coordination and information sharing.
- Inclusion of multiple resource and land management agencies helped identify cross jurisdictional issues at the outset.
- Effective initiation positioned the project to move into later CPP stages without delay.

Category ix.: using programmatic assessments, templates, and other tools based on the best available science and data.

New Nuclear Reactor Generic Environmental Impact Statement (NR GEIS)

The NRC continued development of a technology-neutral NR GEIS to streamline environmental reviews for new reactor license applications. The effort originated with a 2019 *Federal Register* (FR) notice on November 15, 2019 (84 FR 62559), announcing an exploratory process and soliciting comment on whether GEIS would provide value for advanced reactor licensing. Following the NRC staff's evaluation of the exploratory process (ML20052D175), the Commission approved GEIS development in 2020 (Staff Requirements Memorandum (SRM)-SECY-20-0020; ML20265A112), directing that the results be codified in the NRC regulations.

In April 2024, the Commission expanded GEIS's applicability to any new nuclear reactor licensing application that meets defined design and site parameter envelopes (ML24108A200). The NRC issued a Notice of Availability for the draft NR GEIS on October 4, 2024 (89 FR 80797), opened a 75-day comment period, and conducted three public meetings in November 2024, to facilitate stakeholder feedback. The final NR GEIS, following review by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs within the Office of Management and Budget, was published on April 24, 2026.

Assessment

- The NRC developed best practices across the agency in response to recurring challenges observed during advanced reactor environmental reviews through extensive internal technical evaluation.
- The NR GEIS is a programmatic tool intended to generically resolve common environmental issues and provide a standardized analytical baseline. It reduces duplication by generically resolving frequently recurring environmental issues, allowing future reviews to focus on project specific considerations.
- A technology-neutral, performance-based structure improves consistency, predictability, and efficiency across diverse reactor technologies.
- Early, broad public engagement supports transparency, strengthens the technical basis of the GEIS, and improves the durability of the rulemaking.
- Once finalized, the NR GEIS will significantly shorten environmental review timelines for eligible applications and enhance the NRC's ability to apply best available science in a standardized manner.
- The revised baseline for advanced reactor reviews under the NR GEIS is estimated to be 15,000 hours, which reflects a 40 percent decrease in baseline hours estimated for advanced reactor reviews.

In addition to the three best practice categories identified for FY 2025 for implementation in the FY 2024 report, the NRC advanced the implementation of additional Permitting Council and OMB recommended best practices by strengthening early engagement, enhancing intergovernmental coordination, and improving transparency in environmental reviews. To demonstrate how the NRC applied these best practices across its licensing activities, the agency selected additional representative examples that reflect meaningful, measurable implementation.

The sections below summarize how the NRC implemented the selected categories through the representative permitting actions that demonstrate these practices in use.

Category i.: enhancing early stakeholder engagement (begin stakeholder engagement as early as practicable)

Eielson Air Force Base (AFB) Micro-Reactor Project Pre-application

In FY 2025, the NRC continued early and proactive engagement with Tribes, state agencies, and local governments through participation in the Department of the Air Force's (DAF) Council for Alaska Microreactor Program (CAMP). The NRC's participation in the 2025 Tanana Chiefs Conference Annual Meeting, representing 37 Federally recognized Tribes, advanced early identification of Tribal concerns, including wildlife impacts, community effects, facility footprint, and transportation routes. During the CAMP meeting, the NRC discussed its licensing process and detailed safety and environmental reviews. Tribal leadership asked questions regarding the impact of the project on the community and wildlife, size of the facility, and transportation impacts on local roads and highways.

The NRC also engaged local mayors, State energy partners, and the Eielson AFB community through town halls and targeted stakeholder meetings. These interactions strengthened trust, clarified regulatory expectations, and ensured that Tribal and community perspectives inform the project before the application is submitted.

Assessment:

- The NRC initiated this best practice by building lessons learned from past advanced reactor engagements.
- Implementation required coordinated participation across several NRC organizations, including the Environmental Center of Expertise (ECOE), project management staff, Tribal engagement coordinators, and technical reviewers.
- Early engagement resulted in clearer understanding of Tribal interests in micro-reactor technology.
- Pre-application discussions helped identify potential environmental and logistical issues sooner, supporting a more efficient and predictable licensing process.
- Building relationships early has laid a foundation for streamlined information exchange and improved stakeholder responsiveness during formal review phases.

New and Advanced Reactor Stakeholder Meetings

During FY 2025, the NRC staff held five advanced reactor stakeholder meetings to share information and discuss topics related to the development and licensing of advanced reactors with the nuclear industry and other stakeholders. These meetings have included discussions between the NRC and industry subject matter experts related to sections of the Accelerating Deployment of Versatile, Advanced Nuclear for Clean Energy Act of 2024 (ADVANCE Act),[3] seismic design and hazards, proposed rules, lessons learned, and regulatory decisions through effective communication. These meetings provided a discussion forum for, and opportunities to review stakeholder feedback on, corresponding NRC rulemaking activities, NRC white papers,

[3] https://www.congress.gov/118/plaws/publ67/PLAW-118publ67.pdf

and draft guidance for incorporating risk-informed and performance-based methods into application reviews.

Assessment:

- The NRC developed this best practice by evaluating lessons learned from early advanced reactor pre-application engagements and feedback from industry and public stakeholders.
- Regular, open meetings provide an effective forum for stakeholder input and clarification of evolving regulatory expectations.
- Stakeholder feedback informed NRC development of guidance, white papers, and rulemaking concepts, increasing transparency and alignment with industry needs.
- The meetings strengthened communication and improved early identification of issues that could otherwise delay environmental reviews or authorizations
- Overall, the early stakeholder engagement, along with implementation of several Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023,[4] resulted in a net decrease in the time expended to complete NRC environmental reviews in the areas of new and advanced reactors.

Palisades Restart Environmental Assessment

The NRC's review of the Palisades Restart Project represents the first environmental review or Environmental Assessment (EA) for a decommissioned nuclear power plant seeking to resume operations in the United States. Because of this first of a kind action, the NRC initiated early scoping, maintained continuous information exchange, and implemented a robust strategy for public, intergovernmental, and Tribal engagement throughout FY 2024–2025.

Key engagement initiatives implemented that are reflective of early stakeholder engagement include the following:

1. **Palisades Restart Panel (PRP)**

   The PRP served as a recurring public forum beginning in FY 2024, allowing quarterly discussions of restart progress, licensing challenges, and transition-to-operations considerations. This structure provided predictable, transparent opportunities for public input and helped surface issues early, shortening the formal review timeline.

2. **Scoping Process**

   Following publication of the NOI on June 27, 2024, the NRC conducted a 30-day public scoping period, including a hybrid meeting to enable both virtual and in person participation. Broad participation led to a comprehensive scoping summary and improved the clarity of the EA's issue statements, reducing the risk of later revisions.

3. **Intergovernmental Coordination**

   The NRC held targeted meetings with Federal, State, and local officials to discuss permitting requirements and project status. Early coordination improved consistency across regulatory processes and supported timely identification of jurisdictional responsibilities.

[4] https://www.congress.gov/118/plaws/publ5/PLAW-118publ5.pdf

4. **Tribal Consultation**

   The NRC notified the ACHP, the Michigan State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and 35 Federally recognized Tribes. Three Tribal information meetings and two coordination meetings with the SHPO were held. These actions ensured timely sharing of data, opportunities for comment, and transparency regarding how Tribal input was incorporated into environmental findings.

5. **Draft EA and Comment Period**

   The draft EA and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) were published on January 31, 2025, with a 30-day public comment period. The NRC's systematic approach to managing and addressing comments, reflected in appendix K, reinforced transparency and improved confidence in the final EA.

The final EA and FONSI were issued on May 30, 2025, 3 weeks ahead of schedule and within the schedule resources. The early engagement measures, structured communications, and proactive Tribal consultation contributed significantly to this efficient outcome. Lesson-learned are being applied to other restart applications.

Assessment:

- To address the unique nature of reviewing a restart of a previously decommissioned nuclear facility, the NRC expanded its early-engagement model by incorporating lessons learned from past complex licensing actions and feedback.
- Early discussions with the licensee, cooperating agencies, and local communities enabled the NRC to identify and narrow key environmental questions prior to the formal scoping period.
- The structured scoping process, public notices, and well-documented comment responses demonstrate the integration of early engagement practices throughout the EA development process and was coordinated with environmental and technical reviewers across the agency.
- Continuous public updates, through the restart panel meetings, public notices, and hybrid events, improved transparency and reduced later-stage information requests.
- Engagements documented through scoping summaries, meeting minutes, and comment-response appendices demonstrate how stakeholder input directly informed the EA.
- The schedule was improved by one month (~eight percent reduction) and the scheduled resources were reduced by 300 hours (~ three percent overall) demonstrating NRC's implementation of best practices were linked to project performance outcomes.

Category iii.: improving coordination between Federal and non-Federal governmental entities, including through the development of common data standards and terminology across agencies

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Consultation

The NRC recognizes Nation to Nation consultation as a legal obligation and a critical component of effective environmental reviews through NHPA. The NRC strives to provide clear, timely, and accurate correspondence to appropriate Tribal representatives to ensure Tribes can meaningfully engage in decisions affecting cultural, historic, and environmental resources. Beyond meeting statutory requirements, the NRC places emphasis on building long term, trust

based- relationships that support ongoing dialogue, improve understanding of Tribal priorities, and strengthen the quality and cultural sensitivity of NRC decision-making.

In FY 2025, the NRC's ECOE conducted 15 NHPA Section 106 consultations involving 279 Federally recognized Tribes, covering new, advanced, and operating reactors; non-power facilities; and nuclear materials activities.

Assessment

- Early and clear outreach improved the efficiency and predictability of consultation.
- Best practice was to coordinate across organizations and the NRC.
- Longterm relationship building enhanced trust and supported more substantive Tribal input into NRC reviews.
- Broad participation across 279 Tribes demonstrates the NRC's commitment to inclusive engagement and strengthened cultural resource protection.
- Consistent Tribal coordination contributed to more informed, defensible environmental reviews and reduced the likelihood of late-stage issues or conflicts.

FY 2026 Best Practice Implementation Priorities In Progress

Consistent with the Permitting Council's FY 2025 guidance, the NRC continues to advance implementation of selected best practices in FY 2026, with a particular focus on categories i. and iii. These categories are central to strengthening early and meaningful stakeholder engagement and improving intergovernmental and non-governmental coordination. The examples below summarize key best practice recommendations and highlight representative NRC activities currently underway that demonstrate continued progress toward more predictable, transparent, and collaborative environmental reviews. Note: This section highlights projects that are continuing from FY 2025 and are underway in 2026.

Category i.: enhancing early stakeholder engagement

Ongoing FY 2026 Project: Eielson AFB Micro Reactor Project (Pre-Application Activities in 2026)

Building on engagement activities initiated in FY 2025, the NRC continues early and proactive communication for the Eielson AFB micro-reactor project through the DAF's CAMP. In spring 2026, NRC staff will travel to Fairbanks, Alaska, to participate in CAMP related meetings, including the Alaska Microreactor Pilot Team meeting and the CAMP Stakeholder Meeting. NRC will provide updates on licensing processes, participate in open question and answer sessions with Federal and state partners and Eielson AFB leadership, and engage directly with local community members through an AFB Town Hall and Open House.

These interactions reflect ongoing interagency coordination, technical updates, and continued commitment to transparent, early, and two-way communication with Tribal Nations, State and local officials, and public stakeholders.

Assessment

- Continued preapplication engagement strengthens stakeholder awareness, clarifies expectations, and supports future schedule predictability.

- Direct participation in community and interagency events enhances transparency and strengthens trust with regional partners.
- Ongoing early outreach reduces the likelihood of late-stage information gaps and helps maintain a collaborative environment as the project moves into formal review stages.

Ongoing FY2026 Project: *Advanced Reactor Stakeholder Meetings*

As part of its ongoing engagement efforts, the NRC conducted its first advanced reactor stakeholder meeting of FY 2026 on January 15, 2026, continuing a series of discussions focused on licensing and deployment of advanced reactors. The public meeting included topics such as engagement with developers referencing Department of Energy and Department of War authorizations, updates from the Nuclear Energy Maritime Organization updates, the pilot program for applicant-prepared environmental documents, graded seismic characterization approaches, and risk-informed technical specifications. These public meetings provide continuous opportunities for stakeholders to engage with NRC staff and offer feedback on regulatory and technical topics.

Assessment

- Continued public meetings strengthen transparency and promote consistent communication with industry and other stakeholders.
- Stakeholder input informs NRC approach to emerging policy and technical issues, supporting regulatory clarity.
- Early discussion of new licensing strategies—such as applicant-prepared environmental documents—helps identify challenges before formal submissions occur.

The progression in meeting topics shows NRC's evolution from "preparing the framework" (FY 2025) to "executing and refining the framework" (FY 2026), improving regulatory readiness and stakeholder predictability.

Category iv.: increasing transparency.

Ongoing FY 2026 Project: Environmental Review External Website

In FY 2025, the NRC launched a new external website[5] dedicated to environmental reviews, providing early and ongoing information on NRC processes, project milestones, and opportunities for public engagement. The site includes National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) amendments, guidance, policies, rulemaking updates, project dashboards, and public involvement resources. Throughout FY 2026, the NRC will continue to update the site as new information becomes available to ensure all stakeholders including industry, Tribal Nations, Federal and State agencies, and the public have timely access to relevant information.

Assessment

- The website enhances transparency by consolidating environmental review resources in a user-friendly public platform.
- Frequent updates ensure stakeholders have current information on regulatory changes, project timelines, and opportunities to participate.

[5] https://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/regulatory/licensing/ecoe

- Centralized access supports more informed stakeholder engagement, reducing procedural confusion and increasing public awareness.

FY 2027 Agency-Selected Recommended Best Practices

Identifying and prioritizing the highest value best practices within the agency is crucial for achieving and increasing success and transparency. Each agency has been instructed to identify three best practice categories they plan to prioritize in FY 2027 for implementation.

In FY 2027, the NRC is planning to institutionalize several of the Permitting Council best-practice recommendations through updates to the agency's NEPA regulations in Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 51, "Environmental Protection Regulations for Domestic Licensing and Related Regulatory Functions." The 10 CFR 51 rulemaking will revise the NRC's regulations to (1) streamline implementation of NEPA, (2) alleviate unnecessary regulatory burdens, and (3) expand flexibilities for applicants and licensees while ensuring compliance with environmental requirements. The revisions are necessitated by, and consistent with, the U.S. Council on Environmental Quality's (CEQ) rescission of its NEPA implementing regulations, Executive Order (EO) 14300, "Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission," and EO 14154, "Unleashing American Energy." The NRC plans to issue the proposed rule in April 2026 and the final rule in November 2026. Consistent with the NRC's draft FY 2026–2030 strategic goals (ML26042A237), the agency's implementation of the ADVANCE Act and applicable EOs within the environmental review program, including the issuance of updated NEPA regulations, the NRC will prioritize the three best-practice categories for FY 2027 as outlined below.

1. Category ii.: Ensuring timely decisions regarding environmental reviews and authorizations, including through the development of performance metrics;

Timely decisions and the development of performance metrics are critical aspects of effective management within an agency. Timely decisions ensure that emerging challenges are addressed efficiently and that environmental reviews continue to meet established schedules and key milestones. Recent executive orders and legislative requirements further reinforce the importance of predictable, accountable review processes by setting clearer expectations for timelines, transparency, and interagency coordination. The NRC is committed to identifying and meeting metrics to enable the safe and secure use of nuclear energy.

2. Category iii.: improving coordination between Federal and non-Federal governmental entities, including through the development of common data standards and terminology across agencies;

An agency can strengthen its effectiveness by improving coordination between Federal and non-Federal governmental entities, particularly in areas where shared responsibilities influence environmental reviews and regulatory decisions. Developing common data standards, terminology, and tools across agencies would reduce inconsistencies, improve data sharing, and streamline cross-jurisdictional workflows. The NRC commits to enacting the Permitting Technology Action Plan[6] issued by CEQ to the best of its ability to accomplish these goals.

[6] https://permitting.innovation.gov/CEQ_Permitting_Technology_Action_Plan.pdf

3. Category v.: reducing information collection requirements and other administrative burdens on agencies, project sponsors, and other interested parties.

The NRC can reduce information collection requirements and other administrative burdens by aligning its processes with the priorities outlined in recent executive orders and legislation that call for streamlined Federal permitting and improved regulatory efficiency. By reassessing existing data requests and eliminating duplicative submissions, the NRC can minimize unnecessary workload for project sponsors and applicants.