that examines any changes, including temporary changes, the agency made to its regulatory oversight processes or procedures during the COVID-19 pandemic and that explains how the NRC will incorporate resulting lessons identified into its oversight processes and procedures to become more efficient.

- The Global Nuclear Energy Assessment and Cooperation Act directs the secretary of energy to conduct a comprehensive study of the global status of civilian nuclear energy and supply chains and to recommend measures to increase the role of U.S. nuclear energy in strategic energy policy, to remove regulatory barriers to development of U.S. nuclear supply chains, to align nuclear energy with national security objectives, and to mitigate foreign competitors’ strategic use of civil nuclear for geopolitical purposes.

- The Nuclear Fuel Security Act provides authorizations for the secretary of energy to increase domestic production of HALEU by certain annual quantities and to support availability of supplies of domestically produced, converted, and enriched uranium for existing reactors, as necessary, particularly to respond to supply disruptions. [The Senate’s fiscal year 2024 National Defense Authorization Act contains that chamber’s version of the Nuclear Fuel Security Act—introduced this February by Sens. Joe Manchin (D., W.Va.), John Barrasso (R., Wyo.), and Jim Risch (R., Idaho). At the time of this writing, the two chambers had yet to hammer out a compromise NDAA bill to send to the president.]

- The Strengthening the NRC Workforce Act amends the AEA to authorize an exception to the Office of Personnel Management’s competitive hiring process for the NRC to recruit individuals, provided the NRC chair certifies a severe shortage of candidates or a critical hiring need to carry out NRC responsibilities.

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