



June 19, 2017

The Honorable Paul Ryan
Speaker of the House of Representatives
H232 The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Nancy Pelosi
Democratic Leader, House of Representatives
H204 The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Re: Correcting Deficiencies in IRC§45(J) Nuclear PTC

Dear Speaker Ryan and Democratic Leader Pelosi:

We are writing to urge your support to address several issues associated with IRC §45(J), the nuclear production tax credit (PTC) established by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAAct 2005). Specifically, we urge your support on the House floor for H.R 1551, a proposal offered by Representatives Tom Rice and Earl Blumenauer that would ensure the nuclear PTC fully meets Congress' original intent.

The §45(J) credit was intended to offset the first-of-a-kind risk of the first 6,000 megawatts of new nuclear generating capacity built after 2005. It is a limited credit both in duration (the first eight years of operation) and extent (the first 6,000 megawatts of new nuclear generating

capacity). Unlike several other energy-related tax credits, the nuclear PTC is not indexed for inflation. H.R. 1551 would **not** change any of these constraints.

Four new nuclear reactors are currently under construction in Georgia and South Carolina – the first new reactors built in the United States since the 1970s. Additional projects, including the first of a new generation of small modular reactors, are moving through the licensing process at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and will be ready for commercial deployment in the first half of the next decade. Many of these projects are being built by (or would be built by) partnerships that include investor-owned companies, electric cooperatives, and public power utilities.

The new nuclear plants now being developed serve multiple national imperatives: they will provide needed baseload (24-by-7) electricity; create tens of thousands of new jobs during construction and operation of the plants and through the entire nuclear supply chain; reduce the electric power industry’s carbon dioxide emissions; and ensure the nation’s capability to retain its critical leadership role in developing new technologies. They also set the stage for the additional nuclear plant construction that will be necessary in the 2020s and beyond to meet America’s energy and environmental goals.

Congress can ensure that this job creation is sustained by addressing several unintended deficiencies with the nuclear production tax credit, thereby preserving Congress’ original intent. Specifically, Congress should:

1. Remove the requirement in the 2005 law that new nuclear plants must be placed in service by the end of 2020. This change would allow nuclear plants placed in service after the end of 2020 to qualify for the tax credit – until the existing 6,000-megawatts cap is reached.
2. Allow not-for-profit utilities to assign their allocation of credits to entities with tax obligations that are involved in the project. All of the “first movers” in the next generation of nuclear plants are joint ventures that include not-for-profit rural electric cooperatives and public power utilities. These entities face the same risk as investor-owned companies and must be able to compete in the same markets. Under current law, the nuclear PTC is allocated to facilities on a pro-rata basis, then shared among the joint venture parties in those projects.

Until very recently, Americans enjoyed the benefits of a diverse portfolio of electricity sources, based on fuel and technology decisions made decades ago. This fuel and technology diversity is the bedrock strength of America’s electric power supply system, but it is taken for granted and, as a result, undervalued. If current trends continue, that diversity is seriously at risk. As much as one-third of America’s coal-fired generating capacity could be shut down in the next five years

or so and the United States is increasingly dependent on natural gas for production of electricity. This could expose consumers of natural gas and electricity to price volatility and loss of reliability. In this environment, continued construction of new nuclear plants is a strategic national imperative.

We strongly support H.R.1551 to clarify congressional intent regarding the application of the production tax credit for advanced nuclear power facilities and to provide certainty to projects under development. As the trade associations representing the companies working to meet the nation's environmental goals and its electric generating capacity needs affordably and reliably, we urge the House to pass H.R. 1551 on the floor tomorrow.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

The Edison Electric Institute
The Nuclear Energy Institute
The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association
The American Public Power Association
The Large Public Power Council