

## Jobs

- ✓ Each new American nuclear plant will create 1,400-1,800 construction jobs, with peak employment as high as 2,400 per plant.<sup>1</sup>
- ✓ After construction, approximately 700 permanent positions at the plant will be created to support continued operation and maintenance.<sup>1</sup>
- ✓ Nuclear power creates more quality jobs than any other energy industry (Table 1).<sup>3</sup>
- ✓ Employees at US nuclear plants earn salaries approximately 36% higher than the average earnings in the communities surrounding the plants.<sup>1</sup>

## Local Economy

- ✓ For each construction, manufacturing, or operations job created at a nuclear power plant, four new jobs are created in the outside job market to provide goods and services to the plant.<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Each nuclear plant generates an additional 500 jobs on average in the local economy.<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ The economic activity of a nuclear plant generates, on average, around \$20 million per year in state and local tax revenues, and \$75 million per year in federal tax revenues.<sup>1</sup>
- ✓ Economic activity from the average nuclear plant generates approximately \$430 million in total output (production of goods and services) and about \$60 million in total labor income in the local economy.<sup>1</sup>



## Public Support

- ✓ Two-thirds of Americans (67%) support nuclear power in the U.S.<sup>5</sup>
- ✓ A 2009 Bisconti Research national survey of people living in nuclear plant communities found the following:
  - 84% of Americans living near nuclear power plants favor nuclear energy.
  - 90% view the local nuclear power station positively.
  - 76% would support the construction of a new reactor near them.
  - 58% strongly support nuclear energy whereas only 5% strongly oppose.
  - 83% believe that companies that own sites are involved in the community.

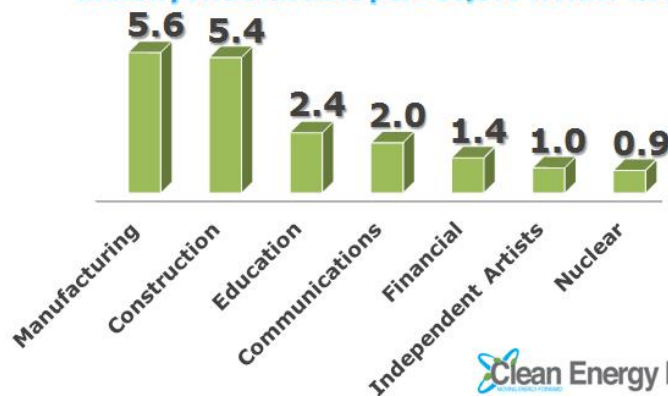
Operating Nuclear Power Plants Provide More Jobs Than Other Sources of Energy (Average jobs per 1,000 MW)	
Nuclear	500
Coal	220
Natural Gas	60
Wind	90

Source – Ventyx, US Department of Energy 2009  
(Table 1)

## Safety

- ✓ Statistics have shown that, based on OSHA recordable workplace accidents, it is safer to work in the Nuclear industry than in either the Education and Finance industries. (Figure 1)<sup>6</sup>
- ✓ The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission holds nuclear power plants to the highest security standards of any American industry.<sup>13</sup>
- ✓ In a 2008 report to Congress on security, released July 10, 2009, the NRC said, “The commission is confident that nuclear power plants ... continue to be among the best-protected private sector facilities in the nation.”<sup>13</sup>
- ✓ The granite walls of the Capitol Building in Washington D.C. emit so much radiation from contained uranium traces (65 times more than nuclear plants are allowed) that it could never be licensed as a Nuclear Power Reactor Site. If it were a Nuclear Power Plant, it would be decommissioned.<sup>7</sup>
- ✓ Dispersions from coal combustion result in effective radiation dose 100 times greater than nuclear energy production.<sup>8</sup>

## Comparing Industry Safety Industry Accident Rate per 200,000 worker-hours



## Cost

- ✓ The cost to construct and run a nuclear power plant is competitive with other forms of clean energy. In fact, nuclear power is the cheapest non-greenhouse gas emitting energy source. (Figure 2)<sup>9</sup>
- ✓ Contrary to popular myths, nuclear power does not rely on federal subsidies. In fact, the nuclear industry receives \$-14 Billion in federal disbursements, effectively subsidizing the federal government.<sup>10</sup>

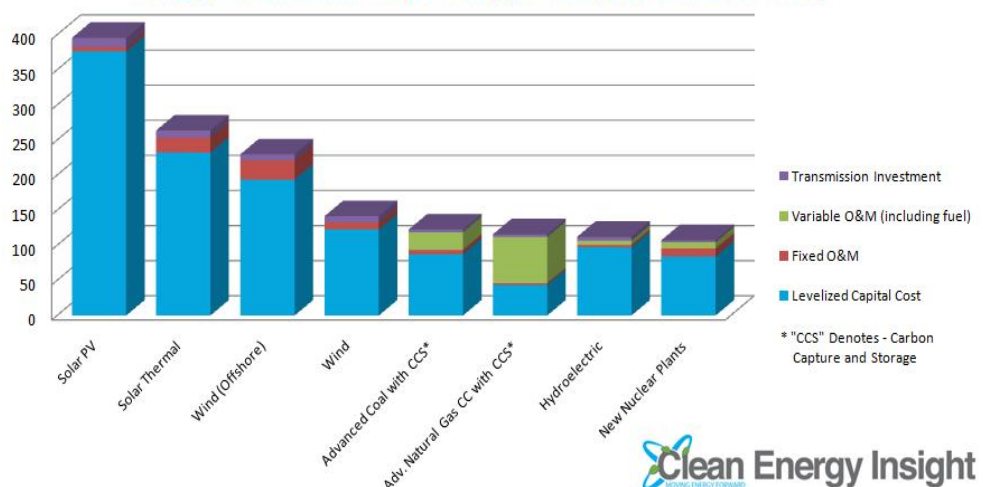


## Environmental Benefits

- ✓ Nuclear energy is the most “dense” form of energy (2 million times more dense than fossil fuels)<sup>4</sup> – meaning that you can create more power from less volume of fuel.
- ✓ This means that, compared to other energy sources, nuclear requires less amounts of fuel and land in order to produce massive amounts of power.
- ✓ In comparison, wind and solar energy (two other clean forms of energy), would need 146 and 416 times more land area respectively, to produce the same amount of power as one nuclear plant producing 3,200 MW of electricity. (Figure 3)<sup>11</sup>
- ✓ The amount of CO2 emissions avoided (700 million metric tons) with the use of nuclear power is approximately equal to the emissions of all cars on United States highways.<sup>12</sup>

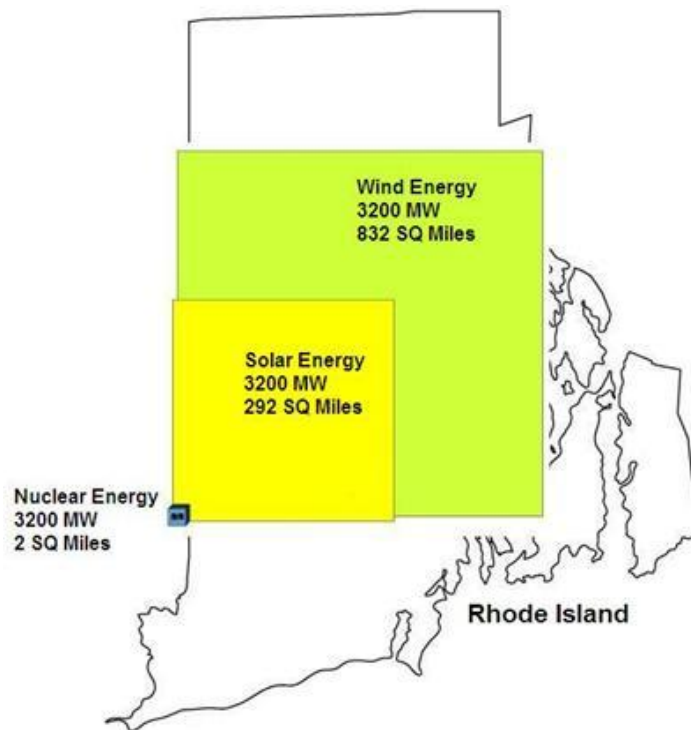
## Comparing Clean Energy Costs

Total System Levelized Cost per Energy Source (2007 Dollars per MWh)



Source – Energy Information Administration, Annual Energy Outlook, April 2009

(Figure 2)



Source – Clean Energy Insight, *What Does Renewable Energy Look Like?*

(Figure 3)

1. Nuclear Energy Institute, *New Nuclear Plants: An Engine for Job Creation, Economic Growth 2009*
2. Clean and Safe Energy Coalition, *Jobs Initiative 2009*
3. US Department of Energy & Ventyx, 2009
4. William Tucker, *Terrestrial Energy*, 2008
5. Zogby International, Press Release June 6, 2008
6. US Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Workplace Incident Rates, 2007 Data (Latest)*
7. Milloy and Gough, JunkScience.com
8. J. P. McBride et al., *Science*, 1978, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
9. Energy Information Administration, *Annual Energy Outlook 2009*
10. Management Information Systems, Inc., *Analysis of Federal Expenditures for Energy Development*, September 2008
11. Clean Energy Insight, [www.cleanenergyinsight.org](http://www.cleanenergyinsight.org), 2009
12. Environmental Protection Agency – Regional Fossil Fuel Emission Rates; Energy Information Administration – Plant Generation Data; EPA, Office of Transportation and Air Quality Emissions Facts – Car Emissions Data.
13. NEI Fact Sheet, *Nuclear Power Plant Security*, August 2009