Investments to Clean And Modernize Power Plants Create New Jobs and Boost the Economy in Ohio

Ohio

Recent reports evaluated the impact on Ohio under two Clean Air Act rules expected to be finalized by the EPA in 2011:

- **Clean Air Transport Rule**: Focuses on sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from 31 targeted states in the East and Midwest.
- **Toxics Rule:** For the first time, sets limits on hazardous air pollutants such as mercury, arsenic, lead, dioxins and hydrochloric acid.

Findings of the Reports

Job Creation

Installing modern pollution controls and building new power plants creates a wide array of skilled, high-paying installation, construction and professional jobs, including:

- Engineers
- Project Managers
- Electricians
- Pipefitters
- Boilermakers
- Millwrights
- Iron Workers

"There are thousands of Ohioans who are highly qualified for the wide array of skilled jobs needed for the designing, procuring and installing of pollution controls and building new generation technologies—and who need these jobs."
Eric Zimmer, President
Tipping Point Renewable Energy in Columbus, Ohio

From the report: *New Jobs-Cleaner Air: Employment Effects under Planned Changes to EPA's Air Pollution Rules*[1]:

76,240 **Capital investment jobs created** in Ohio over the next 5 years

1,365 **Operation & Maintenance jobs created** in Ohio over the next 5 years

1,772 **Operation & Maintenance job reduction** in Ohio due to projected retirement of older, less-efficient power plants

From the report: *Expensive Neighbors: The Hidden Cost of Harmful Pollution to Downwind Employers and Businesses*[2]

Harmful emissions, primarily from coal-fired power plants that have failed to install pollution controls, are carried hundreds of miles in the air stream, causing massive health and economic losses in downwind regions. So not implementing the Transport Rule costs states like Ohio millions of dollars in terms of lost jobs, income and tax revenue.

2,146 **Estimated jobs gained** in Ohio post-Transport Rule implementation annually

Costs of Current, Uncontrolled Downwind Pollution

From the report: *Expensive Neighbors: The Hidden Cost of Harmful Pollution to Downwind Employers and Businesses*[3]:

The longer the Transport Rule is not implemented, the longer **Ohio** will suffer annually from:

2,146 lost jobs
Over $280 million of lost income
Over $55 million in lost tax revenue

"Studies like this highlight the economic development potential in transitioning to a clean energy economy. These rules under the Clean Air Act will help create significant job growth for the state."
Steve Caminati, Spokesman
Ohio Business Council for a Clean Economy

EPA Clean Air Standards Save Lives

Coal power plant emissions caused annually[4]:

835 **hospital admissions** in Ohio
1,891 **heart attacks** in Ohio

By implementing the Transport Rule[5]:

2,309 **pollution-related deaths avoided** in Ohio annually

For More Information

- **Ceres** - www.ceres.org
- New Jobs-Cleaner Air: Employment Effects under Planned Changes to EPA's Air Pollution Rules
  Download at: http://www.ceres.org/epajobsreport
- The Toll from Coal: An Updated Assessment of Death and Disease from America's Dirtiest Energy Source
  Download at: http://www.catf.us/resources/publications/view/138
- Expensive Neighbors: The Hidden Cost of Harmful Pollution to Downwind Employers and Businesses
  Download at: http://www.cleanair.org/DownwindPollutionHiddenCostStudy.pdf

[1] *New Jobs-Cleaner Air: Employment Effects under Planned Changes to EPA's Air Pollution Rules,* Dr. James Heintz, Heidi Garrett-Peltier and Ben Zipperer; January 2011.
[2] *Expensive Neighbors: The Hidden Cost of Harmful Pollution to Downwind Employers and Businesses*, Dr. Charles Cicchetti, Ph.d; November 2010, Appendix E.
[3] *Ibid.*
[4] *The Toll From Coal: An Updated Assessment of Death and Disease from America's Dirtiest Energy Source,* Clean Air Task Force, Conrad Schneider and Jonathan Banks; September 2010.
[5] *Expensive Neighbors: The Hidden Cost of Harmful Pollution to Downwind Employers and Businesses*, Dr. Charles Cicchetti, Ph.d; November 2010, Appendix E.