

2024-25 State Activities in Nuclear Overview

Key Takeaways:

- During the 2025 state legislative sessions, legislators across the country introduced 279 bills with 73 enrolled into law, far more than any other year in the past. 2025 showcased the implementation of several financing mechanisms for the deployment readiness of the new nuclear industry, including the appropriation of funds, tariffs structures, implementation of advanced ratemaking, grants, and tax credits for both generation and manufacturing.
- States that completed nuclear feasibility studies or working groups were productive in passing state legislation to support their recommendations. Utah, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, and Indiana all completed studies and were leaders in adding state dollars to the support of new nuclear in their states. In 2025, Arkansas, Delaware, Louisiana, Hawaii, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin passed legislation to conduct nuclear feasibility studies.
- Although 12 states continue to have nuclear construction restrictions, seven states pursued changes to their moratoria in 2025, with Connecticut being the only one to ease their restrictions. Connecticut now allows new construction anywhere in the state with municipal approval either by a legislative body or by referendum. Millstone was the only place where new nuclear could be built prior to this change.
- Most states have already set goals or mandates for the share of their energy mix derived from renewables or other clean sources (including nuclear). States are now supporting nuclear development through other means, such as opening dockets on advanced nuclear in state utility regulators or exploring interstate collaborations.
- Communities across the country, many of which have historical familiarity with energy extraction and generation, continue to access funding to explore the nuclear energy ecosystem as a means of economic and workforce development. Many of the communities are assessing the technical feasibility and value proposition of adding aspects of the nuclear ecosystem to their region, however, it is unknown whether federal funding for community technical assistance will remain in future budgets.
- Through NASEO First Mover Initiative, 11 states are committed to accelerating advanced nuclear projects by working with private-sector partners, DOE, and Congress to reduce financial and technology risks, promote market adoption policies, improve the domestic supply chain, streamline federal permitting, create coordinated procurement options, develop state-federal-private financing structures, and ensure the continued safety and reliability of nuclear power. The 11 states are: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.
- The National Governor's Association helped 6 states and the northeast region hold in-state retreats focused on bringing together state and national experts to help develop a state strategic plan to pursue their Governor designated objectives. NGA in-state retreats took place in: New England, Indiana, Missouri, Washington, Kentucky, Louisiana, and West Virginia.
- There has also been coordination regarding specific cross-state collaboration in different regions of the country, including: 1) **Connecticut**: A 2024 law permits the state's energy and

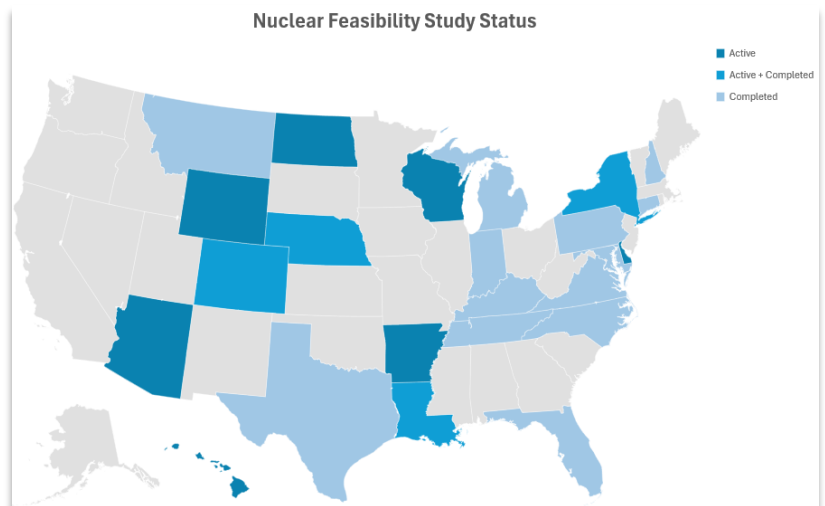
Additional information on state financing mechanisms is [available on the GAIN website](#).

To synthesize and share the nuclear-related legislation introduced from the 2022 - 2025 legislative sessions, a “State Nuclear Policies” document has been produced. “[State Nuclear Policies](#)” is composed of introduced, enacted, failed, and vetoed legislation and executive orders intended to accelerate the deployment of advanced nuclear technology in the United States. The document is broken down into the following sections: Feasibility Studies and Working Groups, Establishment of Authorities, State Energy Planning, Fossil-Fuel Transition, Workforce Development, Supply Chain/Clean Energy Manufacturing, Market Incentives, Siting, Regulatory, Moratorium Repeals/Exemptions, and Regulatory Orders.

Feasibility Studies 2022-2025

One of the first and most effective ways many states are doing to expand the new nuclear conversation is through mandating feasibility studies and working groups. Feasibility studies allow states to familiarize themselves with nuclear energy and the various advanced technologies, understand potential areas and avenues of siting nuclear generation, examine the potential benefits of nuclear generation, and participate with industry and other stakeholders in the nuclear ecosystem. For states without legacy nuclear generation, feasibility studies allow the states to bring in experts across the industry to understand how they compare with states that currently have nuclear generation, and potential levers that may hold the state back from adopting nuclear energy as part of the energy mix.

Feasibility studies that have been mandated by legislation cover three main categories: Technical, Economic, and Policy. Technical reports usually give a broad overview of the history of commercial nuclear energy in the United States as well as a look at the various advanced nuclear technologies. Economic reports usually give a broad overview of the possible economic and workforce development opportunities that the nuclear ecosystem can bring to a state and community. Policy reports usually examine potential market and economic incentives which state and local governments can implement to attract various aspects of the nuclear ecosystem.



Of the 31 feasibility studies and working groups formed since the beginning of 2022, 20 have been completed with objectives and final results [available on the GAIN website](#). The map above shows the status of each active or completed feasibility study. States conducting multiple studies reflect the



complete or active status of the most recent study, as well as the completion year of any finished studies.

State utility regulators have also begun to involve themselves in the new nuclear conversation, often tied to enacted state legislation. Included below is a list of some of those efforts:

- **Arizona:** The Arizona Corporation Commission (ACC) has open dockets related to advanced nuclear. One, opened in June 2023 (Docket No. ACC-00000A-23-0183), is a generic docket for researching advanced nuclear technology, including Small Modular Reactors (SMRs). A second, opened in February 2025 (Docket No. E.00000A-25-0026), is an inquiry to explore the possibility of new nuclear generation.
- **California:** State legislation from March 2024 mandates the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) to conduct a feasibility study on the use of SMRs.
- **Kentucky:** The Kentucky Public Service Commission has opened a docket (Case Number 2025-00186) to provide an opportunity for stakeholders in the Commonwealth to discuss concerns and investigate potential areas of opportunity for developing nuclear energy in the state.
- **Oklahoma:** The Oklahoma Corporation Commission has been tasked to facilitate a nuclear energy feasibility study, mandated by legislation enacted in 2025, and has opened a Notice of Inquiry (Case Number GD2025-000004) to serve as a clearinghouse for all materials.

Community-Level Funding

Federal Funding Opportunities and Community Impact

Federal funding opportunities that pair communities with the nuclear energy ecosystem offer numerous benefits: fostering economic revitalization, workforce development, and energy independence. By integrating communities into the nuclear supply chain and the clean energy economy, these programs create high-paying jobs, attract advanced manufacturing opportunities, and position regions as leaders in innovative energy solutions.

Current Programs

The [DOL announced the availability](#) of up to \$30M in funding in the Industry-Driven Skills Training Fund grant program to accelerate workforce innovation and address workforce needs in priority industries, including nuclear energy. The DOL intends to fund up to ten states before the end of this year. Active funding opportunities are updated biweekly and [available on the GAIN website](#).

To see a list of past programs, visit *Appendix B*.



Community Engagement in Energy Communities

In FY24, GAIN continued its efforts to support energy communities as they consider adding nuclear and diversifying their energy sources. In November 2023, GAIN hosted “Adding Nuclear to the Mix,” a national workshop designed to gather interested state, regional and community leaders, experts in the nuclear field, academia, and utilities to share, plan and collaborate for repowering projects.

Throughout the second half of FY24 and the first half of FY25, GAIN spoke, presented, and engaged in over 80 opportunities highlighting research and work being done across the country and providing resources and technical assistance. GAIN places a strong emphasis on public engagement, working closely with local communities, policymakers, and stakeholders to address concerns, provide transparent information, and build public trust in nuclear energy.

GAIN traveled to the Hunter and Huntington coal stations in Utah to interact with the stations’ workforce and leadership. GAIN provided information about what similarities and differences there would be for work transitions, training, income, and economic impact if a coal plant were to transition to nuclear.

GAIN completed two pilot studies to assess the feasibility and effectiveness of converting specific coal plants into nuclear power. The studies in Arizona and Kentucky helped evaluate various factors, including site suitability, technology assessments, and economic impact to provide decision makers, leaders, and community with data to make informed decisions. GAIN completed a third pilot study in Montana in Q2 of FY25 which explored alternative generating options to supply electricity to customers, including the use of natural gas as a gap strategy to nuclear generation. The timelines provide an understanding of payback years for different technologies and will inform future development strategies at the Colstrip station. Each pilot study has led to further actions by the utilities investing additional resources to explore adding nuclear generation to their portfolios.

GAIN has continued to provide access to coal station data and additional site screening information to communities, state and regional leaders, academia, and utilities to assist in their exploration of energy reliability projects.

GAIN has partnered with NASEO on the First Mover Initiative, which is a group of 11 states looking to deploy new nuclear generation. As part of those engagements, GAIN has presented all previously evaluated information on potential siting at both coal sites and nuclear sites, provided to each state through an information packet. GAIN has committed to performing 10 siting studies per state for the First Mover states as they look to understand the best locations and opportunities for deploying nuclear technology. Lastly, GAIN will be providing an overview of the known financial models and potential challenges with financing new nuclear projects which will inform questions the states can ask to vet potential projects. The overview included recommendations the states can take to help alleviate the financial risk by considering investment tax credits to incentivize new projects.

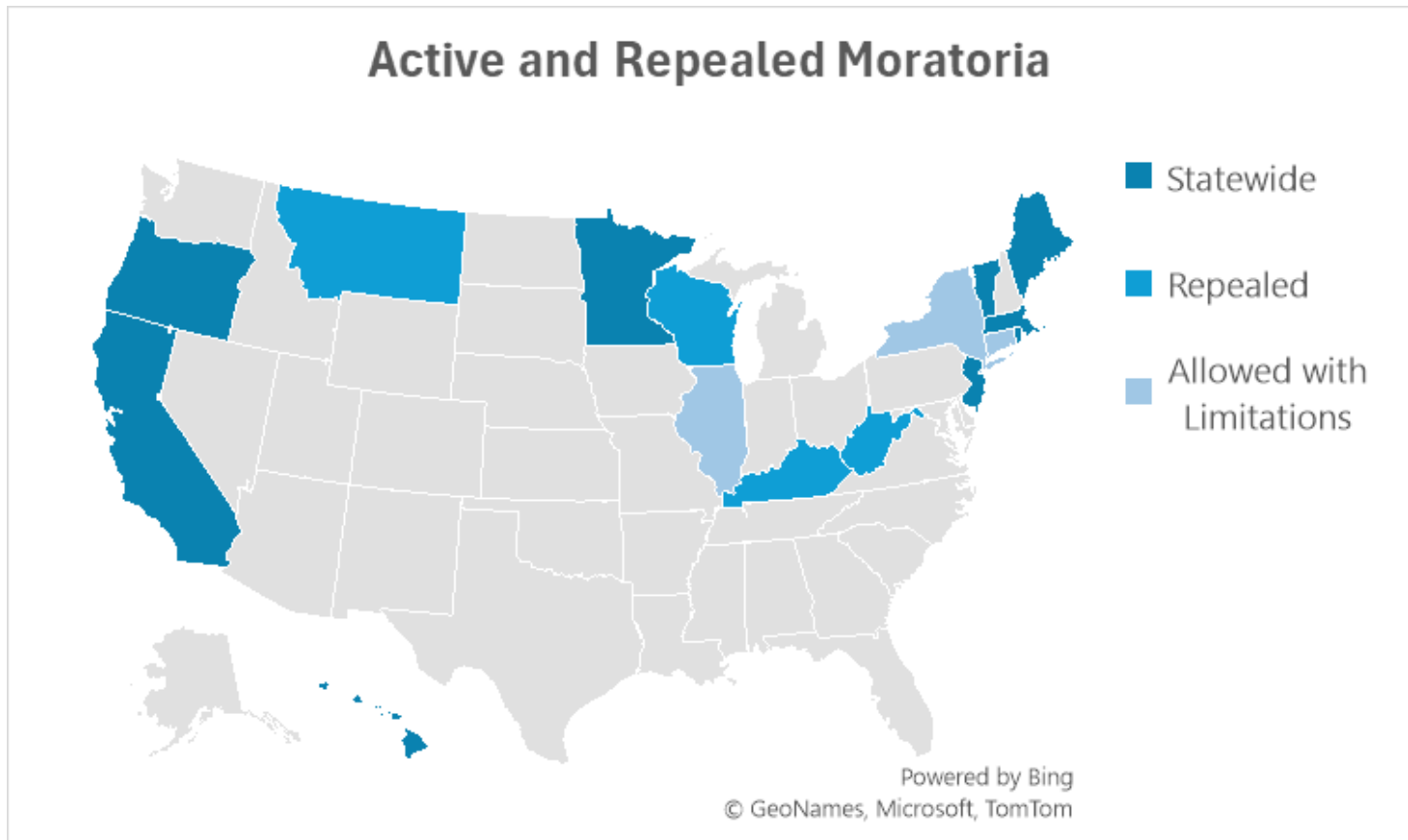
For information on current funding opportunities go to, <https://gain.inl.gov/our-work/community-engagement/community-engagement-doe-funding-opportunities/>

Prepared by the Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear. Information is current as of 12/1/2025.

Appendix

Appendix A – Nuclear Moratoria

There are 12 states that currently have restrictions on the construction of new nuclear reactors. In 2025, 7 of the 12 states with restrictions introduced legislation to lift moratoria with Connecticut having the only enrolled legislation. Connecticut can now build a new reactor at their existing power plant, Millstone Nuclear Power Station, or elsewhere with municipal approval either by a legislative body or referendum.





Appendix B – Past Funding Programs

Past Programs

The Communities LEAP initiative is a federal program designed to assist energy-burdened and economically disadvantaged communities in developing pathways for clean energy economic development. The program provides technical assistance and strategic guidance in identifying clean energy opportunities. This program also promotes stakeholder collaboration by bringing together local governments, nonprofits, and industry players. LEAP's emphasis on community-led strategies helps connect local needs to the right economic development opportunities. Of the 30 recipients, 5 communities have a technical assistance scope for Advanced Nuclear Technology and Support for Existing Reactors.

The Energywerx program focuses on repurposing existing energy assets, such as retired power plants or mines, to drive economic growth and environmental restoration. By embedding a dedicated work stream within local organizations, the program supports capacity building, workforce development, and strategic planning for the productive reuse of these facilities. Energywerx ensures that local economies impacted by the closure of significant energy assets remain viable, contributing to the DOE's mission of reducing climate impacts while promoting equitable and sustainable economic transformation.

Appendix C - Legislation

C1 - Financing Mechanisms

With burgeoning concerns of projected electricity demand in the coming decades and the recent suite of executive orders signed by President Donald Trump that includes a goal of expanding the current nuclear capacity in the country from approximately 100 GW to 400 GW by 2050, state legislative bodies across the country continue to propose and implement financial levers to attract the burgeoning new nuclear industry to their states.

In 2025, states proposed and allocated millions of dollars for direct support to the industry. Below is a comprehensive list:

- \$350 million appropriated by the Texas Legislature for the newly established Texas Advanced Nuclear Deployment Office to administer the Advanced Nuclear Construction Program grant, the Advanced Nuclear Workforce Development Program, and the Advanced Nuclear Completion Fund.
- Over \$70 million appropriated by the Tennessee Legislature, including \$50 for the Clinch River SMR project, \$10 million for the Nuclear Energy Investment Fund, and \$10 million for higher education grants.
- \$8.25 million appropriated by the Utah Legislature to support Governor Cox's nuclear energy goals of Operation Gigawatt.
- \$8 million appropriated by the Kentucky Legislature for the creation of the Nuclear Energy Development Grant Program within the Kentucky Nuclear Energy Development Authority to supply grants for the advancement and location of nuclear energy ecosystem projects.
- The New Jersey Legislature has proposed the reallocation of \$100 million from societal benefits charges towards the construction of a new nuclear power plant.
- The Mississippi Legislature considered the appropriation of \$10 million to help defray the costs associated with future nuclear development.

Additionally, states proceeded to make progress on allowing utilities to recover costs associated with the evaluation and development of nuclear technologies in unique ways. Below is a comprehensive list:

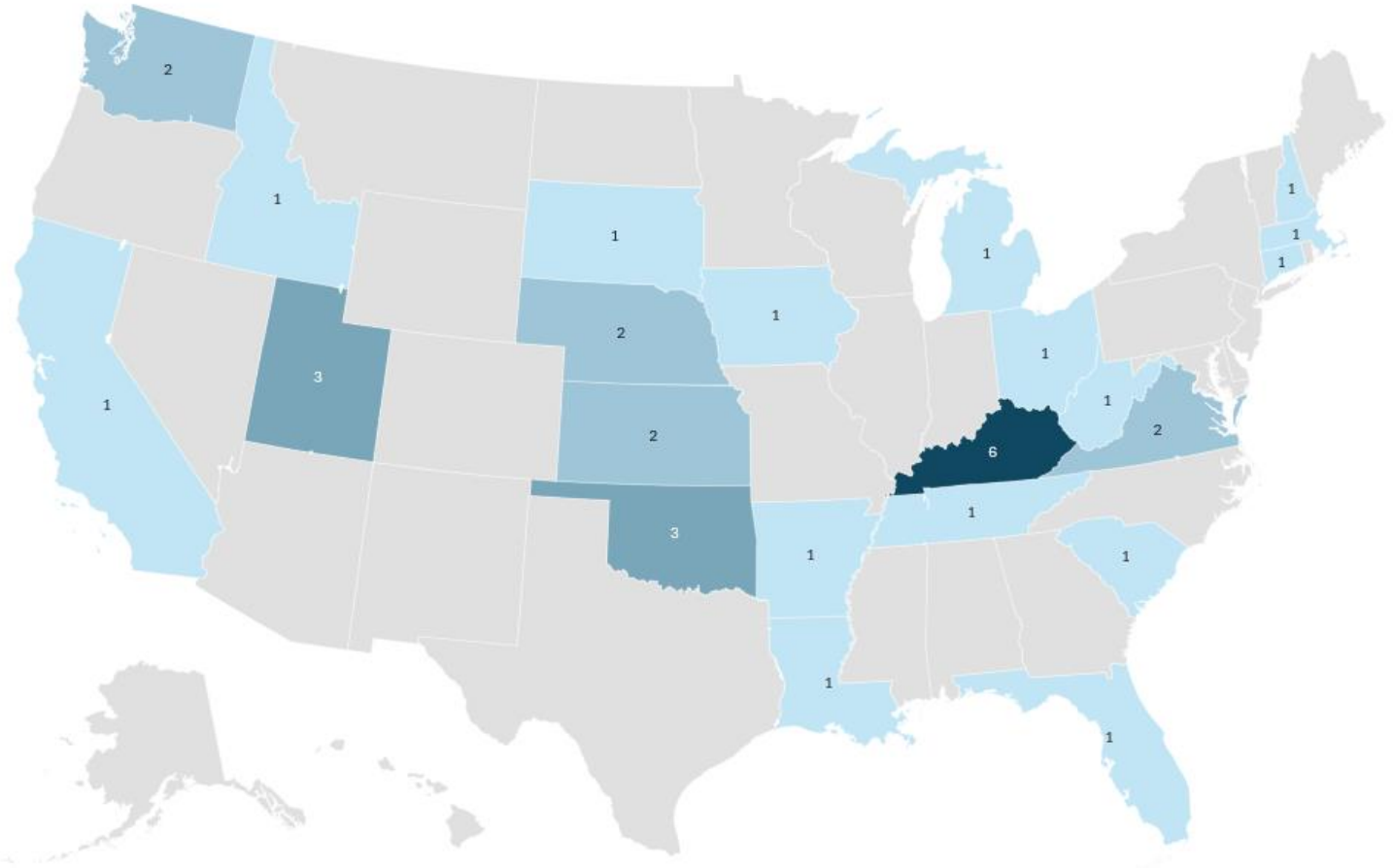
- Indiana now allows utilities advanced rate recovery mechanisms for up to 80% of costs related to project development costs of an SMR through periodic rate adjustments prior to obtaining a certificate of public convenience and necessity.
- Arkansas now allows utilities to file a rider to recover strategic investments, including new generation facilities and feasibility studies for advanced nuclear technologies.
- The North Carolina Legislature has proposed to allow Duke Energy to charge customers for base load generation facilities, including nuclear, before commissioning.
- The Missouri Legislature again attempted to repeal its longstanding construction work in progress (CWIP) prohibition for nuclear power plants with a capacity of 600MW or less.

Lastly, state legislative bodies continue to utilize existing tax credit structure for further incentivizing the new nuclear industry to develop and deploy manufacturing and generating capabilities, including, but not limited to:

- Indiana passed legislation providing a 20% tax credit for qualified investments in SMR manufacturing in the state.
- Tennessee passed legislation redefining a "certified green energy production facility" to include nuclear energy production facilities for the purpose of seeking pollution control tax credits.
- Maryland attempted to establish the Nuclear Energy Reactor Incentive Program within the Maryland PSC to distribute Nuclear Renewable Energy Credits valued between \$50 and \$75 MWh.
- Michigan has proposed legislation to create a production tax credit for \$1 per kWh upwards for the first 10,000 MWs of electricity (\$10,000,000 cap on the credit) for an SMR placed into service by June 1st, 2030.
- Pennsylvania has proposed legislation to establish the Reliable Energy Investment Tax Credit, providing up to \$100 million at a rate of \$300,000 per MW though rates vary.
- Texas proposed a franchise tax credit for construction of nuclear projects including a generation site, reactor, manufacturing, reprocessing, or enriching uranium.
- Washington proposed exemptions for cities to extend the targeted urban tax preferences up to 4 years "clean energy transformation businesses," including those operating under an NRC license, among other clean energy manufacturing companies.

C2 - 2024 Enrolled Legislation

2024 Passed Legislation by State



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State	Bill Number	Description	Tag(s)
Arkansas	HB1078	Department of Health appropriations bill appropriating \$325,000 to the Department of Health for grants and aid for nuclear planning by the department.	Finance
California	AJR18	Urges federal Congress to prioritize the federal government's obligation to provide a home for spent nuclear fuel across the nation	Waste
Connecticut	SB385	Permits the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection to coordinate with other New England states to procure generation resources from a nuclear power generating facility for ten years following the end of existing agreements with a nuclear power generating facility.	Energy Target
Florida	HB1645	Comprehensive energy policy bill that includes a section directing the PSC to conduct a study evaluating the technical and economic feasibility of using advanced nuclear power.	Advanced Nuclear; Feasibility Study
Idaho	SCR113	Declares it is the intent of the Idaho Legislature to support the development of advanced nuclear technology and support for reforms to the process of researching and licensing of new reactors.	Advanced Nuclear
Iowa	HF2279	Adds nuclear to the definition of "alternative energy production facility."	State Energy Strategy
Kansas	SB410	Exempts new nuclear facilities from certain property taxes.	Finance
Kansas	HB2527	Requires a utility planning on retiring a nuclear or fossil-fueled power plant to demonstrate that they will be able to meet future resource adequacy requirements and retirement will not harm the utility's customers before the commission will approve the retirement.	Regulatory
Kentucky	SR327	Urges federal legislators to enact permitting reform to accelerate deployment of modern energy technology, including nuclear energy.	Permitting and CPNS
Kentucky	HB1	Appropriates \$20 million for fiscal year 2025 to the University of Kentucky budget unit in which the interest earned on the investment is used to support and facilitate the development of nuclear energy by the Center for Applied Energy Research.	Finance

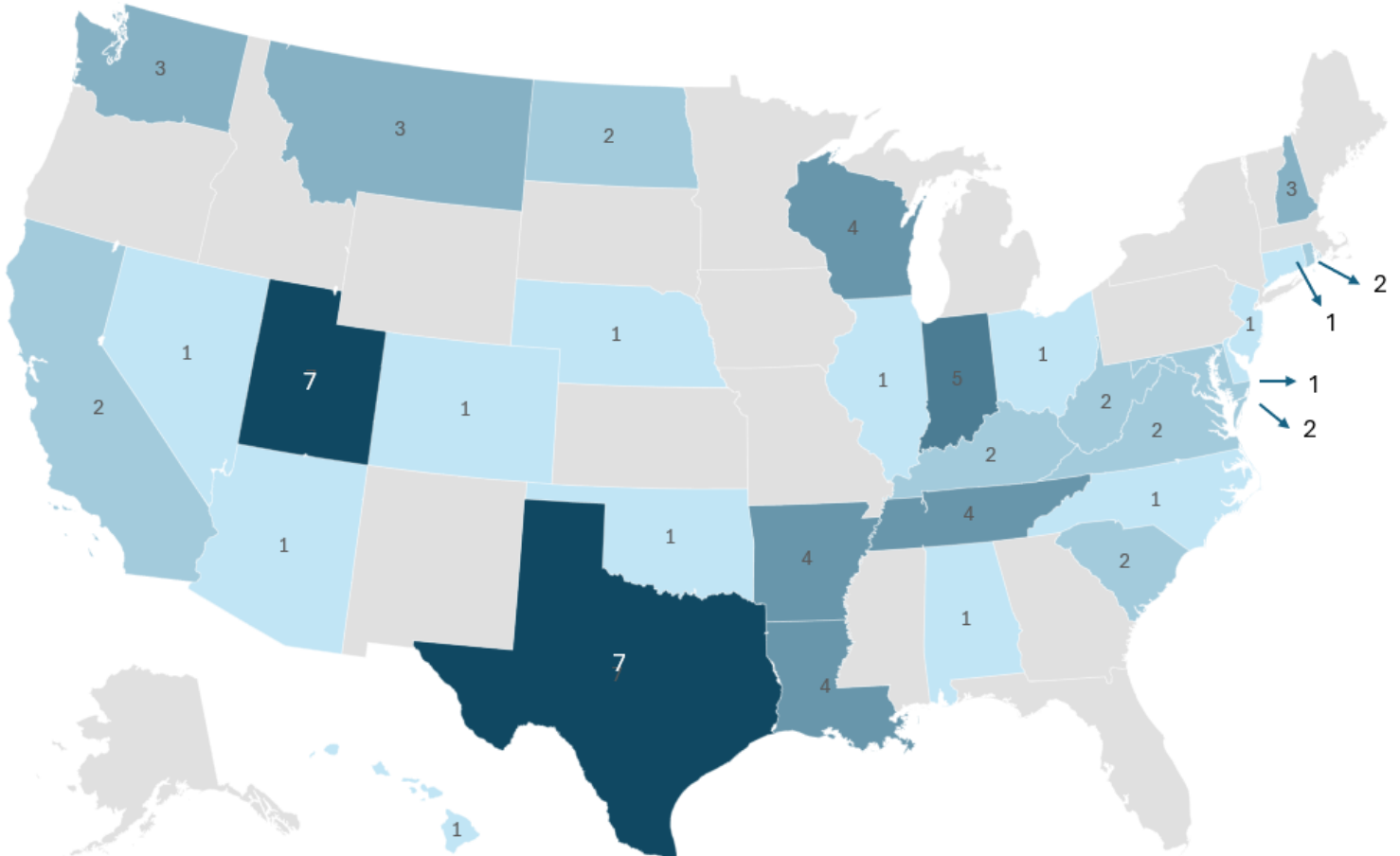
Kentucky	SB349	Would establish the Energy Planning and Inventory Commission attached to the UK's Center for Applied Research and declares that the General Assembly finds that the energy needs of the Commonwealth are best met in an all-of-the-above approach, including nuclear generation.	State Energy Strategy
Kentucky	HR70	Urges federal legislators to enact permitting reform to accelerate deployment of modern energy technology, including nuclear energy.	Permitting and CPNs
Kentucky	SJR140	Directs the PSC to make all necessary preparations for the siting and construction of nuclear energy facilities in the state.	Regulatory
Kentucky	SB198	Establishes the Kentucky Nuclear Energy Development Authority within the University of Kentucky Center for Applied Energy Research to support and facilitate the development of a nuclear energy ecosystem and prepare a nuclear energy workforce. Requires the Authority to produce a site suitability study to identify the best potential locations for new reactors by December 1, 2025. Additionally, it requires the Cabinet for Economic Development to create and implement a financial assistance program for the development and location of nuclear energy-related projects to support the entire nuclear energy ecosystem in Kentucky.	Finance; Supply Chain; Workforce Development; Working Group; Siting
Louisiana	HR2	Urges Congress to enact legislation that reforms federal permitting and environmental review processes to enable modern energy infrastructure, including nuclear.	Permitting and CPNs
Massachusetts	SB2967	Allows for the state department of energy to solicit long-term contracts from nuclear energy generation sources in the ISO-NE area.	State Energy Strategy
Michigan	SB747	Omnibus appropriations bill that includes \$150 million for the restart of Palisades nuclear plant.	Existing Nuclear Fleet; Finance
Nebraska	LB1370	Requires a utility looking to retire a dispatchable energy asset with a capacity of more than 100MW to set a hearing and receive recommendations from the Nebraska Power Review Board. Such recommendations shall be advisory only.	Fossil Transition; Energy Target; Regulatory; Like-for-Like

Nebraska	LR21	Creates the "Small Modular Nuclear Reactor Study Committee" as a special committee in the legislature to study the feasibility of constructing and operating small modular nuclear reactors to generate electric power in Nebraska.	Advanced Nuclear; Feasibility Study; Interim Committee
New Hampshire	HB1465	Requires the department of energy and various other state agencies to study and propose changes in state laws and administrative rules related to nuclear materials and by-product management in the state. Would resurrect a coordinator of nuclear development activities position under the department of energy and renames the "office of offshore wind industry development" to "office of offshore wind energy development and energy innovation".	Feasibility Study; Regulatory
Ohio	HB33	Establishes the Ohio Nuclear Development Authority within the Ohio Department of Development and included \$750,000 to establish an Ohio State Nuclear Technology Research Program that will develop and study advanced nuclear research reactors.	Finance; Working Group
Oklahoma	SB1370	Establishes the Oklahoma Low Carbon Energy Initiative to serve as a strategic program designed to create, advance, and promote new and existing energy (including nuclear energy) research and development, use, supply chain activity, and infrastructure.	State Energy Strategy
Oklahoma	SR30	Urges federal legislators to enact U.S. permitting and environmental review processes for modern energy technologies, including nuclear.	State Energy Strategy
Oklahoma	SB1535	Adds nuclear to the list of technologies promoted by the Oklahoma Low Carbon Energy Initiative and add a nuclear energy industry representative to the Low Carbon Initiative Board.	State Energy Strategy; Working Group
South Carolina	SB912	Would create the SC Nexus office within the Department of Commerce to take advantage of EDA's Phase 2 funding to focus on projects that will enable the commercialization of distributed energy resources, including SMRs. Defines SMRs as, "advanced nuclear reactors that produce nuclear power and have a power capacity of up to 400 MW per reactor."	Advanced Nuclear; SMR; State Energy Strategy
South Dakota	HB1071	Allows the Governor to enter into an agreement with the NRC concerning waste products.	NRC Agreement State
Tennessee	HB2118	Reconstitutes the state energy policy council by adding a representative of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and a representative of the nuclear industry.	State Energy Strategy; Working Group

Utah	HB48	Instructs state agencies to participate in federal rulemaking process leading to reform of regulations and permitting; fund development of detailed forecasts of the state's long-term energy supply demand. Expands upon the strategic energy plan which includes the use and development of nuclear power.	State Energy Strategy
Utah	HB241	Defines nuclear generation as a "clean energy system" in the state allowing for the exchange of renewable/clean energy credits.	Finance; State Energy Strategy
Utah	HB124	Adds nuclear to the definition of an "energy delivery project" allowing access to High Cost Infrastructure Development Tax Credits	Finance; Credits
Virginia	HB1491	Allows Appalachian Power Company for advanced rate recovery of evaluation, design, engineering, environmental analysis and permitting, early site permitting, equipment procurement, and an authorized rate of return.	Finance; Ratemaking; SMR
Virginia	SB454	Allows Dominion Energy advanced rate recovery for development costs of new nuclear, including evaluation, design, engineering, federal approvals and licensing, environmental analysis and permitting, early site permitting, equipment procurement, and an authorized rate of return.	Finance; Ratemaking
Washington	HB1924	Requires the state Department of Health to establish a working group of state agencies to identify and evaluate new and existing permitting, siting, licensing, and registration pathways for producing fusion energy. Also requires the Department of Commerce to designate clean energy technologies, including fusion, as of statewide significance.	Fusion; Regulatory
Washington	SB5949	Capitol budget. Includes \$25 million to support Energy Northwest's LPO part 2 application	Finance; Workforce Development
West Virginia	HB208	Makes West Virginia an NRC Agreement State and repeals the in-state prohibition of storage or disposal of radioactive waste materials.	NRC Agreement State

C3 - 2025 Enrolled Legislation

2025 Passed Legislation by State



State	Bill Number	Description	Tag(s)
Alabama	SJR67	Declares legislative support for the state of Alabama to receive U-233 from Oak Ridge National Laboratory and encourages the Governor to create a task force to assess sites to securely manage U-233.	Business Development; Nuclear Fuel
Arizona	HCR2022	Declares legislative support for the Palo Verde Generating Station.	Existing Nuclear Fleet
Arkansas	SB596	Prohibits the retirement of a "dispatchable electric generating facility" (defined as including nuclear energy) until an additional "dispatchable electric generating facility" is commissioned and operating.	State Energy Strategy; Like-for-Like
Arkansas	SB307	Allows utilities to file for a rider to recover strategic investments, with the Arkansas Public Service Commission required to review and potentially approve these filings within specific time frames. Strategic investments are broadly defined to include new generation facilities, transmission lines, energy storage, upgrades to existing infrastructure, and feasibility studies for advanced energy technologies like modular nuclear reactors and hydrogen generation.	Finance; Ratemaking
Arkansas	HCR1009	Requests that Arkansas's congressional delegation introduce federal legislation to appropriate \$10 million from the Nuclear Waste Fund to an institution of higher education in the state to study three separate SNF disposal plans. Additionally, passage of this resolution constitutes the state of Arkansas's Expression of Interest for the DOE's CBS program but then states that it does not commit the state to any action beyond conducting the fee assessment as described above, to evaluate the various "disposal" options.	Interim Storage; Waste
Arkansas	HB1572	Requires the Arkansas Corporation Commission to contract an outside consulting firm to perform a nuclear feasibility study, including the economic and environmental advantages and disadvantages, ways to maximize existing workforce, and design and siting characteristics, among others.	Advanced Nuclear; Feasibility Study; Microreactor; SMR

Colorado	HB1040	Updates two statutory definitions of "clean energy" and "clean energy resources" to include nuclear energy for participation in state clean energy project financing and inclusion of a qualifying energy technology under the 2050 clean energy mandate.	Energy Target
Connecticut	SB4	Further eases the moratorium by allowing new advanced reactors if host and nearby municipalities approve by vote or referendum. Directs DEEP to create a program to fund site readiness studies and community engagement through grants or loans	Finance; Ratemaking; State Energy Strategy; Siting
Delaware	SCR18	Establishes the Delaware Nuclear Energy Feasibility Task Force to examine the feasibility, economic impact, regulatory considerations, energy reliability, and environmental implications of deploying Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) in Delaware.	Feasibility Study; Working Group
Hawaii	SCR136	Establishes a nuclear energy task force within the Hawaii Energy Office to study the feasibility of advanced nuclear in the state, including benefits, risks, and barriers of deployment and short- and long-term nuclear energy goals in the state	Feasibility Study; Working Group
Indiana	SB425	Streamlines the development process by eliminating the need for a zoning or siting permit from local government. A project owner will not be required to obtain zoning permits or approvals from local authorities for constructing an electric generation facility (excluding wind or commercial solar systems) if: 1) the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission either approves the project or declines jurisdiction, 2) the facility is located on land with an existing large generation facility or former mine as of January 1, 2025, and 3) the owner meets notice and hearing requirements.	Permitting and CPNs; Regulatory
Indiana	SB178	Amends the definition of "clean energy" and "green energy" to include nuclear energy for purposes of any state or federal program that provides funding or other incentives for energy.	State Energy Strategy
Indiana	HB1007	Provides a 20% tax credit for qualified investments in SMR manufacturing in Indiana.	Advanced Nuclear; Business Development; Finance; SMR; Supply Chain; Credits
Indiana	SB423	Establishes the SMR Partnership Pilot Program for eligible utilities to facilitate the development of SMRs and reduce costs of a project among one or more eligible partners. Utilities could petition the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission (IURC) for approval to	Advanced Nuclear; Finance; Ratemaking; Regulatory; SMR; Ownership Agreement

		participate in the program and to recover project development costs through periodic rate adjustments. Utilities can recover 80% of approved project development costs through rate schedules and defer the remaining 20% for recovery in their next general rate case.	
Indiana	SB424	Allows a utility to petition the Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission for project development costs of an SMR, before obtaining a certificate of public convenience and necessity, including, but not limited to, design and engineering costs, federal approvals and licensing, and early site permitting. If approved, the utility can petition for a rate schedule to recover 80% of approved project development costs through periodic rate adjustments, with the remaining 20% to be recovered in the next general rate case.	Advanced Nuclear; Finance; Ratemaking; Regulatory; SMR
Kentucky	SB179	Creates the Nuclear Energy Development Grant Program within the Kentucky Nuclear Energy Development Authority to supply grants for the advancement and location of nuclear energy ecosystem projects.	Finance; Nuclear Fuel; Supply Chain
Kentucky	HCR22	Declares by the Legislature that nuclear power is a clean and dispatchable means of baseload power, and that adding nuclear to Kentucky's energy portfolio in a timely manner is more important than ever.	State Energy Strategy
Louisiana	HB692	Defines "green energy" to include nuclear, among other sources, allowing the technology to be applicable for state programs that fund "green energy" or "clean energy". The original bill mandated prioritizing domestic fuel sources; this bill reflects amendments to provide an exception to prioritizing domestic fuel sources for fuel for nuclear energy production.	Finance; State Energy Strategy
Louisiana	HR249	Creates a task force to study policies, receive testimony, and make recommendations concerning the development and construction of small modular nuclear reactors and to report its findings and recommendations no later than 30 days prior to the convening of the 2026 R.S.	Advanced Nuclear; Feasibility Study; SMR; Working Group
Louisiana	HR212	Urges and requests the Department of Energy and Natural Resources and the Public Service Commission to research the benefits of using nuclear energy generation within the state and streamline the regulatory process for new reactor technologies.	Advanced Nuclear; Feasibility Study

Louisiana	SB127	Allows for a federal permitting parity program for advanced nuclear power generation applications submitted by electric public utilities and provides that the utility submit that the application is for development and construction of a small modular reactor and is consistent with a letter of collaboration entered into between the applicant and the federal government.	Advanced Nuclear; Change in Administrative Authority; Permitting and CPNs; SMR
Maryland	HB1035	Requires the Maryland Energy Administration to pursue cost-sharing agreements with the federal government and neighboring states for the development of new nuclear generating stations. Additionally, sets rules and regulations for the application and licensing process for new nuclear generation in the state.	Regulatory
Maryland	SB937	Sets rules and regulations for the application and licensing process for new nuclear generation in the state.	Regulatory
Montana	HB696	Establishes regulations for approval for the siting of uranium conversion and enrichment facilities.	Nuclear Fuel; Supply Chain
Montana	HB623	Establishes regulations for approval for the siting and storage of spent nuclear fuel in the state.	Interim Storage; Waste
Montana	HJ17	Urges Congress to take actions to unleash American energy by reforming and streamlining permitting obligations for energy technologies, including nuclear energy.	State Energy Strategy
Nebraska	LB317	Defines high-level radioactive waste in state statute.	Waste
Nevada	SJR7	Urges the Federal Government to recognize the Yucca Mountain repository as unsuitable for spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste.	Waste
New Hampshire	HB672	Allows entities in the state to operate as off-grid electricity providers, meaning they generate, transmit, distribute, or sell electricity independently from the regulated electric grid and are not considered public utilities, creating a pathway for new nuclear developments. These providers would be exempt from certain state utility regulations (RSA Title 334) as long as they remain disconnected from the regulated grid.	Regulatory

New Hampshire	HB189	Adds "small-scale nuclear energy" to the definition of clean energy in the state and would include "small-scale nuclear energy" technology in the state's Department of Energy's 10-year state energy strategy.	State Energy Strategy
New Hampshire	HCR2	Declares the development of advanced nuclear in the best interest in New Hampshire and the United States, urge the NRC to prioritize and expedite the review and approval process of advanced nuclear projects, and encourage the development of educational and workforce training programs for new nuclear technologies.	State Energy Strategy
New Jersey	A5687	Establishes the Next New Jersey Manufacturing Program, a comprehensive \$500 million tax credit program designed to drive substantial investment, foster the creation of new jobs, and position New Jersey as a leader in a manufacturing economy. The program will encourage a wide range of manufacturing activities across a variety of industries, including nuclear energy, and other clean energy industries.	Finance; Supply Chain; Credits; Workforce Development
North Carolina	S266	Allows utilities to recover financing costs of baseload generating assets through CWIP mechanisms on an annual basis.	Finance; Ratemaking
North Dakota	SB2159	Removes the prohibition of University of North Dakota's Energy & Environmental Research Center (EERC) to conduct research that "will result in the exploration, storage, treatment, or disposal of high-level radioactive waste in North Dakota."	Waste
North Dakota	HB1025	Mandates a feasibility study during the 2025-2026 interim session concerning advanced nuclear power plants, which would include potential siting locations, electric grid connectivity, land use considerations, economic impacts, and current restrictive state statutes to nuclear deployments. Appropriates \$300,000 and seek matching funds from the private sector.	Advanced Nuclear; Feasibility Study; Siting
Ohio	HB1572	Forbids the public from entering into a settlement for the abandonment or closure for a baseload generating plant, defined as nuclear and natural gas, in the state.	Existing Nuclear Fleet; State Energy Strategy
Oklahoma	HB1375	Requires the Oklahoma Corporation Commission to contract an outside consulting firm to perform a nuclear feasibility study, including the economic and environmental advantages and disadvantages, ways to maximize existing workforce, and design and siting characteristics, among others. Allocates \$375,000 to the study.	Feasibility Study

Oklahoma	SB130	Requires the Oklahoma Corporation Commission to contract an outside consulting firm to perform a nuclear feasibility study, including the economic and environmental advantages and disadvantages, ways to maximize existing workforce, and design and siting characteristics, among others. Allocates \$375,000 to the study.	Feasibility Study
Rhode Island	HB5575	Allows a utility in the state to participate in, procure, and enter into long-terms contracts for nuclear power, and apply for said projects with the regulatory commission.	State Energy Strategy; Regulatory
Rhode Island	SB318	Allows a utility in the state to participate in, procure, and enter into long-terms contracts for nuclear power, and apply for said projects with the regulatory commission.	State Energy Strategy; Regulatory
South Carolina	SB51	Encourages Santee Cooper to issue requests for proposals to solicit interest in utilizing V.C. Summer Units 2 and 3 from large off-takers.	Existing Nuclear Fleet
South Carolina	HB3309	Creates the South Carolina Energy Security Act which would direct the Governor's Nuclear Advisory Council to advise the Governor on nuclear material management, nuclear waste programs, and emerging nuclear technologies; directs the council to develop a statewide nuclear energy strategy, promote advanced nuclear generation, and engage stakeholders. The council is re-established under the SC Nexus for Advanced Resilient Energy at the Department of Commerce. Furthermore, it encourages utilities to explore deployment of advanced nuclear facilities at suitable sites and submit final report by December 31, 2027. The bill provides permitting and siting efficiencies for co-location of generation for larger load customers.	Advanced Nuclear; SMR; State Energy Strategy
Tennessee	HB1409	State appropriations bill which allocates \$50 million for the Clinch River project, \$10 million for the Nuclear Energy Investment Fund, and \$10 million for higher education grants.	Finance
Tennessee	HB1143	Requires a political subdivision of the state that imposes requirements on sources of clean or green energy used by a public utility to include nuclear energy, among other technologies.	State Energy Strategy
Tennessee	HB1133	Redefines a "certified green energy production facility" to include nuclear energy production facilities for the purpose of seeking pollution control tax credits.	Finance; Credits

Tennessee	SB884	Requires a political subdivision of the state that imposes requirements on sources of clean or green energy used by a public utility to include nuclear energy, among other technologies.	State Energy Strategy
Texas	HB4112	Clarifies state language concerning the storage of high-level radioactive waste, prohibiting the construction of a disposal facility in the state except for at the site of commercial nuclear reactors or university research reactors. The facilities may only store high-level radioactive waste at the site that it originated.	Waste
Texas	SR389	Resolution to recognize Texas Nuclear Legislative Day at the State Capitol, extending recognition to both existing and new nuclear in the state of Texas.	State Energy Strategy
Texas	HR788	Resolution to recognize Texas Nuclear Legislative Day at the State Capitol, extending recognition to both existing and new nuclear in the state of Texas.	Advanced Nuclear; State Energy Strategy
Texas	SB75	Creates the Texas Grid Security Commission under the Office of Emergency Management that will evaluate long-term resilience provisions for industries including existing nuclear reactors, materials, and waste.	Existing Nuclear Fleet; State Energy Strategy
Texas	HB14	Creates the Texas Advanced Nuclear Deployment Office and provide funding mechanisms within the Office of the Governor and Texas Public Utility Commission to support the deployment of advanced nuclear reactors in this state. The Office would have the authority to administer the Advanced Nuclear Construction Program grant, the Advanced Nuclear Workforce Development Program, and the Texas Advanced Nuclear Completion Fund of \$350 million investment to jumpstart the next-generation nuclear development and deployment.	Advanced Nuclear; Business Development; Finance; Workforce Development
Texas	SB1535	Establishes an advanced nuclear energy workforce development program through the Texas Workforce Commission.	Workforce Development
Texas	HB500	Appropriates \$120,000,000 from the general revenue fund to Texas Tech University for a two-year period to support the design, construction permitting, operation licensing, and construction of an advanced nuclear reactor; and research relating to water desalination in the Permian Basin in cooperation with the Texas Produced Water Consortium.	Finance; Business Development

Utah	SB3	Allocates \$9.075 million to the Office of Energy Development for the Governor's Operation Gigawatt goals and the Nuclear Energy Consortium.	Finance; State Energy Strategy
Utah	HCR9	Calls on the Governor's Office to initiate discussions with Wyoming and Idaho to establish an interstate compact focused on regional energy collaboration	State Energy Strategy
Utah	HB0394	Removes intent and establishes statutory language regarding high-level nuclear waste and the state's position on regulating high-level nuclear waste.	Waste
Utah	HCR5	Urges Congress to enact reforms to enable faster and lower-cost energy infrastructure construction by enabling domestic development of modern energy technologies, including nuclear.	Regulatory
Utah	HB0254	Modifies the definition of high-level nuclear waste and low-level radioactive waste to mean the same as defined in 42 U.S.C. Sec. 10101.	Waste
Utah	HB0249	Creates the Nuclear Energy Consortium, the Utah Energy Council, the Nuclear Energy Consortium, the UT Center for Advanced Energy Research Development, and the UT Energy Research Board.	State Energy Strategy
Utah	SB216	Establishes a 16.67% tax of gross receipts of a radioactive waste facility for the disposal of waste received from any generator making its initial shipment to the facility for the first time between June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2028. Creates a new one-time tax of \$3.45 per cubic yard of new licensed waste disposal volume on facilities that apply to expand or build new radioactive waste facility on or before December 31, 2025; the revenue collected will go to the Utah Energy Research Fund.	Waste
Virginia	SB1338	Adds fusion energy to the definition of "carbon-free energy" or "clean energy" under state statute.	Fusion; State Energy Strategy
Virginia	HB1779	Adds fusion energy to the definition of "carbon-free energy" or "clean energy" under state statute.	Fusion; State Energy Strategy
Washington	HB1461	Raises the Joint Operating Agreement and Public Utility District sealed bidding thresholds to include nuclear generation projects. Allows for nuclear generation projects to use competitive negotiation to replace defaulted or terminated contracts.	State Energy Strategy

Washington	HB1253	Allows consumer-owned utilities to enter into joint use (ownership) agreements with other utilities in the state for energy projects, including nuclear.	Ownership Agreement
Washington	HB1018	Adds fusion energy to the list of eligible technology suitable to receive site certification from the state.	Fusion; State Energy Strategy
West Virginia	HB2002	Establishes a "One Stop Shop Permitting Program" mandating the creation of a permitting dashboard to centralize all permits and licenses. Includes a "Fast Track" fee to expedite permitting, as well as fee refunds if permitting deadlines are not met by the permitting authority.	Change in Administrative Authority; Permitting and CPNs; Regulatory
West Virginia	HB2014	Establishes microgrid program to build and operate energy infrastructure, including nuclear, within microgrid districts free from utility and PSC regulation to direct energy infrastructure development for data center construction and to a limited extent other high energy users.	Regulatory; State Energy Strategy
Wisconsin	SB124	Creates a Board to organize and host a Wisconsin Nuclear Power Summit in Madison to advance nuclear power in the state.	Advanced Nuclear
Wisconsin	SB125	Requires the PSC to conduct a nuclear power siting study to analyze the possibility of new reactors at existing power plants, greenfield sites, and brownfield sites.	Feasibility Study; Siting
Wisconsin	SJR7	Declares that the Wisconsin Legislature supports both fission and fusion power as clean energy sources critical to meet Wisconsin's energy needs by employing the leadership and resources necessary to support development and investment.	Advanced Nuclear; Fusion
Wisconsin	SB45	Funds the PSC to conduct a nuclear power plant feasibility study and creates an appropriation of \$1,000,000. Beginning in the 2025 tax year, qualified research expenses incurred for research related to nuclear power are eligible for the research income tax credit.	Feasibility Study