



April 2008

# Status and Outlook for Nuclear Energy In the United States

## Executive Summary

Two important milestones marked the year 2007 for the nuclear energy industry. The restart of Browns Ferry 1 in May increased the number of operating nuclear plants to 104. Then in September, NRG Energy and South Texas Nuclear Operating Co. submitted an application for a license to build and operate a new nuclear plant to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the first in decades. Three additional applications were submitted before year's end.

Production at existing plants continues at near-record performance levels. Capacity factors remain at 90 percent, while operating costs – estimated at 1.68 cents per kilowatt-hour for 2006 – continue to be the lowest of any source of electricity. The last several years demonstrate that this strong operating performance is sustainable and can be accomplished while maintaining a solid safety record.

One license renewal was approved by the NRC in the last 12 months; 48 plants have now extended their operating licenses by 20 years. To date, the owners of more than 90 percent of the nuclear fleet have decided to pursue license renewal, and nearly all plants are expected to do so.

Over the past year, interest in building new nuclear power plants has increased significantly: 17 companies have submitted or plan to submit applications for licenses to construct and operate as many as 31 new nuclear power plants. Driving this renewed interest is the excellent performance of the existing fleet, the need for additional baseload generating capacity, concerns about global warming, increased public and political support, and the investment stimulus in the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

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## Strong Nuclear Plant Performance Continues

U.S. nuclear power plant performance continues to be strong and has stabilized at a very high level.

The U.S. nuclear fleet maintained its solid performance in 2007, with estimated electricity generation of 806 billion kilowatt-hours<sup>1</sup> of electricity.

The industry's average capacity factor for the 104 operating units is estimated at 91.8 percent<sup>2</sup> for 2007, the highest capacity factor of any source of electric power.

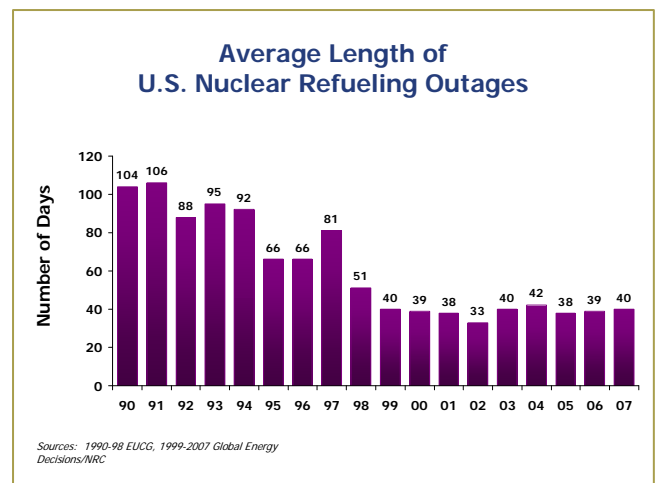
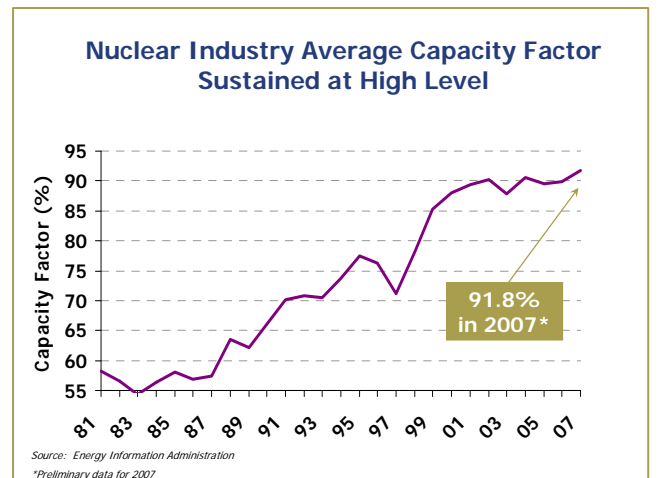
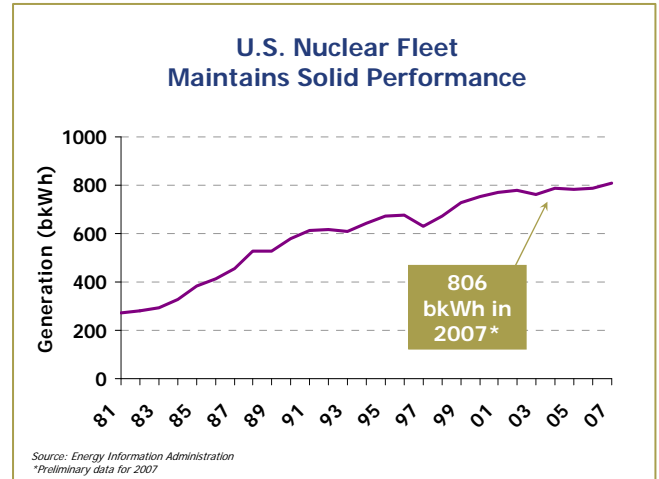
Estimated U.S. nuclear plant output in 2007 broke the 2004 record. Year-to-year fluctuations in output and capacity factor should be expected, given normal variations in outage scheduling and length.

The industry continues to uprate the capacity of its nuclear units. An uprate increases the flow of steam from the nuclear reactor to the turbine-generator so the plant can produce more electricity. Uprates can increase a plant's capacity by 2-20 percent, depending on plant design.

Since 2000, the NRC has authorized 72 power uprates, yielding a cumulative capacity increase of 3,327 megawatts. The NRC is currently reviewing 9 applications for uprates, totaling approximately 912 megawatts of capacity. Over the next five years, the NRC anticipates that companies will apply for power uprates that could represent an additional 1,959 megawatts of new capacity.

The industry also continues to improve the reliability and performance of its nuclear units by replacing and upgrading major plant components. Steam generators, components of pressurized water reactors (PWRs), typically require replacement once over a plant's operating life. Each PWR has two to four steam generators; each costs between \$40 million to \$50 million to replace.

Reactor vessel heads are typically replaced as a precaution to ensure nuclear plants can safely and reliably produce electricity for years to come. Vessel head replacements cost \$20 million or more.



<sup>1</sup> Energy Information Administration (EIA), Preliminary

<sup>2</sup> EIA, Preliminary

Steam generator and vessel head replacements are important for safe operation and can improve reactor performance by reducing downtime for inspection and repair and thus increasing electrical output.

A total of 142 steam generator replacements have been performed, including 10 in 2007. Thirty-five vessel head replacements have been performed, including five in 2007.

*Nuclear Plants: The Low-Cost Producers*

Sustained high levels of output and reliability also mean solid economic performance.

On average, U.S. nuclear power plants had an estimated production cost of 1.68 cents per kilowatt-hour in 2007. (Production cost includes operating and maintenance costs, fuel, and the federal government's one mill-per-kilowatt-hour fee for used fuel management.)

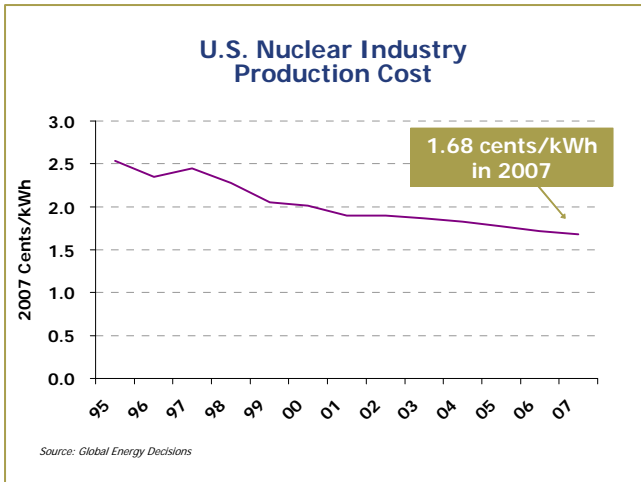
Production costs have been stable at this level for several years, despite significant expenditures on new steam generators and reactor vessel heads and increased spending on nuclear plant security. This suggests that plant operators continue to achieve efficiencies that offset higher spending.

As a rule of thumb, nuclear companies add about half a cent per kilowatt-hour to production cost (for ongoing capital expenditures, general and administrative costs, taxes and other costs) to obtain a total operating (busbar) cost. On average, therefore, U.S. nuclear plants have a total operating cost of approximately 2.2 cents per kilowatt-hour (or \$22 per megawatt-hour).

*Industry Consolidation Continues*

Although the pace of nuclear industry consolidation has slowed, the few nuclear plants offered for sale continue to attract considerable interest.

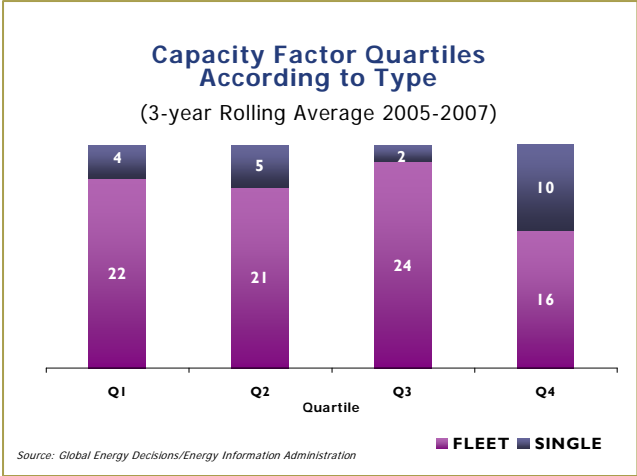
In April 2007, Entergy completed its purchase of the Palisades nuclear plant from Consumers Energy. The 798-megawatt plant, formerly operated by Nuclear Management Company, was purchased for \$380 million. The purchase price represents \$242 million for the plant itself, \$83 million for nuclear fuel based on current market prices, and \$55 million in related assets. As part of the transaction, Entergy has agreed to sell 100 percent of the plant's output back to Consumers for 15 years at a price that retains the benefits of the low-cost nuclear generation for Consumers' 1.8 million customers.



Industry Consolidation Continues		
	1995	2007
Operating Units	109	104
Owners	113	85
Operators	45	25
Capacity Factor (%)	77.4	91.8

Also, in October 2007, FPL Energy completed its purchase of the two-unit, 1,033-megawatt Point Beach nuclear power plant from Wisconsin Electric Power Company (We Energies). The purchase price of \$924 million includes \$719 million for the plant itself and \$205 million for fuel, inventory and other items. FPL Energy assumes management and operation of Point Beach from Nuclear Management Company. All the power from Point Beach will be sold under a long-term contract to We Energies through the current NRC license terms of 2030 for Unit 1 and 2033 for Unit 2. The power from Point Beach is competitively priced and escalates each year of the contract. FPL expects to implement a power uprate at both units within the next four years that it anticipates will add about 134 megawatts to the plant's existing capacity. We Energies has the option to purchase power from any capacity uprates at the existing plant and an option to invest in and own up to 40 percent of any new generating capacity built at the site.

Consolidation of ownership and operating responsibility in the hands of large generating companies that operate a fleet of plants has significant benefits. These large companies have the management strength, financial resources and scale necessary to achieve higher efficiencies. The benefits of industry consolidation are apparent from the performance data, which show generally that plants forming part of a larger fleet turn in higher capacity factors and lower costs than plants run by single-unit nuclear operators.

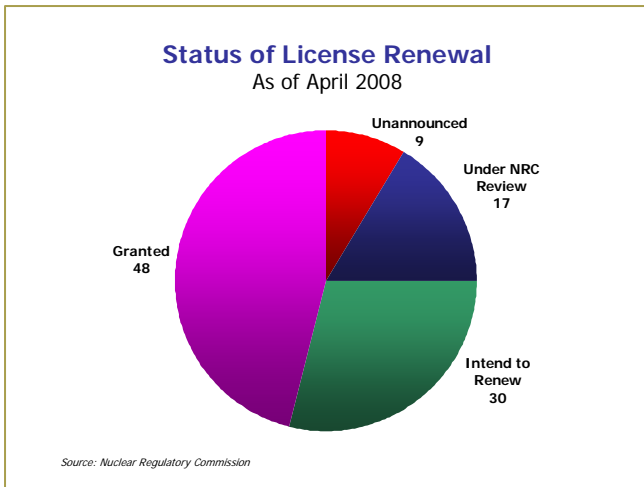


**License Renewal: All Plants Expected To Renew, Operate for 60 Years**

In March 2000, the NRC began to approve 20-year renewals of nuclear power plants' 40-year operating licenses. This allows those plants that have compiled detailed applications and undergone rigorous review to operate for a total of 60 years. Since then, the NRC has approved license renewals for 48 nuclear reactors. To date, the owners of 95 nuclear units have decided to pursue license renewal, and more are expected to follow suit.

License renewal enjoys strong public support. In a recent public opinion survey, 81 percent of Americans agreed that "we should renew the licenses of nuclear power plants that continue to meet federal safety standards."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Source: October 2007 poll of 1,000 U.S. adults by Bisconti Research Inc.



The license renewal process costs between \$10 million and \$15 million to prepare the necessary regulatory filings and navigate the NRC's license renewal process. This cost does not include any major capital expenditures necessary to upgrade the plant (steam generator replacement, for example) to ensure safe, reliable operation during the additional 20 years after the original 40-year license term expires. Even with such capital expenditures, however, analysis shows that license renewal of an existing nuclear plant is easily the least costly source of new electricity supply.

## Used Nuclear Fuel Management: An Integrated Long-Term Strategy

### *Federal Statutory Mandate*

Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, and the 1987 amendments to that legislation, the federal government is responsible for building storage and disposal facilities for used nuclear fuel. This program is funded by the industry, through a one-mill-per-kilowatt-hour charge on electricity produced at nuclear power plants.

The used fuel management program has suffered chronic delays. The federal government was supposed to start removing used nuclear fuel from nuclear plant sites to a disposal facility in January 1998. The government did not meet that commitment because of delays, largely political in nature, in developing the proposed disposal facility at Yucca Mountain, Nevada.

Then, in 2002, Congress and the President affirmed the suitability of Yucca Mountain as a disposal facility. This cleared the way for the Department of Energy to submit an application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for permission to build the Yucca Mountain facility. That license application was originally scheduled to be filed with the NRC in 2004 but it, too, has been delayed.

### *Radiation Standard Controversy*

The source of this delay was a court decision. In July 2004, the U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed the government's decision to move forward with the Yucca Mountain project, rejecting 11 of 12 lawsuits brought by repository opponents. The one adverse ruling involved the Environmental Protection Agency's 10,000-year compliance period for limiting the presence of radionuclides in groundwater within several miles of the site. The court ruled that EPA's standard improperly deviated from a National Academy of Sciences' recommendation that

compliance should encompass a period longer than 10,000 years.

In August 2005, EPA responded to the court decision with a proposal to create two radiation exposure limits: One would cover the period up to 10,000 years; the second would extend to one million years.

The nuclear energy industry does not believe that the one-million-year standard represents sound public policy. The legislative history behind this issue demonstrates that Congress intended to limit the regulatory compliance period to 10,000 years, which is consistent with the compliance periods used for other hazardous materials.

Nonetheless, the court ruling in 2004 on EPA's radiation standard delayed DOE's submission of a license application to the NRC. That submission, originally scheduled for 2004, is now expected in 2008.

### *A Three-Part Strategy*

Although the government's delay in moving used nuclear fuel from power plant sites in 1998 is a source of frustration, the nuclear industry is coping well with the delay by expanding on-site storage of used nuclear fuel. The industry believes, however, that it is time for the development and deployment of interim, long-term storage to provide options until the permanent repository is built.

There is renewed interest in "closing" the nuclear fuel cycle—developing advanced technologies to reprocess and recycle as much of the used fuel as possible. If successful, this would extract additional energy from today's used nuclear fuel, and significantly reduce the volume and toxicity of the waste by-product, but not eliminate it entirely.

However, commercial deployment of these new technologies is several decades in the future. Even then, the United States will need a permanent disposal facility to isolate the remaining residual by-products, and centralized storage facilities in the meantime to store spent nuclear fuel until recycling technologies and the permanent disposal facility is ready.

From a technical standpoint, continuing scientific investigation shows that Yucca Mountain remains a suitable site for long-term storage and disposal of used nuclear fuel.

#### **Integrated Used Fuel Management: A Three-Part Strategy**

- ▶ interim storage
- ▶ research, development and demonstration of fuel recycling technologies to close the nuclear fuel cycle
- ▶ developing a permanent disposal facility

## Rising Uranium Prices Mitigated by Industry Strategies for Managing Fuel Costs

Spot market prices for uranium have increased dramatically in the last several years. Although prices have recently receded from the highs of 9 – 12 months ago, they may rise further during the next few years, partly due to increased demand as plants under construction overseas start operating, and partly due to expected new plant construction in the United States and elsewhere. The nuclear industry has multiple strategies to mitigate the effect of rising uranium prices on actual fuel costs.

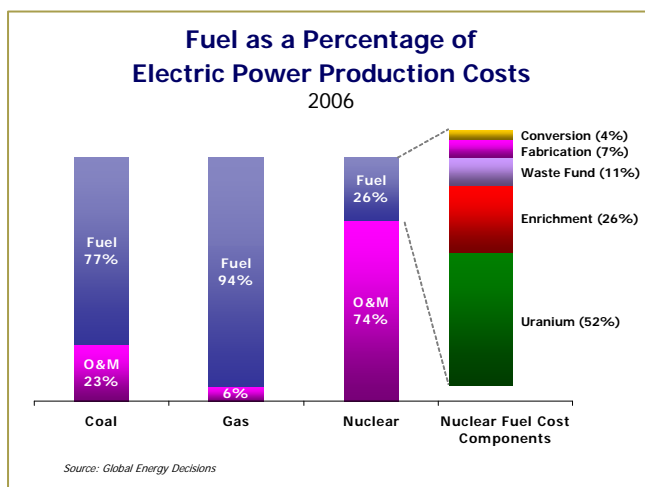
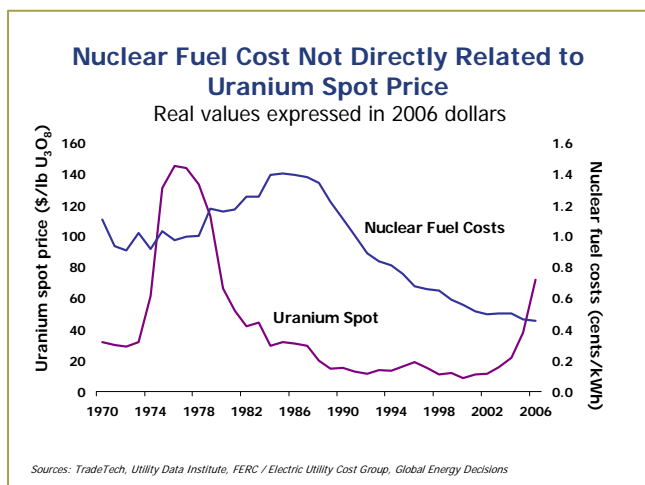
Historically, there has been no direct correlation between spot uranium prices and nuclear fuel costs for operating plants. This is partly because the spot market only accounts for 17 percent of the uranium market, and U.S. nuclear generating companies represent only 20 percent of spot market purchases.

Nuclear plant operators manage the impact of rising uranium prices in several ways. Much of the uranium used in nuclear power plants is purchased under long-term contracts of up to five years, which minimizes the change in the average price of a nuclear plant's uranium inventory. Also, utilities refrain from executing long-term contracts during periods of market perturbation. Finally, when uranium prices increase, the enrichment process can be extended to produce the same amount of finished fuel from a smaller amount of natural uranium.

Operational efficiencies also play a role in keeping fuel costs down. Higher capacity factors mean more energy is extracted from the same amount of fuel, which reduces fuel carrying costs.

The price of uranium does not pose the kind of challenge for nuclear energy as fuel costs do for other sources of baseload generation. For example, 77 percent of the cost of generating electricity at a coal plant is the cost of the coal. At combined cycle gas plants, fuel is 94 percent of the production cost. At nuclear plants, fuel costs are only 26 percent of production costs, and only half of that is the cost of uranium. Conversion, fabrication and enrichment are also part of the cost of fuel at a nuclear plant, as well as the contribution to the federal Nuclear Waste Fund.

Finally, there are benefits to higher uranium prices. As in any commodity market, rising prices have stimulated development of new primary uranium production, which will be required to meet the anticipated rise in demand. The new production that



will enter the market over the next several years will stabilize prices.

## **Browns Ferry Unit 1 Restart: A Large-Scale Project Completed On Schedule, Within Budget Estimates**

The U.S. nuclear industry grew in 2007—from 103 to 104 operating commercial reactors. The new reactor is TVA's Browns Ferry Unit 1, shut down since 1985. The Tennessee Valley Authority completed the \$1.8-billion restart project on schedule over a five-year timeframe, and within original budget estimates. Commercial operation began in May 2007.

The scope of this project was massive. Other than the pouring of concrete, installation of the reactor vessel, and related construction work, the Browns Ferry Unit 1 restart project was comparable to the construction of a new nuclear plant. Most systems, components and structures were replaced, refurbished, or upgraded, and all had to be inspected and tested. Component replacements included 40 large pumps or motors and hundreds of valves. Commodity improvements included 200 miles of electrical cable, eight miles of piping, and 188 tons of structural steel.

The project involved 525 TVA engineering staff and about 2,400 craft and support personnel. Over 21 million work hours were logged. About 80 QA inspectors were used during the work to ensure specifications were met and procedures followed. TVA completed more than 1,200 tests and inspections before restart.

This project demonstrates that the U.S. nuclear industry—now on the verge of the “first wave” of new plant construction—is capable of completing a large-scale project on schedule.

## **New Nuclear Power Plant Development**

The last several years have seen renewed interest in new nuclear power plant construction from the electric power industry and political leaders at the national, state and local levels. This renewed interest is the product of several converging factors:

- ▶ continued growth in electricity demand and tightening reserve margins are driving the need for new baseload generating capacity. According to government forecasts, the United States will need about 260,000 megawatts of new generating capacity by 2030.

### **Long-Term Need for Additional Capacity**

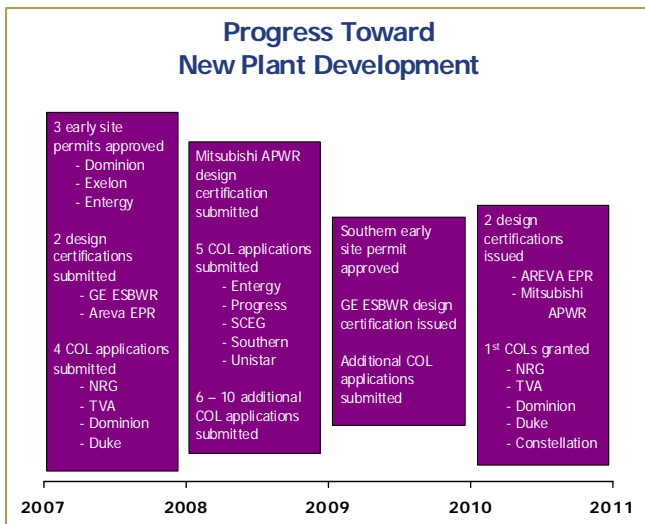
- ▶ According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, electricity demand in 2030 will be 25% greater than today
- ▶ To maintain nuclear power at 20 percent of the electric fuel supply mix would mean building 20 new 1,400 MWe reactors

- ▶ increasing fossil fuel prices, which have led to large rate increases in the cost of electricity in some states. This has reinforced the need for a diversified portfolio of generation sources.
- ▶ growing concerns about the risks associated with other major sources of electricity, notably clean air issues and climate change (coal-fired generation) and fuel supply/price volatility (gas-fired generation).
- ▶ implementation of federal and state policies that help stimulate the construction of new nuclear power plants, and provide assurance of investment recovery.
- ▶ increased public and political support. A poll of 1,000 adults in October 2007 by Bisconti Research, Inc. indicates that 81 percent of Americans think nuclear energy will play an important roll in the future and 59 percent said building a new plant at the existing plant site nearest them is acceptable.

Seventeen companies or groups of companies have submitted or plan to submit applications for combined construction and operating licenses (COLs) to the NRC beginning this year. Those applications could encompass as many as 31 new nuclear reactors (see table, page 19). In September 2007, NRG Energy Inc. and South Texas Nuclear Operating Company submitted the first complete COL application to the NRC for two additional reactors at the South Texas Project site. This was followed by TVA's COL application for two new units at the Bellefonte site, Dominion's COL application for a new unit at North Anna, and Duke's COL application for two units at the W.S. Lee site. In early 2008, applications were submitted by Entergy for a new unit at its Grand Gulf site, Progress Energy for two additional units at its Harris site, South Carolina Electric & Gas for two additional units at its Summer site, Southern for two units at its Vogtle site, and Unistar Nuclear for a new unit at its Calvert Cliffs site. The industry anticipates that 6-10 additional COL applications may be filed this year for 9-15 new reactors.

The process of licensing and building a new nuclear power facility is expected to take approximately 9-10 years: Approximately two years to prepare an application to the NRC for a COL, approximately three years for NRC review and approval of the COL, and 4-5 years for construction.

Construction of new nuclear power plants is expected to begin by the end of the decade. These first plants will start commercial operation around 2015. Construction of significant numbers of new nuclear units is expected after 2015 – after the new licensing process is proven to work and a few new plants have been successfully constructed and brought online.



### The New Licensing Process

The next generation of nuclear plants will benefit from an improved licensing process, which was completely overhauled by the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The new process allows the NRC to: 1) pre-approve a prospective site for a new nuclear plant, 2) certify a new reactor design, and 3) issue a single license to build and operate a new nuclear plant. The new licensing process moves all major regulatory and licensing approvals to the front end of the process, before significant capital expenditures are made, thereby reducing licensing risk significantly.

This is a significant change from the old licensing process, under which all of today's nuclear plants were licensed. The old process required two licenses—one to build the plant, and another to operate it. In many instances, companies received a construction permit and started construction with only a conceptual design. The old process—“design-construct-inspect as you go”—invariably resulted in significant rework. Redesign and field modifications also resulted from a maturing regulatory process when the number and extent of regulations were expanding.

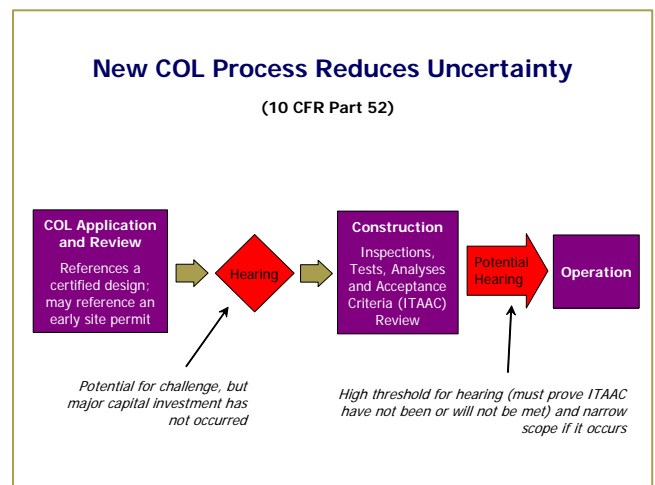
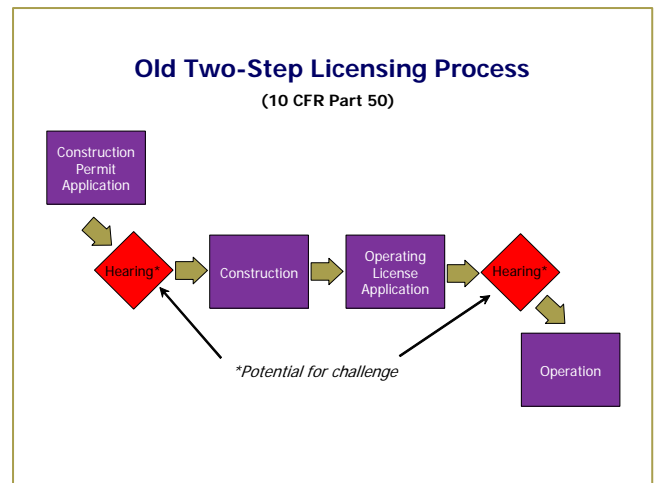
Once the plant was built, it had to receive a second license to operate. In some cases, a multi-billion-dollar facility stood idle while the licensing proceeding progressed. In some cases, what should have cost \$500 million and taken six years to build cost several billion dollars and took 10-plus years to reach commercial operation.

The new licensing process requires designs to be substantially complete before a COL is granted. Furthermore, companies will not put capital at risk by beginning major construction until the plant design is complete.

The COL will also allow the plant to begin operating immediately when construction and testing are complete provided there is evidence that the plant has been built to design specifications.

### Risk Management: The ITAAC Process

In any construction project, inspections, tests and confirmatory analyses are performed to ensure the facility has been built in accordance with the approved design. The same is true for new nuclear plants. Inspections, Tests, Analyses and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC) are included in the plant's combined construction permit and operating license to provide objective criteria for determining that the completed plant has been built in accordance with the design.



Nuclear Plant Construction: "Then and Now"	
Then	Now
Changing regulatory standards and requirements	More stable process: NRC approves site and design, single license to build and operate, before construction begins and significant capital is placed at risk
Design as you build	Plant fully designed before construction begins
No design standardization	Standard NRC-certified designs
Inefficient construction practices	Lessons learned from nuclear construction projects overseas incorporated, and modular construction practices
Multiple opportunities to intervene, cause delay	Opportunities to intervene limited to well-defined points in process, must be based on objective evidence that ITAAC have not been, and will not be, met

ITAAC are a key risk-management tool. When the ITAAC are met, the NRC and the public know that the plant has been built according to its design and hence will operate safely. ITAAC allow the project developer to prove that the plant has been built according to design and, provided other conditions of the license are met, should be allowed to operate.

If a member of the public wishes to intervene in the process after the license has been issued and the plant constructed, the intervenor must provide objective evidence that an ITAAC has not been met, or will not be met prior to plant operation, and the specific adverse safety consequences of the nonconformance. The objective evidence must be based on specific facts, not subjective or general concerns. Absent such information, there is no basis for intervention and no grounds for as post-construction hearing that could delay operations.

This is a significant improvement over the previous licensing process, under which intervenors could raise subjective or generalized contentions towards the end of construction that sometimes prolonged the licensing process and delayed the start of power operations. The industry expects that the ITAAC regime will significantly reduce the potential for post-construction delays.

The Commission will review post-construction ITAAC hearing requests, if any, grant or deny hearings after considering input from the NRC staff and licensee, hold any granted hearings, and render decisions before the fuel load date. If hearing issues cannot be resolved before fuel load, the Commission can allow interim operation provided there is reasonable assurance that the plant will operate safely during the interim period.

NRC rules require the licensee to complete each ITAAC and the NRC to verify that all ITAAC are met. In this way, the process provides a sound basis to prove ITAAC have been met, and reduces the likelihood that proposed contentions will contain the required threshold of evidence to be admitted. Throughout the construction period, as ITAAC are completed, ITAAC completion notifications are provided to the NRC.

### *Technology Readiness*

The new nuclear power projects now being developed employ advanced versions of the light water reactor technology used in the 104 operating plants, optimized for improved safety and reliability and lower operating and maintenance (O&M) costs. Unlike the advanced coal-based systems, which are growing more complex as plant designers

grapple with more stringent environmental requirements, the advanced nuclear plants are moving in the direction of greater simplicity, as plant designers take advantage of 30 years of operating experience to improve safety performance while reducing the number and complexity of engineered safety systems.

Because these new nuclear plant designs are evolutionary improvements on today's plants, and because several of these designs have already been deployed overseas, technology and operational risk is low. These designs are expected to achieve the O&M performance achieved by the top quartile of today's operating plants (i.e., below \$10 per megawatt-hour). Although precise estimates of capital cost must await the completion of detailed design and engineering work now underway, the advanced nuclear power plants are expected to be competitive with advanced coal-based generating capacity, particularly if carbon capture and sequestration is required.

*Financing New Nuclear Generating Capacity*

Consensus estimates suggest that the electric power industry, over the next 15 years, must invest between \$750 billion and \$1 trillion in new generating capacity, new transmission and distribution infrastructure, and environmental controls. This new capital spending represents a major challenge to the electric power industry.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 recognized this financing challenge and provided limited investment stimulus for construction of new baseload power plants. In the case of nuclear power, that stimulus includes:

- ▶ a production tax credit of \$18 per megawatt-hour for 6,000 megawatts of new nuclear capacity for the first 8 years of operation.
- ▶ a form of insurance (called standby support) under which the federal government will cover debt service for the first few plants if commercial operation is delayed. This coverage is capped at \$500 million for the first two reactors, and \$250 million for the next four reactors. The delays covered include NRC failure to meet schedules and litigation.
- ▶ federal loan guarantees for up to 80 percent of total project cost.

Of the three major incentives for new nuclear power plant development provided by the Energy Policy Act, the loan guarantee program is the most effective in addressing the major challenge facing new nuclear power plant construction – construction financing.

Required Electric Infrastructure Investment to 2030	
Generating capacity	\$250-300+ billion
Environmental controls	\$45-50 billion
Transmission	\$150+ billion
Distribution	\$300+ billion
<b>Total = At least \$750 billion</b>	

### **Energy Policy Act of 2005: Investment Stimulus for New Plants**

- ▶ Federal Loan Guarantees
  - Covers up to 80% of project cost
  - Allows project financing, more highly leveraged capital structure, reduces cost of electricity
  
- ▶ Production Tax Credits
  - \$18/MWh for up to 6,000 MW
  - Worth up to \$125 million in tax credits per year for 8 years for 1,000 MW of capacity
  
- ▶ Federal Standby Support
  - \$2 billion of risk coverage for first six plants
  - Covers delays resulting from licensing or litigation

A properly priced loan guarantee program would enable companies to employ project financing on a non-recourse basis. The ability to use non-recourse project finance structures offsets one of the most significant financing challenges facing new nuclear power plant construction – the cost of these projects relative to the size, market value and financing capability of the companies that will build them. A new nuclear plant is a \$5-7 billion project (including interest during construction). Although \$5-7 billion projects are not unique in the energy business, such projects are typically built by consortia of major oil companies with market values many times larger than the largest electric companies.

Project financing, supported by loan guarantees, also allows a more efficient, leveraged capital structure, which reduces the weighted average cost of capital and thus provides a substantial consumer benefit in the form of lower electricity prices. Loan guarantees also mitigate the impact on the balance sheet of these large capital projects which would otherwise place stress on credit quality and bond ratings.

Loan guarantees are important to new nuclear plant financing for both unregulated and regulated companies. Unregulated generating companies will be hard-pressed to build nuclear power plants and other large capital-intensive baseload projects except on a project finance basis with the debt financing secured by the federal government. Unregulated companies do not have the capacity to finance these projects on balance sheet. Many regulated electric companies, especially those pursuing multiple generating and transmission projects at the same time, may also be limited in their ability to finance projects without project finance capability because of substantial pressure on credit quality and debt ratings.

The Department of Energy finalized the loan guarantee program in October 2007. According to the final rule, a guarantee may cover 100 percent of the project debt, provided that the debt does not exceed 80 percent of the project's cost. In December 2007, Congress authorized DOE to grant \$18.5 billion worth of loan guarantees to new nuclear projects.

Now that the rules and authorization are in place, the industry expects solicitations from DOE for nuclear projects in early 2008. At that time, companies will submit applications and begin to negotiate terms and conditions of the guarantee.

### *Project Development Process for New Nuclear Power Plants*

The process of building a nuclear power plant involves three successive decisions, with opportunities to hold between each decision, and three differing levels of financial commitment.

The first decision is filing an application for a COL. Preparing a COL application costs \$40-\$80 million, and obtaining NRC approval is a 42-month process. Once a company has a COL, it is not required to build a plant. A license is an asset, with a 40-year life. It can be exercised when granted or at some later time. Most U.S. nuclear companies are now in this first phase: Developing COL applications, submitting them, and waiting for NRC approval.

As they are preparing their COL applications and supporting the NRC review of these applications, companies may make the second decision – to start long-lead procurement of major components and commodities. Some companies planning new plants have ordered and are making progress payments for long-lead items like reactor pressure vessels and steam turbine generators. This second step buys a place in the manufacturing queue: It does not commit a company to build. Those long-lead items are fungible assets that can, if necessary, be traded to other companies pursuing a more aggressive build schedule, as was the case with gas turbines in the 1999 - 2001 period.

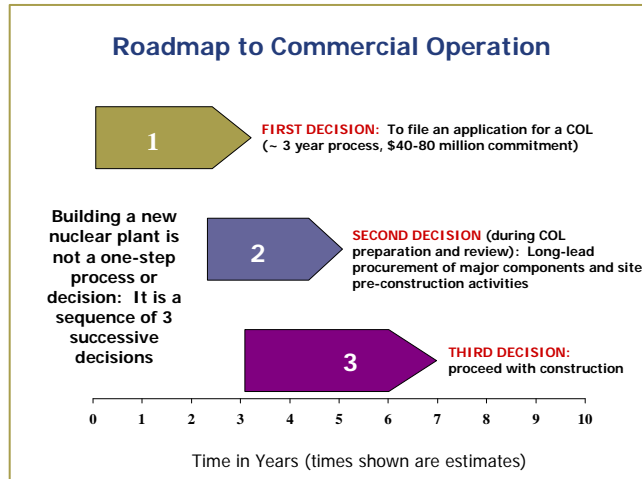
The third decision point is the decision to proceed with construction. This is the time when the COL has been granted, and financing, purchased power agreements, ownership and operational considerations are in place and resolved.

Companies pursuing aggressive schedules may elect to start construction before approval of their COL under a Limited Work Authorization (LWA). An LWA allows companies to begin construction like site preparation and road construction. This reduces the time between a decision to proceed with a combined license application and the start of commercial operation, and could save companies up to 18 months on their construction schedules.

The process of building a nuclear plant thus has great flexibility: There is no single irretrievable decision to build until all the pieces are in place, and all the risks identified and hedged.

### *Timing and Pace of New Nuclear Power Plant Development*

Seventeen companies or groups of companies are preparing license applications for as many as 31 new nuclear reactors.



Four complete applications for construction/operating licenses (COLs) were filed with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) in 2007. Five additional applications were filed in early 2008. Another 6-10 are expected later this year.

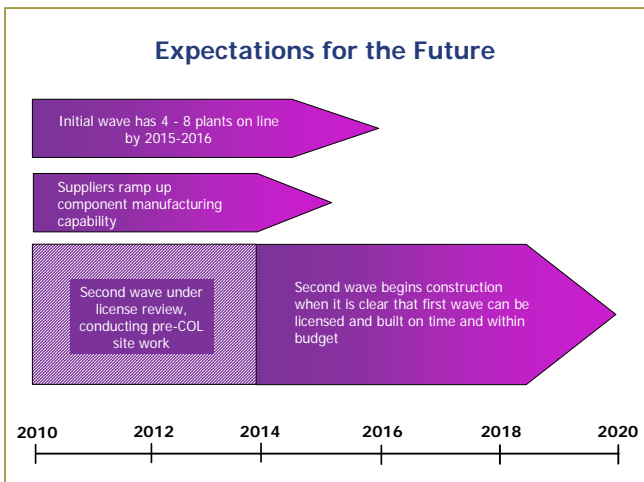
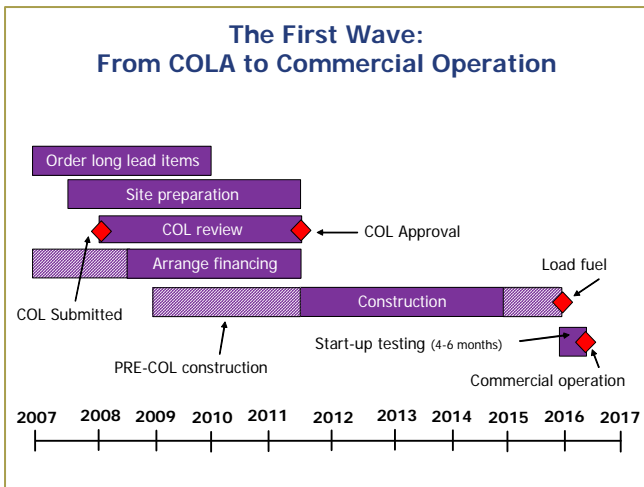
The industry does not expect that 31 new nuclear reactors will start construction anytime soon. The licenses should be regarded as “options,” which position companies to build if and when business conditions justify.

Business conditions today are difficult. The power industry faces large investment requirements at a time when input costs are increasing dramatically.

A recent assessment by the Brattle Group found that, between 2004 and January 2007, the cost of steam generation plants, transmission projects and distribution equipment rose by 25-35 percent, compared to an eight percent increase in the GDP deflator. The cost of gas turbines: Up by 17 percent in 2006 alone. Prices for wind turbines: Up by more than \$400/kWe between 2002 and 2006. Prices for iron ore up by 60 percent between 2003 and 2006, and for steel scrap up by 150 percent. Aluminum prices doubled between 2003 and 2006, and copper prices almost quadrupled. These cost increases hit all new generating capacity – nuclear, coal-fired, gas-fired and renewables.

Given this business environment, a reasoned perspective on the “renaissance” of nuclear power suggests that it will unfold slowly over time. A successful nuclear renaissance will see, at best, four to eight new plants in commercial operation by 2016 or so. The exact number will, of course, depend on many factors – electricity market conditions, capital costs of nuclear and other baseload technologies, commodity costs, environmental compliance costs for fossil-fueled generating capacity, natural gas prices, customer growth, customer usage patterns (which would be heavily influenced by lower economic growth), availability of federal and state support for financing and investment recovery, and more.

If those first plants are completed on schedule, within budget estimates, and without licensing difficulties, a second wave could be under construction as the first wave reaches commercial operation. The confidence gained by completing the first projects on time and within budget estimates will support the decision-making process for the follow-on projects, and provide incentive for companies to invest in the expansion of the U.S. nuclear component manufacturing sector.



## Future Economic Importance of a Clean-Air, Carbon-Free Technology

Nuclear energy is the only major source of baseload electricity generation that does not emit criteria air pollutants or greenhouse gases. As restrictions on emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), particulates, and mercury tighten, and discussions of greenhouse gas reductions continue at the national, state, and regional levels, nuclear energy's environmental benefits take on more significance.

Cambridge Energy Research Associates (CERA) estimates that industry will invest \$50 billion in pollution controls for fossil generation over the next 15 years to meet EPA's Clean Air Interstate Rule and Clean Air Mercury Rule. Resources for the Future (RFF) estimates that another \$50 billion in compliance costs could be assessed against fossil generation to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).

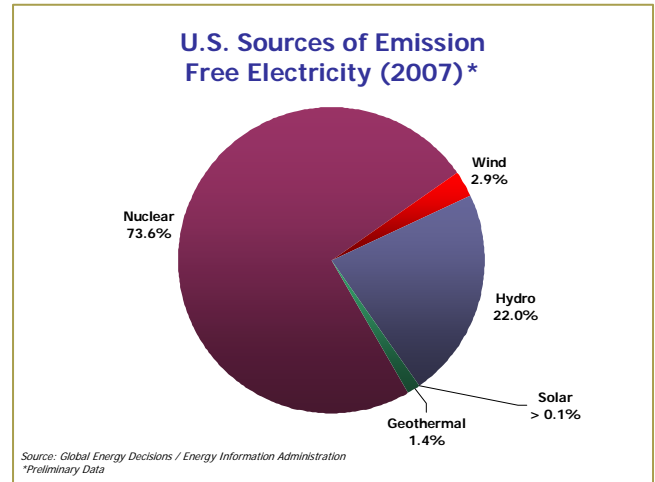
Nuclear energy represents 74% of the United States' carbon-free generation and does not incur these clean-air and climate change related compliance costs.

### *The Value of Environmental Benefits*

In 2006 alone, operating nuclear power plants prevented the emission of 3.1 million tons of SO<sub>2</sub> and 1.0 million tons of NO<sub>x</sub>. Nuclear energy is perhaps even more important when considering CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The 681 million metric tons prevented by nuclear energy in 2006 is equal to the annual emissions from 96 percent of the country's passenger cars.

Construction of new nuclear plants will further help to reduce emissions. A recent filing by Florida Power and Light for two new nuclear units at its Turkey Point Station states: "Compared with natural gas or IGCC generation that might otherwise be installed, over a 40-year period of operation, Turkey Point 6 and 7 will displace between 21,300 to 49,200 tons of NO<sub>x</sub>, approximately 14,200 to 75,400 tons of SO<sub>2</sub>, and about 266 million to 700 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>."

The new units will also help reduce costs for the company: "for possible CO<sub>2</sub> compliance costs alone, the cumulative 40-year cost for alternative generation could range from \$6 billion to \$28 billion or more for combined cycle generation, and \$17 billion to \$73 billion or more for IGCC generation."



## New Nuclear Plants Under Consideration<sup>1</sup>

Company	Site	Design	Number of Reactors	Date for Filing COL <sup>2</sup> Application
Alternate Energy Holdings	Owyhee, ID	EPR	1	FY <sup>3</sup> 2009
Amarillo Power	Amarillo, TX vicinity	EPR	1	FY 2009
Ameren UE	Callaway, MO	EPR	1	FY 2008
Detroit Edison	Fermi, MI	TBD	TBD	FY 2008
Dominion <sup>4</sup>	North Anna, VA	ESBWR	1	November 2007
Duke Energy	<i>William States Lee</i> Cherokee County, SC	AP1000	2	December 2007
Entergy	River Bend, LA	ESBWR	1	FY 2008
Entergy (NuStart Energy <sup>5</sup> )	Grand Gulf, MS	ESBWR	1	February 2008
Exelon	Clinton, IL	TBD	TBD	TBD
Exelon	Victoria County, TX	ESBWR	2	FY 2008
Florida Power & Light	Turkey Point, FL	TBD	2	FY 2009
Luminant	Comanche Peak, TX	APWR	2	FY 2008
NRG Energy/STPNOC	South Texas, TX	ABWR	2	September 2007
PPL Corporation	Susquehanna, PA	EPR	1	FY 2009
Progress Energy	Harris, NC	AP1000	2	February 2008
Progress Energy	Levy Co., FL	AP1000	2	FY 2008
South Carolina Electric & Gas	Summer, SC	AP1000	2	March 2008
Southern Company	Vogtle, GA	AP1000	2	March 2008
TVA (NuStart Energy <sup>5</sup> )	Bellefonte, AL	AP1000	2	October 2007
UniStar Nuclear <sup>6</sup>	Calvert Cliffs, MD	EPR	1	March 2008
UniStar Nuclear <sup>6</sup>	Nine Mile Point, NY	EPR	1	FY 2009

<sup>1</sup> This compendium is based on public announcements as of April 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Construction/Operating License

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal Year

<sup>4</sup> This consortium includes Dominion, General Electric, Bechtel.

<sup>5</sup> NuStart Energy includes Constellation, Duke, EDF International North America, Entergy, Exelon, FPL Group, General Electric, Progress, SCANA, Southern, Tennessee Valley Authority, Westinghouse.

<sup>6</sup> UniStar Nuclear is a joint venture of Constellation Energy and Areva.

## Status Of Advanced Nuclear Power Plant Designs<sup>1</sup>

Design	Supplier	Background and Current Status
Advanced Boiling Water Reactor	General Electric	This large (1,350 MWe) boiling water reactor is an evolutionary improvement on the boiling water reactors that make up approximately one-third of the U.S. nuclear power plant fleet. The first models of this design were deployed commercially by Tokyo Electric Power Co. at its Kashiwazaki-Kariwa generating station in Japan. TEPCO and other Japanese utilities continue to build ABWRs. In the United States, the Tennessee Valley Authority has completed an assessment of the economic feasibility of building an ABWR at its Bellefonte site, but has no firm plans to move forward. This design was certified by the NRC in 1997.
AP1000	Westinghouse	The AP1000 is a larger (1,150 MWe) version of the AP600, a mid-sized (600 MW) reactor and the first approved by the NRC to employ so-called "passive" safety features. The passive designs substitute natural forces like gravity to deliver cooling water to the reactor. The improved design eliminates a number of the pumps, valves, piping and other components that increase the complexity and the capital cost of today's nuclear plants. The AP600 was certified by the NRC in 1999. Westinghouse found that the AP600 was not large enough to be competitive in today's electricity markets, and has increased the size of the plant and changed the name to the AP1000. The AP1000 also employs "passive" safety features. The AP1000 is the design being offered by Westinghouse for new reactor construction in the United States and is also the basis for Westinghouse's bid to build four reactors in China. The AP1000 received its Final Design Approval (FDA) from the NRC in late 2004, and the final certification rule became effective in January 2006.
ESBWR	General Electric	The ESBWR is GE's new design incorporating "passive" safety features. By simplifying the design of the ESBWR compared to the ABWR, GE expects to reduce the capital cost of the plant by approximately 20 percent. The ESBWR (1,500 MWe) is the technology of choice for the consortium led by Dominion Resources, which would build the plant at its North Anna site in Virginia. The ESBWR has also been selected by the NuStart consortium and Entergy, which will build at Entergy's Grand Gulf Station in Mississippi and at Entergy's River Bend Station in Louisiana. GE filed its application for design certification with the NRC in August 2005. The application has been accepted and the FDA is scheduled for late 2008, with certification to follow in 2009.
EPR	Areva (in the U.S. market: UniStar, a joint venture of Areva and Constellation)	The EPR is a large (1,600 MWe) design developed by Areva, the reactor supplier formed by Framatome (France) and Siemens (Germany). Areva has formed a joint venture with Constellation Energy Group called UniStar Nuclear to deploy the EPR technology in the United States. The first EPR is now being built in Finland, and it will be the next generation of nuclear plants built in France by Electricité de France. The EPR is an advanced light water reactor. The EPR design includes additional safety features not in today's light water reactors, including four safety trains instead of two, bunkered safety systems, double containments, and additional severe accident management features. Areva made a design certification submittal to the NRC for the EPR in December 2007. Design approval is expected in 2010.

## Status Of Advanced Nuclear Power Plant Designs<sup>1</sup> (continued)

Design	Supplier	Background and Current Status
US-APWR	Mitsubishi	<p>The Mitsubishi US-APWR (1700MWe) is the largest PWR design available. The US-APWR is an evolutionary design incorporating features of the existing Mitsubishi fleet of 23 Japanese PWRs and the advanced features incorporated in the APWRs to be built at Tsuruga. The US-APWR planned design includes a lower power density, thermal efficiency of 39%, and a four-train safe guard system to increase redundancy, safety, and reliability. The combination of a 20% reduction in plant building volume, the proven advanced construction techniques of steel concrete structures, and large modules is projected to reduce the construction cost of the US-APWR. The application for a US-APWR design certification was submitted to the NRC in January 2008. Approval is expected in 2010.</p>

<sup>1</sup> As of February 2008