Wyoming's Integrated Nuclear Development Strategy

Alignment with the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus Initiative

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Executive Summary

Wyoming is well positioned to play a leading role in the nation's reemerging nuclear energy economy and to support the development of secure, domestic energy supply chains. The State strongly supports the U.S. Department of Energy's initiative to establish Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campuses and welcomes the opportunity to partner with DOE, national laboratories, and private industry to strengthen the domestic nuclear fuel cycle.

Wyoming has taken coordinated and deliberate steps to support nuclear energy development through policy alignment, targeted state investment, workforce development, industry partnerships, and regional collaboration. These efforts have resulted in a growing nuclear ecosystem that aligns closely with the objectives of the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative.

Wyoming's strategy is focused on the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle and its supporting industrial ecosystem, including uranium production, conversion, enrichment, deconversion, advanced fuel fabrication, advanced reactor deployment, and nuclear-related manufacturing. The State is leveraging its leadership in uranium resources, mineral wealth, experienced industrial workforce, supportive regulatory environment, and expanding regional partnerships to help rebuild domestic supply chains and accelerate deployment of advanced nuclear technologies.

This strategy is being implemented through major projects and investments. Wyoming is hosting TerraPower's Natrium advanced reactor near Kemmerer, one of the two demonstration reactors selected under DOE's Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program. The State has also committed $100 million through the Large Project Energy Matching Fund to support BWXT's commercial TRISO fuel fabrication facility in Gillette, representing one of the first new advanced nuclear fuel manufacturing facilities in the United States in decades.

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Wyoming's commitment to investing in the nation's energy future is both ongoing and durable. During the 2026 legislative session, the State passed the Wyoming Energy Dominance Fund, capitalized through severance tax revenues generated by Wyoming's existing extractive industries. The program authorizes up to $105 million in grants and loans targeting strategic energy infrastructure, including uranium conversion, enrichment, and fuel fabrication. This investment reflects a policy approach that reinvests the value of Wyoming's current energy economy directly into the development of next-generation domestic energy supply chains.

Wyoming has further supported nuclear supply chain development through targeted investments and industry engagement efforts, including partnerships with BWXT Advanced Technologies to evaluate microreactor applications and expand manufacturing participation across the State. These efforts have included supplier engagement events, follow-on manufacturer coordination, and demonstration fabrication activities that show Wyoming's existing industrial base can participate in advanced nuclear supply chains.

These efforts build on Wyoming's longstanding leadership in uranium production. The State holds the largest uranium reserve base in the United States and hosts multiple licensed in-situ recovery operations. Recent federal policy support and market conditions have contributed to the restart and expansion of uranium production, reinforcing Wyoming's role as a critical domestic supplier.

Wyoming's progress is strengthened through regional coordination and strategic partnerships. The State participates in a Tri-State Energy Compact with Idaho and Utah and is collaborating with Idaho through the Intermountain-West Nuclear Energy Corridor Tech Hub initiative. Wyoming also participates in the Advanced Nuclear First Movers Initiative led by the National Association of State Energy Officials and has formalized collaboration with Idaho National Laboratory through a Memorandum of Understanding.

At the same time, Wyoming maintains a clear statutory framework governing high-level radioactive waste storage. This framework informs the State's strategic focus on front-end fuel cycle infrastructure, advanced reactor deployment, and nuclear-related manufacturing.

Through sustained policy support, strategic investment, and coordination with federal and industry partners, Wyoming has established a strong foundation to support the objectives of the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative.

Building on this foundation, Wyoming also identifies several areas where federal partnership can further accelerate development of a resilient domestic nuclear fuel cycle.

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Wyoming supports a collaborative, shared investment approach in which federal, state, and private sector resources are aligned to reduce project risk and enable timely deployment of critical infrastructure. Within that framework, targeted federal support mechanisms can play a catalytic role in strengthening domestic capabilities. These include federal cost-sharing for uranium conversion infrastructure, priority access to DOE-owned HALEU feedstocks to support emerging fuel production capacity, development of formal cooperative agreement frameworks between DOE and states, and the use of Defense Production Act authorities to support early-stage markets for advanced nuclear fuels.

Wyoming also recognizes the importance of continued progress on long-term nuclear waste management as part of a durable national nuclear energy strategy. The State encourages continued federal leadership in advancing a consent-based, community-centered approach supported by stable funding mechanisms and strengthened federal-state collaboration.

Finally, Wyoming supports continued efforts to provide regulatory clarity for integrated nuclear development, including guidance for multi-facility campuses and coordination across federal and state permitting processes. Clear and predictable regulatory frameworks will be essential to reducing uncertainty and supporting efficient project development.

Through these areas of partnership, Wyoming believes the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative can accelerate deployment of advanced nuclear technologies, strengthen domestic supply chains, and support long-term U.S. energy security.

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1. Wyoming Strategic Vision and Scope

Wyoming's approach to nuclear energy development is guided by the Wyoming Nuclear Energy Industrial Development Strategic Framework and Roadmap developed by the Wyoming Energy Authority and published in 2023. This framework establishes a structured pathway for building a sustainable nuclear energy economy by leveraging Wyoming's existing strengths in energy production, industrial development, and natural resource extraction. It provides a practical vision for how Wyoming can participate in the emerging nuclear economy while supporting broader state and national energy security goals.

The framework envisions Wyoming as a leader in the advanced nuclear energy economy through the production, deployment, and support of nuclear technologies and related services. It recognizes that advanced nuclear energy can provide reliable, resilient electricity, and high-temperature process heat that complement Wyoming's broader all-of-the-above energy

strategy. It also recognizes that the economic opportunity associated with advanced nuclear development extends beyond electricity generation alone and includes fuel cycle services, industrial applications, workforce growth, manufacturing, and supporting infrastructure.

Wyoming's strategy is organized around three core pillars: generation, supply chain, and value chain development. The generation pillar focuses on supporting advanced reactor deployment and demonstration, including projects such as TerraPower's Natrium reactor near Kemmerer. The supply chain pillar focuses on expanding Wyoming's role in the nuclear fuel cycle and associated manufacturing ecosystem, including uranium production, fuel cycle infrastructure such as the BWXT TRISO fuel fabrication facility, materials, construction, industrial services, and fabrication. The value chain pillar focuses on enabling industrial applications that benefit from reliable, resilient, high-capacity energy, including critical minerals processing, advanced manufacturing, trona mining and processing, and other energy-intensive industries.

Together, these pillars establish a coherent framework for building a nuclear energy ecosystem in Wyoming that integrates resource development, fuel cycle infrastructure, advanced reactor deployment, industrial applications, and supply chain growth. They also provide the conceptual structure for Wyoming's response to the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative.

Within the context of this DOE initiative, Wyoming's strategic focus is on the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle and the associated industrial ecosystem required to support advanced reactor commercialization. The State's priorities include expanding uranium production, advancing opportunities for uranium conversion and related fuel cycle infrastructure, developing advanced fuel fabrication capacity, supporting advanced reactor deployment, and cultivating a nuclear-qualified workforce and manufacturing capabilities.

This approach aligns directly with DOE's objectives to strengthen domestic fuel supply chains, accelerate advanced reactor deployment, and foster collaboration between federal, state, and private sector partners. Wyoming's strategy is intended to support long-term national capacity, not simply host isolated projects. The State's goal is to contribute meaningfully to a broader domestic nuclear ecosystem that is resilient, coordinated, and capable of supporting future energy needs.

Wyoming's strategic framework also emphasizes collaboration across state government, industry, higher education, national laboratories, and regional stakeholders. The Wyoming Energy Authority works closely with the University of Wyoming, Idaho National Laboratory, local communities, and industry partners to identify opportunities and reduce barriers to growth. Implementation of the strategy is adaptive and iterative, allowing the State to respond to changing market conditions, technology developments, and federal opportunities while maintaining a clear long-term direction.

By grounding its nuclear development strategy in this framework and roadmap, Wyoming has established a clear and credible path toward building a durable nuclear energy ecosystem that benefits Wyoming communities while strengthening the domestic nuclear fuel cycle. The Wyoming Nuclear Energy Industrial Development Strategic Framework and Roadmap is included as an additional attachment with this RFI response.

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2. Existing Nuclear Momentum and Investments

Wyoming has established substantial momentum in developing a domestic nuclear energy ecosystem through coordinated policy actions, targeted investments, and partnerships with industry, educational institutions, and regional stakeholders. These efforts provide a strong foundation for participation in the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative.

One of the clearest examples is TerraPower's Natrium advanced reactor project near Kemmerer. The Natrium project is one of two demonstration projects selected under DOE's Advanced Reactor Demonstration Program and is one of the most significant advanced nuclear development efforts currently underway in the United States. The project combines a sodium-cooled fast reactor with molten salt energy storage and is being developed near the site of the Naughton coal-fired power plant. It demonstrates Wyoming's ability to support first-of-a-kind advanced nuclear deployment while also illustrating how nuclear technologies can contribute to economic transition in traditional energy communities.

Wyoming has and continues to make major investments in nuclear fuel manufacturing. Through the Large Project Energy Matching Fund, the State committed $100 million to support BWXT's planned TRISO fuel fabrication facility in Gillette. This project represents a major step toward restoring domestic advanced fuel production capacity and directly supports the deployment of several advanced reactor technologies that depend on TRISO fuel. BWXT's private investment, combined with the State's commitment, demonstrates the scale of alignment already present between Wyoming and industry.

The State has partnered with BWXT Advanced Technologies to evaluate microreactor applications and build supply chain capability in Wyoming. Through this effort, Wyoming awarded $9,999,802 in Energy Matching Funds to support analysis of Wyoming industrial applications for microreactor deployment and to identify opportunities for Wyoming-based manufacturers to participate in advanced nuclear supply chains. Supplier engagement events were held across the State to introduce manufacturers to nuclear industry expectations and procurement requirements. Those efforts led to follow-on engagement with selected firms and

demonstration purchase orders for prototype component work. These activities provided tangible evidence that Wyoming's existing manufacturing base can participate in advanced nuclear development.

Wyoming's progress is rooted in its long history of uranium production. The State has historically been the nation's leading uranium producer and continues to hold the largest uranium reserve base in the United States. Multiple licensed in-situ recovery mining operations are active in Wyoming, and recent market conditions and federal policy support have enabled the restart and expansion of several operations, as well as increased exploration activity. These developments reinforce Wyoming's role as a critical domestic uranium supplier and provide for a strong foundation for front-end fuel cycle infrastructure.

Building on this resource base, Wyoming has engaged with private industry regarding the potential development of uranium conversion capacity within the State. Conversion remains one of the most important gaps in the domestic nuclear fuel cycle, and Wyoming's engagement with industry reflects both market interest and the State's intent to support development of this critical function.

Regionally, Wyoming has also pursued strategic partnerships to accelerate nuclear innovation across the Intermountain-West. One of the most important of these is the Intermountain-West Nuclear Energy Corridor Tech Hub initiative, developed in partnership with the State of Idaho and submitted to the U.S. Economic Development Administration. The proposed Tech Hub includes projects focused on advanced reactor deployment, fuel cycle development, workforce training, supply chain expansion, and nuclear-focused entrepreneurship and commercialization. Wyoming and Idaho have submitted the final application and are awaiting a funding decision.

Taken together, these initiatives show that Wyoming is not beginning from a conceptual baseline. The State has already developed significant momentum across resource production, fuel cycle development, reactor deployment, workforce training, and manufacturing readiness. That momentum is an important indicator of Wyoming's ability to contribute meaningfully to the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative.

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3. Proposed Innovation Campus Functions in Wyoming

Wyoming's proposed role within the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative focuses on the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle and the industrial ecosystem required to support advanced reactor deployment and commercialization. Building on the strategic framework

developed by the Wyoming Energy Authority, the State is pursuing an integrated approach that combines resource development, fuel cycle infrastructure, advanced reactor deployment, manufacturing growth, and workforce development.

A primary focus of Wyoming's proposed role is front-end fuel cycle development, including uranium production, conversion, enrichment, deconversion, and advanced fuel fabrication. Wyoming holds the largest uranium reserve base in the United States and hosts multiple operating in-situ recovery uranium mining operations. These resources provide a reliable domestic source of uranium capable of supporting long-term growth of the U.S. nuclear energy sector. As national policy prioritizes rebuilding domestic fuel supply chains, Wyoming's uranium production capacity provides a strong strategic starting point.

Wyoming is also actively exploring opportunities to support additional front-end fuel cycle functions, including uranium conversion and related fuel processing infrastructure. These functions are essential to developing a resilient domestic supply chain and reducing dependence on foreign processing services.

A particularly important opportunity within the Innovation Campus concept is uranium conversion. Uranium conversion is the process by which uranium oxide, commonly referred to as yellowcake, is converted into uranium hexafluoride, the gaseous form required for enrichment. Without conversion, domestically produced uranium cannot be transformed into usable nuclear fuel. As a result, uranium mined in the United States must currently be sent to foreign facilities for processing before it can re-enter the domestic fuel cycle.

This reliance on foreign conversion services represents a significant vulnerability. Existing domestic capacity is limited and insufficient to meet projected demand associated with expansion of nuclear generation and advanced reactor deployment. Expanding domestic uranium conversion capacity is therefore a near-term priority for strengthening U.S. energy security and enabling a fully domestic nuclear fuel cycle.

Wyoming is uniquely positioned to support this infrastructure. Its proximity to uranium resources reduces transportation costs and improves supply chain efficiency. Its established regulatory and industrial framework and Agreement State status, shaped by decades of uranium production under NRC and state oversight, provides institutional familiarity that can support efficient development. Its interstate and rail infrastructure supports logistics requirements for downstream fuel cycle movement. Finally, its policy environment, including the Wyoming Nuclear Energy Industrial Development Strategic Framework and Roadmap, the Large Project Energy Matching Fund, and the Wyoming Energy Dominance Fund, provides long-term policy support necessary for capital-intensive investment.

In addition to fuel cycle infrastructure, Wyoming also offers strong capabilities for advanced reactor deployment and demonstration. The Natrium project demonstrates Wyoming's ability to support licensing, infrastructure development, community engagement, and multi-stakeholder coordination associated with advanced reactor deployment. The State's energy infrastructure, industrial base, and workforce make it well suited for both grid-scale and industrial reactor applications.

Another major function Wyoming seeks to support is nuclear manufacturing and supply chain development. The State has actively engaged local manufacturers to participate in advanced nuclear supply chains, and several Wyoming firms have participated in demonstration fabrication efforts. With continued investment in quality certification, technical training, and industry partnerships, Wyoming's manufacturing base can provide an important source of materials, parts, and services for advanced nuclear projects.

Workforce development is also central to Wyoming's proposed role. The State's higher education institutions and community college system are developing programs aligned with nuclear industry needs, including technician training, engineering preparation, and applied research support. This workforce pipeline will be essential to sustaining long-term nuclear growth.

Wyoming's broader strategy also includes industrial applications that benefit from reliable, resilient, high-temperature process heat and firm power. Advanced nuclear technologies could support critical minerals processing, trona mining and processing, advanced materials manufacturing, and other industrial applications requiring dependable energy.

Wyoming also recognizes that expansion of domestic nuclear fuel cycle infrastructure must be supported by strong nonproliferation practices and safeguards. The State's front-end fuel cycle focus inherently emphasizes lower-risk material pathways relative to other segments of the nuclear lifecycle. Wyoming's collaboration with Idaho National Laboratory provides an important mechanism for incorporating advanced safeguards, material accountability, and monitoring approaches consistent with federal requirements and international best practices. Wyoming also supports transparency and community accountability to build and sustain public trust in nuclear projects.

Together, these functional areas demonstrate how Wyoming can contribute meaningfully to the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus concept while complementing capabilities in other regions.

4. Proposed Sites and Infrastructure

Wyoming recognizes that successful development of nuclear infrastructure requires careful evaluation of potential sites in partnership with local communities, industry stakeholders, and federal regulators. While the State is not identifying specific candidate sites at this stage of the RFI process, multiple communities across Wyoming have expressed interest in participating in nuclear energy development opportunities. As discussions with DOE and private industry continue, Wyoming intends to work collaboratively with interested communities to evaluate site suitability for various elements of the nuclear fuel cycle and associated industrial development.

Many of the communities expressing interest in nuclear-related projects are located in regions with long histories of energy production and industrial activity. These areas often possess key attributes relevant to nuclear infrastructure development, including access to industrial land, established utility and transportation infrastructure, and workforces experienced in highly regulated industrial environments.

Building on these shared characteristics, nuclear development interest in Wyoming can be understood through a set of regional clusters that reflect existing industrial activity, infrastructure, and workforce capabilities. These regions provide a useful framework for evaluating how different elements of the nuclear fuel cycle and associated industrial development could be aligned with local conditions and strengths. This framework is intended to illustrate geographic alignment and capability, rather than designate specific project sites.

Uranium Production Corridor: Powder River Basin and Great Divide Basin

Wyoming's active in-situ recovery (ISR) uranium mining operations are concentrated in the Powder River Basin in northeastern Wyoming and the Great Divide Basin in the south-central part of the state. These regions possess attributes directly relevant to front-end fuel cycle infrastructure beyond mining itself, including existing industrial land, established utility and transportation infrastructure, workforces experienced in regulated uranium operations, and longstanding familiarity with NRC and state environmental permitting processes.

Communities in these regions represent strong candidates for potential uranium conversion infrastructure development. Proximity to producing mines reduces transportation requirements, associated costs, and potential supply chain vulnerabilities related to moving uranium ore concentrates over long distances prior to processing. In addition, existing regulatory relationships—developed through decades of ISR permitting and operation under Wyoming's Agreement State framework—can help streamline permitting and regulatory coordination processes for future facilities.

The economic development potential associated with additional fuel cycle infrastructure in these regions is also aligned with existing community priorities. Uranium production has long been embedded in local economies, and expansion into downstream fuel cycle activities would build upon that established industrial base.

Gillette / Campbell County Industrial Corridor

Gillette is the planned location of the BWXT TRISO fuel fabrication facility, representing the largest advanced nuclear fuel manufacturing investment in Wyoming's history and one of the most significant such investments currently underway in the United States. This project represents a foundational asset for the development of a broader nuclear manufacturing cluster within the state.

Campbell County possesses the attributes necessary to support this growth, including an established manufacturing base with experience in precision fabrication and heavy industrial operations; strong freight rail access via both Union Pacific and BNSF main lines; available industrial land capable of accommodating large-scale facility development; and a workforce experienced in operating within highly regulated industrial environments. Local and regional leadership have also demonstrated active engagement in nuclear energy development planning and a clear understanding of the requirements associated with hosting nuclear infrastructure.

This corridor is well suited for co-located fuel cycle support facilities, advanced manufacturing operations, quality assurance and testing infrastructure, and supply chain development activities that benefit from proximity to the TRISO facility. As the BWXT project progresses, it is expected to support broader supply chain participation and continued industrial cluster development within the region.

Kemmerer / Lincoln County Advanced Reactor Anchor

The TerraPower Natrium advanced reactor project near Kemmerer provides Wyoming's most immediate and visible connection to advanced reactor deployment and positions Lincoln County as one of the few locations in the United States with direct experience hosting a first-of-a-kind advanced nuclear facility.

Kemmerer and the surrounding community have already navigated the complex processes associated with advanced reactor siting and development, including stakeholder engagement, workforce planning, infrastructure coordination, and public communication. This experience demonstrates a high level of community familiarity with nuclear energy development, including regulatory requirements, operational considerations, and long-term economic impacts.

As the Natrium project advances toward operation, the Kemmerer region is well positioned to serve as an anchor for additional advanced reactor deployments. The availability of reliable power generation and potential high-temperature process heat also creates opportunities to support energy-intensive industrial applications in the region.

Connecting the Clusters: Statewide Transportation Infrastructure

Together, these regions illustrate how Wyoming's infrastructure, workforce, and industrial base can support a distributed approach to nuclear development, with each location contributing distinct capabilities within a coordinated statewide framework.

Wyoming's statewide transportation network connects these clusters to one another and to national markets, enabling a distributed Innovation Campus model in which complementary functions are sited in locations optimized for each activity and linked through established logistics corridors.

Major interstate highways traversing Wyoming include Interstate 80, which runs east-west across the southern portion of the state and serves as a primary freight corridor in the western United States; Interstate 25, which connects Wyoming's population centers along the Front Range corridor; and Interstate 90, which provides east-west connectivity across northern Wyoming through the Powder River Basin.

Wyoming is also served by extensive freight rail infrastructure operated by both Union Pacific and BNSF Railway, with main-line corridors running through the state's primary energy-producing regions. These rail networks have historically supported the movement of coal, minerals, and petroleum products and are well positioned to support the transport of regulated nuclear materials—including uranium ore concentrates, UF_6 cylinders, fuel products, and associated industrial materials—in accordance with applicable federal requirements.

In addition, Wyoming has well-established institutional experience coordinating regulated material transport through its Department of Transportation and emergency management agencies. This experience provides a strong foundation for developing transportation protocols, route planning, and emergency response frameworks necessary to support Innovation Campus operations.

As the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus concept matures, Wyoming intends to work directly with DOE, interested communities, and private industry partners to evaluate specific sites within and adjacent to these regional clusters based on facility-specific technical requirements. This collaborative process will allow Wyoming to advance from a statewide geographic framework to project-specific siting decisions as development opportunities progress.

5. Workforce and Supply Chain Development

The successful development of a Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus requires both a strong workforce pipeline and a capable industrial supply chain. Wyoming has taken proactive steps to develop both through coordinated efforts across its higher education institutions, community college system, industry partnerships, and economic development initiatives.

Wyoming's higher education institutions have already begun implementing workforce training programs aligned with nuclear energy, advanced manufacturing, and fuel cycle operations. These efforts build upon the education and technical training infrastructure that Wyoming has developed over decades to support its established energy and extractive industries.

At the University of Wyoming, the School of Energy Resources serves as a central hub for interdisciplinary energy research and workforce development. The University maintains strong programs in mining and petroleum engineering, materials science, chemistry, geosciences, and engineering disciplines relevant to nuclear systems and materials.

The Wyoming Legislature established the Nuclear Energy Research Center at the University of Wyoming to strengthen the State's nuclear research and workforce development capacity. NERC functions as an interdisciplinary hub connecting faculty across engineering, chemistry, law, and the social sciences. It is guided by an advisory board that includes representatives from utilities, national laboratories, advanced reactor developers, and leading nuclear engineering programs, including Idaho National Laboratory and TerraPower.

The University has also expanded academic opportunities related to nuclear energy through the Nuclear Energy Science certificate program, which provides undergraduate and graduate students with instruction in nuclear physics, reactor design, fuel cycles, nuclear materials, nuclear forensics, and nuclear law. The University has also invested in research infrastructure, including Wyoming's first nuclear chemistry core facility, supported by DOE.

Wyoming's community college system plays a vital role in preparing future technicians and skilled professionals necessary for nuclear facility construction, operations, and maintenance. Western Wyoming Community College (WWCC) has emerged as a leader in this field, aligning its workforce preparation with advanced nuclear technologies.

Through collaboration with the Wyoming Innovation Partnership, industry partners, and the INEC Tech Hub initiative, Western is developing education and training pathways for nuclear deployment, operations, and supporting supply chains. The college has expanded existing programs—including electrical technology, industrial maintenance, welding, instrumentation, and process technology—to meet these specific needs.

In Fall 2025, Western began offering an Associate of Applied Science in Nuclear Technology. Additionally, the college received approval to offer a Certificate in Nuclear Technology starting in Fall 2026. This certificate serves as a stackable credential for rapid workforce entry and a pathway into the associate degree program.

Investments through the Wyoming Innovation Partnership have supported curriculum development, faculty training, and planning for specialized laboratory infrastructure. Western continues to work with partners across the INEC Tech Hub ecosystem to ensure these programs reflect the workforce demands of advanced reactor deployment and fuel cycle innovation.

Additional workforce coordination is also occurring across Wyoming's community college system. For example, Gillette College has been engaged in discussions with BWXT to align existing technical programs with workforce requirements associated with the proposed TRISO fuel fabrication facility in Gillette.

In addition to workforce training, Wyoming is actively expanding its participation in the nuclear energy supply chain. Through partnerships with companies such as BWXT, the State has begun engaging manufacturers in nuclear industry opportunities. Supplier engagement events held across Wyoming introduced firms to nuclear quality requirements, market opportunities, and procurement expectations associated with advanced reactor deployment and fuel fabrication.

Following these efforts, selected manufacturers were invited to participate in demonstration fabrication projects to produce prototype components for advanced nuclear technologies. These activities showed that Wyoming's existing industrial base, including firms with expertise in machining, fabrication, construction, and energy services, has the capability to participate in the nuclear supply chain.

Wyoming is also working to support manufacturers interested in pursuing nuclear quality certifications such as NQA-1, which are required for many nuclear-grade components and services. Developing these capabilities will be an important step toward expanding the State's role in advanced nuclear manufacturing.

Together, these efforts demonstrate that Wyoming is actively building the workforce and supply chain capacity necessary to support long-term growth in the nuclear energy sector.

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6. Regulatory Environment and Permitting Coordination

A state's regulatory environment is a critical factor in successful deployment of nuclear infrastructure. Permitting timelines, regulatory certainty, and coordination between state and federal agencies can significantly influence project cost, schedule, and overall viability. Wyoming's experience supporting complex, highly regulated energy industries has resulted in a regulatory environment that is timely, rigorous, predictable, and coordinated.

Wyoming has extensive experience permitting and regulating energy infrastructure, including uranium mining, natural gas processing, coal extraction, and power generation. The State's uranium sector provides a particularly relevant example. In-situ recovery uranium mining operations require coordinated permitting involving Wyoming's Agreement State Program with the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Wyoming State Engineer's Office, and local governments. In 2018, Wyoming secured regulatory authority from the NRC for uranium milling and mining; and became the first state to obtain limited agreement for radioactive materials solely involved in uranium recovery operations. Later this spring, Wyoming anticipates NRC will issue final approval of Wyoming's Source Material Agreement State application.

Wyoming has successfully permitted multiple ISR operations across the State, including facilities operated by Ur-Energy, Uranium Energy Corp., Cameco, and Strata Energy. These projects demonstrate the State's ability to support complex, multi-agency permitting processes in a timely and coordinated manner.

Wyoming supports ongoing federal efforts to modernize and streamline nuclear licensing processes, including reforms directed under the ADVANCE Act and related initiatives. The State is prepared to align state-level environmental review processes with federal streamlining efforts and to coordinate closely with DOE and NRC to reduce duplicative or sequential permitting requirements. For projects located on state or private land, Wyoming agencies are prepared to work collaboratively with federal partners to ensure that review timelines are aligned and project development can proceed efficiently.

Wyoming recognizes that timely, efficient, and predictable licensing pathways are essential for attracting private investment in fuel cycle infrastructure. The State supports use of existing NRC licensing frameworks, including Part 70 where applicable, and is prepared to coordinate state-level environmental, land use, and water permitting processes to align with federal licensing timelines.

The Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality administers key environmental programs, including delegated authorities under federal statutes such as the Resource Conservation and

Recovery Act. The State is prepared and has a demonstrated history of working cooperatively with EPA, DOE, and NRC to develop project-specific compliance approaches that ensure protection of the environment while supporting responsible development of the State's resources.

Overall, Wyoming is prepared to coordinate closely with federal partners to ensure permitting processes are efficient, aligned, and predictable for Innovation Campus-related projects.

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7. Regional Coordination and Intermountain-West Strategy

Wyoming recognizes that successful development of advanced nuclear technologies and a resilient domestic nuclear fuel cycle will benefit from strong regional coordination among states with complementary capabilities. While Wyoming possesses significant assets related to uranium production, fuel cycle development, and advanced reactor deployment, the State also views nuclear innovation as an opportunity to build a broader regional ecosystem that integrates resources, research institutions, industrial capabilities, and workforce development programs across the Intermountain-West.

In 2024, the Governors of Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah signed the Tri-State Energy Compact to strengthen regional collaboration on energy development, infrastructure planning, and emerging energy technologies. Within the nuclear energy sector, this compact provides a framework for aligning state-level initiatives and coordinating efforts to support advanced nuclear technologies, fuel cycle development, and workforce training.

Wyoming contributes extensive uranium reserves, growing fuel cycle infrastructure, and experience hosting large-scale energy development projects. Utah contributes industrial infrastructure, its Operation Gigawatt initiative, and the White Mesa uranium mill. Idaho contributions include the Idaho National Laboratory (INL). The INL plays a central role in national nuclear research and development.

Idaho National Laboratory serves as the nation’s primary center for nuclear energy research, advanced reactor testing, and nuclear technology demonstration. Wyoming has a strong working relationship with INL through collaboration with the Wyoming Energy Authority, the University of Wyoming, and other state partners. To further formalize this relationship, the Wyoming Energy Authority and Idaho National Laboratory entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to strengthen collaboration on nuclear energy development and related

technologies. The MOU establishes a framework for cooperation across advanced reactor deployment, fuel cycle development, workforce training, and supply chain expansion.

Building on these partnerships, Wyoming and Idaho have collaborated on the Intermountain-West Nuclear Energy Corridor Tech Hub initiative, submitted to the U.S. Economic Development Administration. The initiative seeks to establish a regional innovation ecosystem focused on accelerating development and commercialization of advanced nuclear technologies. Its proposed component projects focus on advanced reactor demonstrations, nuclear fuel cycle development, workforce training, supply chain expansion, enhanced construction techniques, and nuclear-focused entrepreneurship and technology commercialization.

In addition to regional coordination, Wyoming participates in the Advanced Nuclear First Movers Initiative and serves as one of five state co-chairs in that effort led by the National Association of State Energy Officials. This initiative brings together states, utilities, and industry stakeholders to support early deployment of advanced nuclear technologies and address challenges associated with market development, regulatory frameworks, financing, workforce development, and supply chain readiness.

Taken together, the Tri-State Energy Compact, INL collaboration, the INEC Tech Hub initiative, and Wyoming's participation in the Advanced Nuclear First Movers Initiative represent the foundation of what could evolve into a broader Intermountain-West Nuclear Energy Corridor. This coordinated regional model allows each state to contribute its comparative advantages while supporting a shared national objective of rebuilding the domestic nuclear energy ecosystem.

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8. Financial Framework and Requested Federal Partnership

Wyoming's approach to nuclear energy development has been grounded in a commitment to strategic public investment that leverages private capital and supports long-term industry growth. Through targeted state funding programs, workforce development investments, community infrastructure tools, and public-private partnerships, Wyoming has already begun investing in the foundational infrastructure necessary to support expansion of the domestic nuclear fuel cycle.

One of the most significant investments has been the creation of the Large Project Energy Matching Fund, established by the Wyoming Legislature to support transformational energy

projects capable of generating substantial economic and strategic benefits. Through this program, Wyoming committed $100 million in matching funds to support development of the BWXT TRISO fuel fabrication facility in Gillette.

In addition to this investment, Wyoming awarded $9,999,802 in Energy Matching Funds to support a partnership with BWXT Advanced Technologies focused on microreactor applications and nuclear supply chain development.

Wyoming has also invested in workforce development through the Wyoming Innovation Partnership, which has provided funding to support nuclear workforce training programs across the State's higher education and community college system. For example, Western Wyoming Community College received $1.9 million in WIP funding to establish the State's first Nuclear Technology program.

Wyoming has continued to build on this commitment through passage of the Wyoming Energy Dominance Fund during the 2026 legislative session. The program authorizes up to $105 million in grants and loans to support qualifying energy projects. The fund is capitalized through a portion of state severance tax revenues generated by Wyoming's extractive industries, reflecting a policy approach that reinvests the State's existing energy economy into next-generation energy infrastructure.

Importantly, the statutory language defining eligible projects includes several key components of the nuclear fuel cycle and advanced energy systems, including uranium conversion, uranium enrichment, nuclear fuel fabrication, and other infrastructure projects aligned with strengthening domestic energy production and supply chains. The establishment of the Wyoming Energy Dominance Fund sends a clear signal that Wyoming intends to continue investing in critical energy infrastructure and remain competitive in attracting large-scale industrial and energy development projects.

Wyoming's nuclear development efforts have also attracted substantial private sector investment. The planned BWXT TRISO fuel fabrication facility represents a major private investment in advanced nuclear fuel production capacity, while the TerraPower Natrium project represents one of the most significant advanced nuclear technology deployments currently underway in the United States. These projects illustrate Wyoming's ability to attract major industry partners and support complex nuclear infrastructure development.

Wyoming welcomes the opportunity to partner with DOE in supporting development of critical front-end nuclear fuel cycle infrastructure, advanced fuel fabrication capacity, advanced reactor deployment, workforce training, and nuclear supply chain development. A shared investment framework, combining federal resources, state funding, and private capital, can reduce project

risk, accelerate development timelines, and provide a strong signal of long-term national commitment to domestic nuclear fuel production. That signal is especially important for large-scale infrastructure investments in areas such as uranium conversion, advanced fuel fabrication, and advanced reactor deployment.

By combining state investment, private capital, and federal partnership, Wyoming believes the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative can accelerate development of a resilient domestic nuclear energy ecosystem.

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9. Waste Management Boundary and Statutory Context

Wyoming recognizes that long-term management of used nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste is an important national policy issue and an essential component of the broader nuclear energy lifecycle. At the same time, Wyoming has an established statutory framework governing the siting of high-level radioactive waste storage facilities within the State. This framework reflects longstanding State legislative policy decisions, historical experience, and careful consideration of the environmental, economic, and intergenerational implications associated with hosting such facilities.

Wyoming's current posture has been shaped in part by earlier federal discussions regarding the potential siting of a Monitored Retrievable Storage facility within the State. In 1992, Governor Mike Sullivan formally declined to advance the siting process beyond the preliminary phase, emphasizing the statewide implications associated with hosting federal nuclear waste storage and the possibility that facilities initially described as temporary could ultimately become permanent.

Wyoming's current statutory framework governing high-level radioactive waste storage facilities is codified in Wyoming Statutes Section 35-11-1501 through 35-11-1507. Under this framework, no high-level radioactive waste storage facility may be constructed or operated in Wyoming unless the Wyoming Legislature enacts legislation specifically approving the siting, construction, and operation of the facility.

Legislative approval must be supported by detailed findings that the proposed facility is in the best interests of the people of Wyoming, can be developed without causing irreversible adverse environmental, public health, social, or economic impacts, includes a negotiated benefits agreement sufficient to offset adverse impacts, and includes enforceable safeguards governing duration and conditions of operation. The statute also establishes a maximum authorization

period of forty years for temporary storage facilities unless additional legislative approval is granted.

Wyoming law includes a narrow exception allowing temporary storage of used nuclear fuel at the site of a nuclear power generation facility located within the State, provided that the storage is limited to fuel generated by that facility and is conducted in accordance with applicable NRC licensing requirements.

Taken together, these statutory provisions establish that consolidated interim storage facilities, monitored retrievable storage facilities, independent spent fuel storage installations accepting out-of-state fuel, or geologic repository facilities cannot currently be developed in Wyoming without explicit legislative authorization.

The Wyoming Legislature revisited the issue of used nuclear fuel storage during the 2025 legislative session. House Bill 0016 and Senate File 0186 proposed revisions to the statutory framework governing used nuclear fuel storage. Neither bill was enacted. As a result, Wyoming's existing statutory framework remains unchanged.

Consistent with this legal framework and recent legislative history, Wyoming is not currently pursuing the siting of a geologic repository for high-level radioactive waste, a consolidated interim storage facility for commercial used nuclear fuel, a monitored retrievable storage facility, or an independent spent fuel storage installation accepting used nuclear fuel generated outside the State.

Wyoming's participation in the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative is therefore focused on the front end of the nuclear fuel cycle and associated industrial development activities. These include uranium mining and milling, uranium conversion and related infrastructure, uranium enrichment activities, advanced fuel fabrication, advanced reactor deployment, nuclear-related manufacturing, and workforce development. Wyoming will continue to support NRC-licensed on-site storage of used nuclear fuel generated by reactors operating within the State, proper management of secondary waste streams associated with fuel cycle activities and fabrication, and ongoing collaboration with federal partners regarding national solutions for long-term waste management.

Wyoming's statutory boundary regarding consolidated interim storage and geologic disposal does not limit the State's ability to host significant front-end nuclear fuel cycle infrastructure. Rather, it provides a clear and predictable policy framework that allows Wyoming to focus on areas where it possesses strong capabilities and strategic advantages.

10. Recommendations and Path Forward

Wyoming appreciates the opportunity to provide input on development of Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campuses and commends the U.S. Department of Energy for its leadership in advancing a coordinated national approach to rebuilding the domestic nuclear fuel cycle.

Based on Wyoming's experience developing front-end nuclear infrastructure and engaging with industry, workforce partners, and regional stakeholders, the State respectfully offers several recommendations to support successful implementation of this initiative.

First, Wyoming strongly supports a model of shared investment in which federal and state resources are aligned to reduce project risk and accelerate deployment of critical infrastructure. Targeted federal support can play a catalytic role in enabling private sector investment and ensuring that key fuel cycle capabilities are developed domestically. Priority areas for federal partnership include cost-sharing mechanisms for uranium conversion infrastructure development, priority access to DOE-owned HALEU feedstocks to support emerging fuel fabrication capacity, development of formal cooperative agreement frameworks between DOE and states advancing nuclear projects, and consideration of Defense Production Act authorities, including advance purchase commitments, to support early-stage markets for advanced fuels such as TRISO.

These tools would help align federal and state priorities, provide investment certainty to industry, and accelerate development timelines for critical fuel cycle infrastructure. Wyoming also encourages continued federal support for public-private partnerships, including grant funding and loan financing mechanisms, to reduce project risk and enable large-scale capital investment.

Wyoming also recognizes that long-term management of used nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste remains a national responsibility and a critical component of sustaining nuclear energy deployment. Recent analysis highlights that progress on nuclear waste disposal will require both institutional reform and sustained, dedicated funding mechanisms, as well as renewed collaboration among federal, state, and local stakeholders.

In that regard, Wyoming respectfully offers several considerations to support a durable national solution. These include establishment of a dedicated, mission-driven entity responsible for siting, licensing, constructing, and operating nuclear waste management facilities, with a singular focus and clear accountability; development of stable, long-term funding mechanisms

that are not subject to annual appropriations; continued emphasis on consent-based siting processes that prioritize transparency, community engagement, and meaningful participation by host communities; and strengthened federal-state collaboration frameworks that ensure early and sustained engagement with states, Tribal governments, and local communities.

Wyoming believes these elements are essential to building the public trust and institutional capacity and sustainability necessary to advance a long-term solution to nuclear waste management.

Wyoming's approach to the Nuclear Lifecycle Innovation Campus initiative is grounded in a clear and deliberate strategy: to support development of a robust, domestic, front-end nuclear fuel cycle while contributing to national efforts to expand nuclear energy deployment.

Through sustained policy support, strategic investment, regional coordination, and collaboration with federal and industry partners, Wyoming has demonstrated its readiness to play a meaningful role in this effort.

The State stands ready to continue working with the U.S. Department of Energy, national laboratories, private industry, and regional partners to strengthen domestic energy security and support long-term growth of the U.S. nuclear energy sector.