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Vision and Strategy for the Development and Deployment of Advanced Reactors

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Outline

- Nuclear's role in the U.S. clean energy portfolio
- Nuclear energy projections
- Vision and Strategy content
- Similar strategic planning efforts

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Evolving Policy Drivers that support Clean Energy

- **Climate Action Plan – June 2013**
  - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% by 2030
- **Executive Order #13693 - March 19, 2015**
  - Reduce Federal facility greenhouse gas emissions 40% by 2025
  - Defines "clean energy" to include alternative energy
    - Definition of “alternative energy” includes “small modular nuclear reactor technologies”
- **Clean Power Plan – August 3, 2015**
  - Sets CO_2 emissions performance goals for every State in U.S.
  - Provides flexibility to States to choose how to meet carbon standards
    - Include renewables, energy efficiency, natural gas, **nuclear** and carbon capture and storage
- **COP21 – December 12, 2015**
  - International agreement to limit average temperature rise to <2°C
  - Reaffirmed U.S. commitment to carbon reduction goals

President Obama speaks at the Department of Energy on Mar 19, 2015

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Nuclear Power: A Sustainable Clean Power Source

"To meet our emissions reduction targets and avoid the worst effects of climate change, we need to dramatically reduce power sector emissions. Switching from coal to natural gas is already reducing the U.S. carbon footprint, but it's not enough to get the deep CO_2 cuts envisioned in the President's Climate Action Plan. ***Reducing emissions by 80% will likely require the complete decarbonization of the power sector….***

We know nuclear can provide 24-hour baseload power, because it already does. Worldwide, nuclear power produces more energy than hydro, solar, wind, and geothermal power combined.

The bottom line is that to achieve the pace and scale of worldwide carbon reductions needed to avoid climate change, nuclear must play a role."

Secretary Moniz
COP21, Paris 2015

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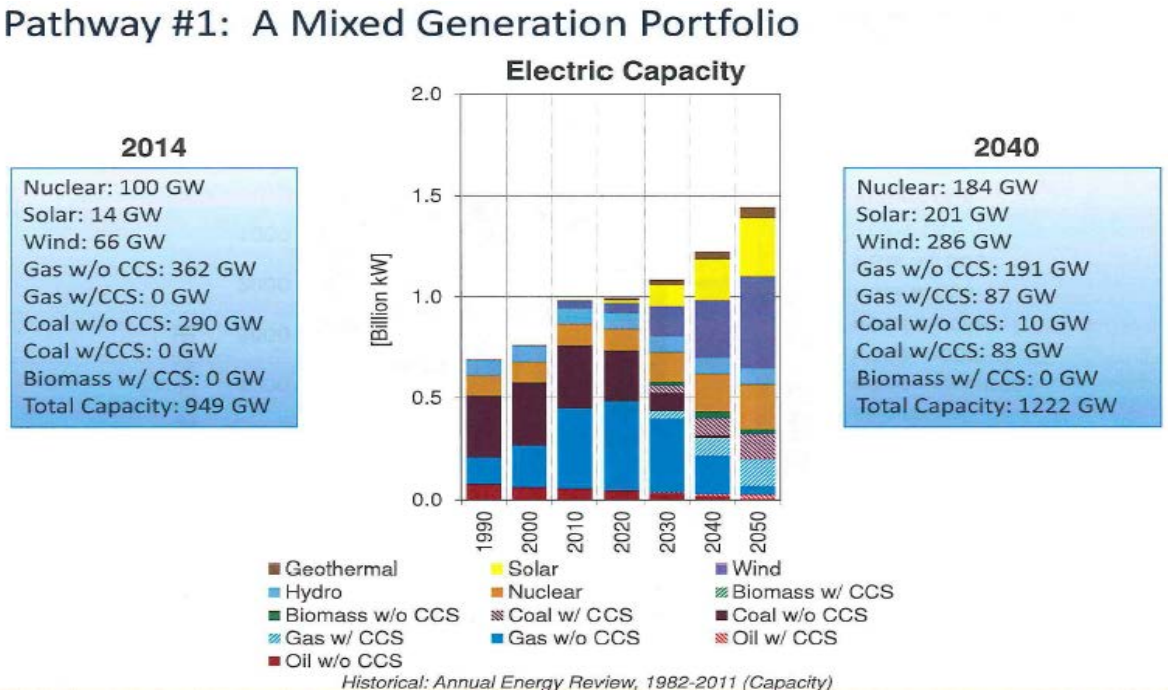
EPSA Nuclear Growth Projections

- **DOE's Office of Energy Policy and Systems Analysis (EPSA) held a Low Carbon Energy Futures Workshop in January 2016**
  - Workshop explored various energy sector scenarios to meet 80% greenhouse-gas (GHG) reduction goal by 2040
  - Beginning with 100 GW of nuclear capacity in 2014, several proposed pathways showed nuclear projections between **160-238 GW by 2040** to meet GHG reduction goals



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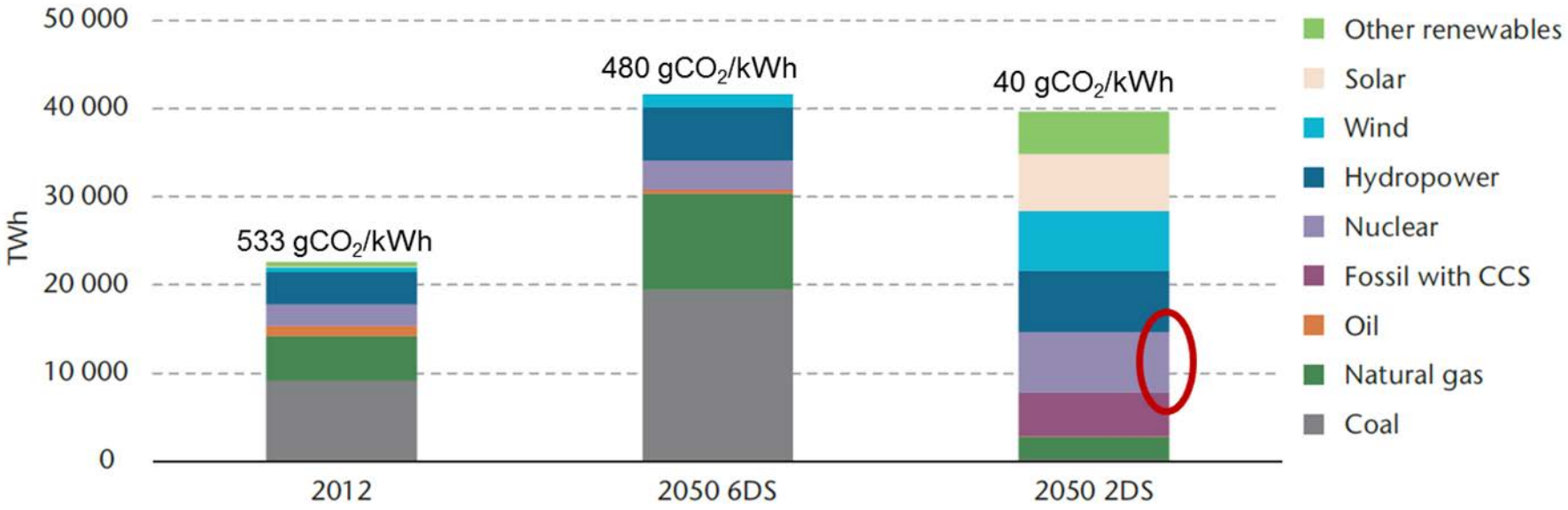
OECD/IEA Nuclear Growth Projections

- **The International Energy Agency's (IEA) 2ºC Scenario (2DS) projects current nuclear capacity of 390 GW to more than double by 2050 to reach 930 GW (gross capacity)**
- **Share of nuclear electricity would increase from 11% to 18%**

Shares of different technologies in global electricity production until 2050 in the 2DS



Source: IEA

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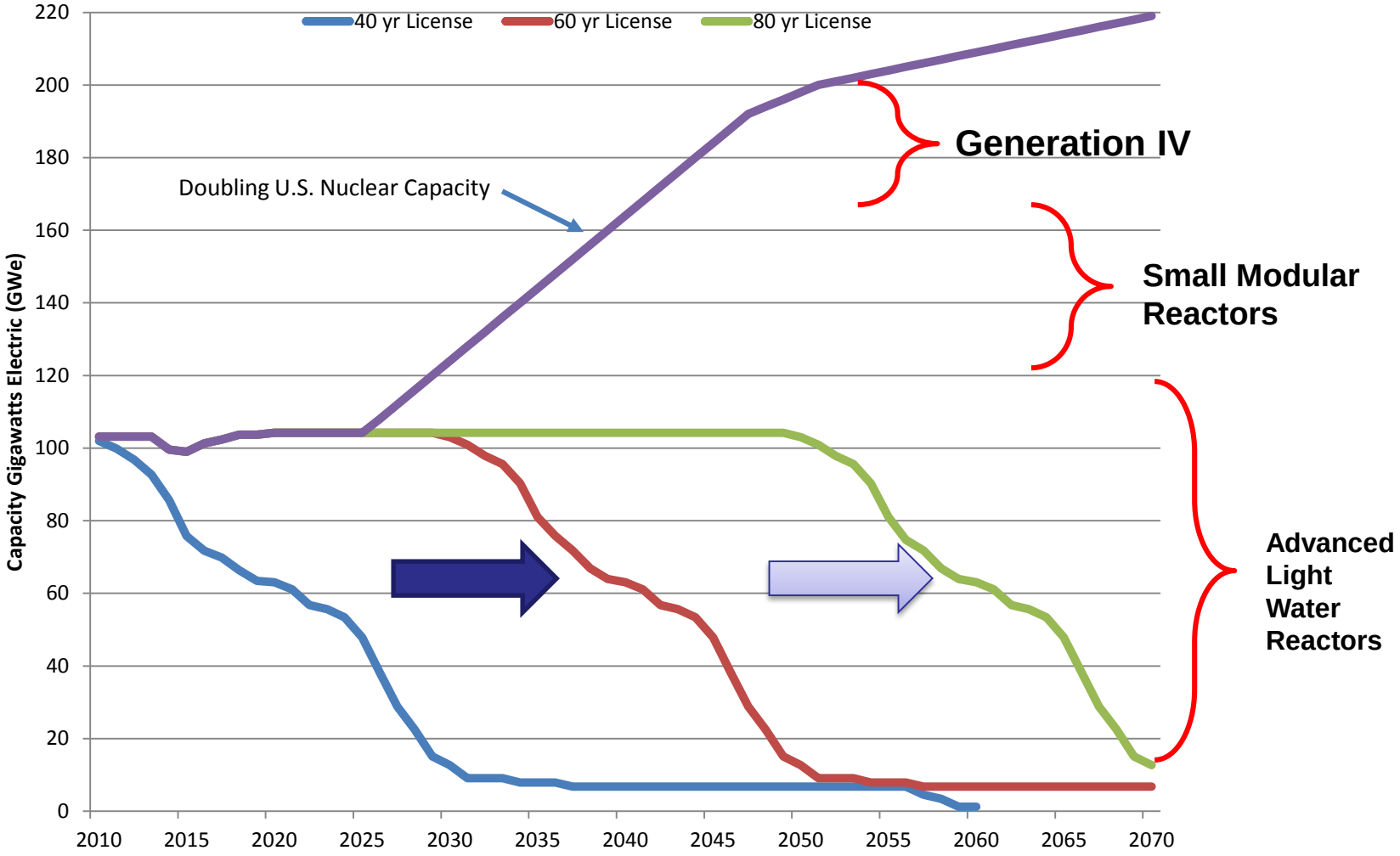
Nuclear Power Capacity needed to meet Clean Power Goals



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Over 30 Advanced Reactor Designs in the United States

- **Sodium Fast Reactor**
  - TerraPower, General Electric, etc
- **High Temperature Gas Reactor**
  - X-Energy, AREVA, TerraPower, Hybrid Energy, Ultra Safe, etc
- **Molten Salt Reactor**
  - TerraPower, Transatomic, Terrestrial, Elysium, FLIBE Energy, etc
- **Lead Fast Reactor**
  - Westinghouse, Gen IV Energy, Lake-Chime, etc
- **Gas Fast Reactor**
  - General Atomics

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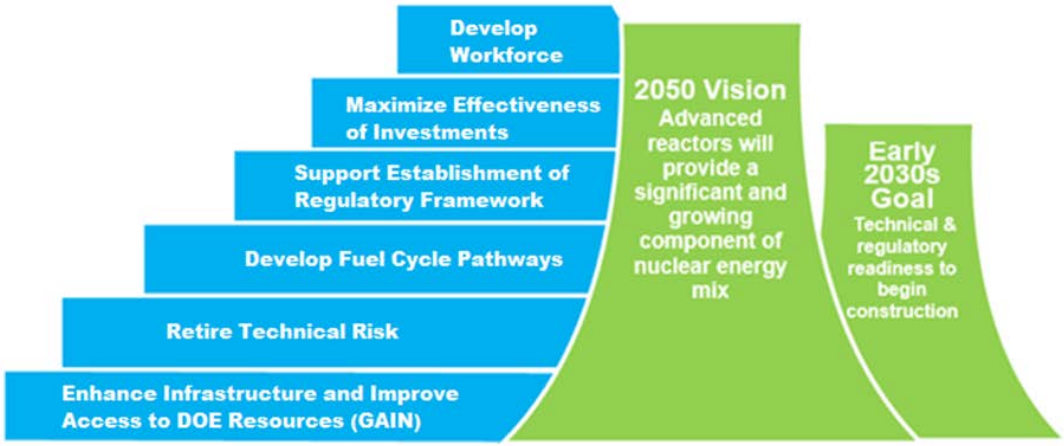
Vision and Strategy for Advanced Reactors

- **To meet the challenge, DOE has developed the *Vision and Strategy for Development and Deployment of Advanced Reactors***
  - Final draft publically available at http://energy.gov/ne/downloads/draft-vision-and-strategy-development-and-deployment-advanced-reactors
- **The Vision and Strategy will complement DOE efforts to:**
  - Support the current Light Water Reactor fleet
  - Pursue the construction/operation of Generation III+ reactors
  - Support the development/licensing/deployment of Small Modular Reactors



Vision and Strategy for Advanced Reactors

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Vision and Goal

VISION

By 2050, advanced reactors will provide a significant and growing component of the nuclear energy mix both domestically and globally, due to their advantages in terms of improved safety, cost, performance, sustainability, and reduced proliferation risks.

GOAL

By the early 2030s, at least two non-light water advanced reactor concepts have reached technical maturity, demonstrated safety and economic benefits, and completed licensing reviews by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) sufficient to allow construction to go forward.

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Strategic Objectives

1. **Enhance the innovation infrastructure for nuclear technologies and vastly improve access to DOE expertise and capabilities through the Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear (GAIN) initiative**
2. **Demonstrate performance and retire technical risks for advanced reactors**
3. **Support the development of fuel cycle pathways for advanced reactors**
4. **Support the establishment of an efficient and reliable regulatory framework for advanced reactors**
5. **Effectively leverage public/private sector resources and policy incentives to aid the private sector in accelerating advanced reactor deployment**
6. **Address human capital and workforce development needs**

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Enhanced Nuclear Innovation Infrastructure and Improved Access

- **Continue to enhance experimental, testing, and simulation capabilities while vastly improving access to DOE expertise and facilities. Key activities include:**
  - Implement the Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear (GAIN)
    - Provides greater access to experimental, testing, and modeling and simulation capabilities
    - Facilitates use of the DOE nuclear technology database
    - Promotes broader engagement with industry to understand technical needs.
  - Restart the Transient Reactor Test Facility (TREAT)
  - Use the results of the advanced test/demonstration reactor planning study
  - Explore options for adding international collaboration elements to GAIN and the Nuclear Science User Facilities (NSUF) program

TREAT Facility

GAIN Gateway for Accelerated Innovation in Nuclear

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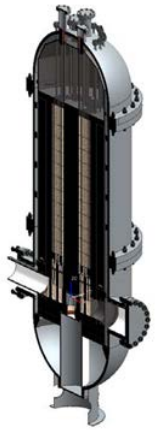
Retiring Advanced Reactor Technical Risk

- **DOE will pursue a multifaceted set of efforts to retire technical risks associated with advanced reactors including:**
  - Soliciting industry input on R&D needs
  - Supporting cost-shared, industry-led R&D for concept-level development and conduct research on advanced reactor technologies to reduce risk, enhance safety and security and improve economic competitiveness.
  - Activities to support advanced reactor development
    - Laboratory directed R&D and relevant research projects selected through the DOE's Nuclear Energy University Program
    - Potential consideration to develop a test/demonstration reactor(s) to further enhance testing capabilities and support the timely deployment of advanced reactors
    - Pursuing technical solutions to support the changing role of nuclear energy as part of a diverse electricity generation mix and for non-electric uses

Mechanisms Engineering (Sodium) Test Loop at ANL



High Temperature Test Facility at Oregon State University

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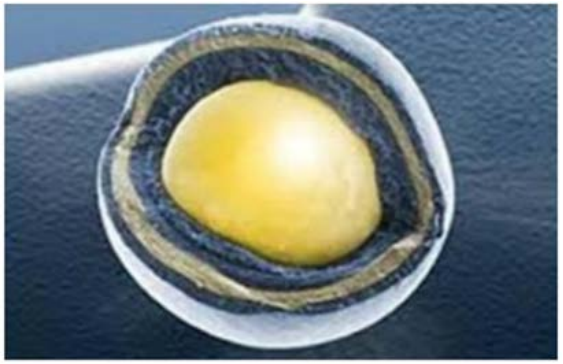
Fuel Cycle Pathways for Advanced Reactors

- **DOE will pursue R&D to develop improved fuels for existing reactor technologies and suitable fuels for advanced reactors. Working with industry, these efforts will likely focus on:**
  - TRISO-coated particle fuel for high temperature reactors, metallic fuel for fast reactors, and transmutation fuels for longer-term applications
  - Identifying and characterizing fuels and separations/enrichment technologies.
    - DOE would assess the need for and/or provide for the deployment of fuel cycle facilities.
  - Addressing the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle
    - DOE is pursuing R&D to develop the technologies and capabilities needed to enable the safe storage, transportation, and disposal of used nuclear fuel and wastes generated by existing and future nuclear fuel cycles



TRISO coated particle fuel

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Supporting Regulatory Framework Development for Advanced Reactors

- **DOE and its stakeholders will collaborate with the NRC as the NRC develops a regulatory framework for advanced reactors. Potential efforts include:**
  - Providing assistance to the NRC as it develops
    - design criteria for advanced reactors
    - potential staged licensing and preliminary licensability review processes
  - Assisting the NRC in resolving key policy issues by
    - co-hosting joint workshops
    - exploring options for new fuel and fuel fabrication facilities
    - modifying existing guidance (such as the Standard Review Plan) to accommodate advanced non-light water reactor designs

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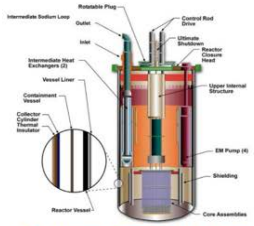
Maximizing the Effectiveness of Public and Private-Sector Investments to Accelerate Advanced Reactor Deployment

- **DOE will explore new ways to work with the private sector to accelerate advanced reactor deployment and support further development of advanced reactor concepts.**
  - DOE would use public-private partnerships and technology-specific working groups to identify opportunities for government investment that could help advance multiple reactor concepts
  - DOE and the Administration will explore the use of other appropriate policy or financial incentives to support advanced reactor deployment

- PWR
- BWR

- AP1000
- ESBWR

- NuScale
- B&W mPower
- Holtec SMR-160
- Westinghouse SMR



- Sodium Fast Reactor
- High Temperature Gas Reactor
- Lead Fast Reactor
- Gas Fast Reactor
- Molten Salt Reactor

GEN II	GEN III +	SMR	GEN IV Advanced Reactors
Leveraged Support	NP 2010	SMR Licensing Technical Support	Cost Shared and Potential Future Support for Advanced Reactors

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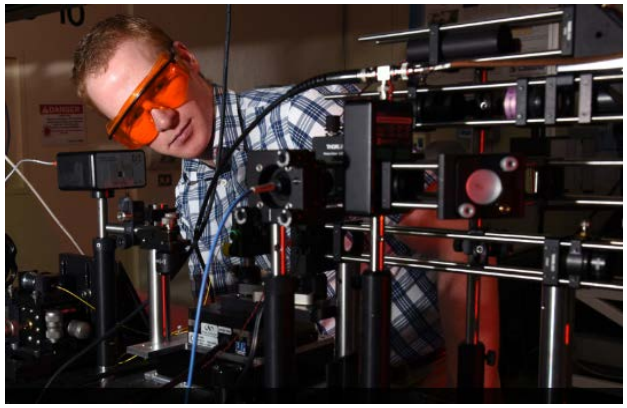
Developing the Nuclear Energy Workforce of the Future

- Continue funding nuclear-related research projects and scholarships and fellowships through its Nuclear Energy University Program (NEUP) and Integrated University Program (IUP)
- Promote advanced reactor technology training opportunities through workshops, curriculum development, and joint laboratory, university, and industry projects
- Seek opportunities to engage academic institutions in enhancing research efforts relevant to the development of advanced reactor technologies

NEUP Nuclear Energy University Program
U.S. Department of Energy



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Related Strategic Planning Efforts

- **Several key stakeholders are developing, or have developed, similar strategic planning documents related to advanced reactors**
  - Nuclear Energy Institute
    - Strategic Plan for Advanced Non-Light Water Reactor Development and Commercialization (final draft April 2016)
  - U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
    - NRC Vision and Strategy: Safely Achieving Effective and Efficient Non-Light Water Mission Readiness (draft May 2016)
  - Nuclear Industry Alliance
    - Enabling Nuclear Innovation: Strategies for Advanced Reactor Licensing (April 2016)
  - U.S. Nuclear Infrastructure Council
    - Issue Brief on The Framework for Advanced Reactor Licensing Modernization (Feb 2016)

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Alignment of Strategic Goals

DOE-NE

- By the early 2030s, at least two non-light water advanced reactor concepts have reached technical maturity, demonstrated safety and economic benefits, and completed licensing reviews by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) sufficient to allow construction to go forward.

NEI

- Two or more advanced non-light water reactors are commercially available (ready to build) in the U.S. in the 2030-2035 timeframe.
- Demonstrations of one or more advanced non-light water reactors occur in the U.S. by 2025.
- A licensing framework exists to facilitate the efficient and predictable deployment of advanced technologies, provides continued international credibility to U.S. designs, and encourages continued private-sector investment.

NRC

- Assure NRC readiness to efficiently and effectively review and regulate non-light water reactors.

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Summary

- **Achieving our vision of a substantial role for nuclear power in our clean energy future requires:**
  - The continued long-term operation of the existing fleet of nuclear power plants
  - The deployment of new nuclear plants, including a mixture of
    - Large LWRs
    - SMRs
    - Advanced Reactors
- **Through the Vision and Strategy for Development and Deployment of Advanced Reactors and GAIN, DOE will work with key stakeholders, the NRC, and the private sector to lay the foundation for advanced reactor deployment.**