AMENDMENT TO RULES COMMITTEE PRINT 118–10

OFFERED BY MR. DONALDS OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle C of title XXXI, insert the following:

SEC. 31. MILITARY DEPARTMENT USE OF ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of each of the military departments shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a statement that, if the military department concerned certifies in such statement that it is interested in potentially using advanced nuclear technology, an identification of what the individual branch would need in regards to enhancing regulatory certainty relating to deploying advanced nuclear reactors for military operations and logistical support.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and
(B) the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, Environment and Public Works, and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) The term “advanced nuclear reactor” means—

(A) a nuclear fission reactor, including a prototype plant (as defined in sections 50.2 and 52.1 of title 10, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations)), with significant improvements compared to reactors operating on October 19, 2016, including improvements such as—

(i) additional inherent safety features;

(ii) lower waste yields;

(iii) improved fuel and material performance;

(iv) increased tolerance to loss of fuel cooling;

(v) enhanced reliability or improved resilience;

(vi) increased proliferation resistance;

(vii) increased thermal efficiency;

(viii) reduced consumption of cooling water and other environmental impacts;
(ix) the ability to integrate into electric applications and nonelectric applications;

(x) modular sizes to allow for deployment that corresponds with the demand for electricity or process heat; and

(xi) operational flexibility to respond to changes in demand for electricity or process heat and to complement integration with intermittent renewable energy or energy storage;

(B) a fusion reactor; and

(C) a radioisotope power system that utilizes heat from radioactive decay to generate energy.