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**REPORT REVEALS SUBSTANTIAL STATE-LEVEL JOB GAINS
FROM NEW NUCLEAR CONSTRUCTION**

WASHINGTON, DC – A substantial program of new investment in nuclear energy infrastructure will generate peak employment of 350,000 and cumulative GDP of \$542 billion over twenty years, according to a report prepared by Oxford Economics for the American Council on Global Nuclear Competitiveness. These benefits will be realized across manufacturing, construction, and host of other economic sectors.

Many of these impacts will to be generated in states according to the expected concentration of the necessary engineering, manufacturing and other skills. Benefits of the investment program are not confined to states which are expected to increase nuclear capacity. Some of the largest benefits are expected to be found in states such as Texas and South Carolina which are assumed in the report to invest heavily in new nuclear capacity. However, states such as California will also see significant benefit due to the supply of key manufactured products.

According to the study, the top dozen states in peak job creation would be:

- South Carolina – 50,800 jobs
- Texas – 47,100
- Illinois – 43,400
- Florida – 29,300
- California – 22,100
- Pennsylvania – 21,500
- New York – 20,800
- North Carolina – 20,700
- Ohio – 20,600
- Maryland – 17,900
- Arizona – 17,300
- Georgia – 15,200

The report was commissioned by the Council to examine the state-level economic and employment benefits that could accrue if the U.S. were to embark on a large-scale effort to build new nuclear power plants and other nuclear energy infrastructure. This study builds on a study conducted in 2007 by the economic modeling experts at Oxford Economics which examined the benefits that could accrue if the United States were to engage in a new wave of nuclear power plant construction. This follow-on study

identifies which states stand to reap the largest share of the design, manufacturing, construction, operations and other jobs that would be created by the nuclear infrastructure construction program.

Council President Scott Campbell said “This state-level analysis clearly and powerfully articulates the benefits of building new nuclear infrastructure. A serious program of new nuclear construction offers substantial gains in job creation, GDP growth and greenhouse gas reductions.”

Other findings of the report include:

- Maintaining the current generation capacity of the US nuclear energy industry would imply a reduction in US reliance on fossil fuel imports for generation of up \$49 billion per year, while higher fossil fuel prices would make these savings even greater
- Nuclear energy produces electricity without the attendant carbon emissions that come from burning fossil fuels. Maintaining the current nuclear generation capacity would mean reducing future US emissions by 450 million tons of CO₂ per year compared to a zero-nuclear-generation baseline

The study is available on-line at www.nuclearcompetitiveness.org/documents.html. An interactive map of the study results is available at <http://nuclear.prognoz.com/>

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Formed in 2005, the American Council on Global Nuclear Competitiveness is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that seeks the return of American nuclear leadership to the world through the emergence of an U.S.-led global nuclear enterprise. The Council educates key audiences on the policies and technologies of an American nuclear renaissance, and summons public and private sector leadership to organize and promote such a transformation. For more information, visit www.nuclearcompetitiveness.org

Oxford Economics is one of the world's leading providers of economic analysis, forecasts and consulting advice. Founded in 1981, Oxford Economics enjoys a reputation for high quality, quantitative analysis and evidence-based advice. For this, it draws on its own staff of 40 highly-experienced professional economists; a dedicated data analysis team; global modeling tools, and a range of partner institutions in Europe, the US and in the United Nations Project Link. Oxford Economics has offices in Philadelphia, London, Oxford and Belfast.