



REGULATORY ENGAGEMENT PLAN

Nautilus Floating Nuclear Power Plant

BLU-PLAN-000001 · REVISION 0 · SEPTEMBER 2026

NON-PROPRIETARY VERSION

BlueCore Energy

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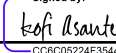
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Revision	Date	Description	Prepared By
0	18 SEP 2026	Initial issue	Megan Moyette

Signature Table			
Prepared by	Megan Moyette, Licensing and Safety Lead	Signed by:  [Redacted]	18 SEP 2026
Approved by	Kofi Asante, Founder and CEO	Signed by:  [Redacted]	18 SEP 2026

NON-PROPRIETARY VERSION

Proprietary information has been redacted per 10 CFR 2.390(a)(4). See Affidavit BLU-CORR-000004.

Redacted text is marked with [] brackets followed by one or more category letters identifying the basis for withholding:

- (a) Business plans, strategies, financial information, and funding arrangements
- (b) Reactor design parameters, safety system descriptions, containment cofferdam design, and related technical information
- (c) Planned submittal scope, sequencing, and targeted dates
- (d) Vendor and supplier relationships, procurement strategy, and partnership terms
- (e) Competitive advantage information, novel regulatory positions, and first-mover licensing strategies

White text within the brackets preserves the original page layout. The redacted text has been replaced with dummy characters and cannot be recovered.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

1.1 Purpose

This Regulatory Engagement Plan (REP) describes BlueCore Energy's strategy for pre-application engagement with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for the Nautilus Floating Nuclear Power Plant (FNPP).

The structure of this plan follows the guidance set out in Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) 18-06, "Guidelines for Development of a Regulatory Engagement Plan" (2018 Working Draft, Rev. OM, for NRC Discussion), ADAMS Accession No. ML18122A293. This document is published on the NRC's general guidance page for prospective applicants.

This REP is a living document and will be updated to reflect design development progress, licensing approach refinements, and pre-application feedback. BlueCore will share updates through formal correspondence.

BlueCore's preferred regulatory framework is 10 CFR Part 50, based on the extensive pressurized water reactor (PWR) licensing precedent under that framework and the alignment of Part 50 review practices with the BlueCore-15 (BC-15)'s conventional reactor technology.

BlueCore is monitoring pending rulemaking under Executive Order 14300 and the draft Interim Staff Guidance (ISG) on NRC application pathways for reactor designs previously authorized by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) (DANU-ISG-2026-XX), both of which may affect the available licensing pathways for a facility that has undergone DOE demonstration authorization prior to NRC commercial licensing. BlueCore's DOE engagement status, including the pursuit of a criticality experiment and zero-power physics testing program and intent to reapply to the Launch Pad program, is described in Section 3.3.8.

BlueCore understands that pre-application review activities are subject to fees under 10 CFR Part 170 and will execute the required fee agreements with the NRC prior to initiating formal review of topical reports. BlueCore requests consideration for the reduced hourly rate available to advanced reactor pre-applicants, based on the planned submittal program described in Section 4. BlueCore understands that introductory meetings conducted before a fee agreement is executed and a project number assigned are not billed, and that pre-applicants are treated as members of the public during that period.

1.2 Contact Information

Licensing Point of Contact:

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1.3 Company Project and Structure

BlueCore Energy, Inc. is a U.S. small business headquartered in Long Beach, California, with no foreign ownership, control, or influence, consistent with the eligibility requirements of 10 CFR 50.38. The company was founded by Kofi Asante. BlueCore is the reactor designer and lead applicant for all regulatory proceedings. BlueCore is a pre-revenue company and has not previously held an NRC license or constructed a nuclear facility. The team's collective experience across prior employers provides the technical background for the safety analysis and licensing activities described in this REP.

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BlueCore is pursuing three active regulatory tracks for the Nautilus program: NRC commercial licensing, ABS marine classification, and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) vessel authorization. BlueCore is also engaged with the Department of Energy on a criticality experiment and zero-power physics testing program and intends to pursue DOE demonstration authorization under a future Launch Pad selection round; should that authorization proceed, it would constitute a fourth parallel track. The relationship between these tracks and their effect on NRC engagement is described in Section 6.

1.4 Technology Summary

The BlueCore-15 (BC-15) is a 45 megawatt thermal (MWt) pressurized water reactor designed for deployment on a non-self-propelled barge. The designation of the reactor was updated from BC-12 (reflecting the number of fuel assemblies) to BC-15 (reflecting the approximate electrical output in MWe) following team review after the project kickoff.

The reactor uses standard 17x17 Optimized Fuel Assembly (OFA) fuel geometry with low-enriched uranium (LEU) UO₂ at 4.95% enrichment and light-water coolant and moderator. The design produces approximately 15 megawatt electric (MWe) gross. The plant is designed for a 40-year operating license term. The reference operating location is the Port of Long Beach, California.

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The reactor uses deliberately conventional fuel and primary system design. These features concentrate the remaining first-of-a-kind regulatory questions on the marine deployment platform rather than the core nuclear design. The safety-related pressure boundary is designed and fabricated in accordance with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code Section III, Division 1 (Rules for Construction of Nuclear Facility Components), as endorsed by Regulatory Guide 1.84 (design and fabrication) and Regulatory Guide 1.85 (materials). Safety-related components are mapped to their respective code classifications, with subsection assignments corresponding to each component's code classification.

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1.5 Licensing Strategy

BlueCore's preferred regulatory framework is 10 CFR Part 50, using the standard two-step CP/OL sequence under Subpart B. The novel regulatory questions posed by the floating platform deployment will be addressed through targeted exemptions under 10 CFR 50.12 and supplemental methodologies, resolved during pre-application engagement. The licensing pathway evaluation and rationale are described in Section 3.1.1.

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2. ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

2.1 Communication Types

BlueCore's pre-application engagement with the NRC is organized around the following categories of interaction.

Topical report submittals will be submitted for formal NRC staff review and Safety Evaluation Report (SER) issuance. Topical reports address discrete licensing issues that are novel to the floating platform deployment or that do not have direct precedent in the existing NRC review framework for land-based PWRs. The planned topical reports are listed in Section 4.

White paper submittals will be submitted on topics where BlueCore seeks early NRC staff perspective before committing to a formal methodology. BlueCore requests informal written NRC staff feedback on white papers where practicable. The planned white papers are listed in Section 4.

Pre-application meetings will be conducted per NRC Management Directive 8.20. BlueCore will provide an agenda and supporting documentation at least 30 days in advance, unless otherwise coordinated with the NRC Project Manager. If any aspect of the NRC-published meeting summary does not accurately reflect BlueCore's understanding, BlueCore will submit written comments within 30 days of publication.

Project management interactions will occur routinely to maintain alignment on engagement topics, schedules, and issue tracking. These will take the form of brief calls or email exchanges with the assigned NRC Project Manager and are not expected to involve technical discussions subject to public meeting requirements.

BlueCore will support NRC staff audits of design documentation and calculations at BlueCore's offices and at the Port of Long Beach facility as needed. BlueCore will establish an electronic reading room for NRC staff access to supporting calculations, analyses, and design documentation that supplement formal submittals but are not appropriate for inclusion on the docket. The scope and access protocols for the electronic reading room will be coordinated with the NRC Project Manager.

Written communication will be conducted in accordance with 10 CFR 50.4. All topical reports and white papers will be submitted through the NRC's electronic submittal system. BlueCore will identify in each submittal whether the document contains proprietary information requiring withholding under 10 CFR 2.390 and will provide both proprietary and non-proprietary versions as required. Submittals containing Safeguards Information under 10 CFR 73.21/73.22 will be separately identified, marked, and transmitted under Safeguards Information-protected cover consistent with 10 CFR 2.390(d).

2.2 Engagement Sequence for Written Submittals

Each topical report submittal will follow a consistent engagement sequence. White papers will follow the same sequence where practicable, or will be submitted with advance coordination through the NRC Project Manager.

- (a) Pre-submittal meeting to align with NRC staff on report objectives, scope, and review expectations.
- (b) Formal submittal of the document.
- (c) NRC staff review. Specific review timelines for each submittal will be coordinated with the NRC Project Manager. BlueCore's license application submittal date (see Section 5) is not contingent on completion of all topical report SERs.
- (d) NRC staff feedback and resolution of open items. BlueCore will support audit-based resolution by making design documentation and supporting calculations available through the electronic reading room. Where formal requests for additional information (RAI)s are necessary, BlueCore will respond within 30 days unless the complexity warrants an alternative timeline.
- (e) Post-submittal discussion to clarify feedback and confirm next steps.
- (f) BlueCore will submit revisions to topical reports and white papers as necessary to address NRC staff feedback, in lieu of or in addition to formal responses, as coordinated with the NRC Project Manager.

2.3 Pre-Application Audit

BlueCore requests that NRC staff conduct a partial pre-application readiness assessment in advance of the planned license application submittal. BlueCore will coordinate the timing of the assessment with the NRC Project Manager based on the status of pre-application engagement and design maturity. Rather than a full readiness assessment requiring a substantially complete draft of the Construction Permit application, BlueCore proposes scoping the assessment to the novel technical areas that NRC staff have identified as requiring the most extensive review: the seismic analysis methodology for a floating structure, the instrumentation and controls architecture including the barge-to-shore interconnection, and the maritime PRA methodology and severe accident analysis. A partial assessment on the highest-priority novel topics is consistent with NRO-REG-104 Section 4, which provides for scoped assessments focused on specific technical areas rather than the full application.

The readiness assessment serves two purposes. It provides BlueCore with early identification of gaps in the novel technical areas that could affect the application structure and content. It also provides NRC staff with early visibility into BlueCore's analytical approaches on first-of-a-kind review topics to

support development of a review schedule. Acceptance of the formal license application for docketing will be assessed at the time of submittal under the applicable acceptance review process.

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2.4 Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) Engagement

BlueCore anticipates that the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards will review those portions of the license application that concern safety. Given the novel aspects of the floating platform deployment, BlueCore requests that NRC staff consider early ACRS observation of pre-application interactions on the novel topics identified in Section 3, particularly the floating facility siting methodology, the EPZ sizing methodology, and the seismic analysis methodology for a floating structure. BlueCore will coordinate the timing and format of any ACRS interactions through the NRC Project Manager.

2.5 Escalation Process

BlueCore proposes the following counterpart alignment for escalation of issues:

Project Manager level: routine coordination on scheduling, submittals, and administrative matters between BlueCore's Licensing Lead and the assigned NRC Project Manager.

Branch Chief level: technical disagreements or interpretive questions requiring management input, between BlueCore's Technical Lead and the applicable NRC Branch Chief.

Division Director level: policy-level issues, schedule disputes, or matters requiring senior management alignment, between BlueCore's Chief Executive Officer and the applicable NRC Division Director.

Specific counterpart assignments will be discussed with NRC staff during the initial pre-application meeting.

2.6 Post-Application Engagement

Upon submittal and acceptance of the license application, BlueCore anticipates continued engagement with NRC staff during the formal review period. A detailed post-application engagement framework will be developed in a future REP revision.

Technical meetings. BlueCore expects frequent technical meetings with NRC staff reviewers during the application review, organized by SRP chapter area. Unless the subject matter is proprietary or security-related, these meetings will be open to the public and noticed per NRC practice.

RAI responses. BlueCore commits to responding to requests for additional information within 30 days of receipt unless the complexity or scope of the request warrants a mutually agreed alternative timeline, coordinated through the NRC Project Manager.

Application revisions. BlueCore will notify NRC staff in advance of any planned revisions to the application during the review period and will coordinate the timing and scope of revisions through the NRC Project Manager to minimize disruption to the review schedule.

Audits and inspections. BlueCore will support NRC staff audits and inspections during the application review, including review of supporting documentation through the electronic reading room, QA program implementation inspections, and site visits to the Port of Long Beach facility and to vendor facilities as applicable.

2.7 NRC Organizational Alignment

Following NRC's recent reorganization, the Nautilus review will be handled by the Office of Advanced Reactors (OAR). BlueCore has grouped the pre-application topics identified in Section 3 by technical area for OAR resource planning:

OAR Reactor Systems and Analysis: primary and secondary system design basis, reactivity control including gravity-independent reactivity control, decay heat removal, thermal-hydraulic methodology including vessel motion effects, accident and transient analysis, instrumentation and controls and protection system design (including supplemental treatment of GDC 19/21/22 for the shore-based main control room interconnection, see Section 3.2.6), severe accident analysis and maritime probabilistic risk assessment methodology, source term and radiological consequence analysis for maritime deployment, human factors engineering (HFE) for a shore-based, remote-support control room concept.

OAR Siting and Environmental: floating facility siting, EPZ sizing, meteorological data, seismic hazard analysis for floating structures, tsunami and storm surge, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

OAR Engineering and Structural: containment design basis and leak rate, seismic qualification on a floating platform, shielding and radiation zoning, barge structural life and aging management, mooring integrity, severe weather response, and vessel stability (coordinated with USCG).

Security and Emergency Preparedness (NRC organization to be confirmed with the NRC Project Manager): physical security for a harbor-based facility, cybersecurity, emergency planning with a reduced EPZ, USCG coordination.

OAR Program Management / Office of General Counsel (OGC): licensing pathway selection (Part 50/Part 57/proposed commercial-facility rule/Part 100 applicability), DOE-to-NRC authorization transition and jurisdiction transfer (contingent on future DOE demonstration authorization; see Section 3.3.8), USCG-NRC jurisdictional interface (legal and policy aspects).

Other: operator licensing and staffing, operator training and Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO) accreditation, Quality Assurance Program Description (QAPD), refueling concept and spent fuel disposition.

3. NOVEL REGULATORY TOPICS

The maritime deployment of the BC-15 introduces regulatory questions that do not have direct precedent in the NRC review framework for land-based plants. This section identifies each novel topic, presents BlueCore's proposed approach or technical position, and states the specific topics BlueCore seeks to develop through pre-application engagement.

Where BlueCore has developed a preliminary methodology or design position, it is stated here so that NRC staff can evaluate the approach and identify concerns early. Where the methodology is still under development, BlueCore describes the intended direction and the analytical basis that will support the forthcoming submittal.

Topics are organized by engagement priority. Phase 1 topics are foundational to the licensing approach and require early NRC feedback to inform design decisions and application structure. Phase 2 topics address specific technical methodologies that depend on the resolution of Phase 1 topics or on the completion of preliminary design work. Phase 3 topics address operational and programmatic areas that will be developed in parallel with the technical engagement.

The list is expected to evolve. Additional topics will be added and retired as the design matures and as pre-application interactions progress.

3.1 Phase 1: Foundation Topics for Initial Engagement

These topics require NRC staff feedback during the initial pre-application period (H2 2026) because the answers determine the structure of the license application, the scope of the safety analysis, and the direction of ongoing design work. Phase 1 engagement is timed to precede finalization of BlueCore's Construction Permit application design basis, when foundational licensing decisions must be made. BlueCore was not selected in the current round of DOE's Nuclear Energy Launch Pad program. BlueCore is continuing DOE engagement through a criticality experiment and zero-power physics testing program and intends to reapply in a subsequent Launch Pad round. Should BlueCore secure DOE demonstration authorization in a future selection round, the Phase 1 topics resolved here are also expected to inform the resulting Preliminary Documented Safety Analysis (PDSA).

3.1.1 Licensing Pathway Selection

BlueCore has evaluated 10 CFR Parts 50, 52, 53, the proposed Part 57, and the draft ISG on NRC application pathways for DOE-authorized facilities (DANU-ISG-2026-XX). BlueCore's assessment is that Part 50 is the best fit for the BC-15 for the following reasons: the BC-15 is a conventional PWR using standard 17x17 OFA fuel geometry with LEU UO₂ at 4.95% enrichment, which places it squarely within the design space that Part 50 review practices were developed for; Part 50 has the deepest

body of licensing precedent, SRP guidance, and regulatory guide coverage for PWRs; and the two-step CP/OL sequence provides flexibility to incorporate additional operating data into the OL application, including from a future DOE demonstration authorization should BlueCore be selected in a subsequent Launch Pad round. DOE experimental data from the criticality and zero-power physics testing program (Section 3.3.8) may also support the OL application.

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BlueCore's planned licensing sequence is a standard two-step Part 50 CP/OL process: a Construction Permit application supported by Preliminary Safety Analysis Report (PSAR)-level design detail, followed by an Operating License application supported by as-built design detail and the preoperational and initial startup testing program required under 10 CFR 50.34(b), with fuel load and power ascension testing occurring only after NRC issuance of the OL and its associated SER. This sequence does not depend on the relative timing of DOE authorization activities. Should BlueCore secure DOE demonstration authorization in a future selection round, the OL application would additionally incorporate applicable DOE demonstration data.

BlueCore is monitoring several pending rulemakings and guidance documents that may affect the available licensing pathways, the scope of required exemptions, and the site characterization approach for the Nautilus FNPP. BlueCore treats all of these as directional and will not build REP commitments or schedule assumptions on the expectation that any particular rulemaking will be finalized on a specific timeline. Where the REP references these developments, the language describes what BlueCore intends to monitor or align with, not what BlueCore is relying upon.

BlueCore has identified the following topics for continued pre-application engagement:

- Confirmation that a Part 50 application for a barge-mounted PWR, including the scope of exemptions described above, can be processed within a standard CP/OL review timeline.
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3.1.2 Floating Facility Siting Methodology

The regulatory definitions of "facility site," "exclusion area boundary," and "low population zone" in 10 CFR Parts 50 and 100 are written in terms of fixed geographic boundaries. These definitions do not directly apply to a barge moored at a commercial harbor berth. BlueCore's proposed approach has two components.

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3.1.3 Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) Methodology

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3.1.4 Seismic Hazard Analysis Methodology for a Floating Structure

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3.1.5 USCG-NRC Jurisdictional Interface

The deployment of a commercial nuclear reactor aboard a vessel in navigable waters creates overlapping regulatory jurisdiction between the NRC and the USCG. The Memorandum of Understanding between the USCG and NRC Regarding Civilian Maritime Nuclear Projects(ADAMS accession number ML26096A081), issued June 2026, establishes the high-level framework. BlueCore has already initiated formal engagement with the USCG and established a coordination protocol

under which all regulatory and technical materials submitted to the NRC are concurrently transmitted to the USCG.

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3.2 Phase 2: Design Methodology Topics

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3.2.1 Marine Environmental Effects on Reactor Systems

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3.2.2 Gravity-Independent Diverse Shutdown

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3.2.3 Containment Design for Maritime Configuration

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3.2.4 Maritime PRA Methodology

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3.2.5 Source Term and Radiological Consequence Analysis for Maritime Deployment

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3.2.6 Principal Design Criteria Supplementation

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3.2.7 Barge Structural Life and Aging Management

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3.3 Phase 3: Operational and Programmatic Topics

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3.3.1 Maritime Physical Security

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3.3.2 Operations, Staffing, and Remote Support

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3.3.3 Applicable Codes and Standards

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3.3.4 Site Characterization and Environmental Data

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3.3.5 National Environmental Policy Act

The Nautilus FNPP at Long Beach is subject to NEPA review as part of NRC's licensing action. NRC is expected to serve as the lead federal agency for NEPA purposes. Other federal agencies with independent permitting or consultation roles at the site, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Clean Water Act Section 404 / Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 permitting) and USCG (see Section 3.1.5), may participate as cooperating agencies where their own statutory responsibilities are implicated.

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3.3.6 Mooring Integrity, Severe Weather Response, and Vessel Stability

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3.3.7 Spent Fuel Management and Refueling Operations

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3.3.8 DOE-to-NRC Authorization Transition

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In the interim, BlueCore's licensing basis for the Nautilus facility is being developed directly through the 10 CFR Part 50 construction permit and operating license process described elsewhere in this REP, without reliance on DOE demonstration authorization, DOE-generated safety basis documentation, or quality assurance or test data generated under a DOE authorization. The NRC Construction Permit application does not depend on the outcome of BlueCore's future Launch Pad application.

4. PLANNED SUBMITTALS

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4.1 Topical Reports

Topical reports on the highest-priority novel topics are submitted early to achieve substantial NRC review progress before the license application. BlueCore will inform the NRC Project Manager of any changes to the submittal plan in advance.

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4.2 White Papers

White papers are submitted to facilitate focused technical discussion and to seek early NRC staff perspective before committing to a formal methodology. BlueCore requests informal written NRC staff feedback on white papers where practicable.

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4.3 Exemption Requests

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5. TIMELINE



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6. RELATION TO OTHER PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY BODIES

BlueCore is pursuing ABS marine classification and USCG vessel authorization in parallel with NRC licensing, and is engaged with the Department of Energy on near-term experimental work.

6.1 DOE Authorization (Launch Pad)

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6.2 ABS Marine Classification

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6.3 USCG Vessel Authorization

The Nautilus FNPP requires USCG authorization in addition to NRC licensing. USCG authorization covers vessel stability and loading under 46 CFR, maritime security under MTSA and 33 CFR Parts 101 through 106, and the Certificate of Inspection.

The USCG-NRC Memorandum of Understanding executed in June 2026 provides a high-level coordination framework for overlapping regulatory jurisdiction. The specific regulatory questions associated with this interface are described in Section 3.1.5. BlueCore has established a coordination protocol where all regulatory and technical materials submitted to the NRC are concurrently transmitted to the USCG.

6.4 International Regulatory Developments

The IMO Maritime Safety Committee is working to modernize the Code of Safety for Nuclear Merchant Ships (IMO Resolution A.491(XII), adopted 1981). BlueCore is monitoring these developments and will inform NRC staff of any IMO actions that affect the Nautilus regulatory basis.

6.5 Industry Partnerships and Participation

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7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

BlueCore is preparing a Quality Assurance Program Description aligned with ASME NQA-1-2022, structured for compatibility with 10 CFR 50 Appendix B. The QAPD submission to the NRC is targeted for October 2026.

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8. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PROGRAM CONTROLS

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9. WITHHELD INFORMATION

Certain information submitted during pre-application engagement and formal licensing review may require withholding from public disclosure. BlueCore's approach to each withholding category is described below.

9.1 Proprietary Commercial Information (10 CFR 2.390)

Certain submittals may contain proprietary commercial information. Withholding will be requested under 10 CFR 2.390(a)(4).

For each affected submittal, BlueCore will request withholding under 10 CFR 2.390(b)(1), provide a supporting affidavit per 10 CFR 2.390(b)(4), and submit both proprietary and non-proprietary versions.

9.2 Security-Related Information

Security-related information not designated as Safeguards Information is subject to applicable SUNSI handling requirements. BlueCore will coordinate handling and transmission procedures with NRC staff before submitting such material.

Security discussions will be conducted under appropriate access controls, as described in Section 3.3.1.

9.3 Safeguards Information

Information related to SNM categorization and material control and accounting may require protection as Safeguards Information (SGI) under 10 CFR 73.21 and 73.22. BlueCore does not currently possess or generate SGI. Before drafting SGI-designated material, BlueCore will establish required handling procedures and designate a Facility Security Officer (FSO) with SGI training and determination authority. BlueCore will confer with NRC staff regarding SGI applicability to the BC-15 program.

9.4 General Approach

BlueCore will make materials available for public access to the maximum extent practical. Where meetings involve proprietary or security-related subject matter, BlueCore may request closure per NRC meeting guidance.

10. ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

ACRS	Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards
ABS	American Bureau of Shipping
ADAMS	Agencywide Documents Access and Management System
ADVANCE	ActAccelerating Deployment of Versatile, Advanced Nuclear for Clean Energy Act
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
ANS	American Nuclear Society
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
API	American Petroleum Institute
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASOS	Automated Surface Observing System
BC-15	BlueCore-15
BPVC	Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code
BSEE	Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CP	Construction Permit
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP	Emergency Preparedness
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNPP	Floating Nuclear Power Plant

FSI	Fluid-Structure Interaction
FSO	Facility Security Officer
GDC	General Design Criteria
HFE	Human Factors Engineering
I&C	Instrumentation and Control
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INL	Idaho National Laboratory
INPO	Institute of Nuclear Power Operations
IOOS	Integrated Ocean Observing System
ISG	Interim Staff Guidance
LEU	Low-Enriched Uranium
LLEA	Local Law Enforcement Agency
LMP	Licensing Modernization Project
LWR	Light-Water Reactor
MC	Containment Vessel (ASME Code Class)
MC&A	Material Control and Accounting
MCNP	Monte Carlo N-Particle
MISLE	Marine Information for Safety and Law Enforcement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTC	Moderator Temperature Coefficient
MTSA	Maritime Transportation Security Act
MWe	Megawatt Electric
MWt	Megawatt Thermal
NB	Class 1 Components (ASME Code Class)
NC	Class 2 Components (ASME Code Class)
ND	Class 3 Components (ASME Code Class)

NDBC	National Data Buoy Center
NE	Class MC Components (ASME Code Class)
NF	Component and Pipe Supports (ASME Code Class)
NEI	Nuclear Energy Institute
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NG	Core Support Structures (ASME Code Class)
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NQA	Nuclear Quality Assurance
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSRST	Non-Safety-Related with Special Treatment
NRO	Office of New Reactors
NSSS	Nuclear Steam Supply System
NWS	National Weather Service
OAR	Office of Advanced Reactors
OFA	Optimized Fuel Assembly
OGC	Office of General Counsel
OL	Operating License
PDC	Principal Design Criteria
PORTS	Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System
PRA	Probabilistic Risk Assessment
PSAR	Preliminary Safety Analysis Report
PWR	Pressurized Water Reactor
QA	Quality Assurance
QAPD	Quality Assurance Program Description
RAI	Request for Additional Information
REP	Regulatory Engagement Plan
RG	Regulatory Guide

RPS	Reactor Protection System
RPV	Reactor Pressure Vessel
SER	Safety Evaluation Report
SGI	Safeguards Information
SNM	Special Nuclear Material
SRP	Standard Review Plan
SSC	Structures, Systems, and Components
SSI	Soil-Structure Interaction
SUNSI	Sensitive Unclassified Non-Safeguards Information
USCG	United States Coast Guard
ZPPT	Zero-Power Physics Testing

Symbols

⌘ -- ABS Maltese Cross (classification notation)

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