2025-2026 State Nuclear Activities Report

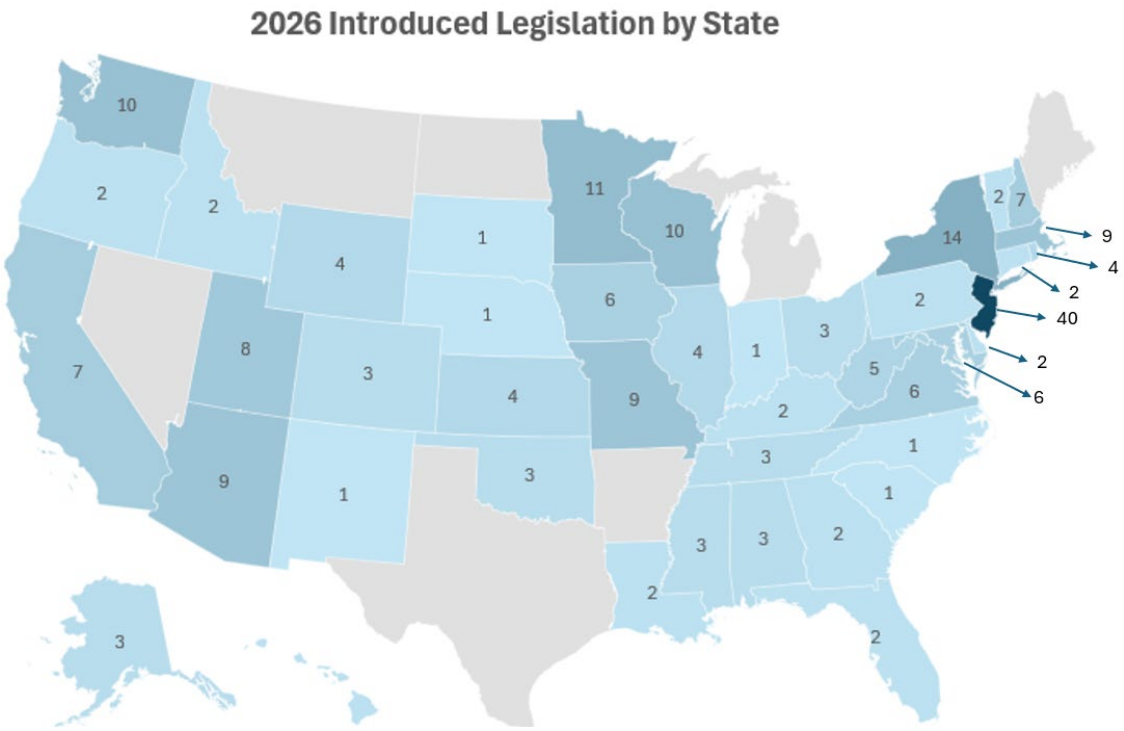
While this report mainly focuses on state-level trends and updates regarding the nuclear energy ecosystem, it is important to note that there has been multiple U.S. Department of Energy and other federal government initiatives and announcements that have occurred over the last 12 months. *For a list of federal nuclear announcements, please see Appendix A.*

Key Takeaways:

- 2026 was an off-budget year for many state legislatures throughout the country that focused on time-sensitive issues such as data center construction, living affordability, and federal funding constraints. Despite the prioritization, over 220 nuclear-related pieces of legislation were considered throughout the country in 2026 with 35 being enrolled into law, showing that the nuclear energy ecosystem continues to be a priority among many states.
- In early 2026, the U.S. Department of Energy released a Request for Information (RFI) for states to respond on the proposed Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campuses; the RFI highlighted spent fuel disposition along with considerations for reprocessing and recycling. Multiple state legislatures introduced legislation urging their respective Governors to respond favorably to the RFI with a total of 26 states in the country responding in some fashion to the RFI.
- In addition to state legislatures, Governors and their respective executive branch agencies have been taking initiative in further mandating feasibility studies and establishing in-state nuclear working groups and task forces to coordinate with industry and the federal government to attract and streamline the new nuclear ecosystem in their respective states.
- Nuclear feasibility studies were completed and published during 2026 in Arizona, Arkansas Delaware, Hawaii, Iowa, Louisiana, North Dakota, and Oklahoma; Illinois and New York are slated to have final reports published by the end of the calendar year. New feasibility studies were mandated in Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and South Dakota in 2026 bringing the total number of states who have formally studied nuclear energy to 29 since 2022.
- Illinois and New Jersey removed all remaining restrictions connected to nuclear power plant construction in 2026; only ten states remain that have a limited or full nuclear construction moratoria. Most of the remaining moratoria are contingent upon a federal resolution for spent nuclear fuel disposition or legislative or voter approval of individual projects. Minnesota is the only remaining state with a complete prohibition on construction.
- There is growing emphasis by states on community engagement pertaining to the nuclear energy ecosystem to ensure communities are afforded the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.
- There is an increase in broader interstate and regional collaboration throughout the country due to the understanding of different deployment needs and timelines, as well as the availability to participate in different components of the nuclear ecosystem, including generation, supply chain, fuel cycle, and workforce development. The NASEO First Mover Initiative is a prime example of the eleven original member states, through their respective state energy office, to help coordinate procurement options and interface with the federal government, among other initiatives.

State Nuclear Legislation

Legislative Statistics



As of September 30, 2026, 222 nuclear-related bills have been introduced during the 2026 legislative sessions across the country. Of those introduced, 38 have been enrolled into law, back in line with the 2024 legislative session which was the last comparable legislative session year for the states. Outside of the four states (Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, and Texas) that do not have a regular legislative session during even-numbered years, Arkansas, Michigan, and Maine are the only states that do not have active nuclear-related legislation being considered during 2026. This is compared to 34 states that considered at least one piece of legislation during the 2024 state legislative sessions. Compared to the 2025 state legislative sessions, there was less emphasis on advancing nuclear energy as many states focused their sessions on other topics such as data center development and AI use regulation, budgetary constraints, and living affordability.

For a full list of all 2026 enrolled legislation and their descriptions, please see Appendix E2.

2026 Legislation Trends

With the release of the U.S. Department of Energy's Request for Information (RFI) from the states on the proposed Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus, several state legislatures across the country took initiative to urge their respective Executive Branch to participate in responding to the Department's request. While eight states introduced at least one piece of legislation supporting and urging a gubernatorial response to the RFI, it was announced by the Department of Energy in July that there were 28 formal responses submitted from 26 states. The Department of Energy signed MOUs with Idaho, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia to continue exploring opportunities to host a Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus.

2025 was a showcase year for the nuclear industry with multiple states allocating millions of dollars to attract all aspects of the advanced nuclear ecosystem. Due to the budgetary constraints many states faced this year with uncertainty regarding federal funding assistance to the states, multiple state legislatures did not consider any sort of measure during the 2026 legislative session with any sort of fiscal impact. States that passed finance-related nuclear legislation in 2026 were Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Examples below highlight finance-related nuclear legislation enrolled into law deriving from the 2026 legislative session:

- The Wyoming Legislature created the Energy Dominance Fund (SF123), a comprehensive energy finance bill that provides $105 million to support matching grants and funds related to Wyoming's energy needs, including uranium conversion, uranium enrichment, and fuel fabrication.
- The Kentucky Legislature established a performance-based, utility anchored grant program to co-fund up to $25 million of NRC licensing and site-readiness costs for new nuclear projects in designated nuclear-ready communities (SB57).
- The Virginia Legislature established the Virginia Clean Energy Innovation Bank (SB225) to provide various financing mechanisms to support the deployment of clean energy technologies in the state. Financial support for nuclear energy projects is capped at 15% of the bank's available funds.

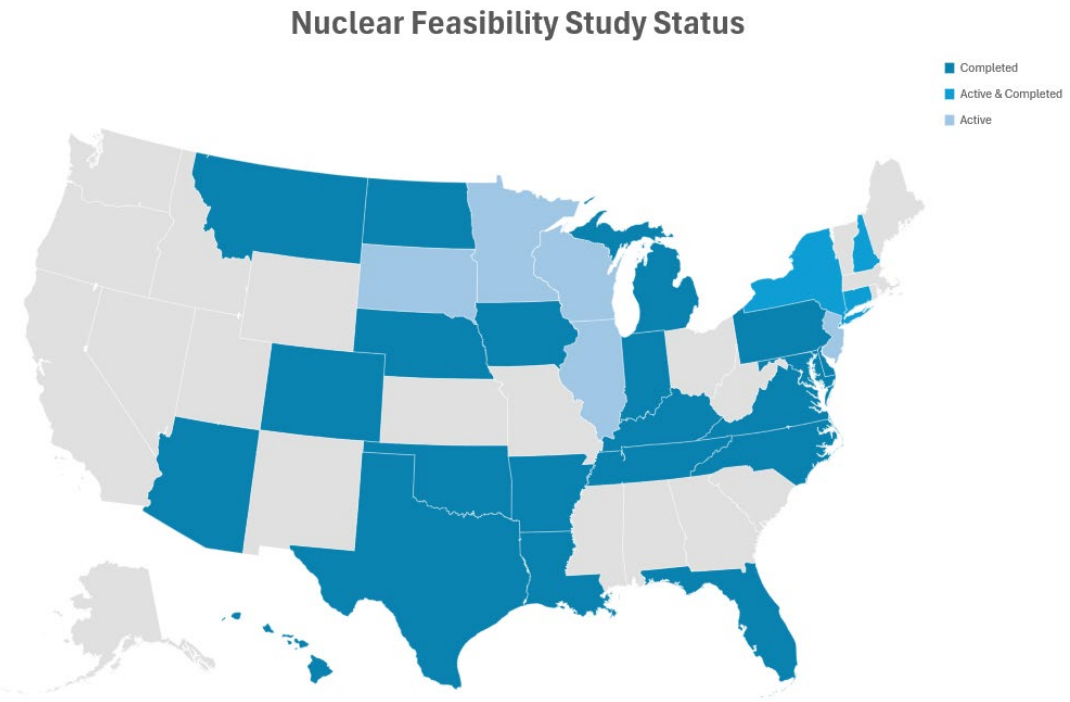
Since 2016, there have been six states that have fully repealed their respective nuclear construction moratoria, leaving ten states with either a full or partial moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants; Illinois and New Jersey enrolled legislation in 2026 redacting any remaining restrictions on construction. Other states that pursued easing or fully removing restrictions on the construction of nuclear power plants in the state during 2026 include California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Rhode Island. Most of the states with remaining nuclear construction moratoria are conditional on either the federal government identifying a means for spent nuclear fuel disposal or legislative or voter approval of projects. *For more information on state nuclear moratoria, please see Appendix B.*

To synthesize and share the nuclear-related legislation introduced from the 2022 - 2026 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.

State Activities in Nuclear

Feasibility Studies

One of the first and most effective ways to initiate the new nuclear conversation is through mandating feasibility studies and working groups. Feasibility studies allow for states, especially those without operating or legacy nuclear generation, to begin familiarizing themselves with advanced nuclear technologies and the broader nuclear energy ecosystem while also opening an avenue to participate with industry stakeholders and partners.



Of the 37 feasibility studies mandated since the beginning of 2022, 29 have been completed with objectives and final results available on the GAIN website. Six states - Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and South Dakota - initiated feasibility studies so far during the 2026 calendar year. The map above shows the status of each pending or completed feasibility study. With a majority of states formally studying the possibility and fit of the nuclear energy ecosystem in their state, state legislatures and agencies can use the findings and recommendations to help build a framework and incentive package to attract the whole new nuclear ecosystem to their respective states. *For more information on state feasibility studies, please see Appendix C.*

Community Engagement Activities

States and communities are taking the initiative in anticipation of prospective nuclear energy ecosystem projects to show preparedness for potential multi-billion-dollar business development opportunities with nuclear industry partners. Often through, or in partnership with, their respective state energy office or authority, communities that are interested in attracting and willing to host new nuclear generation or components of the supply chain have begun to host open-to-the-public informational sessions. Early and consistent state and community engagement is an important element to increasing project certainty which can have a positive impact on project financing and development. States that have shown early foresight in preemptive community engagement regarding the nuclear energy ecosystem include:

- During the 2024 legislative session, the Kentucky Legislature established criteria for a designated “Nuclear Ready Community,” in which communities demonstrate a preparedness and support for nuclear energy-related development within the state. Eligibility for the designation includes community education requirements, site identification, and formal local support.
- During the 2025 legislative session, the Utah Legislature appropriated nearly $2 million to the Utah Office of Energy Development (OED) to fund a statewide community engagement campaign as part of Governor Cox’s regarding potential nuclear energy ecosystem projects throughout the states. As part of

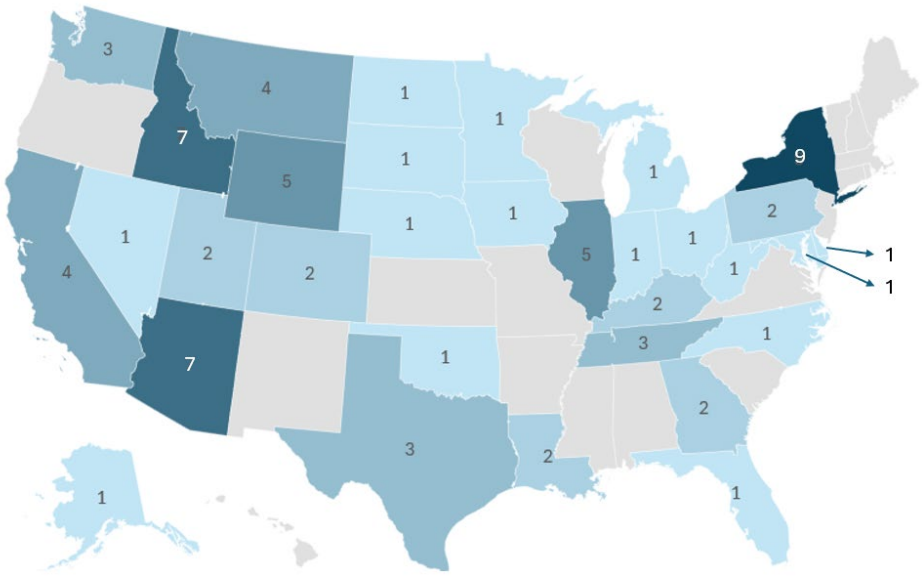
the campaign, the Utah OED is performing at least one nuclear community education forum in all 29 counties in the state by the end of March 2027.

- In July 2026, Governor Braun announced the Indiana Advanced Nuclear Ready Communities Program administered by the Indiana Office of Energy Development. The Advanced Nuclear Ready Communities Program aims to serve as a guide for communities that should be achieved before advanced nuclear ecosystem project development. Designations are broken into three tiers: Tier 1 (Nuclear Aware), Tier 2 (Nuclear Prepared), and Tier 3 (Nuclear Ready).
- The Nebraska Legislature, a state without a dedicated state energy office or authority, appropriated nearly $900,000 to Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) to perform a siting feasibility study for the potential of SMR deployment in the state. After identification of 16 potential sites through technical analysis, NPPD hosted nuclear education forums in all identified communities before down selecting to a preferable four sites.

For additional information on community engagement activities, please see Appendix D.

GAIN Engagement

In FY26 GAIN spoke, presented, and engaged in over 95 opportunities highlighting research and work being done across the country while providing resources and technical assistance. With a growing need for unbiased information from stakeholders, GAIN has pivoted strategy to grow the brand by developing a community engagement resource toolkit to help stakeholders develop materials based on factual information. GAIN has continued to provide access to brownfield data and additional site screening information to communities, state and regional leaders, academia, and utilities to assist in their exploration of nuclear energy projects.



In addition to state feasibility study support, GAIN also supported the Kentucky and Arizona utility public commissions in docketed discussions on nuclear technology. As a new area for GAIN support in FY26, utility regulator conversations are expected to grow through FY27 as more states and utilities consider and plan for new nuclear energy.

To further assist external stakeholders exploring nuclear energy, open funding opportunities across DOE are compiled and shared on the GAIN website along with stakeholders to maximize visibility and ensure states are considering all funding sources when considering nuclear technology.

GAIN has expanded engagement with tribal entities through a growing partnership with the Department of Energy's Office of Indian Energy, supporting the Office's Technical Assistance team on Tribal requests related to nuclear energy. Tribal engagements include a variety of motivations from an introduction to nuclear energy or by exploring nuclear energy as a pathway for economic development and energy security within the tribal nation. In collaboration with the Office of Indian Energy, GAIN participated in several outreach initiatives, including the National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development's Reservation Economic Summit, the Advancing Indigenous Science and Engineering Society's National Conference, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior's Tribal Energy Summit. GAIN has further strengthened this engagement by joining the Midwest Tribal Energy Resources Association (MTERA) to support discussions on nuclear technology with tribal leaders and by building relationships with additional Tribal nonprofit organizations focused on energy and nuclear topics. Through these efforts, GAIN has supported multiple Tribal inquiries about nuclear energy, connecting Tribes with resources, experts, and partners as they explore their options.

GAIN has continued to partner with NASEO on the Advanced Nuclear First Mover Initiative, a group of eleven states looking to deploy all aspects of the advanced nuclear ecosystem. As part of those engagements, GAIN and NASEO assisted the states in issuing an RFI to establish a coordinated orderbook for advanced nuclear projects. The results of the RFI were compiled into a summary document with 3 areas for action:

1. Adopt generic pre-existing siting information for permitting
2. Streamline state and federal permitting approval processes
3. Establish a pilot cost-share program for early site permitting

GAIN is supporting these RFI actions through coordinated discussions with DOE, a review of national lab capabilities to support gaps in acceptance of pre-existing and generic siting information available, and the use of AI to support streamlined permitting processes.

For more resources, please visit https://gain.inl.gov/our-work/community-engagement/

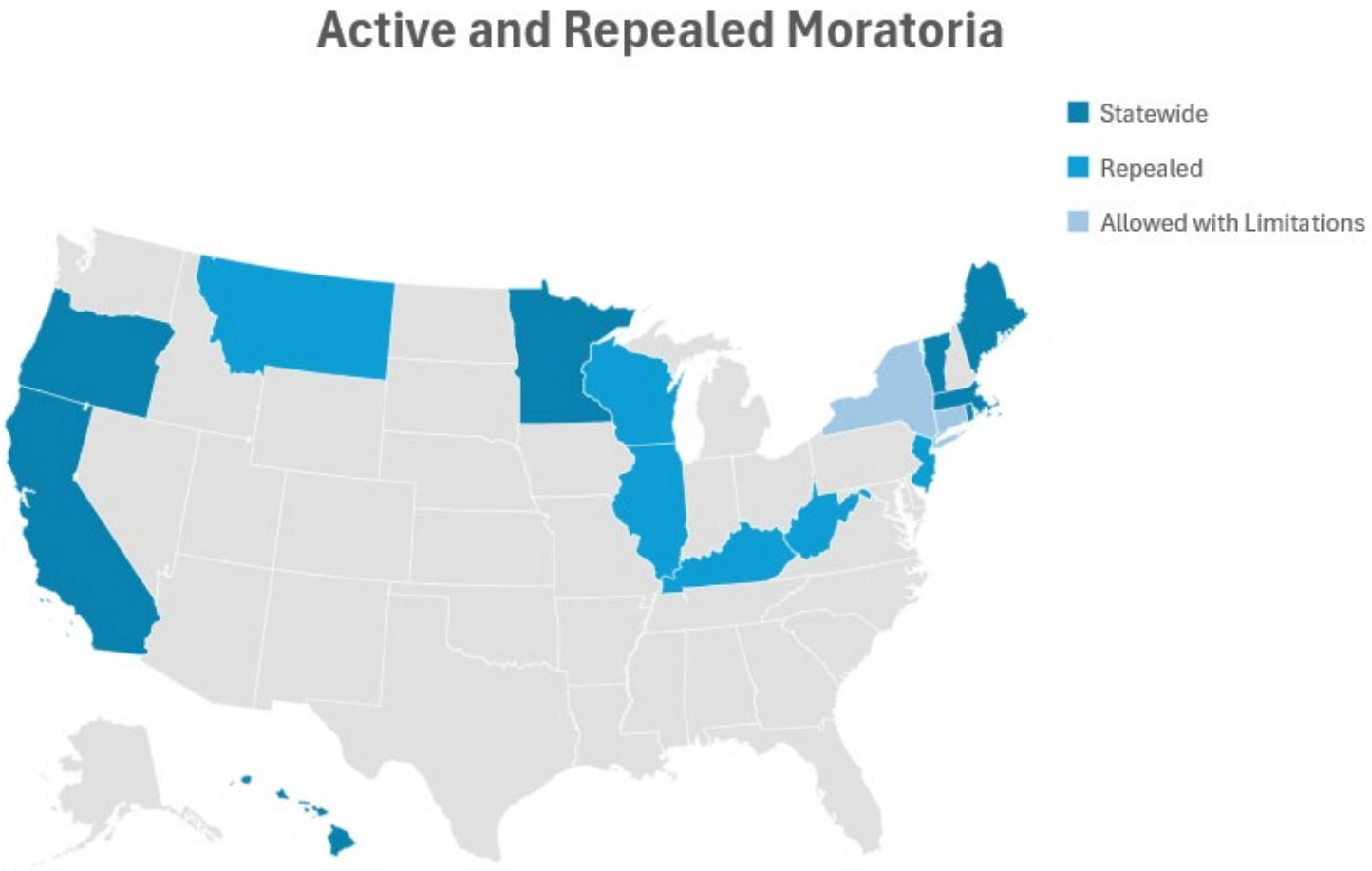
Appendix

Appendix A – Federal Nuclear Announcements

DOE Announces Site Selection for AI Data Center and Energy Infrastructure Development on Federal Lands (7/24/2025)
Energy Department Announces First Pilot Project for Advanced Nuclear Fuel Lines (8/4/2025)
Department of Energy Announces Initial Selections for New Reactor Pilot Program (8/12/2025)
Energy Department Selects Four Companies for Advanced Nuclear Fuel Line Pilot Projects (9/30/2025)
Energy Department Closes Loan to Restart Nuclear Power Plant in Pennsylvania (11/18/2025)
Energy Department Selects TVA and Holtec to Advance Deployment of U.S. Small Modular Reactors (12/2/2025)
U.S. Department of Energy Awards $2.7 Billion to Restore American Uranium Enrichment (1/5/2026)
Department of Energy Seeks Hosts for Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campuses (1/28/2026)
NRIC Launch Pad to take national innovation to next level (3/5/2026)
The Nation's Nuclear Reactor Fleet Is on the Rise (UPRISE) (3/12/2026)
Office of Nuclear Energy Awards $49M to Enhance Nuclear Safety Training and Workforce Development (4/7/2026)
World's First Microreactor Test Bed Now Open for Business (4/8/2026)
Department of Air Force announces next steps in Advanced Nuclear Power for Installations initiative (4/22/2026)
Department of Energy's Defense Production Act Consortium Unveils New Initiative to Grow Nation's Nuclear Fuel Cycle (4/23/2026)
Energy Department Awards $94 Million to American Companies to Help Expedite the Deployments of Small Modular Reactors in the United States (5/14/2026)
Department of Energy Seeks to Transform Surplus Plutonium into Nuclear Fuel (6/22/2026)
Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campuses Contenders Announced (7/28/2026)
Energy Department Closes $1.9 Billion Loan to Restart Duane Arnold Nuclear Plant (9/8/2026)

Appendix B – Nuclear Moratoria

In 2025, there were 12 states remaining that had some sort of restrictions on the construction of new reactors. During the state legislative sessions 7 of the 12 states with restrictions introduced legislation to lift moratoria with Connecticut and Illinois 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. With the official enrollment into law of Illinois' moratorium repeal and New Jersey enacting legislation to remove any further restrictions in 2026, there are only 10 states remaining with some restrictions on nuclear power plant construction.



Appendix C – Feasibility Studies

In addition to state legislation, Governors, as well as their respective executive branch state agencies, have been taking initiative to form working groups and mandating studies on the new nuclear ecosystem to assess and attract the industry. Since 2024, the Governors of eleven states (Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Texas) have signed executive orders for the evaluation of nuclear technologies. In addition to mandating published reports on findings and recommendations, many of the executive orders also mandate longstanding task forces, consortium, or working groups to act as the nuclear information clearinghouse and coordination agency for interested parties in the state.

Nebraska showcases the potential that nuclear feasibility studies can have on bringing new nuclear generation to a state. In 2022, the Nebraska Legislature appropriated $863,000 to Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD) to perform an SMR siting study, in conjunction with Burns & McDonnell, for the utility to expand its nuclear power production in the state. In 2024, NPPD released Phase 1 of the site screening study identifying 16 top potential communities for further technical and social analysis with the intention of refining the recommendation to the top four preferred communities. In 2026, NPPD released Phase 2 of the study identifying the communities of Sutherland, Beatrice, Brownville, and Norfolk to consider for Early Site Permit prep with the NRC. Within weeks after the release of Phase 2 of the screening study, the U.S. Department of Energy announced that NPPD was a recipient of nearly $28 million through the Generation III+ SMR Pathway to Deployment Program to obtain an Early Site Permit from the NRC for a location in Nebraska to support the future deployment of an SMR.

Appendix D – Community Engagement

Below is a list of other states who have prioritized nuclear energy community engagement and education not listed above.

- As part of Governor Hochul's mandate in June 2025 for the New York Power Authority (NYPA) to develop 1GW of new nuclear generation in the state, the utility issued a request for information (RFI) for Upstate New York communities interested in hosting an advanced nuclear project. Eight Upstate New York communities submitted expressions of interest to host such a facility. The New York State Energy Research & Development Authority (NYSERDA) is planning on organizing community education forums to interested communities in the state during 2027.
- As part of Governor Pritzker's executive order in February 2026, the Illinois Commerce Commission released a Notice of Inquiry (NOI) regarding information for communities interested in hosting a new nuclear power generation facility in the state after Illinois' longstanding nuclear construction moratoria was repealed during the 2025 legislative session. Nine communities responded as interested in hosting a new generating facility, six of which are existing nuclear generating communities, two have decommissioned coal plants, and one is historically and currently involved in nuclear energy research.
- When TerraPower was chosen as one of the two prime recipients for the U.S. Department of Energy's Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program, the technology developer, in coordination with Rocky Mountain Power, solicited interest from communities in Wyoming who would be willing to host the advanced reactor project. TerraPower performed community engagement and education in the four communities that self-selected before ultimately selecting Kemmerer, Wyoming as the site of construction.

Appendix E - Legislation

E1 – 2025 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:

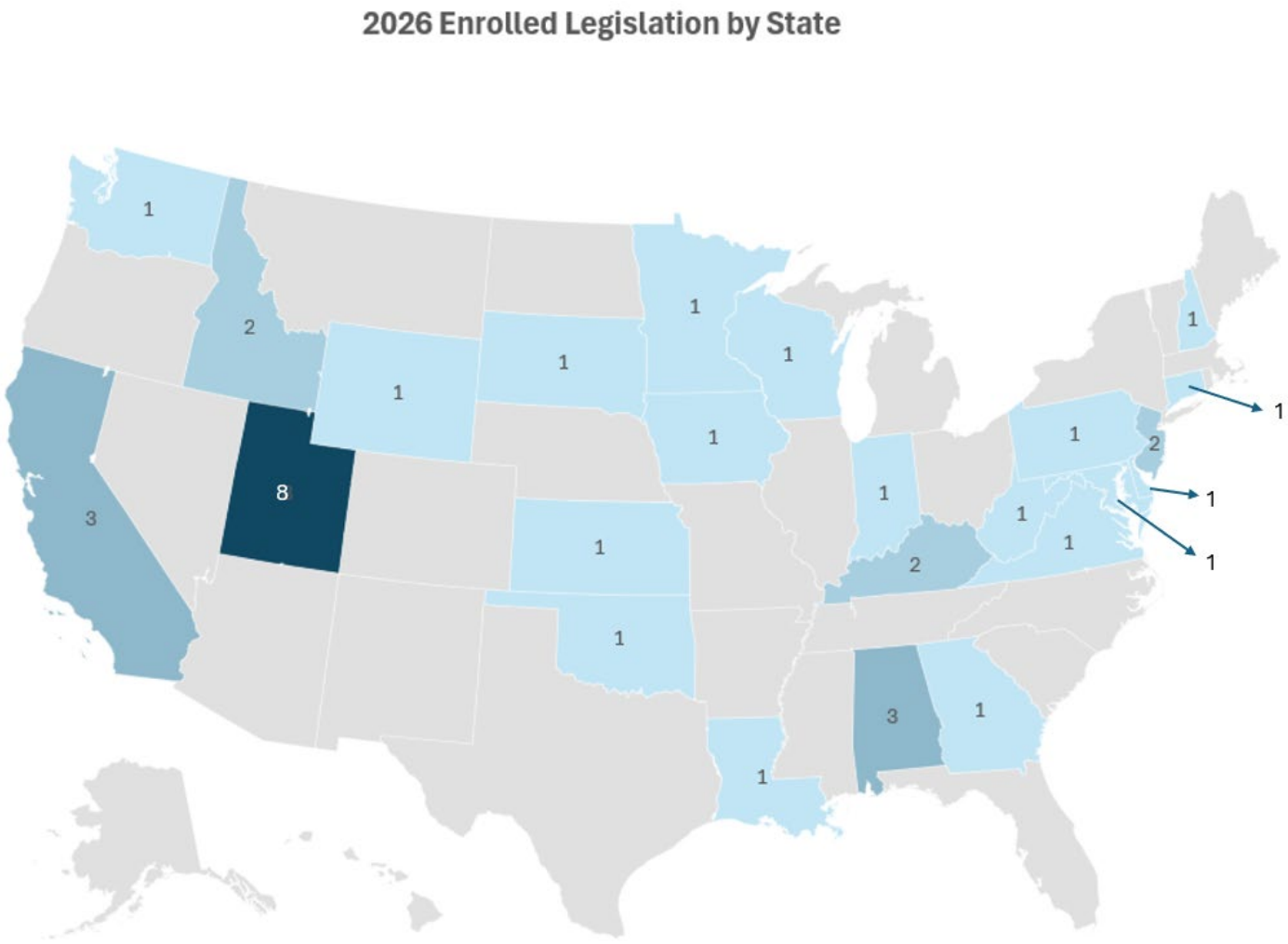
- Indiana now allows utilities advanced rate recovery mechanisms for up to 80% of costs related to project development costs of an SMR through periodic rate adjustments prior to obtaining a certificate of public convenience and necessity.
- Arkansas now allows utilities to file a rider to recover strategic 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 ($10,0000,000 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.

GAIN
Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear

E2 - 2026 Legislation



State	Bill Number	Description	Tag(s)
Alabama	HJR242	Encourages Alabama state agencies and the Governor to prepare and respond to DOE's NLIC RFI. Encourages the Governor to consider how a response could support economic and workforce development opportunities in the state and would also encourage the Governor and state agencies to consider the use of spent fuel.	Waste
Alabama	SJR89	Encourages Alabama state agencies and the Governor to prepare and respond to DOE's NLIC RFI. Encourages the Governor to consider how a response could support economic and workforce development opportunities in the state and would also encourage the Governor and state agencies to consider the use of spent fuel.	Waste
Alabama	SJR88	Encourages Alabama state agencies and the Governor to prepare and respond to DOE's NLIC RFI by April 1st, 2026.	Waste
California	SB925	Directs the California Energy Commission to create a state strategic plan, regulatory framework, and a roadmap for licensing and permitting for the development of fusion energy.	Fusion; Regulatory; State Energy Strategy
California	AB2647	Directs the California Energy Commission, the Public Utilities Commission, and the Independent System Operator to prepare a feasibility study of new nuclear energy generation in the state to be submitted by Jan 1, 2028.	Advanced Nuclear; Feasibility Study; State Energy Strategy;
California	SB327	Expands existing law to require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to carry out technical assessment studies on all forms of energy to include advanced nuclear powerplant concepts, fusion, and fuel cells. Additionally, declares it the intent of the legislature to pass subsequent legislation to develop standards for nuclear fusion research data sharing.	Advanced Nuclear; Fusion
Connecticut	HB5336	Directs the Connecticut Council for Advancing Nuclear Energy to explore workforce development needs around new nuclear in the state, to further the development of advanced reactors, SMRs, and microreactors.	Feasibility Study; Moratoria; SMR; Workforce Development

Delaware	SCR129	Extends the deadline for the state's Nuclear Energy Task Force feasibility study findings by 7/31/2026.	Feasibility Study; Task Force
Georgia	SR482	Urges the Georgia Public Service Commission to create a study committee to recommend to the Senate on using advanced nuclear reactors to increase power generation and economic development in the state.	Advanced Nuclear; Feasibility Study; Fusion
Idaho	HCR32	Declares legislative support for advancement of responsibly developed conventional and advanced nuclear technologies.	State Energy Strategy
Idaho	SCR120	Affirms that the state Legislature strongly encourages the continued research. demonstration, and deployment activities of SNF/UNF reprocessing at INL and further declares that reprocessing activities at INL are not in conflict with the 1995 Settlement Agreement between the state of Idaho and the Federal Government.	Nuclear Fuel; State Energy Strategy; Waste
Indiana	SB258	Streamlines the permitting process for nuclear-powered generating facilities and fuel reprocessing plants by removing the requirement for state-level permits for such facilities and repeals provisions authorizing the environmental rules board to establish operating conditions.	Change in Administrative Authority; Permitting and Certificate of Public Necessity; Regulatory
Iowa	HF2757	Creates a state sales and use tax exemption for site preparation, construction, maintenance, repair, and restarting of nuclear power plants in the state after January 1, 2028. In order to received that sales and use tax exemptions, a utility must contribute annually $2.200 per MW into the Nuclear Energy Workforce Fund.	Credits; Finance; Workforce Development
Kansas	HB2513	$5 million budget allocation to Kansas State University nuclear research accelerator during fiscal year 2027 to collaborate with private partners in the nuclear energy industry to determine the courses, programs, facilities and research needed to be aligned with current and emerging needs of the industry to demonstrate the investment goals and potential outcomes of the accelerator program at the university.	Finance; Workforce Development
Kentucky	SCR66	Urge the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville to participate in federal programs that will expand their degree paths to meet nuclear workforce needs.	Workforce Development
Kentucky	SB57	Establishes a performance-based, utility-anchored grant program to co-fund up to $25 million of NRC licensing and site-readiness costs for new nuclear projects in designated	Finance; Ratemaking; Siting; State Energy Strategy

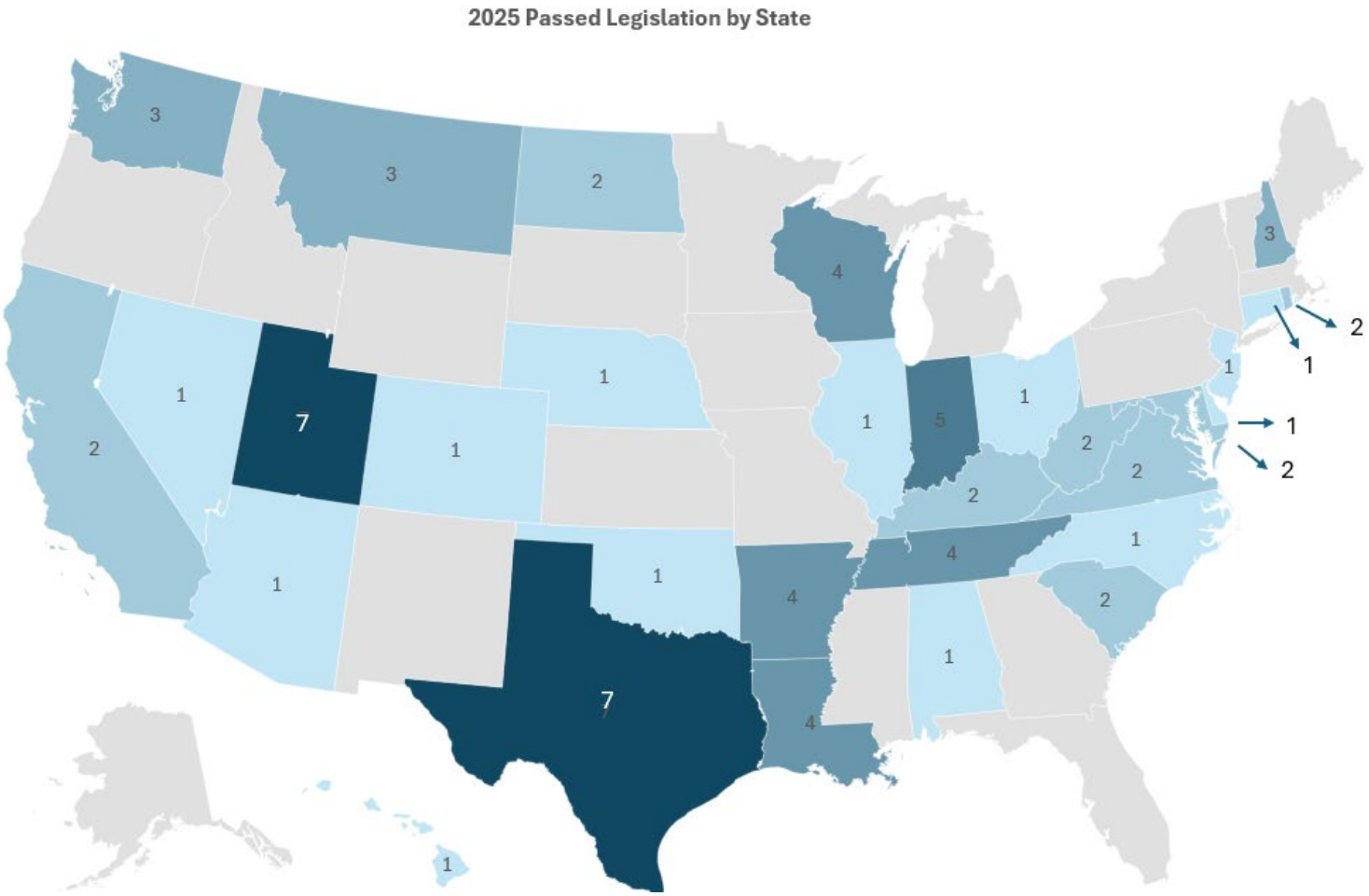
		nuclear-ready communities. Also allows for the advanced rate recovery of costs that have been incurred in applying for and procuring an early site permit, construction permit, or combined operating license for a new nuclear energy generating facility in the state.	
Louisiana	HR295	Establishes the Energy Caucus of the House of Representatives to provide expertise on energy decisions including nuclear energy.	State Energy Strategy
Maryland	HB1532	Amends existing statute to change how the PUC calculates rate impacts for nuclear projects, redefine "zero-emission credit" to consider the environmental value of a MW/h from an approved nuclear plant, and authorizes the PUC to approve cost increases for nuclear projects under a long-term pricing purchase obligation capped at 15% of the original cost.	Finance; Ratemaking
Minnesota	HF 2438	Appropriates $500,0000 to the Commissioner of Commerce to contract with The Great Plains Institute to conduct a study to inform policymakers regarding the potential impact of new nuclear generation.	Feasibility Study
New Jersey	S3870	Amends existing state statute by replacing the requirement for a federally approved permanent waste repository and allowing the Department of Environmental Protection to determine whether a facility's temporary waste storage, in replacement of the disposal at a federal permanent repository, plan is safe and meets NRC standards.	Interim Storage; Moratoria; Waste
New Jersey	A4881	Would establish an advanced nuclear energy procurement program under which electric suppliers would be required to purchase Reliable Capacity Certificates (RCCs) from qualifying advanced nuclear projects. The BPU, would evaluate EOIs for advanced nuclear projects and negotiate key project terms, including commercial operation timing, construction costs, project milestones, and the value of RCCs.	Advanced Nuclear; Credits; Finance; State Energy Strategy
Oklahoma	HR1041	Resolution supporting the Oklahoma Secretary of Energy and Environment's submission to the U.S. DOE for designation of a Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus and recognizing Oklahoma's leadership in energy.	Nuclear Fuel; Waste

Pennsylvania	HB2017	Amends the Radiation Protection Act of 1984 to create a scalable regulatory framework for advanced nuclear technology. The bill establishes legal definitions for Microreactors (≤100 MW) and Small Modular Reactors (≤400 MW). It grants the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) flexible authority to proportionally lower environmental monitoring, inspection, and emergency fees based on the smaller size and lower risk profile of these units. Additionally, the legislation restructures the state's Special Nuclear Funds to ensure fees are used exclusively for advanced tracking, while maintaining strict state compliance mandates for all federally licensed facilities	Advanced Nuclear; SMR; Microreactor; Regulatory; Finance
South Dakota	SB78	Appropriates $300,000 to the Governor's Office of Economic Development for a nuclear feasibility study.	Feasibility Study; Finance
Utah	HB3	Annual appropriations adjustment bill that appropriates $457,800 to fulfill the provisions of Nuclear Regulatory Amendments (HB78).	Finance
Utah	HCR13	Encourages the Utah State Board of Education and local education agencies to create, expand, and offer instructions to prepare students for careers in nuclear energy and other sectors.	Workforce Development
Utah	HB545	Creates the Energy Development Infrastructure Fund, and appropriate $5 million, to make loans to public entities to finance infrastructure development that supports nuclear power generation in the state, including a Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus project.	Finance; State Energy Strategy
Utah	SCR1	Communicates the legislature's resolve to support nuclear energy development and its intent to support the governor's pursuit of agreement state status with the NRC for additional eligible elements of the nuclear fuel cycle.	NRC Agreement State
Utah	SB135	Authorizes Utah Office of Energy Development (Office) to coordinate with private developers, federal agencies and local communities regarding nuclear fuel recycling facility development in the state and directs the Office to pursue the development of a Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus (campus). Directs the Utah Energy Council to track and report on nuclear fuel recycling activities and recommendations as part of its annual report and allow the Council to provide financing and matching grants for entities which are participating in a campus. Directs the Utah Nuclear Energy Consortium to conduct an analysis of Utah State Conde to identify any provision that would inhibit the	Nuclear Fuel; State Energy Strategy; Supply Chain; Waste

		state's ability to host a campus and recommend streamlined regulatory oversight for a campus.	
Utah	HB5	Prevents up to $9M in funds appropriated for 'Operation Gigawatt - Nuclear' from lapsing at the end of 2026.	Finance
Utah	HCR1	Expresses support for the advanced nuclear manufacturing industry and the legislature's desire to host advanced manufacturing in the state.	Supply Chain
Utah	HB78	Creates the Nuclear Energy Regulatory Office within the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control to coordinate with the federal government and oversee the regulation of nuclear fuel cycle activities under state jurisdiction, and authorizes Utah to pursue expanded NRC Agreement State authority over nuclear fuel cycle activities. Exempts the "interim storage" of nuclear waste from the state's Radiation Control act if the waste is produced from a project authorized by the US DOE, is from a test reactor, or is produced at a facility owned by the state.	Moratoria; NRC Agreement State; Nuclear Fuel; Regulatory; Supply Chain; Waste
Virginia	SB225	Establishes the Virginia Clean Energy Innovation Bank to provide mixed financing mechanisms to support the deployment of a number of renewable, clean energy, energy efficiency, energy storage, district heating, and smart grid and microgrid systems in the state of Virginia. While Nuclear energy projects would be eligible to receive financial support from the bank, that financial support is capped at 15% of the bank's available funds	Energy Target; Finance
Washington	HB1210	Allows 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.	Credits; Finance; Supply Chain
West Virginia	HB5381	Consolidates substantial energy policy development and execution duties within the West Virginia Office of Energy. Additionally it directs the Office of energy to prepare a comprehensive state energy plan for the development of baseload energy sources, including nuclear energy; to identify and designate suitable sites for baseload generation; and establish processes for communities to designate themselves as "Energy-Ready Communities" for said new generation capacity, including nuclear.	Change in Administrative Authority; Siting; State Energy Strategy
Wisconsin	AB657	Creates a sales and use tax exemption for nuclear fusion technology projects.	Credits; Finance; Fusion

Wyoming	SF123	Creates the Energy Dominance Fund, and appropriated $105 million, to provide matching grants and funds for projects related to Wyoming's energy needs, including uranium conversion, uranium enrichment, and fuel fabrication.	Finance; Nuclear Fuel; Supply Chain

E3 - 2025 Enrolled Legislation



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
California	SCR25	Affirms the advancement of fusion science in California and creates a goal of siting an nth-of-a-kind fusion pilot plant by 2040s.	Fusion; Siting

California	SB86	Authorizes, through 2025, financial assistance through the exclusion from sales and use tax for advanced manufacturing facilities and fusion generating facilities. The amount of exclusions should not exceed over one-hundred-million ($100,000,000) dollars for each calendar year.	Fusion; State Energy Strategy; Supply Chain; Workforce Development
California	SB80	Creates the Fusion Research and Development Innovation Hub Program within the Office of Business of Economic Development to accelerate the development and growth; would establish a goal of delivering the world's first fusion energy pilot plant by 2040.	Fusion; State Energy Strategy
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
Illinois	SB25	Lifts the statewide moratorium on building new large nuclear reactors and imposes one-time and ongoing nuclear safety fees on existing and new reactors with the revenue directed into the Nuclear Safety Emergency Preparedness Fund.	Advanced Nuclear; Existing Nuclear Fleet; Moratoria
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 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.	Advanced Nuclear; Finance; Ratemaking; Regulatory; SMR; Ownership Agreement
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	A5517	Directs the BPU to conduct a study on the feasibility of deploying SMRs in the state along with a recommendation for the need and design of an SMR pilot program. Would appropriate $5 million to the study.	Advanced Nuclear; Feasibility Study; SMR
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	Advanced Nuclear; Feasibility Study; Siting

		statutes to nuclear deployments. Appropriates $300,000 and seek matching funds from the private sector.	
Ohio	HB15	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	Advanced Nuclear; Business Development; Finance; Workforce Development

		Completion Fund of $350 million investment to jumpstart the next-generation nuclear development and deployment.	
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	Feasibility Study

		incurred for research related to nuclear power are eligible for the research income tax credit.	

Appendix F – Nuclear Executive Orders

State	Link	Year Enacted	Description
Arizona	EO 2025-13	2025	The Governor's Office of Resiliency has been tasked with chairing and forming a task force that will study opportunities to take advantage of emerging energy technologies including, but not limited to, geothermal and advanced nuclear generation. The task force will focus on four key areas including reducing consumer energy costs and expand affordability while also reducing energy use. The plan will also analyze transportation fuel affordability and opportunities to plan for EV adoption. The task force will provide support for energy-related business impacted by federal initiatives. Finally, the task force will identify ways to support Tribes in the advancement of their energy sovereignty.
Idaho	EO 2025-06	2025	Governor Little's Executive Order created the Idaho Advanced Nuclear Energy Task Force, as a replacement to the longstanding Leadership in Nuclear Energy (LINE) Commission, to assess, recommend, and support strategies that advanced Idaho's leadership in nuclear energy innovation, deployment, and workforce development.
Illinois	EO 2026-01	2026	Directs the Illinois Power Agency and the Illinois Commerce Commission to issue a Notice of Inquiry (NOI) to nuclear developers to request various information on technical designs, workforce requirements, and financing options, and an additional NOI requesting information from communities with interest in hosting a new nuclear facility to identify at least one site with strong potential to host. Also directs the creation of an Interagency Working Group to issue a report to the Governor's Office addressing the development of 2 GW of additional nuclear generation in the state.
Indiana	EO 25-48	2025	Governor Mike Braun established the Nuclear Indiana Coalition to advance the development of nuclear energy and small modular reactors in Indiana, as well as attract nuclear energy industry supply partners to the state. The Coalition is to examine federal programs to reduce costs, identify and address regulatory constraints, engage with developers and utilities, develop state-level policies, and provide education and outreach to the public.
Iowa	EO 17	2026	Governor Kim Reynolds established the Iowa Nuclear Energy Task Force to advise the Governor, the Legislature, and other relevant state agencies on the development and advancement of nuclear energy technologies in the state. The Task Force is to produce a report on the state's role in deployment of advanced

			nuclear generation, opportunities to engage with the federal government, assessing emerging technologies, identifying state and federal regulatory barriers, and engaging with industry leaders.
Louisiana	EO JML 25-074	2025	Directs the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality to modernize its internal systems to enhance sustainable, efficient operations in permitting and environmental standards enforcement to support growth and innovation across Louisiana's economy, including to prepare for the expansion of nuclear energy generation in the state.
Missouri	EO 26-04	2026	Establishes the Missouri Advanced Nuclear Energy Task Force to implement the recommendations from the State Energy Plan relating to nuclear energy, identify public-private partnership opportunities, identify critical workforce shortages, explore federal partnerships, and stay informed on industry updates.
New Hampshire	EO 2026-01	2026	Mandates the New Hampshire Department of Energy to open a proceeding to investigate various topics in facilitating the development of advanced nuclear technology, including developer partnerships with regulated utilities in the state, cost recovery mechanisms, ability and willingness of regulated utilities to develop nuclear generation in the state, and federal, state, and local ordinances that could hinder nuclear development, and strategies for increasing the likelihood that new nuclear generation in the state. Based on the results of the investigation, the Department of Energy shall produce a roadmap for New Hampshire to identify the resources needed to attract, develop, and deploy nuclear generation in the state.
New Jersey	EO 2	2026	Declares an energy emergency throughout the state due to the expected rise of rates in 2026 and establishes the Interagency Nuclear Power Task Force to formulate and implement a strategy for the development of new nuclear generation facilities in the State, including coordination with the federal government and other states, as needed. The Task Force shall facilitate the planning and advancement of new advanced nuclear generation in New Jersey, assess financing options, and explore opportunities with the federal government, as well as any opportunities to coordinate with other states and jurisdictions on a variety of issues, including but not limited to supply chain.
Tennessee	EO 101	2024	Creates Tennessee Nuclear Energy Advisory Council to recommend legislative, policy, and budgetary changes to address existing barriers to new nuclear deployment, funding opportunities for both public and private entities, storage and waste practices, and federal actions Tennessee should pursue. $50 million was allocated to the council.

Texas	Letter to PUC	2023	Directs a PUC commissioner to establish a working group focused on understanding the state's role in deploying AR; including available financial incentives, potential changes to the market, regulatory impediments, and opportunities for streamlining.