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Filing Date - 2023-10-24 11:59:36 AM

Control Number - 55421

Item Number - 31

Texas Advanced Nuclear Reactor Working Group
PUC Project #55421

Meeting - 10/24/2023
Survey Results

Jimmy Glotfelty

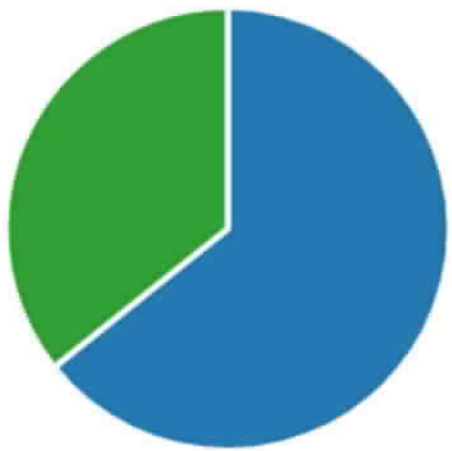
Commissioner

Public Utility Commission of Texas

1. Do you think the State of Texas will have to provide tax dollars to attract new nuclear plants to Texas?

More Details

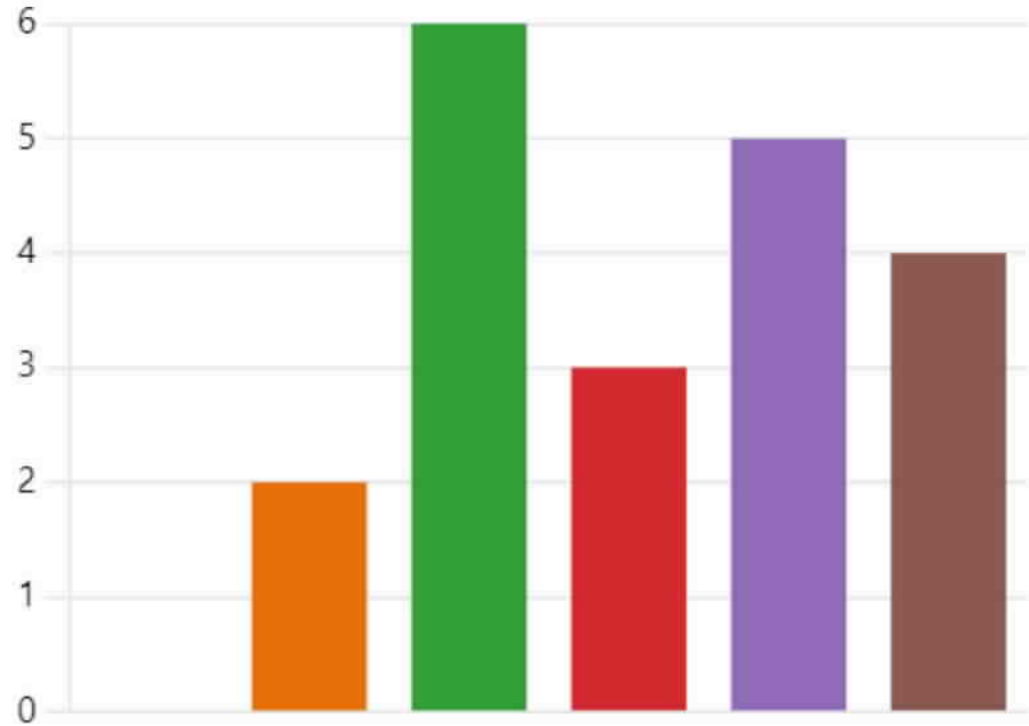
Yes	9
No	0
Maybe	5



2. What amount of dollars do you think is needed from the state?

More Details

0-$50 Million	0
$50 Million to $100 Million	2
$100 Million to $500 Million	6
$500 Million to $1 Billion	3
Over $1 billion	5
Other	4



3. How many federal dollars will the state dollars leverage?

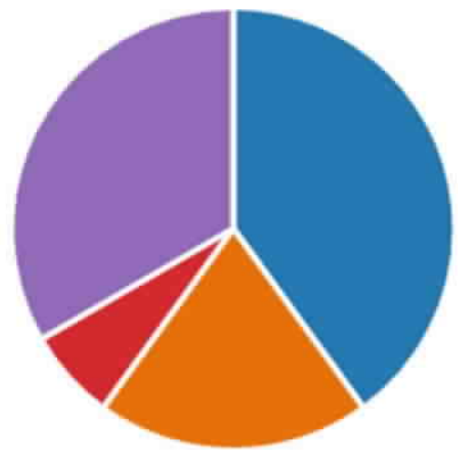
More Details Insights

Below $100 Million	0
$100 Million to $500 Million	5
$500 Million to $1 Billion	3
Over $1 Billion	4
None	2

4. How many units will need government support?

More Details Insights

1-5	6
5-10	3
10-20	0
Over 20 Units	1
I am not sure	5



5. Would it help if the State of Texas offered state land or other sites for Advanced Nuclear Development?

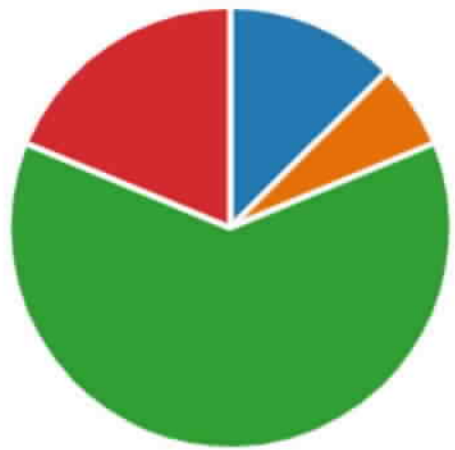
More Details Insights

Yes	7
No	1
Maybe	6
Other	1

6. Is it possible for the state to permit a site and transfer the site to a nuclear development company?

More Details

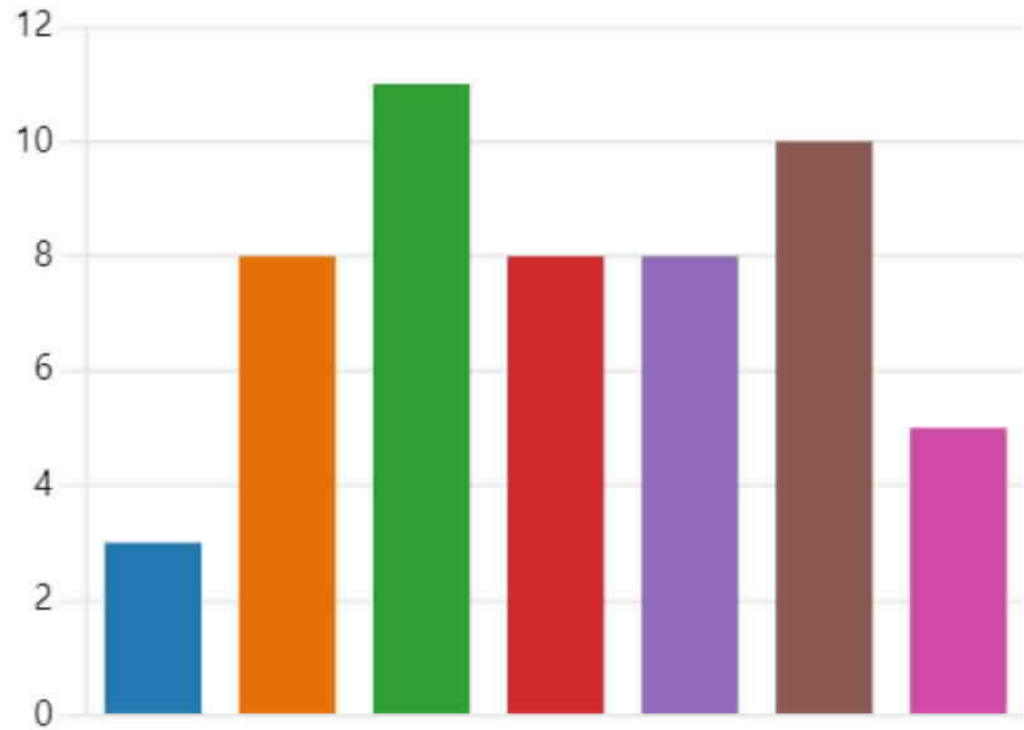
Yes	2
No	1
Maybe	10
Other	3



7. What is the role of state universitites in the development of Advanced Reactors in Texas

More Details

Providing laborers	3
Training operators	8
Educating advanced degree em...	11
Applying for a reactor permit at ...	8
Supporting a private developme...	8
R&D	10
Other	5



8. What is the most important thing to focus on in the next few months to support new advanced reactors in Texas?

contracts
Developing a comprehensive plan to position Texas as the leader in advanced nuclear power development.
Tax incentive and workforce development
Who are the customers -- e.g. government, utilities, private sector heavy energy users, etc.
Economics of the project and safety
Stay focused on the vision - new advanced nuclear to support the needs of Texas. This will be more than just a new generation facility.
Definition of the Texas advanced reactor application/mission objectives (i.e., what are the needs to be met? it can be more than power).
Advancing potential site locations
educating stakeholders outside of this group about the benefits and risks of the industry as a whole. Grassroots
1. Market reform. 2. Building consortia to reduce first of a kind risk. 3. Funding mechanisms to support reactors, suppliers, universities.
Helping advanced nuclear technologies achieve commercial readiness (buy down FOAK costs to Nth unit cost, etc.)
Ideally, state-level policies and incentives should complement federal policies and incentives to result in an overall package that is compelling to developers. As such, collaboration with or awareness of the federal policies is needed.
siting ability and availability

9. What should we avoid in this group?

waste

Losing focus of our end goal.

Competition with other existing forms of Texas energy production.

Down-selecting a specific nuclear technology; we should remain technology agnostic.
Waste and market interference

Avoid setting aside ideas - every idea needs to be vetted during the initial phases of the group. We also need to avoid narrowing the scope to any one area or technology.

Picking winners. Using this PUC forum for competitive advantage.

Getting stuck in federal policy issues - let's focus on what we can influence.

Re-litigating the safety of nuclear. We should listen and communicate, but not re-evaluate safety.
Political advocacy

Need to avoid the development of concepts that cannot be funded by the state or whose implementation is fraught with complexity.
We need to be looking at all interest of the groups participating.

10. Which industry is poised to be the most active in contracting for new advanced reactors in Texas

oil and gas

Energy

Petrochemical, upstream and downstream
Manufacturing, ports, data centers
Industrials with a need for 24/7 power and steam subject to economics
1) The companies that are designing and manufacturing the advanced reactors. 2) Existing Generation Companies with access to available acceptable land and access to grid. 3) Universities ready and willing to accept the challenge for advanced nuclear.
Depends on the defined Texas mission for the reactor(s). Power, water purification, medical isotopes, strategic materials production (e.g., Li-7), reactor technology demonstration, research and training are each valuable (maybe even needed) but each have different scale of operations, technology readiness, and available reactor choices. For power, advanced water reactors are ready for deployment now; gas reactors may be second. But overcommitting to water or gas reactors will close the door to other advanced reactor concepts that may be ready in the 5 to 25 year time frame.
There is also an opportunity to support supply chain industry creation in Texas.
Data centers, hydrogen production, high load factor industrial processes with ESG objectives.
manufacturing
1. Data centers, 2. Chemical plants, 3. Oil and gas production, 4. Electricity producers.
1) Power industry and, 2) Energy & Chemicals (Process) industry.
Petrochemical, desalination, and data centers are consumers of large amounts of energy and require a high level of reliability. Most of these industries are also motivated to decarbonize. Collectively, these factors suggest nuclear generation as a preferred option, provided it is cost competitive.
I think technology companies and industrials will be more interested and proactive than utility based companies