Town of Bar Nunn
Bar Nunn Town Council Meeting

September 16, 2025

Attachments to Approved Minutes

The following documents were appended to the official minutes of the September 16, 2025, Bar Nunn Town Council Meeting for public record and reference.

- Attachment A – Emailed statement from Dan Halfterty presented by Resident Kayla Wolosin
- Attachment B – Letter from Governor Abbott of Texas to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) provided by Residents Dan & Kayla Wolosin
- Attachment C – America First Energy Strategy Resolution of the Natrona County Republican Party submitted by Amy Womack
- Attachment D – Community Survey Findings submitted by Jennifer Hopkins
- Attachment E – Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Presidential Document submitted by Resident Michael Newquist
- Attachment F – Public Law 118-67, 118th Congress submitted by resident Michael Newquist
- Attachment G – Email Comment submitted by Samantha Fowler via the Town of Bar Nunn

Attachment A – Emailed Statement from Dan Halferty presented by Resident Kayla Wolosin.

Submitted September 16, 2025

From: [redacted]
Subject: Fwd: Radiant proposed site in Bar Nunn
Date: Sep 12, 2025 at 11:06:12 AM
To: [redacted]

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **dan halferty** <[redacted]>
Date: Thu, Sep 11, 2025, 11:58 AM
Subject: Radiant proposed site in Bar Nunn
To: [redacted] <[redacted]>

While not a resident of Bar Nunn, but a resident of Natrona County, Mills, and Casper for more than 50 years, I vehemently oppose the building of a nuclear site in not only the 130 acres purchased in Natrona County, but also anywhere within the boundaries of the state of Wyoming. Wyoming is not a dumping site for other state's wastes. Radiant Industries is a California-based company. I propose they keep their facility and wastes in the state of California!

Thank you for listening,
Dan Halferty
Casper, Wyoming

Dan Halferty
[redacted]

Attachment B – Letter from Governor Abbott of Texas to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) provided by Residents Dan and Kayla Wolosin.

Submitted September 16, 2025

Attach: Daniel Wolosin Ban Nuh

From: GOVERNOR GREG ABBOTT (Texas) TO NRC

November 3, 2020

Office of Administration
Mail Stop TWFN-7-A60M
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001
ATTN: Program Management, Announcements, and Editing Staff

Re: Interim Storage Partners (ISP) Consolidated Interim Storage Facility Project, Docket ID NRC-2016-0231

Dear Office of Administration Staff:

As Governor of Texas, I strongly oppose ISP's application for a license to construct and operate a consolidated interim storage facility in Andrews County, Texas. Having consulted with numerous state agencies, including the Texas Department of Public Safety, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, and the Texas Department of Transportation, I urge the NRC to deny ISP's license application.

If ISP's license application were approved, its proposed facility would store spent nuclear fuel and Greater-Than-Class-C waste, both of which present a greater radiological risk than Texas is prepared to allow. This deadly radioactive waste — up to 40,000 metric tons of uranium — would sit right on the surface of the facility in dry cask storage systems. Spent nuclear fuel is so dangerous that it belongs in a deep geologic repository, not on a concrete pad above ground in Andrews County. *See, e.g.*, 42 U.S.C. § 10101(18); *Nevada v. DOE*, 457 F.3d 78, 81 (D.C. Cir. 2006). This location could not be worse for storing ultra-hazardous radioactive waste.

Andrews County lies within the Permian Basin Region, which has surpassed Saudi Arabia's Ghawar Field as the largest producing oilfield in the world. There are approximately 250,000 active oil-and-gas wells in Texas's portion of the Permian Basin. In 2019, oil production in the Permian Basin exceeded 1.5 billion barrels, and the oil-and-gas industry directly employed 87,603 individuals in the region. Also in 2019, the Permian Basin was responsible for $9 billion in severance taxes and royalties to the State of Texas. In 2018, the Permian Basin produced more than 30 percent of total U.S. crude oil and contained more than 40 percent of proved oil reserves. In short, the Permian Basin is a significant economic and natural resource for the entire country.

The proposed ISP facility imperils America's energy security because it would be a prime target for attacks by terrorists, saboteurs, and other enemies. Spent nuclear fuel is currently scattered across the country at various reactor sites and storage installations. Piling it up on the surface of the Permian

Basin, as ISP seeks to do, would allow a terrorist with a bomb or a hijacked aircraft to cause a major radioactive release that could travel hundreds of miles on the region's high winds. Such an attack would be uniquely catastrophic because, on top of the tragic loss of human life, it would disrupt the country's energy supply by shutting down the world's largest producing oilfield. The Permian Basin is already a target for America's enemies, and granting ISP's license application would paint an even bigger bullseye.

Under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the NRC has an obligation to consider the environmental effects of a terrorist attack on the proposed ISP facility. *See Mothers for Peace v. NRC*, 449 F.3d 1016, 1028–35 (9th Cir. 2006); *but see N.J. Dep't of Envtl. Prot. v. NRC*, 561 F.3d 132, 136–43 (3d Cir. 2009) (creating circuit split on issue); *New York v. NRC*, 589 F.3d 551, 554 n.1 (2d Cir. 2009) (per curiam) (avoiding circuit split because "the NRC did sufficiently take into account acts of terrorism"). Perhaps recognizing as much, the NRC addressed the risk of terrorism in section 4.19 of its Generic Environmental Impact Statement for Continued Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel. *See* 10 C.F.R. § 51.23 (cross-referencing NUREG-2157). The Generic Environmental Impact Statement determined (at page 4-97) that terrorism's "environmental risk is SMALL" during the period beyond a facility's license term. *But see* 42 U.S.C. § 2210e (reflecting Congress's judgment that the risk of a terrorist attack on a nuclear facility warrants the NRC's careful attention).

Now, in sections 1.4.4 and 5.1.3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the license application in Andrews County, the NRC apparently seeks to apply its generic terrorism determination to ISP. The proposed ISP facility, however, would be a uniquely provocative target: The probability of a terrorist attack is higher than for a generic reactor site, because the consequences are higher when a terrorist can disrupt the country's energy supply with a major radioactive release. So the Generic Environmental Impact Statement does not adequately assess terrorism risk as to ISP in particular, while the Draft Environmental Impact Statement does not speak to that issue at all. Indeed, the word "terrorism" appears just once, in a mere citation, in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (at page 2-31).

Although the Draft Environmental Impact Statement repeatedly refers to ISP's construction and operation of a "consolidated *interim* storage facility," it would be naïve to believe the highlighted word. ISP's application seeks a 40-year license, with the possibility of a 20-year renewal. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement simply assumes (at pages xix, 1-3, 2-2, 8-1, 9-16) that a permanent geologic repository will be developed and licensed before those 60 years are up, without addressing any contingency for the spent nuclear fuel if such a repository is not ready when ISP's license expires. Those rosy assumptions are unsound: Radioactive waste has "the capacity to outlast human civilization as we know it," *Nuclear Energy Inst., Inc. v. EPA*, 373 F.3d 1251, 1257 (D.C. Cir. 2004) (per curiam), and any spent nuclear fuel that comes to the proposed ISP facility will be there to stay.

Congress began working on a lasting solution to the spent nuclear fuel problem by passing the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, which set standards for a permanent geologic repository, and the NWPA Amendments Act of 1987, which designated Yucca Mountain as the only site for it. Today, 38 years later, there is still no permanent geologic repository, with Yucca Mountain effectively having been abandoned. *See, e.g., New York v. NRC*, 824 F.3d 1012, 1014–15 (D.C. Cir. 2016); *In re Aiken County*, 645 F.3d 428, 430–33 (D.C. Cir. 2011). Once again, then, "[t]he [NRC] apparently has no long-term plan other than hoping for a geologic repository. If the government continues to fail in its quest to establish one, then [spent nuclear fuel] will seemingly be stored on site at nuclear plants on a permanent

basis. The [NRC] can and must assess the potential environmental effects of such a failure." *New York v. NRC*, 681 F.3d 471, 479 (D.C. Cir. 2012).

The Generic Environmental Impact Statement concedes (at page 4-95) that "additional security requirements may be necessary in the future if spent fuel remains in storage for a substantial period of time. Under those circumstances, it is reasonable to assume that, if necessary, the NRC will issue orders or enhance its regulatory requirements for ISFSI and DTS security, as appropriate, to ensure adequate protection of public health and safety and the common defense and security." This approach to future terrorist threats — essentially, a promise of *I'll tell you later* — is not good enough and does not protect Texas and its citizens.

Finally, safe transportation of spent nuclear fuel would require specialized emergency response equipment and trained personnel, as well as significant infrastructure investments. Texas currently has four counties (Bexar, Dallas, Midland, and Nueces) and one city (San Antonio) that have passed resolutions prohibiting the transportation of spent nuclear fuel and high-level waste. According to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (at page 3-8), the cargo currently shipped on rail lines through the Permian Basin consists primarily of "oilfield commodities such as drilling mud, hydrochloric acid, fracking sand, pipe, and petroleum products, including crude oil, as well as iron and steel scrap." There are also significant agricultural commodities. In the event of a rail accident or derailment, even absent a radiological release, the resources and logistics required to address such an accident would severely disrupt the transportation of oilfield and agricultural commodities, to the detriment of the entire country.

In light of the grave risks associated with the proposed ISP facility, the absence of a permanent geologic repository, and the importance of the Permian Basin to the country's energy security and economy, I respectfully and emphatically request that the NRC deny ISP's license application.

Sincerely,

Greg Abbott
Governor

GA:jsk

cc: The Honorable Dan Brouillette, Secretary, U.S. Department of Energy
The Honorable Chad F. Wolf, Acting Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Colonel Steven C. McCraw, Director, Texas Department of Public Safety
Mr. Toby Baker, Executive Director, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Ms. Ashley Forbes, Director, Radioactive Materials Division, TCEQ
Mr. James M. Bass, Executive Director, Texas Department of Transportation
Mr. Wei Wang, Executive Director, Texas Railroad Commission

Attachment C – America First Energy Strategy Resolution of the Natrona County Republican Party submitted by Amy Womack

Submitted September 16, 2025

America First Energy Strategy Resolution of the Natrona County Republican Party

WHEREAS, the Natrona County Republican Party is committed to the core principles of the Republican Party, including economic prosperity, energy independence, and the advancement of American interests as embodied in President Donald J. Trump's America First agenda; and

WHEREAS, Natrona County, Wyoming, is a vital hub of the nation's energy production, with its economy deeply reliant on the responsible development of oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear energy, and other domestic energy resources that support jobs, families, and national security; and

WHEREAS, President Trump's America First Energy Strategy has proven successful in unleashing American energy dominance by reducing burdensome regulations, expanding access to federal lands for drilling and mining, promoting liquefied natural gas exports, supporting the development of safe, reliable nuclear energy, and prioritizing affordable, reliable energy sources to lower costs for consumers, create millions of jobs, and reduce dependence on foreign adversaries; and

WHEREAS, under President Trump's leadership, the United States achieved net energy exporter status for the first time in nearly 70 years, became the world's top oil and natural gas producer, and saw energy exports reach historic highs, while also advancing nuclear energy as a clean, efficient, and dependable component of America's energy portfolio, strengthening our economy and global standing; and

WHEREAS, recent misguided policies at the federal and state levels have threatened this progress by imposing excessive environmental regulations, pausing LNG exports, and favoring unreliable renewable sources over proven energy solutions like nuclear power and fossil fuels, which drive up energy prices and undermine Wyoming's energy sector; and

WHEREAS, Wyoming's energy industry, including its potential for nuclear energy development, is the backbone of our state, contributing billions to the economy and supporting thousands of families in Natrona County, and any deviation from a strong support for domestic energy production weakens our shared Republican values and the America First vision;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Natrona County Republican Party urgently calls upon Wyoming leaders, elected officials and influencers to fully embrace and support President Trump's America First Energy Strategy by advocating for deregulation, expanded drilling on federal lands, streamlined permitting processes for fossil fuel and nuclear energy projects, investment in advanced nuclear technologies, and opposition to policies that prioritize climate extremism over American prosperity; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution be immediately forwarded to Governor Mark Gordon and the Wyoming Republican Party for their information and action, and that it be publicized through appropriate media channels to rally support for America First energy policies.

Adopted by the Natrona County Republican Party on September 11, 2025

Attachment D – Community Survey Findings Submitted by Jennifer Hopkins

Submitted September 16, 2025

Good evening. I am here tonight to share the early results of my Bar Nunn community survey. I went door to door around our community and was able get a tremendous response of **346 residents to take my survey,** which shows just how engaged this community is in shaping Bar Nunn's future.

The preliminary analysis reveals several clear trends:

- **Most residents feel positive about Bar Nunn's future, more than 55%,** and support growth, but they also want to preserve the small-town character that makes this community special.
- There is strong support for more local businesses and services, 76% in support of things like a grocery store, restaurants and shops, to improve daily life for residents.
- When it comes to energy development, particularly nuclear and radiant energy, **a significant number of respondents voiced concerns** about safety and long-term impact. Many were clear in their written comments that they do **not support nuclear development near Bar Nunn.**
    - 90.2% of respondents have heard about nuclear or the radiant energy proposal
    - Only 20.5% believe it could benefit Bar Nunn economically, while 56.3% said "No" and 17.5% were unsure.
    - 72.7% expressed safety concerns about nuclear/radiant energy in or near Bar Nunn. Only 14.7% said they had no concerns.
    - Only 13.0% would support nuclear development, while 67.8% oppose it outright and another 13.6% said "maybe" (many with conditions or requests for more information).

Nearly three-quarters of residents, almost 73%, told me they have safety concerns about nuclear energy near Bar Nunn. And a full two-thirds, almost 68%, of residents said they do not support nuclear or radiant energy development here if given the choice. These are not small numbers. This is the clear majority of the community.

This is an important point: these results are not just numbers on a spreadsheet, they represent the real voices of our neighbors. Some may argue that opposition to nuclear power comes from a place of fear or lack of information, but the role of this survey is not to judge whether residents are "right" or "wrong." It is to present their views so the council can consider them in its decision-making process.

The people of Bar Nunn are saying clearly that their concerns matter. This council has a responsibility to listen to those voices, not dismiss them.

We are still finishing the analysis and compiling comments, and once complete, I will provide you with **a full report and copies of the survey results** so that you have the clearest possible understanding of the community's priorities and concerns.

Thank you and I encourage you to take these finds seriously. They are the voices of the people you represent.

Attachment E – Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission submitted by Resident Michael Newquest

Submitted September 16, 2025

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Presidential Document by the Executive Office of the President on 05/29/2025

PUBLISHED CONTENT - DOCUMENT DETAILS

Agency: Executive Office of the President
Document Citation: 90 FR 22587
Document Number: 2025-09798
Document Type: Presidential Document
Presidential Document Type: Executive Order
EO Citation: EO 14300
Pages: 22587-22590 (4 pages)
Publication Date: 05/29/2025

READER AIDS - EXECUTIVE ORDER DETAILS

Executive order notes are compiled and maintained by the Office of the Federal Register editors.

EO Citation: EO 14300
EO Notes: See: EO 14154, January 20, 2025; EO 14158, January 20, 2025
President: Donald J. Trump
Signing Date: May 23, 2025

PUBLISHED DOCUMENT: 2025-09798 (90 FR 22587)

(□ printed page 22587)

Executive Order 14300 (/executive-order/14300) of May 23, 2025

Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1 . *Purpose*. Abundant energy is a vital national- and economic-security interest. In conjunction with domestic fossil fuel production, nuclear energy can liberate America from dependence on geopolitical rivals. It can power not only traditional manufacturing industries but also cutting-edge, energy-intensive industries such as artificial intelligence and quantum computing.

Between 1954 and 1978, the United States authorized the construction of 133 since-completed civilian nuclear reactors at 81 power plants. Since 1978, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has authorized only a fraction of that number; of these, only two reactors have entered into commercial operation. The NRC charges applicants by the hour to process license applications, with prolonged timelines that maximize fees while throttling nuclear power development. The NRC has failed to license new reactors even as technological advances promise to make nuclear power safer, cheaper, more adaptable, and more abundant than ever.

This failure stems from a fundamental error: Instead of efficiently promoting safe, abundant nuclear energy, the NRC has instead tried to insulate Americans from the most remote risks without appropriate regard for the severe domestic and geopolitical costs of such risk aversion. The NRC utilizes safety models that posit there is no safe threshold of radiation exposure and that harm is directly proportional to the amount of exposure. Those models lack sound scientific basis and produce irrational results, such as requiring that nuclear plants protect against radiation below naturally occurring levels. A myopic policy of minimizing even trivial risks ignores the reality that substitute forms of energy production also carry risk, such as pollution with potentially deleterious health effects.

Recent events in Europe, such as the nationwide blackouts in Spain and Portugal, underscore the importance of my Administration's focus on dispatchable power generation —including nuclear power—over intermittent power. Beginning today, my Administration will reform the NRC, including its structure, personnel, regulations, and basic operations. In so doing, we will produce lasting American dominance in the global nuclear energy market, create tens of thousands of high-paying jobs, and generate American-led prosperity and resilience.

Sec. 2 . *Policy*. It is the policy of the United States to:

(a) Reestablish the United States as the global leader in nuclear energy;

(b) Facilitate increased deployment of new nuclear reactor technologies, such as Generation III+ and IV reactors, modular reactors, and microreactors, including by lowering regulatory and cost barriers to entry;

(c) Facilitate the expansion of American nuclear energy capacity from approximately 100 GW in 2024 to 400 GW by 2050;

(d) Employ emerging technologies to safely accelerate the modeling, simulation, testing, and approval of new reactor designs; (🗋 printed page 22588)

(e) Support the continued operation of, and facilitate appropriate operational extensions for, the current nuclear fleet, as well as the reactivation of prematurely shuttered or partially completed nuclear facilities; and

(f) Maintain the United States' leading reputation for nuclear safety.

Sec. 3 . *Reforming the NRC's Culture.* The Congress has mandated that the NRC's "licensing and regulation of the civilian use of radioactive materials and nuclear energy be conducted in a manner that is efficient and does not unnecessarily limit—(1) the civilian use of radioactive materials and deployment of nuclear energy; or (2) the benefits of civilian use of radioactive materials and nuclear energy technology to society." Accelerating Deployment of Versatile, Advanced Nuclear for Clean Energy Act of 2024, Public Law 118-67 (https://www.govinfo.gov/link/plaw/118/public/67), sec. 501(a). Just as the Congress directed, the NRC's mission shall include facilitating nuclear power while ensuring reactor safety. When carrying out its licensing and related regulatory functions, the NRC shall consider the benefits of increased availability of, and innovation in, nuclear power to our economic and national security in addition to safety, health, and environmental considerations.

Sec. 4 . *Reforming the NRC's Structure.* (a) The current structure and staffing of the NRC are misaligned with the Congress's directive that the NRC shall not unduly restrict the benefits of nuclear power. The NRC shall, in consultation with the NRC's DOGE Team (as defined in Executive Order 14158 (/executive-order/14158) of January 20, 2025 (Establishing and Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency")), and consistent with its governing statutes, reorganize the NRC to promote the expeditious processing of license applications and the adoption of innovative technology. The NRC shall undertake reductions in force in conjunction with this reorganization, though certain functions may increase in

size consistent with the policies in this order, including those devoted to new reactor licensing. The NRC shall also create a dedicated team of at least 20 officials to draft the new regulations directed by section 5 of this order.

(b) The personnel and functions of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) shall be reduced to the minimum necessary to fulfill ACRS's statutory obligations. Review by ACRS of permitting and licensing issues shall focus on issues that are truly novel or noteworthy.

Sec. 5 . *Reforming and Modernizing the NRC's Regulations*. The NRC, working with its DOGE Team, the Office of Management and Budget, and other executive departments and agencies as appropriate, shall undertake a review and wholesale revision of its regulations and guidance documents, and issue notice(s) of proposed rulemaking effecting this revision within 9 months of the date of this order. The NRC shall issue final rules and guidance to conclude this revision process within 18 months of the date of this order. In conducting this wholesale revision, the NRC shall be guided by the policies set forth in section 2 of this order and shall in particular:

(a) Establish fixed deadlines for its evaluation and approval of licenses, license amendments, license renewals, certificates of compliance, power uprates, license transfers, and any other activity requested by a licensee or potential licensee, as directed under the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act, rather than the nonbinding "generic milestone schedules" guidelines the NRC has already adopted. Those deadlines shall be enforced by fixed caps on the NRC's recovery of hourly fees. The deadlines shall include: (1) a deadline of no more than 18 months for final decision on an application to construct and operate a new reactor of any type, commencing with the first required step in the regulatory process, and (2) a deadline of no more than 1 year for final decision on an application to continue operating an existing reactor of any type, commencing with the first required step in the regulatory process. The regulations should not provide for tolling those deadlines except in instances of applicant failure, and must allow a reasonably diligent applicant to navigate the licensing process successfully in the time allotted. Moreover, these are maximum time periods; the NRC shall adopt shorter deadlines tailored to particular reactor types or licensing pathways as appropriate. (🗋 printed page 22589)

(b) Adopt science-based radiation limits. In particular, the NRC shall reconsider reliance on the linear no-threshold (LNT) model for radiation exposure and the "as low as reasonably achievable" standard, which is predicated on LNT. Those models are flawed, as discussed

in section 7 of this order. In reconsidering these limits, the NRC shall specifically consider adopting determinate radiation limits, and in doing so shall consult with the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Energy (DOE), and the Environmental Protection Agency.

(c) Revise, in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality, NRC regulations governing NRC's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act to reflect the Congress's 2023 amendments to that statute and the policies articulated in sections 2 and 5 of Executive Order 14154 (/executive-order/14154) of January 20, 2025 (Unleashing American Energy).

(d) Establish an expedited pathway to approve reactor designs that the DOD or the DOE have tested and that have demonstrated the ability to function safely. NRC review of such designs shall focus solely on risks that may arise from new applications permitted by NRC licensure, rather than revisiting risks that have already been addressed in the DOE or DOD processes.

(e) Establish a process for high-volume licensing of microreactors and modular reactors, including by allowing for standardized applications and approvals and by considering to what extent such reactors or components thereof should be regulated through general licenses.

(f) Establish stringent thresholds for circumstances in which the NRC may demand changes to reactor design once construction is underway.

(g) Revise the Reactor Oversight Process and reactor security rules and requirements to reduce unnecessary burdens and be responsive to credible risks.

(h) Adopt revised and, where feasible, determinate and data-backed thresholds to ensure that reactor safety assessments focus on credible, realistic risks.

(i) Reconsider the regulations governing the time period for which a renewed license remains effective, and extend that period as appropriate based on available technological and safety data.

(j) Streamline the public hearings process.

Sec. 6 . *General Provisions*. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(🏳 printed page 22590)

(d) The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall provide funding for publication of this order in the *Federal Register*.

(https://img.federalregister.gov/TRUMP/TRUMP_original_size.png)

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 23, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025-09798 (/d/2025-09798)
Filed 5-28-25; 8:45 am]

Billing code 7590-01-P

PUBLISHED DOCUMENT: 2025-09798 (90 FR 22587)

Unleashing American Energy

Presidential Document by the Executive Office of the President on 01/29/2025

PUBLISHED CONTENT - DOCUMENT DETAILS

Agency: Executive Office of the President
Document Citation: 90 FR 8353
Document Number: 2025-01956
Document Type: Presidential Document
Presidential Document Type: Executive Order
EO Citation: EO 14154
Pages: 8353-8359 (7 pages)
Publication Date: 01/29/2025

READER AIDS - EXECUTIVE ORDER DETAILS

Executive order notes are compiled and maintained by the Office of the Federal Register editors.

EO Citation: EO 14154

EO Notes:

Revokes: EO 11991, May 24, 1977; EO 13990, January 20, 2021; EO 13992, January 20, 2021; EO 14008, January 27, 2021; EO 14007, January 27, 2021; EO 14013, February 4, 2021; EO 14027, May 7, 2021; EO 14030, May 20, 2021; EO 14037, August 5, 2021; EO 14057, December 8, 2021; EO 14072, April 22, 2022; EO 14082, September 12, 2022; EO 14096, April 21, 2023
See: Memo. of January 27, 2021; EO 14300, May 23, 2025; EO 14301, May 23, 2025; EO 14303, May 23, 2025

President: Donald J. Trump
Signing Date: January 20, 2025

(⎕ printed page 8353)

Executive Order 14154 (/executive-order/14154) of January 20, 2025

Unleashing American Energy

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered:

Section 1 . *Background.* America is blessed with an abundance of energy and natural resources that have historically powered our Nation's economic prosperity. In recent years, burdensome and ideologically motivated regulations have impeded the development of these resources, limited the generation of reliable and affordable electricity, reduced job creation, and inflicted high energy costs upon our citizens. These high energy costs devastate American consumers by driving up the cost of transportation, heating, utilities, farming, and manufacturing, while weakening our national security.

It is thus in the national interest to unleash America's affordable and reliable energy and natural resources. This will restore American prosperity—including for those men and women who have been forgotten by our economy in recent years. It will also rebuild our Nation's economic and military security, which will deliver peace through strength.

Sec. 2 . *Policy.* It is the policy of the United States:

(a) to encourage energy exploration and production on Federal lands and waters, including on the Outer Continental Shelf, in order to meet the needs of our citizens and solidify the United States as a global energy leader long into the future;

(b) to establish our position as the leading producer and processor of non-fuel minerals, including rare earth minerals, which will create jobs and prosperity at home, strengthen supply chains for the United States and its allies, and reduce the global influence of malign and adversarial states;

(c) to protect the United States's economic and national security and military preparedness by ensuring that an abundant supply of reliable energy is readily accessible in every State and territory of the Nation;

(d) to ensure that all regulatory requirements related to energy are grounded in clearly applicable law;

(e) to eliminate the "electric vehicle (EV) mandate" and promote true consumer choice, which is essential for economic growth and innovation, by removing regulatory barriers to motor vehicle access; by ensuring a level regulatory playing field for consumer choice in vehicles; by terminating, where appropriate, state emissions waivers that function to limit sales of gasoline-powered automobiles; and by considering the elimination of unfair subsidies and other ill-conceived government-imposed market distortions that favor EVs over other technologies and effectively mandate their purchase by individuals, private businesses, and government entities alike by rendering other types of vehicles unaffordable;

(f) to safeguard the American people's freedom to choose from a variety of goods and appliances, including but not limited to lightbulbs, dishwashers, washing machines, gas stoves, water heaters, toilets, and shower heads, and to promote market competition and innovation within the manufacturing and appliance industries;

(g) to ensure that the global effects of a rule, regulation, or action shall, whenever evaluated, be reported separately from its domestic costs and (🗋 printed page 8354) benefits, in order to promote sound regulatory decision making and prioritize the interests of the American people;

(h) to guarantee that all executive departments and agencies (agencies) provide opportunity for public comment and rigorous, peer-reviewed scientific analysis; and

(i) to ensure that no Federal funding be employed in a manner contrary to the principles outlined in this section, unless required by law.

Sec. 3 . *Immediate Review of All Agency Actions that Potentially Burden the Development of Domestic Energy Resources.* (a) The heads of all agencies shall review all existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, settlements, consent orders, and any other agency actions (collectively, agency actions) to identify those agency actions that impose an undue burden on the identification, development, or use of domestic energy resources—with particular attention to oil, natural gas, coal, hydropower, biofuels, critical mineral, and nuclear energy resources—or that are otherwise inconsistent with the policy set forth in section 2 of this order, including restrictions on consumer choice of vehicles and appliances.

(b) Within 30 days of the date of this order, the head of each agency shall, in consultation with the director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the National Economic Council (NEC), develop and begin implementing action plans to suspend, revise,

or rescind all agency actions identified as unduly burdensome under subsection (a) of this section, as expeditiously as possible and consistent with applicable law. The head of any agency who determines that such agency does not have agency actions described in subsection (a) of this section shall submit to the Director of OMB a written statement to that effect and, absent a determination by the Director of OMB that such agency does have agency actions described in this subsection, shall have no further responsibilities under this section.

(c) Agencies shall promptly notify the Attorney General of any steps taken pursuant to subsection (a) of this section so that the Attorney General may, as appropriate:

(i) provide notice of this Executive Order and any such actions to any court with jurisdiction over pending litigation in which such actions may be relevant; and

(ii) request that such court stay or otherwise delay further litigation, or seek other appropriate relief consistent with this order, pending the completion of the administrative actions described in this order.

(d) Pursuant to the policy outlined in section 2 of this order, the Attorney General shall consider whether pending litigation against illegal, dangerous, or harmful policies should be resolved through stays or other relief.

Sec. 4 . *Revocation of and Revisions to Certain Presidential and Regulatory Actions.* (a) The following are revoked and any offices established therein are abolished:

(i) Executive Order 13990 (/executive-order/13990) of January 20, 2021 (Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis);

(ii) Executive Order 13992 (/executive-order/13992) of January 20, 2021 (Revocation of Certain Executive Orders Concerning Federal Regulation);

(iii) Executive Order 14008 (/executive-order/14008) of January 27, 2021 (Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad);

(iv) Executive Order 14007 (/executive-order/14007) of January 27, 2021 (President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology);

(v) Executive Order 14013 (/executive-order/14013) of February 4, 2021 (Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration);

(vi) Executive Order 14027 (/executive-order/14027) of May 7, 2021 (Establishment of the Climate Change Support Office); (🗋 printed page 8355)

(vii) Executive Order 14030 (/executive-order/14030) of May 20, 2021 (Climate-Related Financial Risk);

(viii) Executive Order 14037 (/executive-order/14037) of August 5, 2021 (Strengthening American Leadership in Clean Cars and Trucks);

(ix) Executive Order 14057 (/executive-order/14057) of December 8, 2021 (Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability);

(x) Executive Order 14072 (/executive-order/14072) of April 22, 2022 (Strengthening the Nation's Forests, Communities, and Local Economies);

(xi) Executive Order 14082 (/executive-order/14082) of September 12, 2022 (Implementation of the Energy and Infrastructure Provisions of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022); and

(xii) Executive Order 14096 (/executive-order/14096) of April 21, 2023 (Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All).

(b) All activities, programs, and operations associated with the American Climate Corps, including actions taken by any agency shall be terminated immediately. Within one day of the date of this order, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit a letter to all parties to the "American Climate Corps Memorandum of Understanding" dated December 2023 to terminate the memorandum, and the head of each party to the memorandum shall agree to the termination in writing.

(c) Any assets, funds, or resources allocated to an entity or program abolished by subsection (a) of this section shall be redirected or disposed of in accordance with applicable law.

(d) The head of any agency that has taken action respecting offices and programs in subsection (a) shall take all necessary steps to ensure that all such actions are terminated or, if necessary, appropriate, or required by law, that such activities are transitioned to other agencies or entities.

(e) Any contract or agreement between the United States and any third party on behalf of the entities or programs abolished in subsection (a) of this section, or in furtherance of them, shall be terminated for convenience, or otherwise, as quickly as permissible under the law.

Sec. 5 . *Unleashing Energy Dominance through Efficient Permitting.* (a) Executive Order 11991 (/executive-order/11991) of May 24, 1977 (Relating to protection and enhancement of environmental quality) is hereby revoked.

(b) To expedite and simplify the permitting process, within 30 days of the date of this order, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) shall provide guidance on implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 (https://www.govinfo.gov/link/uscode/42/4321) *et seq.*, and propose rescinding CEQ's NEPA regulations found at 40 CFR 1500 (https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-1500) *et seq.*

(c) Following the provision of the guidance, the Chairman of CEQ shall convene a working group to coordinate the revision of agency-level implementing regulations for consistency. The guidance in subsection (b) and any resulting implementing regulations must expedite permitting approvals and meet deadlines established in the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118-5 (https://www.govinfo.gov/link/plaw/118/public/5)). Consistent with applicable law, all agencies must prioritize efficiency and certainty over any other objectives, including those of activist groups, that do not align with the policy goals set forth in section 2 of this order or that could otherwise add delays and ambiguity to the permitting process.

(d) The Secretaries of Defense, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, Homeland Security, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Chairman of CEQ, and the heads of any other relevant agencies shall undertake all available efforts to eliminate all delays within their respective permitting processes, including through, but not limited to, the use of general permitting and permit by rule. For any project an agency head deems essential for the Nation's economy or national security, agencies shall use all possible

authorities, including emergency authorities, to expedite the adjudication of Federal permits. Agencies shall work closely with project sponsors to realize the ultimate construction or development of permitted projects.

(e) The Director of the NEC and the Director of the Office of Legislative Affairs shall jointly prepare recommendations to Congress, which shall:

(i) facilitate the permitting and construction of interstate energy transportation and other critical energy infrastructure, including, but not limited to, pipelines, particularly in regions of the Nation that have lacked such development in recent years; and

(ii) provide greater certainty in the Federal permitting process, including, but not limited to, streamlining the judicial review of the application of NEPA.

Sec. 6 . *Prioritizing Accuracy in Environmental Analyses.* (a) In all Federal permitting adjudications or regulatory processes, all agencies shall adhere to only the relevant legislated requirements for environmental considerations and any considerations beyond these requirements are eliminated. In fulfilling all such requirements, agencies shall strictly use the most robust methodologies of assessment at their disposal and shall not use methodologies that are arbitrary or ideologically motivated.

(b) The Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases (IWG), which was established pursuant to Executive Order 13990 (/executive-order/13990), is hereby disbanded, and any guidance, instruction, recommendation, or document issued by the IWG is withdrawn as no longer representative of governmental policy including:

(i) the Presidential Memorandum of January 27, 2021 (Restoring Trust in Government Through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking);

(ii) the Report of the Greenhouse Gas Monitoring and Measurement Interagency Working Group of November 2023 (National Strategy to Advance an Integrated U.S. Greenhouse Gas Measurement, Monitoring, and Information System);

(iii) the Technical Support Document of February 2021 (Social Cost of Carbon, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide Interim Estimates under Executive Order 13990 (/executive-order/13990)); and

(iv) estimates of the social cost of greenhouse gases, including the estimates for the social cost of carbon, the social cost of methane, or the social cost of nitrous oxide based, in whole or in part, on the IWG's work or guidance.

(c) The calculation of the "social cost of carbon" is marked by logical deficiencies, a poor basis in empirical science, politicization, and the absence of a foundation in legislation. Its abuse arbitrarily slows regulatory decisions and, by rendering the United States economy internationally uncompetitive, encourages a greater human impact on the environment by affording less efficient foreign energy producers a greater share of the global energy and natural resource market. Consequently, within 60 days of the date of this order, the Administrator of the EPA shall issue guidance to address these harmful and detrimental inadequacies, including consideration of eliminating the "social cost of carbon" calculation from any Federal permitting or regulatory decision.

(d) Prior to the guidance issued pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, agencies shall ensure estimates to assess the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions resulting from agency actions, including with respect to the consideration of domestic versus international effects and evaluating appropriate discount rates, are, to the extent permitted by law, consistent with the guidance contained in OMB Circular A-4 of September 17, 2003 (Regulatory Analysis).

(e) Furthermore, the head of each agency shall, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, initiate a process to make such changes to (□ printed page 8357) any rule, regulation, policy or action as may be necessary to ensure consistency with the Regulatory Analysis.

(f) Within 30 days of the date of this order, the Administrator of the EPA, in collaboration with the heads of any other relevant agencies, shall submit joint recommendations to the Director of OMB on the legality and continuing applicability of the Administrator's findings, "Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act," Final Rule, 74 FR 66496 (/citation/74-FR-66496) (December 15, 2009).

Sec. 7 . *Terminating the Green New Deal.* (a) All agencies shall immediately pause the disbursement of funds appropriated through the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (Public Law 117-169 (https://www.govinfo.gov/link/plaw/117/public/169)) or the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58 (https://www.govinfo.gov/link/plaw/117/public/58)), including but not limited to funds for electric vehicle charging stations made available through the National Electric Vehicle

Infrastructure Formula Program and the Charging and Fueling Infrastructure Discretionary Grant Program, and shall review their processes, policies, and programs for issuing grants, loans, contracts, or any other financial disbursements of such appropriated funds for consistency with the law and the policy outlined in section 2 of this order. Within 90 days of the date of this order, all agency heads shall submit a report to the Director of the NEC and Director of OMB that details the findings of this review, including recommendations to enhance their alignment with the policy set forth in section 2. No funds identified in this subsection (a) shall be disbursed by a given agency until the Director of OMB and Assistant to the President for Economic Policy have determined that such disbursements are consistent with any review recommendations they have chosen to adopt.

(b) When procuring goods and services, making decisions about leases, and making other arrangements that result in disbursements of Federal funds, agencies shall prioritize cost-effectiveness, American workers and businesses, and the sensible use of taxpayer money, to the greatest extent. The Director of OMB shall finalize and circulate guidelines to further implement this subsection.

(c) All agencies shall assess whether enforcement discretion of authorities and regulations can be utilized to advance the policy outlined in section 2 of this order. Within 30 days of the date of this order, each agency shall submit a report to the Director of OMB identifying any such instances.

Sec. 8 . *Protecting America's National Security.* (a) The Secretary of Energy is directed restart reviews of applications for approvals of liquified natural gas export projects as expeditiously as possible, consistent with applicable law. In assessing the "Public Interest" to be advanced by any particular application, the Secretary of Energy shall consider the economic and employment impacts to the United States and the impact to the security of allies and partners that would result from granting the application.

(b) With respect to any proposed deepwater port for the export of liquefied natural gas (project) for which a favorable record of decision (ROD) has previously been issued pursuant to the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (DWPA), 33 U.S.C. 1501 (https://www.govinfo.gov/link/uscode/33/1501) *et seq.*, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration (MARAD) shall, within 30 days of the date of this order and consistent with applicable law, determine whether any refinements to the project proposed subsequent to the ROD are likely to result in adverse environmental consequences that substantially differ from those associated with the originally-evaluated project so as to present a seriously different picture of the foreseeable adverse environmental consequences (seriously different consequences). In making this determination, MARAD shall qualitatively assess

any difference in adverse environmental consequences between the project with and without the proposed refinements, including any potential consequences not addressed in the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which shall be considered adequate under NEPA notwithstanding any revisions to NEPA that may have been enacted following the final EIS. MARAD shall submit this determination, together with a detailed justification, to the Secretary of Transportation and to the President. (FR printed page 8358)

(c) Pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, if MARAD determines that such refinements are not likely to result in seriously different consequences, it shall include in that determination a description of the refinements to supplement and update the ROD, if necessary and then no later than 30 additional days, he shall issue a DWPA license.

(d) If MARAD determines, with concurrence from the Secretary of Transportation, that such proposed refinements are likely to result in seriously different consequences, it shall, within 60 days after submitting such determination, issue an Environmental Assessment (EA) examining such consequences and, with respect to all other environmental consequences not changed due to project refinements, shall reaffirm the conclusions of the final EIS. Within 30 days after issuing the EA, MARAD shall issue an addendum to the ROD, if necessary, and shall, within 30 additional days, issue a DWPA license consistent with the ROD.

Sec. 9 . *Restoring America's Mineral Dominance.* (a) The Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Administrator of the EPA, Chairman of CEQ, and the heads of any other relevant agencies, as appropriate, shall identify all agency actions that impose undue burdens on the domestic mining and processing of non-fuel minerals and undertake steps to revise or rescind such actions.

(b) The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture shall reassess any public lands withdrawals for potential revision.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior shall instruct the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey to consider updating the Survey's list of critical minerals, including for the potential of including uranium.

(d) The Secretary of the Interior shall prioritize efforts to accelerate the ongoing, detailed geologic mapping of the United States, with a focus on locating previously unknown deposits of critical minerals.

(e) The Secretary of Energy shall ensure that critical mineral projects, including the processing of critical minerals, receive consideration for Federal support, contingent on the availability of appropriated funds.

(f) The United States Trade Representative shall assess whether exploitative practices and state-assisted mineral projects abroad are unlawful or unduly burden or restrict United States commerce.

(g) The Secretary of Commerce shall assess the national security implications of the Nation's mineral reliance and the potential for trade action.

(h) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall assess the quantity and inflow of minerals that are likely the product of forced labor into the United States and whether such inflows pose a threat to national security and, within 90 days of the date of this order, shall provide this assessment to the Director of the NEC.

(i) The Secretary of Defense shall consider the needs of the United States in supplying and maintaining the National Defense Stockpile, review the legal authorities and obligations in managing the National Defense Stockpile, and take all appropriate steps to ensure that the National Defense Stockpile will provide a robust supply of critical minerals in event of future shortfall.

(j) Within 60 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of State, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, the United States Trade Representative, and the heads of any other relevant agencies, shall submit a report to the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy that includes policy recommendations to enhance the competitiveness of American mining and refining companies in other mineral-wealthy nations.

(k) The Secretary of State shall consider opportunities to advance the mining and processing of minerals within the United States through the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue.

Sec. 10 . *General Provisions.* (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect: (🗋 printed page 8359)

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of OMB relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented in a manner consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

(https://img.federalregister.gov/TRUMP/TRUMP_original_size.png)

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 20, 2025.

[FR Doc. 2025-01956 (/d/2025-01956)
Filed 1-28-25; 8:45 am]

Billing code 3395-F4-P

PUBLISHED DOCUMENT: 2025-01956 (90 FR 8353)

Attachment F – Public Law 118-67, 118th Congress submitted by Michael Newquest

Submitted September 16, 2025

Public Law 118–67
118th Congress

An Act

To authorize appropriations for the United States Fire Administration and firefighter assistance grant programs, to advance the benefits of nuclear energy, and for other purposes.

July 9, 2024
[S. 870]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DIVISION A—FIRE GRANTS AND SAFETY

Fire Grants and Safety Act of 2023.
15 USC 2201 note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the "Fire Grants and Safety Act of 2023".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION.

Section 17(g)(1) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2216(g)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (L), by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (M)—

(A) by striking "for for" and inserting "for"; and

(B) by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraraph:

"(N) $95,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028, of which $3,420,000 for each such fiscal year shall be used to carry out section 8(f).".

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS GRANTS PROGRAM AND THE FIRE PREVENTION AND SAFETY GRANTS PROGRAM.

(a) SUNSET.—Section 33(r) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229(r)) is amended by striking "2024" and inserting "2030".

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 33(q)(1) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229(q)(1)) is amended by striking "to carry out this section— " and all that follows through "the fiscal year described in clause (i)" and inserting "to carry out this section $750,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028".

SEC. 4. REAUTHORIZATION OF STAFFING FOR ADEQUATE FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) SUNSET.—Section 34(k) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a(k)) is amended by striking "2024" and inserting "2030".

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 34(j)(1) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2229a(j)(1)(I)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (G), by inserting "and" after the semicolon;

(2) in subparagraph (H), by striking "fiscal year 2013; and" and inserting "each of fiscal years 2024 through 2028."; and

(3) by striking subparagraph (I).

Public information.

SEC. 5. GAO AUDIT AND REPORT.

Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit of and issue a publicly available report on—

(1) barriers that prevent fire departments from accessing Federal funds; and

(2) the United States Fire Administration.

Accelerating Deployment of Versatile, Advanced Nuclear for Clean Energy Act of 2024.

DIVISION B—ACCELERATING DEPLOYMENT OF VERSATILE, ADVANCED NUCLEAR FOR CLEAN ENERGY

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

42 USC 2011 note.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the "Accelerating Deployment of Versatile, Advanced Nuclear for Clean Energy Act of 2024" or the "ADVANCE Act of 2024".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—AMERICAN NUCLEAR LEADERSHIP

Sec. 101. International nuclear export and innovation activities.
Sec. 102. Denial of certain domestic licenses for national security purposes.
Sec. 103. Export license notification.
Sec. 104. Global nuclear energy assessment.
Sec. 105. Process for review and amendment of part 810 generally authorized destinations.

TITLE II—DEVELOPING AND DEPLOYING NEW NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGIES

Sec. 201. Fees for advanced nuclear reactor application review.
Sec. 202. Advanced nuclear reactor prizes.
Sec. 203. Licensing considerations relating to use of nuclear energy for nonelectric applications.
Sec. 204. Enabling preparations for the demonstration of advanced nuclear reactors on Department of Energy sites or critical national security infrastructure sites.
Sec. 205. Fusion energy regulation.
Sec. 206. Regulatory issues for nuclear facilities at brownfield sites.
Sec. 207. Combined license review procedure.
Sec. 208. Regulatory requirements for micro-reactors.

TITLE III—PRESERVING EXISTING NUCLEAR ENERGY GENERATION

Sec. 301. Foreign ownership.

TITLE IV—NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE, SUPPLY CHAIN, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND WORKFORCE

Sec. 401. Report on advanced methods of manufacturing and construction for nuclear energy projects.
Sec. 402. Nuclear energy traineeship.

Sec. 403. Biennial report on the spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste inventory in the United States.
Sec. 404. Development, qualification, and licensing of advanced nuclear fuel concepts.

TITLE V—IMPROVING COMMISSION EFFICIENCY

Sec. 501. Mission alignment.
Sec. 502. Strengthening the NRC workforce.
Sec. 503. Commission corporate support funding.
Sec. 504. Performance metrics and milestones.
Sec. 505. Nuclear licensing efficiency.
Sec. 506. Modernization of nuclear reactor environmental reviews.
Sec. 507. Improving oversight and inspection programs.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 601. Technical correction.
Sec. 602. Report on engagement with the Government of Canada with respect to nuclear waste issues in the Great Lakes Basin.
Sec. 603. Savings clause.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

42 USC 2011 note.

In this division:

(1) ACCIDENT TOLERANT FUEL.—The term "accident tolerant fuel" has the meaning given the term in section 107(a) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (Public Law 115–439; 132 Stat. 5577).

(2) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) ADVANCED NUCLEAR FUEL.—The term "advanced nuclear fuel" means—

(A) advanced nuclear reactor fuel; and

(B) accident tolerant fuel.

(4) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR.—The term "advanced nuclear reactor" has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215 note; Public Law 115–439).

(5) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR FUEL.—The term "advanced nuclear reactor fuel" has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215 note; Public Law 115–439).

(6) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(7) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(8) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(9) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term "National Laboratory" has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

TITLE I—AMERICAN NUCLEAR LEADERSHIP

42 USC 2155b.

SEC. 101. INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR EXPORT AND INNOVATION ACTIVITIES.

(a) COMMISSION COORDINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall—

(A) coordinate all work of the Commission relating to—

(i) import and export licensing for nuclear reactors and radioactive materials; and

(ii) international regulatory cooperation and assistance relating to nuclear reactors and radioactive materials, including with countries that are members of—

(I) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; or

(II) the Nuclear Energy Agency; and

(B) support interagency and international coordination with respect to—

(i) the consideration of international technical standards to establish the licensing and regulatory basis to assist the design, construction, and operation of nuclear reactors and use of radioactive materials;

(ii) efforts to help build competent nuclear regulatory organizations and legal frameworks in foreign countries that are seeking to develop civil nuclear industries; and

(iii) exchange programs and training provided, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to foreign countries relating to civil nuclear licensing and oversight to improve the regulation of nuclear reactors and radioactive materials, in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) EXCHANGE PROGRAMS AND TRAINING.—With respect to the exchange programs and training described in paragraph (1)(B)(iii), the Commission shall coordinate, as applicable, with—

(A) the Secretary of Energy;

(B) the Secretary of State;

(C) the National Laboratories;

(D) the private sector; and

(E) institutions of higher education.

(b) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH BRANCH.—The Commission may establish within the Office of International Programs a branch, to be known as the "International Nuclear Export and Innovation Branch", to carry out the international nuclear export and innovation activities described in subsection (a) as the Commission determines to be appropriate and within the mission of the Commission.

(c) EXCLUSION OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES FROM THE FEE BASE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 102 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

"(4) INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR EXPORT AND INNOVATION ACTIVITIES.—The Commission shall identify in the annual

budget justification international nuclear export and innovation activities described in section 101(a) of the ADVANCE Act of 2024."; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1)(B), by adding at the end the following:

"(iv) Costs for international nuclear export and innovation activities described in section 101(a) of the ADVANCE Act of 2024.".

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on October 1, 2025. 42 USC 2215 note.

(d) INTERAGENCY COORDINATION.—The Commission shall coordinate all international activities under this section with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy, and other applicable agencies, as appropriate.

(e) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section alters the authority of the Commission to license and regulate the civilian use of radioactive materials.

SEC. 102. DENIAL OF CERTAIN DOMESTIC LICENSES FOR NATIONAL SECURITY PURPOSES. 42 USC 2073 note.

(a) DEFINITION OF COVERED FUEL.—In this section, the term "covered fuel" means enriched uranium that is fabricated outside the United States into fuel assemblies for commercial nuclear power reactors by an entity that—

(1) is owned or controlled by the Government of the Russian Federation or the Government of the People's Republic of China; or

(2) is organized under the laws of, or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of, the Russian Federation or the People's Republic of China.

(b) PROHIBITION ON UNLICENSED POSSESSION OR OWNERSHIP OF COVERED FUEL.—Unless specifically authorized by the Commission in a license issued under section 53 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2073) and part 70 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), no person subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission may possess or own covered fuel.

(c) LICENSE TO POSSESS OR OWN COVERED FUEL.—

(1) CONSULTATION REQUIRED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE.—The Commission shall not issue a license to possess or own covered fuel under section 53 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2073) and part 70 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), unless the Commission has first consulted with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State before issuing the license.

(2) PROHIBITION ON ISSUANCE OF LICENSE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (C), a license to possess or own covered fuel shall not be issued if the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State make the determination described in subparagraph (B)(i)(I).

(B) DETERMINATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The determination referred to in subparagraph (A) is a determination that possession or ownership, as applicable, of covered fuel—

(I) poses a threat to the national security of the United States, including because of an adverse

impact on the physical and economic security of the United States; or

(II) does not pose a threat to the national security of the United States.

(ii) JOINT DETERMINATION.—A determination described in clause (i) shall be jointly made by the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State.

Deadlines.

(iii) TIMELINE.—

(I) NOTICE OF APPLICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Commission receives an application for a license to possess or own covered fuel, the Commission shall notify the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State of the application.

(II) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State shall have a period of 180 days, beginning on the date on which the Commission notifies the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State under subclause (I) of an application for a license to possess or own covered fuel, in which to make the determination described in clause (i).

(III) COMMISSION NOTIFICATION.—On making the determination described in clause (i), the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State shall immediately notify the Commission.

(IV) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State notify the Commission under subclause (III), the Commission shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the determination.

(V) PUBLIC NOTICE.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which the Commission notifies Congress under subclause (IV) of a determination made under clause (i), the Commission shall make that determination publicly available.

(C) EFFECT OF NO DETERMINATION.—The Commission shall not issue a license if the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State have not made a determination described in subparagraph (B).

(d) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section alters any treaty or international agreement in effect on the date of enactment of this Act or that enters into force after the date of enactment of this Act.

42 USC 2155 note.

SEC. 103. EXPORT LICENSE NOTIFICATION.

(a) DEFINITION OF LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM.—In this section, the term "low-enriched uranium" means uranium enriched to less than 20 percent of the uranium-235 isotope.

(b) NOTIFICATION.—If the Commission, after consultation with the Secretary of State and any other relevant agencies, issues an export license for the transfer of any item described in subsection

(d) to a country described in subsection (c), the Commission shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(c) COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.—A country referred to in subsection (b) is a country that—

(1) has not concluded and ratified an Additional Protocol to its safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency; or

(2) has not ratified or acceded to the amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna October 26, 1979, and opened for signature at New York March 3, 1980 (TIAS 11080), described in the information circular of the International Atomic Energy Agency numbered INFCIRC/274/Rev.1/Mod.1 and dated May 9, 2016 (TIAS 16–508).

(d) ITEMS DESCRIBED.—An item referred to in subsection (b) includes—

(1) unirradiated nuclear fuel containing special nuclear material (as defined in section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014)), excluding low-enriched uranium;

(2) a nuclear reactor that uses nuclear fuel described in paragraph (1); and

(3) any plant or component listed in Appendix I to part 110 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), that is involved in—

(A) the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear reactor fuel elements;

(B) the separation of plutonium; or

(C) the separation of the uranium-233 isotope.

SEC. 104. GLOBAL NUCLEAR ENERGY ASSESSMENT.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Commission, shall conduct a study on the global status of— Deadline.

(1) the civilian nuclear energy industry; and

(2) the supply chains of the civilian nuclear energy industry.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study conducted under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) information on the status of the civilian nuclear energy industry, the long-term risks to that industry, and the bases for those risks;

(2) information on how the use of the civilian nuclear energy industry, relative to other types of energy industries, can reduce the emission of criteria pollutants and carbon dioxide;

(3) information on the role the United States civilian nuclear energy industry plays in United States foreign policy;

(4) information on the importance of the United States civilian nuclear energy industry to countries that are allied to the United States;

(5) information on how the United States may collaborate with those countries in developing, deploying, and investing in nuclear technology;

(6) information on how foreign countries use nuclear energy when crafting and implementing their own foreign policy, including such use by foreign countries that are strategic competitors;

Evaluation.

(7) an evaluation of how nuclear nonproliferation and security efforts and nuclear energy safety are affected by the involvement of the United States in—

(A) international markets; and

(B) setting civilian nuclear energy industry standards;

Evaluation.

(8) an evaluation of how industries in the United States, other than the civilian nuclear energy industry, benefit from the generation of electricity by nuclear power plants;

(9) information on utilities and companies in the United States that are involved in the civilian nuclear energy supply chain, including, with respect to those utilities and companies—

(A) financial challenges;

(B) nuclear liability issues;

(C) foreign strategic competition; and

(D) risks to continued operation; and

Recommendations.

(10) recommendations for how the United States may—

(A) develop a national strategy to increase the role that nuclear energy plays in diplomacy and strategic energy policy;

(B) develop a strategy to mitigate foreign competitor's utilization of their civilian nuclear energy industries in diplomacy;

(C) align the nuclear energy policy of the United States with national security objectives; and

(D) modernize regulatory requirements to strengthen the United States civilian nuclear energy supply chain.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the study under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress the study, including a classified annex, if necessary.

Deadlines.
Reviews.
42 USC 2077 note.

SEC. 105. PROCESS FOR REVIEW AND AMENDMENT OF PART 810 GENERALLY AUTHORIZED DESTINATIONS.

Deadline.
Determination.
Lists.

(a) IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF FACTORS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall identify and evaluate factors, other than agreements for cooperation entered into in accordance with section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), that may be used to determine a country's generally authorized destination status under part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, and to list such country as a generally authorized destination in Appendix A to part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations.

List.

(b) PROCESS UPDATE.—The Secretary of Energy shall review and, as appropriate, update the Department of Energy's process for determining a country's generally authorized destination status under part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, and for listing such country as a generally authorized destination in Appendix A to part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations,

taking into consideration and, as appropriate, incorporating factors identified and evaluated under subsection (a).

(c) REVISIONS TO LIST.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least once every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary of Energy shall, in accordance with any process updated pursuant to this section, review the list in Appendix A to part 810 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, and amend such list as appropriate. Time period.

TITLE II—DEVELOPING AND DEPLOYING NEW NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGIES

SEC. 201. FEES FOR ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR APPLICATION REVIEW.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215 note; Public Law 115–439) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (15) as paragraphs (3), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (12), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), and (21), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR APPLICANT.—The term 'advanced nuclear reactor applicant' means an entity that has submitted to the Commission an application for a license for an advanced nuclear reactor under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).";

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) (as so redesignated) the following:

"(4) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR PRE-APPLICANT.—The term 'advanced nuclear reactor pre-applicant' means an entity that has submitted to the Commission a licensing project plan for the purposes of submitting a future application for a license for an advanced nuclear reactor under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

"(5) AGENCY SUPPORT.—The term 'agency support' has the meaning given the term 'agency support (corporate support and the IG)' in section 170.3 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).";

(4) by inserting after paragraph (10) (as so redesignated) the following:

"(11) HOURLY RATE FOR MISSION-DIRECT PROGRAM SALARIES AND BENEFITS.—The term 'hourly rate for mission-direct program salaries and benefits' means the quotient obtained by dividing—

"(A) the full-time equivalent rate (within the meaning of the document of the Commission entitled 'FY 2023 Final Fee Rule Work Papers' (or a successor document)) for mission-direct program salaries and benefits for a fiscal year; by

"(B) the productive hours assumption for that fiscal year, determined in accordance with the formula established in the document referred to in subparagraph (A) (or a successor document).''; and

(5) by inserting after paragraph (12) (as so redesignated) the following:

"(13) MISSION-DIRECT PROGRAM SALARIES AND BENEFITS.—The term 'mission-direct program salaries and benefits' means the resources of the Commission that are allocated to the Nuclear Reactor Safety Program (as determined by the Commission) to perform core work activities committed to fulfilling the mission of the Commission, as described in the document of the Commission entitled 'FY 2023 Final Fee Rule Work Papers' (or a successor document).

"(14) MISSION-INDIRECT PROGRAM SUPPORT.—The term 'mission-indirect program support' has the meaning given the term in section 170.3 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).".

(b) EXCLUDED ACTIVITIES.—Section 102(b)(1)(B) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215(b)(1)(B)) (as amended by section 101(c)(1)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(v) The total costs of mission-indirect program support and agency support that, under paragraph (2)(B), may not be included in the hourly rate charged for fees assessed and collected from advanced nuclear reactor applicants.

"(vi) The total costs of mission-indirect program support and agency support that, under paragraph (2)(C), may not be included in the hourly rate charged for fees assessed and collected from advanced nuclear reactor pre-applicants.".

(c) FEES FOR SERVICE OR THING OF VALUE.—Section 102(b) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215(b)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) FEES FOR SERVICE OR THING OF VALUE.—

Assessment.

"(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with section 9701 of title 31, United States Code, the Commission shall assess and collect fees from any person who receives a service or thing of value from the Commission to cover the costs to the Commission of providing the service or thing of value.

"(B) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR APPLICANTS.—The hourly rate charged for fees assessed and collected from an advanced nuclear reactor applicant under this paragraph relating to the review of a submitted application described in section 3(1) may not exceed the hourly rate for mission-direct program salaries and benefits.

"(C) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR PRE-APPLICANTS.—The hourly rate charged for fees assessed and collected from an advanced nuclear reactor pre-applicant under this paragraph relating to the review of submitted materials as described in the licensing project plan of an advanced nuclear reactor pre-applicant may not exceed the hourly rate for mission-direct program salaries and benefits.".

(d) SUNSET.—Section 102 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g) CESSATION OF EFFECTIVENESS.—Paragraphs (1)(B)(vi) and (2)(C) of subsection (b) shall cease to be effective on September 30, 2030.".

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 2025. 42 USC 2215 note.

SEC. 202. ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR PRIZES.

Section 103 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (Public Law 115–439; 132 Stat. 5571) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) PRIZES FOR ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR LICENSING.— 42 USC 2133 note.

"(1) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this subsection, the term 'eligible entity' means—

"(A) a non-Federal entity; and

"(B) the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"(2) PRIZE FOR ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR LICENSING.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 169 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2209) and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary is authorized to make, with respect to each award category described in subparagraph (C), an award in an amount described in subparagraph (B) to the first eligible entity—

"(i) to which the Commission issues an operating license for an advanced nuclear reactor under part 50 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), for which an application has not been approved by the Commission as of the date of enactment of this subsection; or

"(ii) for which the Commission makes a finding described in section 52.103(g) of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), with respect to a combined license for an advanced nuclear reactor—

"(I) that is issued under subpart C of part 52 of that title (or successor regulations); and

"(II) for which an application has not been approved by the Commission as of the date of enactment of this subsection.

"(B) AMOUNT OF AWARD.—Subject to paragraph (3), an award under subparagraph (A) shall be in an amount equal to the total amount assessed by the Commission and collected under section 102(b)(2) from the eligible entity receiving the award for costs relating to the issuance of the license described in that subparagraph, including, as applicable, costs relating to the issuance of an associated construction permit described in section 50.23 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), or early site permit (as defined in section 52.1 of that title (or successor regulations)).

"(C) AWARD CATEGORIES.—An award under subparagraph (A) may be made for—

"(i) the first advanced nuclear reactor for which the Commission—

"(I) issues a license in accordance with clause (i) of subparagraph (A); or

"(II) makes a finding in accordance with clause (ii) of that subparagraph;

"(ii) an advanced nuclear reactor that—

"(I) uses isotopes derived from spent nuclear fuel (as defined in section 2 of the Nuclear Waste

Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101)) or depleted uranium as fuel for the advanced nuclear reactor; and

"(II) is the first advanced nuclear reactor described in subclause (I) for which the Commission—

"(aa) issues a license in accordance with clause (i) of subparagraph (A); or

"(bb) makes a finding in accordance with clause (ii) of that subparagraph;

"(iii) an advanced nuclear reactor that—

"(I) is a nuclear integrated energy system—

"(aa) that is composed of 2 or more co-located or jointly operated subsystems of energy generation, energy storage, or other technologies;

"(bb) in which not fewer than 1 subsystem described in item (aa) is a nuclear energy system; and

"(cc) the purpose of which is—

"(AA) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in both the power and nonpower sectors; and

"(BB) to maximize energy production and efficiency; and

"(II) is the first advanced nuclear reactor described in subclause (I) for which the Commission—

"(aa) issues a license in accordance with clause (i) of subparagraph (A); or

"(bb) makes a finding in accordance with clause (ii) of that subparagraph;

"(iv) an advanced reactor that—

"(I) operates flexibly to generate electricity or high temperature process heat for nonelectric applications; and

"(II) is the first advanced nuclear reactor described in subclause (I) for which the Commission—

"(aa) issues a license in accordance with clause (i) of subparagraph (A); or

"(bb) makes a finding in accordance with clause (ii) of that subparagraph; and

"(v) the first advanced nuclear reactor for which the Commission grants approval to load nuclear fuel pursuant to the technology-inclusive regulatory framework established under subsection (a)(4).

"(3) FEDERAL FUNDING LIMITATIONS.—

"(A) EXCLUSION OF TVA FUNDS.—In this paragraph, the term 'Federal funds' does not include funds received under the power program of the Tennessee Valley Authority established pursuant to the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831 et seq.).

"(B) LIMITATION ON AMOUNTS EXPENDED.—An award under this subsection shall not exceed the total amount expended (excluding any expenditures made with Federal funds received for the applicable project and an amount

equal to the minimum cost-share required under section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352)) by the eligible entity receiving the award for licensing costs relating to the project for which the award is made.

"(C) REPAYMENT AND DIVIDENDS NOT REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding section 9104(a)(4) of title 31, United States Code, or any other provision of law, an eligible entity that receives an award under this subsection shall not be required—

"(i) to repay that award or any part of that award; or

"(ii) to pay a dividend, interest, or other similar payment based on the sum of that award.".

SEC. 203. LICENSING CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR NONELECTRIC APPLICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report addressing any unique licensing issues or requirements relating to— Reports.

(1) the flexible operation of advanced nuclear reactors, such as ramping power output and switching between electricity generation and nonelectric applications;

(2) the use of advanced nuclear reactors exclusively for nonelectric applications; and

(3) the colocation of nuclear reactors with industrial plants or other facilities.

(b) STAKEHOLDER INPUT.—In developing the report under subsection (a), the Commission shall seek input from—

(1) the Secretary of Energy;

(2) the nuclear energy industry;

(3) technology developers;

(4) the industrial, chemical, and medical sectors;

(5) nongovernmental organizations; and

(6) other public stakeholders.

(c) CONTENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The report under subsection (a) shall describe—

(A) any unique licensing issues or requirements relating to the matters described in paragraphs (1) through (3) of subsection (a), including, with respect to the nonelectric applications referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of that subsection, any licensing issues or requirements relating to the use of nuclear energy—

(i) for hydrogen or other liquid and gaseous fuel or chemical production;

(ii) for water desalination and wastewater treatment;

(iii) for heat used for industrial processes;

(iv) for district heating;

(v) in relation to energy storage;

(vi) for industrial or medical isotope production; and

(vii) for other applications, as identified by the Commission;

(B) options for addressing those issues or requirements—

(i) within the existing regulatory framework;

(ii) as part of the technology-inclusive regulatory framework required under subsection (a)(4) of section 103 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2133 note; Public Law 115–439); or

Regulations.

(iii) through a new rulemaking; and

(C) the extent to which Commission action is needed to implement any matter described in the report.

(2) COST ESTIMATES, BUDGETS, AND TIMEFRAMES.—The report shall include cost estimates, proposed budgets, and proposed timeframes for implementing risk-informed and performance-based regulatory guidance in the licensing of nuclear reactors for nonelectric applications.

SEC. 204. ENABLING PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEMONSTRATION OF ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTORS ON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY SITES OR CRITICAL NATIONAL SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE SITES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(b)(1)(B) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215(b)(1)(B)) (as amended by section 201(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(vii) Costs for—

"(I) activities to review and approve or disapprove an application for an early site permit (as defined in section 52.1 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation)) to demonstrate an advanced nuclear reactor on a Department of Energy site or critical national security infrastructure (as defined in section 327(d) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1722)) site; and

"(II) pre-application activities relating to an early site permit (as defined in section 52.1 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation)) to demonstrate an advanced nuclear reactor on a Department of Energy site or critical national security infrastructure (as defined in section 327(d) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1722)) site.".

42 USC 2215 note.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2025.

SEC. 205. FUSION ENERGY REGULATION.

(a) DEFINITION.—Section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014) is amended—

(1) in subsection e.—

(A) in paragraph (3)(B)—

(i) in clause (i), by inserting ", including by use of a fusion machine" after "particle accelerator"; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by inserting "if made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator that is not a fusion machine," before "is produced";

(2) in each of subsections ee. through hh., by inserting a subsection heading, the text of which comprises the term defined in the subsection;

(3) by redesignating subsections ee., ff., gg., hh., and jj. as subsections jj., gg., hh., ii., and ff., respectively, and moving the subsections so as to appear in alphabetical order;

(4) in subsection dd., by striking "dd. The" and inserting the following:

"ee. HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE; SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL.—The"; and

(5) by inserting after subsection cc. the following:

"dd. FUSION MACHINE.—The term 'fusion machine' means a machine that is capable of—

"(1) transforming atomic nuclei, through fusion processes, into different elements, isotopes, or other particles; and

"(2) directly capturing and using the resultant products, including particles, heat, or other electromagnetic radiation.".

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(a) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2133 note; Public Law 115–439) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (4), by striking "inclusive," and inserting "inclusive"; and

(B) in paragraph (5)(B)(ii), by inserting "(including fusion machine license applications)" after "commercial advanced nuclear reactor license applications".

(2) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215 note; Public Law 115–439) (as amended by section 201(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "or fusion reactor" and inserting "reactor or fusion machine";

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (11) through (21) as paragraphs (12) through (22), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following:

"(11) FUSION MACHINE.—The term 'fusion machine' has the meaning given the term in section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014).".

(c) REPORT.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) AGREEMENT STATE.—The term "Agreement State" has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215 note; Public Law 115–439).

(B) FUSION MACHINE.—The term "fusion machine" has the meaning given the term in section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014).

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on—

(A) the results of a study, conducted in consultation with Agreement States and the private fusion sector, on risk- and performance-based, design-specific licensing frameworks for mass-manufactured fusion machines, including an evaluation of the design, manufacturing, and

Evaluation.

operations certification process used by the Federal Aviation Administration for aircraft as a potential model for mass-manufactured fusion machine regulations; and

Timeline. Guidance.

(B) the estimated timeline for the Commission to issue consolidated guidance or regulations for licensing mass-manufactured fusion machines, taking into account—

(i) the results of that study; and

(ii) the anticipated need for such guidance or regulations.

42 USC 2133 note.

SEC. 206. REGULATORY ISSUES FOR NUCLEAR FACILITIES AT BROWNFIELD SITES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BROWNFIELD SITE.—The term "brownfield site" has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(2) COVERED SITE.—The term "covered site" means a brownfield site, a retired fossil fuel site, or a site that is both a retired fossil fuel site and a brownfield site.

(3) PRODUCTION FACILITY.—The term "production facility" has the meaning given the term in section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014).

(4) RETIRED FOSSIL FUEL SITE.—The term "retired fossil fuel site" means the site of 1 or more fossil fuel electric generation facilities that are retired or scheduled to retire, including multi-unit facilities that are partially shut down.

(5) UTILIZATION FACILITY.—The term "utilization facility" has the meaning given the term in section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014).

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF REGULATORY ISSUES.—

Deadline. Evaluation. Guidance.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall evaluate the extent to which modification of regulations, guidance, or policy is needed to enable efficient, timely, and predictable licensing reviews for, and to support the oversight of, production facilities or utilization facilities at covered sites.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Commission shall consider how licensing reviews for production facilities or utilization facilities at covered sites may be expedited by considering matters relating to siting and operating a production facility or a utilization facility at or near a covered site to support—

(A) the reuse of existing site infrastructure, including—

(i) electric switchyard components and transmission infrastructure;

(ii) heat-sink components;

(iii) steam cycle components;

(iv) roads;

(v) railroad access; and

(vi) water availability;

(B) the use of early site permits;

(C) the utilization of plant parameter envelopes or similar standardized site parameters on a portion of a larger site; and

(D) the use of a standardized application for similar sites.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 14 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing any regulations, guidance, and policies identified under paragraph (1).

(c) LICENSING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall— Reviews.

(A) develop and implement strategies to enable efficient, timely, and predictable licensing reviews for, and to support the oversight of, production facilities or utilization facilities at covered sites; or Strategies.

(B) initiate a rulemaking to enable efficient, timely, and predictable licensing reviews for, and to support the oversight of, production facilities or utilization facilities at covered sites. Regulations.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), consistent with the mission of the Commission, the Commission shall consider matters relating to—

(A) the use of existing site infrastructure;

(B) existing emergency preparedness organizations and planning;

(C) the availability of historical site-specific environmental data;

(D) previously completed environmental reviews required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

(E) activities associated with the potential decommissioning of facilities or decontamination and remediation at covered sites; and

(F) community engagement and historical experience with energy production.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the actions taken by the Commission under subsection (c)(1).

SEC. 207. COMBINED LICENSE REVIEW PROCEDURE. 42 USC 2235 note.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this section, the Commission shall establish and carry out an expedited procedure for issuing a combined license pursuant to section 185 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2235(b)).

(b) QUALIFICATIONS.—To qualify for the expedited procedure under subsection (a), an applicant—

(1) shall submit a combined license application for a new nuclear reactor that—

(A) references a design for which the Commission has issued a design certification (as defined in section 52.1 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation)); or

(B) has a design that is substantially similar to a design of a nuclear reactor for which the Commission has issued a combined license, an operating license, or a manufacturing license under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

(2) shall propose to construct the new nuclear reactor on a site— Proposal.

(A) on which a licensed commercial nuclear reactor operates or previously operated; or

(B) that is directly adjacent to a site on which a licensed commercial nuclear reactor operates or previously operated and has site characteristics that are substantially similar to that site; and

(3) may not be subject to an order of the Commission to suspend or revoke a license under section 2.202 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

Deadlines.

(c) EXPEDITED PROCEDURE.—With respect to a combined license for which the applicant has satisfied the requirements described in subsection (b), the Commission shall, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) not later than 18 months after the date on which the application is accepted for docketing—

Reports.

(A) complete the technical review process and issue a safety evaluation report; and

Assessment.

(B) issue a final environmental impact statement or environmental assessment, unless the Commission finds that the proposed agency action is excluded pursuant to a categorical exclusion in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.);

Public information.

(2) not later than 2 years after the date on which the application is accepted for docketing, complete any necessary public licensing hearings and related processes; and

Decision.

(3) not later than 25 months after the date on which the application is accepted for docketing, make a final decision on whether to issue the combined license.

(d) PERFORMANCE AND REPORTING.—

(1) DELAYS IN ISSUANCE.—Not later than 30 days after the applicable deadline, the Executive Director for Operations of the Commission shall inform the Commission of any failure to meet a deadline under subsection (c).

(2) DELAYS IN ISSUANCE EXCEEDING 90 DAYS.—If any deadline under subsection (c) is not met by the date that is 90 days after the applicable date required under that subsection, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the delay, including—

(A) a detailed explanation accounting for the delay; and

Plan.

(B) a plan for completion of the applicable action.

42 USC 2133 note.

SEC. 208. REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR MICRO-REACTORS.

Deadlines. Strategies. Guidance.

(a) MICRO-REACTOR LICENSING.—The Commission shall—

(1) not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, develop risk-informed and performance-based strategies and guidance to license and regulate micro-reactors pursuant to section 103 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2133), including strategies and guidance for—

(A) staffing and operations;

(B) oversight and inspections;

(C) safeguards and security;

(D) emergency preparedness;

Analysis. Assessments.

(E) risk analysis methods, including alternatives to probabilistic risk assessments;

Cost estimates.

(F) decommissioning funding assurance methods that permit the use of design- and site-specific cost estimates;

(G) the transportation of fueled micro-reactors; and
(H) siting, including in relation to—
(i) the population density criterion limit described in the policy issue paper on population-related siting considerations for advanced reactors dated May 8, 2020, and numbered SECY–20–0045;
(ii) licensing mobile deployment; and
(iii) environmental reviews; and

Reviews.

(2) not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, implement, as appropriate, the strategies and guidance developed under paragraph (1)—
(A) within the existing regulatory framework;
(B) through the technology-inclusive regulatory framework to be established under section 103(a)(4) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2133 note; Public Law 115–439); or
(C) through a pending or new rulemaking.

(b) CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing and implementing strategies and guidance under subsection (a), the Commission shall consider—
(1) the unique characteristics of micro-reactors, including characteristics relating to—
(A) physical size;
(B) design simplicity; and
(C) source term;
(2) opportunities to address redundancies and inefficiencies;
(3) opportunities to consolidate review phases and reduce transitions between review teams;
(4) opportunities to establish integrated review teams to ensure continuity throughout the review process; and
(5) other relevant considerations discussed in the policy issue paper on policy and licensing considerations related to micro-reactors dated October 6, 2020, and numbered SECY–20–0093.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Commission shall consult with—
(1) the Secretary of Energy;
(2) the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate;
(3) micro-reactor technology developers; and
(4) other stakeholders.

TITLE III—PRESERVING EXISTING NUCLEAR ENERGY GENERATION

SEC. 301. FOREIGN OWNERSHIP.

42 USC 2133 note. Determination.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The prohibitions against issuing certain licenses for utilization facilities to certain aliens, corporations, and other entities described in the second sentence of section 103 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2133(d)) and the second sentence of section 104 d. of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2134(d)) shall not apply to an entity described in subsection (b) if the Commission determines that issuance of the applicable license to that entity is not inimical to—
(1) the common defense and security; or
(2) the health and safety of the public.

(b) ENTITIES DESCRIBED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An entity referred to in subsection (a) is an alien, corporation, or other entity that is owned, controlled, or dominated by—

(A) the government of—

(i) a country, other than a country described in paragraph (2), that is a member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development on the date of enactment of this Act; or

India. (ii) the Republic of India;

(B) a corporation that is incorporated in a country described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A); or

(C) an alien who is a citizen or national of a country described in clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A).

(2) EXCLUSION.—A country described in this paragraph is a country—

(A) any department, agency, or instrumentality of the government of which, on the date of enactment of this Act, is subject to sanctions under section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9525); or

(B) any citizen, national, or entity of which, as of the date of enactment of this Act, is included on the List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury pursuant to sanctions imposed under section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9525).

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 103 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2133(d)) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking "any any" and inserting "any".

(d) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section affects the requirements of section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565).

Business and industry.

TITLE IV—NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE, SUPPLY CHAIN, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND WORKFORCE

SEC. 401. REPORT ON ADVANCED METHODS OF MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report (referred to in this section as the "report") on manufacturing and construction for nuclear energy projects.

(b) STAKEHOLDER INPUT.—In developing the report, the Commission shall seek input from—

(1) the Secretary of Energy;

(2) the nuclear energy industry;

(3) National Laboratories;

(4) institutions of higher education;

(5) nuclear and manufacturing technology developers;

(6) the manufacturing and construction industries, including manufacturing and construction companies with operating facilities in the United States;

(7) standards development organizations;
(8) labor unions;
(9) nongovernmental organizations; and
(10) other public stakeholders.

(c) CONTENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The report shall—

(A) examine any unique licensing issues or requirements relating to the use, for nuclear energy projects, of— Examination.

(i) advanced manufacturing processes;
(ii) advanced construction techniques; and
(iii) rapid improvement or iterative innovation processes;

(B) examine— Examination.

(i) the requirements for nuclear-grade components in manufacturing and construction for nuclear energy projects;

(ii) opportunities to use standard materials, parts, or components in manufacturing and construction for nuclear energy projects;

(iii) opportunities to use standard materials that are in compliance with existing codes and standards to provide acceptable approaches to support or encapsulate new materials that do not yet have applicable codes and standards; and

(iv) requirements relating to the transport of a fueled advanced nuclear reactor core from a manufacturing licensee to a licensee that holds a license to construct and operate a facility at a particular site;

(C) identify safety aspects of advanced manufacturing processes and advanced construction techniques that are not addressed by existing codes and standards, so that generic guidance may be updated or created, as necessary;

(D) identify options for addressing the issues, requirements, and opportunities examined under subparagraphs (A) and (B)—

(i) within the existing regulatory framework; or
(ii) through a new rulemaking;

(E) identify how addressing the issues, requirements, and opportunities examined under subparagraphs (A) and (B) will impact opportunities for domestic nuclear manufacturing and construction developers; and

(F) describe the extent to which Commission action is needed to implement any matter described in the report.

(2) COST ESTIMATES, BUDGETS, AND TIMEFRAMES.—The report shall include cost estimates, proposed budgets, and proposed timeframes for implementing risk-informed and performance-based regulatory guidance for advanced manufacturing and construction for nuclear energy projects.

SEC. 402. NUCLEAR ENERGY TRAINEESHIP.

Section 313 of division C of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (42 U.S.C. 16274a), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "Nuclear Regulatory";

(2) in subsection (b)(1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "and subsection (c)" after "paragraph (2)";

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (5); and

Definitions.

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR.—The term 'advanced nuclear reactor' has the meaning given the term in section 951(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16271(b)).

"(2) COMMISSION.—The term 'Commission' means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

"(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

"(4) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term 'National Laboratory' has the meaning given the term in section 951(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16271(b)).";

(4) in subsection (d)(2), by striking "Nuclear Regulatory";

(5) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(6) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

"(c) NUCLEAR ENERGY TRAINEESHIP SUBPROGRAM.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall establish, as a subprogram of the Program, a nuclear energy traineeship subprogram under which the Commission, in coordination with institutions of higher education and trade schools, shall competitively award traineeships that provide focused training to meet critical mission needs of the Commission and nuclear workforce needs, including needs relating to the nuclear tradecraft workforce.

"(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the nuclear energy traineeship subprogram described in paragraph (1), the Commission shall—

"(A) coordinate with the Secretary of Energy to prioritize the funding of traineeships that focus on—

"(i) nuclear workforce needs; and

"(ii) critical mission needs of the Commission;

"(B) encourage appropriate partnerships among—

"(i) National Laboratories;

"(ii) institutions of higher education;

"(iii) trade schools;

"(iv) the nuclear energy industry; and

"(v) other entities, as the Commission determines to be appropriate; and

Deadline.
Evaluation.

"(C) on an annual basis, evaluate nuclear workforce needs for the purpose of implementing traineeships in focused topical areas that—

"(i) address the workforce needs of the nuclear energy community; and

"(ii) support critical mission needs of the Commission.".

42 USC 10109.

SEC. 403. BIENNIAL REPORT ON THE SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL AND HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE INVENTORY IN THE UNITED STATES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE.—The term "high-level radioactive waste" has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101).

(2) SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL.—The term "spent nuclear fuel" has the meaning given the term in section 2 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101).

(3) STANDARD CONTRACT.—The term "standard contract" has the meaning given the term "contract" in section 961.3 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 2026, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to Congress a report that describes— Time periods.

(1) the annual and cumulative amount of payments made by the United States to the holder of a standard contract due to a partial breach of contract under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) resulting in financial damages to the holder;

(2) the cumulative amount spent by the Department of Energy since fiscal year 2008 to reduce future payments projected to be made by the United States to any holder of a standard contract due to a partial breach of contract under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.);

(3) the cumulative amount spent by the Department of Energy to store, manage, and dispose of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste in the United States as of the date of the report;

(4) the projected lifecycle costs to store, manage, transport, and dispose of the projected inventory of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste in the United States, including spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste expected to be generated from existing reactors through 2050;

(5) any mechanisms for better accounting of liabilities for the lifecycle costs of the spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste inventory in the United States;

(6) any recommendations for improving the methods used by the Department of Energy for the accounting of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste costs and liabilities;

(7) any actions taken in the previous fiscal year by the Department of Energy with respect to interim storage; and

(8) any activities taken in the previous fiscal year by the Department of Energy to develop and deploy nuclear technologies and fuels that enhance the safe transportation or storage of spent nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste, including technologies to protect against seismic, flooding, and other extreme weather events.

SEC. 404. DEVELOPMENT, QUALIFICATION, AND LICENSING OF ADVANCED NUCLEAR FUEL CONCEPTS. 42 USC 16281 note.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall establish an initiative to enhance preparedness and coordination with respect to the qualification and licensing of advanced nuclear fuel.

(b) AGENCY COORDINATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission and the Secretary of Energy shall enter into a memorandum of understanding— Deadline. Memorandum.

(1) to share technical expertise and knowledge through—

(A) enabling the testing and demonstration of accident tolerant fuels for existing commercial nuclear reactors and advanced nuclear reactor fuel concepts to be proposed and funded, in whole or in part, by the private sector;

Data.

(B) operating a database to store and share data and knowledge relevant to nuclear science and engineering between Federal agencies and the private sector;

(C) leveraging expertise with respect to safety analysis and research relating to advanced nuclear fuel; and

(D) enabling technical staff to actively observe and learn about technologies, with an emphasis on identification of additional information needed with respect to advanced nuclear fuel; and

(2) to ensure that—

(A) the Department of Energy has sufficient technical expertise to support the timely research, development, demonstration, and commercial application of advanced nuclear fuel;

(B) the Commission has sufficient technical expertise to support the evaluation of applications for licenses, permits, and design certifications and other requests for regulatory approval for advanced nuclear fuel;

(C)(i) the Department of Energy maintains and develops the facilities necessary to enable the timely research, development, demonstration, and commercial application by the civilian nuclear industry of advanced nuclear fuel; and

(ii) the Commission has access to the facilities described in clause (i), as needed; and

Consultation.

(D) the Commission consults, as appropriate, with the modeling and simulation experts at the Office of Nuclear Energy of the Department of Energy, at the National Laboratories, and within industry fuel vendor teams in cooperative agreements with the Department of Energy to leverage physics-based computer modeling and simulation capabilities.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report describing the efforts of the Commission under subsection (a), including—

Assessment.
Review.

(A) an assessment of the preparedness of the Commission to review and qualify for use—

(i) accident tolerant fuel;

(ii) ceramic cladding materials;

(iii) fuels containing silicon carbide;

(iv) high-assay, low-enriched uranium fuels;

(v) molten-salt based liquid fuels;

(vi) fuels derived from spent nuclear fuel or depleted uranium; and

(vii) other related fuel concepts, as determined by the Commission;

(B) activities planned or undertaken under the memorandum of understanding described in subsection (b);

Records.

(C) an accounting of the areas of research needed with respect to advanced nuclear fuel; and

(D) any other challenges or considerations identified by the Commission.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In developing the report under paragraph (1), the Commission shall seek input from—

(A) the Secretary of Energy;
(B) National Laboratories;
(C) the nuclear energy industry;
(D) technology developers;
(E) nongovernmental organizations; and
(F) other public stakeholders.

TITLE V—IMPROVING COMMISSION EFFICIENCY

SEC. 501. MISSION ALIGNMENT.

42 USC 2201 note. Deadline.

(a) UPDATE.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall, while remaining consistent with the policies of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5801 et seq.) (including to provide reasonable assurance of adequate protection of the public health and safety, to promote the common defense and security, and to protect the environment), update the mission statement of the Commission to include that licensing and regulation of the civilian use of radioactive materials and nuclear energy be conducted in a manner that is efficient and does not unnecessarily limit—

(1) the civilian use of radioactive materials and deployment of nuclear energy; or

(2) the benefits of civilian use of radioactive materials and nuclear energy technology to society.

(b) REPORT.—On completion of the update to the mission statement required under subsection (a), the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes—

(1) the updated mission statement; and

(2) the guidance that the Commission will provide to staff of the Commission to ensure effective performance of the mission of the Commission.

SEC. 502. STRENGTHENING THE NRC WORKFORCE.

(a) COMMISSION WORKFORCE.—

(1) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 161A the following:

"SEC. 161B. COMMISSION WORKFORCE.

42 USC 2201b.

"(a) DIRECT HIRE AUTHORITY.—

Appointments.

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 161 d. of this Act and any provision of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1980 (94 Stat. 3585; 5 U.S.C. app.), and without regard to any provision of title 5 (except section 3328), United States Code, governing appointments in the civil service, the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (in this section referred to as the 'Chairman') may, in order to carry out the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (in this section referred to as the

'Commission') responsibilities and activities in a timely, efficient, and effective manner and subject to the limitations described in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4)—

"(A) recruit and directly appoint exceptionally well-qualified individuals into the excepted service for covered positions; and

Time period.

"(B) establish in the excepted service term-limited covered positions and recruit and directly appoint exceptionally well-qualified individuals into such term-limited covered positions, which may not exceed a term of 4 years.

"(2) LIMITATIONS.—

"(A) NUMBER.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The number of exceptionally well-qualified individuals serving in covered positions pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) may not exceed 210 at any one time.

"(ii) TERM-LIMITED COVERED POSITIONS.—The Chairman may not appoint more than 20 exceptionally well-qualified individuals into term-limited covered positions pursuant to paragraph (1)(B) during any fiscal year.

"(B) COMPENSATION.—

"(i) ANNUAL RATE.—The annual basic rate of pay for any individual appointed under paragraph (1)(A) or paragraph (1)(B) may not exceed the annual basic rate of pay for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code.

"(ii) EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS.—Any individual recruited and directly appointed into a covered position or a term-limited covered position shall be compensated at a rate of pay that is commensurate with such individual's experience and qualifications.

"(C) SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITION.—The Chairman may not, under paragraph (1)(A) or paragraph (1)(B), appoint exceptionally well-qualified individuals to any Senior Executive Service position, as defined in section 3132 of title 5, United States Code.

"(3) LEVEL OF POSITIONS.—To the extent practicable, in carrying out paragraph (1) the Chairman shall recruit and directly appoint exceptionally well-qualified individuals into the excepted service to entry, mid, and senior level covered positions, including term-limited covered positions.

"(4) CONSIDERATION OF FUTURE WORKFORCE NEEDS.—When recruiting and directly appointing exceptionally well-qualified individuals to covered positions pursuant to paragraph (1)(A), to maintain sufficient flexibility under the limitations of paragraph (2)(A)(i), the Chairman shall consider the future workforce needs of the Commission to carry out its responsibilities and activities in a timely, efficient, and effective manner.

"(b) ADDRESSING INSUFFICIENT COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND OTHER PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chairman may fix the compensation for employees or other personnel serving in a covered position without regard to any provision of title 5, United States Code, governing General Schedule classification and pay rates.

"(2) APPLICABILITY.—The authority under this subsection to fix the compensation of employees or other personnel shall apply with respect to an employee or other personnel serving in a covered position regardless of when the employee or other personnel was hired.

"(3) LIMITATIONS ON COMPENSATION.—

"(A) ANNUAL RATE.—The Chairman may not use the authority under paragraph (1) to fix the compensation of employees or other personnel—

"(i) at an annual rate of basic pay higher than the annual basic rate of pay for level III of the Executive Schedule under section 5314 of title 5, United States Code; or

"(ii) at an annual rate of basic pay that is not commensurate with such an employee or other personnel's experience and qualifications.

"(B) SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITIONS.—The Chairman may not use the authority under paragraph (1) to fix the compensation of an employee serving in a Senior Executive Service position, as defined in section 3132 of title 5, United States Code.

"(c) ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AUTHORITY.—

"(1) FOR NEW EMPLOYEES.—The Chairman may pay an individual recruited and directly appointed under subsection (a) a 1-time hiring bonus in an amount not to exceed $25,000.

"(2) FOR EXISTING EMPLOYEES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), an employee or other personnel who the Chairman determines exhibited exceptional performance in a fiscal year may be paid a performance bonus in an amount not to exceed the least of— Determination.

"(i) $25,000; and

"(ii) the amount of the limitation that is applicable for a calendar year under section 5307(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code.

"(B) EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE.—Exceptional performance under subparagraph (A) includes—

"(i) leading a project team in a timely and efficient licensing review to enable the safe use of nuclear technology;

"(ii) making significant contributions to a timely and efficient licensing review to enable the safe use of nuclear technology;

"(iii) the resolution of novel or first-of-a-kind regulatory issues;

"(iv) developing or implementing licensing or regulatory oversight processes to improve the effectiveness of the Commission; and

"(v) other performance, as determined by the Chairman.

"(C) LIMITATIONS.—

"(i) SUBSEQUENT BONUSES.—Any person who receives a performance bonus under subparagraph (A) may not receive another performance bonus under that subparagraph for a period of 5 years thereafter.

"(ii) HIRING BONUSES.—Any person who receives a 1-time hiring bonus under paragraph (1) may not

receive a performance bonus under subparagraph (A) unless more than one year has elapsed since the payment of such 1-time hiring bonus.

"(iii) NO BONUS FOR SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE POSITIONS.—No person serving in a Senior Executive Service position, as defined in section 3132 of title 5, United States Code, may receive a performance bonus under subparagraph (A).

"(d) IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND REPORT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Chairman shall develop and implement a plan to carry out this section. Before implementing such plan, the Chairman shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, and the Office of Personnel Management a report on the details of the plan.

"(2) REPORT CONTENT.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

"(A) evidence and supporting documentation justifying the plan; and

"(B) budgeting projections on costs and benefits resulting from the plan.

"(3) CONSULTATION.—The Chairman may consult with the Office of Personnel Management, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Comptroller General of the United States in developing the plan under paragraph (1).

"(e) DELEGATION.—The Chairman shall delegate, subject to the direction and supervision of the Chairman, the authority provided by subsections (a), (b), and (c) to the Executive Director for Operations of the Commission.

"(f) INFORMATION ON HIRING, VACANCIES, AND COMPENSATION.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall include in its budget materials submitted in support of the budget of the President (submitted to Congress pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code), for fiscal year 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter, information relating to hiring, vacancies, and compensation at the Commission.

"(2) INCLUSIONS.—The information described in paragraph (1) shall include—

Analysis.

"(A) an analysis of any trends with respect to hiring, vacancies, and compensation at the Commission;

"(B) a description of the efforts to retain and attract employees or other personnel to serve in covered positions at the Commission;

"(C) information that describes—

"(i) how the authority provided by subsection (a) is being used to address the hiring needs of the Commission;

"(ii) the total number of exceptionally well-qualified individuals serving in—

"(I) covered positions described in subsection (g)(1) pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A);

"(II) covered positions described in subsection (g)(2) pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A);

"(III) term-limited covered positions described in subsection (g)(1) pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(B); and

"(IV) term-limited covered positions described in subsection (g)(2) pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(B);

"(iii) how the authority provided by subsection (b) is being used to address the hiring or retention needs of the Commission;

"(iv) the total number of employees or other personnel serving in a covered position that have their compensation fixed pursuant to subsection (b); and

"(v) the attrition levels with respect to term-limited covered positions appointed under subsection (a)(1)(B), including the number of individuals leaving a term-limited covered position before completion of the applicable term of service and the average length of service for such individuals as a percentage of the applicable term of service; and

"(D) an assessment of— Assessment.

"(i) the current critical workforce needs of the Commission and any critical workforce needs that the Commission anticipates in the next five years; and

"(ii) additional skillsets that are or likely will be needed for the Commission to fulfill the licensing and oversight responsibilities of the Commission.

"(g) COVERED POSITION.—In this section, the term 'covered position' means— Definition.

"(1) a position in which an employee or other personnel is responsible for conducting work of a highly-specialized scientific, technical, engineering, mathematical, or otherwise skilled nature to address a critical licensing or regulatory oversight need for the Commission; or

"(2) a position that the Executive Director for Operations of the Commission determines is necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of the Commission in a timely, efficient, and effective manner.

"(h) SUNSET.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the authorities provided by subsections (a) and (b) shall terminate on September 30, 2034.

"(2) CERTIFICATION.—If, no later than the date referenced in paragraph (1), the Commission issues a certification that the authorities provided by subsection (a), subsection (b), or both subsections are necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities and activities in a timely, efficient, and effective manner, the authorities provided by the applicable subsection shall terminate on September 30, 2039.

"(3) COMPENSATION.—The termination of the authorities provided by subsections (a) and (b) shall not affect the compensation of an employee or other personnel serving in a covered position whose compensation was fixed by the Chairman in accordance with subsection (a) or (b).".

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 161 the following:

"Sec. 161A. Use of firearms by security personnel.
"Sec. 161B. Commission workforce.".

(b) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2033, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Oversight and Accountability of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that—

Evaluation.

(1) evaluates the extent to which the authorities provided under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 161B of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as added by this Act) have been utilized;

(2) describes the role in which the exceptionally well-qualified individuals recruited and directly appointed pursuant to section 161B(a) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as added by this Act) have been utilized to support the licensing of advanced nuclear reactors;

Assessment.

(3) assesses the effectiveness of the authorities provided under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 161B of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as added by this Act) in helping the Commission fulfill its mission;

Recommendations.

(4) makes recommendations to improve the Commission's strategic workforce management; and

Recommendations.

(5) makes recommendations with respect to whether Congress should extend, enhance, modify, or discontinue the authorities provided under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 161B of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (as added by this Act).

42 USC 2201b note.

(c) ANNUAL SOLICITATION FOR NUCLEAR REGULATOR APPRENTICESHIP NETWORK APPLICATIONS.—The Commission, on an annual basis, shall solicit applications for the Nuclear Regulator Apprenticeship Network.

SEC. 503. COMMISSION CORPORATE SUPPORT FUNDING.

Public information.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and make publicly available a report that describes—

(1) the progress on the implementation of section 102(a)(3) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215(a)(3)); and

(2) whether the Commission is meeting and is expected to meet the total budget authority caps required for corporate support under that section.

(b) LIMITATION ON CORPORATE SUPPORT COSTS.—Section 102(a)(3) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215(a)(3)) is amended by striking subparagraphs (B) and (C) and inserting the following:

"(B) 30 percent for fiscal year 2025 and each fiscal year thereafter.".

(c) CORPORATE SUPPORT COSTS CLARIFICATION.—Paragraph (10) of section 3 of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215 note; Public Law 115–439) (as redesignated by section 201(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "The term" and inserting the following:
"(A) IN GENERAL.—The term"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:
"(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term 'corporate support costs' does not include—
"(i) costs for rent and utilities relating to any and all space in the Three White Flint North building that is not occupied by the Commission; or
"(ii) costs for salaries, travel, and other support for the Office of the Commission.".

SEC. 504. PERFORMANCE METRICS AND MILESTONES.

Section 102(c) of the Nuclear Energy Innovation and Modernization Act (42 U.S.C. 2215(c)) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (3)—
(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking "180" and inserting "90"; and
(B) by striking "180" and inserting "90"; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:
"(4) PERIODIC UPDATES TO METRICS AND SCHEDULES.—
"(A) REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT.—Not less frequently than once every 3 years, the Commission shall review and assess, based on the licensing and regulatory activities of the Commission, the performance metrics and milestone schedules established under paragraph (1). Deadline.
"(B) REVISIONS.—After each review and assessment under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall revise and improve, as appropriate, the performance metrics and milestone schedules described in that subparagraph to provide the most efficient metrics and schedules reasonably achievable.".

SEC. 505. NUCLEAR LICENSING EFFICIENCY.

(a) OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION.—Section 203 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5843) is amended—
(1) in subsection (a), by striking "(a) There" and inserting the following:
"(a) ESTABLISHMENT; APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR.—There";
(2) in subsection (b)—
(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—
(i) by striking "(b) Subject" and inserting the following:
"(b) FUNCTIONS OF DIRECTOR.—Subject"; and
(ii) by striking "delegate including:" and inserting "delegate, including the following:"; and
(B) in paragraph (3), by striking "for the discharge of the" and inserting "to fulfill the licensing and regulatory oversight";
(3) in subsection (c), by striking "(c) Nothing" and inserting the following:
"(d) RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAFE OPERATION OF FACILITIES.—Nothing"; and
(4) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:
"(c) LICENSING PROCESS.—In carrying out the principal licensing and regulation functions under subsection (b)(1), the Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation shall—

Guidance.

"(1) establish techniques and guidance for evaluating applications for licenses for nuclear reactors to support efficient, timely, and predictable reviews of applications for those licenses to enable the safe and secure use of nuclear reactors;

Assessments.

"(2) maintain the techniques and guidance established under paragraph (1) by periodically assessing and, if necessary, modifying those techniques and guidance; and

"(3) obtain approval from the Commission if establishment or modification of the techniques and guidance under paragraph (1) or (2) involves policy formulation.".

(b) EFFICIENT LICENSING REVIEWS.—

(1) GENERAL.—Section 181 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2231) is amended—

(A) by striking "The provisions of" and inserting the following:

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) EFFICIENT LICENSING REVIEWS.—The Commission shall provide for efficient and timely reviews and proceedings for the granting, suspending, revoking, or amending of any—

"(1) license or construction permit; or

"(2) application to transfer control.".

(c) CONSTRUCTION PERMITS AND OPERATING LICENSES.—Section 185 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2235) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"c. APPLICATION REVIEWS FOR PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION FACILITIES OF AN EXISTING SITE.—In reviewing an application for an early site permit, construction permit, operating license, or combined construction permit and operating license for a production facility or utilization facility located at the site of a production facility or utilization facility licensed by the Commission, the Commission shall, to the extent practicable, use information that was part of the licensing basis of the licensed production facility or utilization facility.".

SEC. 506. MODERNIZATION OF NUCLEAR REACTOR ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS.

Reports. Assessments.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the efforts of the Commission to facilitate efficient, timely, and predictable environmental reviews of nuclear reactor applications for a license under section 103 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2133), including through expanded use of categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, and generic environmental impact statements.

(b) REPORT.—In completing the report under subsection (a), the Commission shall—

(1) describe the actions the Commission will take to implement the amendments to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) made by section 321 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (Public Law 118–5; 137 Stat. 38);

(2) consider—

(A) using, through adoption, incorporation by reference, or other appropriate means, categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, and environmental impact statements

prepared by other Federal agencies to streamline environmental reviews of applications described in subsection (a) by the Commission;

(B) using categorical exclusions, environmental assessments, and environmental impact statements prepared by the Commission to streamline environmental reviews of applications described in subsection (a) by the Commission;

(C) using mitigated findings of no significant impact in environmental reviews of applications described in subsection (a) by the Commission to reduce the impact of a proposed action to a level that is not significant;

(D) the extent to which the Commission may rely on prior studies or analyses prepared by Federal, State, and local governmental permitting agencies to streamline environmental reviews of applications described in subsection (a) by the Commission;

(E) opportunities to coordinate the development of environmental assessments and environmental impact statements with other Federal agencies to avoid duplicative environmental reviews and to streamline environmental reviews of applications described in subsection (a) by the Commission;

(F) opportunities to streamline formal and informal consultations and coordination with other Federal, State, and local governmental permitting agencies during environmental reviews of applications described in subsection (a) by the Commission;

(G) opportunities to streamline the Commission's analyses of alternatives, including the Commission's analysis of alternative sites, in environmental reviews of applications described in subsection (a) by the Commission;

(H) establishing new categorical exclusions that could be applied to actions relating to new applications described in subsection (a);

(I) amending section 51.20(b) of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, to allow the Commission to determine, on a case-specific basis, whether an environmental assessment (rather than an environmental impact statement or supplemental environmental impact statement) is appropriate for a particular application described in subsection (a), including in proceedings in which the Commission relies on a generic environmental impact statement for advanced nuclear reactors;

(J) authorizing the use of an applicant's environmental impact statement as the Commission's draft environmental impact statement, consistent with section 107(f) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4336a(f));

(K) opportunities to adopt online and digital technologies, including technologies that would allow applicants and cooperating agencies to upload documents and coordinate with the Commission to edit documents in real time, that would streamline communications between—

(i) the Commission and applicants; and

(ii) the Commission and other relevant cooperating agencies; and

(L) in addition to implementing measures under paragraph (3), potential revisions to part 51 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, and relevant Commission guidance documents—

(i) to facilitate efficient, timely, and predictable environmental reviews of applications described in subsection (a);

(ii) to assist decision making about relevant environmental issues;

(iii) to maintain openness with the public;

(iv) to meet obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(v) to reduce burdens on licensees, applicants, and the Commission; and

Schedule. Regulations.

(3) include a schedule for promulgating a rule for any measures considered by the Commission under subparagraphs (A) through (K) of paragraph (2) that require a rulemaking.

SEC. 507. IMPROVING OVERSIGHT AND INSPECTION PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITION OF LICENSEE.—In this section, the term "licensee" means a person that holds a license issued under section 103 or 104 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2133, 2134).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall develop and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that identifies specific improvements to the nuclear reactor and materials oversight and inspection programs carried out pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) that the Commission may implement to maximize the efficiency of such programs through, where appropriate, the use of risk-informed, performance-based procedures, expanded incorporation of information technologies, and staff training.

(c) STAKEHOLDER INPUT.—In developing the report under subsection (b), the Commission shall, as appropriate, seek input from—

(1) other Federal regulatory agencies that conduct oversight and inspections;

(2) the nuclear energy industry;

(3) nongovernmental organizations; and

(4) other public stakeholders.

Assessments.

(d) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under subsection (b) shall—

(1) assess specific elements of oversight and inspections that may be modified by the use of technology, improved planning, and continually updated risk-informed, performance-based assessment, including—

(A) use of travel resources;

(B) planning and preparation for inspections, including entrance and exit meetings with licensees;

(C) document collection and preparation, including consideration of whether nuclear reactor data are accessible prior to onsite visits or requests to the licensee and that document requests are timely and within the scope of inspections; and

(D) the cross-cutting issues program;

(2) identify and assess measures to improve oversight and inspections, including—

(A) elimination of areas of duplicative or otherwise unnecessary activities;

(B) increased use of templates in documenting inspection results; and

(C) periodic training of Commission staff and leadership on the application of risk-informed criteria for—

(i) inspection planning and assessments;

(ii) agency decision-making processes on the application of regulations and guidance; and

(iii) the application of the Commission's standard of reasonable assurance of adequate protection;

(3) assess measures to advance risk-informed procedures, including—

(A) increased use of inspection approaches that balance the level of resources commensurate with safety significance;

(B) increased review of the use of inspection program resources based on licensee performance; Review.

(C) expansion of modern information technology, including artificial intelligence and machine learning, to risk-inform oversight and inspection decisions; and

(D) updating the Differing Professional Views or Opinions process to ensure any impacts on agency decisions and schedules are commensurate with the safety significance of the differing opinion; Updates.

(4) assess the ability of the Commission, consistent with the mission of the Commission, to enable licensee innovations that may advance nuclear reactor operational efficiency and safety, including the criteria of the Commission for timely acceptance of licensee adoption of advanced technologies, including digital technologies; Criteria.

(5) identify recommendations resulting from the assessments described in paragraphs (1) through (4);

(6) identify specific actions that the Commission may take to incorporate into the training, inspection, oversight, and licensing activities, and regulations, of the Commission, without compromising the mission of the Commission, the recommendations identified under paragraph (5); and

(7) describe when the actions identified under paragraph (6) may be implemented.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 601. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

Section 104 c. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2134(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking the third sentence and inserting the following:

"(3) LIMITATION ON UTILIZATION FACILITIES.—The Commission may issue a license under this section for a utilization facility useful in the conduct of research and development activities of the types specified in section 31 if—

"(A) not more than 75 percent of the annual costs to the licensee of owning and operating the facility are

devoted to the sale, other than for research and development or education and training, of—

"(i) nonenergy services;

"(ii) energy; or

"(iii) a combination of nonenergy services and energy; and

"(B) not more than 50 percent of the annual costs to the licensee of owning and operating the facility are devoted to the sale of energy.";

(2) in the second sentence, by striking "The Commission" and inserting the following:

"(2) REGULATION.—The Commission"; and

(3) by striking "c. The Commission" and inserting the following:

"c. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the Commission".

SEC. 602. REPORT ON ENGAGEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA WITH RESPECT TO NUCLEAR WASTE ISSUES IN THE GREAT LAKES BASIN.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report describing any engagement between the Commission and the Government of Canada with respect to nuclear waste issues in the Great Lakes Basin.

42 USC 2011 note.

SEC. 603. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this Act affects authorities of the Department of State.

Approved July 9, 2024.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 870 (H.R. 4090):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 118–177 (Comm. on Science, Space, and Technology) accompanying H.R. 4090.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 169 (2023): Mar. 30, Apr. 18–20, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 170 (2024): May 7, 8, considered and passed House, amended.

June 18, Senate concurred in House amendments.

○

Attachment G – Email Comment submitted by Samantha Fowler Via the Town of Bar Nunn

Submitted September 16, 2025

Outlook

New Entry: Contact Form

From [redacted]
Date Tue 9/16/2025 12:02 AM
To Bar Nunn <town@barnunnwy.gov>

Name

Samantha Fowler

Email

[redacted]

This message is for:

All of the above

Comment or Message

Mayor Boyer, Councilmen,

As I am still recovering from surgery on September 11, I will not be able to attend tomorrow's Town Hall in person. You mentioned that if we emailed a statement, it could be read aloud for us in our absence. I would be grateful if you could please have the following statement entered into the record and read during the nuclear public comment portion.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,
Samantha Fowler

Nuclear Public Comment Statement

Good evening,

My name is Samantha Fowler. I do not live in Bar Nunn, but I live in Natrona County, and I care deeply about what happens here because it affects all of us.

I want to share my strong concern once more about the proposal to store nuclear waste near this community. While I recognize that nuclear energy has a role in the future of clean energy, waste storage is a very different matter. Bar Nunn is a residential area, and families should not be asked to live next to something that carries risks lasting far longer than any promise made today.

Radiant's plan, as presented, is not simply about manufacturing microreactors. It includes the storage of spent TRISO fuel at the facility site, along with hazardous transportation methods to bring that fuel in and out. By definition, that spent fuel would have been used and irradiated outside of Wyoming.

Under Wyoming Statute 35-11-2101, storing spent nuclear fuel generated elsewhere is not permitted within our state. Radiant has suggested that storage could eventually be moved further away, but no binding agreements, contracts, or identified locations have been provided. Without clear, enforceable commitments, so-called "temporary" storage near town risks becoming permanent, as has happened in many other communities across the country.

We know from history that once waste is placed somewhere, it rarely leaves. Yucca Mountain was supposed to be temporary. Rocky Flats was supposed to be safe. Both are examples where oversight and transparency failed, and the communities were left with consequences they did not sign up for. That lesson should not be ignored.

This is not about being anti-science. It is about being pro-safety and pro-community. If the federal government has not yet solved the permanent storage problem, then Wyoming should not volunteer itself to shoulder the burden, especially so close to homes, schools, and daily life.

I urge you to really consider the long-term impact. Innovation and industry can move forward, but not at the cost of putting our residents in the shadow of waste storage. Bar Nunn deserves the same level of protection that Oak Ridge, Tennessee, demanded decades ago when they said "no" to hosting national waste.

Please put the safety of people first. That is what community leadership means.

Thank you for including my statement in tonight's record.

Respectfully,
Samantha Fowler