

The Krause Fund

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Constellation Energy Corporation

Utilities- Independent Power Producer

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Stock Rating

Sell

Investment Thesis

We designate a SELL rating to Constellation Energy (CEG) and a target price of \$280.55, implying a 5.3% downside from the current stock price of \$296.21. While CEG is the largest nuclear power operator in the United States, the stock is priced for a best-case scenario that assumes a perfect integration with Calpine, permanent government subsidies, and unannounced additional PPA's.

Drivers of Thesis

- **Government Support Expiring:** The federal PTC program is set to expire in 2032. State support programs are set to expire starting in 2027. These programs can add billions in annual revenue, and our model reflects the risk of these programs not getting renewed.
- **Calpine Acquisition Premium and Integration Risk:** CEG paid \$16.4 billion for a company with \$2.6 billion in book equity creating \$13.8 billion in goodwill. The DOJ required \$5 billion asset divestures as part of the deal which removes around 17% of Calpine capacity. Additionally, CEG took on over \$12 billion in Calpine's debt.
- **Market Pricing in Unannounced Upside:** At a P/E of nearly 48, the market is pricing in uncertainties such as future PPA's, sustained high wholesale prices, and successful license renewals. We view CEG as a successful company with a great future that is simply overpriced.

Risks to Thesis

- **Government Programs Extended:** Bipartisan support for nuclear energy is growing. With uncertainty surrounding government budgeting we had to account for the risk of the programs ending, but renewal would make our revenue estimates slightly conservative.
- **Additional PPA Announcements:** CEG has landed PPA's with Meta, Microsoft and CyrusOne. Landing one or two more agreements at premium pricing could raise or valuation significantly.
- **Calpine Synergies Exceed Expectations:** Our model assumes operating and maintenance costs to decline to 22% of revenue from integration synergies. If management can deliver stronger cost cuts or revenue synergies, the upside is even higher.

Company Description

Constellation Energy is one of the largest producers of carbon-free energy in the United States, primarily through its fleet of nuclear power plants. It also operates natural gas, hydro, wind, and other energy services. They provide for residential, commercial, and industrial customers, and they compete in competitive markets such as PJM and ERCOT where they are unregulated.

Target Price

\$265.37-279.63

DCF Model	\$280.55
P/S Relative Valuation	\$265.37

Price Data

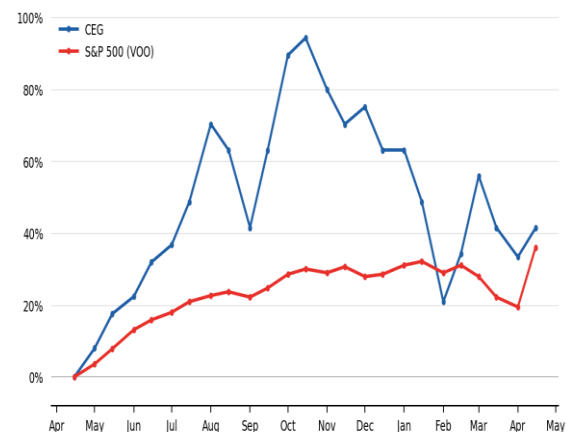
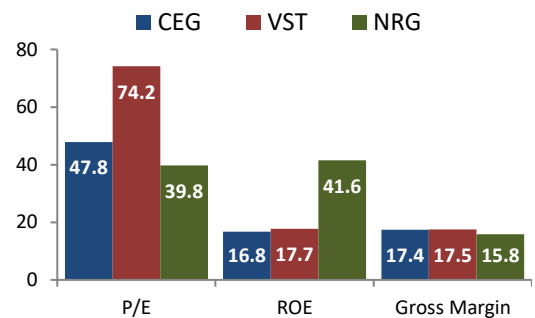
Current Price	\$296.21
52wk Range	\$188.01-412.70
Consensus1yr Target	\$381.06

Key Statistics

Market Cap (B)	\$107.32B
Shares Outstanding (M)	362.29M
Institutional Ownership	70.61%
Beta	1.19
Dividend Yield	0.58%
Est. 5yr Growth	23.9%
Price/Earnings (TTM)	47.83
Price/Earnings (FY1)	25.17
Price/Sales (TTM)	4.13
Price/Book (mrq)	7.59

Profitability

Operating Margin	15.4%
Profit Margin	8.64%
Return on Assets (TTM)	4.21%
Return on Equity (TTM)	16.75%



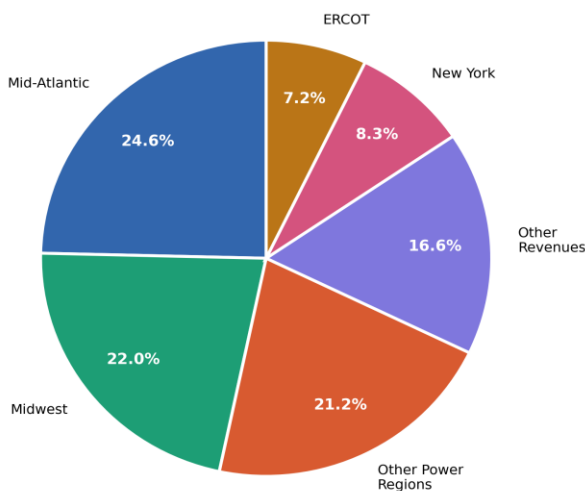
COMPANY DESCRIPTION

Constellation Energy is the largest producer of carbon-free energy in the United States, producing about 10% of the nation’s emissions-free energy. CEG operates a fleet of 21 nuclear reactors across generating stations mostly located in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, and Texas. The company’s nuclear fleet generated 182,690 GWh of electricity in 2025, enough to power millions of homes.

Constellation has historically operated through five geographic segments: Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, New York, ERCOT, and Other Power Regions. Starting in 2026, Constellation will showcase a new segment consisting of the Calpine acquisition. Historically, CEG generated the majority of its revenue by selling power produced from its nuclear fleet into competitive markets, with pricing influenced by electricity spot prices, capacity auctions, and government support programs. Beginning in 2024, the company began signing long-term power purchase agreements directly with technology companies including Microsoft and Meta Platforms that provide contracted, above-market revenue streams for twenty years.

The most impactful near-term development was the acquisition of Calpine Corporation, a deal that was finalized on January 7th of 2026. The deal nearly doubles Constellation’s total revenue and generation capacity, primarily through natural gas assets, significantly diversifying its generation mix.

**Constellation Energy Corporation
2025 Revenue by Segment (\$25.5B)**



Mid-Atlantic

The Mid-Atlantic segment has historically been CEG’s largest segment and is the one with the best future in our opinion. This segment is home to their nuclear plants in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland. In 2025, the segment produced \$6.487 billion. ⁶ We forecast the Mid Atlantic revenue to grow from \$7.1 billion in 2026 to \$23.1 billion in 2035 due to a few main forces. First, PJM capacity prices are at record levels and continuing to grow at a high rate. Second, the PPA with Microsoft kicks in starting in 2028. ⁵ This agreement will restart the Crane Clean Energy Center, growing supply by 835 MW or an 8.9% increase (7,315 GWh) . Additionally, realized revenue per MWh has historically averaged out to 8.47% growth. We forecast it will jump to 14% in 2028 in large part to the premium pricing of the deal, slowly falling to 12% growth by 2035 due to the expiration of nuclear support programs.

Midwest

The Midwest segment operates plants in Illinois and has historically been CEG’s second largest segment and also has a decent outlook for the future. They have plants in Braidwood, Byron, Clinton, Dresden, the Quad Cities, and Zion which generated \$5.804 billion in 2025. The Illinois ZEC and CMC support programs face possible expiration in 2027, as well as the PTC program in 2032 that impacts every segment. Additionally, the Quad Cities plant is set to expire in the early 2030’s which is represented with a 5% drop in Midwest total supply in our model. A signed PPA with Meta beginning in 2027 boosts realized revenues to a forecasted 13% growth until government programs expire. The deal will take place at the Clinton Clean Energy Center, a plant that is already running which will not increase supply. ⁷ All those factors bring our forecasted revenue from \$6.3 billion in 2026 to \$16.1 billion in 2035.

New York

The New York segment produced \$2.19 billion in 2025 with a total supply of 26,339 GWh. This number has barely changed since 2020 (25,561 GWh). Given this fact and no recent announcements regarding this segment, we forecasted supply to stay relatively flat for the model, with the exception of a small plant lease term expiring in 2029. With no announced PPA’s or big pricing news, we forecast revenue growth per MWh to stay consistent with historical averages and then fall slightly with the expiration of government programs.

ERCOT

The ERCOT segment produced \$1.904 billion in revenue in 2025 with a total supply of 25,532 GWh. ERCOT does not provide any capacity revenue, making it very reliant on energy market revenues. ERCOT energy prices can be extremely volatile because of severe weather events. We forecast supply and realized revenue per MWh to follow historical averages as there are no announced plans or deals for this region. However, there is upside not captured in our model in events of extreme weather showcased by ERCOT's electricity prices increasing by over 300 times normal levels for a few days because of a winter storm. ⁴

Other Power Regions and Other Revenues

The other power regions segment represents Constellations remaining nuclear and natural gas assets. This segment is on a steady decline, and we forecast this trend to continue with multiple plant licenses expiring soon and management has not indicated plans to expand. The other revenues segment includes revenues from economic hedging gains and natural gas customer contracts. We also tie in the possibility of other long-term data center PPA's agreement into this category, reflecting our growth estimate of 12.4% annually.

Calpine (Beginning 2026)

Calpine's large fleet operates in 19 states with a strong presence in California, Texas, and the PJM region. Bringing on this segment will nearly double Constellation's total supply and bring in a large amount of revenue as Calpine reported \$14.534 billion in revenue in 2025. We forecast this number to dip in 2026 as part of the divestiture of \$5 billion in assets, however we do forecast revenues to grow around 9% annually from then on as the signed PPA with CyrusOne will drive volume and pricing growth. ⁸ If the divested assets include high margin or strategic location plants, the earnings impact could exceed the 2026 revenue reduction we modeled.

Government Support Programs

Constellation benefits from three major government support programs. The most important is the PTC. The PTC is a federal credit introduced by the Inflation Reduction Act to incentivize nuclear production. ³ The credit functions as a price floor, when electricity prices are high, then CEG

earns a minimal amount from the government (\$320 million in 2025). However, when prices are low, the PTC phase kicks in majorly providing CEG with a solid portion of their revenue (\$2.08 billion in 2024). The PTC is currently set to expire in 2032. The ZEC program is very similar to the PTC, just at a state level. It kicks in when prices are low to provide nuclear plants a floor. The CMC program acts differently than the previous two. The CMC only impacts the Midwest region. It similarly provides a floor if energy prices are lower. However, when electricity prices exceed a certain threshold, Constellation must return a portion of the revenue to ratepayers. The loss of any of these programs would hurt Constellations profitability, and our model highlights the risks of these support programs expiring.

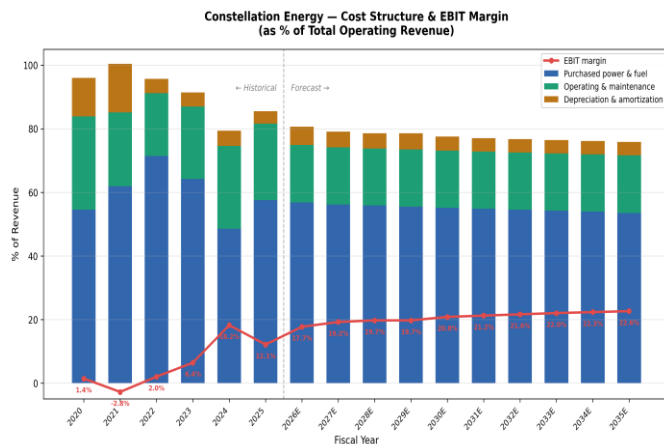
ROIC & Value Creation Analysis

Historically, Constellation's ROIC has been driven by margins as opposed to invested capital turnover. As a utility with lots of PPE, they have historically been around an invested capital turnover of one. Therefore, most changes seen in their ROIC can be attributed to changes in their margin. CEG's ROIC was at 4.74% in their first year operating as a standalone company following their spinoff from Exelon. It moved to 4.57% in 2023, 11.28% in 2024 and 8.31% in 2025, with the ROIC mainly being driven by margins as previously mentioned. The main margin determinant is purchased power and fuel expense. In 2023, it was 64.21% of revenue which led to a ROIC of 4.57%. In 2024, it was 48.45% of revenue which boosted ROIC all the way to 11.28%, and then it jumped back to 57.5% in 2025 which dropped ROIC to 8.31%. Our forecast has ROIC growing steadily from 10.5% in 2026 to 16.2% by 2035 (CV year). Our forecasted invested capital turnover stays around one, implying that the growth is almost entirely related to margins. This makes sense as CEG has a high operating leverage. As revenues grow because of premium pricing from PPA's, the amount of purchased power and fuel is relatively fixed and the only changes in that expense will be related to the price. Similarly, operating and maintenance costs are relatively fixed as well. Both will increase margins as these expenses line items will grow smaller than revenues. The spread between ROIC and WACC is only 1.1% in 2026 but

slowly grows over time signifying that growth will be a value creator for the company.

Cost Structure Analysis

Constellation’s cost structure is mainly dominated by two important expenses: purchased power and fuel expense as well as operating and maintenance expenses. These two expenses are relatively fixed, which gives Constellation high operating leverage. We model purchased power and fuel expense to gradually decline as a percentage of revenue from 57.5% to 52.75% in 2035. This is because the nuclear fleet is largely a fixed output operating at a nearly fully utilization. As the National Renewable Energy Laboratory states, “It is important to note that although fuel costs are typically treated as variable expenses, in the case of nuclear energy, this is much more complicated. The current fleet operates with minimum power flexing, and fuel expenses are essentially fixed.”¹ As revenues grow from premium PPA contracts, we expect nuclear fuel to slowly decline as a percentage of revenue. Additionally, Calpine’s purchased power and fuel expense is slightly lower historically and should bring down the combined expense as a % of revenue. Operating and maintenance expense averages out to 24.24% of revenue for Constellation historically. We forecast this number to decline to 22% in 2026 as management cited integration and cost synergies as part of the Calpine acquisition. More importantly, this number is relatively fixed in terms of dollar amounts. Staffing and maintenance will be required no matter what electricity prices end up being. This operating leverage means that as revenues increase from PPA contracts and higher electricity prices, operating margins should increase significantly. Most other expenses including depreciation, taxes, and interest expense are forecasted using historical averages.



Invested Capital Analysis

Fixed Capital

Property Plant and Equipment is the largest component of invested capital. Nuclear power plants are extremely capital-intensive assets. Constellation historically has had PPE sitting around 88% of revenues. We model that number to 85% in 2026 to 75% in 2035. This reflects the addition of the Calpine acquisition, the PPA revenue outpacing asset growth, as well as factoring in management Capex guidance. We model total PPE growing from \$34.1 billion in 2026 to 68.6 billion in 2035, showing major step ups in years such as 2028 when the Microsoft PPA starts. Even though forecasted total supply is not growing majorly, this assumption makes sense as Constellations fleet is very old. Replacing depreciated assets/plants is very costly compared to the book value the company currently has.

Working Capital

Within working capital, the largest operating current assets are accounts receivable and inventories. CEG’s inventories mostly consist of nuclear fuel assemblies and natural gas in storage. Accounts payable and Accrued expenses represent the largest current liability. These components have moved roughly in proportion to revenue. This implies that working capital is growing steadily, but it does not have any big impact on invested capital turnover. Similarly, it does not suggest that the company uses working capital accounts such as accounts receivable and accounts payable as a strategic component by deferring revenues, slowly paying back suppliers, etc.

Intangible Capital

The only component of intangible capital is Goodwill for Constellation. Because of the nature of goodwill, we forecast it to remain constant as the Calpine Acquisition represents a one-time event and management has not announced plans for another large-scale merger. To compute the estimated goodwill from the Calpine acquisition, we took total compensation paid which was \$4.5 billion in cash as well as 50,000,000 shares at a price of \$237.98. The total compensation therefore was \$16.399 billion. Given Calpine’s book value of equity of \$2.606 billion, estimated goodwill from this transaction was \$13.793 billion. This significantly boosts intangible capital

as a percentage of total invested capital and significantly suppresses ROIC.

MARKETS AND COMPETITION

Constellation operates in competitive markets where they are not regulated such as PJM, ERCOT, and NYISO. These markets are very capital intensive and driven by commodity prices as well as supply and demand. Constellation is differentiated by its heavy nuclear generation fleet. The significant cost and time it takes to get regulatory approval for creating nuclear plants creates a big barrier to entry. With large barriers to entry and growing demand for electricity, Constellation has pricing bargaining power. Major competitors include NRG Energy, Talen Energy, and Vistra Corp, which all have significant exposure to natural gas generation. OKLO energy is also a competitor to look out for in the future, although they are currently pre-revenue right now. Differentiation between these companies is largely driven by generation mix and operating efficiency. CEG has a capacity factor of 94.7%, well above average in the industry. Additionally, margins are influenced by cost structures, with nuclear generation benefiting more from low and stable operating costs.

Similarly, industry trends are also favorable. The U.S power generation market is undergoing one of its most significant periods in decades. Driven by the explosive growth of AI and cloud computing as well as the regulatory pressure to source clean electricity, the U.S power generation market is expected to experience significant growth. These point towards the company being well positioned to sustain elevated returns on Invested Capital with upside driven by price volatility, capacity prices at all-time highs, and growing demand for clean energy.

Peer Comparisons

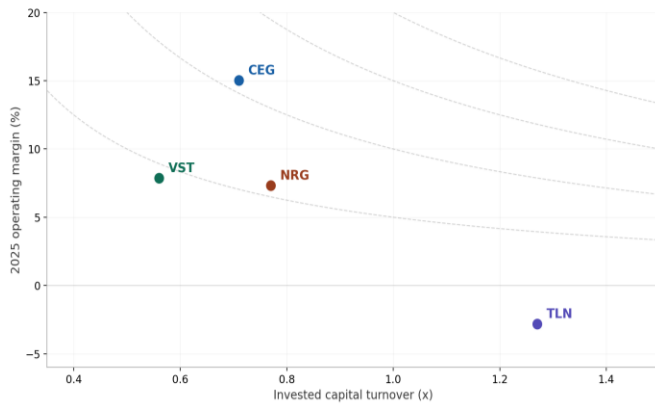
Constellation Energy has no true peer that would be comparable to them. No public company in the country has a nuclear fleet even comparable to Constellation. They do have competitors that they compete for customers with however. Vistra (VST), NRG Energy (NRG), and Talen Energy (TLN) are three of the other largest independent power producers in the country that compete in unregulated markets. They are different than regulated utilities such as NextEra, Duke, or Southern.

Constellation has pricing power when comparing it to the operating margins between the companies. In 2025, CEG

had an operating margin of 15.04%. VST was 7.87%, NRG at 7.34%, and TLN, at -2.81%. CEG's pricing power is structurally based on the fact that they control the most amount of nuclear energy out of any public company in the United States. It comes from owning the largest fleet of something that hyperscalers cannot get anywhere else. Unlike natural gas or other generations, nuclear plants are extremely hard to create due to regulatory barriers and long development timelines.

Purchased power and fuel as a percentage of revenue is another important margin comparison between the companies. For Constellation, their purchased power and fuel expense as a percentage of revenue was 57.5% in 2025. Vistra came in at 51.3%, 34.6% for Talen, and 72.9% for NRG. Talen is a little bit of an outlier for this expense category. They are a wholesale generator with no retail business. This means that every dollar of revenue that they generate comes from selling its own output. They have essentially no purchased power and instead are just spending money on fuel. NRG is almost exclusively retail, where they resell energy that they purchase, which explains their higher ratio. VST and CEG being in the middle is due to being balanced between generating their own energy but also purchasing power. Constellation having the third highest percentage of revenue being spent on purchased power and fuel is not necessarily a sign of operation weakness, instead it's a sign of a different business mix.

Capital efficiency is another key factor to investigate as a big driver of ROIC. Invested capital turnover for CEG in 2025 was 0.71, compared to VST at 0.56, NRG at 0.77, and Talen at 1.27. Similar to operating margins, a lot of this can be explained by looking more closely at each company's business model. Constellation has a mostly nuclear fleet. Nuclear is the most capital-intensive form of generation which requires a lot of invested capital to operate. In contrast, retail heavy or less capital-intensive generation models can achieve higher turnover but typically lack the same margin profile.



Constellation’s economic advantage is best understood through having high margins and moderate capital turnover, resulting in an attractive ROIC for a utilities company. They own scarce, high barrier nuclear assets, are able to provide reliable carbon free power, and are in a good position to serve large scale energy buyers. However, there are some risks to consider. Policy or regulatory changes could make barrier to entry easier for companies as the government continues to support nuclear energy creation. Similarly, Constellation is having to compete with all of these companies for long term PPA’s. Microsoft, who signed the deal with Constellation, has also signed one with Vistra and one with OKLO. Looking ahead however, Constellation appears to be better positioned than its peer due to its scarcity and reliability for the time being.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Recent Earnings Announcement

On February 24th, 2026, Constellation reported GAAP earnings of \$7.40 per share and adjusted operating earnings of \$9.39 per share. ⁶ Management’s guidance was set at \$8.90 to \$9.60 per share for adjusted operated earnings, which actual reported operating earnings fall into. The gap between GAAP EPS and adjusted EPS results mainly from unrealized mark-to-market hedging activities. Management has provided initial 2026 adjusted earnings guidance of \$11-\$12, reflecting the first full year of the Calpine acquisition. On capital expenditures, management guided approximately \$3.9 billion in investment for 2026. Similarly for share repurchases, they increased buyback authorization for \$5 billion.

Recent Development – Calpine Acquisition

The most significant recent development that has been briefly talked about already is the \$16.4 billion acquisition of Calpine. The transaction consisted of 50 million shares of Constellation common stock and \$4.5 billion in cash for the company with a book value of equity with \$2.606 billion. ⁹ This deal combines the country’s largest nuclear fleet with Calpine’s large fleet of natural gas plants. It may seem like an overpay, but the reasoning for the acquisition is that data center customers may need both nuclear and natural gas to ensure 24/7 reliability. Constellation now becomes the only company that can offer both in one single contract. However, as part of the deal, the DOJ forced Constellation to divest \$5 billion in Calpine’s generation assets to address concerns of becoming a monopoly. ¹²

RISKS TO THESIS

Congress/State Governments Extend Support Programs

Bipartisan support for nuclear energy has grown. While there has been a recent push for tighter government budgets, there is a chance of renewal for these programs. Our model shows revenues dropping in 2032 with the PTC expiration, as well as the corresponding years of state programs expiring. Renewal of these programs could add billions in revenue annually.

Additional PPA’s Signed at Premium Pricing

CEG has already secured long term power purchase agreements with Microsoft, Meta, and CyrusOne (Via Calpine). An agreement with Amazon, Google, or another large-scale data center operator at favorable pricing could boost revenues, margins, and the stock price higher than forecasted. ¹⁰

Calpine’s Operating and Integration Synergies Exceed Expectations

Our model assumes O&M synergies from the Calpine integration to reduce operating and maintenance expenses to 22% of revenues. If management is able to

deliver synergies above this level, or if the CyrusOne data center PPA outperforms our predictions, the high financial leverage strategy could turn into a strategic strength.

Debt Maturity Analysis

Constellation's debt maturity profile is shown below. ⁶ Based on the five-year maturity schedule from their 10-k, these amounts are easily manageable relative to their expected cash flow generations. We forecast annual free cash flows of \$2 billion to \$7.3 billion during this period, furthermore, proving the CEG does not have any liquidity risk. A majority of the pre-Calpine debt matures after 2030, indicating that management has purposefully issued long term debt to avoid any near-term pressure. The Calpine acquisition does add \$12 billion in debt. Management has stated that they want to maintain their current investment grade and will likely use cash to pay off as much of Calpine's debt as possible.

Five-Year Debt Maturity Schedule

Fiscal Year	Coupon (%)	Payment (\$mil)
2026		\$92
2027		666
2028		828
2029		157
2030		99
Thereafter		5,561
Total		\$7,403

2025 10k

VALUATION

Revenue Growth Assumptions

Total combined revenues are modeled to nearly double from \$25.5B in 2025 to \$40.9B in 2026. This change is driven almost entirely by the Calpine consolidation. Constellation standalone segments are modeled to grow anywhere from 9.53% growth to 13.25% growth. These numbers are driven by the PPA's premium pricing, government support programs expiring, and long-term electricity price estimates. The most important revenue assumption is the Mid-Atlantic realized revenue per MWh growth rate for 2028 of 14%. This assumption is mostly driven by the Microsoft PPA pricing and the expected reset of PJM capacity prices in 2028. Since the agreement's

details are not currently public, it's important to understand the impact of the assumptions. Sensitivity analysis shows that an increase of 6% to that assumption raises our model price to \$294.79. Alternatively, a 6% decrease to the assumption lowers our model price to \$270.62.

Operating Expense / Margin Assumptions

As mentioned already, we model purchased power and fuel expense to gradually decline as a percentage of revenue from 57.5% in 2025 to 52.75% in 2035. This is because the nuclear fleet is largely a fixed output operating at a nearly fully utilization. As revenues grow from premium PPA contracts, we expect nuclear fuel to slowly decline as a percentage of revenue. Additionally, Calpine's purchased power and fuel expense is slightly lower historically and should bring down the combined expense as a % of revenue. Operating and maintenance expense averages out to 24.24% of revenue for Constellation historically. We forecast this number to decline to 22% in 2026 as management cited integration and cost synergies as part of the Calpine acquisition. The other main expense items such as interest expense and depreciation are assumed to follow historical averages. These assumptions therefore forecast operating margins to increase over the period, which makes sense as CEG has a high operating leverage. Similar to our revenue assumptions, the purchased power and fuel expenses as well as the operating and maintenance expenses play a very crucial part in the valuation. If Constellation is able to lower their operating and maintenance expense to 19% of revenues due to Calpine synergies, the model price becomes \$329.24. Alternatively, if they are unable to capture any synergies and remain at historical averages of 25%, the model price lowers to \$227.90.

WACC and Cost of Capital

Our WACC of 9.33% is based on a cost of equity of 10.29% and an after-tax cost of debt of 4.04%. The assumptions for the cost of equity include a 4.34% risk free rate, a 1.19 beta, and a 5% equity risk premium. The assumptions for the after-tax cost of debt is 5.39%, which is the last trade yield on a 10-year CEG corporate bond (Symbol: STZ6206636).

Capital Structure

In 2025, Constellation recorded total long-term debt of only \$7.25 billion. ⁶ However, the acquisition of Calpine

added \$12.2 billion in debt. Despite this increase, we forecast a 0.59 debt to equity ratio, which is not a concern and should not hurt the company's liquidity risk. We forecast total debt to increase in the forecast period as a percentage of non-cash assets. We assume that the percentage of long-term debt as a percentage of assets decreases over time as Constellation will look toward paying off some debt and return to a capital structure similar to their pre-acquisition levels. They face no near-term liquidity risks, as free cash flows are forecasted to well exceed the amounts needed to pay off debt.

Payout Policy Forecasts

Constellation paid no dividend in its first few years of operating. However, in 2023, they paid out dividends which represented 23.21% of net income. From 2023 to 2025, their dividends represented an average of 18.67% of net income. We forecast dividend payments to stay within this range. For share repurchases, Constellation has become extremely aggressive. They bought back \$1 billion in stock in 2024, which was roughly 27% of net income. Management recently received authorization to buy back \$5 billion worth of shares for 2026. ¹¹ While we don't believe they will reach this number due to the finalization of the Calpine deal, we do believe that Constellation will buy back shares worth 30-40% of their net income in the future.

Continuing Value Growth of NOPLAT

We use a continuing value growth rate of 3.5% for NOPLAT, which is above the typical 2-3% GDP growth assumption used by most companies. The first reason for the assumption is we expect volume growth due to U.S. electricity demand. The US Energy Information Administration projects electricity consumption to grow from 0.9% to 1.6% through 2050, a huge reversal from the past 15 years which has seen flat demand. ² While Constellation won't be able to capture all of this volume growth, they will be in a good position to capture a sizable portion of it with their position as the leading nuclear operator. Additionally, as existing wholesale contracts roll off are replaced with contracted revenue at premium rates through the different PPA's, revenue per MWh will increase. These two factors support our assumption of a 3.5% CV growth rate for NOPLAT. Our sensitivity analysis highlights the importance of this assumption. Decreasing it to 2.75% brings our model price to \$267.92, while a 4.25% CV growth rate brings it up to \$304.82.

Valuation Models

Our DCF and EP models give an intrinsic value of \$280.55 per share. Our relative valuation analysis valuation compares Constellation to its closest peers, VST, Talen, and NRG. Using P/E multiples, we came to an implied price of \$352.72 for Constellation. This number only uses VST and NRG as TLN had negative earnings in 2025. Using P/S, we came to \$265.37. This wide difference shows the challenge of comparing Constellation to its peers. VST and NRG trade at high P/E ratios due to having extremely volatile earnings based on mark to market gains and, hedging losses, asset impairments, etc. Similarly, VST, TLN, and NRG have slightly different revenue compositions making the P/S ratio not a great measure either. We place most of our confidence in our DCF and EP model because it captures the specific drivers of Constellation's value. However, we do think it is important to consider the price to sales valuation as it captures Constellation's top three competitors.

Valuation Conclusion

While we believe Constellation is a fundamentally strong company with competitive advantages in its nuclear fleet, we believe the stock price has gotten ahead of its fundamentals. The market appears to be pricing in a best-case scenario for the company. Investors are pricing in additional data center PPA's, the Calpine integration to go flawlessly, wholesale prices to stay elevated, and permanent government subsidies. Our model captures only what has been announced as well as our best guess for the future. Investors may be failing to consider several downside risks. The nuclear Production Tax Credit, which contributed \$2.1 billion in revenue in 2024, is a government program that could be modified or eliminated under future administrations. The Calpine acquisition at \$16.4 billion represents a huge premium to Calpine's book value of \$2.6 billion, and if the anticipated synergies do not materialize as expected, Constellation may have overpaid for these assets. The required \$5 billion asset divestiture could also reduce the combined entity's earnings power more than the market currently expects. Additionally, Constellation is looking at power plants whose licenses are set to expire soon.

KEYS TO MONITOR

Legislative Action Effecting Nuclear Support Programs

Any legislative action affecting the nuclear support programs should be watched closely. The federal PTC contributed over \$2 billion in 2024 when electricity prices were low and provides a revenue floor in years where prices are high such as \$2025. It is currently set to expire in 2032. If a bill is introduced to renew or reform this program, our model will be slightly undervaluing the stock. The same goes for the state ZEC and CMC programs.

Additional PPA Announcements

Additional PPA announcements are the most likely catalyst that would cause us to shift our recommendation. If CEG is able to secure any additional PPA's with premium pricing above current spot rates, their intrinsic value would be raised and would likely be considered a buy. However, if hyperscale demand shifts and no new PPA's are announced soon, the stock price could face downward pressure.

Purchased Power and Fuel Expense

Purchased Power and Fuel Expense is the single largest driver of Constellation's profitability. Historically, it has equated to 55-60% of revenue. We believe that fuel costs will grow slower compared to the contracted prices in the PPA's and that this expense as a percentage of revenue will decrease. It is important to follow how big of an expense this is relative to revenues in the future, given that our sensitivity analysis highlights roughly \$11 difference in our model price for every one percent that our CV purchased power and revenue is changed by.

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Calpine Financial Statements

Income Statement

<i>Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31</i>	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	CV2035E
Operating Revenues	\$ 11,507	\$ 12,247	\$ 13,534	\$ 12,390	\$ 13,629	\$ 14,856	\$ 16,193	\$ 17,650	\$ 19,238	\$ 20,970	\$ 22,857	\$ 24,914	\$ 27,156
Mark-to-Market gain	\$ 2,131	\$ 118	\$ 701	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other revenue	\$ 69	\$ 65	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 70
Total Revenue	\$ 13,638	\$ 12,434	\$ 14,300	\$ 12,460	\$ 13,699	\$ 14,926	\$ 16,263	\$ 17,720	\$ 19,308	\$ 21,040	\$ 22,927	\$ 24,984	\$ 27,226
Operating expenses:													
Commodity expense	\$ (7,311)	\$ (7,149)	\$ (8,490)	\$ (7,434)	\$ (8,109)	\$ (8,765)	\$ (9,473)	\$ (10,237)	\$ (11,062)	\$ (11,953)	\$ (12,914)	\$ (13,952)	\$ (15,072)
Mark-to-Market (Loss) Gain	\$ (1,248)	\$ 19	\$ (169)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating and maintenance expense	\$ (1,353)	\$ (1,458)	\$ (1,468)	\$ (1,121)	\$ (1,233)	\$ (1,343)	\$ (1,464)	\$ (1,595)	\$ (1,738)	\$ (1,894)	\$ (2,063)	\$ (2,249)	\$ (2,450)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ (735)	\$ (770)	\$ (798)	\$ (756)	\$ (644)	\$ (687)	\$ (737)	\$ (803)	\$ (847)	\$ (923)	\$ (1,007)	\$ (1,061)	\$ (1,156)
General and other administrative	\$ (168)	\$ (170)	\$ (165)	\$ (137)	\$ (137)	\$ (134)	\$ (130)	\$ (142)	\$ (135)	\$ (147)	\$ (160)	\$ (175)	\$ (191)
Other operating expense	\$ (102)	\$ (100)	\$ (215)	\$ (125)	\$ (137)	\$ (149)	\$ (163)	\$ (177)	\$ (193)	\$ (210)	\$ (229)	\$ (250)	\$ (272)
Total operating expenses:	\$ (10,917)	\$ (9,628)	\$ (11,305)	\$ (9,573)	\$ (10,260)	\$ (11,079)	\$ (11,966)	\$ (12,954)	\$ (13,975)	\$ (15,127)	\$ (16,374)	\$ (17,686)	\$ (19,141)
(Gain) loss on sale of assets	\$ -	\$ (13)	\$ 127	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
(Income) Loss from unconsolidated subsidiaries	\$ 3	\$ (4)	\$ 9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income from operations	\$ 2,724	\$ 2,789	\$ 3,131	\$ 2,887	\$ 3,439	\$ 3,847	\$ 4,297	\$ 4,766	\$ 5,333	\$ 5,912	\$ 6,553	\$ 7,298	\$ 8,085
Interest expense	\$ (555)	\$ (584)	\$ (607)	\$ (624)	\$ (517)	\$ (566)	\$ (614)	\$ (667)	\$ (725)	\$ (788)	\$ (857)	\$ (932)	\$ (1,013)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	\$ (16)	\$ (52)	\$ (7)	\$ (25)	\$ (21)	\$ (23)	\$ (25)	\$ (27)	\$ (29)	\$ (32)	\$ (34)	\$ (37)	\$ (41)
Other expense net	\$ (65)	\$ (31)	\$ (66)	\$ (50)	\$ (55)	\$ (60)	\$ (65)	\$ (71)	\$ (77)	\$ (84)	\$ (92)	\$ (100)	\$ (109)
Income before taxes	\$ 2,088	\$ 2,122	\$ 2,451	\$ 2,188	\$ 2,847	\$ 3,199	\$ 3,593	\$ 4,001	\$ 4,502	\$ 5,009	\$ 5,570	\$ 6,229	\$ 6,923
Income tax expense	\$ (542)	\$ (460)	\$ (478)	\$ (457)	\$ (503)	\$ (548)	\$ (597)	\$ (650)	\$ (709)	\$ (772)	\$ (841)	\$ (917)	\$ (999)
Net income	\$ 1,546	\$ 1,662	\$ 1,973	\$ 1,731	\$ 2,344	\$ 2,651	\$ 2,996	\$ 3,351	\$ 3,793	\$ 4,236	\$ 4,729	\$ 5,313	\$ 5,923

Calpine

Balance Sheet

<i>Fiscal Years Ending</i>	2023	2024	2025	0	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	CV2035E
ASSETS													
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 706	\$ 1,859	\$ 521	\$ 535	\$ 588	\$ 644	\$ 707	\$ 770	\$ 842	\$ 921	\$ 1,001	\$ 1,091	\$ 1,091
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,038	\$ 1,134	\$ 997	\$ 1,096	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,301	\$ 1,418	\$ 1,545	\$ 1,683	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,999	\$ 2,178	\$ 2,178
Inventories	\$ 955	\$ 875	\$ 872	\$ 959	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,240	\$ 1,352	\$ 1,473	\$ 1,605	\$ 1,749	\$ 1,906	\$ 1,906
Margin deposits and other prepaid expense	\$ 144	\$ 116	\$ 120	\$ 128	\$ 138	\$ 150	\$ 162	\$ 175	\$ 189	\$ 205	\$ 221	\$ 239	\$ 239
Restricted cash (current)	\$ 278	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 261
Derivative assets (current)	\$ 579	\$ 758	\$ 623	\$ 685	\$ 746	\$ 813	\$ 886	\$ 965	\$ 1,052	\$ 1,146	\$ 1,249	\$ 1,361	\$ 1,361
Current assets held for sale		\$ 1,586	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other current assets	\$ 23	\$ 30	\$ 25	\$ 27	\$ 30	\$ 33	\$ 35	\$ 39	\$ 42	\$ 46	\$ 50	\$ 54	\$ 54
Total current assets	\$ 3,723	\$ 6,619	\$ 3,418	\$ 3,692	\$ 4,002	\$ 4,339	\$ 4,709	\$ 5,106	\$ 5,542	\$ 6,018	\$ 6,530	\$ 7,091	\$ 7,091
Property plant and equipment (net)	\$ 12,579	\$ 11,624	\$ 9,912	\$ 10,903	\$ 11,884	\$ 12,954	\$ 14,120	\$ 15,391	\$ 16,776	\$ 18,286	\$ 19,931	\$ 21,725	\$ 21,725
Restricted cash (noncurrent)	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	\$ 77	\$ 136	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 119	\$ 130	\$ 142	\$ 154	\$ 168	\$ 183	\$ 200	\$ 218	\$ 218
Long-term derivative assets	\$ 559	\$ 1,001	\$ 716	\$ 788	\$ 858	\$ 935	\$ 1,019	\$ 1,110	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,318	\$ 1,437	\$ 1,566	\$ 1,566
Intangible assets (net)	\$ 189	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 155	\$ 155
Goodwill	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242	\$ 242
Deferred income tax asset		\$ 163	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other long-term assets	\$ 425	\$ 381	\$ 374	\$ 411	\$ 448	\$ 488	\$ 532	\$ 579	\$ 631	\$ 688	\$ 750	\$ 817	\$ 817
Total assets	\$ 17,795	\$ 20,322	\$ 14,918	\$ 16,301	\$ 17,710	\$ 19,244	\$ 20,919	\$ 22,738	\$ 24,726	\$ 26,891	\$ 29,245	\$ 31,814	\$ 31,814
LIABILITIES & EQUITY													
Accounts payable	\$ 1,132	\$ 1,260	\$ 1,101	\$ 1,180	\$ 1,274	\$ 1,376	\$ 1,490	\$ 1,607	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,883	\$ 2,034	\$ 2,201	\$ 2,201
Accrued interest payable	\$ 87	\$ 87	\$ 90	\$ 75	\$ 82	\$ 89	\$ 97	\$ 105	\$ 114	\$ 124	\$ 135	\$ 147	\$ 147
Debt, current portion	\$ 355	\$ 279	\$ 252	\$ 276	\$ 300	\$ 326	\$ 354	\$ 384	\$ 418	\$ 454	\$ 494	\$ 538	\$ 538
Derivative liabilities, current	\$ 316	\$ 232	\$ 249	\$ 274	\$ 299	\$ 325	\$ 354	\$ 386	\$ 421	\$ 459	\$ 500	\$ 545	\$ 545
Current liabilities held for sale		\$ 54	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Other current liabilities	\$ 1,345	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,184	\$ 1,301	\$ 1,418	\$ 1,545	\$ 1,683	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,999	\$ 2,178	\$ 2,373	\$ 2,587	\$ 2,587
Total current liabilities	\$ 3,235	\$ 3,117	\$ 2,876	\$ 3,106	\$ 3,372	\$ 3,661	\$ 3,978	\$ 4,317	\$ 4,691	\$ 5,098	\$ 5,536	\$ 6,017	\$ 6,017
Debt, net of current portion	\$ 11,807	\$ 12,203	\$ 10,078	\$ 11,036	\$ 11,986	\$ 13,020	\$ 14,149	\$ 15,378	\$ 16,718	\$ 18,179	\$ 19,771	\$ 21,506	\$ 21,506
Deferred income tax liability	\$ 752	\$ 1,135	\$ 915	\$ 1,006	\$ 1,096	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,301	\$ 1,417	\$ 1,544	\$ 1,683	\$ 1,834	\$ 1,998	\$ 1,998
Long-term derivative liabilities	\$ 388	\$ 447	\$ 389	\$ 427	\$ 466	\$ 507	\$ 553	\$ 602	\$ 656	\$ 715	\$ 780	\$ 849	\$ 849
Other long-term liabilities	\$ 629	\$ 814	\$ 660	\$ 726	\$ 791	\$ 862	\$ 939	\$ 1,023	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,215	\$ 1,324	\$ 1,443	\$ 1,443
Total liabilities	\$ 16,811	\$ 17,716	\$ 14,918	\$ 16,301	\$ 17,710	\$ 19,244	\$ 20,919	\$ 22,738	\$ 24,726	\$ 26,891	\$ 29,245	\$ 31,814	\$ 31,814
Additional paid-in capital	\$ 9,931	\$ 9,933											
Accumulated deficit	\$ (8,838)	\$ (6,865)											
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (109)	\$ (462)											
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 984	\$ 2,606	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 17,795	\$ 20,322	\$ 14,918	\$ 16,301	\$ 17,710	\$ 19,244	\$ 20,919	\$ 22,738	\$ 24,726	\$ 26,891	\$ 29,245	\$ 31,814	\$ 31,814

Constellation Energy Corporation
Common Size Income Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	2035E
Total operating revenues	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Operating revenues	93.81	93.12	93.95	99.35	100	100	-	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Operating revenues from affiliates	6.19	6.88	6.05	0.65	0	0	-										
Total operating expenses	-93.15	-98.61	-102.78	-97.98	-93.65	-93.65	-87.91	-81.97%	-81.17%	-80.69%	-80.62%	-79.96%	-79.61%	-79.04%	-78.74%	-78.40%	-78.10%
Purchased power and fuel	-57.37	-54.45	-61.9	-71.45	-64.21	-64.21	-57.5	-56.41%	-56.10%	-55.75%	-55.42%	-55.09%	-54.77%	-54.45%	-54.12%	-53.80%	-53.48%
Purchased power and fuel excluding purchased power and fuel from affiliates	-57.33	-54.49	-61.87	-71.43	-64.21	-64.21	-										
Purchased power and fuel from affiliates	-0.04	0.04	-0.03	-0.02	0	0	-										
Operating and maintenance	-24.93	-29.36	-23.18	-19.81	-22.81	-22.81	-24.12	-18.06%	-18.06%	-18.16%	-18.21%	-18.25%	-18.26%	-18.28%	-18.31%	-18.33%	-18.36%
Operating and maintenance excluding operating and maintenance from affiliates	-21.83	-26.21	-20.02	-19.63	-22.81	-22.81	-24.12										
Operating and maintenance from affiliates	-3.1	-3.15	-3.16	-0.18	0	0	-										
Depreciation and amortization	-8.11	-12.06	-15.28	-4.46	-4.4	-4.4	-3.86	-5.12%	-5.12%	-5.58%	-6.47%	-6.56%	-7.16%	-7.48%	-8.20%	-8.90%	-9.77%
Taxes other than income taxes	-2.74	-2.74	-2.42	-2.26	-2.22	-2.22	-2.44	-1.74%	-1.91%	-2.08%	-2.30%	-2.55%	-2.79%	-2.94%	-3.23%	-3.56%	-3.92%
Gain / loss on sales of assets and businesses	0.14	0.06	1.02	0	0.11	0.11	0										
Operating income / loss	6.99	1.45	-1.76	2.03	6.46	6.46	12.09	18.03%	18.83%	19.31%	19.38%	20.04%	20.39%	20.96%	21.26%	21.60%	21.90%
Total other income and deductions	3.14	3.29	2.53	-4.24	3.36	3.36	1.66	0.44%	1.00%	0.81%	0.75%	0.84%	0.87%	0.90%	0.89%	0.93%	0.99%
Interest expense, net	-2.27	-2.03	-1.51	-1.03	-1.73	-1.73	-2	-2.72%	-2.04%	-2.13%	-2.14%	-1.99%	-1.97%	-1.87%	-1.82%	-1.79%	-1.74%
Interest expense, net excluding interest expense to affiliates	-2.08	-1.86	-1.44	-1.02	-1.73	-1.73	-										
Interest expense to affiliates	-0.18	-0.16	-0.08	0	0	0	-										
Other, net	5.41	5.32	4.05	-3.22	5.09	5.09	3.67	3.16%	3.04%	2.94%	2.88%	2.83%	2.83%	2.77%	2.71%	2.72%	2.73%
Loss / income before income taxes	10.13	4.75	0.77	-2.22	9.82	9.82	13.75	18.47%	19.83%	20.11%	20.12%	20.88%	21.26%	21.86%	22.15%	22.53%	22.88%
Income taxes benefit / expense	-2.73	-1.41	-1.15	1.59	-3.45	-3.45	-4.65	-3.06%	-2.92%	-2.92%	-2.91%	-2.98%	-3.05%	-3.19%	-3.26%	-3.33%	-3.40%
Equity in losses of unconsolidated affiliates	-0.97	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.04	-0.04	0	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Net loss / income	6.43	3.29	-0.42	-0.68	6.33	6.33	9.1	15.44%	16.94%	17.23%	17.24%	17.93%	18.23%	18.70%	18.91%	19.23%	19.51%
Net loss / income attributable to noncontrolling interests	-0.49	0.06	-0.62	0.03	0.18	0.18	-0.02	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net loss / income attributable to common shareholders	5.94	3.35	-1.04	-0.65	6.51	6.51	9.08	15.44%	16.94%	17.23%	17.24%	17.93%	18.23%	18.70%	18.91%	19.23%	19.51%

Constellation Energy Corporation
Forecasted Cash Flow Statement

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	CV2035E
Net cash flows used in / provided by operating activities:										
Net loss / income	\$ 6,346	\$ 7,651	\$ 8,711	\$ 9,606	\$ 11,010	\$ 12,245	\$ 13,765	\$ 15,265	\$ 17,022	\$ 18,966
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 2,104	\$ 2,105	\$ 2,292	\$ 2,662	\$ 2,698	\$ 2,944	\$ 3,076	\$ 3,372	\$ 3,661	\$ 4,016
Change in receivables	\$ 679	\$ (467)	\$ (640)	\$ (604)	\$ (664)	\$ (668)	\$ (753)	\$ (828)	\$ (916)	\$ (1,016)
Change in inventories	\$ (209)	\$ (279)	\$ (369)	\$ (353)	\$ (389)	\$ (394)	\$ (443)	\$ (486)	\$ (537)	\$ (594)
Change in restricted cash	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Change in renewable energy credits	\$ (71)	\$ (85)	\$ (125)	\$ (115)	\$ (126)	\$ (125)	\$ (142)	\$ (156)	\$ (173)	\$ (193)
Change in other current assets	\$ (1,942)	\$ (265)	\$ (388)	\$ (358)	\$ (395)	\$ (390)	\$ (443)	\$ (488)	\$ (541)	\$ (602)
Change in assets held for sale	\$ 1,586	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Change in mark to market assets (Short Term)	\$ 20	\$ (167)	\$ (216)	\$ (208)	\$ (229)	\$ (233)	\$ (261)	\$ (287)	\$ (317)	\$ (350)
Change in investments	\$ (250)	\$ (38)	\$ (52)	\$ (49)	\$ (54)	\$ (54)	\$ (61)	\$ (67)	\$ (74)	\$ (82)
Change in other assets (Excluding goodwill)	\$ 316	\$ (264)	\$ (385)	\$ (355)	\$ (391)	\$ (387)	\$ (439)	\$ (484)	\$ (536)	\$ (597)
Change in mark to market assets (Long Term)	\$ (125)	\$ (156)	\$ (196)	\$ (192)	\$ (210)	\$ (216)	\$ (241)	\$ (265)	\$ (292)	\$ (322)
Change in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ (590)	\$ 428	\$ 633	\$ 627	\$ 629	\$ 661	\$ 712	\$ 813	\$ 891	\$ 988
Change in mark to market derivative liabilities (Short Term)	\$ 123	\$ 81	\$ 108	\$ 103	\$ 113	\$ 115	\$ 129	\$ 142	\$ 157	\$ 174
Change in renewable energy credit obligation	\$ 85	\$ 114	\$ 169	\$ 155	\$ 171	\$ 169	\$ 191	\$ 211	\$ 234	\$ 261
Change in other current liabilities	\$ (40)	\$ 157	\$ 175	\$ 181	\$ 197	\$ 209	\$ 231	\$ 252	\$ 276	\$ 303
Change in total deferred credits and other liabilities	\$ (22)	\$ 1,504	\$ 4,509	\$ 384	\$ 3,248	\$ 1,496	\$ 3,486	\$ 3,745	\$ 4,166	\$ 4,449
Cash from operating activities	\$ 8,010	\$ 10,321	\$ 14,227	\$ 11,484	\$ 15,608	\$ 15,369	\$ 18,807	\$ 20,738	\$ 23,021	\$ 25,401
Net cash flows used in / provided by investing activities										
Change in PPE	\$ (2,271)	\$ (5,499)	\$ (8,600)	\$ (3,223)	\$ (7,235)	\$ (5,152)	\$ (8,006)	\$ (8,790)	\$ (9,640)	\$ (10,635)
Change in nuclear decommissioning trust funds	\$ 1,296	\$ (1,205)	\$ (3,224)	\$ 754	\$ (2,098)	\$ (412)	\$ (2,144)	\$ (2,340)	\$ (2,570)	\$ (2,835)
Change in goodwill	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cash from investing activities	\$ (975)	\$ (6,704)	\$ (11,823)	\$ (2,469)	\$ (9,333)	\$ (5,564)	\$ (10,150)	\$ (11,130)	\$ (12,210)	\$ (13,470)
Net cash flows used in / provided by financing activities										
Change in long term debt	\$ (3,725)	\$ 3,067	\$ 2,173	\$ 577	\$ 1,689	\$ 1,114	\$ 1,832	\$ 1,965	\$ 2,112	\$ 2,797
Change in short term borrowings	\$ 39	\$ 160	\$ 233	\$ 226	\$ 222	\$ 234	\$ 250	\$ 289	\$ 319	\$ 354
Change in long term debt due within one year	\$ 50	\$ 87	\$ 60	\$ 12	\$ 45	\$ 27	\$ 48	\$ 52	\$ 55	\$ 75
Share repurchases	\$ (1,904)	\$ (3,060)	\$ (3,485)	\$ (3,842)	\$ (4,404)	\$ (4,898)	\$ (5,506)	\$ (6,106)	\$ (6,809)	\$ (7,586)
Dividends	\$ (952)	\$ (1,148)	\$ (1,307)	\$ (1,441)	\$ (1,651)	\$ (2,571)	\$ (2,891)	\$ (3,206)	\$ (3,575)	\$ (3,983)
Cash from financing activities	\$ (6,491)	\$ (894)	\$ (2,325)	\$ (4,468)	\$ (4,099)	\$ (6,094)	\$ (6,267)	\$ (7,006)	\$ (7,897)	\$ (8,343)
Change in cash	\$ 544	\$ 2,723	\$ 78	\$ 4,548	\$ 2,176	\$ 3,711	\$ 2,391	\$ 2,601	\$ 2,914	\$ 3,587
Beginning cash	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,544	\$ 4,266	\$ 4,345	\$ 8,892	\$ 11,069	\$ 14,780	\$ 17,171	\$ 19,772	\$ 22,686
Ending cash	\$ 1,544	\$ 4,266	\$ 4,345	\$ 8,892	\$ 11,069	\$ 14,780	\$ 17,171	\$ 19,772	\$ 22,686	\$ 26,273

Constellation Energy Corporation

Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) Estimation

Cost of Equity:

Risk-Free Rate	4.34%
Beta	1.19
Equity Risk Premium	5.00%
Cost of Equity	10.29%

ASSUMPTIONS:

10-Year Treasury Yield

Yahoo finance 5 yr Monthly Beta

Kroll recommended ERP : <https://www.kroll.com/en/rep>

Cost of Debt:

Risk-Free Rate	4.34%
Implied Default Premium	1.05%
Pre-Tax Cost of Debt	5.39%
Marginal Tax Rate	25%
After-Tax Cost of Debt	4.04%

10-Year Treasury Yield

10-Year Yield on CEG Corporate bond. (Closest to 10 year)

Market Value of Common Equity:

Total Shares Outstanding	362.29
Current Stock Price	\$296.21
MV of Equity	107,313.92

MV Weights

85.81%

Market Value of Debt:

Short-Term Debt	\$1,650.00
Current Portion of LTD	\$371.00
Long-Term Debt	\$15,728.11
PV of Operating Leases	\$0.00
MV of Total Debt	17,749.11

14.19%

Market Value of the Firm

125,063.03

100.00%

Estimated WACC

9.40%

Constellation Energy Corporation
Value Driver Estimation

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	CV2035E
NOPLAT:																
Operating Revenues	\$ 17,603	\$ 19,649	\$ 24,440	\$ 24,918	\$ 23,568	\$ 25,533	\$ 41,111	\$ 45,176	\$ 50,571	\$ 55,729	\$ 61,401	\$ 67,151	\$ 73,608	\$ 80,706	\$ 88,540	\$ 97,216
Operating Expenses																
Purchased power and fuel	\$ (9,585)	\$ (12,163)	\$ (17,462)	\$ (16,001)	\$ (11,419)	\$ (14,681)	\$ (23,192)	\$ (25,343)	\$ (28,192)	\$ (30,883)	\$ (33,825)	\$ (36,777)	\$ (40,077)	\$ (43,681)	\$ (47,637)	\$ (51,991)
Operating and maintenance	\$ (5,168)	\$ (4,555)	\$ (4,841)	\$ (5,685)	\$ (6,159)	\$ (6,159)	\$ (7,425)	\$ (8,158)	\$ (9,185)	\$ (10,146)	\$ (11,205)	\$ (12,263)	\$ (13,459)	\$ (14,775)	\$ (16,231)	\$ (17,848)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ (2,123)	\$ (3,003)	\$ (1,091)	\$ (1,096)	\$ (1,123)	\$ (985)	\$ (2,104)	\$ (2,105)	\$ (2,292)	\$ (2,662)	\$ (2,698)	\$ (2,944)	\$ (3,076)	\$ (3,372)	\$ (3,661)	\$ (4,016)
Taxes other than income taxes	\$ (482)	\$ (475)	\$ (552)	\$ (553)	\$ (586)	\$ (622)	\$ (716)	\$ (787)	\$ (856)	\$ (947)	\$ (1,048)	\$ (1,148)	\$ (1,209)	\$ (1,329)	\$ (1,462)	\$ (1,610)
Less: Total Operating Expenses	\$ (17,358)	\$ (20,196)	\$ (23,946)	\$ (23,335)	\$ (19,287)	\$ (22,447)	\$ (33,437)	\$ (36,393)	\$ (40,525)	\$ (44,638)	\$ (48,775)	\$ (53,133)	\$ (57,821)	\$ (63,157)	\$ (68,990)	\$ (75,465)
Operating EBIT	\$ 245	\$ (547)	\$ 494	\$ 1,583	\$ 4,281	\$ 3,086	\$ 7,674	\$ 8,783	\$ 10,047	\$ 11,091	\$ 12,626	\$ 14,018	\$ 15,787	\$ 17,549	\$ 19,550	\$ 21,751
Estimated operating tax rate	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%
Estimated operating taxes (accrual-based)	\$ 61	\$ (137)	\$ 124	\$ 396	\$ 1,070	\$ 772	\$ 1,918	\$ 2,196	\$ 2,512	\$ 2,773	\$ 3,156	\$ 3,505	\$ 3,947	\$ 4,387	\$ 4,888	\$ 5,438
Change in Deferred Tax Liabilities Net	\$ -	\$ 21	\$ (684)	\$ 170	\$ 174	\$ 213	\$ 10	\$ 463	\$ 916	\$ 19	\$ 630	\$ 262	\$ 676	\$ 744	\$ 823	\$ 912
Less: Estimated operating cash taxes	\$ 61	\$ (116)	\$ (561)	\$ 566	\$ 1,244	\$ 985	\$ 1,929	\$ 2,659	\$ 3,427	\$ 2,792	\$ 3,786	\$ 3,766	\$ 4,623	\$ 5,131	\$ 5,710	\$ 6,350
NOPLAT:	\$ 184	\$ (431)	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,017	\$ 3,037	\$ 2,102	\$ 5,745	\$ 6,124	\$ 6,619	\$ 8,299	\$ 8,840	\$ 10,252	\$ 11,164	\$ 12,417	\$ 13,840	\$ 15,401
Invested Capital (IC):																
Plus: Operating Current Assets (CA):																
Cash and cash equivalents or normal cash (2% of sales)	\$ 226	\$ 393	\$ 422	\$ 368	\$ 471	\$ 511	\$ 573	\$ 630	\$ 713	\$ 789	\$ 874	\$ 957	\$ 1,051	\$ 1,156	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,400
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,650	\$ 2,261	\$ 3,316	\$ 2,851	\$ 3,718	\$ 5,400	\$ 4,721	\$ 5,188	\$ 5,828	\$ 6,432	\$ 7,096	\$ 7,764	\$ 8,517	\$ 9,345	\$ 10,261	\$ 11,277
Inventories, net	\$ 1,211	\$ 1,288	\$ 1,505	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,600	\$ 2,611	\$ 2,820	\$ 3,099	\$ 3,469	\$ 3,822	\$ 4,211	\$ 4,605	\$ 5,047	\$ 5,534	\$ 6,071	\$ 6,665
Renewable Energy Credits	\$ 621	\$ 520	\$ 617	\$ 660	\$ 797	\$ 789	\$ 860	\$ 944	\$ 1,069	\$ 1,184	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,435	\$ 1,577	\$ 1,733	\$ 1,907	\$ 2,100
Other	\$ 2,353	\$ 1,007	\$ 1,026	\$ 1,655	\$ 689	\$ 781	\$ 2,723	\$ 2,989	\$ 3,376	\$ 3,734	\$ 4,129	\$ 4,519	\$ 4,962	\$ 5,451	\$ 5,991	\$ 6,593
Total Operating Current Assets	\$ 6,061	\$ 5,469	\$ 6,886	\$ 7,034	\$ 7,275	\$ 10,092	\$ 11,697	\$ 12,850	\$ 14,455	\$ 15,961	\$ 17,619	\$ 19,280	\$ 21,155	\$ 23,219	\$ 25,501	\$ 28,034
Less: Non-interest bearing current liabilities:																
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 2,041	\$ 2,494	\$ 3,734	\$ 2,612	\$ 3,943	\$ 5,641	\$ 5,051	\$ 5,480	\$ 6,113	\$ 6,740	\$ 7,369	\$ 8,030	\$ 8,742	\$ 9,555	\$ 10,446	\$ 11,434
Renewable energy credit obligation	\$ 661	\$ 777	\$ 901	\$ 972	\$ 1,076	\$ 1,075	\$ 1,160	\$ 1,275	\$ 1,444	\$ 1,598	\$ 1,769	\$ 1,938	\$ 2,129	\$ 2,340	\$ 2,574	\$ 2,835
Mark-to-market derivative liabilities	\$ 262	\$ 981	\$ 1,558	\$ 632	\$ 467	\$ 699	\$ 822	\$ 904	\$ 1,011	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,228	\$ 1,343	\$ 1,472	\$ 1,614	\$ 1,771	\$ 1,944
Other Current Liabilities	\$ 826	\$ 311	\$ 344	\$ 338	\$ 332	\$ 1,625	\$ 1,585	\$ 1,742	\$ 1,917	\$ 2,097	\$ 2,295	\$ 2,504	\$ 2,735	\$ 2,987	\$ 3,263	\$ 3,566
Total Operating Current Liabilities	\$ 3,790	\$ 4,563	\$ 6,537	\$ 4,554	\$ 5,818	\$ 9,040	\$ 8,619	\$ 9,400	\$ 10,485	\$ 11,550	\$ 12,661	\$ 13,815	\$ 15,078	\$ 16,496	\$ 18,054	\$ 19,779
Total Operating Working Capital	\$ 2,271	\$ 906	\$ 349	\$ 2,480	\$ 1,457	\$ 1,052	\$ 3,079	\$ 3,449	\$ 3,971	\$ 4,411	\$ 4,959	\$ 5,466	\$ 6,077	\$ 6,723	\$ 7,447	\$ 8,255
Property, plant, and equipment	\$ 22,214	\$ 19,612	\$ 19,822	\$ 22,116	\$ 21,235	\$ 34,098	\$ 34,265	\$ 37,658	\$ 43,966	\$ 44,527	\$ 49,065	\$ 51,272	\$ 56,202	\$ 61,619	\$ 67,599	\$ 74,217
Other Assets	\$ 2,166	\$ 1,717	\$ 2,059	\$ 1,910	\$ 2,178	\$ 3,150	\$ 2,834	\$ 3,098	\$ 3,484	\$ 3,838	\$ 4,229	\$ 4,616	\$ 5,055	\$ 5,539	\$ 6,076	\$ 6,673
Total Fixed Capital	\$ 24,380	\$ 21,329	\$ 21,881	\$ 24,026	\$ 23,413	\$ 37,248	\$ 37,099	\$ 40,757	\$ 47,449	\$ 48,365	\$ 53,294	\$ 55,889	\$ 61,257	\$ 67,159	\$ 73,674	\$ 80,890
Goodwill	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47	\$ 425	\$ 420	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455
Total Intangible Capital	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47	\$ 425	\$ 420	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455	\$ 14,455
Total Invested Capital	\$ 26,651	\$ 22,235	\$ 22,277	\$ 26,931	\$ 25,290	\$ 52,755	\$ 54,633	\$ 58,661	\$ 65,875	\$ 67,232	\$ 72,707	\$ 75,809	\$ 81,789	\$ 88,337	\$ 95,576	\$ 103,600
Free Cash Flow (FCF):																
NOPLAT	\$ (431)	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,017	\$ 3,037	\$ 2,102	\$ 5,745	\$ 6,124	\$ 6,619	\$ 8,299	\$ 8,840	\$ 10,252	\$ 11,164	\$ 12,417	\$ 13,840	\$ 15,401	\$ 17,377
Change in IC	\$ (4,416)	\$ 42	\$ 4,654	\$ (1,641)	\$ 27,464	\$ 1,878	\$ 4,028	\$ 7,214	\$ 1,357	\$ 5,476	\$ 3,102	\$ 5,980	\$ 6,547	\$ 7,240	\$ 8,024	\$ 8,924
FCF	\$ 3,985	\$ 1,012	\$ (3,637)	\$ 4,677	\$ (25,363)	\$ 3,867	\$ 2,096	\$ (994)	\$ 6,942	\$ 3,364	\$ 7,150	\$ 5,184	\$ 5,870	\$ 6,600	\$ 7,377	\$ 16,301
Return on Invested Capital (ROIC):																
NOPLAT	\$ (431)	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,017	\$ 3,037	\$ 2,102	\$ 5,745	\$ 6,124	\$ 6,619	\$ 8,299	\$ 8,840	\$ 10,252	\$ 11,164	\$ 12,417	\$ 13,840	\$ 15,401	\$ 17,377
Beginning IC	\$ 26,651	\$ 22,235	\$ 22,277	\$ 26,931	\$ 25,290	\$ 52,755	\$ 54,633	\$ 58,661	\$ 65,875	\$ 67,232	\$ 72,707	\$ 75,809	\$ 81,789	\$ 88,337	\$ 95,576	\$ 103,600
ROIC	-1.62%	4.74%	4.57%	11.28%	8.31%	10.89%	11.21%	11.28%	12.60%	13.15%	14.10%	14.73%	15.18%	15.67%	16.11%	16.61%
Economic Profit (EP):																
Beginning IC	\$ 26,651	\$ 22,235	\$ 22,277	\$ 26,931	\$ 25,290	\$ 52,755	\$ 54,633	\$ 58,661	\$ 65,875	\$ 67,232	\$ 72,707	\$ 75,809	\$ 81,789	\$ 88,337	\$ 95,576	\$ 103,600
x (ROIC - WACC)	-11.02%	-4.66%	-4.83%	1.88%	-1.09%	1.49%	1.81%	1.89%	3.20%	3.75%	4.70%	5.33%	5.78%	6.27%	6.71%	7.15%
EP	\$ (2,936)	\$ (1,035)	\$ (1,076)	\$ 506	\$ (275)	\$ 787	\$ 989	\$ 1,106	\$ 2,107	\$ 2,521	\$ 3,418	\$ 4,039	\$ 4,730	\$ 5,538	\$ 6,418	\$ 7,377

Constellation Energy Corporation

Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and Economic Profit (EP) Valuation Models

Key Inputs:

CV Growth of NOPLAT	3.50%
CV Year ROIC	16.11%
WACC	9.40%
Cost of Equity	10.29%

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	2035E
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DCF Model:

Free Cash Flow (FCF)	\$ 3,866.96	\$ 2,095.52	\$ (594.31)	\$ 6,941.86	\$ 3,364.07	\$ 7,149.65	\$ 5,184.02	\$ 5,869.78	\$ 6,600.33	\$ 7,376.92
Continuing Value (CV)										\$ 204,377.63
PV of FCF	\$ 3,534.75	\$ 1,750.93	\$ (453.92)	\$ 4,846.50	\$ 2,146.87	\$ 4,170.74	\$ 2,764.29	\$ 2,861.06	\$ 2,940.76	\$ 91,059.74

Value of Operating Assets:	\$ 115,621.71
Non-Operating Adjustments	
Excess Cash	\$ 426.99
NDT Funds	\$ 19,336.00
Investments	\$ 136.00
ARO's	\$ (13,193.00)
Pension and non-pension postretirement benefit obligations	\$ (1,977.00)
Total Debt	\$ (21,474.00)
Value of Equity	\$ 98,876.70
Shares Outstanding	\$ 362.29
Intrinsic Value of Last FYE	\$ 272.92
Implied Price as of Today	\$ 280.55

Constellation Energy Corporation

Relative Valuation Models

Ticker	Company	Price	EPS		
			2025E	P/E 25	P/S
VST	Vistra Corp.	154.73	2.22	74.15	3.29
NRG	NRG Energy Inc.	164.07	4.09	39.76	1.03
TLN	Talen Energy Corp	365.35 (Negative)		(Negative)	6.78

Average				56.96	3.70
CEG	Constellation Energy	\$296.21	\$7.40	47.83	4.13

Implied Relative Value:

P/E (EPS25)	\$	352.72
P/S	\$	265.37

Constellation Energy Corporation
Key Management Ratios

Fiscal Years Ending Dec. 31	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	2035E
Liquidity Ratios:																
Current Ratio:	133.11%	99.81%	119.40%	131.33%	157.41%	152.56%	137.19%	159.08%	156.23%	184.96%	194.00%	210.11%	216.24%	221.33%	226.32%	232.26%
Measures a company's ability to pay all its short-term liabilities with its current assets																
Quick Ratio:	109.91%	83.70%	100.20%	107.60%	134.03%	130.70%	110.90%	132.72%	129.82%	158.48%	167.38%	183.39%	189.39%	194.41%	199.32%	205.21%
Measures company's ability to pay short-term debts with liquid assets, excluding inventory.																
Operating Cash Flow Ratio:	11.19%	-16.73%	-30.02%	-83.89%	-35.99%	53.34%	74.66%	87.78%	108.31%	79.54%	98.68%	89.19%	100.07%	100.91%	102.39%	103.09%
Measures how well current liabilities are covered by cash generated from operations.																
Asset-Management Ratios:																
Accounts Receivable Turnover:	10.67	8.69	7.37	8.74	6.34	5.99	8.71	8.71	8.68	8.66	8.65	8.65	8.64	8.64	8.63	8.62
Measures the number of times a company collects its average accounts receivable balance in a year																
Total Asset Turnover:		40.86%	50.83%	53.12%	46.43%	48.24%	47.33%	52.36%	53.06%	51.94%	53.91%	53.65%	54.95%	55.20%	55.47%	55.72%
Measures a company's ability to generate sales from its total assets (Beginning)																
Accounts Payable Turnover	4.70	4.88	4.68	6.13	2.90	3.42	4.59	4.62	4.61	4.58	4.59	4.58	4.58	4.57	4.56	4.55
Measures how quickly a company pays its suppliers																
Financial Leverage Ratios:																
Debt Ratio:	13.73%	16.38%	12.30%	18.25%	15.89%	15.71%	20.68%	22.19%	22.01%	21.46%	21.09%	20.73%	20.45%	20.17%	19.88%	19.82%
Measures total assets financed by debt																
Debt to Equity Ratio:	44.99%	67.82%	50.72%	82.06%	62.13%	60.54%	58.98%	62.79%	62.81%	58.28%	56.29%	53.75%	52.43%	51.13%	49.83%	49.23%
Measures relative proportion of debt and equity used to finance assets.																
Interest Coverage Ratio:	0.72	-1.16	1.97	3.74	8.60	6.04	6.63	9.23	9.06	9.06	10.07	10.37	11.21	11.68	12.08	12.59
Measures how easily a company can pay interest on its outstanding debt from operating earnings.																
Profitability Ratios:																
Return on Equity:	-0.67%	-1.49%	14.31%	34.22%	17.64%	23.72%	25.30%	25.86%	25.54%	26.26%	26.12%	26.65%	26.77%	27.03%	27.24%	
Measures returns generated for every dollar of beginning SOE																
Return on Assets:	-0.17%	-0.35%	3.36%	7.36%	4.39%	7.36%	8.03%	8.12%	8.43%	8.80%	9.14%	9.41%	9.56%	9.76%	9.92%	
Measures how efficiently assets generate profit																
Gross Profit Margin	1.45%	-1.76%	2.03%	6.46%	18.47%	12.09%	18.03%	18.83%	19.31%	19.38%	20.04%	20.39%	20.96%	21.26%	21.60%	21.90%
Measures profitability from core operations before interest and taxes																
Payout Policy Ratios:																
Dividend Payout Ratio:	0.00%	0.00%	-110.78%	23.21%	11.88%	20.92%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	15.00%	21.00%	21.00%	21.00%	21.00%	21.00%
Measures % of NI paid out as dividends																
Share Buyback Yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	62.90%	26.73%	17.22%	30.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%
Measures return to shareholders through share repurchases																
Total Payout Ratio ((Divs. + Repurchases)/NI)	0.00%	0.00%	31.95%	-1636.14%	-864.07%	56.18%	45.00%	55.00%	55.00%	55.00%	55.00%	61.00%	61.00%	61.00%	61.00%	61.00%
Measures total % of NI returned to shareholders through dividends and share buybacks																

Constellation Energy Corporation
Sensitivity Tables

		WACC							
		280.55	8.50%	8.80%	9.10%	9.40%	9.70%	10.00%	10.30%
CV Growth of NOPLAT	2.75%		327.85	304.72	283.89	265.03	247.89	232.25	217.94
	3.00%		335.69	311.34	289.50	269.80	251.95	235.72	220.90
	3.25%		344.27	318.56	295.59	274.95	256.33	239.44	224.07
	3.50%		353.71	326.45	302.22	280.55	261.06	243.45	227.48
	3.75%		364.15	335.13	309.47	286.63	266.18	247.78	231.14
	4.00%		375.75	344.72	317.44	293.28	271.76	252.47	235.10
	4.25%		388.71	355.35	326.22	300.58	277.85	257.57	239.38

		Operating and Maintenance Expense as a % of revenue							
		280.55	17.50%	19.00%	20.50%	22%	23.50%	25.00%	26.50%
Other Revenues YOY Growth	6.43%		340.80	318.22	295.64	273.06	250.48	227.90	205.32
	8.43%		344.42	321.34	298.26	275.18	252.10	229.02	205.93
	10.43%		348.65	324.99	301.32	277.66	253.99	230.33	206.66
	12.43%		353.58	329.24	304.89	280.55	256.21	231.87	207.52
	14.43%		359.31	334.18	309.05	283.92	258.79	233.66	208.56
	16.43%		365.96	339.92	313.88	287.84	261.80	235.76	209.89
	18.43%		373.67	346.58	319.48	292.39	265.30	238.20	211.42

		2026 Revenue Growth for Calpine Segment							
		280.55	-14.45%	-12.45%	-10.45%	-8.45%	-6.45%	-4.45%	-2.45%
Calpine Commodity Expense as a % of Rev	57.00%		287.81	291.82	295.84	299.88	303.93	307.99	312.07
	58.00%		281.82	285.68	289.55	293.44	297.34	301.25	305.17
	59.00%		275.83	279.54	283.26	286.99	290.74	294.50	298.27
	60.00%		269.84	273.40	276.97	280.55	284.15	287.75	291.37
	61.00%		263.85	267.26	270.68	274.11	277.55	281.01	284.47
	62.00%		257.86	261.12	264.39	267.66	270.96	274.26	277.57
	63.00%		251.87	254.98	258.09	261.22	264.36	267.51	270.67

		Beta							
		280.55	1.04	1.09	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.29	1.34
Equity Risk Premium	4.25%		395.61	375.72	357.33	340.28	324.44	309.69	295.91
	4.50%		371.48	352.39	334.75	318.42	303.25	289.14	275.97
	4.75%		349.55	331.20	314.26	298.59	284.05	270.53	257.92
	5.00%		329.54	311.88	295.60	280.55	266.59	253.61	241.53
	5.25%		311.20	294.20	278.53	264.05	250.64	238.18	226.57
	5.50%		294.35	277.96	262.86	248.92	236.02	224.03	212.88
	5.75%		278.81	262.99	248.44	235.00	222.57	211.04	200.31

		2028 Mid-Atlantic Rev/MWh Growth (Impact of Microsoft PPA)							
		280.55	5%	8%	11%	14%	17%	20%	23%
CV Purchased Power and Fuel as a % of Rev	49.75%		295.21	300.41	306.71	314.29	323.40	334.28	347.23
	50.75%		285.77	290.48	296.18	303.05	311.28	321.12	332.82
	51.75%		276.33	280.55	285.65	291.80	299.16	307.96	318.41
	52.75%		266.89	270.62	275.12	280.55	287.04	294.79	304.00
	53.75%		257.45	260.69	264.60	269.30	274.92	281.63	289.59
	54.75%		248.01	250.76	254.07	258.05	262.80	268.46	275.18
	55.75%		238.57	240.83	243.54	246.80	250.68	255.30	260.77

		Estimated Future Effective Tax Rate							
		280.55	17.50%	20.00%	22.50%	25.00%	27.50%	30.00%	32.50%
Depreciation and Amortization as a % of Beginning PPE	3.75%		358.85	341.25	323.64	306.04	288.43	270.83	253.23
	4.50%		349.49	332.17	314.86	297.54	280.22	262.91	245.59
	5.25%		340.12	323.10	306.07	289.04	272.02	254.99	237.96
	6.00%		330.76	314.02	297.28	280.55	263.81	247.07	230.33
	6.75%		321.40	304.95	288.50	272.05	255.60	239.15	222.70
	7.50%		312.04	295.87	279.71	263.55	247.39	231.23	215.06
	8.25%		302.67	286.80	270.93	255.05	239.18	223.31	207.43