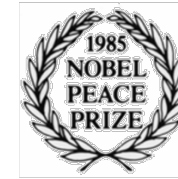




Physicians for
Social Responsibility



United States Affiliate of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

Nuclear Subsidies in the House Climate/Energy bill (H.R. 2454), and Senate Energy bill (S. 1462), and Senate Climate bill

Subsidy	House Climate/Energy Bill (American Clean Energy and Security Act, H.R. 2454)	Senate Energy Bill (American Clean Energy Leadership Act, S. 1462)*	Senate Climate Bill (Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act)**	Details
Clean Energy Deployment Administration (CEDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Up to 30% of value of CEDA could be used for new reactors;• Requires congressional authority for loan guarantees;• Authorizes guarantees for tax-equity and purchase power agreements that could be used for nuclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funds new reactors;• Allows <u>unlimited</u> loan guarantees with no congressional authority needed;• Directly funds CEDA at \$10 billion with authorization for “such sums as necessary”• Merges Title XVII Loan Guarantee Program with CEDA	N/A	The Senate version would put no limit on how much “self-pay” loan guarantees could be given out. The nuclear industry has requested \$122 billion in guarantees under Title XVII Loan Guarantees. The Congressional Budget Office estimates a default rate of 50%. For more details on CEDA, see http://www.psr.org/assets/pdfs/ceda-provisions.pdf)
New nuclear excluded from RES baseline	Yes	Yes	N/A	Both the House climate and Senate energy bills exclude the production by new reactors as part of a state’s baseline, thereby reducing the renewable energy production requirement in states that build new reactors. The Senate bill also excludes uprates (increased energy production) of existing reactors from the baseline.

Profit from carbon-pricing	Yes	N/A	Yes	Exelon estimates that carbon pricing “will add \$700 to \$750 million to Exelon's annual revenues for every \$10 per metric ton increase in the price of CO2 allowances.” At \$15 per metric ton of CO2, this is equivalent to a windfall of \$1 billion per year.
Sense of Congress in favor of nuclear power	No	Sense of Congress that it is the policy of the United States to “support the use and expansion of nuclear energy” for the production of energy and reduction of greenhouse gases. The statement finds that it is the US government’s obligation to provide for the disposal of spent fuel and high-level radioactive waste; that reprocessing may reduce the burden on geologic repositories; that spent fuel should be stored in centralized facilities; and that State and local support for centralized storage should be encouraged by expediting a long-term management program.	Sense of Congress that it is the policy of the United States to “facilitate the continued development of a safe and clean nuclear energy industry” through construction and operation subsidies, as well as nuclear worker training. The findings conclude that theoretically, high capital costs for new reactors can be reduced through “demonstrated performance.” The findings also acknowledge that the safety, waste, and proliferation problems of nuclear power have yet to be resolved.	
Promotes reprocessing of radioactive waste	No	Authorizes the design and evaluation of reprocessing facilities. It requires that DOE develop integrated process flow sheet for all steps involved in reprocessing, characterize waste streams for all steps, and develop waste stream process and designs for the disposal facilities. DOE must develop a generic environmental impact statement for reprocessing and develop firm cost estimates. It also requires the NRC and DOE to revise worker and public radiation standards for reprocessing facilities.	Authorizes a DOE R&D program on spent fuel management and the nuclear fuel cycle, including short-term and long-term storage and disposal, and “proliferation-resistant” reprocessing. Authorizes “such sums as are necessary.”	

Authorizes funding for nuclear power R&D	No	Authorizes \$5.17 billion from FY2010-FY2013 for nuclear energy research, development, demonstration, and commercial application activities authorized in EPACT 2005, including Generation IV, Nuclear Power 2010, reprocessing, and nuclear fellowships/ grants	Authorizes a DOE R&D program to address reliability, component aging, safety and security of nuclear reactors; improve performance of reactors; and assess the feasibility of licensing reactors beyond 60 years (40 year license and 20 year extension). Authorizes “such sums as are necessary.”	
Reauthorizes Nuclear Power 2010	No	Yes	No	The Senate bill reauthorizes this taxpayer-industry cost-share program to fund the licensing of new reactors and the certification of new designs. The program was intended to fund a couple of licenses and sunset in FY2011.
Report on thorium fuel	Yes	No	No	The House bill requires DOE to submit a report on thorium fuel to Congress by Feb 2011
Authorizes a Commission on Radioactive Waste	No	Yes	No	The Commission of 11 members will study alternatives for spent fuel and high-level waste management, including reprocessing, and alternative means of managing and financing the program. Recommendations are due in 2 years.
Nuclear workforce development and training	No	Includes energy career grants via States to elementary and secondary schools and community colleges, direct grants to community colleges for programs in energy utility trades and “sustainable” energy workforce training,” career counselor outreach, and a website on energy career opportunities. Nuclear is eligible under all of these programs. Authorizes an NAS study on the availability of skilled workers, including nuclear.	Auction proceeds are allocated to a newly-established “Nuclear Worker Training Fund,” to increase the number and amounts of DOE nuclear science grants under the American COMPETES Act (Sec. 5004) and to carry out DOL programs to expand nuclear workforce training.	

Financing nuclear parts manufacturing	Yes	Yes	No	The House bill establishes a Revolving Loan Fund Program; parts manufacturing for nuclear reactors is eligible. Both the House and Senate CEDA provisions include financing for manufacturing technologies, including nuclear parts.
International technology deployment	Yes	N/A	No	The House bill allocates allowances to funding international energy projects, including nuclear power, in developing nations through bilateral assistance and/or multilateral funds provides. A percentage of the annual vintage emissions allowances to international technology deployment: 1% from vintage years 2012 to 2021, 2% from vintage years 2022 to 2026 and 4% from vintage years 2027 to 2050. If the average annual cost of carbon is \$15 per ton, then the allocations would be nearly \$700 billion/year.
Increased DOE authority to enter into contracts	No	Yes	No	The Senate energy bill authorizes the DOE Secretary to “enter into transactions with public agencies, private organizations, or other persons on such terms as the Secretary considers appropriate,” including for research, development, or demonstration projects.

* The Senate energy bill and the Senate climate bill are planned to be combined into one bill before it goes to the Senate floor.

** The Senate climate bill does not have a bill number yet.