

Discussion on the Future of Domestic Nuclear Power

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Framing the Discussion

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Where are we now?

■How did we get here?

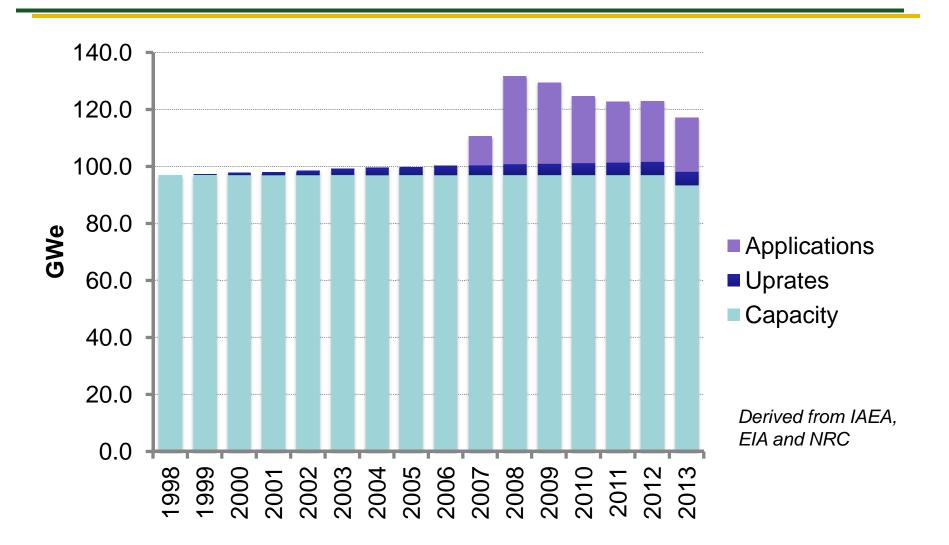
■Where are we going?

What does it mean?



Recent History of U.S. Nuclear Fleet

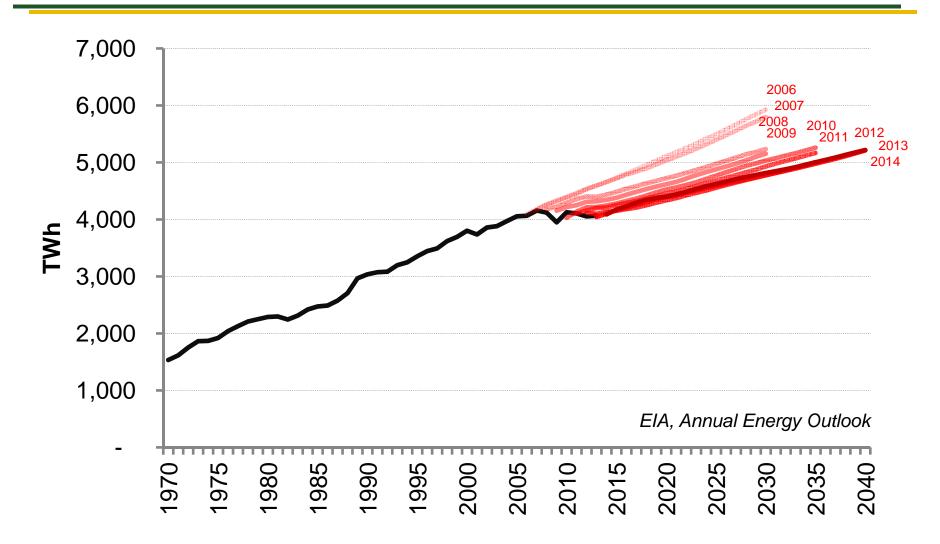
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Declining Electricity Demand Forecasts

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U.S. Electricity Capacity

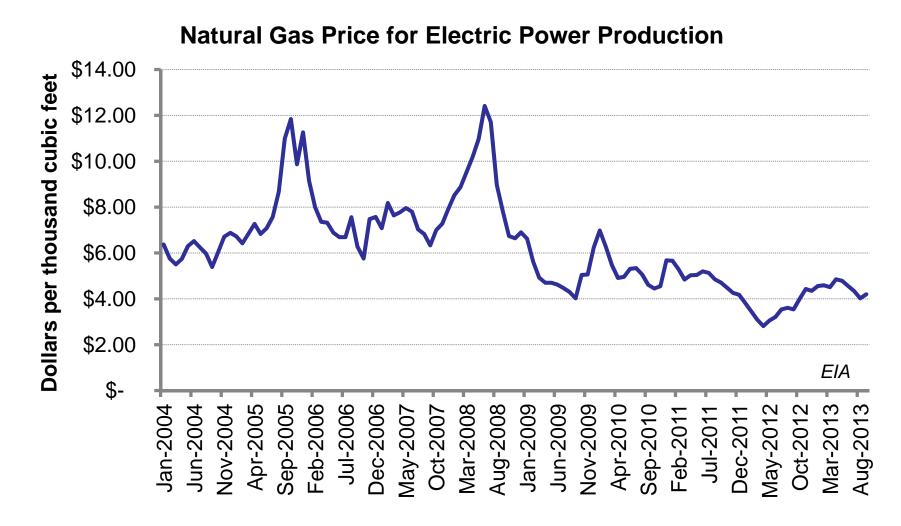
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Current (2012) capacity by initial year of operation and fuel type gigawatts 60 Hydro Other Coal 50 Wind Natural 40 Nuclear Gas Petroleum 30 20 10 EIA Π 1950 1960 1970 1980 2000 1940 1990 2010 1930



Natural Gas Price in U.S.

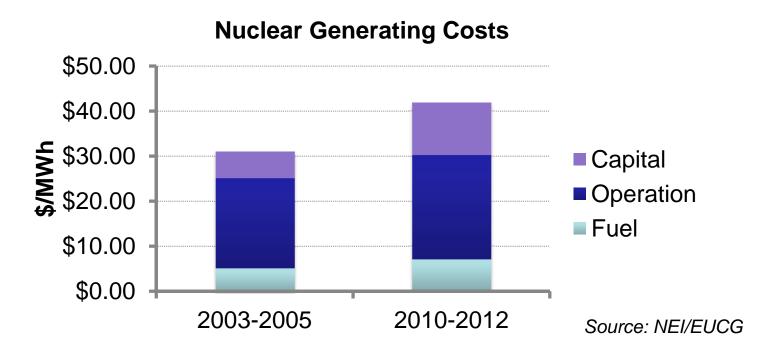
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Rising Nuclear Costs

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The range around these averages can be significant

- +/- ~40% from first to fourth quartile
- Greater variation for single- vs. multi-unit plants, older vs. younger units



Policy Signals

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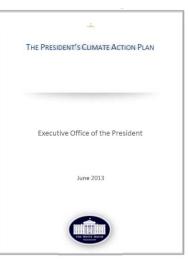
■ 2008 – Reasonable expectation of a carbon policy

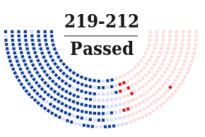
Cap and trade bill passed by House in May 2009

• Never brought for a vote in Senate

2013 Climate Action Plan

- Emphasis on Executive actions
- EPA regulation of GHG emissions from existing power plants







Impact of Early Retirements on Clean Energy Goals

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Consider Dramatic Retirement Scenario

- One-third of the reactor fleet, ~26 GW, 200 TWh/yr
- Replacement power estimated to add 125 MT per year

■ Near-term Target: Reduce Emissions 17% by 2020

- 2005 emissions from power sector: 2,417 MT
- Reduction target of 411 MT climbs to 536 MT (30% increase)

Long-term Target: 80% Clean Electricity by 2035

- Need 2,900 TWh non-emitting power; EIA: 800 TWh of nuclear, 700 TWh of renewable
- 1,400 TWh shortfall grows to 1,600 TWh with retirements

Meeting energy goals will be challenging. Retiring nuclear plants early makes the challenge more daunting.



Closing Observations

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- First retirements in 15 years come at a time of change for the domestic nuclear industry
 - Weak electricity load growth and inexpensive natural gas results in low power prices
 - Rising costs and insufficient policy signals pressure nuclear in certain regions

Key Questions:

- How do we assess the valuable attributes of nuclear power (reliable baseload power without emissions) in the face of challenging economic conditions?
- How does the domestic nuclear industry relate to our international interests and influence?