ACCELERATING AMERICA'S NUCLEAR ENERGY FUTURE

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

Section 1. Purpose.

The United States has a rapidly growing demand for reliable, secure, and affordable energy to meet our Nation’s economic and security goals. The expansion of superintelligence and advanced computing, the return of critical manufacturing to the United States, and the modernization of our national defense will require substantial new sources of dependable and affordable power. At the same time, the United States faces intensifying global competition for leadership in energy, technology, manufacturing, and nuclear commerce. We cannot allow our energy infrastructure bureaucracy to inhibit our ability to meet this challenge.

The expanded development of nuclear energy is essential to meet these challenges. A strong domestic nuclear industry will provide the global technological leadership and jobs to contribute to American economic growth, strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure and national security missions, rebuild strategic domestic supply chains, and position American companies to reestablish energy dominance in a growing global nuclear market. We must ensure American workers are trained and available and local communities benefit from the development of new nuclear reactor projects. We must also implement programs to on-shore critical nuclear fuel processes to reduce reliance on foreign sources for our commercial fleets.

On May 23, 2025, I issued Executive Orders 14299, 14300, 14301, and 14302 to accelerate the deployment of advanced nuclear technologies, modernize nuclear regulation, reform reactor testing at the Department of Energy, and reinvigorate the domestic nuclear industrial base. American companies and markets responded with achievements and results that have established the foundation for a renewed era of American nuclear energy leadership.

The United States must now build upon this momentum and move toward sustained commercial deployment at scale. Therefore, it is necessary to further align the actions and resources of the Federal Government to expand private investment, strengthen the domestic nuclear industrial base and fuel cycle, enable fleet deployment of American nuclear technologies, and ensure that the United States leads the world in the development, deployment, and beneficial use of nuclear energy.

Sec. 2. Policy.

It is the policy of the United States to:

(a) Extend implementation of Executive Orders 14299, 14300, 14301, and 14302 from demonstration to commercial fleet deployment at speed and scale;

(b) prioritize Federal support for nuclear energy projects, advanced fuel development, and supply-chain investments that can demonstrate a credible pathway to commercial deployment, while developing and applying objective criteria appropriate to the relevant technology, program, and stage of development;

(c) use all tools at the Federal Government's disposal to expand domestic nuclear manufacturing and the nuclear fuel cycle, including uranium mining, milling, conversion, enrichment, deconversion, fuel fabrication, and used nuclear fuel recycling; and

(d) strengthen domestic production and recovery of strategic radioisotopes and other nuclear materials needed for energy, medicine, industry, science, space exploration, and national security.

Sec. 3. Advancing DOE-Authorized Reactors to Full Power Operations.

(a) Building upon the reactor pilot program established pursuant to section 5 of Executive Order 14301 of May 23, 2025 (Reforming Nuclear Reactor Testing at the Department of Energy), the Secretary of Energy shall ensure that, by July 4, 2027, at least three advanced nuclear reactors operating under Department of Energy authorization achieve full power operations, consistent with applicable law and Department of Energy safety requirements.

Sec. 4. Market-Credibility Standards

(a) Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of War, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall establish a common framework of market-credibility criteria to inform discretionary Federal support for commercial nuclear energy projects and nuclear supply-chain investments.

(b) The criteria established under subsection (a) of this section shall, as appropriate to the relevant program and stage of development, evaluate:

(i) committed private capital and the ratio of non-Federal cost share;

(ii) executed or advanced-stage power purchase agreements, utility partnerships, industrial offtake arrangements, regulated cost recovery, or other credible evidence of customer demand or project revenues;

(iii) for projects that have not yet secured commercial arrangements, the proposed pathway and timeframe for establishing such arrangements;

(iv) availability of fuel and a long-term fuel-supply strategy;

(v) technical maturity, including the timelines to test technologies and meet applicable regulatory requirements;

(vi) a construction, licensing, and deployment schedule with measurable milestones;

(vii) the potential for repeat deployment, scalability, standardization, and cost reduction across multiple units; and

(viii) the contribution to bulk power, grid reliability, national security, industrial heat, remote power, economic growth, or job creation.

(c) The criteria established under this section shall be applied with sufficient flexibility to account for differences among technologies, project structures, and stages of development. No single factor, including the existence of a power purchase agreement or operating history, shall be treated as dispositive unless required by law or regulation.

(d) Agencies shall promulgate and incorporate the criteria established under this section, to the maximum extent permitted by law into grants, cooperative agreements, demonstrations, procurements, financing, loan guarantees, fuel allocations, site access, and other forms of discretionary Federal assistance.

Sec. 5. Mobilizing Federal Financing and Private Capital for Fleet Deployment.

(a) The Secretary of Energy, acting through the Office of Energy Dominance Financing and other offices in the Department of Energy, the Secretary of War, and other appropriate agencies, shall prioritize financing and funding for commercial nuclear energy projects, supply-chain investments, and nuclear workforce development programs that satisfy the criteria established pursuant to section 4 of this order and that support or contribute to repeatable fleet deployment. Such financing shall include advanced reactor technologies, including non-light -water reactors.

(b) Within 120 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall establish and publish, consistent with applicable law, an Advanced Nuclear Financing Framework that provides distinct pathways for:

(i) innovative nuclear technologies, including projects that may enter and advance through the financing process before completing all commercial demonstration milestones, with loan closing and disbursement conditioned, as appropriate, on satisfaction of defined technical, regulatory, financial, and construction milestones;

(ii) commercial technology as defined by 10 C.F.R. 609.2, and supply-chain investments, using applicable authorities for which such projects are eligible, so that technology maturity alone does not preclude consideration under an otherwise applicable financing authority;

(iii) Investments in nuclear workforce development, in collaboration with the Secretary of Labor, to include federal funding for education, technical training, and apprenticeship programs; and

(iv) Direct investments in local education, skills training, and civic infrastructure within community benefits agreements, in coordination with other relevant federal agencies and State and local governments, that will support the commercial deployment of nuclear reactors.

(c) Within 120 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit an assessment to the White House analyzing the feasibility, process, and proposed terms of establishing a limited risk reduction program for building new commercial reactors, including by providing a backstop for unforeseen costs through enhanced financing terms on advanced nuclear reactor projects that receive Title XVII loan guarantees.

(d) The framework required by subsection (b) of this section shall preserve the statutory requirement that there be a reasonable prospect of repayment of the principal and interest on any obligation guaranteed under title XVII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended. In evaluating that standard, the Department of Energy shall recognize, as appropriate, forms of repayment evidence, which may include:

(i) long-term power purchase or offtake agreements;

(ii) regulated utility cost recovery or other approved rate-based revenues;

(iii) forecast noncontractual cash flows, including wholesale electricity, capacity, or resource-adequacy revenues supported by reputable market projections;

(iv) corporate, sponsor, or other creditworthy guarantees;

(v) diversified commercial revenues, including industrial heat, isotope, fuel, or other product sales; and

(vi) other financial structures, credit enhancements, or risk mitigants customarily relied upon by private lenders and nationally recognized credit rating agencies.

(e) For applicants with technically proven or independently validated technology that has not yet established a commercial operating history, the Secretary of Energy shall direct the use, as appropriate, of independent market studies, technical certifications, committed sponsor equity, anchor or pilot-scale contracts, completion guarantees, credit enhancements, and milestone-based disbursement structures as evidence relevant to project creditworthiness. The Secretary may employ graduated guarantee percentages or other structures that appropriately allocate risk while preserving taxpayer protections.

(f) Within 180 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy shall publish generally applicable underwriting standards and guidance for advanced nuclear projects, including the treatment of design maturity, cost estimates, collateral, offtake, licensing milestones, operating history, and the weight given to all forms of repayment evidence given in subsection (d). Any new generally applicable minimum offtake term, counterparty rating, contracted-revenue threshold, or other binding underwriting requirement shall be established transparently and, where required by law, through notice-and-comment rulemaking.

(g) Within 180 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall publish guidance explaining, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with applicable budgetary and financial requirements, the general methodology and treatment by which material project-risk characteristics and risk mitigants are reflected in credit-subsidy costs, risk-based charges, fees, and guarantee structures.

(h) For a complete application seeking more than $100 million in financing and supported by investment-grade credit or comparable credit support, the Secretary of Energy shall establish a target of issuing a conditional commitment or final disposition within 150 days, excluding delays attributable to the applicant or to requirements imposed by other Federal, State, Tribal, or local authorities.

(i) The Secretary of Energy shall structure financing, where practicable, to support the transition from first-of-a-kind deployment to fleet deployment, including through standardized designs, multi-unit or portfolio financings, repeat orders, serial manufacturing, shared infrastructure, and milestone-based disbursements that permit project diligence to proceed in parallel with technology demonstration and licensing.

(j) Beginning 180 days after the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy shall publish aggregate quarterly information on nuclear financing activity, including applications received, time in each stage of review, conditional commitments, closed financings, repayment-evidence categories relied upon, and the distribution of financing among innovative and proven technology pathways, consistent with applicable protections for confidential business information.

Sec. 6. Using the Defense Production Act to Strengthen the Nuclear Industrial Base.

(a) The Secretary of Energy, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of War shall use available authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, including the authority provided pursuant to the Presidential Determination of April 20, 2026, on the development, manufacturing, and deployment of large-scale energy and energy-related infrastructure, to expand domestic production capacity for critical nuclear energy technologies, components, materials, fuels, and related services necessary to achieve the policy objectives of this order.

(b) Within 180 days of the date of this order, and building on existing Federal and industry assessments of the nuclear supply chain, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of War, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall submit to the President, through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and the Chair of the National Energy Dominance Council, an implementation plan for using Defense Production Act authorities to address the highest-priority nuclear manufacturing and fuel-cycle shortfalls.

(c) The plan required by subsection (b) of this section shall identify proposed investments, responsible agencies, available appropriations, deployment timelines, expected private cost share, domestic-content objectives, and measurable additions to production capacity. The

plan shall prioritize investments that resolve shared constraints affecting multiple nuclear projects or suppliers and that enable repeat deployment.

(d) In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Energy shall coordinate Defense Production Act investments with relevant financing, procurement, grant, and cost-share programs administered by the Department of Energy, the Department of War, and other agencies to avoid duplication and maximize private investment.

(e) Within 365 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of War, in consultation with the Chair of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Secretary of Commerce, shall identify codes, standards, and quality-assurance programs used in the defense industrial base, including naval shipbuilding and nuclear propulsion, that could be accepted or adapted for commercial nuclear construction and manufacturing, and identify suppliers that could enter or serve the nuclear supply chain if those codes, standards, or programs were accepted or adapted. All actions should be consistent with the protection of Naval Reactors information.

Sec. 7. Transportation of Advanced Nuclear Technologies and Used Nuclear Fuel.

(a) The Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Transportation, in coordination with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Chair of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall build upon existing Federal programs, capabilities, and planning for the safe and secure transportation of nuclear materials to support the objectives of this order, including the deployment of advanced nuclear technologies, the movement and beneficial use of used nuclear fuel, and, as appropriate, the Department of Energy's Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative. In carrying out this section, agencies shall leverage existing transportation infrastructure, equipment, research, route planning, emergency preparedness, stakeholder engagement, and other ongoing activities to the maximum extent practicable.

(b) Within 270 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the officials identified in subsection (a) of this section, shall publish and make publicly available, to the maximum extent practicable and consistent with national security, a national framework for the safe, secure, and efficient transportation of:

(i) used nuclear fuel and other irradiated nuclear material to authorized receiving facilities, including, as appropriate, Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campuses, for storage, recycling, research, demonstration, or disposition;

(ii) fresh and recycled advanced nuclear fuels;

(iii) pre-fueled or factory-fueled modular reactors;

(iv) transportable microreactors and associated shielding and support equipment; and

(v) oversized and heavy nuclear components.

(c) The framework required by subsection (b) of this section shall identify applicable regulatory authorities, agency responsibilities, transportation-package and certification requirements, route and infrastructure needs, security requirements, emergency-response protocols, existing Federal transportation assets and capabilities, and any statutory, regulatory, contractual, or programmatic barriers to the efficient movement of nuclear materials.

(d) Within 180 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy shall initiate a rulemaking, consistent with applicable law, to establish a transparent pick-up order framework for Federal acceptance and transportation of commercial used nuclear fuel currently stored at reactor and other sites throughout the United States. In developing such pick-up order framework, the Secretary shall:

(i) consider opportunities to prioritize material from permanently shut down reactor sites; material whose removal would eliminate or substantially reduce Federal liabilities; and material that is preferred for the economic recovery of transuranic elements, radioisotopes, or other constituents through recycling or reprocessing for energy production, national security, space, medical, industrial, research, or other beneficial uses;

(ii) account for existing contractual obligations and authorities under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, as amended, including the Standard Contract for Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste;

(iii) establish a process for used nuclear fuel owners to change pick-up queue order in a manner that maintains the reduction of Federal liability;

(iv) issue a public report that–

(1) publishes the pick-up queue according to existing law and contracts;
(2) provides information on the age, duration of storage, condition, storage type, quantity, and form of commercial used nuclear fuel inventory in the United States;
(3) assesses transportation system readiness, safety and security requirements and readiness, and receiving capacity availability and readiness;
(4) estimates the requirements of necessary rail upgrades, representative package shipments, and representative re-casking needs;
(5) identifies any additional statutory authority or modifications to existing contracts necessary to implement the framework and, where additional statutory authority is required, submit appropriate legislative recommendations to the President through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget for consideration and, as appropriate, transmittal to the relevant committees of Congress.

(e) The Secretary of Energy shall coordinate the transportation and pick-up order frameworks established under this section with existing and future Federal nuclear fuel-cycle initiatives, including, as appropriate, Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campuses, so that transportation readiness, receiving infrastructure, material characterization, storage capacity, recycling capabilities, and disposition pathways are considered in program planning and implementation.

(f) Within 1 year of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the President a plan for initiating transportation of used nuclear fuel under the frameworks established by this section to authorized receiving facilities as receiving capacity becomes available, including, as appropriate, Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campuses. The plan shall identify candidate origin sites, transportation assets and infrastructure required, anticipated sequencing of shipments, applicable regulatory and contractual requirements, and any additional authorities or appropriations necessary to commence transportation at the earliest practicable date.

Sec. 8. Strategic Radioisotopes and Federal Nuclear Materials.

(a) Within 180 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall establish and publish a Strategic Radioisotopes List.

(b) The List shall identify radioisotopes that are essential to national security, space missions, medical diagnosis and treatment, industrial activity, scientific research, or energy technologies and that face significant foreign dependence, supply disruption risk, insufficient domestic production, or other strategic vulnerability. The List shall include radioisotopes

needed for technologies under development, demonstration, or deployment through Federal research, development, test, and evaluation programs.

(c) For each radioisotope placed on the List, the responsible agencies shall identify domestic demand, existing and potential production capabilities, precursor and target-material needs, processing and transportation requirements, foreign dependencies, and recommended Federal actions to establish a secure domestic supply.

(d) The Secretary of Energy, acting through the Office of Environmental Management and other appropriate offices, shall, before disposal or other permanent disposition and to the maximum extent permitted by law and consistent with applicable safety, security, environmental, cleanup, and nonproliferation requirements, prioritize the evaluation and, where appropriate, recovery and beneficial reuse of strategic radioisotopes and other valuable nuclear materials.

(e) Federal financial support for used nuclear fuel recycling, reprocessing, or other nuclear-material recovery projects shall, where practicable and consistent with applicable program authorities, give priority to projects that recover radioisotopes on the Strategic Radioisotopes List or otherwise strengthen domestic supply chains for national security, space, medical, or industrial missions.

(f) The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of War, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and other relevant agencies, shall identify opportunities to use procurement commitments, forward contracts, guarantees, cooperative agreements, consortia, or other available authorities to provide credible demand signals for newly produced or recovered strategic radioisotopes.

(g) Within 180 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Secretary of War and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall complete an inventory of nuclear and isotope materials owned, controlled, or managed by the Federal Government that may be available, consistent with applicable law, for sale, lease, transfer, irradiation, downblending, recycling, research, demonstration, or other beneficial use by United States companies and research institutions.

(h) Based on the inventory required by subsection (g) of this section, the Secretary of Energy shall publish and maintain a comprehensive, publicly accessible catalog of materials that may be made available for commercial or research use. The catalog shall identify, to the maximum extent practicable, the type and quantity of each material, its form and general location, permissible uses, applicable eligibility requirements, the responsible agency, and the process by which an interested entity may request access to or use of the material.

(i) The public catalog required by subsection (h) of this section shall be accompanied by a classified annex identifying materials, quantities, locations, characteristics, or potential uses that cannot be publicly disclosed. The Secretary of Energy shall establish an appropriate process through which eligible United States entities with a demonstrated need and appropriate clearances may seek information regarding materials included in the classified annex.

(j) The Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the heads of agencies that own, control, or manage materials included in the inventory, shall update the public catalog and classified annex not less than annually and shall identify legal, policy, security, transportation, or programmatic barriers that unnecessarily prevent the beneficial use of such materials.

Sec. 9. Advancing Maritime Nuclear Deployment.

(a) Within 180 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Transportation, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, the Chair of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall develop and submit to the President a Federal Maritime Nuclear Deployment Plan to advance the safe, secure, and commercially viable use of American nuclear energy technologies for maritime applications.

(b) In developing the Plan required by subsection (a) of this section, the Secretaries shall build upon and consolidate relevant work already undertaken by the U.S. Center for Maritime Innovation, the Maritime Administration, the United States Coast Guard, the Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and other Federal and non-Federal entities. The Plan shall incorporate, as appropriate, existing work concerning small modular reactor applications, regulatory approval pathways, port readiness, nuclear transportation routes and networks, and other barriers to commercial maritime nuclear deployment, with the objective of avoiding duplication and advancing implementation.

(c) The Plan shall identify coordinated Federal actions to:

(i) clarify Federal roles, responsibilities, and approval pathways for nuclear-powered vessels, floating or offshore nuclear energy systems, and other maritime nuclear applications;

(ii) address regulatory, technical, infrastructure, safety, security, supply-chain, and operational barriers to deployment and support the development and adoption of appropriate codes, standards, and technical requirements;

(iii) identify opportunities for demonstration and early commercial deployment that strengthen the United States maritime industrial base, energy security, commercial competitiveness, and national security; and

(iv) promote United States leadership in international forums concerning the regulation, standards, safety, security, trade, and deployment of civil maritime nuclear technologies.

(d) The Plan shall identify the Federal agency or agencies responsible for each recommended action, establish implementation milestones, identify existing authorities and programs available to carry out such actions, and identify any additional statutory authority necessary for implementation. Where additional statutory authority is required, the responsible agencies shall develop appropriate legislative recommendations for submission to the President through the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Sec. 10. Accelerating the nuclear workforce to support special nuclear projects.

(a) Building upon actions taken pursuant to section 5 of Executive Order 14302, within 120 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Education, and Director of the National Science Foundation shall determine which workforce development, education, and training programs within their respective agencies are appropriate to support the nuclear development of the nuclear workforce, and shall report those determinations to the Office of the President. To the maximum extent practicable and consistent with applicable program authorities, those officials shall ensure these identified programs support development of the nuclear workforce aligned with the locations and schedules of covered nuclear initiatives so that trained workers are available where and when each initiative needs them.

(b) Within 120 days of this order, the Secretary of Energy, in coordination with the Chair of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Secretary of Labor, shall compile a Nuclear

Deployment Workforce Schedule (Schedule) that identifies, for each covered nuclear initiative:

(i) its State and the local workforce development areas that are expected to supply its workforce;

(ii) projected dates for construction and each project phase, to the extent possible;

(iii) projected workforce requirements by occupation and by project phase.

(c) Within 180 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Energy and Secretary of Labor, in coordination with other officials referenced in this section, and in consultation with the Governors of host States, shall submit to the Office of the President and the Chair of the National Energy Dominance Council a Nuclear Workforce Alignment Plan (Alignment Plan), updated annually, that for each covered initiative:

(i) compares projected workforce needs in each occupation with existing training capacity, including career and technical education, community and technical colleges, and existing workforce programs and awards;

(ii) identifies, from among the programs identified under subsection (a) of this section, the Federal programs and funds available to close projected workforce gaps, the responsible agency, and the actions required to meet workforce needs according to the most recent Schedule, and any additional authorities or resources required to do so;

(iii) identifies adjacent workforces for recruitment and retraining, including veterans and transitioning servicemembers with relevant training.

(d) To the maximum extent permitted by law, and consistent with the Alignment Plan:

(i) the Secretary of Labor shall prioritize Registered Apprenticeship program expansion and other discretionary grants for programs that serve locations covered in this section, and shall submit guidance to local workforce development boards on the use of funds for these purposes, including by identifying occupations in the Work Schedule as in-demand occupations;

(ii) the Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Education shall similarly prioritize grants under Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education programs, and the Secretary of Education shall provide technical assistance to institutions in host States seeking to establish nuclear energy-related programs, and encourage governors of host States to account for the Workforce Schedule in determining eligibility;

(iii) the Secretary of Commerce shall prioritize assistance for training facilities in host states and for qualifying suppliers in host states to relevant codes and standards, including by acting through the Economic Development Administration and the Manufacturing Extension Partnerships;

(iv) the Secretary of War shall prioritize transition assistance that connects servicemembers, including those with nuclear training, to employers carrying out covered initiatives;

(v) the Secretary of Energy shall align university, National Laboratory, and workforce programs and give priority to locations serving covered initiatives;

(vi) the Director of the National Science Foundation shall prioritize Advanced Technological Education awards for nuclear technician programs at community and technical colleges in host States and enter into an agreement with the Department of Energy to collaborate on any other relevant programs.

Sec. 11. Definitions.

(a) "advanced nuclear reactor" has the meaning given the term in 42 U.S.C. 16271(b)(1)(A).

(b) "Federal support" means discretionary grants, cooperative agreements, cost-shared awards, demonstrations, procurements, loans, loan guarantees, financing, fuel allocations, site access, technical assistance, and other forms of assistance, but does not include basic scientific research unrelated to deployment.

(c) "fleet deployment" means the repeat deployment of standardized or substantially similar nuclear technologies across multiple units or sites in a manner that supports serial manufacturing, repeat construction, and cost and schedule reductions.

(d) "market credibility" means objective evidence that a project has a credible pathway to financing, licensing, construction, fuel supply, operation, and repeat deployment, taking into account the project and technology stage.

(e) "used nuclear fuel" means fuel that has been withdrawn from a commercial nuclear reactor following irradiation and that has not been permanently disposed.

(f) “covered nuclear initiative” means a nuclear energy project, facility, or related supply-chain initiative in the United States that receives or has been selected to receive Federal support, including but not limited to a Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus; a new large reactor, restart, or uprate pursuant to activities undertaken in accordance with Executive Order 14302; a new reactor constructed pursuant to a strategic partnership entered into by the Department of Commerce with an allied nation or supported by the Department of Energy’s Office of Energy Dominance Financing; a uranium enrichment, conversion, deconversion, or fuel fabrication facility, including facilities supported by the Department of Energy’s enrichment task orders; and any other reactor project which receives support from the Department of Energy or Department of War.

Sec. 12. General Provisions.

(a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

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

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

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

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

(d) The Department of Energy shall provide funding for publication of this order in the Federal Register.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE,
[DATE].