

## Nuclear developers look to DOE to speed fuel-supply funds





The Trump administration is scrambling to fortify nuclear fuel supply chains to match the rising interest in nuclear to feed soaring electricity demand.

Why it matters: U.S. nuclear power plants source about one-quarter of their enrichment services from Russia, the world's largest supplier of enriched uranium.

• The nuclear industry — facing a <u>hard ban</u> on importing Russian uranium at the end of 2027 has been pressing for more than a year for the Energy Department to pay out 3.4 billion for uranium enrichment.

**Driving the news:** The DOE <u>said this week</u> that it's seeking U.S. companies to build and operate nuclear fuel production lines that the agency will authorize as part of a new pilot program

- The program was set in motion by White House nuclear executive orders in May that set a goal of deploying reactors on military sites by 2028.
- Those orders established a DOE-DOD partnership that will tap existing DOE uranium stockpiles to supply the first batch of reactors.

Zoom in: The DOD-hosted reactors will rely on processing some DOE-owned highly enriched uranium into a lower-enriched fuel that civilian reactors use, said Jeff Waksman, acting assistant Army secretary for installations, energy and environment.

• "We need to partner with [DOE] not only in order to get uranium but also to dispose of the uranium," Waksman told Axios

The big picture: The harder challenge is what happens beyond 2030

- To seed a self-sustaining fuel enrichment industry, Congress approved \$2.7 billion last year for uranium enrichment for the current nuclear fleet and for advanced reactors
- That came on top of the IRA's \$700 million for fuel enrichment. Lawmakers initially authorized the DOE's advanced nuclear fuel program in 2020.

 $\textbf{Friction point:} Since \ \underline{getting \ those \ funds} \ from \ Congress \ last \ year, \ the \ agency \ has \ faced \ calls \ to$ quickly disburse the awards to scale up enrichment

• "We're still waiting to see some more concrete action there," said John Kotek, a senior vice president at the Nuclear Energy Institute.

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- The executive orders show "a recognition within the federal system that they need to get on with it, and so I do think that that is going to light a fire under the system that maybe didn't exist previously."
- DOE officials "have not moved fast enough on this," X-energy CEO Clay Sell, who's developing a DOE-backed advanced reactor demonstration project, told Axios last December. "I think everybody knows that."

 $\textbf{Energy Secretary Chris Wright} \, \underline{told \, Congress} \, \text{last month the agency is working with "a bunch"} \, \\$ of great, innovative companies with a lot of private capital behind them."

- The DOE announced in April that it would distribute a first round of advanced nuclear fuel from the agency's stockpiles - to five developers as early as this fall.
- $\bullet~$  The agency also  $\underline{\text{extended}}$  a contract with Centrus Energy to continue production of enriched fuel at its Ohio plant.

And House appropriators are weighing a fiscal 2026 bill that would increase DOE funding for fuel availability.

