good energy collective

REPORT



New Reactors on Federal Land

Land for new reactors at Department of Energy and Department of Defense sites

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Key Findings

- This report assesses buildable land at 682 Department of Energy and Department of Defense parcels after screening for physical hazards, existing development, state statutory restrictions and active military use, and how many small modular reactors and large light water reactors that land could accommodate.
- Of the 682 parcels, 365 sites pass physical screening and lie outside states that restrict new nuclear construction. Of these, 174 have contiguous undeveloped land sufficient for at least one small modular reactor, and 74 have land sufficient for at least one large light water reactor, under footprint assumptions of 50 and 500 contiguous acres. Screening for active military use removes 33 of the 174, leaving 141 under the main screening case (109 to 161 across the four scenarios tested): 49 with land for a large light water reactor and 92 with land for small modular reactors only.
- Buildable acreage is concentrated at a small number of large ranges and installations. Sixteen sites hold 82 percent of buildable acreage outside moratorium states, and the military activity screen removes several of the largest, including Nellis Air Force Range, Dugway and Yuma Proving Grounds, and the Barry Goldwater Range.
- At most sites the buildable land is sufficient only for small modular reactors. The share of a site already developed largely determines whether any reactor footprint can be placed: 97 percent of sites with 10 percent or less of their land developed have land for a reactor, compared with under 2 percent of sites more than 75 percent developed.
- About 70 percent of buildable acreage lies in eight Mountain West states: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. At most sites, reactor class, dry or hybrid cooling, and water rights would bear on development as much as land.
- Ten sites with land for new reactors lie in states that restrict new nuclear construction, and six of them have land for a large light water reactor, including Camp Ripley in Minnesota and the Boardman range in Oregon. New Jersey’s April 2026 repeal of its moratorium brought four sites into the analysis.

This assessment covers land only. Interconnection, water rights, host-agency consent, market conditions and offtake were not assessed.

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Executive Summary

Of 682 Department of Energy and Department of Defense parcels, 174 sites have land for at least one new reactor, and 141 remain after screening for active military use. Most of the buildable land lies at a small number of large, arid ranges.

Executive orders issued in May 2025 direct the Department of Energy to deploy advanced reactors at sites it owns or controls, including national laboratories, and direct the Secretary of Defense, through the Secretary of the Army, to begin operating a reactor at a domestic military installation by September 30, 2028.[1] These orders name categories of land, but no published assessment has measured, parcel by parcel, how much of that land passes basic physical screening or how many reactors it could accommodate.

This report, prepared by Good Energy Collective, applies the method of its September 2026 report on existing nuclear plants[2] to 614 DOD installations, 25 DOE parcels and 43 DOE Office of Legacy Management sites in the contiguous United States. It screens each parcel against criteria informed by NRC siting guidance and federal environmental requirements, removes developed land, open water and floodplain, places 50-acre small modular reactor and 500-acre large light water reactor footprints in what remains, and screens DOD sites for active military use. It finds:

141 sites have land for at least one new reactor after screening for active military use. Of the 682 parcels, 285 fail at least one physical screening criterion, most often flood zone coverage. Of the 365 sites that pass and lie outside moratorium states, 237 hold a contiguous buildable patch of 50 acres or more, 174 have land sufficient for at least one small modular reactor, and 74 have land sufficient for at least one large light water reactor. Restricted airspace, former defense sites and installation names identify 33 of the 174 as active ranges or munitions sites. Of the 141 that remain under the main screening case (109 to 161 across the four scenarios tested), 49 have land for a large light water reactor and 92 for small modular reactors only.

Buildable acreage is concentrated at a small number of large ranges. Sixteen sites with a patch above 50,000 acres hold 82 percent of buildable acreage outside moratorium states, and each reaches the per-site caps of eight large reactors and 100 small-reactor equivalents. The military activity screen removes several of the largest, including Nellis, Dugway, Yuma and the Barry Goldwater Range.

At most sites the land is sufficient only for small modular reactors. Of the 174 sites with land for a reactor, 100 have land for small modular reactors only, and the median

of those has land for seven units. The share of a site already developed largely determines whether any reactor footprint can be placed.

Most buildable land lies in arid states. About 70 percent of buildable acreage lies in eight Mountain West states: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. At most sites, reactor class, dry or hybrid cooling, and water rights would bear on development as much as land. This report does not assess cooling water.

State law restricts ten sites with land. Six of them have land for a large reactor. Camp Ripley in Minnesota reaches both caps, and Minnesota's pending Senate File 468 would permit reactors up to 300 MW there. New Jersey's April 2026 repeal brought four sites into the analysis.

All reactor counts are maxima on land alone. The report does not estimate national capacity or rank sites for development.

1 Introduction

This report establishes, for each DOE and DOD parcel in the contiguous United States, whether it passes initial physical screening, how much of its land could be built on, and how many small modular reactors and large light water reactors that land could accommodate.

The United States has set a target of 400 GW of nuclear generating capacity by 2050, four times what it operates today.[3] Executive orders issued in May 2025 to advance that target direct reactor deployment at DOE sites, including national laboratories, and at military installations,[1] and direct power uprates and restarts at existing plants.[4] A July 2025 order on data center permitting adds EPA brownfield and Superfund sites, and land identified by the Departments of the Interior and Energy, as candidate sites for data centers and their energy supply.[5] Good Energy Collective's September 2026 report assessed land at the 64 existing commercial nuclear sites.[2] This report covers DOE and DOD land.

The reactor counts are maxima on land alone. They are not projections or proposals. Whether a reactor is built at any site depends on host-agency consent, interconnection, water rights, market conditions and financing, which this report does not measure. The intended use is to let a host agency, a state energy office or a developer see what is physically possible at a specific site before that work begins.

The 682 parcels hold 23.5 million gross acres. Physical screening removes 285, leaving 397. Of these, 27 are in states that restrict new nuclear construction and are reported separately, and four unnamed parcels and one duplicate are dropped, leaving 365 sites. Of these, 237 hold at least one contiguous buildable patch of 50 acres, and a small modular reactor footprint can be placed at 174.

2 Why Federal Land

Federal ownership removes the need to assemble land from private owners, though a developer still requires a lease or use agreement with the host agency.

Site selection and validation are among the earliest stages of a nuclear project and can take several years. Showing that a site meets NRC criteria for seismicity, flooding,

population density and hazard proximity requires site-specific investigation and data collection.[6] An early site permit, which resolves site suitability before a reactor design is chosen,[7] took nearly six years from application to issuance for PSEG's site in New Jersey[8] and about three and a half years for TVA's Clinch River site.[9] A greenfield project must also secure land, complete environmental review under NEPA, negotiate grid interconnection, develop emergency planning arrangements with surrounding jurisdictions, and build local support. Federal land can shorten parts of this sequence: the land is held by a single owner, and many DOE sites already carry decades of seismic, hydrological and environmental data from existing nuclear operations.[10]

A developer on DOD or DOE land does not need to acquire it from private owners, but it does need a lease or use agreement with the host agency, which requires the agency's consent and its own environmental review. Both agencies already hold authority to lease land for this purpose: DOD through enhanced use leases[11] and DOE through its authority to lease property at its sites.[12] Executive Order 14299 directs DOE and DOD to consult with the Council on Environmental Quality on applying, adopting or establishing NEPA categorical exclusions for advanced reactors on certain federal sites.[13] DOE has also offered four sites, Idaho National Laboratory, the Oak Ridge Reservation, the Paducah site and the Savannah River Site, for private AI data center and associated energy infrastructure development.[14] Many installations have controlled security perimeters and existing utility service. NRC's 2023 emergency preparedness rule for small modular reactors allows the emergency planning zone to be sized to the plant and, in some cases, to fall at the site boundary.[15] On a large federal site, that boundary can lie within land the government already controls. Some installations also have on-site demand that could serve as a first customer before grid connection is resolved, although that demand may be small relative to the output of a small modular reactor and more relevant to microreactors.

The regulatory pathway on federal land depends on the host and the purpose of the reactor. Executive Order 14299 directs DOE to use its authorities to site, approve and authorize privately funded advanced reactors at DOE-owned or controlled sites, and the reactor it requires at a military installation is to be regulated by the Army.[16] A commercial power reactor selling into the grid would still require an NRC license. None of these pathways removes site-specific review. Most installations have utility service at distribution voltages rather than transmission sized for reactor output, and control of the exclusion area, emergency planning arrangements, and water rights and discharge permits would all need to be established. This report assesses land only and does not evaluate which regulatory pathway would apply at any site.

Control of the exclusion area is the most specific of these. Under NRC licensing, the licensee must have authority to determine all activities within the exclusion area, including

the exclusion or removal of personnel and property.[17] On a federal installation that authority rests with the host agency, so a lease or use agreement would need to convey it, as the lease for Columbia Generating Station does within DOE's Hanford Site.[2]

This report applies the pipeline of the commercial fleet report[2] with four changes that follow from assessing federal parcels rather than operating plant sites: flood zone and open water above 10 percent of a parcel exclude it, unless, for flood, at least 5,000 acres remain outside the floodplain, per-site caps apply, the largest patches are counted on acreage, and each site is scored on conditions that an operating plant would already have settled. Appendix A sets out these differences.

3 Results: Federal Land

Of the 682 federal parcels, 174 sites outside moratorium states have land for at least one new reactor, and 74 of those have land for a large light water reactor.

3.1 Federal Land in Scope

The 682 parcels hold 23.5 million gross acres. DOD installations account for most of both the parcel count and the acreage. The 43 DOE Office of Legacy Management sites are numerous but small, holding 30,376 acres in total. Table 1 summarizes parcels by land category and stage.

The median gross parcel area is 935 acres and the mean is 34,447 acres. A small number of large ranges hold most of the acreage (Figure 1).

Federal Parcels by Land Category and Stage

Land category	Parcels	Gross acres (millions)	Sites pass screening	Sites carried forward*	Sites outside moratorium states	Sites with patch ≥50 ac	Sites with ≥1 reactor	Sites with ≥1 large unit
DoD installations (MIRTA)	614	21.51	352	351	325	201	147	65
DOE sites	25	1.96	18	17	17	16	12	7
DOE Legacy Management sites	43	0.03	27	24	23	20	15	2
Total	682	23.49	397	392	365	237	174	74

Table 1. Federal Parcels by Land Category and Stage. Carried forward counts named sites. Four unnamed parcels that passed screening were dropped before scoring, and the two Nevada Test Site parcels are counted once. The last three columns exclude sites in states restricting new nuclear construction; New Jersey is treated as unrestricted. DOE sites combine 12 parcels from PAD-US with 13 DOE sites that PAD-US omits, including the Oak Ridge Reservation and the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant.

Gross Parcel Area is Right-Skewed by a Few Large Military Sites

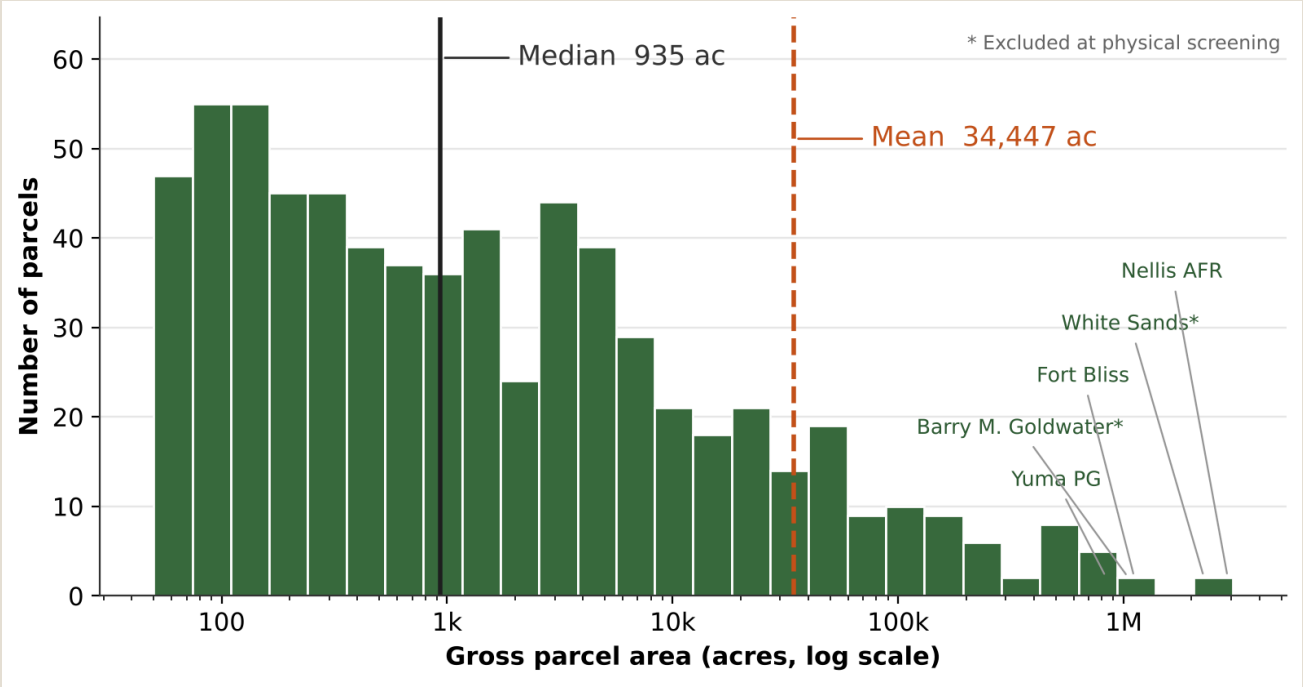


Figure 1. Gross Parcel Area is Right-Skewed by a Few Large Military Sites. Distribution of gross area across the 682 federal parcels.

Nevada, Arizona and Utah hold 59.5 percent of all buildable acreage but only 30 of the 252 sites with a qualifying patch, counting sites in moratorium states (Figure 2).

Texas, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah Hold the Most Buildable Acreage

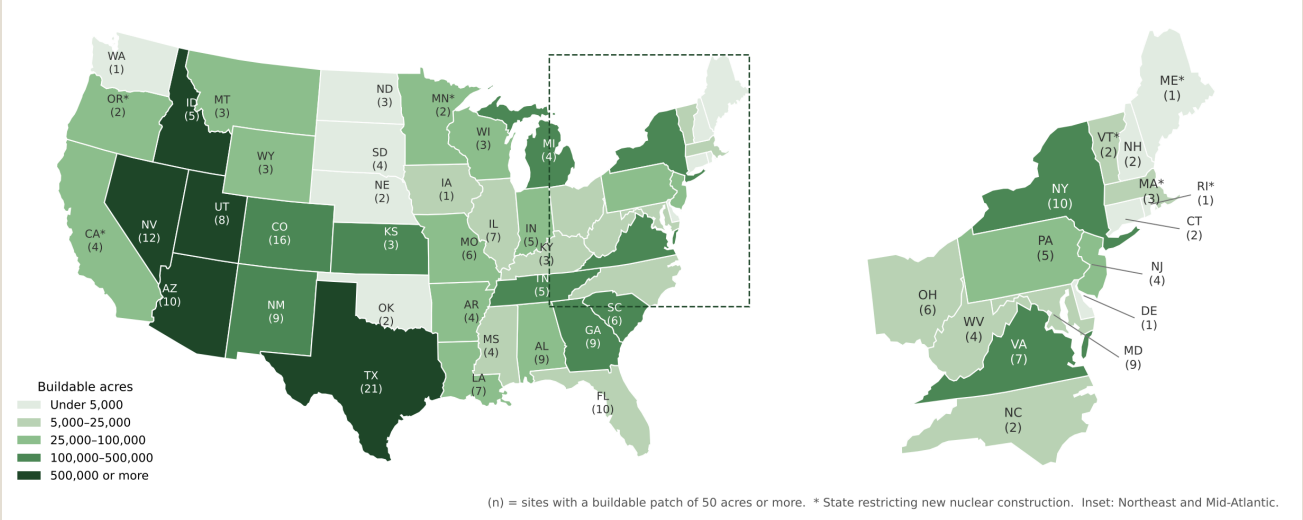


Figure 2. Texas, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah Hold the Most Buildable Acreage. Large military ranges with extensive undeveloped land account for most of the acreage in these states.

3.2 Physical Screening

Eight screening criteria were applied to every parcel: seismic hazard, slope and volcanic hazard, informed by NRC siting guidance; flood zone and open water coverage, using thresholds set for this analysis; and USFWS and NOAA critical habitat and tribal areas, which reflect requirements under the Endangered Species Act and federal environmental review. Of the 682 parcels, 285 fail at least one criterion and 113 fail more than one (Figure 3).

Flood zone coverage above 10 percent is the most frequent cause. A parcel above that threshold is retained if at least 5,000 acres remain outside the floodplain, a threshold set for this analysis; floodplain is then netted from all retained parcels. Critical habitat alone removes 36 parcels, 13 of them larger than 50,000 acres and together holding 4.67 million acres, including White Sands Missile Range (2.27 million acres) and the Hanford Site (0.21 million acres), because any intersection excludes the whole parcel. Section 6 discusses this choice.

DOE has offered four sites for private AI data center and associated energy development. Three of them pass physical screening and have land for large light water reactors: Idaho National Laboratory reaches both caps, the Savannah River Site has land for eight large reactors, and the Oak Ridge Reservation for six. The Paducah site fails on seismic hazard, with a peak ground acceleration of 0.9g at a 2,475-year return period.

Flood Zone, Seismic Hazard, and USFWS Critical Habitat Remove the Most Sites

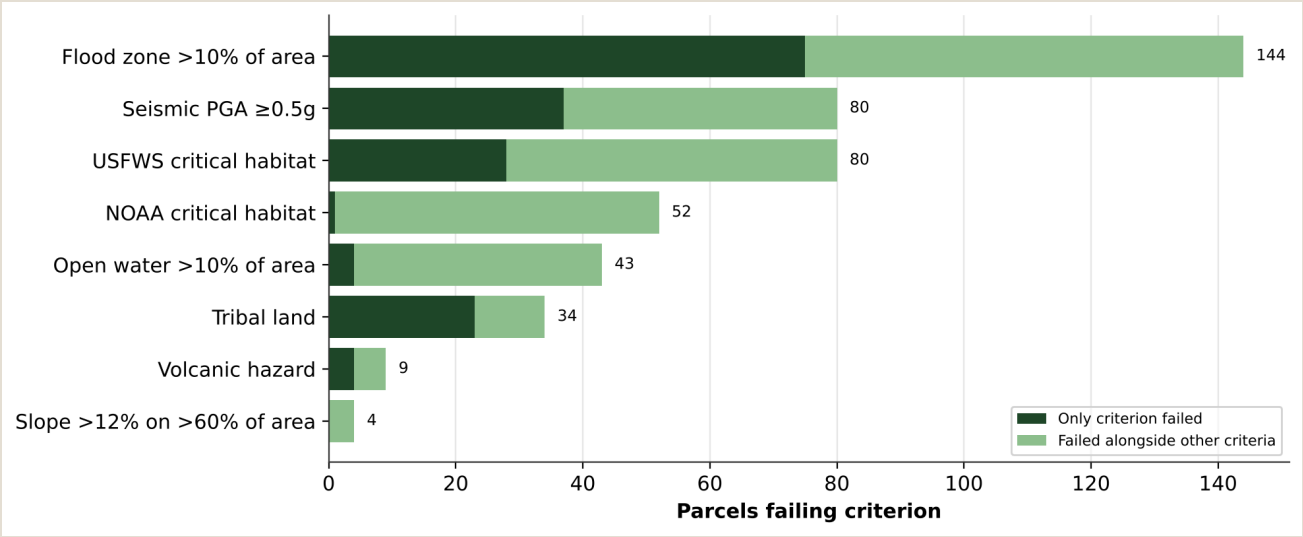


Figure 3. Flood Zone, Seismic Hazard, and USFWS Critical Habitat Remove the Most Sites. NOAA critical habitat, open water, tribal land, volcanic hazard and slope follow.

3.3 Characteristics that Determine Buildable Acreage

Developed land, open water and floodplain are subtracted from each screened parcel, and the remainder is divided into contiguous patches. Gross acreage sets an upper bound on what a site could accommodate, shown as the diagonal in Figure 4, and buildable acreage stays close to it at the largest sites.

Development share sets the gap. Large ranges sit close to the diagonal because little of their land is developed: Nellis Air Force Range holds 2.89 million gross acres, 2.88 million of them buildable. Air bases sit below it, for example Grand Forks Air Force Base (5,254 gross acres, 1,805 buildable) and McConnell Air Force Base (13,880 gross acres, 5,590 buildable). Development share also largely determines whether a site has land for a reactor at all (Figure 5).

Gross and Buildable Acreage Are Close at the Largest Sites

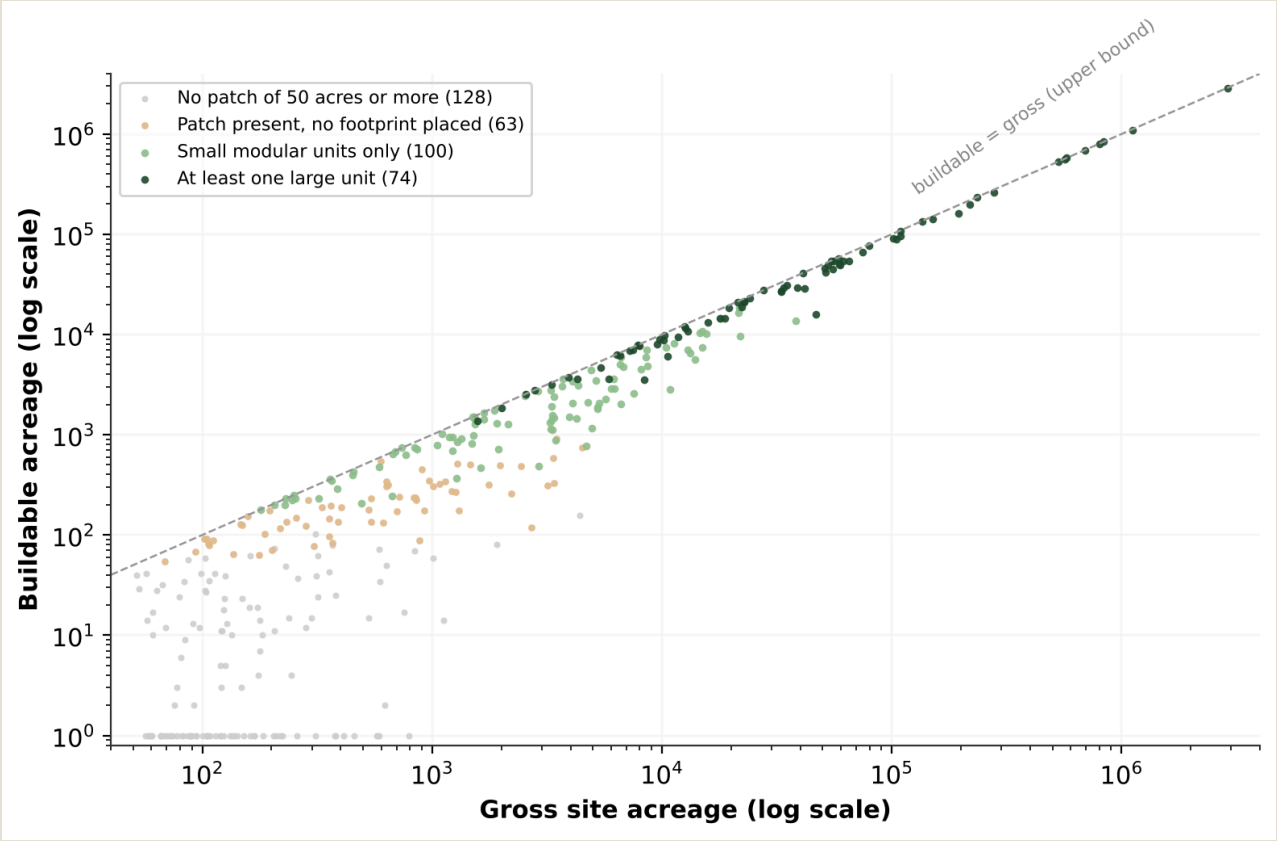


Figure 4. Gross and Buildable Acreage Are Close at the Largest Sites. Sites with land for a large reactor and sites with land for small modular reactors only, outside moratorium states.

About 97 percent of sites with 10 percent or less of their land developed have land for a reactor, compared with 86 percent of sites between 10 and 25 percent developed, about 45 percent between 25 and 75 percent, and 1.6 percent above 75 percent.

Development Share Largely Determines Whether a Site Has Land for a Reactor

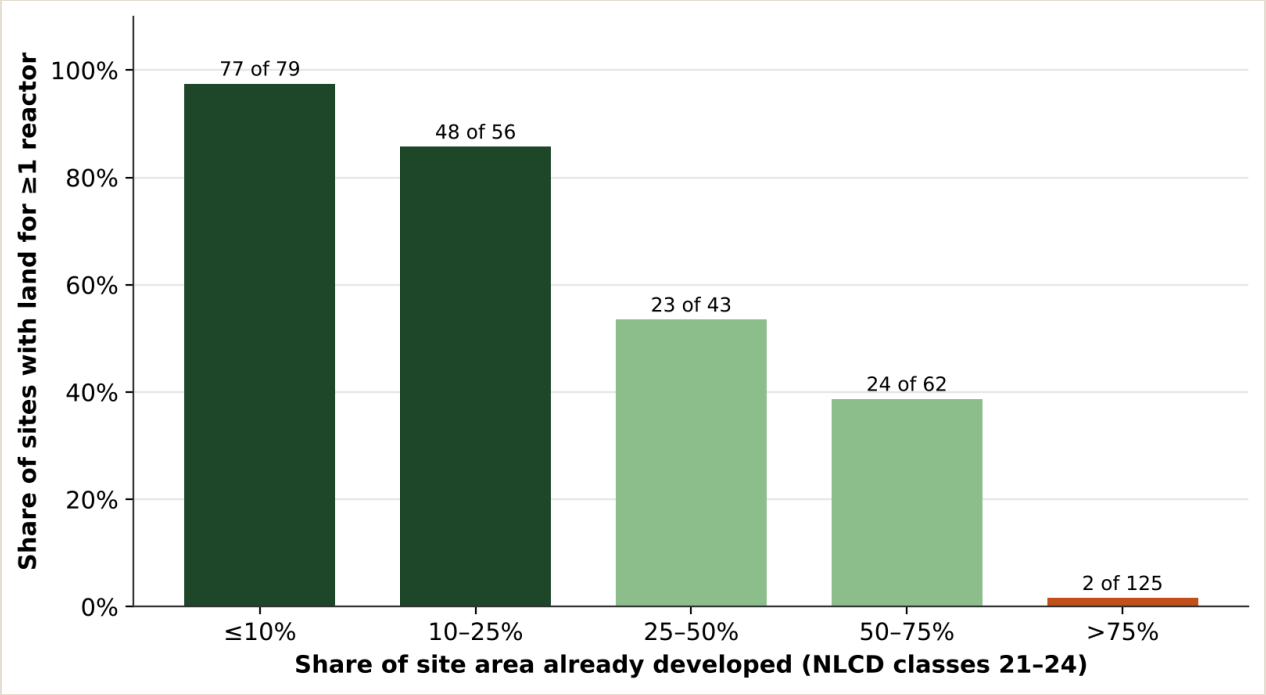


Figure 5. Development Share Largely Determines Whether a Site Has Land for a Reactor.

3.4 Reactor Counts by Site

Each site is reported as the range of hypothetical reactor combinations its land could accommodate, not as a single allocation or a proposal. A site with land for large reactors could equally be developed with small modular reactors only, or with a mix, and the choice depends on conditions outside this analysis. Each site is capped at eight large reactors and a budget of 100 small-reactor equivalents, with each large reactor counting as ten, so the largest combination at any site is eight large reactors and 20 small ones.

Of the 174 sites with land for a reactor, 74 have land for at least one large reactor and 100 for small modular reactors only. The small-reactor-only sites are modest: the median site has land for seven units, and 59 of the 100 have land for nine or fewer. Two sites, Camp Ravenna in Ohio and Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, reach the 100-unit budget without land for a single large reactor, because their land is extensive but fragmented.

Most Sites with Land for a Large Reactor Reach the Eight-Unit Cap

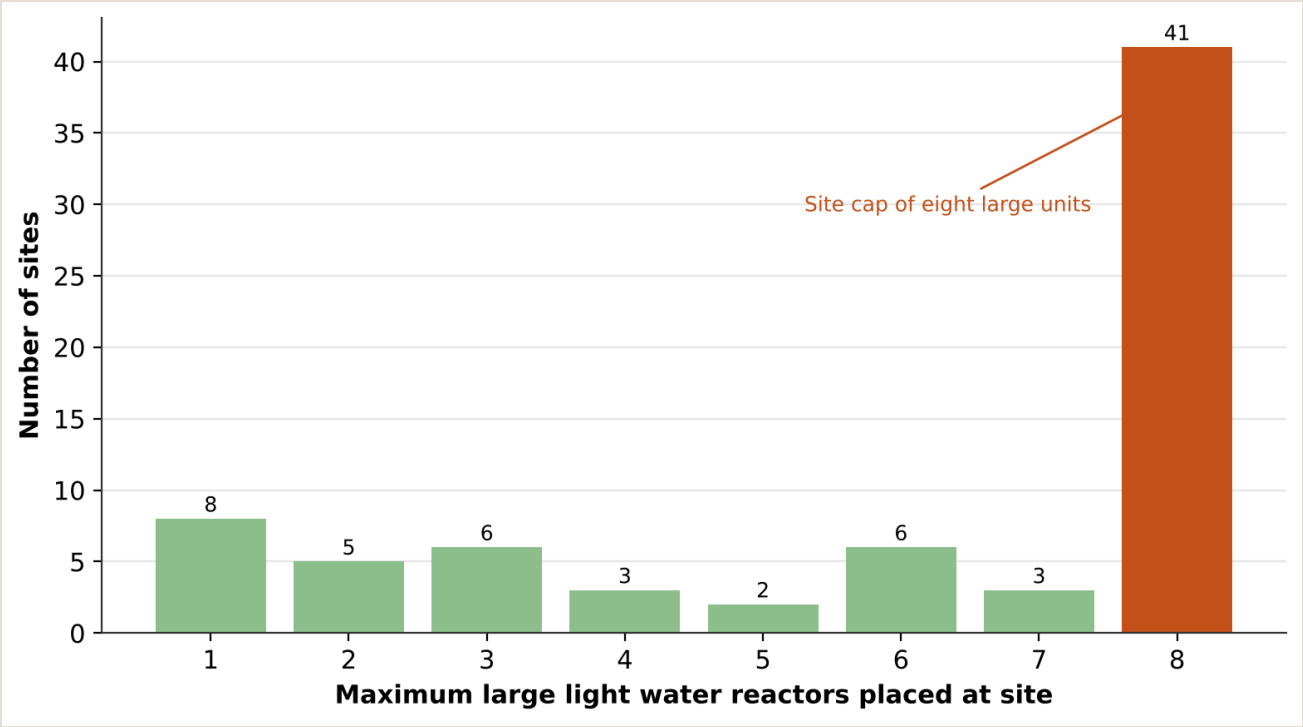


Figure 6. Most Sites with Land for a Large Reactor Reach the Eight-Unit Cap. Maximum large light water reactors placed at each of the 74 sites.

Thirty-three sites are limited by land to between one and seven large reactors, and 41 reach the cap of eight. Those 41 account for 328 of the 443 large reactors placed, about 74 percent, so the cap rather than the land sets most of the large-reactor count.

Sixteen sites have a single contiguous patch larger than 50,000 acres, including Nellis Air Force Range, Fort Bliss, Yuma and Dugway Proving Grounds, the Barry Goldwater Range and the Nevada Test Site. Footprints were not placed geometrically at these sites; units were counted on acreage instead (Appendix A). The sixteen hold about 82 percent of buildable acreage outside moratorium states, and each reaches both caps while holding far more land than the caps require.

3.5 State Moratoria

Seven states with sites in the dataset currently restrict new nuclear construction: California, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Oregon, Rhode Island and Vermont. Twenty-seven sites that pass physical screening lie in those states, fifteen hold a qualifying patch, and ten have land for at least one reactor (Table 2).

Ten Sites in Moratorium States Have Land for New Reactors

Site	State	Buildable acres	Max LWR units	SMRs with 0 LWRs	SMRs with max LWRs	Base score
NG Camp Ripley	MN	47,014	8	100	20	58.5
NAVWPNSYSTRAFAC Boardman	OR	46,379	8	100	20	49.4
San Clemente IS NALF	CA	34,159	8	100	20	31.2
Beale AFB	CA	20,488	8	100	20	40.2
NG MTA Camp Edwards	MA	14,513	0	84	84	42.0
NG TS Ethan Allen Range	VT	10,521	8	100	20	37.3
Fallbrook California	CA	8,219	3	76	49	20.5
Otis ANG Base	MA	951	0	1	1	38.3
NG Ethan Allen AFB MTA	VT	485	0	2	2	41.1
NG Camp Fogarty Tng Site	RI	223	0	1	1	45.0

Table 2. Ten Sites in Moratorium States Have Land for New Reactors. Counts are before the military activity screen. Base score is the opportunity score under base weights (Appendix B).

Camp Ripley reaches both caps and has the highest opportunity score in the group. Minnesota's pending Senate File 468 would allow certificates of need for reactors up to 300 MW,[18] the small modular reactor class, for which Camp Ripley has land for up to 100 units. New Jersey repealed its moratorium on April 8, 2026,[19] and its four sites with land are reported here as unrestricted.

4 Military Activity Screen

Three public proxies for active military use remove 33 of the 174 sites with land for a reactor, leaving 141.

MIRTA delineates installation boundaries but does not record land use, so the baseline analysis cannot distinguish a bombing or test range from open land. Nellis, Yuma, Dugway, the Barry Goldwater Range and the Utah Test and Training Range are active bombing and test ranges, and whether any part of them could host a reactor depends on airspace, safety and each installation's mission.

No national database records the missions of individual installations, so three public proxies were used:

- Current hazardous activity, from Federal Aviation Administration Special Use Airspace filtered to restricted areas with a surface floor, which are designated to contain ground hazards such as artillery, live fire and munitions testing.
- Legacy munitions hazards, from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Formerly Used Defense Sites database. Sites overlapping areas with suspected live munitions were removed. These areas reflect past military use rather than current activity.
- Installation names, classified by common descriptors such as range or test, munitions, depot, airfield, training and administrative.

For each DOD site, the share of site area overlapping the airspace and former defense site layers was calculated, and four scenarios were compared with the baseline:

- Proportional adjustment: each site's buildable acreage is reduced in proportion to its overlap, and reactor counts are recalculated.
- Proportional adjustment with name screen: as above, and sites named as ranges, test sites or munitions facilities are removed.
- Whole-site exclusion: sites with more than 10 percent overlap are removed entirely, matching the flood zone threshold.
- Whole-site exclusion with name screen: as above, with the same name-based removal.

Of the 174 sites, 161 remain under proportional adjustment and 141 when the name screen is added. Whole-site exclusion leaves 117, and 109 with the name screen (Figure 7). This report uses proportional adjustment with the name screen as its main case, a middle estimate. The proxies identify likely active use but not mission compatibility, which only the host installation can determine.

Figure 8 shows the 33 sites removed under the main case and their share of surface-floor restricted airspace. Nine are identified by both overlap and name, four by overlap alone and 20 by name alone. The name-only group includes sites with no restricted airspace, such as Iowa Army Ammunition Plant and Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, where the name is the only signal of active use. Appendix C gives the screen result for every site.

Sites with Land for a Reactor after the Military Activity Screen

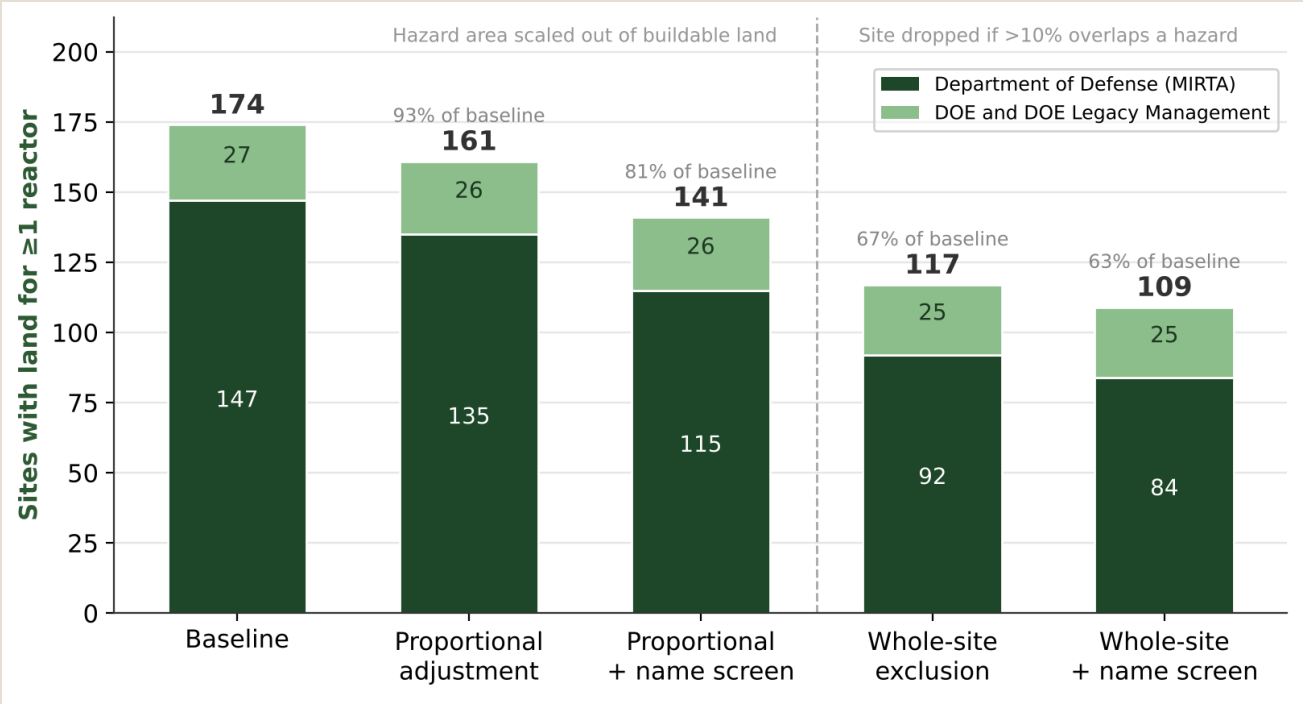


Figure 7. Sites with Land for a Reactor after the Military Activity Screen. Counts by scenario, split between DOD installations and DOE and Legacy Management sites.

The screen removes several of the sites with the most land and the highest opportunity scores, including Yuma Proving Ground, Jefferson Proving Ground and the Green River Test Complex (Appendix B), and the Dare County Range, which has land for eight large reactors.

The 33 Sites Removed by the Military Activity Screen

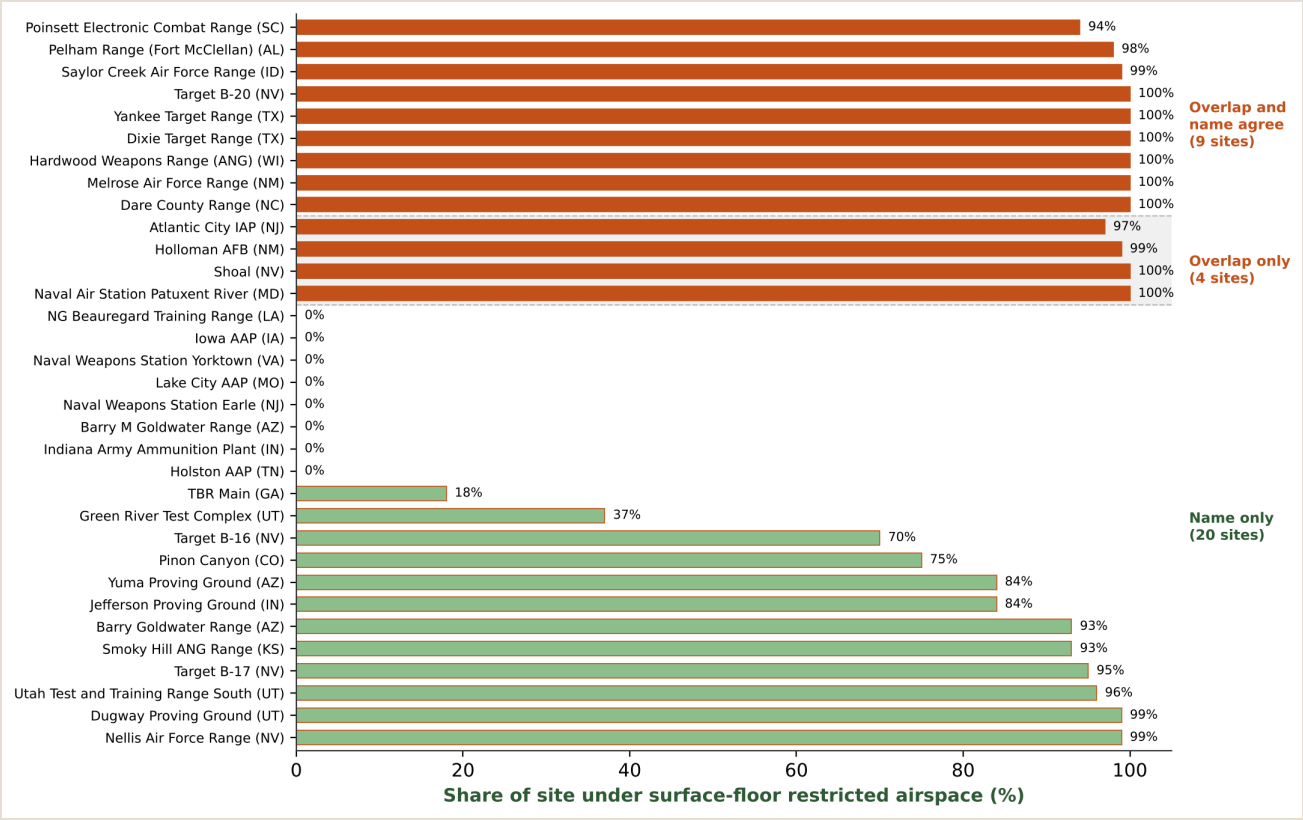


Figure 8. The 33 Sites Removed by the Military Activity Screen. Share of each site under surface-floor restricted airspace, grouped by the proxy that removed it.

5 Implications

The findings bear on which federal sites could be considered first, which reactor classes and cooling designs fit them, and what changes in state law would open.

They are set out here as implications rather than recommendations, since the analysis establishes what the land could accommodate and not the commercial or regulatory case for any particular project.

Land is concentrated at active ranges. Most buildable acreage lies at sixteen large ranges and installations, several of which the military activity screen removes. At most of the remaining sites, the land supports small modular reactors only, so reactor class is the first question a host agency would face.

Water would shape reactor class and cooling. Most buildable acreage is in arid western states. Reactor classes with lower cooling demand, and dry or hybrid cooling, would determine how much of the federal land base is usable. Consumptive use and discharge limits under state water rights and permits, which this report does not assess, would decide the question at any given site.

State law affects ten sites. Ten sites with land lie in states that restrict new nuclear construction, and six have land for a large reactor. Minnesota's Senate File 468 would permit small modular reactors at Camp Ripley but not the eight large reactors for which it has land. The terms of any repeal, including a cap on reactor size, would determine which options open.

Screening choices matter at named sites. Whole-parcel exclusion for any critical habitat intersection removes the Hanford Site and White Sands Missile Range. The Hanford Site already hosts Columbia Generating Station, and small modular reactor deployment there has been studied.[20] Site-specific habitat review would likely restore parts of these parcels.

The questions that follow at any site are interconnection headroom, water rights and host-agency consent. None is assessed here.

6 Scope and Limitations

This report assesses land at DOE and DOD sites. It does not assess whether a reactor could be interconnected, cooled, permitted or financed at any specific site.

Scope

The analysis covers three categories of federal land in the contiguous United States: DOD installations (MIRTA), DOE sites (DOE fee lands from PAD-US, supplemented with 13 DOE sites that PAD-US omits) and DOE Office of Legacy Management sites. Parcels under 50 acres, and sites in Alaska, Hawaii and the territories, are excluded.

Three categories named in federal policy are outside the analysis. Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service land is not assessed. EPA brownfield and Superfund sites, named in the July 2025 data center order, are not assessed except where they lie within DOE or DOD parcels. Microreactors are excluded by the 50-acre minimum footprint; nearly every installation would have land for one, so a land screen says little about them.

Assumptions

Reactor sizes, 150 MWe for small modular reactors and 1,100 MWe for large light water reactors, are inputs to the placement step, not results. Announced projects range from 80 MWe Xe-100 modules to 340 MWe SMR-300 units.[21]

Each site is capped at eight large reactors and a shared budget of 100 small-reactor equivalents. At more than half the sites with land for a large reactor, the cap rather than the land sets the count.

The flood zone and open water thresholds, and whole-parcel exclusion for any intersection with critical habitat or tribal areas, are applied nationally.

Limitations

Critical habitat screening removes whole parcels, even where the overlap is small. This gives a conservative estimate, and it excludes the Hanford Site and White Sands Missile Range among others.

Population density is not used to exclude sites. NRC Regulatory Guide 4.7 identifies population density, the low population zone and distance to population centers as siting considerations;[22] this analysis scores population density (Appendix B) but does not screen on it. Most sites with land for a reactor lie in sparsely populated areas, but sites near metropolitan areas would require site-specific population analysis.

The 15 DOE Office of Legacy Management sites with land for a reactor are disposal or test sites under institutional controls. Eight are uranium mill tailings disposal cells under long-term DOE custody,[23] four are former underground nuclear test sites with restrictions on drilling and excavation, and three are cleanup sites with on-site disposal facilities. Capped disposal cells register as undeveloped land in the land cover data, so reactor footprints at these sites may overlap the cells themselves. Land use at all 15 is restricted, and they are retained in the counts here pending site-specific review.

The military activity screen relies on public proxies. Restricted airspace and former defense sites capture some active uses and miss others, and the name screen can remove sites whose names reflect history rather than current mission. Host-agency review would be required to establish mission compatibility at any site.

The analysis does not evaluate hazards arising from an installation’s own operations. NRC guidance requires evaluation of nearby airports and aircraft crash probability, and

of facilities that store or handle explosives.[24] Sites retained after the military activity screen include active air bases, such as Grand Forks and McConnell Air Force Bases, and installations with munitions storage, where flight operations and explosives safety distances would constrain where a reactor could be placed within the site.

Cooling water is not assessed. The opportunity score in Appendix B includes a streamflow factor built from USGS gauge records, which understates flow at many sites; that factor and the score's other limitations are set out there.

7 Method

The analysis proceeded in six stages: parcel delineation, physical screening, netting of unusable land, reactor placement, a military activity screen for DOD sites, and opportunity scoring, which is reported in Appendix B. Appendix A sets out the full method, including data sources, thresholds and the reasoning behind each step; this section summarizes it.

Parcels were drawn from three sources: DOD installations from the MIRTA dataset, DOE fee lands from the Protected Areas Database of the United States supplemented with 13 DOE sites it omits, and DOE Office of Legacy Management sites.

Screening criteria informed by NRC siting guidance and federal environmental requirements were applied within those boundaries, covering seismic hazard, flood zone coverage, open water coverage, slope, USFWS and NOAA critical habitat, tribal areas and volcanic hazard. A parcel failing any criterion was excluded. For open water, a parcel failed if more than 10 percent of its area was affected. For flood zones, a parcel with more than 10 percent of its area affected was retained if at least 5,000 acres remained outside the floodplain, a threshold set for this analysis; floodplain was then netted from all retained parcels. For critical habitat and tribal areas, any intersection excluded the entire parcel. Tribal areas are American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian areas in the Census TIGER file, which includes tribal statistical areas as well as reservations and trust land.

Developed land, open water and floodplain were then netted from the remaining boundary, using NLCD 2021 land cover and the FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer.

The remainder was divided into contiguous patches, and reactor footprints were placed within them: 50 acres for a small modular reactor and 500 acres for a large light water reactor, the minimums of the EPRI overall-site ranges.[25] Each site was capped at eight

large reactors and a budget of 100 small-reactor equivalents, with each large reactor counting as ten. Sites with a patch over 50,000 acres were counted on acreage.

DOD sites were tested against three proxies for incompatible military use under four scenarios (Section 4). Every screened site was scored on eight factors under three weight configurations (Appendix B).

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Appendix A — Detailed Method

This appendix sets out the method summarized in Section 7 for parcel delineation, physical screening, netting of unusable land and reactor placement, including data sources, thresholds and the reasoning behind conservative choices. Appendix B covers opportunity scoring.

Data and Sources

The analysis draws on the datasets below, grouped by the stage of the method each supports.

Stage	Dataset	Used for
Parcel delineation	DoD MIRTA installation boundaries	Department of Defense parcels
Parcel delineation	USGS PAD-US, DOE fee lands	Department of Energy parcels
Parcel delineation	DOE Office of Legacy Management site boundaries	Legacy Management parcels; F4 distances
Physical screening	USGS 2023 National Seismic Hazard Model	Peak ground acceleration, 2,475-year return period
Physical screening	FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer	Flood zone share; floodplain netting
Physical screening	USGS 3D Elevation Program	Slope
Physical screening	USFWS and NOAA NMFS ESA critical habitat	Critical habitat screening
Physical screening	Census TIGER/Line AIANNH	Tribal land screening and 1-mile advisory flag
Physical screening	FEMA National Risk Index	Volcanic hazard rating; F7
Netting	NLCD 2021 land cover	Developed land and open water; F8
Footprints	EPRI Siting Guide, 2022 Revision	Footprint minima
Scoring	Transmission lines, 230 kV and above	F1
Scoring	ACS 2019–2023 5-year, block groups	F2
Scoring	USGS Water Data API, daily streamflow 1990–2020	F3
Scoring	EIA Form 860, 2024	F5 operating nuclear plants
Scoring	FAA airport data (NPIAS); EPA Toxics Release Inventory	F6

Table A1. Data Sources by Stage.

Differences from the Commercial Fleet Report

The pipeline follows the commercial fleet report[2] with four differences:

- Open water above 10 percent of a parcel excludes the whole parcel, as does flood zone coverage above 10 percent unless at least 5,000 acres remain outside the floodplain, a threshold set for this analysis. At operating plants, floodplain was netted rather than used to exclude, because every site had been licensed for its flood zone. Federal parcels have not had that review, so flood zone is used to exclude, and floodplain in the remaining parcels is netted as well. Critical habitat, which would also have been reviewed at a licensed plant, removes a whole parcel at any intersection.
- Each site is capped at eight large reactors and a budget of 100 small-reactor equivalents, with each large reactor counting as ten. The commercial fleet report applied no caps.
- Patches larger than 50,000 acres are counted on acreage rather than placed geometrically.
- Each site is scored on eight site conditions. At operating plants, the plant itself had settled most of these conditions.

Parcel Delineation

Parcels were drawn from the three sources noted above, filtered to those over 50 acres, and projected to a common equal-area coordinate system. Parcels in Alaska, Hawaii, and the territories were removed because their grids are not connected to the contiguous system on which the scoring factors are built. Sites in states restricting new nuclear construction were carried through every stage and reported separately.

Physical Screening

A parcel is excluded if it meets any of the following: peak ground acceleration at a 2,475-year return period of 0.5g or more at the parcel centroid; more than 10 percent of its area in FEMA flood zones A, AE, AO, AH or AR, unless at least 5,000 acres remain outside those zones, a threshold set for this analysis; more than 10 percent of its area in NLCD open water; slope exceeding 12 percent across more than 60 percent of the parcel; any intersection with final USFWS or NOAA ESA critical habitat; any intersection with American Indian, Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian areas in the Census TIGER file, which includes tribal statistical areas as well as reservations and trust land; or location in a county rated relatively moderate or higher for volcanic hazard in the FEMA National Risk Index. Floodplain is netted from all retained parcels. Parcels within one mile of tribal land but not overlapping it are flagged for National Historic Preservation Act consultation but not excluded; 13 parcels carry the flag.

Netting Unusable Land

Developed land, open water and floodplain were subtracted from each screened boundary. Developed land and open water are identified from NLCD 2021 land cover, treating classes 11 (open water), 21 through 24 (developed, open space through high intensity) and 31 (barren land) as unavailable. Floodplain is taken from the FEMA National Flood Hazard Layer.

The reactor counts in this report depend on two assumptions: how much land a single reactor of each class occupies, and how that footprint is fitted into a buildable patch. This appendix sets out both, the source for the first, and the direction in which each errs.

Footprint Assumptions

The analysis assumes a footprint of 500 acres for a large light water reactor and 50 acres for a small modular reactor. Both figures are the minimum of the overall-site range in Table 1-1 of the EPRI Siting Guide, 2022 Revision, reproduced below. The guide gives ranges rather than single values, and it distinguishes the plant footprint, meaning the power block, switchyard, cooling, parking, offices, waste storage and protected area, from the overall site, which adds the exclusion area boundary and any further land the owner declares part of the site.

Class	Output	Plant footprint (acres)	Overall site (acres)	Additional construction (acres)
Micro	50 MWe or less	0.1 to 4	1 to 8	2 to 10
Small modular	50 to 300 MWe	25 to 200	50 to 500	50 to 100
Medium	300 to 600 MWe	60 to 250	250 to 800	75 to 200
Large	More than 600 MWe	100 to 400	500 to 2,000	100 to 500

Source: EPRI, Advanced Nuclear Technology: Site Selection and Evaluation Criteria for New Nuclear Energy Generation Facilities (Siting Guide), 2022 Revision, Table 1-1. Values are per unit and represent typical ranges consolidated from the 2015 Siting Guide, the NRIC 2021 plant parameter envelope report, and recent COL and ESP submittals.

The 50-acre minimum excludes microreactors, which the EPRI guide places at 1 to 8 acres of overall site.

Placement Method

Buildable land at each site is divided into contiguous patches after developed land, open water and floodplain are removed. A patch above 500 acres is classed as large enough for a large light water reactor and a patch above 50 acres as large enough for a small modular reactor.

Patch boundaries derived from 30-meter raster cells are first smoothed by closing and opening with a 45-meter buffer applied to the outer boundary only, with interior holes restored afterward. A patch in which smoothing erodes below 50 acres reverts to its original geometry.

Reactor counts for patches less than 50,000 acres are produced by a placement step rather than by dividing patch area by a fixed acreage-per-unit figure, so that the count fits the actual shape of each patch. Under this placement approach, a 50-acre square footprint is then tested at 36 grid alignments within each patch and the alignment yielding the most units is kept, and a finer pass adds off-grid units in remaining gaps. For large units the step searches for rectangular blocks of adjacent small-reactor cells

reaching 500 acres, most compact shapes first; where a block falls short, its rectangle is extended toward the patch edge to close the gap, and if it cannot reach 500 acres the cells remain small units. Rotated alignments are not tested.

This is a conservative method in one specific respect: grid alignments beyond those tested are not evaluated, and rotated or offset alignments would likely place additional footprints on irregular patches. It is also why long, narrow or irregular patches, which shoreline and riverfront parcels tend to produce, can hold substantial acreage and admit no footprint at the tested alignments.

An earlier draft of this analysis applied a usable fraction of 60 percent to buildable area before counting units. That factor is not used here; the placement step fits actual footprints and the usable fraction is implicit in the geometry.

The reactor counts reported are therefore maxima on land alone under conservative footprint assumptions. Different footprint assumptions would change the counts, and for the reasons above the change would more likely be upward than downward.

Site Caps

Each site was capped at eight large reactors and at a shared budget of 100 small-reactor equivalents in which each large reactor counts as ten. The largest combination at any site is therefore eight large reactors and 20 small modular reactors.

Sites Counted on Acreage

Sites with any patch above 50,000 acres were not placed geometrically as run time rose sharply with patch size and vertex count. For those 16 sites, LWR units are the classified large-unit patch acreage divided by 500, and SMR units are the remaining acreage divided by 50. Both are subject to the same caps. Every one of the 16 sites was bound by the caps.

Appendix B — Opportunity Scoring

The opportunity score orders sites by conditions a developer would examine after land: transmission, population, water, hazards and prior disturbance. It does not rank feasibility, and the report’s findings do not depend on it.

Every site that passed physical screening was scored from 0 to 100 on eight factors, combined under three weight configurations: a base case; Configuration A, which shifts weight toward transmission and legacy nuclear activity; and Configuration B, which shifts

weight toward population, water and hazards (Table B1).

Opportunity Scoring Factors, Measurements, and Configurations

Factor	Measurement	Base	Config A	Config B
F1 Transmission	Voltage of and distance to the nearest line of 230 kV or above	0.25	0.35	0.15
F2 Population	Area-weighted population density within 20 miles	0.20	0.20	0.25
F3 Water	Low-flow statistic from nearby USGS stream gauges, or a state proxy	0.20	0.15	0.25
F4 DOE legacy	Distance to the nearest DOE Legacy Management site	0.10	0.15	0.05
F5 Plant proximity	Distance to the nearest operating nuclear plant, zero at 80 miles	0.10	0.05	0.10
F6 Airport and hazards	Primary airport within 10 miles; TRI facilities within 5 miles	0.05	0.05	0.10
F7 Natural hazard	County FEMA National Risk Index score, inverted	0.05	0.03	0.08
F8 Disturbed land	Share of the site already developed	0.05	0.02	0.02

Table B1. Opportunity Scoring Factors, Measurements, and Configurations.

Scoring Bands

Composite scores are the weighted sum of the eight factors under the base, Configuration A and Configuration B weights. Scoring bands for each factor are set out in Table B2.

Factor	Scoring bands
F1 Transmission	500 kV and above: 100 within 5 mi, 85 within 15, 65 within 30. 345 kV: 85, 70, 50. 230 kV: 60 within 5 mi, 45 within 15. Any line within 50 mi: 25. Otherwise 0.
F2 Population	Area-weighted block group density within 20 mi (persons per sq mi): under 50, 100; under 150, 85; under 300, 65; under 500, 40; under 750, 20; otherwise, 5.
F3 Water	Low-flow statistic from up to 10 nearest USGS stream gauges within 0.5° of the centroid: 200 cfs or more, 100; 100 or more, 75; 20 or more, 50; above 0, 25; zero, 10. Without a usable record, state proxy: arid states 10, moderate states 25, others 50.
F4 DOE legacy	Distance to nearest Legacy Management site centroid: under 1 mi, 100; under 5, 80; under 15, 50; under 30, 25; otherwise, 0.
F5 Plant proximity	Distance to nearest operating nuclear plant: 100 minus miles divided by 0.8, floored at zero (zero at 80 mi).
F6 Airport and hazards	Start at 100; subtract 100 if a NPIAS airport is within 10 mi; subtract 25 per TRI facility within 5 mi, up to 75. Floored at zero.
F7 Natural hazard	100 minus the county NRI risk score as a percentage of the national maximum.
F8 Disturbed land	Developed share of site: above 30%, 100; above 15%, 75; above 5%, 50; above 1%, 25; otherwise, 10.

Table B2. Opportunity Scoring Bands.

Scoring Distribution

Across the 365 scored sites outside moratorium states, the average base score is 45.0. The 174 sites with land for a reactor average 46.6 and range from 23.0 to 80.2. DOE Legacy Management sites score highest, because the legacy-proximity factor adds 10 points to each under the base configuration (Figure B1).

DOD and DOE Sites Score Roughly the Same, DOE Legacy Management Sites Score 10 Points More

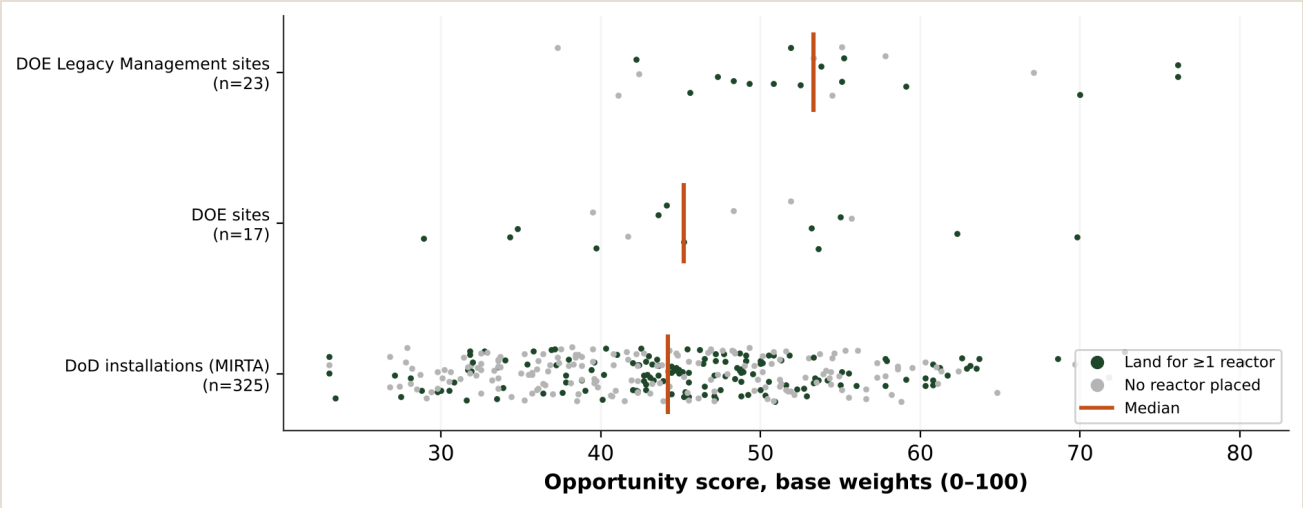


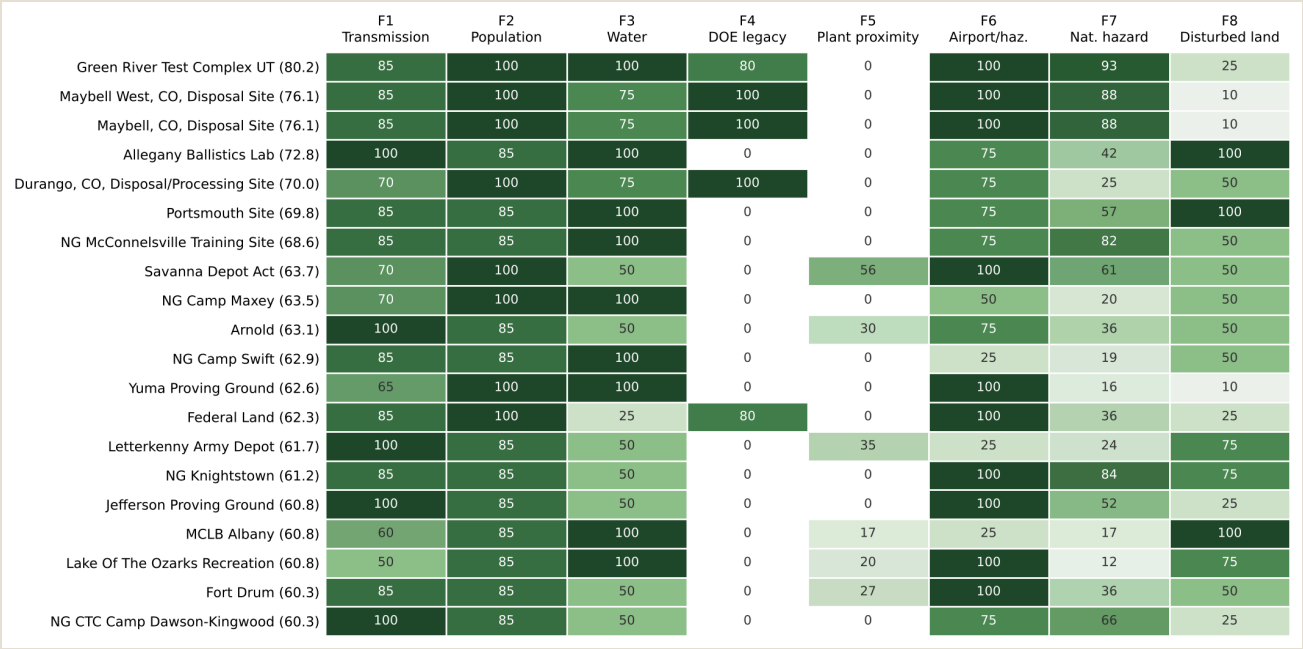
Figure B1. DOD and DOE Sites Score Roughly the Same, DOE Legacy Management Sites Score 10 Points More.

Factors at the Highest-Scoring Sites

The twenty highest-scoring sites with land for a reactor are distinguished by three factors. They are close to high-voltage transmission, averaging 82 on transmission compared with 62 for all 174 sites with land for a reactor; sparsely populated, averaging 91 on population compared with 68; and near measurable streamflow, averaging 75 on the streamflow factor compared with 35 (Figure B2). Most score zero on plant proximity because they lie more than 80 miles from an operating nuclear plant.

The highest-scoring sites are mostly small (Figure B3). Three of the top five are DOE Legacy Management sites with land for one or two small modular reactors, and their scores are raised by the self-referential legacy factor. Sites with land for a large reactor score lower on average than small-reactor-only sites, 45.4 compared with 47.6, because extensive undeveloped land tends to lie far from population, transmission and water.

Transmission, Population, and Streamflow Distinguish the Top 20 Highest-Scoring Sites



	F1 Transmission	F2 Population	F3 Water	F4 DOE legacy	F5 Plant proximity	F6 Airport/haz.	F7 Nat. hazard	F8 Disturbed land
Green River Test Complex UT (80.2)	85	100	100	80	0	100	93	25
Maybell West, CO, Disposal Site (76.1)	85	100	75	100	0	100	88	10
Maybell, CO, Disposal Site (76.1)	85	100	75	100	0	100	88	10
Allegany Ballistics Lab (72.8)	100	85	100	0	0	75	42	100
Durango, CO, Disposal/Processing Site (70.0)	70	100	75	100	0	75	25	50
Portsmouth Site (69.8)	85	85	100	0	0	75	57	100
NG McConnelsville Training Site (68.6)	85	85	100	0	0	75	82	50
Savanna Depot Act (63.7)	70	100	50	0	56	100	61	50
NG Camp Maxey (63.5)	70	100	100	0	0	50	20	50
Arnold (63.1)	100	85	50	0	30	75	36	50
NG Camp Swift (62.9)	85	85	100	0	0	25	19	50
Yuma Proving Ground (62.6)	65	100	100	0	0	100	16	10
Federal Land (62.3)	85	100	25	80	0	100	36	25
Letterkenny Army Depot (61.7)	100	85	50	0	35	25	24	75
NG Knightstown (61.2)	85	85	50	0	0	100	84	75
Jefferson Proving Ground (60.8)	100	85	50	0	0	100	52	25
MCLB Albany (60.8)	60	85	100	0	17	25	17	100
Lake Of The Ozarks Recreation (60.8)	50	85	100	0	20	100	12	75
Fort Drum (60.3)	85	85	50	0	27	100	36	50
NG CTC Camp Dawson-Kingwood (60.3)	100	85	50	0	0	75	66	25

Figure B2. Transmission, Population, and Streamflow Distinguish the Top 20 Highest-Scoring Sites. Factor scores under base weights. F5 measures distance to the nearest operating nuclear plant.

Of the 174 sites, 47 fall in the top quartile of all scored sites, at 51.6 or above. The military activity screen removes the highest-scoring site, the Green River Test Complex.

The Highest-Scoring Sites are Generally Smaller

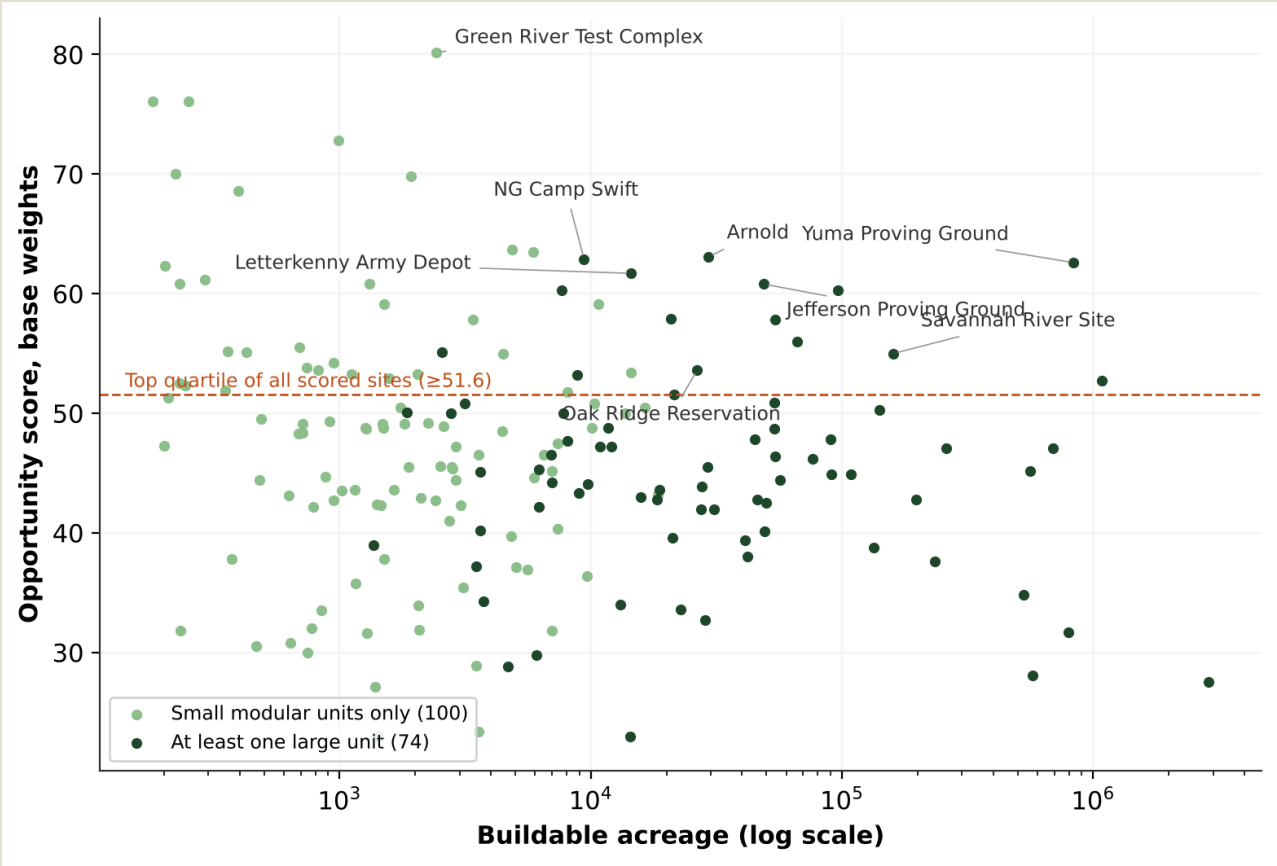


Figure B3. The Highest-Scoring Sites are Generally Smaller. Opportunity score against buildable acreage for the 174 sites with land for a reactor.

Reactor Combinations at Top-Scoring Sites

Sixteen sites in the top quartile of all scored sites have land for a large reactor, and ten of them reach both caps. Figure B4 shows the reactor combinations their land could accommodate. Sites marked with a dagger were counted on acreage.

Reactor Combinations at the Sixteen Highest-Scoring Sites with Land for a Large Reactor

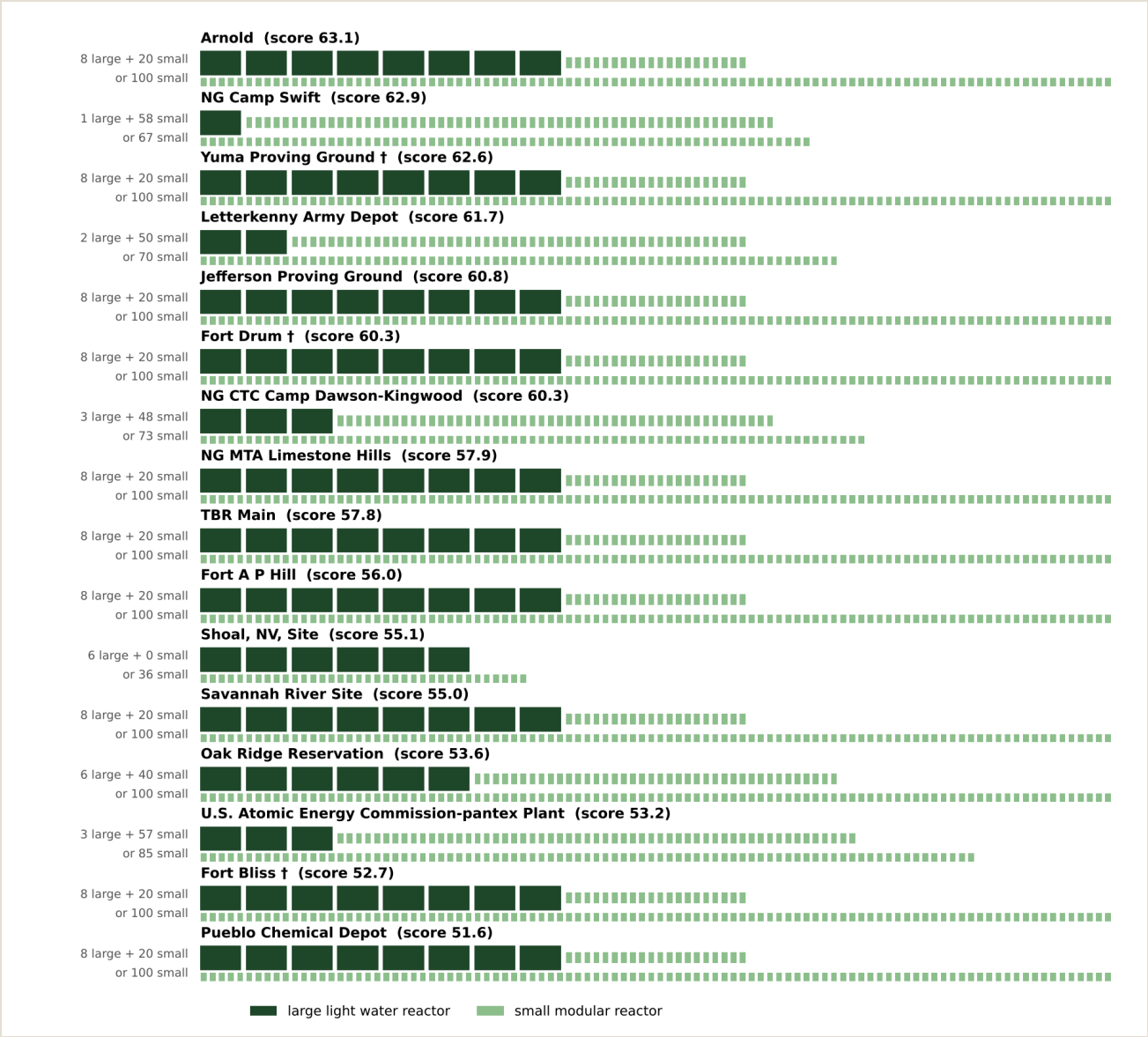


Figure B4. Reactor Combinations at the Sixteen Highest-Scoring Sites with Land for a Large Reactor. Yuma Proving Ground, Jefferson Proving Ground, TBR Main and Shoal are removed by the military activity screen.

Robustness

Fourteen of the 20 highest-ranked sites under base weights remain in the top 20 under both alternative configurations, and the top three hold their places across all three. Sites whose score comes mostly from a single factor move the most (Figure B5).

Opportunity Score Ranks are Mostly Stable Across Weight Configurations for the 20 Highest-Scoring Sites

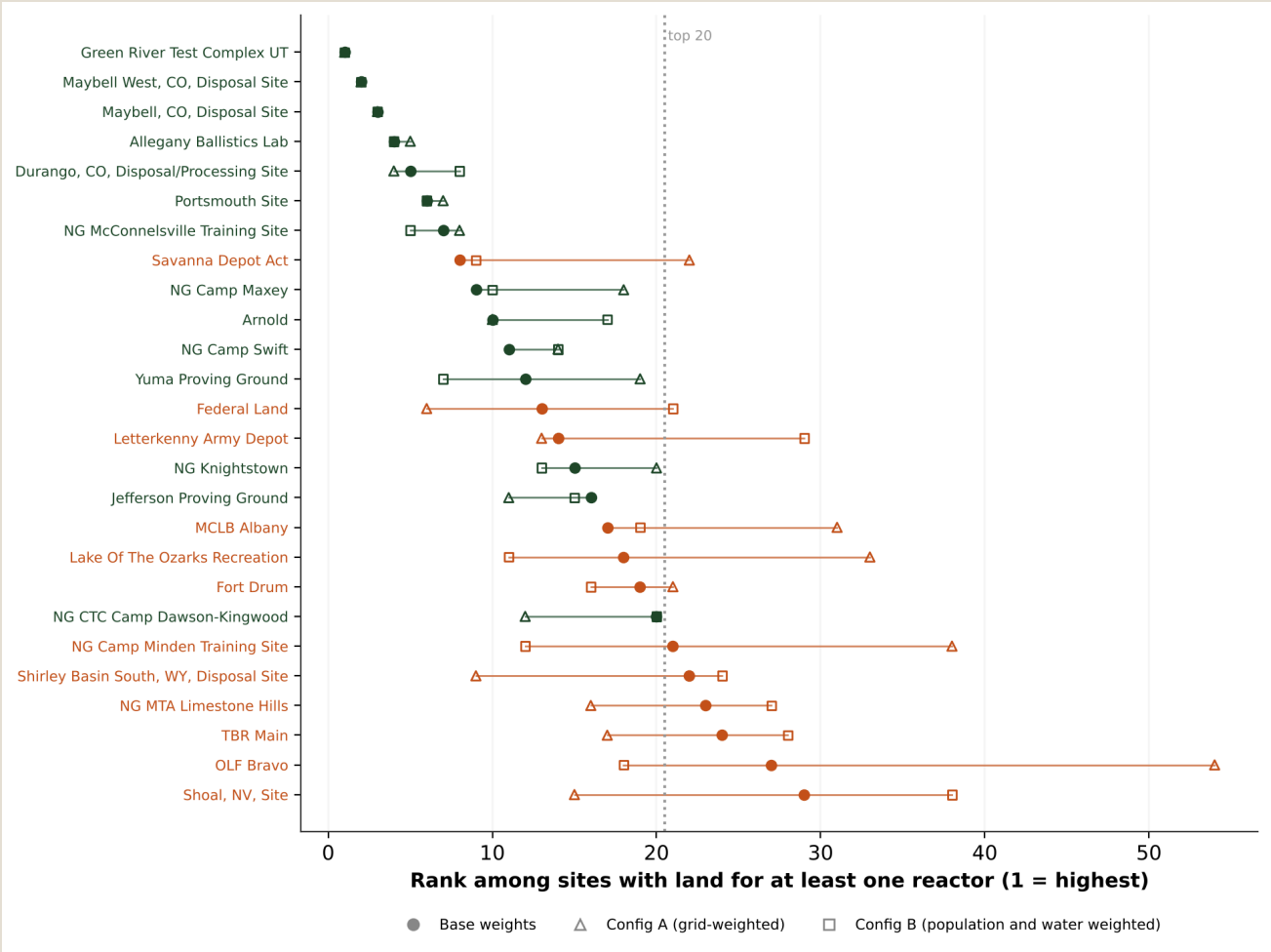


Figure B5. Opportunity Score Ranks are Mostly Stable Across Weight Configurations for the 20 Highest-Scoring Sites.

Limitations of the Score

- The legacy factor, F4, is self-referential for DOE Legacy Management sites. It measures distance to the nearest Legacy Management site, so each of those sites scores 100 on it, adding 10 points to the base score. Without it, the group average falls from 54.0 to 44.0, in line with other categories.
- The water factor understates flow at many sites. No gauge record was available for 118 of the 365 sites, which were scored on a state proxy. Where gauge data were available, the low-flow statistic is the 10th percentile of seven-day minimum flows pooled across up to ten nearby gauges, which pulls the statistic toward smaller tributaries. The median value is 2 cfs, and 181 of the 247 gauged sites fall below 20 cfs.

- The disturbed land factor, F8, rewards prior development, and 219 of the 365 sites score its maximum. Only 43 of those 219 have land for a reactor, because the development that earns the score removes buildable land. At 5 percent of the base weight, the effect is small.
- The plant proximity factor, F5, measures distance to the nearest operating nuclear plant, scored to zero at 80 miles. It does not measure construction labor, which moves between projects and draws on regional building trades, or nuclear-trained staff at DOE sites and naval facilities.

Appendix C — Site Detail

Table C1 details all 184 sites with land for at least one reactor, including the ten sites in states with nuclear moratoria, ordered by buildable acreage, the area remaining after developed land, open water and floodplain are subtracted. All unit counts are maxima on land alone. Sites counted on acreage because a patch exceeded 50,000 acres are marked with a dagger. Unit counts are before the military activity screen, and the last column gives each site's result under it.

Site	ST	Source	Gross acres	Developed	Buildable acres	Max LWRs	Max SMRs if no LWRs	SMRs with max LWRs	Base score	Moratorium	Military activity screen
Nellis Air Force Range †	NV	DoD	2,890,913	0.3%	2,882,556	8	100	20	27.5		Removed: named range/munitions
Fort Bliss †	TX	DoD	1,115,232	2.1%	1,083,468	8	100	20	52.7		Retained
Yuma Proving Ground †	AZ	DoD	837,110	0.2%	835,273	8	100	20	62.6		Removed: named range/munitions
Dugway Proving Ground †	UT	DoD	800,492	0.5%	796,705	8	100	20	31.7		Removed: named range/munitions
Barry Goldwater Range †	AZ	DoD	692,879	0.1%	692,049	8	100	20	47.1		Removed: named range/munitions
Utah Test and Training Range South UT †	UT	DoD	576,480	0.1%	575,784	8	100	20	28.1		Removed: named range/munitions
Idaho National Laboratory †	ID	DOE	567,305	1.4%	559,453	8	100	20	45.2		Retained
Nevada Test Site †	NV	DOE	530,691	0.7%	526,820	8	100	20	34.8		Retained
Fort Stewart †	GA	DoD	279,404	6.7%	260,103	8	100	20	47.1		Retained
Pinon Canyon †	CO	DoD	235,507	0.7%	233,803	8	100	20	37.6		Removed: named range/munitions
Fort Cavazos †	TX	DoD	219,324	10.2%	196,642	8	100	20	42.8		Retained
Savannah River Site	SC	DOE	195,398	6.0%	160,454	8	100	20	55.0		Retained
NG MTC-H Camp Grayling	MI	DoD	150,770	4.9%	141,104	8	100	20	50.3		Retained
Creech AFB †	NV	DoD	135,192	0.6%	133,617	8	100	20	38.8		Retained
Saylor Creek Air Force Range †	ID	DoD	109,502	1.1%	108,264	8	100	20	44.9		Removed: airspace and name
Fort Drum †	NY	DoD	108,892	11.2%	96,043	8	100	20	60.3		Retained
Fort Riley	KS	DoD	101,726	10.3%	90,823	8	100	20	44.9		Retained
Fort Campbell	TN	DoD	104,676	14.2%	89,746	8	100	20	47.8		Retained

Site	ST	Source	Gross acres	Developed	Buildable acres	Max LWRs	Max SMRs if no LWRs	SMRs with max LWRs	Base score	Moratorium	Military activity screen
NG MTCH Camp Guernsey	WY	DoD	79,344	3.5%	76,444	8	100	20	46.2		Retained
Fort A P Hill	VA	DoD	74,612	7.4%	66,449	8	100	20	56.0		Retained
Melrose Air Force Range †	NM	DoD	58,676	1.8%	56,806	8	100	20	44.4		Removed: airspace and name
Target B-17 †	NV	DoD	54,618	0.3%	54,260	8	100	20	46.4		Removed: named range/munitions
TBR Main	GA	DoD	55,650	3.2%	53,999	8	100	20	57.8		Removed: named range/munitions
NG Fort Chaffee MTC	AR	DoD	65,121	6.8%	53,762	8	100	20	48.7		Retained
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	DoD	61,706	12.4%	53,756	8	100	20	50.9		Retained
MCB Quantico	VA	DoD	59,068	9.4%	49,742	8	100	20	42.5		Retained
Fort McCoy	WI	DoD	59,691	12.0%	49,134	8	100	20	40.1		Retained
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	DoD	52,886	4.6%	48,838	8	100	20	60.8		Removed: named range/munitions
NG Camp Ripley	MN	DoD	52,758	8.9%	47,014	8	100	20	58.5	Yes	
NAVWPNSYSTRAFAC Boardman	OR	DoD	47,552	2.7%	46,379	8	100	20	49.4	Yes	
Holloman AFB	NM	DoD	50,966	8.3%	46,012	8	100	20	42.8		Removed: restricted airspace
Fort Eisenhower	GA	DoD	55,509	12.7%	44,785	7	100	30	47.8		Retained
Fort Jackson	SC	DoD	51,356	13.5%	41,873	5	100	50	38.0		Retained
Target B-20	NV	DoD	41,125	0.0%	41,125	8	100	20	39.4		Removed: airspace and name
San Clemente IS NALF	CA	DoD	36,086	4.7%	34,159	8	100	20	31.2	Yes	
NG Camp Atterbury	IN	DoD	35,009	8.8%	30,837	8	100	20	42.0		Retained
Arnold	TN	DoD	38,892	8.9%	29,452	8	100	20	63.1		Retained
Smoky Hill ANG Range	KS	DoD	33,943	4.2%	29,043	8	100	20	45.5		Removed: named range/munitions
Dix	NJ	DoD	41,615	25.5%	28,523	6	100	40	32.7		Retained
Target B-16	NV	DoD	27,713	0.1%	27,699	8	100	20	43.9		Removed: named range/munitions
NG Camp Joseph T Robinson	AR	DoD	33,124	10.5%	27,409	8	100	20	42.0		Retained
Oak Ridge Reservation	TN	DOE	33,072	14.9%	26,500	6	100	40	53.6		Retained
NG MTA-L Camp Williams	UT	DoD	24,123	5.3%	22,853	8	100	20	33.6		Retained
Pueblo Chemical Depot	CO	DoD	22,825	6.1%	21,445	8	100	20	51.6		Retained
Tooele Army Depot	UT	DoD	22,711	7.5%	21,126	4	100	60	39.6		Retained
NG MTA Limestone Hills	MT	DoD	21,317	2.1%	20,856	8	100	20	57.9		Retained
Beale AFB	CA	DoD	23,160	11.5%	20,488	8	100	20	40.2	Yes	
NG Pelham Range Training Site - Fort McClellan	AL	DoD	22,225	7.1%	18,758	1	100	90	43.6		Removed: airspace and name
NG Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center	OH	DoD	21,685	11.0%	18,445	0	100	100	43.2		Retained
Tooele Army Depot South	UT	DoD	19,564	6.9%	18,293	8	100	20	42.8		Retained
Iowa AAP	IA	DoD	21,520	17.9%	16,396	0	100	100	50.5		Removed: named range/munitions
Dare County Range	NC	DoD	46,626	2.4%	15,822	8	100	20	43.0		Removed: airspace and name
NG MTA Camp Edwards	MA	DoD	20,558	29.5%	14,513	0	84	84	42.0	Yes	
NG Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	DoD	18,051	18.0%	14,448	0	82	82	53.4		Retained

Site	ST	Source	Gross acres	Developed	Buildable acres	Max LWRs	Max SMRs if no LWRs	SMRs with max LWRs	Base score	Moratorium	Military activity screen
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	DoD	17,932	17.3%	14,423	2	70	50	61.7		Retained
Nellis	NV	DoD	18,836	23.7%	14,375	6	100	40	23.0		Retained
Redstone Arsenal	AL	DoD	38,180	24.0%	13,683	0	62	62	50.0		Retained
West Point Military Reservation	NY	DoD	15,857	12.0%	13,102	7	100	30	34.0		Retained
Poinsett Electronic Combat Range	SC	DoD	12,526	4.5%	12,038	5	100	50	47.2		Removed: airspace and name
NG Beauregard Training Range	LA	DoD	12,615	6.0%	11,683	4	100	60	48.8		Removed: named range/munitions
NG CTA Camp Mccain	MS	DoD	12,973	11.3%	10,849	2	69	56	47.2		Retained
NG Camp Minden Training Site	LA	DoD	15,004	17.6%	10,718	0	59	59	59.1		Retained
NG TS Ethan Allen Range	VT	DoD	11,077	3.2%	10,521	8	100	20	37.3	Yes	
Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	DoD	14,578	23.9%	10,299	0	37	37	50.8		Retained
Anniston Army Depot	AL	DoD	15,580	34.1%	10,108	0	35	35	48.8		Retained
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	NM	DOE	10,244	4.8%	9,745	4	100	60	44.1		Retained
Barksdale AFB	LA	DoD	21,946	21.2%	9,636	0	62	62	36.4		Retained
NG Camp Swift	TX	DoD	11,722	6.9%	9,398	1	67	58	62.9		Retained
Atlantic City IAP	NJ	DoD	9,728	4.5%	8,925	2	89	70	43.3		Removed: restricted airspace
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission-pantex Plant	TX	DOE	10,172	13.5%	8,830	3	85	57	53.2		Retained
Fallbrook California	CA	DoD	8,904	8.1%	8,219	3	76	49	20.5	Yes	
NG WH Ford Regional Tng Ctr	KY	DoD	11,243	13.1%	8,097	0	29	29	51.8		Retained
Volk ANGB	WI	DoD	9,499	15.6%	8,067	3	82	56	47.7		Retained
Dixie Target Range	TX	DoD	7,835	0.5%	7,795	6	100	40	50.0		Removed: airspace and name
NG CTC Camp Dawson-Kingwood	WV	DoD	8,006	4.2%	7,665	3	73	48	60.3		Retained
Red River Army Depot	TX	DoD	14,919	41.9%	7,390	0	29	29	47.5		Retained
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	VA	DoD	10,390	21.9%	7,382	0	45	45	40.3		Removed: named range/munitions
Pine Bluff Arsenal	AR	DoD	12,927	31.1%	7,025	0	26	26	45.2		Retained
NG CTC Fort Custer Trng Center	MI	DoD	7,503	7.2%	7,002	6	91	37	44.2		Retained
Naval Weapons Station Earle NJ	NJ	DoD	8,554	18.8%	6,980	0	23	23	31.8		Removed: named range/munitions
Hardwood Weapons Range (ANG)	WI	DoD	7,263	5.1%	6,936	3	76	50	46.5		Removed: airspace and name
Subase Kings Bay GA	GA	DoD	13,218	25.3%	6,489	0	23	23	46.5		Retained
NG Florence Military Reservation	AZ	DoD	6,371	2.9%	6,232	8	80	14	45.3		Retained
NG MTA Ft Wm Henry Harrison	MT	DoD	6,561	5.9%	6,204	7	83	20	42.2		Retained
Davis Monthan AFB	AZ	DoD	10,559	41.1%	6,059	1	21	12	29.8		Retained
NAS Fallon NV	NV	DoD	8,514	27.8%	5,930	0	31	31	44.6		Retained
NG Camp Maxey	TX	DoD	6,605	8.9%	5,907	0	49	49	63.5		Retained
McConnell AFB	KS	DoD	13,880	54.6%	5,590	0	14	14	36.9		Retained
Picatinny Arsenal	NJ	DoD	6,576	19.2%	5,029	0	17	17	37.1		Retained
Savanna Depot Act	IL	DoD	8,652	14.4%	4,856	0	16	16	63.7		Retained
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	IL	DOE	6,784	20.9%	4,801	0	27	27	39.7		Retained
Schriever Space Force Base	CO	DoD	5,422	11.3%	4,679	3	51	25	28.8		Retained

Site	ST	Source	Gross acres	Developed	Buildable acres	Max LWRs	Max SMRs if no LWRs	SMRs with max LWRs	Base score	Moratorium	Military activity screen
NAS Meridian MS	MS	DoD	8,085	28.7%	4,465	0	17	17	55.0		Retained
NG MTA Camp Butner	NC	DoD	4,914	6.1%	4,429	0	39	39	48.5		Retained
Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory Kenneth A Kesselri*	NY	DOE	3,916	4.8%	3,733	2	41	21	34.3		Retained
NG MTA Camp Crowder Neosho	MO	DoD	4,295	14.8%	3,626	1	19	10	45.1		Retained
F E Warren AFB	WY	DoD	5,876	34.8%	3,619	2	25	7	40.2		Retained
Holston AAP	TN	DoD	6,147	31.3%	3,578	0	23	23	46.5		Removed: named range/munitions
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	DoD	3,715	4.4%	3,577	0	28	28	23.4		Retained
Fort Belvoir	VA	DoD	8,361	46.0%	3,507	1	15	6	37.2		Retained
Brookhaven National Laboratory	NY	DOE	5,162	30.9%	3,503	0	13	13	28.9		Retained
NG Fort Wolters	TX	DoD	4,088	11.3%	3,401	0	20	20	57.8		Retained
Bluewater, NM, Disposal Site	NM	LM	3,305	0.3%	3,160	1	32	22	50.8		Retained
Lake City AAP	MO	DoD	4,327	26.2%	3,091	0	24	24	35.4		Removed: named range/munitions
Northwest Chesapeake VA	VA	DoD	3,667	9.7%	3,022	0	28	28	42.3		Retained
Mountain Home AFB	ID	DoD	6,025	51.4%	2,903	0	7	7	44.4		Retained
Little Rock AFB	AR	DoD	6,217	52.3%	2,892	0	9	9	47.2		Retained
Moody AFB	GA	DoD	10,877	21.2%	2,810	0	12	12	45.4		Retained
NG Greenlief TS/UTES 01	NE	DoD	3,292	10.6%	2,788	0	24	24	45.5		Retained
Yankee Target Range	TX	DoD	2,781	0.2%	2,772	3	40	12	50.0		Removed: airspace and name
New Boston Air Station	NH	DoD	2,887	4.7%	2,723	0	22	22	41.0		Retained
MCAS Beaufort	SC	DoD	7,508	37.9%	2,591	0	6	6	48.9		Retained
Shoal, NV, Site	NV	LM	2,549	0.0%	2,549	6	36	0	55.1		Removed: restricted airspace
Central Nevada Test Area, NV	NV	LM	2,558	1.3%	2,525	0	26	26	45.6		Retained
Green River Test Complex UT	UT	DoD	2,537	4.1%	2,433	0	23	23	80.2		Removed: named range/munitions
ALF Orange	TX	DoD	3,382	25.4%	2,413	0	12	12	42.7		Retained
Fort Gregg-Adams	VA	DoD	5,666	55.3%	2,246	0	9	9	49.2		Retained
MCAS Yuma	AZ	DoD	4,746	56.5%	2,098	0	11	11	42.9		Retained
Laughlin AFB	TX	DoD	4,090	46.1%	2,072	0	8	8	31.9		Retained
NAS Oceana VA	VA	DoD	5,312	61.0%	2,062	0	7	7	33.9		Retained
Naval Air Station Patuxent River	MD	DoD	6,646	57.9%	2,044	0	4	4	53.3		Removed: restricted airspace
Portsmouth Site	OH	DOE	3,322	41.7%	1,919	0	8	8	69.8		Retained
Whiteman AFB	MO	DoD	5,254	63.4%	1,885	0	10	10	45.5		Retained
Barry M Goldwater Range	AZ	DoD	2,012	8.0%	1,847	1	12	3	50.1		Removed: named range/munitions
Grand Forks AFB	ND	DoD	5,254	61.2%	1,805	0	7	7	49.1		Retained
NG Stones Ranch Military Res	CT	DoD	1,864	5.5%	1,744	0	10	10	50.5		Retained
Central Nevada Test Site Base Camp	NV	DOE	1,683	2.3%	1,644	0	16	16	43.6		Retained
NAS JRB New Orleans LA	LA	DoD	3,348	52.4%	1,571	0	2	2	52.9		Retained
Ellsworth AFB	SD	DoD	3,965	61.4%	1,501	0	7	7	37.8		Retained
Shirley Basin South, WY, Disposal Site	WY	LM	1,520	1.5%	1,498	0	14	14	59.1		Retained

Site	ST	Source	Gross acres	Developed	Buildable acres	Max LWRs	Max SMRs if no LWRs	SMRs with max LWRs	Base score	Moratorium	Military activity screen
NG Buckeye TS	AZ	DoD	1,500	0.1%	1,495	0	16	16	48.8		Retained
Vance AFB	OK	DoD	3,385	55.4%	1,483	0	8	8	49.1		Retained
Fairchild AFB	WA	DoD	4,233	65.1%	1,462	0	2	2	42.3		Retained
NG Floyd Edsall Training Center	NV	DoD	1,674	15.1%	1,429	0	9	9	23.0		Retained
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	DoD	1,538	7.8%	1,401	0	7	7	42.4		Removed: named range/munitions
Buckley Space Force Base	CO	DoD	3,302	56.3%	1,389	0	2	2	27.1		Retained
NG Camp Smith Tng Site	NY	DoD	1,573	13.2%	1,365	1	15	6	39.0		Retained
MCLB Albany	GA	DoD	3,261	58.1%	1,315	0	4	4	60.8		Retained
OLF Whitehouse	FL	DoD	1,904	22.3%	1,287	0	4	4	31.6		Retained
NG Camp Villere	LA	DoD	1,534	18.4%	1,274	0	7	7	48.7		Retained
NG Esler Field	LA	DoD	2,137	40.3%	1,265	0	8	8	48.8		Retained
Minot AFB	ND	DoD	4,966	69.7%	1,154	0	2	2	35.8		Retained
Malmstrom AFB	MT	DoD	3,282	64.3%	1,151	0	1	1	43.6		Retained
NAS Kingsville TX	TX	DoD	3,347	57.7%	1,114	0	4	4	53.3		Retained
Luke Air Force Auxiliary Field No 1	AZ	DoD	1,102	2.3%	1,018	0	6	6	43.5		Retained
Allegany Ballistics Lab	WV	DoD	1,517	32.6%	990	0	7	7	72.8		Retained
Otis ANG Base	MA	DoD	3,713	73.6%	951	0	1	1	38.3	Yes	
NG Mead TS/FMS 06/Utes 02	NE	DoD	1,191	14.2%	945	0	3	3	42.7		Retained
Kegelman Air Force Auxiliary Field	OK	DoD	1,225	23.9%	944	0	6	6	54.2		Retained
Niagara Falls Storage Site Vicinity Properties, NY, Site	NY	LM	1,335	30.2%	911	0	2	2	49.3		Retained
Cannon AFB	NM	DoD	3,454	74.2%	876	0	1	1	44.7		Retained
Air Force Plant 44	AZ	DoD	1,282	35.1%	844	0	4	4	33.5		Retained
NOLF Choctaw	FL	DoD	1,490	43.7%	822	0	2	2	53.6		Retained
Fernal Preserve, OH, Site	OH	LM	1,053	18.1%	785	0	1	1	42.2		Retained
Fort George G Meade	MD	DoD	4,673	80.1%	772	0	1	1	32.0		Retained
Gambrills MD	MD	DoD	835	9.0%	747	0	6	6	30.0		Retained
L-Bar, NM, Disposal Site	NM	LM	738	0.0%	738	0	10	10	53.8		Retained
NG Youngstown Tng Site	NY	DoD	858	18.9%	712	0	4	4	49.1		Retained
Eglin Air Force Auxiliary Field 3 Duke Fld	FL	DoD	1,947	63.2%	711	0	7	7	48.4		Retained
OLF Bravo	MS	DoD	1,224	42.1%	691	0	3	3	55.5		Retained
Gnome-Coach, NM, Site	NM	LM	691	1.2%	684	0	6	6	48.3		Retained
The Farish Memorial Recreational Annex	CO	DoD	675	4.0%	639	0	2	2	30.8		Retained
NG West Camp	SD	DoD	764	20.1%	626	0	4	4	43.1		Retained
Scott AFB	IL	DoD	2,900	81.8%	488	0	3	3	49.5		Retained
NG Ethan Allen AFB MTA	VT	DoD	657	27.4%	485	0	2	2	41.1	Yes	
NG MTA Camp Fretterd	MD	DoD	587	17.9%	478	0	1	1	44.4		Retained
Peterson Space Force Base	CO	DoD	1,631	71.4%	465	0	2	2	30.5		Retained
NG Camp Sherman Joint Training Center	OH	DoD	456	6.9%	427	0	4	4	55.1		Retained
NG McConnelsville Training Site	OH	DoD	449	13.1%	396	0	2	2	68.6		Retained
Ellsworth AFB Site 2	SD	DoD	1,281	70.2%	371	0	1	1	37.8		Retained
Edgemont, SD, Disposal Site	SD	LM	360	0.3%	359	0	3	3	55.2		Retained
Rio Blanco, CO, Site	CO	LM	364	0.9%	350	0	3	3	51.9		Retained
NG Knightstown	IN	DoD	388	18.8%	291	0	2	2	61.2		Retained

Site	ST	Source	Gross acres	Developed	Buildable acres	Max LWRs	Max SMRs if no LWRs	SMRs with max LWRs	Base score	Moratorium	Military activity screen
Maybell, CO, Disposal Site	CO	LM	250	0.0%	250	0	2	2	76.1		Retained
NOLF Holley	FL	DoD	667	63.7%	243	0	2	2	52.3		Retained
NG MTA Gunpowder Military Reservation	MD	DoD	254	7.0%	233	0	1	1	31.8		Retained
Lake Of The Ozarks Recreation	MO	DoD	320	23.9%	231	0	1	1	60.8		Retained
Durita, CO, Disposal Site	CO	LM	230	0.0%	230	0	2	2	52.5		Retained
NG Camp Fogarty Tng Site	RI	DoD	376	38.9%	223	0	1	1	45.0	Yes	
Durango, CO, Disposal/Processing Site	CO	LM	246	9.0%	223	0	1	1	70.0		Retained
NG Fort McClellan ARNG Tng Center	AL	DoD	494	55.9%	208	0	1	1	51.3		Retained
Federal Land	CO	DOE	205	1.7%	201	0	1	1	62.3		Retained
Weldon Spring, MO, Site	MO	LM	228	14.9%	200	0	1	1	47.3		Retained
Maybell West, CO, Disposal Site	CO	LM	180	0.0%	180	0	1	1	76.1		Retained

Appendix D — Sites with Buildable Patches but No Reactor Placement

Table D1 lists the 68 sites with at least one contiguous buildable patch above 50 acres where no 50-acre footprint could be placed, because the patch shape does not admit the footprint at the tested alignments. Sixty-three of these are outside moratorium states and hold 14,926 buildable acres in total. Site-specific layouts would likely find room at some of them.

Site	ST	Source	Gross acres	Developed	Buildable acres	Base score	Moratorium
NAS Whiting Field Milton FL	FL	DoD	3,471	70.9%	920	57.3	
Sheppard AFB	TX	DoD	4,483	80.7%	743	50.4	
NAS Jacksonville FL	FL	DoD	3,375	79.2%	589	27.4	
Joliet AAP Elwood	IL	DoD	599	11.3%	539	52.8	
Cairns Basefield AL	AL	DoD	1,290	58.8%	518	56.6	
Argonne National Laboratory	IL	DOE	1,465	60.3%	501	48.3	
NSF Indian Head	MD	DoD	1,977	70.4%	493	43.1	
McEntire Joint National Guard Base	SC	DoD	2,438	70.9%	487	42.2	
Columbus Auxiliary Airfield	MS	DoD	902	46.4%	454	49.3	
Westover ARB	MA	DoD	2,387	81.6%	426	53.8	Yes
McClellan AFB	CA	DoD	2,884	85.6%	363	24.3	Yes
Webster Field	MD	DoD	971	59.1%	347	49.6	
NOLF Summerdale	AL	DoD	634	46.8%	344	48.2	
NALF Goliad	TX	DoD	1,136	66.4%	343	52.1	
Shaw AFB	SC	DoD	3,394	87.4%	328	56.1	
Goodfellow AFB	TX	DoD	1,080	71.0%	323	43.9	

Site	ST	Source	Gross acres	Developed	Buildable acres	Base score	Moratorium
NG Camp Orchard Cantonement Area	ID	DoD	642	47.0%	320	47.6	
Dobbins ARB	GA	DoD	1,768	80.6%	318	32.5	
Dover AFB	DE	DoD	3,167	88.5%	314	47.1	
NAVACAD North Severn	MD	DoD	1,009	63.4%	306	40.8	
NOLF Spencer	FL	DoD	635	53.9%	303	42.3	
Fort Detrick	MD	DoD	1,220	74.2%	275	36.5	
Fort Gillem Enclave Site	GA	DoD	1,268	79.4%	270	32.9	
Chanute AFB	IL	DoD	2,208	87.8%	259	51.3	
Lakeview, OR, Disposal/Processing Site	OR	LM	297	16.8%	251	62.8	Yes
NG Camp Beauregard	LA	DoD	718	62.6%	240	49.6	
ALF Waldron	TX	DoD	834	72.2%	236	30.2	
Barin Field	AL	DoD	843	66.5%	235	35.7	
Jacksonville IAP	FL	DoD	544	57.4%	233	28.2	
Eglin Air Force Auxiliary Field 6	FL	DoD	855	72.2%	225	48.4	
Camp Frank D Merrill	GA	DoD	288	21.7%	222	46.1	
General Wayne A Downing Peoria IAP	IL	DoD	362	46.7%	197	53.9	
NG Santa Fe - Onate Complex TS	NM	DoD	332	43.7%	190	53.5	
Laughlin AFB Aux 1	TX	DoD	402	51.6%	187	46.1	
NAVPMOSSP Magna Utah	UT	DoD	531	61.9%	178	36.1	
NG Grayling Airfield	MI	DoD	922	80.7%	176	54.1	
USAF Academy Auxiliary Airfield	CO	DoD	196	16.9%	174	49.0	
Brooks AFB	TX	DoD	1,307	86.7%	174	28.5	
NOLF Santa Rosa	FL	DoD	700	75.7%	171	57.3	
NG Auburn Training Site	ME	DoD	176	14.6%	156	56.3	Yes
Slick Rock, CO, Disposal/Processing Site	CO	LM	157	2.8%	153	57.8	
Syracuse MCRC	NY	DoD	256	42.8%	149	46.9	
NG Frankfort Boone NG Center	KY	DoD	356	58.1%	146	64.8	
Falls City, TX, Disposal Site	TX	LM	232	42.0%	136	67.1	
NG Papago Military Reservation	AZ	DoD	390	67.0%	135	27.8	
Alpena County Regional Airport	MI	DoD	542	71.3%	134	58.6	
NAVSUBASE New London CT	CT	DoD	613	77.8%	133	50.1	
NG Elkins AFRC	WV	DoD	146	12.3%	127	51.6	
NG Edgemeade TS Mtn Home	ID	DoD	149	15.2%	125	51.2	
Cavalier Space Force Station	ND	DoD	281	49.1%	123	45.2	
Grissom ARB	IN	DoD	2,713	95.2%	119	47.9	
NG Martindale - AASF	TX	DoD	218	48.3%	116	32.3	
Twin Cities AAP	MN	DoD	167	35.8%	116	39.2	Yes
Highbluff Stagefield AL	AL	DoD	187	45.0%	102	69.7	
NOLF Silverhill	AL	DoD	355	70.1%	97	46.9	
NG Training Site	NH	DoD	105	12.8%	91	58.6	
Naturita, CO, Dipsosal/Processing Site	CO	LM	102	8.6%	91	54.5	
NAS JRB Willow Grove PA	PA	DoD	883	89.2%	89	39.6	

Site	ST	Source	Gross acres	Developed	Buildable acres	Base score	Moratorium
Tonawanda North, NY, Site Unit 2	NY	LM	112	21.1%	88	41.1	
NG Camp Mabry	TX	DoD	368	77.4%	83	29.4	
NG Cambridge Springs Readiness Center and FMS 5	PA	DoD	106	22.1%	82	51.2	
NG Johnson City Gray	TN	DoD	107	26.0%	79	53.7	
Mound, OH, Site	OH	LM	305	75.1%	77	55.1	
Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory	PA	DOE	200	65.6%	70	55.7	
NG Las Cruces	NM	DoD	94	25.6%	68	44.2	
NETL Morgantown	WV	DOE	137	45.3%	64	51.9	
Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory (US Dept of Energy)	NY	DOE	177	62.5%	63	41.7	
NG Saint George/FMS 5B	UT	DoD	69	26.4%	54	40.6	

Appendix E — Opportunity Scores

Table E1 gives factor and composite scores under the three configurations for the 184 sites with land for at least one reactor, ordered by base score. All factors run from 0 to 100. Water source indicates whether F3 was computed from USGS gauge records or from the state proxy. F5 measures distance to the nearest operating nuclear plant.

Site	ST	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Water source	Base	Config A	Config B	Moratorium
Green River Test Complex UT	UT	85	100	100	80	0	100	93	25	Gauge	80.2	85.0	84.7	
Maybell West, CO, Disposal Site	CO	85	100	75	100	0	100	88	10	Gauge	76.1	83.8	78.7	
Maybell, CO, Disposal Site	CO	85	100	75	100	0	100	88	10	Gauge	76.1	83.8	78.7	
Allegany Ballistics Lab	WV	100	85	100	0	0	75	42	100	Gauge	72.8	74.0	74.1	
Durango, CO, Disposal/Processing Site	CO	70	100	75	100	0	75	25	50	Gauge	70.0	76.2	69.7	
Portsmouth Site	OH	85	85	100	0	0	75	57	100	Gauge	69.8	69.2	73.0	
NG McConnelsville Training Site	OH	85	85	100	0	0	75	82	50	Gauge	68.6	69.0	74.0	
Savanna Depot Act	IL	70	100	50	0	56	100	61	50	Gauge	63.7	62.6	69.5	
NG Camp Maxey	TX	70	100	100	0	0	50	20	50	Gauge	63.5	63.6	68.1	
Arnold	TN	100	85	50	0	30	75	36	50	Proxy	63.1	66.8	63.1	
NG Camp Swift	TX	85	85	100	0	0	25	19	50	Gauge	62.9	64.6	64.0	
Yuma Proving Ground	AZ	65	100	100	0	0	100	16	10	Gauge	62.6	63.4	71.3	
Federal Land	CO	85	100	25	80	0	100	36	25	Gauge	62.3	72.1	61.3	
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA	100	85	50	0	35	25	24	75	Proxy	61.7	64.7	58.1	
NG Knightstown	IN	85	85	50	0	0	100	84	75	Gauge	61.2	63.3	64.7	
Jefferson Proving Ground	IN	100	85	50	0	0	100	52	25	Proxy	60.8	66.6	63.4	
MCLB Albany	GA	60	85	100	0	17	25	17	100	Gauge	60.8	57.6	62.8	
Lake Of The Ozarks Recreation	MO	50	85	100	0	20	100	12	75	Gauge	60.8	57.3	68.1	
Fort Drum	NY	85	85	50	0	27	100	36	50	Proxy	60.3	62.7	63.1	
NG CTC Camp Dawson-Kingwood	WV	100	85	50	0	0	75	66	25	Proxy	60.3	65.7	62.0	
NG Camp Minden Training Site	LA	50	85	100	0	0	100	18	75	Gauge	59.1	56.5	66.6	

Site	ST	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Water source	Base	Config A	Config B	Moratorium
Shirley Basin South, WY, Disposal Site	WY	60	100	25	100	0	100	57	25	Gauge	59.1	67.0	60.3	
NG Camp Ripley	MN	45	85	100	0	17	100	22	50	Gauge	58.5	55.3	67.5	Yes
NG MTA Limestone Hills	MT	100	100	25	0	0	50	82	25	Gauge	57.9	64.2	58.3	
TBR Main	GA	100	85	25	0	38	100	16	25	Gauge	57.8	63.6	58.1	
NG Fort Wolters	TX	85	85	50	0	48	0	45	50	Gauge	57.8	59.0	55.9	
Fort A P Hill	VA	85	65	25	0	65	75	79	50	Gauge	56.0	56.9	56.6	
OLF Bravo	MS	45	100	50	0	0	100	85	100	Proxy	55.5	52.8	63.1	
Edgemont, SD, Disposal Site	SD	45	100	25	100	0	100	69	10	Gauge	55.2	61.8	58.7	
Shoal, NV, Site	NV	60	100	10	100	0	100	53	10	Proxy	55.1	64.3	55.9	
NG Camp Sherman Joint Training Center	OH	70	85	75	0	0	25	37	50	Gauge	55.1	56.1	57.0	
Savannah River Site	SC	60	85	25	0	86	75	63	50	Gauge	55.0	52.7	58.7	
NAS Meridian MS	MS	60	85	50	0	0	100	85	75	Proxy	55.0	54.6	61.1	
Kegelman Air Force Auxiliary Field	OK	50	100	50	0	0	100	59	75	Gauge	54.2	53.3	61.2	
L-Bar, NM, Disposal Site	NM	45	100	25	100	0	100	42	10	Gauge	53.8	60.9	56.5	
Oak Ridge Reservation	TN	100	40	25	50	56	25	27	50	Gauge	53.6	60.1	44.9	
NOLF Choctaw	FL	60	40	100	0	0	100	11	100	Gauge	53.6	51.3	56.9	
NG Fort Indiantown Gap	PA	100	40	25	0	75	75	9	75	Gauge	53.4	56.0	48.4	
NAS Kingsville TX	TX	85	100	25	0	0	25	16	100	Gauge	53.3	57.2	49.7	
Naval Air Station Patuxent River	MD	60	65	25	0	87	75	57	100	Gauge	53.3	49.6	54.3	
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission-pantex Plant	TX	85	85	25	0	0	75	75	50	Gauge	53.2	57.5	54.7	
NAS JRB New Orleans LA	LA	60	20	100	0	63	25	27	100	Gauge	52.9	47.2	52.0	
Fort Bliss	TX	85	100	25	0	0	100	4	25	Proxy	52.7	59.1	54.8	
Durita, CO, Disposal Site	CO	50	100	10	100	0	100	51	10	Proxy	52.5	60.7	54.3	
NOLF Holley	FL	60	40	100	0	0	75	11	100	Gauge	52.3	50.1	54.4	
Rio Blanco, CO, Site	CO	45	100	10	100	0	100	62	10	Proxy	51.9	59.3	54.4	
NG WH Ford Regional Tng Ctr	KY	85	85	25	0	0	75	47	50	Gauge	51.8	56.7	52.5	
Pueblo Chemical Depot	CO	85	85	25	0	0	100	18	50	Gauge	51.6	57.0	52.6	
NG Fort McClellan ARNG Tng Center	AL	60	85	50	0	0	75	12	100	Proxy	51.3	51.6	53.2	
Fort Leonard Wood	MO	50	100	50	0	5	75	34	50	Proxy	50.9	51.0	56.7	
Blue Grass Army Depot	KY	70	85	50	0	0	25	25	75	Proxy	50.8	52.5	50.3	
Bluewater, NM, Disposal Site	NM	45	100	10	100	0	100	42	10	Proxy	50.8	58.7	52.8	
Iowa AAP	IA	50	85	75	0	0	0	44	75	Gauge	50.5	48.6	52.5	
NG Stones Ranch Military Res	CT	85	40	25	0	92	75	16	50	Gauge	50.5	51.3	48.0	
NG MTC-H Camp Grayling	MI	50	100	50	0	0	50	82	25	Gauge	50.3	50.5	57.1	
Barry M Goldwater Range	AZ	60	100	10	0	56	100	0	50	Gauge	50.1	51.3	53.1	
Dixie Target Range	TX	70	100	10	0	0	100	99	10	Gauge	50.0	54.2	56.2	
Redstone Arsenal	AL	85	40	50	0	67	0	5	75	Proxy	50.0	50.3	43.9	
Yankee Target Range	TX	70	100	10	0	0	100	99	10	Gauge	50.0	54.2	56.2	
Scott AFB	IL	85	40	50	25	0	50	5	100	Proxy	49.5	53.7	43.9	
NAVWPNSYSTRAFAC Boardman	OR	45	100	25	0	32	100	74	25	Proxy	49.4	48.8	57.6	Yes
Niagara Falls Storage Site Vicinity Properties, NY, Site	NY	70	5	50	100	0	100	17	100	Proxy	49.3	55.5	42.6	
Fort Gregg-Adams	VA	60	40	50	0	56	25	86	100	Proxy	49.2	45.1	48.5	
NG Youngstown Tng Site	NY	70	20	50	80	0	100	17	75	Proxy	49.1	55.0	44.8	
Grand Forks AFB	ND	60	85	25	0	0	100	42	100	Gauge	49.1	50.0	51.9	
Vance AFB	OK	70	85	25	0	0	75	18	100	Proxy	49.1	51.5	48.9	

Site	ST	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Water source	Base	Config A	Config B	Moratorium
MCAS Beaufort	SC	60	85	50	0	5	25	3	100	Gauge	48.9	49.1	48.0	
NG Beauregard Training Range	LA	45	85	50	0	8	75	70	50	Proxy	48.8	47.5	55.4	
Anniston Army Depot	AL	60	85	50	0	0	25	12	100	Proxy	48.8	49.1	48.2	
NG Buckeye TS	AZ	85	20	50	0	80	100	0	10	Gauge	48.8	50.5	48.5	
NG Esler Field	LA	45	85	50	0	10	75	16	100	Proxy	48.8	47.0	52.2	
NG Fort Chaffee MTC	AR	85	65	10	0	35	100	28	50	Gauge	48.7	52.8	48.3	
NG Camp Villere	LA	60	65	50	0	43	50	3	75	Proxy	48.7	47.8	48.8	
NG MTA Camp Butner	NC	100	40	25	0	49	50	10	50	Gauge	48.5	53.0	43.0	
Eglin Air Force Auxiliary Field 3 Duke Fld	FL	60	65	50	0	0	100	8	100	Gauge	48.4	48.7	50.4	
Gnome-Coach, NM, Site	NM	25	100	25	100	0	100	16	25	Gauge	48.3	53.5	51.8	
Fort Campbell	TN	65	65	50	0	0	100	20	50	Proxy	47.8	49.9	51.1	
Fort Eisenhower	GA	60	40	50	0	61	100	23	50	Proxy	47.8	46.3	50.5	
Volk ANGB	WI	50	100	25	0	0	100	29	75	Gauge	47.7	48.6	52.6	
Red River Army Depot	TX	85	85	10	0	0	25	21	100	Gauge	47.5	52.1	42.7	
Weldon Spring, MO, Site	MO	70	20	50	100	30	0	7	50	Proxy	47.3	53.7	37.6	
Poinsett Electronic Combat Range	SC	60	85	25	0	43	75	18	25	Gauge	47.2	48.7	50.2	
NG CTA Camp Mccain	MS	45	100	50	0	0	25	45	50	Gauge	47.2	46.8	51.3	
Little Rock AFB	AR	85	40	50	0	15	25	3	100	Proxy	47.2	49.4	41.5	
Barry Goldwater Range	AZ	65	100	25	0	0	100	7	10	Gauge	47.1	51.9	51.8	
Fort Stewart	GA	45	85	25	0	47	100	33	50	Gauge	47.1	45.8	52.6	
Hardwood Weapons Range (ANG)	WI	50	100	25	0	0	100	29	50	Gauge	46.5	48.1	52.1	
Subase Kings Bay GA	GA	60	65	50	0	0	50	46	75	Proxy	46.5	46.9	47.9	
Holston AAP	TN	60	65	50	0	0	25	44	100	Proxy	46.5	46.1	45.8	
Target B-17	NV	45	100	10	50	0	100	53	10	Proxy	46.4	51.5	51.2	
NG MTCH Camp Guernsey	WY	45	100	25	0	0	100	74	25	Gauge	46.2	47.2	54.4	
Central Nevada Test Area, NV	NV	25	100	10	100	0	100	22	25	Gauge	45.6	51.4	48.5	
Smoky Hill ANG Range	KS	45	100	25	0	0	100	61	25	Gauge	45.5	46.8	53.4	
Whiteman AFB	MO	50	85	25	0	0	75	45	100	Gauge	45.5	45.4	48.1	
NG Greenlief TS/UTES 01	NE	60	100	25	0	0	25	36	50	Proxy	45.5	48.1	46.6	
Moody AFB	GA	45	85	25	0	0	75	93	75	Gauge	45.4	44.5	50.7	
NG Florence Military Reservation	AZ	100	65	10	0	0	75	6	25	Gauge	45.3	53.9	42.2	
Idaho National Laboratory	ID	60	100	10	0	0	100	40	25	Gauge	45.2	49.2	50.2	
Pine Bluff Arsenal	AR	45	85	50	0	0	25	15	100	Proxy	45.2	43.9	46.2	
NG MTA Camp Crowder Neosho	MO	70	85	25	0	0	25	36	50	Gauge	45.1	48.6	44.4	
NG Camp Fogarty Tng Site	RI	85	5	50	0	49	25	31	100	Proxy	45.0	44.9	38.4	Yes
Saylor Creek Air Force Range	ID	25	100	50	0	0	100	48	25	Gauge	44.9	43.2	55.6	
Fort Riley	KS	45	85	25	0	0	100	84	50	Proxy	44.9	45.0	51.9	
Cannon AFB	NM	60	85	10	0	0	75	38	100	Proxy	44.7	46.4	45.3	
NAS Fallon NV	NV	45	100	10	25	0	50	53	75	Proxy	44.6	46.6	46.2	
Melrose Air Force Range	NM	45	100	25	0	0	100	38	25	Gauge	44.4	46.1	51.6	
NG MTA Camp Fretterd	MD	100	5	25	0	56	75	6	75	Gauge	44.4	48.0	37.5	
Mountain Home AFB	ID	45	100	10	0	0	75	48	100	Gauge	44.4	44.4	47.6	
NG CTC Fort Custer Trng Center	MI	70	40	50	0	37	25	26	50	Proxy	44.2	44.8	42.2	
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	NM	45	100	10	50	0	75	16	25	Proxy	44.1	49.5	46.1	
Target B-16	NV	45	100	10	25	0	100	53	10	Proxy	43.9	47.8	49.9	

Site	ST	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Water source	Base	Config A	Config B	Moratorium
NG Pelham Range Training Site - Fort McClellan	AL	60	65	50	0	0	50	12	50	Gauge	43.6	45.3	44.7	
Central Nevada Test Site Base Camp	NV	25	100	10	80	0	100	22	25	Gauge	43.6	48.4	47.5	
Malmstrom AFB	MT	60	85	10	0	0	75	17	100	Gauge	43.6	45.8	43.6	
Luke Air Force Auxiliary Field No 1	AZ	100	20	10	0	63	100	0	25	Gauge	43.5	49.1	39.3	
Atlantic City IAP	NJ	45	65	50	0	25	100	7	25	Proxy	43.3	43.2	49.0	
NG Camp Ravenna Joint Military Training Center	OH	70	40	25	0	47	75	35	50	Gauge	43.2	44.4	42.8	
NG West Camp	SD	60	85	25	0	0	25	21	75	Gauge	43.1	45.1	42.2	
Dare County Range	NC	25	100	50	0	0	100	10	25	Proxy	43.0	42.1	52.6	
MCAS Yuma	AZ	85	65	10	0	0	25	7	100	Gauge	42.9	47.7	36.6	
Fort Cavazos	TX	70	65	25	0	6	75	9	50	Gauge	42.8	46.6	42.8	
Holloman AFB	NM	50	100	10	0	0	100	15	50	Gauge	42.8	45.5	47.2	
Tooele Army Depot South	UT	50	85	10	25	0	75	51	50	Gauge	42.8	46.0	45.1	
ALF Orange	TX	45	100	10	0	0	100	14	75	Gauge	42.7	44.2	46.8	
NG Mead TS/FMS 06/Utes 02	NE	70	40	25	0	11	100	71	50	Gauge	42.7	44.9	44.5	
MCB Quantico	VA	85	5	25	0	52	100	52	50	Gauge	42.5	44.7	40.6	
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN	85	20	50	0	0	75	19	50	Proxy	42.4	46.6	40.2	
Northwest Chesapeake VA	VA	60	40	25	0	40	75	82	50	Gauge	42.3	41.9	44.3	
Fairchild AFB	WA	85	40	25	25	0	0	10	100	Gauge	42.3	47.6	33.1	
NG MTA Ft Wm Henry Harrison	MT	65	85	25	0	0	0	29	50	Gauge	42.2	45.4	40.6	
Fernal Preserve, OH, Site	OH	85	5	10	100	0	75	8	75	Gauge	42.2	52.8	31.2	
NG Camp Atterbury	IN	45	65	50	0	0	75	29	50	Proxy	42.0	41.9	46.3	
NG Camp Joseph T Robinson	AR	85	40	10	0	26	100	14	50	Gauge	42.0	46.9	39.9	
NG MTA Camp Edwards	MA	85	20	50	0	0	50	11	75	Proxy	42.0	45.6	37.6	Yes
NG Ethan Allen AFB MTA	VT	25	65	75	0	0	25	36	75	Gauge	41.1	36.8	45.6	Yes
New Boston Air Station	NH	45	40	50	0	50	100	10	25	Proxy	41.0	39.6	45.6	
Naval Weapons Station Yorktown	VA	60	20	25	0	90	25	47	75	Gauge	40.3	37.4	37.0	
Beale AFB	CA	60	65	25	0	0	75	19	50	Proxy	40.2	43.1	41.5	Yes
F E Warren AFB	WY	60	85	10	0	0	0	23	100	Gauge	40.2	42.2	36.6	
Fort McCoy	WI	25	100	25	0	0	75	52	50	Gauge	40.1	38.8	47.7	
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	IL	85	5	25	25	61	0	2	75	Gauge	39.7	42.9	29.3	
Tooele Army Depot	UT	25	85	25	50	0	25	51	50	Gauge	39.6	40.8	41.3	
Target B-20	NV	25	100	25	0	0	100	53	10	Gauge	39.4	39.3	49.4	
NG Camp Smith Tng Site	NY	85	5	50	0	0	25	60	50	Proxy	39.0	42.3	34.8	
Creech AFB	NV	45	100	10	0	0	100	0	10	Gauge	38.8	42.5	44.5	
Otis ANG Base	MA	70	20	50	0	0	25	11	100	Proxy	38.3	39.6	33.4	Yes
Fort Jackson	SC	45	40	25	0	59	100	7	50	Gauge	38.0	36.6	40.4	
Ellsworth AFB	SD	45	85	10	0	0	0	50	100	Gauge	37.8	37.8	36.5	
Ellsworth AFB Site 2	SD	45	85	10	0	0	0	50	100	Gauge	37.8	37.8	36.5	
Pinon Canyon	CO	25	100	10	0	0	100	76	10	Gauge	37.6	37.7	47.6	
NG TS Ethan Allen Range	VT	50	65	25	0	0	75	36	25	Gauge	37.3	39.6	40.9	Yes
Fort Belvoir	VA	60	5	50	0	46	25	5	100	Proxy	37.2	35.2	32.3	
Picatinny Arsenal	NJ	100	5	25	0	7	25	7	75	Gauge	37.1	43.1	27.8	
McConnell AFB	KS	70	40	25	0	0	25	3	100	Proxy	36.9	39.6	31.5	
Barksdale AFB	LA	50	65	25	0	0	25	18	75	Gauge	36.4	37.5	35.4	
Minot AFB	ND	25	85	10	0	0	75	35	100	Gauge	35.8	34.1	39.8	

Site	ST	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Water source	Base	Config A	Config B	Moratorium
Lake City AAP	MO	85	20	25	0	0	25	4	75	Gauge	35.4	40.4	28.3	
Nevada Test Site	NV	25	100	10	0	0	100	22	10	Gauge	34.8	36.1	43.2	
Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory Kenneth A Kesselri*	NY	45	40	25	25	0	100	27	25	Gauge	34.3	37.6	36.9	
West Point Military Reservation	NY	70	5	50	0	0	50	9	50	Proxy	34.0	36.8	31.0	
NAS Oceana VA	VA	60	5	25	0	45	25	42	100	Gauge	33.9	32.5	28.9	
NG MTA-L Camp Williams	UT	85	5	25	25	0	25	1	50	Gauge	33.6	40.5	25.1	
Air Force Plant 44	AZ	85	20	10	0	0	25	1	100	Proxy	33.5	38.5	24.8	
Dix	NJ	60	5	25	0	26	100	6	75	Gauge	32.7	33.8	31.1	
Fort George G Meade	MD	60	5	25	0	38	25	18	100	Gauge	32.0	31.5	26.3	
Laughlin AFB	TX	0	85	25	0	0	75	24	100	Proxy	31.9	27.2	38.9	
Naval Weapons Station Earle NJ	NJ	60	5	50	0	6	25	4	75	Proxy	31.8	32.7	27.7	
NG MTA Gunpowder Military Reservation	MD	45	5	25	0	68	100	6	50	Gauge	31.8	30.1	32.5	
Dugway Proving Ground	UT	0	100	10	0	0	100	85	10	Proxy	31.7	29.2	44.5	
OLF Whitehouse	FL	60	20	25	0	0	75	3	75	Gauge	31.6	34.1	29.5	
San Clemente IS NALF	CA	0	100	25	0	0	100	0	25	Proxy	31.2	29.2	41.8	Yes
The Farish Memorial Recreational Annex	CO	45	40	25	0	0	100	6	25	Gauge	30.8	33.2	34.0	
Peterson Space Force Base	CO	60	20	25	0	0	25	6	100	Gauge	30.5	32.2	25.2	
Gambrills MD	MD	60	5	25	0	44	25	18	50	Gauge	30.0	30.7	25.8	
Davis Monthan AFB	AZ	70	20	10	0	0	25	1	100	Gauge	29.8	33.3	22.6	
Brookhaven National Laboratory	NY	50	5	25	0	41	25	3	100	Gauge	28.9	27.6	23.8	
Schriever Space Force Base	CO	60	20	10	0	0	100	6	50	Proxy	28.8	32.7	28.0	
Utah Test and Training Range South UT	UT	0	100	10	0	0	100	12	10	Proxy	28.1	27.1	38.7	
Nellis Air Force Range	NV	0	100	10	0	0	100	0	10	Gauge	27.5	26.7	37.7	
Buckley Space Force Base	CO	60	5	10	25	0	25	6	100	Proxy	27.1	30.7	19.0	
Rocky Mountain Arsenal	CO	60	5	10	25	0	25	9	25	Gauge	23.4	29.3	17.7	
Nellis	NV	60	5	10	0	0	25	0	75	Gauge	23.0	26.3	16.8	
NG Floyd Edsall Training Center	NV	60	5	10	0	0	25	0	75	Gauge	23.0	26.3	16.8	
Fallbrook California	CA	45	5	10	0	0	75	0	50	Gauge	20.5	23.0	19.0	Yes



Good Energy Collective

Good Energy Collective is a nuclear policy and research organization focused on the practical implementation of nuclear energy at scale, advancing community-informed policy for the responsible deployment of clean nuclear power.

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CITATION

Pozas, Pedro, and John Cornwell. *New Reactors on Federal Land: Land for new reactors at Department of Energy and Department of Defense sites*. Good Energy Collective, November 2026.

Per-site boundary data is available upon request.

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