



Global Nuclear Energy Leadership

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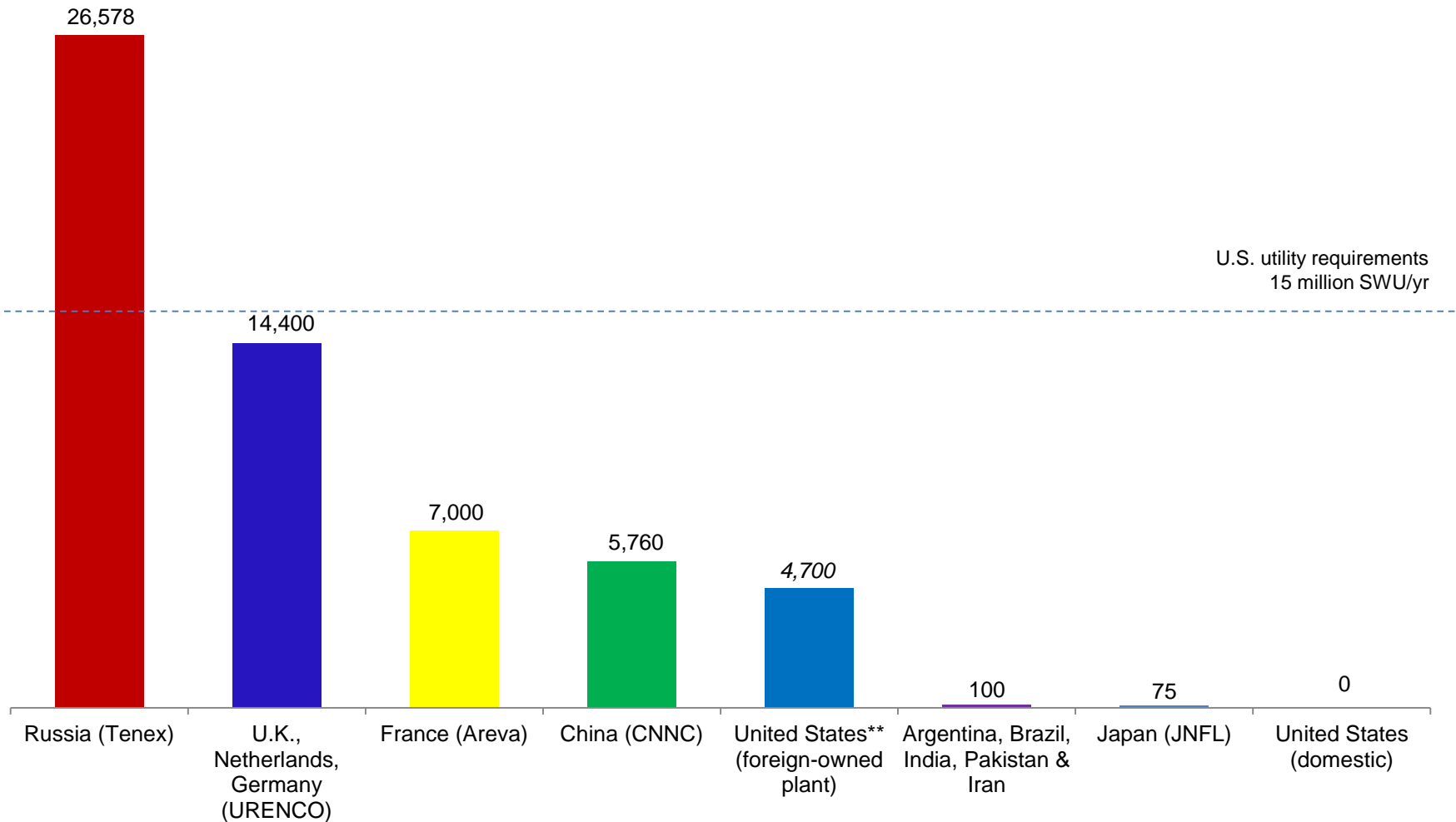
President & CEO

U.S. Nuclear Infrastructure Council

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U.S. Falls Far Behind in Enrichment

Uranium Enrichment Capacity, Current Case (Thousand SWU/year)



U.S. utility requirements
15 million SWU/yr

The Energy Security Issue No One Talks About

Net Import Dependence		
	1981	2015
Oil	34%	24%
Uranium	0%	91%
Uranium Conversion	0%	32%
Uranium Enrichment	0%	68%

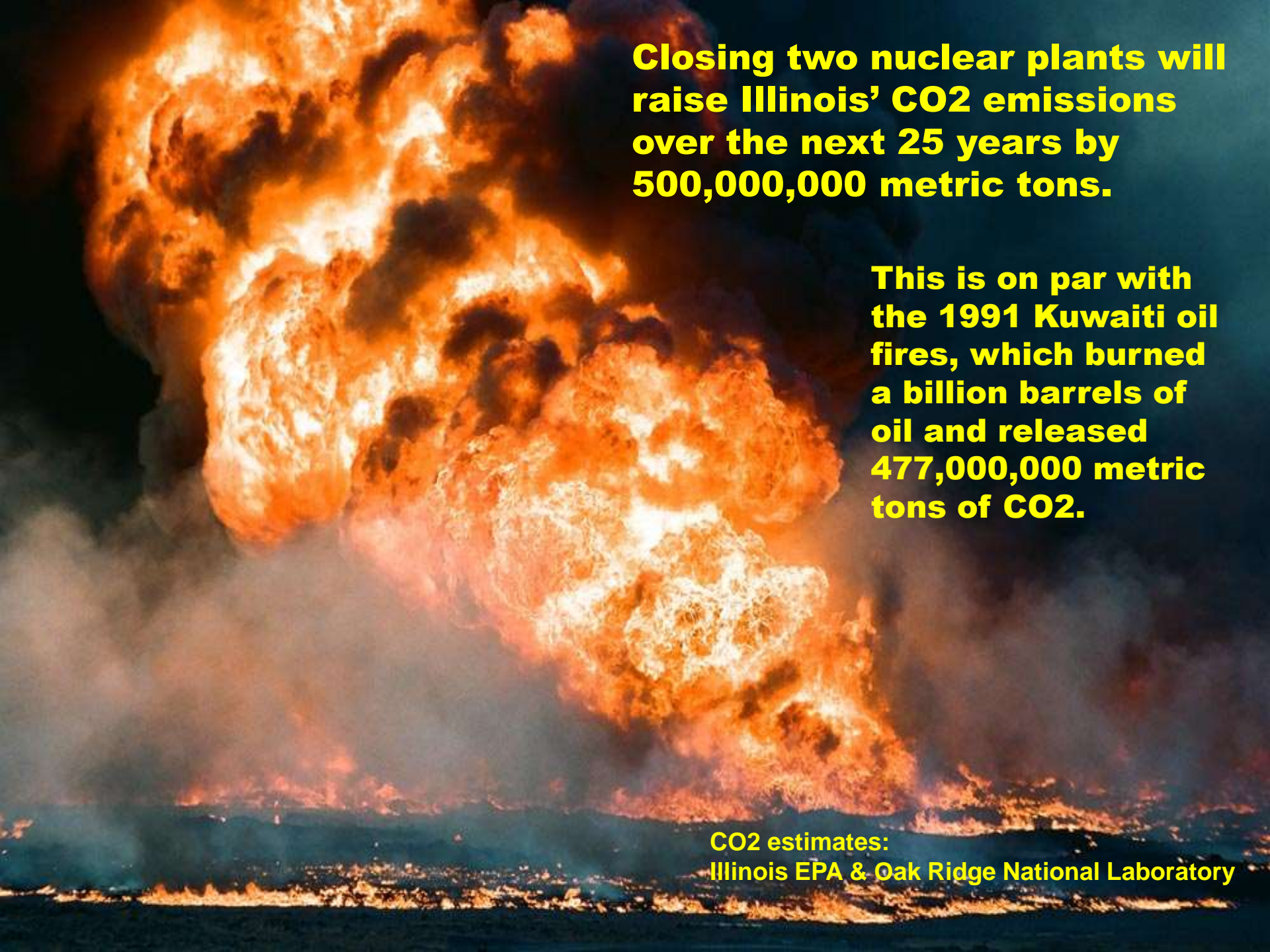
The Best of Times, The Worst of Times



5 new reactors under construction – first in 30 years



8 reactors closed or announced intent to close since 2012

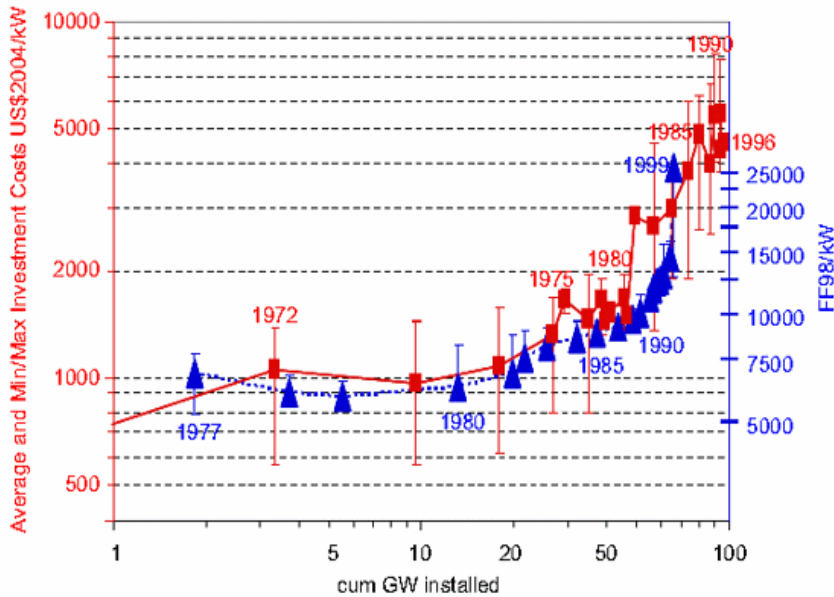


Closing two nuclear plants will raise Illinois' CO2 emissions over the next 25 years by 500,000,000 metric tons.

This is on par with the 1991 Kuwaiti oil fires, which burned a billion barrels of oil and released 477,000,000 metric tons of CO2.

**CO2 estimates:
Illinois EPA & Oak Ridge National Laboratory**

Must Bring Down Cost Curve



Reactor costs are rising¹



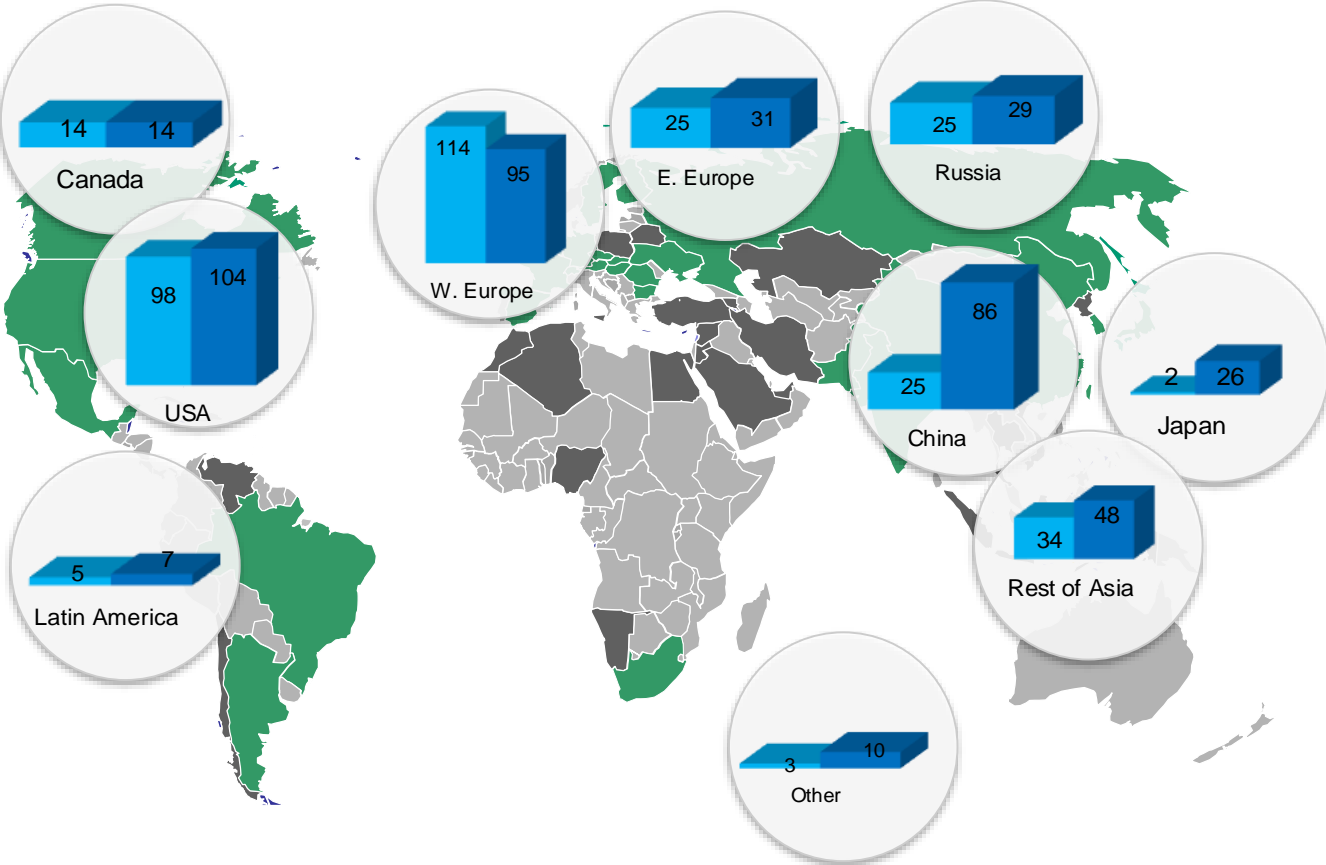
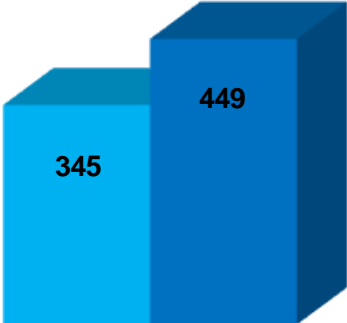
Industry-led initiative to reduce costs & boost competitiveness

1) *Reactor construction costs per year of completion date for US and France versus cumulative capacity completed. "The costs of the French nuclear scale-up: A case of negative learning by doing," Arnulf Grubler 2010*

Growing Global Market Provides Opportunity for U.S. Industry

Nuclear Capacity¹ (GWe²): ■ 2015 ■ 2025 ■ Operating ■ Emerging ■ Non-Nuclear

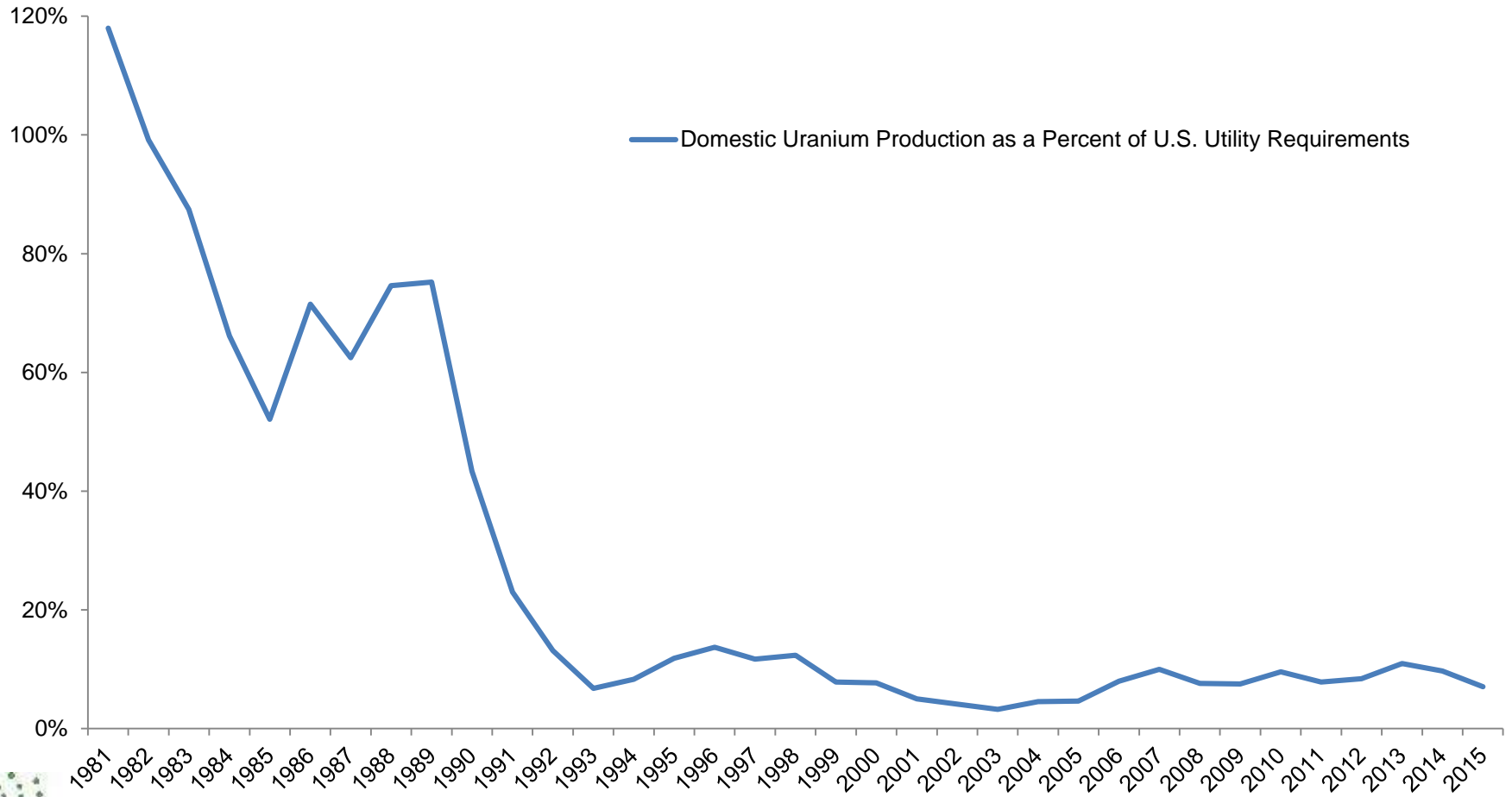
World Capacity (GWe)



¹ 2015 & 2025 capacity forecasts from World Nuclear Association 2015 Nuclear Fuel Report (Reference case). Source: WNA 2015
² Gigawatt-electric (GWe) = 1 billion watts of electric capacity

Four Decades of Decline

Uranium Mining & Milling



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration



*Fueling the Future
of Nuclear Power*

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