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ARTICLE

Planning for Excellence: Insights from an International Review of Regulators' Strategic Plans

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What constitutes regulatory excellence? Answering this question is an indispensable first step for any public regulatory agency that is measuring, striving towards, and, ultimately, achieving excellence. One useful way to answer this question would be to draw on the broader literature on regulatory design, enforcement, and management. But, perhaps a more authentic way would be to look at how regulators themselves define excellence. However, we actually know remarkably little about how the regulatory officials who are immersed in the task of regulation conceive of their own success.

In this Article, we investigate regulators' definitions of regulatory excellence by drawing on a unique source of data that provides an important window on regulators' own aspirations: their strategic plans. Strategic plans have been required or voluntarily

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undertaken for the past decade or longer by regulators around the globe. In these plans, regulators offer mission statements, strategic goals, and measurable and achievable outcomes, all of which indicate what regulators value and are striving to become. Occasionally, they even state explicitly where they have fallen short of “best-in-class” status and how they intend to improve. To date, a voluminous literature exists examining agency practices in strategic planning, but we are aware of no study that tries to glean from the substance of a sizeable number of plans how regulators themselves construe regulatory excellence. The main task of this Article is undertaking this effort. This Article draws on twenty plans from different regulators in nine countries. We found most generally that excellent regulators describe themselves (though not necessarily using exactly these words) as institutions that are more (1) efficient, (2) educative, (3) multiplicative, (4) proportional, (5) vital, (6) just, and (7) honest. In addition to these seven shared attribute categories, our reading of the plans also revealed five other “unusual” attributes that only one or two agencies mentioned. Beyond merely cataloguing the attributes identified by agencies, this Article also discusses commonalities (and differences) between plan structures, emphases, and framings. We found that the plans differed widely in features such as the specificity of their mission statements, the extent to which they emphasized actions over outcomes (or vice versa), and the extent to which commitments were organized along organizational fiefdoms or cut across bureaucratic lines.

We urge future scholarship to explore alternative methods of text mining, and to study strategic plans over time within agencies, in order to track how agencies’ notions of regulatory excellence respond to changes in the regulatory context and the larger circumstances within which agencies operate. Looking longitudinally will also shed light on how agencies handle strategic goals that are either met or that prove to be unattainable.

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS FOR STRATEGIC PLANS
REVIEWED**

AUNOPSEMA	Australia's National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority
CalEC	California Energy Commission
CoOGCC	Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
ICER	Ireland Commission for Energy
JSEG	Japan's Strategic Energy Plan
MPROMAR	Mexico's Programa Sectorial de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
NMPE	Norwegian Ministry of Petroleum and Energy
NPD	Norwegian Petroleum Directorate
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
UKHSE	United Kingdom Health and Safety Executive
UKOFGEM	United Kingdom Office of Gas and Electricity Markets
UKOG	United Kingdom Oil and Gas
UKONRa	United Kingdom Office of Nuclear Regulation (strategic plan from 2011)
UKONRb	United Kingdom Office of Nuclear Regulation (superseding plan from 2015)
USAF	United States Air Force
U.S. DOE	United States Department of Energy
U.S. DOI	United States Department of the Interior
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UtSEP	Utah's 10-Year Strategic Energy Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

Regulators around the world exercise authority in a variety of domains, ranging from overseeing complex financial markets¹ to increasing consumer product safety² to protecting the environment and limiting adverse climate change.³ The challenges posed by a rapidly changing world economy pressure regulators to do more to protect consumers and the general public—often with fewer resources, with speed befitting the information age, and with an eye on distributional equity and disenfranchised stakeholders as well as the regulated interests. Thus, they are continuously expected to do their jobs “better” or “smarter” than ever before.⁴

Regulators face no shortage of suggestions for how to effectuate “better” or “smarter” regulation. The “New Public Management” movement,⁵ for example, has offered suggestions to cut regulatory red tape, do more with less, and reduce burdens on industry. Other suggestions involve responsive strategies for interactions with regulated industries in enforcement⁶ and the leveraging of nontraditional regulatory tools.⁷ Still others aim at making

1. See Stijn Claessens & Laura Kodres, *The Regulatory Responses to the Global Financial Crisis: Some Uncomfortable Questions* 8–9 (IMF, Working Paper No. 14/46, 2014), <https://perma.cc/AZL4-H4DY>.
2. See Kenneth A. Bamberger & Andrew T. Guzman, *Importers as Regulators: Product Safety in a Globalized World*, in *IMPORT SAFETY: REGULATORY GOVERNANCE IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY* 193 (Cary Coglianese, Adam M. Finkel, & David Zaring eds., 2009).
3. See Francesco Busato & Norma Maccari, *Canadian Oil Sand Extraction: The Nexus Between Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability* 17–19 (July 21, 2014) (unpublished manuscript) (on file with Social Science Research Network), <https://perma.cc/DM6K-2SEU>.
4. See NEIL GUNNINGHAM & PETER GRABOSKY, *SMART REGULATION: DESIGNING ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY* 1-19 (1998); Lorenzo Allio, *On the Smartness of Smart Regulation – A Brief Comment on the Future Reform Agenda*, 2 *EUR. J. RISK REG.* 19, 19 (2011); *Better Regulation in Europe*, *ORG. FOR ECON. CO-OPERATION AND DEV.* (2010–2012), <https://perma.cc/S7XF-GCVM>.
5. Christopher Hood, *The “New Public Management” in the 1980s: Variations on a Theme*, 20 *ACCT., ORGS. & SOC’Y* 93, 93–97 (1995).
6. See IAN AYRES & JOHN BRAITHWAITE, *RESPONSIVE REGULATION: TRANSCENDING THE DEREGULATION DEBATE* 4 (1992); BRIDGET M. HUTTER, *COMPLIANCE: REGULATION AND ENVIRONMENT* 206–07 (1997).
7. See *LEVERAGING THE PRIVATE SECTOR: MANAGEMENT-BASED STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE* 3–6 (Cary Coglianese & Jennifer Nash eds., 2006); Cary Coglianese & David Lazer, *Management-Based Regulation: Prescribing Private Management to Achieve Public Goals*, 37 *L. & SOC’Y REV.* 691, 691–93 (2003).

the regulatory process more accessible and participatory.⁸ In addition, regulators are increasingly asked to apply established performance management techniques to measure their progress in meeting targeted outcomes and achieving public value.⁹ This multifaceted, global pressure to improve regulatory practice and performance begs a critical question: What does it mean to say that a regulator is excellent?¹⁰

One possible approach to answering this question would be to consult regulators themselves. What do *they* think about when they consider regulatory excellence? Regulators sometimes consider their own excellence, or lack thereof, when subject to reactive pressures, as when the public, legislators, or courts call on them to explain specific actions they have taken, specific consequences they may be responsible for, or specific omissions.¹¹ But, regulators also are encouraged to reflect proactively on what they will do in the near-term, and why. A main vehicle for doing so is strategic planning and the preparation of documents memorializing the results of such planning.

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8. See Chris Ansell & Alison Gash, *Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice*, 18 J. PUB. ADMIN. RES. & THEORY 543, 543–45 (2007). See generally E. ALLAN LIND & TOM R. TYLER, *THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF PROCEDURAL JUSTICE* at 2–6, 62–63, 69 (1988) (discussing the theory of “procedural justice”—how subjectively fair or unfair people find social processes, procedures, and outcomes—and its effects on personal relationships with regulatory institutions).
 9. See MARK H. MOORE, *RECOGNIZING PUBLIC VALUE* 3–4, 9–10 (2013); DONALD P. MOYNIHAN, *THE DYNAMICS OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT: CONSTRUCTING INFORMATION AND REFORM* 3 (2008); OECD, *OECD FRAMEWORK FOR REGULATORY POLICY EVALUATION* 3, 13–14, 89 (2014), <https://perma.cc/XT7R-AGD5>; Poul A. Nielsen, *Performance Management, Managerial Authority, and Public Service Performance*, 24 J. PUB. ADMIN. RES. & THEORY 431, 431–33, 438–39 (2014); Beryl A. Radin, *What Can We Expect from Performance Measurement Activities?*, 28 J. POL’Y ANALYSIS & MGMT. 505, 506 (2009); Dennis C. Smith, *Making Management Count: A Case for Theory- and Evidence-Based Public Management*, 28 J. POL’Y ANALYSIS & MGMT. 497, 497–99, 501–03 (2009).
 10. This Article is one of the final products of a multi-year project convened by the Alberta Energy Regulator; other reports and summaries can be found at <https://perma.cc/R7NE-DAYM>. In particular, see *ACHIEVING REGULATORY EXCELLENCE* (Cary Coglianese ed., 2016).
 11. See generally Christopher Carrigan & Cary Coglianese, *Oversight in Hindsight: Assessing the U.S. Regulatory System in the Wake of Calamity*, in *REGULATORY BREAKDOWN: THE CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE IN U.S. REGULATION* 1–16 (Cary Coglianese ed., 2012).

In recent decades, strategic planning “has become orthodox practice” for regulators and other public-sector organizations around the world.¹² For instance, in the United States, the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 requires federal regulatory agencies to produce, at the very least, five-year strategic plans with statements of their mission, general goals and objectives, and means to achieve those goals.¹³ Of course, strategic planning does not follow a “one-size-fits-all model,”¹⁴ and, indeed, regulatory organizations worldwide are subject to a variety of political environments that may influence how and why they engage in strategic planning.¹⁵ Nevertheless, the strategic plans that they develop represent opportunities for identifying aspirational regulatory values from regulators’ own expressions of their goals.

Strategic plans seek “to produce fundamental decisions and actions that shape and guide what an organization (or other entity) is, what it does, and why it does it.”¹⁶ They provide a “starting point and foundation for defining what the agency seeks to accomplish, identifying the strategies it will use to achieve desired results and then determining how well it succeeds in reaching results-oriented goals and achieving objectives.”¹⁷ Through strategic planning, regulators can rethink the purpose of their rulemaking, enforcement, outreach, monitoring, and other activities—and can try to fit them together into a coherent program in service of goals they may have latitude to set and refine. At times, regulators even explicitly

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12. Theodore H. Poister et al., *Strategic Management Research in the Public Sector: A Review, Synthesis, and Future Directions*, 40 AM. REV. PUB. ADMIN. 522, 541 (2010).
 13. Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, Pub. L. No. 103-62, § 3(a), 107 Stat. 285 (1993).
 14. Nancy C. Roberts, *The Synoptic Model of Strategic Planning and the GPRA: Lacking a Good Fit with the Political Context*, 23 PUB. PRODUCTIVITY & MGMT. REV. 297, 298 (2000) (internal quotation marks omitted); see also Graham S. Toft, *Synoptic (One Best Way) Approaches of Strategic Management*, in HANDBOOK OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT 1–3 (Jack Rabin et al. eds., 2d ed. 2000).
 15. See Aimee L. Franklin, *Serving the Public Interest? Federal Experiences with Participation in Strategic Planning*, 31 AM. REV. PUB. ADMIN. 126, 126–27 (2001); Poister et al., *supra* note 12, at 525–26.
 16. JOHN M. BRYSON, STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR PUBLIC AND NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS 6 (3d ed. 2004).
 17. U.S. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (“GAO”), GAO/GGD-10.1.16, AGENCIES’ STRATEGIC PLANS UNDER GPRA: KEY QUESTIONS TO FACILITATE CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW 1 (1997), <https://perma.cc/VD94-LBAD>.

establish a goal in their strategic plans to achieve “sustained excellence” or become “an exemplary regulator that inspires respect, trust and confidence,”¹⁸ “a world-class leader,”¹⁹ “a high-performing organization,”²⁰ or something similar.

Others have studied strategic planning by public sector organizations to understand how and when regulators engage in strategic planning, how effective they are in doing so, and how the content of plans translates into measurable outcomes.²¹ In this Article, instead of asking what makes for an effective strategic planning process, we ask what strategic plans themselves can tell us about regulators’ perceptions of regulatory excellence. To our knowledge, this Article represents the first attempt to mine strategic plans’ content for the purpose of learning what regulators value, rather than to offer advice about how plans should be written.²² As part of the Penn Program on Regulation’s multifaceted exploration of how to define and evaluate the qualities of a “best-in-class” regulator,²³ we focus on strategic plans as one important source of insights about what criteria could be used to set the “best-in-class” regulators apart from the pack. The main objective of this Article is thus to illuminate how regulators themselves construe “regulatory excellence” in the mission statements they craft, the strategic goals they set, and the outcomes they commit to measuring and strive to achieve. In the process, we also gleaned some

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18. U.K. OFFICE FOR NUCLEAR REGULATION, ONR STRATEGY 2015 to 2020 2, 5 (2014) [hereinafter UKONR 2015-2020].
 19. NERSA, ANNUAL REPORT 2012/2013 2, 9 (2013), <https://perma.cc/6X6Z-XCYH>.
 20. U.S. EPA, EPA-190-R-14-006, FY 2014-2018 EPA STRATEGIC PLAN 51 (2014), <https://perma.cc/4XPG-4WWN>.
 21. See, e.g., GAO, *supra* note 17, at 1; Rebecca S. Ayers, *Building Goal Alignment in Federal Agencies’ Performance Appraisal Programs*, 42 PUB. PERSONNEL MGMT. 495, 495–96 (2013); Franklin, *supra* note 15, at 126–28; Rebecca Hendrick, *Strategic Planning Environment, Process, and Performance in Public Agencies: A Comparative Study of Departments in Milwaukee*, 13 J. PUB. ADMIN. RES. & THEORY 491, 491 (2003); Poister et al., *supra* note 12, at 528–31 tbl.1; Isaiah O. Ughoro et al., *Strategic Planning as an Effective Tool of Strategic Management in Public Sector Organizations: Evidence from Public Transit Organizations*, 43 ADMIN. & SOC’Y 87, 88–89 (2011).
 22. Rhys Andrews et al., *Strategy Content and Organizational Performance: An Empirical Analysis*, 66 PUB. ADMIN. REV. 52, 58 (2006).
 23. See *Best in Class Regulator Initiative*, PENN PROGRAM ON REGULATION, <https://perma.cc/A9AE-A3JJ>.

observations, which we offer at the end of the Article, about how the strategic planning process itself and the common and diverging features in our sample of plans contribute to understanding regulatory excellence, thus complementing the existing literature on strategic planning.

II. DATA AND METHODS

The primary aim of this Article is to analyze a broad range of strategic plans in order to elicit the themes and issues that regulatory organizations around the world are concerned with—all in an effort to glean from regulators’ own words what constitutes regulatory excellence. We use these raw materials to generate a list of attributes of regulatory excellence that stem directly from the experiences of regulators engaged on the front lines, and we catalog statements from the strategic plans into specific attribute categories.

To advance the goal of generating an inventory of attributes of regulatory excellence, we were purposive in our sampling. In total, we reviewed twenty strategic plans from nine countries (including three plans produced by state-level agencies in the United States). The sampled regulators came primarily from the fields of energy, environment, and natural resources regulation. The vast majority of the plans we consulted were written or available in English, although one plan from the Mexican government was only available in Spanish. For readers who wish to view or download any of these public-domain documents, we have compiled them in an online repository.²⁴

A. Plan Selection and Analysis

In selecting plans for inclusion in the study, we sought as broad a range of plans as possible, to offer a general account of how different regulators view excellence and to help ensure that unique perspectives on excellence were not excluded inadvertently. For this reason, we sought plans from a variety of countries and cultures, and from regulatory organizations that sometimes approached problems with different tools and different authorities. Many of the plans reviewed came from “traditional” regulatory

24. See *Strategic Plans Used in Paper*, UNIV. OF PA. <https://bit.ly/2l8Ssfa>.

organizations in the sense that they came from a discrete government agency. But others, including the United Kingdom's Oil and Gas Plan, represented a plan for a multiagency collaboration with industry designed to comprehensively manage a concrete problem, in this case the safe promotion of the energy sector's operations. Likewise, it could be said that a particular plan was "freestanding" (in the sense that it was independently produced by the regulatory organization), or in other cases was subordinate to a higher-level plan, as when a regulatory organization within a cabinet department writes a sub-plan that frequently refers to how its goals related to the higher-level goals of the larger department. Since we intended our research to benefit regulatory organizations with a wide variety of structures and missions, diversity was our key selection criterion. We developed a preliminary typology of plans (see Table 1) to assist the reader in understanding these more general differences across the regulators in our sample.

Table 1. Strategic Plan "Flavors"

1. Is the plan freestanding or subordinate to a plan produced by a higher-level agency (or a nation as a whole)?
2. Does the plan articulate single, isolated objectives or integrated, multiple objectives? (E.g., "our mission is to protect the environment" versus "our mission is to protect the environment while maintaining some level of economic growth.")
3. Is the plan balanced between activities and outcomes, or is it focused more on one or the other? (Some plans contained no information about how conditions will change, while others said nothing about what actions would lead to predicted changes in conditions.)
4. Are the top-level goals arranged by organizational sub-unit (e.g., air, water, and land offices at an environmental authority), by "cross-cutting issues," by both types separately, or by a matrix approach combining both?
5. Are internal management goals (e.g., hiring, diversity, good citizenship) an integral part of the plan?

Once we generated our list of strategic plans to review through a series of Internet searches and references from others, we set about reading each of the plans, identifying themes and recurring issues, and developing a list of attributes from these recurring patterns. After we inductively generated a list of attributes, we returned to the plans and collected passages that fit in each of the general attribute categories. We also made note of important themes and issues that did not fit into any of the attribute categories. Section III of this Article presents the findings from our review, offering examples of each of the attributes drawn from a wide range of plans.

B. Relationship of Strategic Plans to Core Regulatory Functions

Analysis of regulatory excellence can be considered in connection with four core regulatory functions: “priority-setting, problem-solving, people (internal management), and the public (external engagement).”²⁵ We did not expect that strategic plans would necessarily treat each component of the regulatory core equally or even explicitly. On the contrary, because of the nature of strategic planning, we expected certain core functions of regulatory organizations would be mentioned or discussed more often in strategic plans than other functions were. Table 2 breaks down our predictions about the role strategic planning would play with respect to each component or function of the regulatory core.

We expected, for instance, that priority-setting would be heavily discussed in strategic plans in general, and we indeed observed that basically all plans engaged in some articulation of their agencies’ most important goals, missions, or plans of action. In some contrast to this paradigmatic function of strategic planning, we expected that problem-solving—especially with reference to specific regulatory instruments or enforcement strategies—might receive less attention in an average strategic plan. We expected this because regulatory organizations generally engage in problem-solving in much more concrete situations than a typical strategic plan allows. We expected that regulatory organizations would resist “tying themselves to the mast” by announcing a commitment to

25. CARY COGLIANESE, LISTENING AND LEARNING: TOWARD A FRAMEWORK OF REGULATORY LEADERSHIP 9 (2015), <https://perma.cc/FA9Q-PPL4>.

particular principles or methods of problem-solving, and they likewise might resist limiting their discretion in enforcement strategy.

Table 2. Relationship Between Strategic Planning and the “Regulatory Core”

Regulatory Core Component	Theoretical Role for Strategic Planning	Potential Applications
Priority Setting	Major	Articulate goals, missions, and plans of action
Public (external engagement)	Varying	Identify outreach plans, inform the lay public of agency business
People (internal management)	Varying	Outline needs and wants, make the case for additional support, and develop plans for human capital development
Problem Solving	Minimal	Announce focus on particular methods and tools, outline enforcement strategies

Finally, we expected that strategic plans would be somewhat variable in terms of their treatment of internal personnel management and external public relations. We expected that regulatory organizations would emphasize these components if their external environment demanded it, such as if the regulator had suffered steep budget cuts in recent years or if public backlash had arisen against a regulatory program. At other times, we predicted that these components would receive scant mention compared to priority-setting.

III. ATTRIBUTES OF REGULATORY EXCELLENCE

This section discusses the major attributes that we found in the examined strategic plans. These are attributes that the reports' drafters—and presumably the overall leadership of their public organizations—held up as desirable targets of their overall commitment to regulatory improvement. The seven categories of attributes presented here are not arrayed in any intentional order of presentation, but together they contain a total of twenty-five specific attributes that could be used to epitomize regulatory quality and track improvement. Specifically, as shown in Figure 1, we find that most of the attributes expressed in regulators' strategic plans can be said to fall into the following seven categories:

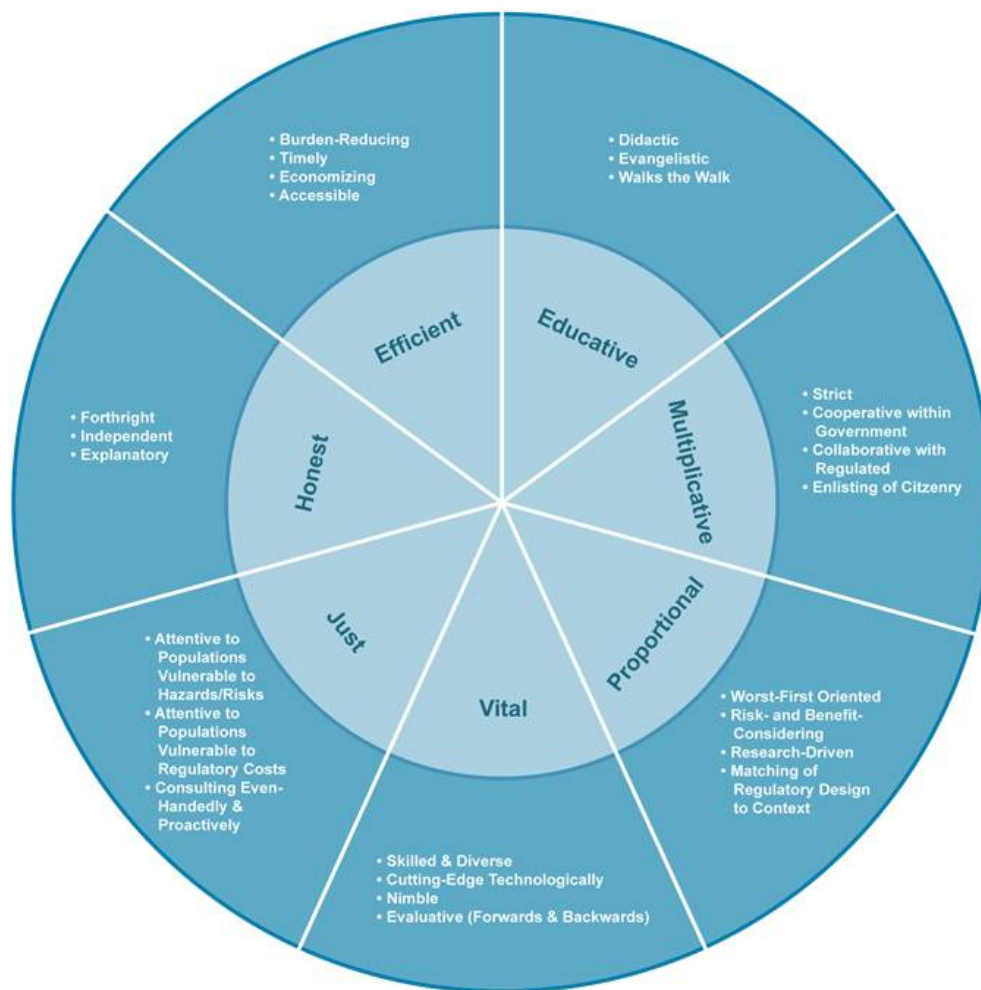
- Efficient
- Educative
- Multiplicative
- Proportional
- Vital
- Just
- Honest

In labeling these categories, and the specific attributes within each category, we have deliberately used adjectives, rather than nouns, to make clear that regulatory excellence exists along a spectrum. Characterizing attributes as nouns might imply a binary condition (that is, that the regulator either does or does not exhibit the attribute), rather than connoting a gradation. For example, the question is not whether a regulator either does or does not achieve “proportionality” but rather how “proportional” the regulator is, judged by the extent to which the regulator designs its actions to match the needs of the decision. Cary Coglianese divides the nature of regulatory performance into three categories: traits, actions, and outcomes (he calls this “the TAO of regulatory excellence”).²⁶ In our view, the first of these kinds of excellence asks regulatory officials to answer the question, “What virtues do we hope to embody?”; the second asks, “What do we commit to do?”; and the third asks, “What changes do we hope to see in the world as a result of our efforts?” Although some of the attributes might well appear to answer one of these questions better than the others, we believe that each of the attributes that follow can, if cast appropriately, be construed as relevant to all three kinds of

26. *Id.* at 26–28.

excellence. For example, consider the attribute we label “educative.” It can imply an organizational trait (“we want to be seen as a source of knowledge and perspective”), a specific commitment to action (“we commit to always publicizing every oil leak or spill we investigate within 24 hours of arriving on-site”), or a hoped-for—or verified—change in the world (“we have seen an increase in the number of hits per month on our spill-report website and have begun to see fewer spills because operators know these events will be publicized”).

Figure 1: Attributes Reflected in Strategic Plans



We now proceed to explain each of the twenty-five attributes that we organized into seven categories. For each attribute, we provide examples from the strategic plans.

A. Efficient

We discovered that regulators identified efficiency as part of excellence by referring to at least four different attributes. First, some regulators referred to efficiency by invoking its role in reducing adversities on particular stakeholders. Second, some regulators referred to the need for regulators to act, and make decisions, in a timely way. In some respects, the timeliness of actions and decisions of governments is of great significance to the capacity of stakeholders to plan their activities in a predictable and productive way. Third, nearly all regulators recognized the need to economize on the use of their own resources. This is perhaps not surprising in an era of increased complexity in the fields of activity that regulatory structures aim to influence or control. Finally, a few regulators viewed efficiency in terms of making themselves easily accessible to stakeholders and the public.

A Note on the Many Meanings of “Efficiency”

“Efficiency” can be defined in a variety of ways that might be relevant to a regulator. Sometimes it is meant to refer to what colloquially passes as “administrative efficiency,” such as when a regulator is deemed “efficient” because it processes applications and permits quickly. But, the more formal definitions of efficiency involve consideration of costs and benefits, the balance between them, and the distributions thereof. Strictly speaking, economic theory reserves the term “efficient” either to describe a situation in which at least one person is made better off without anyone being made worse off (this is known as “Pareto efficiency”), or a situation where although one or more persons are made worse off, the total amount of benefits that accrue to others exceeds these costs (this is known as “Kaldor-Hicks efficiency”). However, regulators often define efficiency instead as a local optimum (that is, choosing the option that is better than the other available ones), a definition that might not entail efficiency. For example, many strategic plans refer to efficiency as “meeting the regulatory goal at the lowest possible cost”—which is instead the economist’s definition of cost-

effectiveness. A cost-effective option would indeed be *relatively* more “efficient” than one that meets the goal more expensively, but it might not be efficient in either Pareto or Kaldor-Hicks terms. Or, it might be efficient but *less so* than some other option that was not considered. Finally, it is less commonly acknowledged that there is a mirror-image definition of “efficient” that is sometimes described in terms of “feasibility”—namely, not exceeding a cost constraint while achieving the maximum possible environmental or other benefit.²⁷ In this section of the Article, we let the authors of the strategic plans themselves define “efficiency” in any of these ways, though we note the differences when the context dictates.

1. Burden-Reducing

Regulators’ strategic plans contained several types of aspirations that can be characterized in terms of reducing burdens. One common way regulators sought to reduce burdens was by lowering the cost of compliance for regulated entities. For example, the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission (“CoOGCC”) Mission Statement sought “efficient exploration and production of oil and gas resources in a manner consistent with the protection of public health, safety and welfare.”²⁸ More specifically, the Mission Statement indicates that it aims to reduce unnecessary burdens on those developing oil and gas resources when it states that part of its mission is to “foster[] the responsible development of Colorado’s oil and gas resources.”²⁹ Similarly, the State of Utah’s Ten-Year Strategic Energy Plan aimed to reduce the burden on those developing oil and gas resources by aligning “Utah’s agencies to better meet and facilitate responsible energy development”³⁰ and by

27. For a general discussion of the various ways to construe “efficiency” and “cost-effectiveness,” see Adam M. Finkel, “*Demystifying Evidence-Based Policy Analysis by Revealing Hidden Value-Laden Constraints*,” 48 HASTINGS CTR. SPECIAL REP. (GOVERNANCE OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES: ALIGNING POLICY ANALYSIS WITH THE PUBLIC’S VALUES) S21, S21–22, S33 (2018).

28. *About the COGCC*, CoOGCC, <https://perma.cc/7ZUE-SYJP>. (In the case of the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission, references herein are to the Mission Statement except where specifically indicated otherwise.)

29. *Id.*

30. GOV. GARY R. HERBERT, ENERGY INITIATIVES & IMPERATIVES: UTAH’S 10-YEAR STRATEGIC ENERGY PLAN 8 (2011), <https://perma.cc/C82Z-SBR9> [hereinafter UTSEP].

creating “an effective strategy for the legitimate use of Utah’s public lands for energy development purposes”³¹

A second way of reducing burdens on stakeholders involved improvements in the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of regulatory tools. The U.K. Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (“UKOFGEM”), for example, aimed to “maintain [its] simplification agenda and work where possible within the spirit of the ‘one in one out’ principle to ensure that regulatory burdens on companies are no more than they need to be to protect consumers.”³² In a similar vein, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“U.S. EPA”) pledged to “streamline the Agency’s internal business practices, core program processes, and decision making. . . .”³³ The U.S. Department of the Interior (“U.S. DOI”) said it “review[ed] program activities for opportunities to eliminate lower priority programs, re-engineer under-achieving programs, and investigate new ideas to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of program delivery.”³⁴ The California Energy Commission (“CalEC”) Strategic Plan called on the agency to adopt standards that would be “flexible with straightforward compliance approaches. . . .”³⁵

Regulators sometimes identify facilitating coordination among agencies as a third means to reduce burdens on stakeholders. For example, the Ireland Commission for Energy (“ICER”) Regulation Strategic Plan stated that “[e]ffective interagency co-operation and working practices are necessary to ensure the regulatory function of each agency is discharged effectively and that the overall regulatory burden is minimised.”³⁶ In a similar way, the Annual Report of the Australian National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (“AUNOPSEMA”) specified that the agency is to “work with government stakeholders to streamline regulatory processes.”³⁷

31. *Id.* at 6.

32. UKOFGEM, CORPORATE STRATEGY AND PLAN 2011-2016 13 (2011), <https://perma.cc/7F6C-H9JV>.

33. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 52.

34. U.S. DOI, STRATEGIC PLAN FOR FISCAL YEARS 2014-2018 12 (2013), <https://perma.cc/7UYQ-RZ8X>.

35. CAL EC, STRATEGIC PLAN 3 (2014), <https://perma.cc/796H-NXBB>.

36. ICER, STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2018 13 (2014), <https://perma.cc/JL7N-XJDS>.

37. AUNOPSEMA, ANNUAL REPORT 2013-2014 25 (2014), <https://perma.cc/FLP2-LX29> [hereinafter AUNOPSEMA].

2. Timely

A closely related attribute concerned with efficiency is timeliness in fulfilling regulatory responsibilities. Some strategic plans focused on, for example, maintaining the capacity to respond to crises. The U.S. Department of Energy (“U.S. DOE”) aimed to “[s]trengthen the effectiveness of Department of Energy incident management capabilities.”³⁸ AUNOPSEMA committed itself to “maintain[ing] capability for appropriate regulatory crisis response.”³⁹

A second category of goals relates to timeliness of decision-making. For example, CoOGCC commits to providing “exceptional customer service” and states that “[w]e are responsive, fair and consistent.”⁴⁰ Other plans, such as AUNOPSEMA’s, called for “assessment decisions” and compliance activities to be carried out within “required timeframes.”⁴¹ The CalEC plan more generally stated that “[w]e are committed to providing excellent products and services that are timely, accurate, reliable, responsive, and useful.”⁴² A common commitment among the agencies reviewed was also to resolve complaints in a timely way.

3. Economizing

Regulators also committed themselves to guiding and influencing complex markets and systems of production in ways that economized the workings of an entire sector, such as energy. For example, the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (“NERSA”) assumed a broad role for regulating energy “in accordance with government laws and policies, standards and international best practices in support of sustainable development.”⁴³ This included a commitment to promoting a “competitive and efficient functioning of the energy industry”⁴⁴ The U.K.’s Oil and Gas (“UKOG”) Business and Government Action Plan aimed to

38. U.S. DOE, STRATEGIC PLAN 2014 – 2018 8 (2014), <https://perma.cc/Y2C7-VBQQ>.

39. AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 24.

40. CoOGCC, *supra* note 28, at 1.

41. AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 24.

42. CalEC, *supra* note 35, at 3.

43. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 9.

44. *Id.* at 10.

“maximise the economic production of the U.K.’s offshore oil and gas resources.”⁴⁵ Similarly, the State of California created CalEC to “establish and consolidate the state’s responsibility for energy resources, for encouraging, developing, and coordinating research and development into energy supply and demand problems, and for regulating electrical generating and related transmission facilities.”⁴⁶

In the context of seeking to achieve these broad goals in the complex fields of human activity, it is not surprising that these regulators have assumed an obligation to carry out their activities efficiently and to economize on the use of assets to achieve these goals. For example, NERSA committed itself to “mak[ing] the best use of resources to further the regulatory objectives by exercising objectivity and commitment to evidence-based strategies for improvement.”⁴⁷ UKOFGEM aimed to “ensure that all the programmes with which [it is] involved are delivered through efficient administration and tight control of costs.”⁴⁸ The U.S. DOI was “committed to effective financial operations and accountability including high quality and timely reporting, robust internal controls, clean audits, and effective follow-up on audit and internal control findings.”⁴⁹ In addition to many references to the need to control costs, there were also references to the need to prevent fraud and reduce waste. For example, the U.S. DOI stated that it “utilizes an extensive framework of internal controls to protect against fraud and waste and implements recommendations from the Government Accountability Office and the Office of Inspector General.”⁵⁰

4. Accessible

Accessibility is a fourth dimension of efficiency. Some agencies sought to reduce burdens on the regulated community by making information more accessible and by reducing the transaction costs associated with interactions between agencies and those regulated. For example, the U.S. EPA stated that it was “implementing E-

45. UKOG, BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN 4 (2013), <https://perma.cc/U5AE-53MS>.

46. CAL-EC, *supra* note 35, at 2.

47. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 10.

48. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 15.

49. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 12.

50. *Id.*

Enterprise, a joint EPA-state initiative to improve environmental performance and enhance services to the regulated community, environmental agencies and the public.”⁵¹ Other agencies adopted a broader goal of being accessible. For example, CoOGCC “seeks to serve, solicit participation from, and maintain working relationships with, all those having an interest in Colorado’s oil and gas resources.”⁵²

B. Educative

While regulatory agencies often regard rulemaking and enforcement as their two primary responsibilities, many agencies’ strategic plans included educational programs, either as the third leg of a tripod of responsibility or at least as an important ancillary function. Agency strategic plans generally refer to three distinct kinds of education. The first, which we call “didactic,” is somewhat more commonly cited than the second, which we call “evangelistic.” As a third kind of education, several plans emphasize that agencies can in effect lead by example and educate the public by “walking the walk.”

1. Didactic

Many strategic plans construe excellence as including the dissemination of authoritative guidance documents so that stakeholders will have ready access to clear information about how to comply with rules, secure permits and licenses, obtain benefits, and the like. For example, the U.K. Health and Safety Executive (“UKHSE”) committed itself to reissuing printed documents and revising its website so that the regulated public could clearly understand which regulations imposed specific compliance obligations and which defined administrative requirements only, such as paperwork obligations.⁵³ Several plans, notably that of NERSA, emphasized the benefits of consolidating various guidance documents pertaining to a single industry sector into a “one-stop” rulebook.⁵⁴ In addition to creating their own guidance, some regulators

51. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 2.

52. CoOGCC, *supra* note 28.

53. UKHSE, HSE BUSINESS PLAN 2012-15 6 (2014), <https://perma.cc/UWD7-TWM2>.

54. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 16.

highlighted the benefits of providing and maintaining a repository of information produced in the private sector. UKOG helps disseminate the “Supply Chain Code of Practice” to improve the competitiveness of its oil and gas companies,⁵⁵ and also supports “Project Pathfinder,” which does not involve regulatory issues at all but rather provides a continuous update of oil and gas operations that suppliers and operators can use to learn of new business opportunities.⁵⁶

The opportunity to provide useful information can extend beyond guidance documents and business opportunities; CalEC endeavored to generate data about trends in energy usage and disseminate its findings to the general public.⁵⁷ Another category of education involves opening up the evaluative process to the public. AUNOPSEMA, for instance, pledged in its plan to communicate lessons learned from safety incidents.⁵⁸

2. Evangelistic

Some regulatory agencies see the opportunity to educate more broadly by setting goals for themselves that involve changing attitudes and correcting misinformation. Japan’s Strategic Energy Plan promised to engage in dialogue with nuclear operators to acknowledge that both sectors had fallen prey to “the safety myth” and failed to anticipate the events that resulted in the Fukushima disaster.⁵⁹ At the same time, both Japan and the U.K. committed to pushing back against unwarranted pessimism about the industries they regulate and support, and against unfair characterizations of their own regulatory performance: UKHSE’s strategic plan included the creation of a “mythbusters” panel of experts to dispel “urban legends” about over-regulation,⁶⁰ and Japan similarly sought to “control damage from groundless rumors” in the wake of Fukushima.⁶¹ UKOG took this a step further and established a goal of correcting the misimpression that its national oil and gas

55. UKOG, *supra* note 45, at 10.

56. *Id.* at 13.

57. CalEC, *supra* note 35, at 3.

58. See AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 8.

59. JAPAN AGENCY FOR NAT. RES. & ENERGY, STRATEGIC ENERGY PLAN 4–5 (2014), <https://perma.cc/8JP9-DMWD> [hereinafter JSEG].

60. UKHSE, *supra* note 53, at 9.

61. JSEG, *supra* note 59, at 5.

industry was “coming to the end of its life,” a belief it said can discourage talented individuals from coming to work in that industry and, thus, compound a skills shortage.⁶² Although some agencies see a risk in appearing to cheer for their own achievements and the value of the industries they regulate, others see the forthright chronicling of successes and responses to failures to be part of how an agency earns, and also merits, public trust.

3. “Walks the Walk”

Several agencies recognized in their strategic plans that, in addition to requiring and encouraging regulated entities to reduce externalities they may cause, they ought to commit to similar improvements within their own agencies, in effect treating themselves as exemplars. This sentiment may be motivated by a desire to “be the change you wish to see in the world,” or perhaps by the realization that an agency that does not align its own conduct to what it requires of those outside its walls may lose moral authority to do so. For example, a worker safety agency that receives negative press about injuries or illnesses in its own workforce may have particular difficulty imposing requirements on regulated entities. Mohandas Gandhi, the presumed source of the aphorism about “being the change,” explained in more detail that, “[i]f we could change ourselves, the tendencies in the world would also change. As a man changes his own nature, so does the attitude of the world change towards him.”⁶³ So, “walking the walk” as an agency may engender better conduct among the regulated as well.

Some of the strategic plans make general promises that the agency involved will meet or exceed environmental or other targets set for the state or nation as a whole. For example, the UKHSE plan committed to reducing the agency’s own greenhouse gas emissions by twenty-five percent within five years.⁶⁴ The Norwegian Ministry of Petroleum and Energy (“NMPE”) made a similar, though nonquantitative, commitment when it said that “the State as a builder and buildings owner should act as a driving force in

62. UKOG, *supra* note 45, at 24–25.

63. 13 MAHATMA GANDHI, *General Knowledge About Health*, in THE COLLECTED WORKS OF MAHATMA GANDHI 239, 241 (1960), <https://perma.cc/BU3K-SMH8>.

64. UKHSE, *supra* note 53, at 20. Specifically, the agency set to achieve the emissions-reduction goal by 2015, using a baseline of emissions during 2009–10. *Id.*

the efforts on energy diversification and the phase-out of fossil fuels in buildings.”⁶⁵ Similarly, the U.S. DOE pledged to “minimize occupational illnesses and injuries to DOE federal and contractor employees.”⁶⁶

Other plans are more specific in tasking the agency’s rank-and-file to act in the same responsible manner that the agency prescribes for the private sector. The U.S. EPA stated that it will emphasize the following:

[S]ustainable workplace choices that can be routinely practiced by Agency employees will continue to reduce EPA’s environmental footprint by increasing energy efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, advancing water conservation, and reducing waste, and will provide lessons learned to share with other federal agencies.⁶⁷

The U.S. DOI explicitly made this a collaborative endeavor, creating a departmental “Sustainability Council” that “links the efforts of employees with those of senior management to modify policies and practices for best results such as cooperative efforts (e.g., inviting employees to submit their ideas for improving sustainable practices) that will foster an inclusive and transparent process to promote sustainability” within the Department.⁶⁸

Although most of the plans confined their pledges in this regard to areas within their own purview (e.g., U.S. EPA emphasizing reducing its own carbon footprint), we note that the UKHSE and U.S. DOE examples above represent a worker-safety agency taking some responsibility for its environmental citizenship and an energy regulator committing to improve its own worker-safety record.

C. Multiplicative

This attribute of excellence is a central part of regulation. It is concerned not merely with the powers and obligations of agencies but also with the way agencies and governments use these powers to foster relationships between regulators and regulatees and

65. NMPE, NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN UNDER DIRECTIVE 2009/28/EC 6 (2012), <https://perma.cc/8FZK-VRSU>.

66. U.S. DOE, *supra* note 38, at 23.

67. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 52.

68. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 52.

among all stakeholders. These relationships constitute the pathway through which governments and agencies aim to influence the flow of events, leverage (hence “multiply”) scarce resources, and achieve public policy goals. We have identified four different pathways that regulators use to create the conditions for the emergence of relationships capable of influencing the flow of events.

1. Strict (when Deterrence Value is High)

In the plans that we reviewed, strict enforcement is the least mentioned pathway for creating relationships that act as points of leverage for regulators. It is important to begin with this pathway, though, because the capacity of agencies to threaten punishment is a crucial way of creating relationships that can influence the targets of regulation. The potential for punishment to be a “benign big gun”—that is, where the threat of punishment is always available but rarely used—can establish the basis for the emergence of productive relationships between regulators and the regulated.⁶⁹

One instance in which an agency specifically identified punishment as a “big stick”⁷⁰ can be found in the UKOFGEM Strategic Plan. The UKOFGEM is responsible for facilitating the emergence of markets for energy to accelerate the transition towards a low-carbon energy sector.⁷¹ In its plan, UKOFGEM said that it would “also rigorously police existing licence obligations to ensure that consumers are treated fairly including the new 30 day notice period to allow consumers to respond to rising prices by switching supplier.”⁷² ICER took a slightly different approach by promising to “take appropriate enforcement actions . . . to ensure compliance,” and specifically mentioned its power to prosecute individuals who work without the proper permits.⁷³ A more specific take on this approach referred to the use of a targeted inspection regime to monitor compliance. The U.S. DOI used this approach when it promised to “improve production accountability, safety, and environmental protection of oil and gas operations through increased

69. AYRES & BRAITHWAITE, *supra* note 6, at 19.

70. *Id.*

71. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 6.

72. *Id.* at 11.

73. ICER, *supra* note 36, at 11.

inspection of high-risk oil and gas production cases.”⁷⁴ More commonly in our sample, regulators referred to the role of a broadly defined enforcement program to encourage compliance. An exemplar of this approach was the CoOGCC, which states that “[t]he Commission has a robust enforcement program to ensure operator compliance.”⁷⁵

2. Cooperative within Government (Solving Joint Problems)

Regulatory agencies and departments of government sometimes cooperate to solve problems. Cooperation can most effectively enable agencies and governments to exploit synergies when the cooperation is directed at solving discrete problems. In our sample, one of these problems is where an agency is charged with a function or obligation that requires collaboration with other agencies and regulatees. A second problem is where an agency is obligated to align the functions or roles of other agencies or departments of government to achieve a public policy goal. This may sometimes extend across boundaries in cases where governments have chosen to pursue particular policy goals in collaboration with other nations and international bodies. A third problem is where governments and agencies seek to cooperate with each other to influence regulatees to achieve a public policy goal. In our sample, it appears that cooperation emerges as an attribute of excellence when the agency is clear about the problem that needs to be solved and carefully tailors its interactions with other agencies to ensure that the process can solve that problem.

There were several agencies charged with a particular function that required cooperation. For example, the U.S. DOE committed to “collaborate with industry partners, state, local, and tribal governments, and other federal agencies—offering energy experts as part of the government-wide approach to incident management and response—whether the incident results from natural or unnatural causes, and is complex or crude, or cyber or

74. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 18.

75. *Regulation & the COGCC*, CoOGCC, <https://perma.cc/Z7ZM-X7H8> (this page sets out the CoOGCC’s approach to regulation).

physical.”⁷⁶ AUNOPSEMA specifically stated that it will cooperate so that it is prepared for “oil spill response management.”⁷⁷

In some instances, a particular regulator has the role of bringing together other agencies for the purpose of addressing a specific problem. For example, South Africa’s NERSA hosted the first South African Economic Regulators Conference to address the problem of how “South Africa’s economic regulators [can] contribute to cost-effective delivery of essential infrastructure in the face of financial, social and environmental imperatives.”⁷⁸ In other instances, governments announced strategic goals to align all aspects of government policy to achieve a specific public policy goal. For example, the Utah Energy Initiative set out to “align Utah’s agencies to better meet and facilitate responsible energy development.”⁷⁹ Agencies often seek to cooperate with other national regulatory bodies, or with international bodies, to further obligations stemming from international agreements. For example, the U.S. EPA participated in the Global Methane Initiative.⁸⁰ The U.S. DOE committed itself to “advance the President’s vision for reducing the levels of nuclear weapons in the world, strengthen nonproliferation efforts, and combat nuclear terrorism.”⁸¹

These forms of cooperation are ambitious and complex. There are also instances where agencies and other government actors collaborate more narrowly for a specific purpose. For example, the UKOFGEM stated that it will cooperate “actively with the [Department of Energy and Climate Change] in a regulatory capacity to ensure that the smart meters programme delivers benefits to consumers and contributes fully to achieving Government goals for a sustainable energy sector.”⁸² Similarly, the CoOGCC committed itself to “maintain working relationships with all those having an interest in Colorado’s oil and gas resources.”⁸³

Each of these forms of cooperation is primarily concerned with creating better relationships between agencies and government

76. U.S. DOE, *supra* note 38, at 8.

77. AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 25.

78. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 17.

79. UTSEP, *supra* note 30, at 11.

80. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 9.

81. U.S. DOE, *supra* note 38, at 3.

82. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 7.

83. CoOGCC, *supra* note 28.

departments. It is important to note, however, that this form of cooperation is also designed to give governments and agencies leverage with regulatees. Sometimes this leverage will help in facilitating economic development, and at other times it will help nudge regulatees to take on extra obligations.

3. Collaborative with the Regulated

Regulators were clear in wanting to establish meaningful relationships with regulatees. In its strongest form, these relationships could be described as partnerships to achieve specific goals. For example, the UKOG Business and Government Action offered a “strategy . . . jointly owned by Government and industry”⁸⁴ that had a number of goals. The first was “to maximise the economic production of the U.K.’s offshore oil and gas resources . . .”⁸⁵ Similarly, NERSA sought a “Spirit of Partnership: In working with all our stakeholders we deliver on our promises for the purpose of sustainable development.”⁸⁶

On the whole, the relationships between regulators and regulatees were not often described as partnerships per se—however, there was a very clear goal of establishing meaningful relationships. One pathway to establishing these meaningful relationships was by offering subsidies. Utah’s 10-Year Strategic Energy Plan called for a review of “the role of tax incentives for businesses to relocate to and expand in Utah and their potential impact on job creation, energy availability and the growth of energy production.”⁸⁷

The CalEC strategic plan specified the importance of relationships with all its stakeholders. It stated that “all interactions with the public and others with whom we do business are of utmost importance in carrying out the Energy Commission’s responsibilities.”⁸⁸ It then stated that “[o]ur time, skills, abilities, intelligence, creativity, products, and services are focused on these important relationships, with an emphasis on customer service.”⁸⁹ In its

84. UKOG, *supra* note 45, at 2.

85. *Id.*

86. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 9.

87. UTSEP, *supra* note 30, at 7.

88. CalEC, *supra* note 35, at 2.

89. *Id.*

strategic plan, the CoOGCC specified that it “seeks to serve, solicit participation from, and maintain working relationships with all those having an interest in Colorado’s oil and gas natural resources.”⁹⁰ The UKOFGEM’s plan aimed “to build public and industry confidence.”⁹¹ Finally, some agencies specifically recognized the need to establish meaningful relationships even though the interests of the regulator and regulatees may diverge. For example, AUNOPSEMA aimed to “maintain robust, open and accountable relationships with industry stakeholders in relation to submission and assessment of regulatory plans and safety cases and broader regulatory functions.”⁹²

4. Enlisting the Citizenry

In general, the plans reviewed gave much less attention to enlisting public help to influence relationships with other stakeholders. There were some notable exceptions, however. One important example was the U.S. DOE plan that “sought and incorporated comments from multiple stakeholders during the development of the Plan.”⁹³ This is an important example because it suggests that the U.S. DOE’s own concept of excellence may reflect input from many stakeholders, including the citizenry. A second example is an approach adopted by the U.S. EPA which stated that it was “mobilizing citizen science efforts to complement those of the EPA, which, combined with greater access to environmental data, enhanced community engagement, environmental education, new tools and increased analysis, will better support state and local decision-making.”⁹⁴

D. Proportional

A number of plans addressed themes related to what we call “proportionality,” or developing a systematic sense of when and how seriously to approach risks and how to match the complexity and cost of problem-solving tools to the size and nature of the problems encountered. Under this set of attributes, regulators

90. CoOGCC, *supra* note 28.

91. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 15.

92. AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 24.

93. U.S. DOE, *supra* note 38, at 2.

94. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 2.

discussed how they would focus on the most pressing problems first, use modern methods of risk assessment where possible, use internal research and monitoring to adapt to changing conditions on the ground, and think about how to match regulatory tools to context.

1. Worst-First-Oriented

As expected, most of the strategic plans reviewed set specific goals. The U.S. EPA promised to focus its water program on small drinking water systems, for instance, although it did not explain whether that choice was based on absolute risk, risk/benefit ratio, or some other consideration (such as public concern).⁹⁵ The UKHSE sought to focus attention on aging oil platforms and identify dangerous sectors of industry,⁹⁶ whereas some plans went beyond simply listing goals or targets and, instead, articulated a risk-based system of priority setting. The pinch of constrained resources led the U.S. DOI to focus on “appropriately devoting limited oversight resources based on robust assessments of risk.”⁹⁷ Other regulators, including the U.K. Office for Nuclear Regulation (“UKONR”), came to the same conclusion but based their action on the fact that they “want[ed] everyone . . . to feel that [the agency] regulate[s] the nuclear industry appropriately and in proportion to the known hazards it presents.”⁹⁸ Whether agency budgets or public legitimacy were the scarce resources, agencies felt the need to get better at prioritizing.

2. Risk- and Benefit-Considering

Not surprisingly, given the emphasis on quantitative risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis in the literature in recent decades, many agencies alluded to some form of risk assessment process. One agency sought to “[f]oster a strong risk management culture” and integrate risk management into each step of the decision-making process,⁹⁹ while the U.K. government more simply

95. *Id.* at 16.

96. *See* UKHSE, *supra* note 53, at 4.

97. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 36.

98. U.K. OFFICE FOR NUCLEAR REGULATION, ONR STRATEGY 5 (2011), <https://perma.cc/R644-93NR> [hereinafter UKONR 2011].

99. AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 25.

sought to engage in its oil and gas decommissioning activities “safely, cost-effectively and with regard to the environment.”¹⁰⁰ The UKONR incorporated transparency and risk assessment by emphasizing its role as “a trusted source of objective information and advice about the risks and potential consequences of civil nuclear activities.”¹⁰¹

Not all regulators have bought into the primacy of risk assessment, however. ICER seemingly eschewed risk-based planning in favor of an “As Low as Reasonably Practicable” regime, with an “ultimate goal of zero safety incidents,” regardless of the cost.¹⁰² Even so, ICER aimed to incorporate risk assessment into its auditing and inspecting regimes.

Indeed, while cost-effectiveness and risk assessment were mentioned frequently, specific commitments to quantify risks or engage in formal cost-benefit analysis were rare. It is perhaps the case that agencies are engaging in these practices but simply hesitate to make too many promises to achieve this level of rigor in the normal course of business.

3. Research-Driven

A number of regulators—particularly those overseeing complex energy markets, managing ever-changing ecosystems, or engaging in extensive inspection and enforcement activities—indicated that a major goal was improving their ability to “leverage data and capability to improve decision making”¹⁰³ and make “public policy recommendations based on relevant and objective information, forecasting, and analyses”¹⁰⁴ The U.S. DOE explicitly emphasized its role in “identifying and promoting advances in the fundamental and applied sciences” and in accelerating “transformational technological advances in energy areas that industry by itself is not likely to undertake because of technical or financial risk.”¹⁰⁵ Indeed, for some of the regulators in the sample, like the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate (“NPD”), data collection was “a

100. UKOG, *supra* note 45, at 28.

101. UKONR 2011, *supra* note 98, at 5.

102. ICER, *supra* note 36, at 10.

103. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 19.

104. CALEC, *supra* note 35, at 3.

105. U.S. DOE, *supra* note 38, at 1.

national responsibility” that would pay secondary dividends through increased value of natural resources.¹⁰⁶

Several agencies had plans to either develop more modern technologies and research programs to improve the quality of data on which they relied or to leverage information emerging from another initiative. In the former category, the U.S. DOI planned major initiatives to “conduct[] science to inform . . . decisions; develop[] tools to analyze, visualize, translate, and extrapolate science; and . . . lead[] efforts to apply it at multiple scales and across multiple landscapes and jurisdictions to inform land and resource planning, policy, mitigation, and management.”¹⁰⁷ In the latter category, the UKOFGEM planned to use a general rollout of “smart meters” to “introduce new consumer protection measures in response to early movers and . . . continue to explore the safeguards that may be necessary given the innovative market developments, tariffs and services that are likely to be stimulated” by the rollout.¹⁰⁸ One plan mentioned efforts to build relationships with “research partners” in academia and industry in order to develop technologies that would modernize the regulated industry.¹⁰⁹

4. Matching Regulatory Design to Context

Only one agency explicitly focused on efforts to match regulatory design—e.g., the choice among market-based approaches, performance standards, specific design requirements, voluntary standards, etc.—to the specific context under regulatory oversight. The UKONR’s Superseding Plan for 2015-2020 noted its intent to use “a wide range of regulatory tools . . . to influence positively those we regulate, and to encourage the achievement of sustained excellence in safety and security performance across the nuclear sector.”¹¹⁰ It aimed to “use a range of internal and external assurance functions to ensure ONR undertakes the right amount of regulation, proportionate to the hazards and risks presented, of the right quality, at the right cost.”¹¹¹ Given the literature on the

106. NPD, STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE NORWEGIAN PETROLEUM DIRECTORATE 2010-2014 3 (2010), <https://perma.cc/4GVD-V7UB>.

107. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 44.

108. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 12.

109. UTSEP, *supra* note 30, at 9.

110. UKONR 2015-2020, *supra* note 18, at 6.

111. *Id.* at 9.

different regulatory tools available, it was somewhat surprising to find so few agencies explicitly aspiring to experiment and tailor regulatory design to the specific problems they sought to resolve. But as with cost-benefit analysis, this may simply reflect the agencies' resistance to making written promises, even though in practice they are availing themselves of these tools.

E. Vital

A major theme—indeed, one of the most consistently raised in the sample—was focused on the vitality of the agency, especially with respect to workforce vitality. It is often said that an organization is only as good as the people who comprise it, and, judging by the plans' emphasis on developing personnel capacities and providing advanced workplace technologies, this holds true for regulators as well. As one plan put it, the regulator's "most valuable resource is its personnel."¹¹² We also noted that agencies sometimes—though not as consistently—sought to improve or maintain their vitality as an organization by resisting complacency, challenging themselves to change policies nimbly, and taking structured looks forward and backward at their major programs (that is, to direct the agency as if one were driving a car, shifting focus repeatedly from the road ahead to the rear-view mirror).

1. Skilled and Diverse

Virtually every plan mentioned the importance of various facets of human capital development. According to one regulator, "[t]o be an exemplary organisation [the regulator] must have a stable, sustainable, well-resourced, competent, flexible and accountable team."¹¹³ For another, "[t]he employees of [the agency] are its strongest asset. When employees' health and safety are protected and they are well trained, empowered, and free from discrimination, they will ensure mission success efficiently and effectively."¹¹⁴ This could be accomplished by providing "a work environment that offers a high quality work life for all employees by engaging them in shaping [a]gency decisions and improving processes, and

112. CALEC, *supra* note 35, at 2.

113. UKONR 2015-2020, *supra* note 18, at 9.

114. U.S. DOE, *supra* note 38, at 23.

providing flexible work practices, fair and inclusive employee-friendly policies, and opportunities for continuous learning.”¹¹⁵ The plans were replete with some variation on this basic theme of developing a hospitable environment to “attract and retain high caliber staff,”¹¹⁶ some even aiming to improve “marketing and branding to attract skilled talent at all levels”¹¹⁷ Some plans also emphasized opportunities for growth and rewards,¹¹⁸ as well as the importance of diversity and tolerance of “individual differences.”¹¹⁹

Not all the plans in the sample were upbeat, however. One confessed that “[h]uman [c]apital management and development” had “been a challenge,” but at the same time remained optimistic that an “Integrated Human Capital Strategy” would lead to better results with respect to retention.¹²⁰ The emphasis on retention—and the despair where it is not occurring—is an understandable focus insofar as continuity in staff, and the institutional knowledge that comes with it, can make major differences in the regulator’s work.

2. Technologically Cutting-Edge

The work environment itself is closely related to maintaining a skilled and diverse workforce, and many agencies singled out the importance of this factor in their operations. Various plans in the sample emphasized “modernizing practices” to improve the “transparency and timeliness” of their programs,¹²¹ thereby making for “flexible work environment[s], enabled by advanced information technologies and tools,”¹²² and using all of these capacities to improve outcomes in programs.¹²³ The use of technology was cited by some as a way to not only improve internal management but also to provide “analysis, products and services to the public and other

115. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 52.

116. AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 25.

117. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 51.

118. *See* U.S. DOE, *supra* note 38, at 23.

119. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 13.

120. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 17.

121. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 36.

122. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 51.

123. *See* UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 6.

stakeholders.”¹²⁴ Moreover, at least one agency cited the benefits of consistency that could come from better “internal capabilities and processes.”¹²⁵ Despite this emphasis on technology, none of the plans indicated any specific intent to offer employees the benefits of many basic twenty-first-century solutions to workforce inefficiencies, such as smartphones or videoconferencing.

3. Nimble

A number of plans articulated a need to retain some degree of flexibility in established programs, recognizing that “management is a dynamic process.”¹²⁶ For instance, the UKOFGEM claimed that it would “[a]ssess the need for additional consumer protection in the light of market developments such as the Green Deal, energy services and tariffs, an increase in demand-side response and the development of heat markets.”¹²⁷ Likewise, the Japanese Strategic Energy Plan sought to ensure nimbleness by “[e]stablishing a multilayered energy supply system which is sufficiently resilient to function properly not only in normal times but also in times of crisis so as to ensure [a] stable supply of energy.”¹²⁸ Although these kinds of promises to re-evaluate were common, at least one agency aspired to build this “nimbleness” into the very structure of its operations: the UKONR’s earlier plan aimed at “changing [its] organisational structure from one where we work in separate divisions, to a ‘delivery-focused model,’ in which our work is grouped into programmes that reflect nuclear industry sectors,” and it anticipated that this plan would “provide greater flexibility, enabling resources to be moved quickly in response to changes in demand and priority.”¹²⁹

4. Evaluative (Forwards and Backwards)

Related to changing policy nimbly, several agencies paid tribute to comprehensive program evaluation as an essential tool. The

124. CALEC, *supra* note 35, at 3.

125. AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 24.

126. USAF, AIR FORCE ENERGY STRATEGIC PLAN 18 (2013), <https://perma.cc/DW45-FJ3U>.

127. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 13.

128. JSEG, *supra* note 59, at 19.

129. UKONR 2011, *supra* note 98, at 7.

U.S. EPA, for instance, claimed that “[a]mong the most important analytical tools is program evaluation, producing rigorous evidence about program effectiveness as well as identifying lessons that may be helpful in shaping agency strategic planning in the future.”¹³⁰ One agency discussed developing their modeling capacities and “[u]ndertak[ing] a Significant Code Review” in which existing regulatory programs would be systematically examined.¹³¹ Others acknowledged that they would revisit existing approaches and adopt a “new direction” after tragedies such as the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster,¹³² as well as seek to adopt a more long-term approach in the future, investing in infrastructure and the like before disaster strikes.¹³³

While relatively few agencies singled out the importance of program evaluation, virtually all their strategic plans indicated that they engaged in some kind of program benchmarking.

F. Just

Some agency plans recognized that efficient policies (e.g., ones that maximize positive net benefits) need to be tempered by concerns about equity—that is, the just distribution of benefits and costs. Most commonly, the focus on distribution manifests as concern with the most vulnerable subpopulations. By reducing the “tail risk,” the agency can directly benefit those facing the greatest burdens, but will also, by definition, narrow the distribution of inequality, which may be valuable in itself. Here, we draw a parallel between explicit strategic goals to redress inequities in risk and the mirror-image goal of reducing the economic burden of regulation upon the most vulnerable sectors and firms; some agencies emphasize one type of justice, the other, or both.

1. Attentive to Populations Vulnerable to Hazards/Risks

Several agencies emphasized a traditional notion of environmental justice, promising to pay particular attention to “tribal

130. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 42.

131. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 10.

132. JSEG, *supra* note 59, at 4.

133. *Id.* at 31.

nations and insular communities”¹³⁴ or to women and children.¹³⁵ Although the U.S. EPA appears to have concentrated for many years on minority and low-income communities, its most recent strategic plan decoupled concern with the demographic characteristics of vulnerable communities and, instead, pledged to help “urban and rural” communities that are “overburdened by pollution”—in other words, focusing on the right-hand tail of the cumulative exposure distribution, regardless of whether the affected subpopulations are disadvantaged in other ways.¹³⁶ Similarly, the UKOFGEM referred to “consumers that remain persistently disengaged” in the energy market as a subpopulation of special interest, presumably without considering the other demographic attributes of these consumers.

2. Attentive to Populations Vulnerable to Regulatory Costs

In addition to the agencies that seek to preferentially intervene to reduce “hot spots” of risk, at least one agency mentioned concern over the secondary effects of its regulatory and other interventions on vulnerable populations: the UKOFGEM promised that, “[c]onsistent with the Government’s goal of minimising fuel poverty, Ofgem will seek to ensure, where we are in a position to do so, that the financial burden of moving towards a low carbon sector does not fall disproportionately on those least able to pay.”¹³⁷ A few agencies, notably the U.S. DOI and the UKOFGEM, specifically mentioned small businesses as particularly vulnerable to regulatory costs, or in special need of further assistance in competing for contracts and grants. No agency in our sample, however, linked the concerns about environmental justice and vulnerable industry sectors. It is possible that environmental justice policies might also benefit vulnerable firms or their employees—but they might instead add to their economic burdens, and the plans did not mention how these competing concerns might be balanced or transformed into win-win opportunities. We also note that, while this does not

134. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 31–35.

135. PROGRAMA SECTORIAL DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES, PLAN NACIONAL DE DESARROLLO 2013-2018 52, 55–56 (2013), <http://perma.cc/WP5M-DY2L>.

136. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 9–10.

137. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 11.

necessarily repudiate its concern about equity, at least one agency specifically pledged to be “neutral to all market players without favouring one or other group (non-discrimination).”¹³⁸

3. Consulting and Intervening in Two Complementary and Fair Ways

We discovered that regulators routinely elaborate on their strategies for engaging with the public and various concerned constituencies, and do so in two, somewhat complementary ways. Regulators sometimes emphasize an “even-handedness” approach that facilitates balanced transmission of information and representative input to and from the agency, but, at other times, express a need to proactively engage disadvantaged or less vocal interests and perspectives in the regulatory process through more targeted practices.

a. Even-Handedness

Various agencies in the sample emphasized the importance of maintaining appropriate balance in their transparency and access policies, and, ultimately, in their decision-making.

For some agencies, this could be accomplished by simply ensuring that information disclosure was regularized and was serving the needs of knowledge-generation leaders. For instance, CalEC planned to “[c]ollect targeted energy data and provide policy makers, consumers and other stakeholders with useful and objective information and analyses based on that data.”¹³⁹ The U.S. DOI echoed this goal in a slightly more detailed fashion by aspiring to “lead the scientific research on the environment and natural hazards and provide information to partners and stakeholders for use in making decisions that will protect lives.”¹⁴⁰ But, regulators that emphasized the importance of data accessibility did not generally articulate the specific pathways to facilitate such access. One exception was UKOFGEM, which stated that major improvements in this domain could be made by “improving [its] website and call

138. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 9.

139. CalEC, *supra* note 35, at 3.

140. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 21.

handling for consumers seeking advice” and “publish[ing] research and other data to facilitate debate.”¹⁴¹

Other agencies recognized that partnerships with the regulated and various constituencies in the general public were a necessary part of excellent practice, and that this task carried its own challenges for evenhanded inclusiveness.¹⁴² For instance, NERSA claimed that it would strive to “be neutral to all market players without favouring one or other group.”¹⁴³ Other agencies were even more explicit about this challenge. The CoOGCC, for instance, claimed that it “seeks to serve, solicit participation from, and maintain working relationships with *all* those having an interest in Colorado’s oil and gas natural resources.”¹⁴⁴ The State of Utah’s 10-Year Strategic Energy Plan similarly aimed to “[e]nhance and further integrate partnerships between industry, universities, state government and local communities—especially those in energy-rich rural communities—to address future energy challenges and opportunities.”¹⁴⁵ Additionally, Utah planned to “form a State Energy Advisory Committee comprised of a diverse group of representatives of energy in Utah.”¹⁴⁶

b. Proactive Outreach to Disadvantaged or Nontraditional Interests

Many agencies in the sample noted that disparities in access and influence were inevitable, even with the most neutral engagement and transparency policies imaginable. Therefore, they announced an intention to target specific parties or groups to help redress such disparities and help ensure a diversity of perspectives. These targeted groups ranged from indigenous and aboriginal populations to small or midsize business interests, depending on the regulator’s mission and responsibilities. The plans also ranged from general, aspirational claims about engaging these interests to the more technical and practical considerations of how to accomplish this task. For instance, on the more aspirational and

141. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 14, 25.

142. See discussion *supra* Section III.C.

143. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 9.

144. CoOGCC, *supra* note 28, at 1 (emphasis added).

145. UTSEP, *supra* note 30, at 2.

146. *Id.* at 6.

inchoate end of the spectrum, the U.S. EPA's plan sought to "[e]xpand the conversation on environmentalism by engaging and empowering stakeholders, including groups with which EPA has not traditionally worked, using multiple forms of outreach, collaboration, and information."¹⁴⁷ The UKOFGEM sought to "[c]ontinue to explore and, where possible, improve the experience of vulnerable consumers engaging in the market," and to develop "understanding of small businesses' engagement with the energy market."¹⁴⁸ On the more practical, concrete end of the spectrum, AUNOPSEMA's corporate strategy sought to incorporate more targeted stakeholder feedback on draft guidance notes and conduct regular "[i]ndustry information sessions and presentations" to reach out to less informed and engaged parties.¹⁴⁹ Likewise, the UKOG's plan reported on plans to create a "'Business Bank' to help tackle some of the deep-rooted structural barriers faced by small and mid-sized businesses and increase diversity in the business finance markets."¹⁵⁰

The U.S. DOI's "nation-to-nation relationship" with tribal governments meant that the Department was particularly attentive to the need for "consultation and support for effective management of the tribal trust . . ."¹⁵¹ The U.S. DOI indicated that it seeks to build coalitions and show "respect for the viewpoints of the 566 Indian tribes and the importance of maintaining strong tribal communities."¹⁵² To this end, the Department viewed consultations as a "key component" and also used contractual relationships with tribes to administer regulatory programs in a more self-determined and responsive manner.¹⁵³

G. Honest

We have identified three different aspects to how agencies pledge in their strategic plans to live up to the ideals of honesty and candor.

147. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 45.

148. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 13, 14.

149. AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 25.

150. UKOG, *supra* note 45, at 15.

151. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 13.

152. *Id.*

153. *Id.* at 13, 32.

1. Forthright

Various strategic plans construed honesty as beginning with clear information, provided through unambiguous language that does not hide data sources or conclusions. For example, the U.S. EPA promised to “emphasize transparency and clarity in its communications, including environmental education outreach.”¹⁵⁴ Similarly, the government of Japan said that, in making fundamental choices about the national energy mix, it would “disclose[] relevant information and ensure[] thorough transparency.”¹⁵⁵

2. Independent (Avoiding Conflict of Interest and Regulatory Capture)

NERSA’s strategic plan opined that “the independence of the Energy Regulator from the regulated companies is a prerequisite for any sound regulatory system . . . [and] is also desirable to ensure long-term stability of regulatory practices. Avoidance of regulatory capture by some customer groups is also necessary for successful regulation.”¹⁵⁶ The U.S. DOI did not specifically mention capture, but it did pledge “not [to] tolerate lapses that detract and distract from good, honest service to the American people.”¹⁵⁷

3. Explanatory

At least two agencies, both from the U.K., made specific reference to one form of honesty: letting the public in on the thought process that led to particular decisions.¹⁵⁸

154. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 45.

155. JSEG, *supra* note 59, at 87.

156. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 9.

157. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 12.

158. In the overarching project from which this article is drawn, *see* discussion *supra* note 10, we heard from various stakeholders that they value “apparentness” (the degree to which the regulatory agency explains how it reached a particular decision) more than transparency (the degree to which the regulator makes underlying data available). *See* Adam M. Finkel, *Beyond Best-in-Class: Three Secrets to Regulatory Excellence*, in *ACHIEVING REGULATORY EXCELLENCE*, *supra* note 10, at 183 n.10. These concerns connect with experimental research showing the importance of “procedural justice,” or the sense that a decisionmaker has been fair and offered reasons for its decisions, in fostering acceptance of those decisions by those affected. *See* LIND & TYLER, *supra* note 8.

The UKOFGEM noted that “[a]ll parties, including investors, will benefit from increased certainty and clarity about how we will make regulatory decisions,”¹⁵⁹ while the UKONR’s plan stated that “we continue to be committed to disclosing as much information as possible about our activities, and how and why we have reached regulatory decisions.”¹⁶⁰ In other words, regulatory honesty does not consist merely in telling “nothing but the truth” but also in telling “the whole truth,” especially when it pertains to the reasons why an agency might have disappointed a particular group of stakeholders.

IV. ADDITIONAL ATTRIBUTES THAT MAY REFLECT “UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE”

The seven categories discussed in the preceding part comprise those attributes that appeared at least three or four times in our sample of twenty plans, and often far more frequently than that. For example, the attribute in Category C, “Cooperates with other government agencies to solve joint problems,” was mentioned in fifteen of the twenty plans we reviewed. But perhaps equally or even more valuable, for the purposes of a regulatory agency wishing to consider the best features of other agencies, might be those attributes of excellence that are rarely mentioned in plans—perhaps because they represent the “leading edge” of desiderata. We have identified five such attributes, each of which occurred only once or twice in the sample of plans and tended to fall outside the seven broad categories presented above.

A. Engages the Next Generation in Regulatory Policy

Many agency strategic plans mentioned the educational role of the regulator (see Category B above), but one plan specifically pledged to create “[i]nitiatives [that] will promote the engagement of young people as active stewards of the environment.”¹⁶¹ One might interpret this emphasis as part of “succession planning”—helping to ensure that agencies like the U.S. DOI can count on a supply of future talent—but a focus on K-12 education may,

159. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 9.

160. UKONR 2015-2020, *supra* note 18, at 3.

161. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 18.

instead, reflect a goal of influencing public preferences and expectations over time so that the regulator's mission can be carried on long after the current leadership has retired.

B. Empowers Consumers/Businesses to Make Smarter Choices

In regulatory agencies around the world, the reliance on command-and-control regulation is gradually being supplemented with programs that encourage or require more information to be put in the hands of consumers, who can then make choices in the market to further social benefits.¹⁶² In addition to various agency strategic plans that construe the provision of such information as an attribute of excellence, one agency—the UKOFGEM—has stated that part of its mission is to support and encourage those consumers who seek out and use new information. The UKOFGEM claimed that it is “taking steps to improve regulatory safeguards for consumers who have [electricity] meters with smart technology,” presumably involving assurance of data privacy, and ensuring that consumers who prepay their bills using smart meters (or who sell power back to the grid) are not at risk of overpayments.¹⁶³

C. Safeguards Information, Especially CBI and Personal Identifiers

One plan briefly mentioned the importance of “ensur[ing] data is managed responsibly and is secure.”¹⁶⁴ The paucity of information sensitivity in the other plans was somewhat surprising, given that energy regulators often deal with industries with trade secrets and other confidential business information. Perhaps it was the case that it was such an obviously important aspect of regulation that only CalEC decided to mention it, when all, in fact, take the responsibility seriously.

162. *See, e.g.*, Cary Coglianese & Evan Mendelson, *Meta-Regulation and Self-Regulation*, in *OXFORD HANDBOOK ON REGULATION* 146–67 (Robert Baldwin, Martin Cave & Martin Lodge eds., 2010).

163. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 6.

164. CalEC, *supra* note 35, at 3.

D. Creates a Culture of Safety

One of the more unusual findings that emerged from the study was the UKOG's discussion of the steps it was taking to develop and institute a culture of safety. It is worth quoting at length:

Effective asset integrity, life extension management and safety system implementation are seen as a strength in the UK. This strength is not an isolated example of good practice, but symptomatic of a health and safety regime and culture that are recognised as world-leading and which are supported by a legal framework that drives continuous improvement.

Step Change in Safety, the industry's flagship safety initiative, was set up in 1997 with the aim of making the UK the safest place to work in the worldwide oil and gas industry The Step Change Leadership team includes representatives from industry, trade unions, workforce and the Regulators. Current workstreams include the development of a practical guide for workforce engagement, the raising of awareness and understanding of how human factors and behaviours from boardroom to worksite can cause accidents; helicopter safety; and asset integrity.¹⁶⁵

While other plans were undoubtedly concerned with safety, this discussion of safety culture per se represented one institution's high awareness of the importance of fostering norms, attitudes, and practices that reinforce larger goals. We see this discussion as a forward-looking goal that other agencies might emulate.

E. Adheres to Principles of Good Corporate Governance

One regulator in our sample specifically referred to "corporate governance" practices. The chair of NERSA stated that "I also believe that we undertook our statutory duties with distinction. Our Corporate Governance has improved, with regular board reports provided on the work of the board committees."¹⁶⁶ As with nearly all regulators, NERSA also indicated a strong commitment to developing risk management plans and strategies.¹⁶⁷

165. UKOG, *supra* note 45, at 9.

166. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 16.

167. *See id.* at 146.

V. DISCUSSION

Up to this point, we have elaborated a catalog of attributes of regulatory excellence we found reflected in our sample of plans. We have drawn on the agencies' own words to demonstrate the richness of conceptions of regulatory excellence within the seven generalized categories. In this section, we attempt to aggregate the data one step beyond the catalog of attributes discussed in the previous section and offer observations about commonalities (and differences) among plan structures, emphases, and framings. Understanding more about the characteristics of the plans themselves not only provides a better descriptive understanding of the unit of analysis—individual written strategic plans—but also can help the reader interpret and consolidate the findings discussed in the previous parts of this Article.

A. Mission Statements

We found a considerable amount of variation in the ways that agencies defined their missions. Indeed, the range of approaches agencies used to define their missions is suggestive of the complex nature of regulation. One way of expressing the mission was with reference to an agency's goals. For example, the U.S. EPA stated that its mission was "to protect human health and the environment."¹⁶⁸ Agencies that defined their mission in this straightforward way tended to identify in their strategic plans the attributes that they need to fulfill their missions. By contrast, some agencies used their mission statements to give an indication of both the goals that they will pursue *and* the attributes that they need in order to pursue these goals. The AUNOPSEMA, for example, referred to a number of attributes when it stated that it will achieve its goals "independently and professionally."¹⁶⁹ A variation of this approach was to describe the standards and laws that the agency would consider using to achieve its goals. For example, NERSA stated that its mission was "to regulate the energy industry in accordance with government laws and policies, standards and international best practices in support of sustainable development."¹⁷⁰

168. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 4.

169. AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 16.

170. NERSA, *supra* note 19, at 9.

Finally, some agencies defined their missions in broad and open-ended ways. For example, the National Energy Board of Canada defined its mission as one of regulating in “the Canadian public interest.”¹⁷¹

B. Actions versus Outcomes

Although verbiage in all the plans described the virtues and values each agency hoped to embody, the plans varied substantially in terms of how much they emphasized outcomes as opposed to actions. For instance, AUNOPSEMA’s plan was organized around functions, strategies, and performance indicators, with the latter category providing measurable indicators of success that could indicate how well each function was being handled.¹⁷² In contrast, UKOFGEM’s plan emphasized what it called “deliverables” as performance indicators, but in practice, these were usually not measurable variables but simply promises to act on various programs or duties.¹⁷³ For instance, UKOFGEM announced plans to “publish [a] climate change adaptation report,” “[c]onsult on revised Enforcement Guidelines,” and “[m]ake decisions on next steps in relation to the Retail Market Review,” among other things.¹⁷⁴

In our view, the best plans seemed to be ones that thoughtfully vacillated between actions and outcomes. These plans emphasized changes in the world that the agency will monitor and specific actions that it will take with the *intent* of effecting positive, measurable changes in those benchmarks, but also explaining how the agency will “connect the dots” between activities and outcomes to allocate resources towards those actions that are objectively succeeding. The U.S. EPA’s plan may be the exemplar here, as it emphasized “next generation compliance measures”¹⁷⁵—essentially activity measures but whose strong and direct connection with positive outcomes had been empirically validated. For example, the U.S. EPA proposed to enumerate the “number of enforcement

171. CAN. NAT’L ENERGY BD., 2016-17 REPORT ON PLANS AND PRIORITIES 4 (2016), <https://perma.cc/6AC7-2HPZ>. We did not evaluate this plan in full, unlike the 20 others discussed in this Article.

172. See AUNOPSEMA, *supra* note 37, at 24–25.

173. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 18.

174. *Id.* at 18–19.

175. U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 57 tbl.1.

settlements that resulted from or that incorporate advanced monitoring technologies.”¹⁷⁶ Whereas a traditional activity measure would emphasize the number of settlement agreements per se (an agency function that presumably has some degree of correlation with improvements in air, water, and other environmental-quality indicators), this “next generation” hybrid measure focused on those settlements that would have built-in assurances that the improvements will likely be realized.

C. Single versus Multiple Objectives

Plans fell at a variety of points on a continuum between those that aimed to achieve goals specified in terms of single objectives versus those that aimed to achieve, in an integrated fashion, more than one objective—or to pursue a goal subject to a constraint, such as to avoid imposing unreasonable regulatory costs. For example, the U.S. DOI plan stood toward the single, isolated objective end of the continuum. It was organized around six discrete objectives, including “celebrating and enhancing America’s great outdoors” and “powering our future and responsible use of the nation’s resources,” but made virtually no mention of the costs of programs or other considerations that might mitigate the pursuit of these objectives.¹⁷⁷ By contrast, an example of a multi-objective plan was UKOFGEM’s, which stated that the regulator was “committed to the principles of better regulation and . . . [is] continually seeking to improve . . . efficiency and effectiveness,” including “reduc[ing] regulatory burdens while ensuring proper consumer protection” and administering “environmental programmes in a flexible and responsive manner.”¹⁷⁸ Similarly, ICER’s stated aim was “to strike a balance between all the goals to ensure the public interest is protected overall.”¹⁷⁹

D. Cross-cutting versus Stove-piping

Some plans were written in “stove-piped” fashion according to specific programs, while others were written to highlight that core missions and goals cut across programs and applied to each. For

176. *Id.*

177. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 26, 36.

178. UKOFGEM, *supra* note 32, at 25.

179. ICER, *supra* note 36, at 2.

example, the U.S. EPA's plan typified a stove-piped plan, as it articulated separate goals for each of its program offices (e.g., air quality, water, toxic chemicals, etc.).¹⁸⁰ Many other plans avoided this structure, opting instead to fashion the plan around goals and missions that applied to a variety of programs and tasks. For instance, the U.S. DOI structured its plans across four mission areas—"celebrating and enhancing America's great outdoors," "strengthening tribal nations and insular communities," "powering our future and responsible use of the nation's resources," and "engaging the next generation"¹⁸¹—within which were specific goals that applied to but also cut across the department's numerous bureaus. In noting the difference, we do not opine on the better way to write a plan, as this very much depends on an agency's structure, history, and situation, but we did wonder if cross-cutting plans might be less subject to tunnel vision or myopia because they may force agency leaders to look at excellence through a broader lens.

E. Frequency of Categories and Attributes

The plans we reviewed did display some variation in the consistency of treatment across the attributes. Although we caution readers to not read too much into the frequency of any one attribute in the plans, since our sample was neither random nor necessarily representative of all regulatory strategic plans, Table 3 provides a numerical breakdown of how often each category and subattribute was mentioned across our sample of plans. For instance, we found that the plans most frequently discussed issues related to economizing, cooperating with other units of government, and partnering with regulated industry. On the other hand, we observed that the plans relatively infrequently mentioned ways to enhance or maintain convenient access to stakeholders, methods to match regulatory design to the needs of particular situations, or initiatives to focus on vulnerable subpopulations.

Table 3. Frequency of Attributes of Excellence

180. See U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20.

181. U.S. DOI, *supra* note 34, at 23.

Attribute Category	Number of Attributes	Frequency of Discussion	Percent of Plans Discussing
Efficient	4	36	90% (18 of 20)
Educative	3	15	60% (12 of 20)
Multiplicative	4	37	85% (17 of 20)
Proportional	4	21	75% (15 of 20)
Vital	4	32	80% (16 of 20)
Just	3	21	55% (11 of 20)
Honest	3	14	40% (8 of 20)

Note: “Frequency of discussion” enumerates the number of instances across the twenty plans where any attribute within each category was mentioned. The number of attributes was either three or four (see the second column), and the numbers in the frequency column are not corrected for this variation. The “percent of plans discussing” column enumerates the number of plans that mentioned any attribute within each category at least once.

F. “Missing” Attributes

We note that it is possible that a particular attribute, or even an entire category, may have been “missing” from a given regulator’s plan—but this may not have been because the regulator overlooked or disavowed it. It seems plausible that a particular attribute may be “missing” because some regulators have thought *so much* about it that it “went without saying.” Strategic plans tend to be roadmaps for where agencies want to head, rather than recitations of where they have already been. (Of course, we did sometimes find examples of attributes that were briefly mentioned in the context of “maintaining our success in X.”) If an attribute was not mentioned explicitly, it may have simply reflected an editorial decision rather than a tacit expression of satisfaction. However, it is also possible that omission of an attribute may reflect a decision not to call undue attention to less praiseworthy facets of a regulator’s current performance. The clear implication is that readers should not generally infer much from what is *not* stated within the plans.

G. Stakeholder Participation

Few agencies used the strategic planning process itself to increase the educative and multiplicative attributes of fulfilling their missions. But some agencies did use the process of preparing their strategic plans to educate stakeholders about their mission and to gain cooperation with those stakeholders by forming partnerships with them. For example, the U.S. DOE stated that during the development of the strategic plan it consulted “multiple stakeholders,”¹⁸² including members of Congress, the public, and many groups within the Department. The U.S. DOE explicitly recognized the importance of the educative and multiplicative attributes when it stated that “[t]hese comments addressing alternative concepts, priorities, metrics, risks and uncertainties were considered as strategic goals and objectives were developed.”¹⁸³

H. Strategic Environment

Every major goal in the U.S. EPA’s plan contained a detailed discussion of “external factors and emerging issues” that might affect the achievement of the goal.¹⁸⁴ These narratives mentioned technological and market trends, pending legislation, and other factors that might affect the agency’s ability to deliver on its ambitions. While this practice is fully compatible with the common “SWOT” (Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats) tool used in private-sector strategic planning since at least the 1960s,¹⁸⁵ we encourage other researchers to gauge via a more powerful statistical analysis of agency strategic plans¹⁸⁶ the extent to which threat/opportunity analysis is explicit or implicit in the thinking of other regulatory agency planners. It is certainly plausible that part of what makes an agency an excellent educator¹⁸⁷ is its ability to separate factors it seeks to control from those outside its control.

182. U.S. DOE, *supra* note 38, at 2.

183. *Id.*

184. *See, e.g.*, U.S. EPA, *supra* note 20, at 34–35 (discussing chemical safety).

185. *See* Marilyn M. Helms & Judy Nixon, *Exploring SWOT Analysis—Where Are We Now? A Review of Academic Research from the Last Decade*, 3 *J. STRATEGY & MGMT.*, 215, 216 (2010); RONALD QUINCY ET AL., *RUTGERS SCH. OF SOC. WORK & BEIJING NORMAL UNIV., SWOT ANALYSIS: RAISING CAPACITY OF YOUR ORGANIZATION* (2012), <https://perma.cc/QD8T-EY47>.

186. *See infra* Section VI.

187. *See* discussion *supra* Section III.B.

VI. CONCLUSION

This Article takes an important first step toward a much broader examination of both what regulators see as embodying excellence and how strategic planning processes can be used to improve regulatory function. The bulk of the analysis here has focused on distilling concepts of regulatory excellence from the content of a diverse sample of strategic plans. Our analysis revealed seven categories of attributes containing a total of twenty-five attributes within those seven categories, all of which agencies repeatedly invoked when called on to articulate their vision for their organization. The analysis also revealed less common, but notably innovative, ideas about what it means to be excellent in regulation. We also observed patterns in how plans were developed and framed, with potential implications for a growing literature providing guidance on how to construct and deploy these plans.¹⁸⁸ Our analysis of strategic plans provides a unique window into how agencies conceive of excellence and use strategic planning to express those conceptions. Of course, we hope this analysis will encourage others to undertake much larger explorations of attributes of regulatory excellence and of strategic planning processes. In this section, we briefly outline potential avenues for future research along these lines.

First, a productive step would be to conduct a more systematic and quantitative analysis of the attributes in regulators' strategic plans. Content-coding text analysis software could greatly enhance the depth of our analysis, and by using a suitable algorithm to search for certain patterns, researchers could analyze a greater number of plans. In the future, scholars could also develop a broader and more representative sample in order to permit statistical inferences about plans' coverage of attributes of regulatory excellence (and of the quality of the strategic planning documents themselves). As our aim was explicitly exploratory, we did not intend our analysis to definitively support conclusions, for example, about the relative importance of various attributes. Of course, even a representative sample would not allow any kind of ranking of the importance of all possible attributes, since many attributes are

188. See Poister et al., *supra* note 12; STEVEN COHEN, SHELDON KAMIENIECKI, & MATTHEW A. CAHN, *STRATEGIC PLANNING IN ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION: A POLICY APPROACH THAT WORKS* (2005).

simply so fundamental that they go without saying in strategic plans (and, indeed, they may not be covered here for that reason). But a representative sample would perhaps provide a better sense of how universally valued certain less-commonly-cited attributes may be.

Second, any review of strategic plans only whets the appetite for more information about how regulatory organizations use strategic planning processes, and to what effect. In order to know more about these kinds of questions, it would be particularly useful to know more about how regulators alter their strategic plans in response to changing circumstances. In future work, scholars could examine what ideas persist and which drop out of strategic plans, and under what circumstances and conditions. Do regulatory organizations simply delete and abandon goals that are not working out in practice, hoping no one will notice? Do they alter the target during the pendency of a plan, with or without calling attention to the need to lower (or raise) expectations? Or do they reflexively place the same ideas in their strategic plans year in and year out without regard to demonstrated success or failure? These kinds of questions are important to answer in order to understand just how sincerely strategic plans ought to be taken as statements of aspirations toward regulatory excellence. Of course, answering them would require a systematic longitudinal study of repeat plans by the same regulators. Such a study would build on the foundation we have established with this Article and would not only advance our understanding of what defines regulatory excellence but also move closer to understanding the extent to which regulators actually achieve excellence in practice.