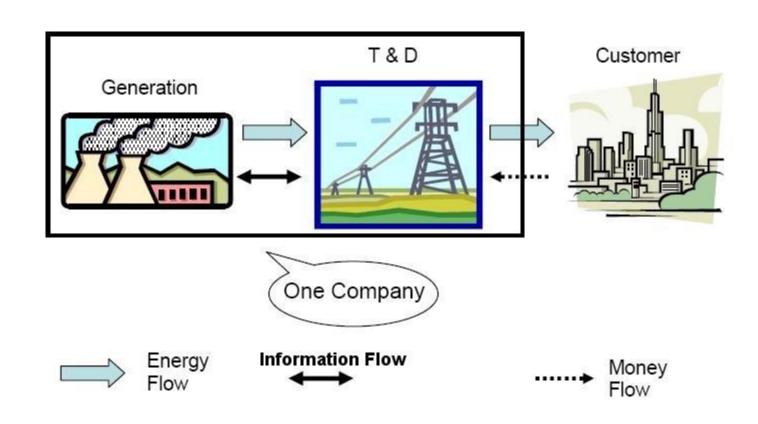
Destiny or Delusion: The Saga of Small Modular Reactors

Peter A. Bradford

Nuclear Policy

November, 2023

Vertically Integrated Fully Regulated Monopoly Utility – U.S. Standard Pre-1985 – Power Resource Selection All Prophesy, No Competition



1990s Competitive Wholesale Electricity Market Structure

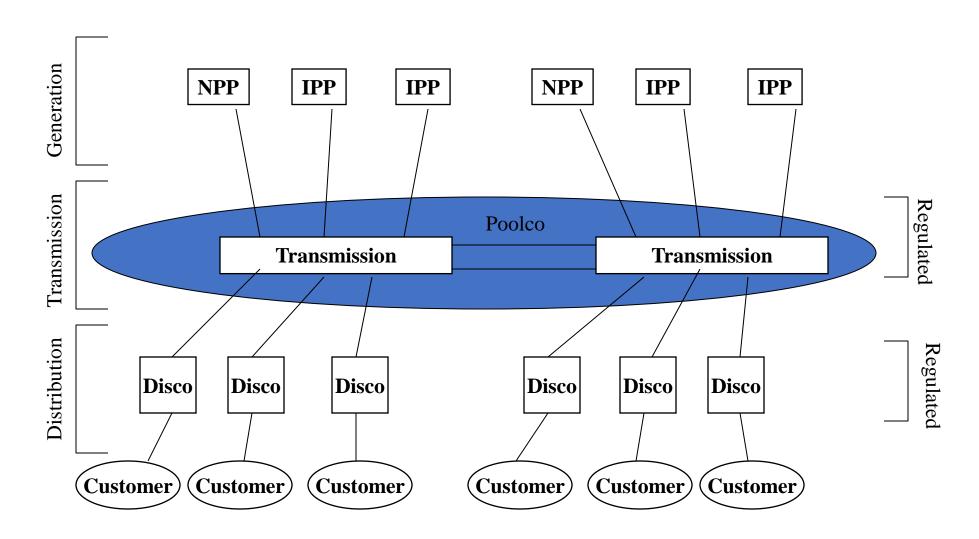
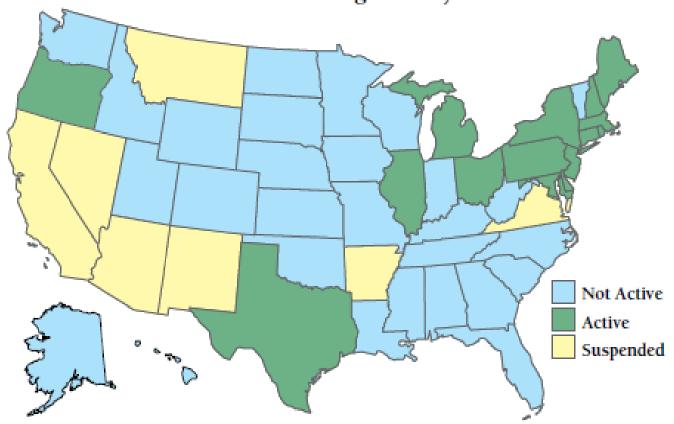


Figure 4-3: States With Restructuring Activity As of 2010



Source: www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/restructuring/restructure_elect.html

Nuscale board member who favored UAMPS faces his constituents, circa 2027

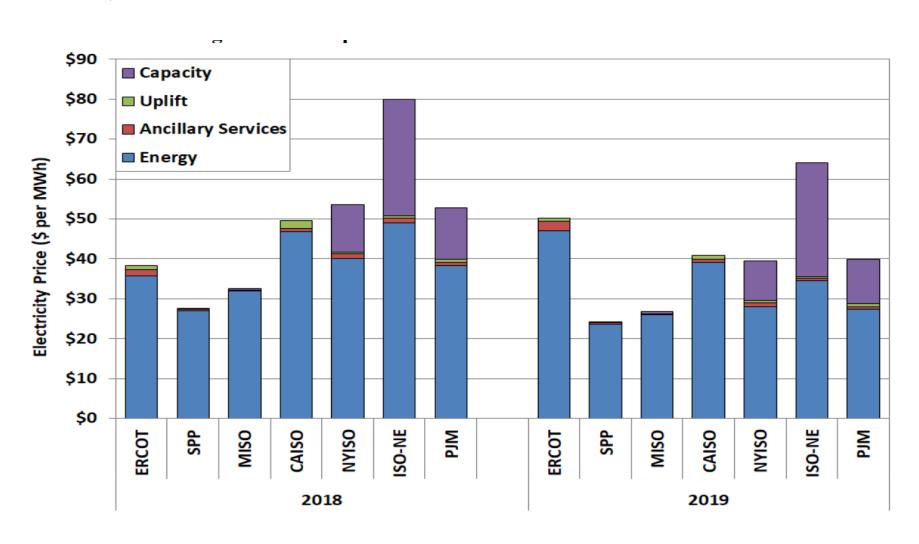


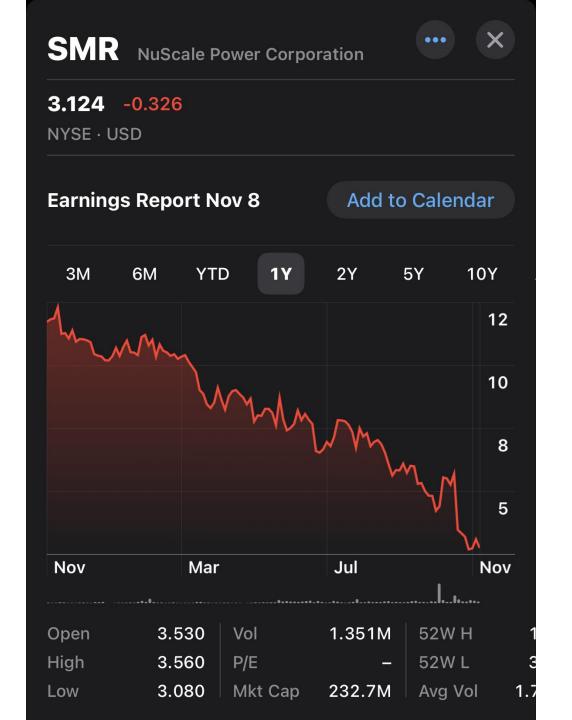
Recent Developments for Nuscale-UAMPS

- Major construction cost increase from \$5.3 to \$9.3 billion (\$89/mWh)
 - Doesn't include another \$4 billion in subsidies
- Failure to obtain new sign-ups, potential loss of some existing commitments
- Questions as to waste volumes
- Heightened awareness of dangers of SMRs in war zones

2018-19 Power Prices Across All US Markets

ERCOT Market Monitor, p. 6





Closing the Nuclear Cost and Risk Gaps Through Subsidy

- Outright DOE grants (now approaching \$1 billion)
- Loan guarantees
- Production tax credit (1.8¢/kWh for first 6 GW)
- Other forms of political and economic support.
- New federal legislation adds a new wrinkle 40 year power purchase agreements by US Government entities (i.e. taxpayers) at prices far above competing technologies
- And the old standbys, liability limitation, the federal commitment to pay for (and one day dispose of) the waste fuel and surcharges to support uneconomic operating reactors

New Reactors must

- Be able to deliver electricity at a competitive price and on a predictable schedule.
 - It's not an accident that all renaissance reactors in power market regions were the first to be cancelled;
- Be able to raise large amounts of private capital without disproportionate subsidy
- Be built by contractors who share the risk of excessive cost
- Be able to compete economically, not just politically.
 - Cannot rely on the proven corruptions of Ohio, Illinois and South Carolina

Power markets (regulated or not) must

- Put a price on carbon and other externalities as science and security require
- Assure that power plant owners are fully compensated for covering externality costs
- Relate profitability to performance
- Relate risk to reward
- Incentivize technological advance
- Withstand pressure from politically well-connected stakeholders to tilt their choices toward favored technologies