



San Antonio Could Keep the Lights On with Efficiency, Renewables and Natural Gas for Less Than \$2.6 -5.2 Billion the Nuclear plant will cost!

Clean Power & Energy Efficiency means Green Jobs in San Antonio Rather than Bay City and Japan

Implement Energy Efficiency measures across all sectors, including public buildings, homes and businesses

Build more Renewable Power: large and small scale wind, solar, and geothermal

CPS Energy's estimates for nuclear plants are too low and estimates for efficiency and renewables are too high

CPS Energy is asking San Antonians to pay more per month over the next 10 years to cover the upfront costs of between 540 and 1080 MWs of electricity from two proposed reactors at the South Texas Project. They are basing their estimate on spending between 20 and 40% of a total cost of \$13 billion for the overnight costs of the proposed nuclear plant. Experts throughout the U.S. believe that the cost will be significantly higher, and could be at least twice that figure.

In addition, in justifying its energy plan before City Council and San Antonio citizens, CPS Energy has provided both construction costs and electricity delivery costs that are too low for nuclear and too high for other resources. As an example, Austin Energy recently hired an energy consultant PACE to model 15 different

energy scenarios with significant cost differences to those used by CPS Energy. These independent numbers suggest CPS Energy has been underselling efficiency, gas and renewables as viable options and overselling a risky nuclear plant that will lock in high rates for San Antonio for 60 years. Moreover, CPS Energy estimated the cost for energy efficiency two to three times more than Austin Energy's estimates.

When Austin Energy was given the same choice as CPS Energy to jointly invest in the new proposed nuclear plant, they hired a consultant who advised them against the deal because they found that an option to include new nuclear power was the most costly and risky of all the options they modeled. .

Last time the nuclear plant was 6 years late and 8 times over budget

| Resource | Capacity | Capacity Factor Assumed | Capacity with Assumed Capacity Factor | Cost to CPS Energy |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Additional Efficiency/DSM | 200 MW | 25% | 50 MW | \$100 million |
| 2. Advanced Building Standards | 80 MW | 100% | 80 MW | None |
| 3. Appliance Standards | 223 MW | 100% | 223 MW | None |
| 4. Onsite Solar | 500 MW | 20% | 100 MW | \$210 million |
| 5. Utility-Scale Solar | 500 MW | 41 % | 205 MW | \$1 to 2 billion |
| 6. Wind | 500 MW | 34% | 170 MW | \$1 billion |
| 7. Wind with Storage | 200 MW | 46% | 92 MW | \$550 million |
| 8. Geothermal | 100 MW | 95% | 95 MW | \$400 million |
| 9. Biomass | 100 MW | 85% | 85 MW | \$285 million |
| 10. CHP/Co-Gen | 150 MW | 50% | 75 MW | \$375 million |
| 11. Combined Cycle Natural Gas Plant | 200 MW | 70% | 140 MW | \$160 million |
| Total | 2,753 MW | | 1,315 MW | \$4.1 to \$5.1 billion |
| Proposed Nuclear Plant | 1080 MW* (540 MW) | 85% | 918 MW* (459 MW) | \$5.2 billion |

