UUSA
The National Enrichment Facility

The Socioeconomic Impacts of **Urenco USA's National Enrichment Facility, Eunice, New Mexico**

December 2025

OXFORD ECONOMICS

The modeling and results presented here are based on information provided by third parties, upon which Oxford Economics has relied in good faith in producing its report and forecasts. Any subsequent revision or update of that data will affect the assessments and projections shown.

December 2025

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Executive summary

Louisiana Energy Services, LLC d/b/a Urenco USA (UUSA) is the United States' only commercial-scale producer of low-enriched uranium, with the current capacity to meet approximately one-third of the U.S. nuclear power plant fleet's demand. UUSA has operated its site, The National Enrichment Facility, in Eunice, New Mexico, since 2010. It is a key U.S. strategic asset and an essential part of America's national energy infrastructure. Supplying a critical component for nuclear fuel required by all U.S. nuclear reactors, the facility provides domestic enrichment capacity and plays a key role in the nation's nuclear fuel supply chain.

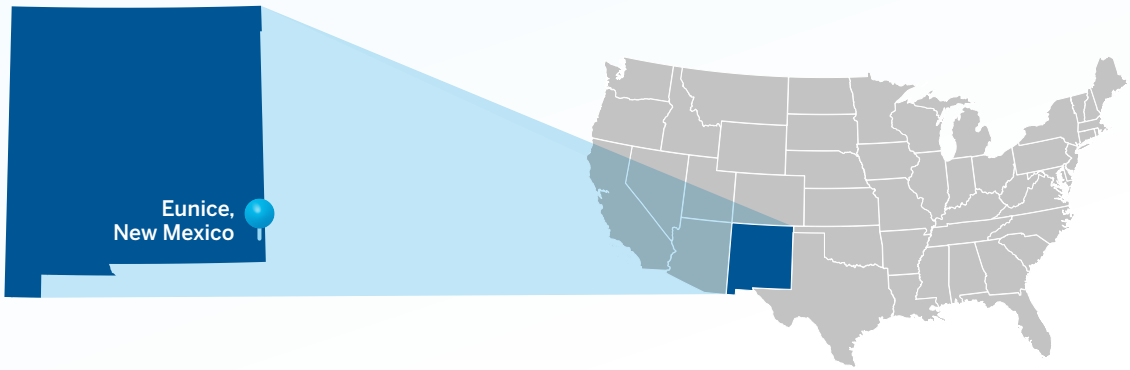
This report focuses on the socioeconomic contribution of UUSA's facility in 2024.[1] It provides an assessment of the economic contribution the facility makes to the U.S. economy, as well as to the regional economies of New Mexico and Texas. The study traces UUSA's economic contribution through three separate channels:

- **Direct impacts**, which refer to activity conducted on site at UUSA's facility;
- **Indirect impacts**, which consist of the activities supported because of the purchase of goods and services by UUSA; and
- **Induced impacts**, which reflect activity supported by the spending of wage income by direct and indirect employees.

The economic impact is measured in terms of contribution to gross domestic product (GDP), employment, labor income, and taxes.

Accounting for the three channels of impact (direct, indirect, and induced), in 2024, UUSA stimulated an estimated $363.6 million in gross value-added contribution to U.S. GDP. To give a sense of scale, this was equivalent to $1 in every $407 of GDP generated in New Mexico. Of this, the direct GDP impact was $217.5 million, the indirect impact totaled $62.2 million, and the induced impact equaled $83.9 million.

Urenco USA is one of the largest employers in Lea County, New Mexico.[2] In addition to the facility's 560 employees and contractors in 2024, the company also supported an additional 500 jobs across the U.S. because of its supply chain expenditures and 670 jobs through wage-supported spending. Accounting for all three channels of impact, UUSA's facility supported 1,730 jobs across the country with an estimated $153.2 million in labor income. For context, the employment resulting from UUSA's operations was



1 Last year with complete full-year data.

2 Lea County's Top 20 Largest Employers.

more than the number of people employed state-wide by Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM),[3] New Mexico's largest electricity provider.

UUSA's jobs multiplier — a measure of how direct employment at the company translated into employment in the broader economy — was 3.1, meaning that for every 10 jobs at UUSA, 21 additional jobs were supported elsewhere in the economy.

The direct, indirect, and induced economic activity supported by UUSA's facility generated over $71.1 million in taxes at all levels of government in 2024. To give a sense of scale, this total tax amount is larger than the general fund revenue for the city of Hobbs ($66.1 million), the largest city in Lea County, located 19 miles north of Eunice.[4] Total nationwide and local economic impacts are summarized in Fig. 1.

The impact of UUSA's facility extends beyond the economic activity associated with its operations. UUSA's investments in staff training and the local community catalyze broader socioeconomic effects. These investments enhance skills and competencies in the local workforce, including through scholarships and training. UUSA is also an active investor in local and regional charitable organizations to support health, education, and other community activities in southeastern New Mexico and beyond. In addition to the company's monetary contributions, UUSA employees volunteer their time and funds to support non-profit organizations, including serving on community non-profit boards, organizing and supporting local events, and mentoring future engineers and technicians.

The employment and community support provided and/or stimulated by UUSA is particularly important in southeastern New Mexico, a region characterized by a relatively small and dispersed population base and socioeconomic challenges. Counties in this area face higher poverty rates than national averages, limited access to healthcare providers, and educational attainment levels that lag behind state and national benchmarks. Rural communities often experience shortages of skilled labor and healthcare professionals, as well as barriers to quality education and training opportunities. These factors contribute to poorer health outcomes and constrain economic mobility, making UUSA's investments in workforce development, scholarships, and community programs even more important for improving long-term well-being and resilience in the region.

As the only commercial-scale uranium enrichment company in the United States, UUSA is a critical partner to U.S. nuclear utilities and U.S. nuclear power generation. In 2022–2024, UUSA provided enrichment services to 50 of the 94 nuclear reactors in the United States.[5] The UUSA facility is continuing to add new manufacturing capacity to meet the growing needs of the U.S. nuclear sector and to strengthen the domestic fuel supply chain. UUSA is a leading employer in Lea County and is an integral part of its surrounding communities, the region, and nationwide.

Fig. 1: Total economic impact of UUSA's facility

	GDP contribution	Employment	Labor income	Tax contribution
U.S.	$363.6m	1,730	$153.2m	$71.1m
New Mexico + Texas	$275.8m	1,060	$99.1m	$49.5m

Source: UUSA, Oxford Economics

3 New Mexico Partnership. **New Mexico largest employers**.

4 City of Hobbs. **FY 2024–2025 Preliminary Budget**.

5 50 reactors is an approximate figure for the U.S. served by enrichment services from Eunice. Due to reactor outage cycles, this data is provided for a two-year period (2022–2024) as reactors operate on 18- and 24-month cycles; therefore, 24 months provides a more accurate picture of how many reactors were supplied. In terms of total enrichment services produced by UUSA between 2022 and 2024, it would be the equivalent of fully powering 31 U.S. reactors (around 33% of the U.S. nuclear fleet).

Section 1: **Introduction**

1.1 Nuclear power in the United States

The U.S. has the largest commercial nuclear power sector in the world, generating approximately 18% of the nation's electrical output and accounting for nearly half of all carbon-free electricity production.[6] Recognizing nuclear power as a highly reliable and efficient source of energy, there has been broad bipartisan support across multiple administrations for increased use of nuclear power to meet growing energy demands. The Biden Administration had pledged to triple nuclear energy in the U.S. by 2050.[7] Most recently, the Trump Administration has committed to quadrupling current nuclear energy capacity from approximately 100 GW in 2024 to 400 GW by that date.[8]

A strong nuclear fuel supply chain will be essential to deploying more nuclear energy successfully and to achieving greater energy independence, economic stability, and broader national security. In addition to support from the Executive Branch, there is bipartisan Congressional support for U.S. enrichment capacity expansion to secure a domestic nuclear fuel supply chain. This has included passage in 2024 of legislation to phase out imports of Russian uranium by January 1, 2028[9] (Russian uranium imports in 2024 represented approximately 20% of U.S. enriched uranium supplies[10]).

In 2023, Congress also passed the Nuclear Fuel Security Act, which directs the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to establish new programs and expand existing programs to increase domestic supplies of enriched uranium.[11] In implementing this legislation, the Trump Administration has focused on securing more domestic enrichment capacity as part of broader efforts to grow the U.S. nuclear industrial base.[12]

The positive momentum behind nuclear energy in the U.S. has resulted in concrete actions, including extensions of existing reactor licenses,[13] restarts of shuttered reactors,[14 15 16] and the demonstration and deployment of first-of-a-kind reactors to meet growing energy demands from the technology and industrial sectors.[17] For the first time in nearly a decade, UUSA is in the process of installing new capacity at its facility in New Mexico, which, when completed in 2027, will add 700,000 Separative Work Units (SWU) of new domestic enrichment production capacity.[18]

In addition to expanding capacity, UUSA is also pursuing production of advanced fuels. On September 30, 2025, UUSA received authorization from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) to enrich uranium up

6 World Nuclear Association, **Nuclear Power in the USA — World Nuclear Association**, November 2025.
7 The White House, **Biden-Harris Administration Establishes Bold U.S. Government Targets for Safely and Responsibly Expanding U.S. Nuclear Energy and Announces Framework for Action to Achieve These Targets**, November 2024.
8 Executive Order 14300, **Ordering the Reform of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission**, May 2025.
9 Public Law No. 118-62, **Prohibiting Russian Uranium Imports Act**, May 2024.
10 U.S. Energy Information Administration, **2024 Uranium Marketing Report**, September 2025.
11 42 USC 16282, **Nuclear Fuel Security Act of 2023**.
12 Executive Order 14302, **Reinvigorating the Nuclear Industrial Base**, May 2025.
13 Nuclear Regulatory Commission, **Revising the Duration of Design Certifications**, July 2025.
14 Michigan Manufacturers Association, **Palisades Restart Marks Historic First for U.S. Nuclear Power**, October 2025.
15 Constellation Energy, **Constellation to Launch Crane Clean Energy Center, Restoring Jobs and Carbon-Free Power to the Grid**.
16 NextEra Energy, **NextEra Energy and Google Announce New Collaboration to Accelerate Nuclear Energy Deployment in the U.S.**, October 2025.
17 Executive Order 14301, **Reforming Nuclear Reactor Testing at the Department of Energy**, May 2025.
18 UUSA, **Urenco USA Expands U.S. Enrichment Capacity with Second New Cascade**, September 2025.

to 10% U-235 (uranium enriched to between 5% and 10% is also known as LEU+)[19] making UUSA the first commercial-scale enricher able to produce significant quantities of LEU+ in the United States. LEU+ can be used by the current U.S. reactor fleet to enable longer operating cycles with fewer refuelling outages, in addition to being a source of fuel for demonstration and/or deployment of several advanced reactor technologies. The first LEU+ product deliveries to a fuel fabricator for utility customers are planned for 2026.

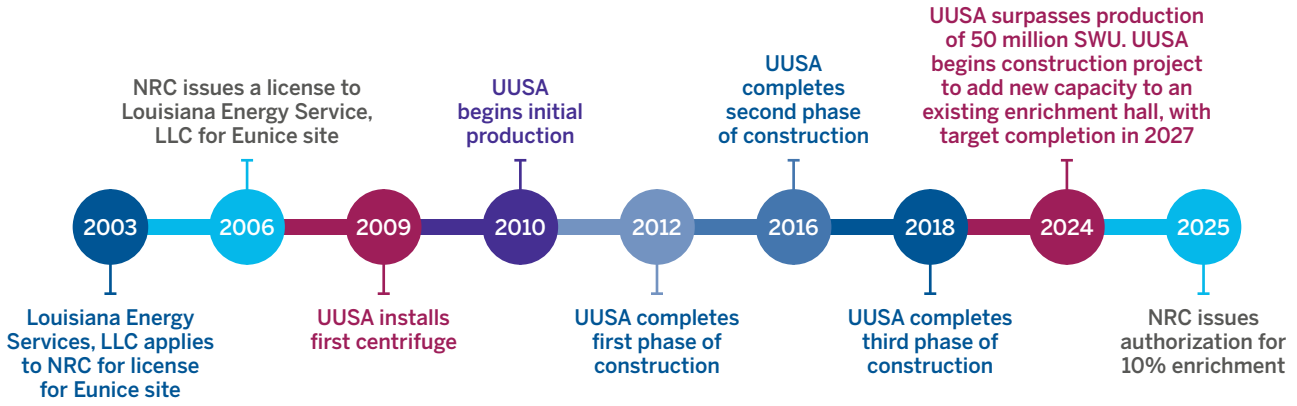
1.2 UUSA's unique position

UUSA is part of the Urenco Group, which was founded in 1970, following the signing of the Treaty of Almelo by the governments of the United Kingdom (U.K.), the Netherlands, and Germany.[20] The Treaty aimed to ensure the stable commercial supply of enriched uranium for civilian nuclear power. In 1992, an intergovernmental agreement between the United States, the U.K., Germany, and the Netherlands was signed, which facilitated the use and protection of Urenco's centrifuge technology in the United States under federal regulations relating to classified information and non-proliferation.[21]

Louisiana Energy Services, LLC d/b/a Urenco USA (UUSA) applied to the NRC for a license to construct and operate a U.S. commercial-scale enrichment facility in southeastern New Mexico in 2003. In 2006, the NRC approved the license, and, following construction, UUSA began initial production in 2010. Since initiating operation, the UUSA facility was expanded in phases, and it currently represents an over $5 billion commercial investment in U.S. manufacturing, making the facility one of the largest privately funded construction projects in New Mexico history. By 2024, UUSA's total production surpassed 50 million Separative Work Units (SWU).[22]

Today, UUSA is the leading commercial-scale producer of low-enriched uranium in the U.S. and North America, with the capacity to meet approximately one-third of the demand from U.S. nuclear power plants for low-enriched uranium.[23] As such, it plays a vital role in providing U.S. energy security by reliably fueling U.S. nuclear power production.

Fig. 2: UUSA's history



19 Ibid.

20 International Atomic Energy Agency, **The treaty of Almelo**, 1976.

21 International Panel on Fissile Materials, **Agreement between the Three Governments of the U.K., Germany, and the Netherlands and the U.S. regarding the establishment, construction and operation of a uranium enrichment installation in the U.S.**, July 1992.

22 Urenco, USA **UUSA achieves 50 Million SWU Milestone | News | Urenco**, March 2024. (SWU defines the effort required in the uranium enrichment process, in which uranium isotopes U235 and U238 are separated. To put it in perspective, UUSA Chief Nuclear Officer Paul Lorskulsint stated that the product containers "could power every home in the U.S. for three years".)

23 Nuclear Newswire, **Urenco USA feeds UF6 into new U.S. commercial enrichment cascade**, May 2025.

Aerial view of UUSA facility in Eunice, New Mexico

1.3 Overview of this study

This study focuses on the socioeconomic contribution of UUSA's facility in Eunice, New Mexico, in 2024. It provides an assessment of the economic contribution the facility makes to the U.S. economy, as well as the economy of its region, here defined to include the states of New Mexico and Texas. The company's economic footprint is assessed using a standard means of analysis called an economic impact assessment. This technique enables a modeling of the facility's economic impact in terms of its contribution to GDP, number of jobs and labor income supported, and the tax revenues generated for U.S. authorities. Box A provides a summary of the methodology with more details in the Appendix at the end of this report.

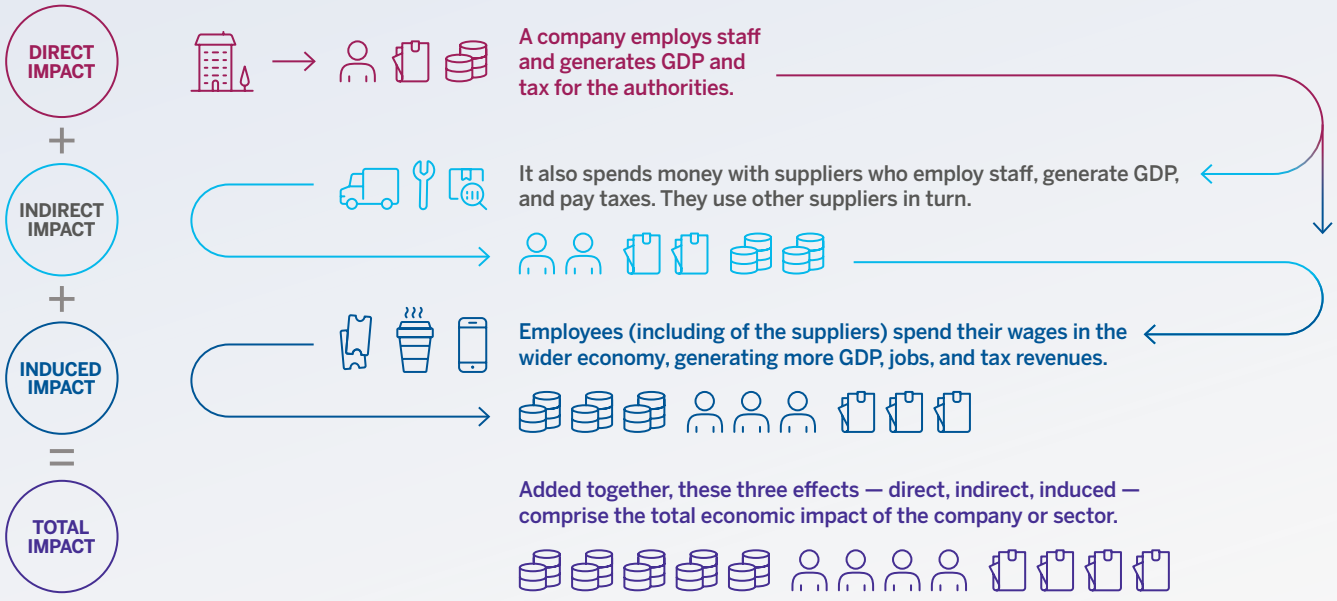
The report also examines the social impact of the facility, including donations and educational, training, and other investments in the local communities that serve as catalysts for broader socioeconomic impacts.

Box A: **Economic impact modeling**

Economic impact modeling is a standard tool used to quantify the economic contribution of a company or an industry in a region or nation. Impact analysis traces the economic contribution of a company through direct impacts, indirect impacts, and induced impacts. The model captures the inter-industry relationships, consumer spending, and ripple effects that result from the company's economic activity.

The economic impact is measured in terms of:

- **Gross value added (GVA)** contribution to GDP. In simple terms, gross value added is the value that UUSA's output is sold for, minus the cost of bought-in goods and services used to make the output;
- **Employment** refers to total jobs, measured on a headcount basis;
- **Labor income** refers to total compensation (including benefits) for these workers;
- **Taxes** refer to total taxes generated by direct, indirect, and induced economic activity across all levels of government.



Section 2: **UUSA's overall economic impact**

2.1 UUSA's direct economic impact

In 2024, UUSA contributed $217.5 million in added value to U.S. GDP (Fig. 3). This was a result of the compensation paid to its employees and profits.

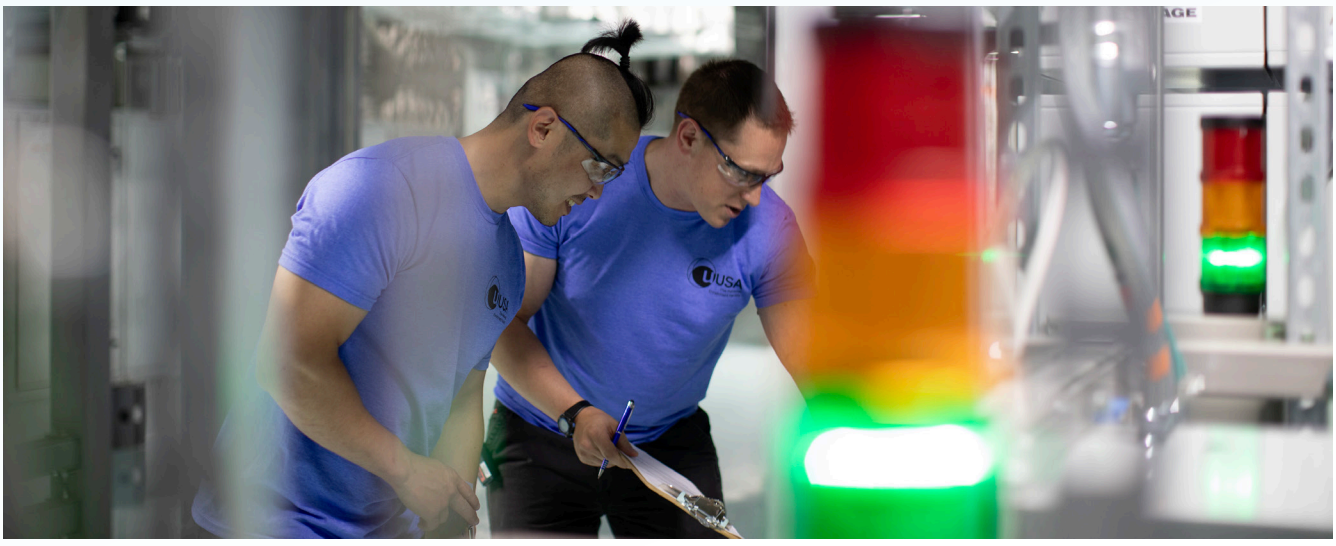
Fig. 3: UUSA's direct impacts in the United States, 2024

Source: UUSA, Oxford Economics

The major contribution to U.S. GDP came from: 1) $146.0 million gross operating surplus, as measured by its earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA), and 2) $65.9 million in compensation paid to its employees and contractors (including payments for wages, pensions, social security contributions, bonuses, and benefits in kind).

UUSA employed a total of 560 employees and contractors to support its facility in Eunice, with 62% holding permanent positions and the remaining 38% working on a contractual basis. This was equivalent to one in every 77 jobs in Lea County, New Mexico, where the facility is located. The company actively recruits and employs veterans, who in 2024 made up 17% of its permanent workforce. This exceeded the average of 12% veterans employed in the broader manufacturing sector.[24]

In 2024, UUSA paid an estimated $37.9 million in federal, state, and local taxes.

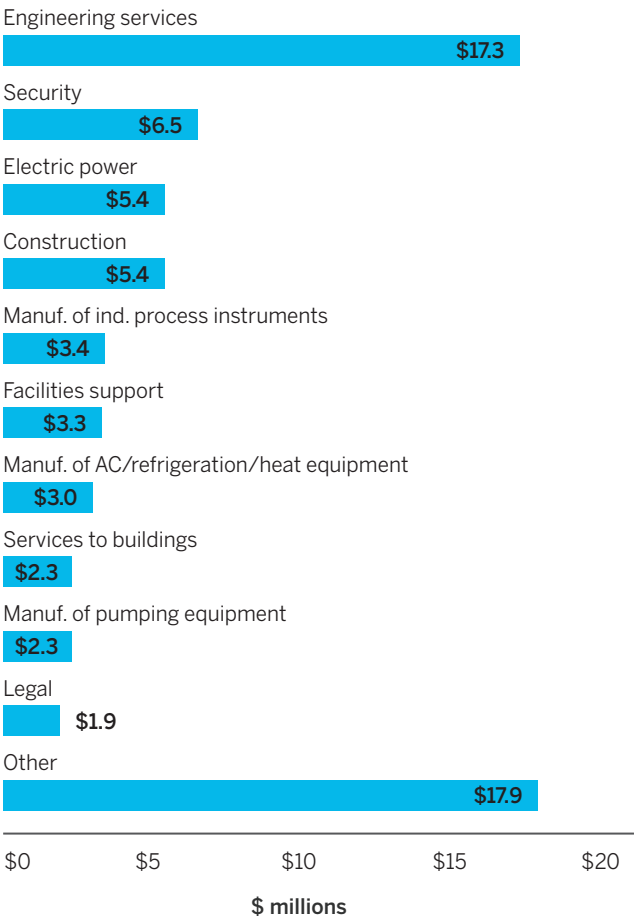


24 USAFacts, **How is the standard of living changing for veterans?**, Accessed on December 3, 2025.

2.2 UUSA's indirect impact through supply chain spending

In 2024, UUSA purchased $68.6 million worth of goods and services from U.S. suppliers. This spending supported jobs, gross value added, labor income, and taxes along the company's supply chain, representing a significant indirect impact.

Fig. 4: Procurement spending with U.S. suppliers, 2024



Source: UUSA, Oxford Economics

The engineering services sector benefited the most from UUSA's spending (Fig. 4), with the company allocating approximately a quarter of its total U.S. expenditure ($17.3 million) to this sector. Spending on security services was second, with 9% of U.S. procurement spending ($6.5 million). Utilities and construction sectors each accounted for 8% of total domestic expenditures.

UUSA procurement of goods and services in 2024 occurred across the U.S., as illustrated in Fig. 5. The highest share of UUSA spending was in the Southwest and Southeast of the United States. Purchases from the Southwest (most notably, New Mexico and Texas) mainly included engineering services, construction, and machinery manufacturing, while spending in the Southeast (most notably, Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina) was predominantly on engineering and security services.

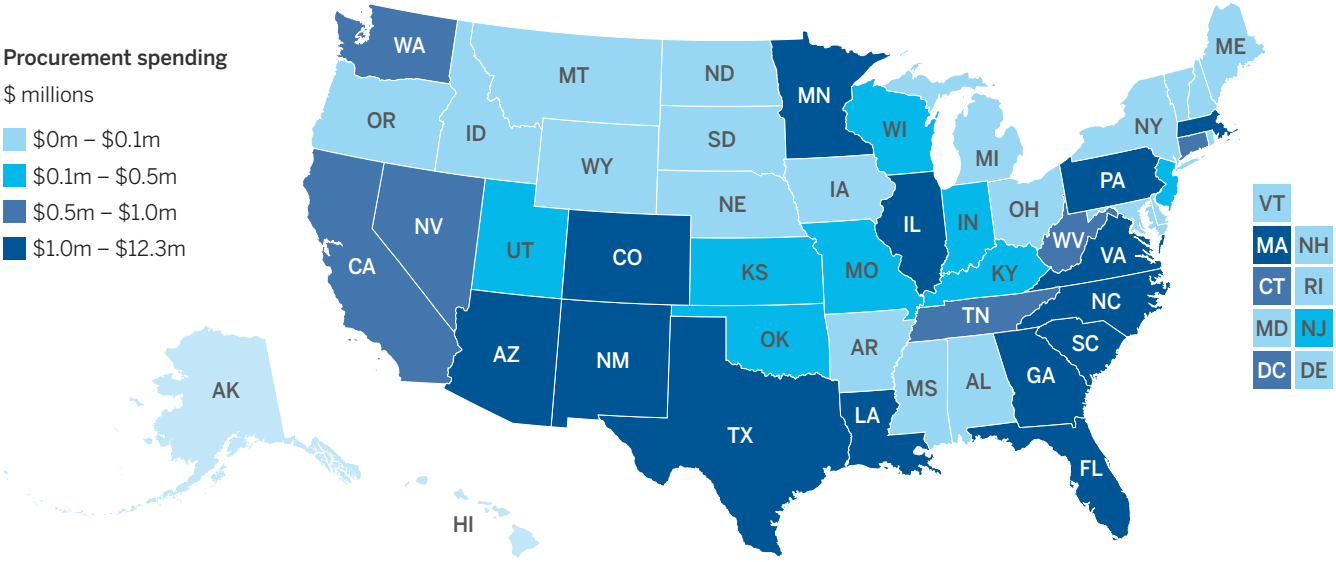
The top 10 states for spending — New Mexico, Texas, Minnesota, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Colorado — accounted for over 80% of UUSA's total domestic spending. New Mexico and Texas accounted for approximately 35% of domestic procurement spend in 2024.

We estimated that UUSA's spending with U.S. suppliers stimulated $62.2 million in GDP, 500 jobs, $42.1 million in labor compensation paid to workers, and $13.8 million in taxes (Fig. 6).

Fig. 6: Indirect impacts supported by UUSA, 2024

Source: UUSA, Oxford Economics, IMPLAN

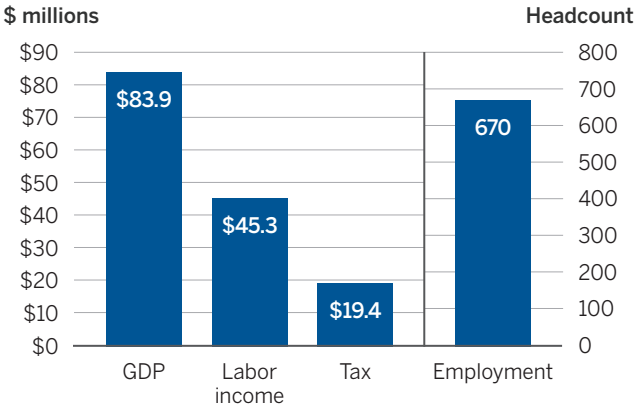
Fig. 5: Procurement spending by state, 2024



2.3 UUSA's induced impact through wage consumption

UUSA's employees and contractors, as well as those employed throughout its supply chain, spend a portion of their compensation domestically on housing, groceries, medical needs, and other consumer goods. The economic impact of such spending is referred to as an induced impact. We estimated that in 2024, through wage-induced spending, UUSA supported $83.9 million in GDP contribution to the U.S. economy, 670 jobs, $45.3 million in labor income, and $19.4 million in tax receipts (Fig. 7).

Fig. 7: Induced impacts supported by UUSA, 2024

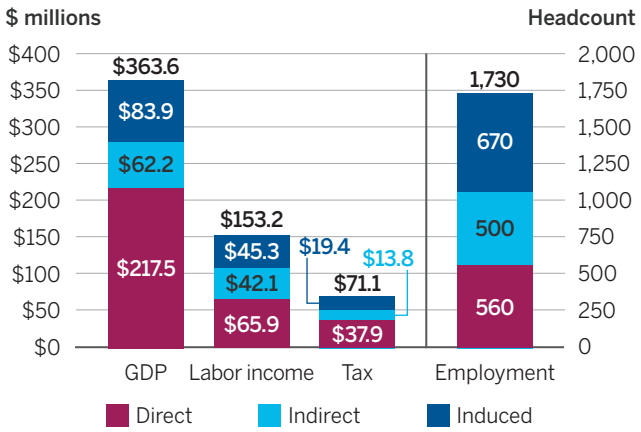


Source: UUSA, Oxford Economics, IMPLAN

2.4 UUSA's total economic impact on the U.S. economy

Accounting for the three channels of impact (direct, indirect, and induced), in 2024, UUSA stimulated an estimated $363.6 million in gross value-added contribution to U.S. GDP, 1,730 jobs, $153.2 million in labor income paid to workers, and $71.1 million in tax payments (Fig. 8).

Fig. 8: Total impacts supported by UUSA, 2024



Source: UUSA, Oxford Economics, IMPLAN
Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

As context, the total GDP contribution was equivalent to $1 in every $407 of GDP generated in New Mexico, and the employment effect was greater than the state-wide workforce of Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM), New Mexico's largest electricity provider.[25] To give a sense of scale, the total tax amount is greater than the general fund revenue for the city of Hobbs ($66.1 million), the largest city in Lea County, located 19 miles north of Eunice.[26]

The GDP multiplier of UUSA, defined as its total GDP contribution ($363.6 million), divided by its direct GDP contribution ($217.5 million), was 1.7. For every $1 of UUSA's value-added economic activity, another $0.70 of economic activity was supported elsewhere in the economy.

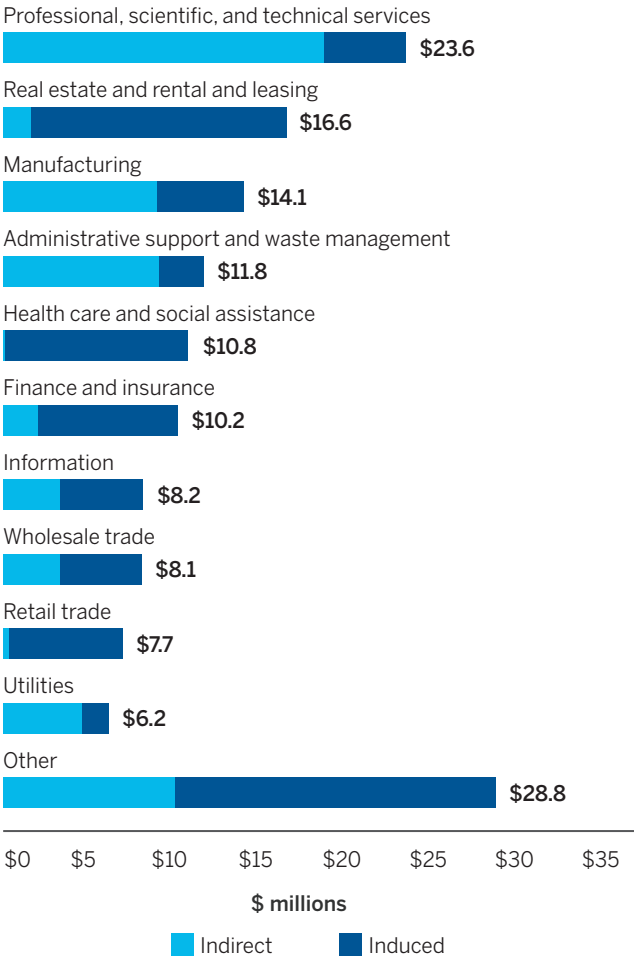
UUSA's jobs multiplier — a measure of how direct employment at the company translated into employment in the broader economy — was 3.1, meaning that for every 10 jobs at UUSA, 21 additional jobs were supported elsewhere in the economy.

25 New Mexico Partnership. New Mexico largest employers.
26 City of Hobbs. FY 2024–2025 Preliminary Budget.

The largest indirect and induced GDP impact was on professional, scientific, and technical services (Fig. 9), due to the high share of UUSA's procurement spending on engineering and professional services. The real estate sector was in second place, primarily due to workers' spending on housing services. The manufacturing industry was another key beneficiary in GDP terms, primarily due to UUSA's purchases of machinery and equipment.

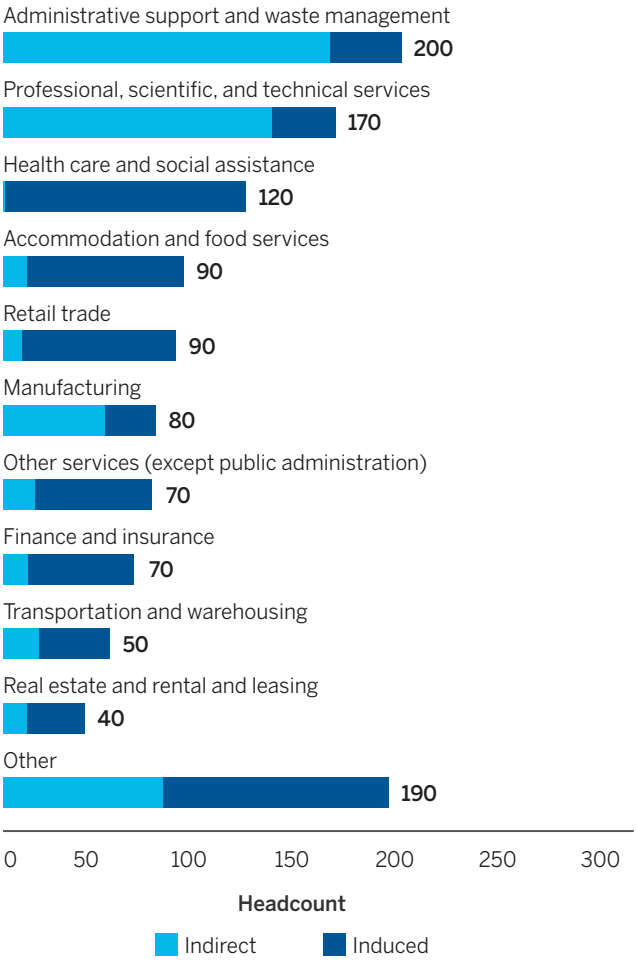
In employment terms, business support services, such as security and services to buildings, experienced large job boosts due to the large labor intensity of these industries (Fig. 10). This was followed by the professional, scientific, and technical services sector, mainly supported through UUSA's procurement spending. The healthcare and social assistance sector ranked third, fueled by workers' spending.

Fig. 9: Indirect and induced GDP impacts supported by UUSA, 2024[27]



Source: IMPLAN, Oxford Economics

Fig. 10: Indirect and induced employment impacts supported by UUSA, 2024[28]



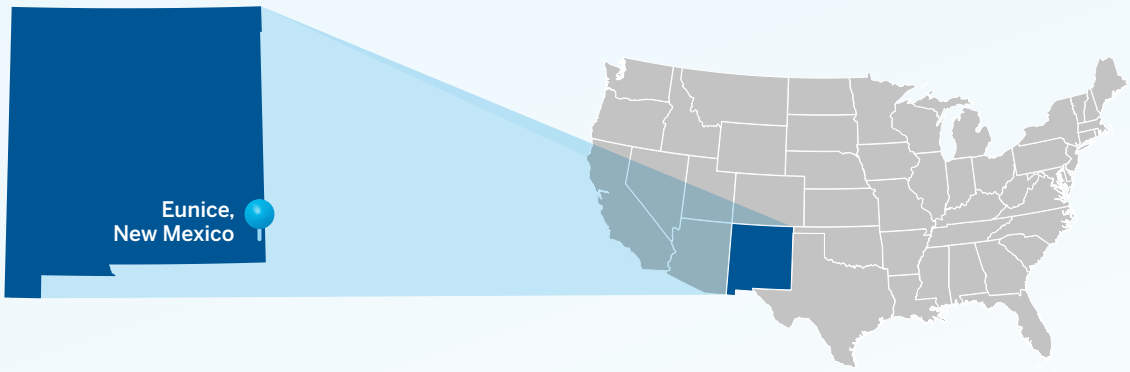
Source: IMPLAN, Oxford Economics

27 Other industries included accommodation and food services ($5.7 million), other services except public administration ($5.0 million), transportation and warehousing ($4.5 million), construction ($4.1 million), management of companies and enterprises ($3.0 million), arts, entertainment and recreation ($1.6 million), government enterprises ($1.5 million), educational services ($1.5 million), mining ($1.2 million), and agriculture ($0.9 million).

28 Other industries included construction (40 jobs), wholesale trade (30 jobs), information (20 jobs), educational services (20 jobs), arts, entertainment and recreation (20 jobs), management of companies and enterprises (20 jobs), agriculture (10 jobs), government enterprises (10 jobs), utilities (10 jobs), and mining (< 10 jobs). Note that the numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Section 3: UUSA's economic impact in New Mexico and the surrounding region

Section 2 of this report covers the nationwide footprint of the UUSA facility. This chapter examines the economic activity stimulated in New Mexico, where the facility is located, and Texas, given Eunice's proximity to the Texas border.



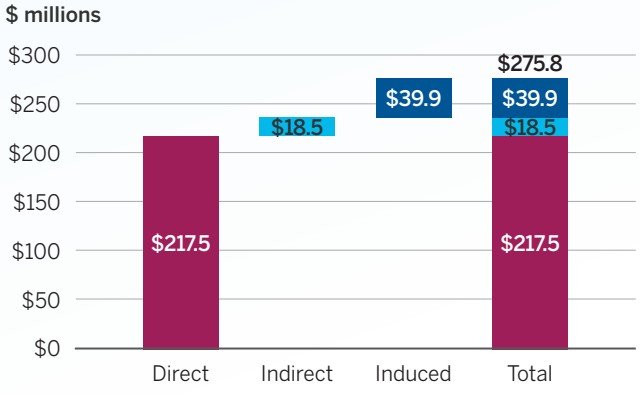
3.1 UUSA's total GDP impact in New Mexico and Texas

Across the three channels of impact (direct, indirect, and induced), in 2024, UUSA stimulated $275.8 million in GDP contribution to the economy of New Mexico and Texas (Fig. 11).

The direct impact was $217.5 million, or 79% of the total GDP contribution. This number represented the value-added activity of the UUSA facility.

The indirect impact totaled $18.5 million, or 7% of the total impact. This number represented the value-added activity supported by UUSA's spending with suppliers in New Mexico and Texas. In 2024, UUSA spent a total of $24.0 million on procurement of goods and services from New Mexico and Texas suppliers, of which $12.3 million was spent with some 50 New Mexico suppliers and $11.7 million with around 50 Texas-based suppliers.

Fig. 11: Total GDP impacts supported by UUSA in New Mexico and Texas, 2024



Source: UUSA, Oxford Economics, IMPLAN
Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

The induced GDP impact equaled $38.9 million, or 14% of the total impact. This number reflected value-added activity supported by wage spending of UUSA's employees and contractors and employees of UUSA's suppliers.

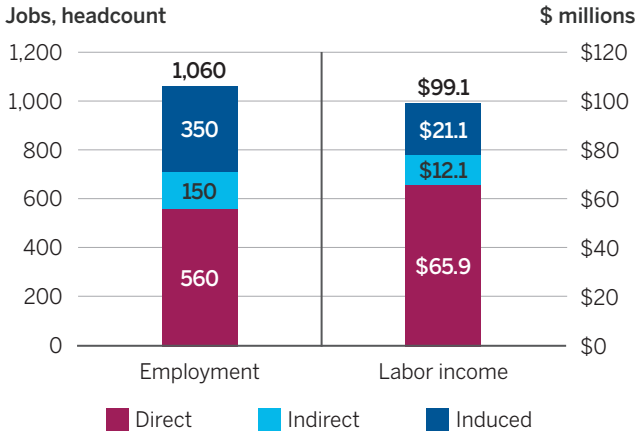
The regional GDP multiplier of UUSA was 1.3. This indicated that for every $1 of value-added economic activity generated at UUSA's Eunice facility, an additional $0.30 of economic activity was supported elsewhere in New Mexico and Texas.

3.2 UUSA's impact on jobs and labor income

In addition to the 560 employees and contractors employed at UUSA's facility in 2024, the company also supported 150 jobs in New Mexico and Texas because of its supply chain expenditure (indirect impact) and 350 jobs through wage-supported spending (induced impact) (Fig. 12). Of the employees and contractors employed at UUSA's facility, an estimated 67% (370) resided in New Mexico, and some 27% (150) were based in nearby Texas counties (and the remaining 5% resided in other states).

Accounting for all three channels of impact, the UUSA facility supported 1,060 jobs in New Mexico and Texas, providing an estimated total of $99.1 million in labor income. To give a sense of scale, this was more than the number of workers employed at the DOE's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant,[29] the nation's only deep geologic

Fig. 12: Total jobs and wage impacts supported by UUSA in New Mexico and Texas, 2024



Source: UUSA, Oxford Economics, IMPLAN

29 New Mexico Partnership. **New Mexico largest employers**.

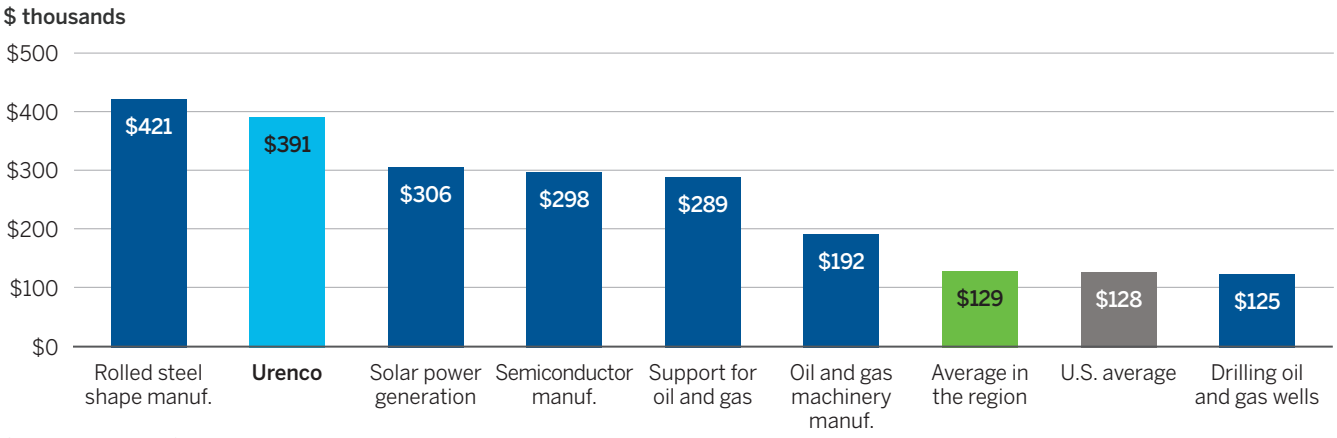
long-lived radioactive waste repository, located 26 miles southeast of Carlsbad, New Mexico.

UUSA's regional jobs multiplier was 1.9, meaning that for every 10 jobs at UUSA's facility, nine additional jobs were supported elsewhere in New Mexico and Texas.

UUSA's employees and contractors demonstrated high productivity levels compared with the average in the U.S. and in the region. In 2024, GVA per employee and contractor stood at $391,000, or over 200% higher than the average worker productivity in the U.S. economy as a whole and in the region. Fig. 13 compares the average productivity of selected industries in New Mexico and Texas to UUSA's productivity.

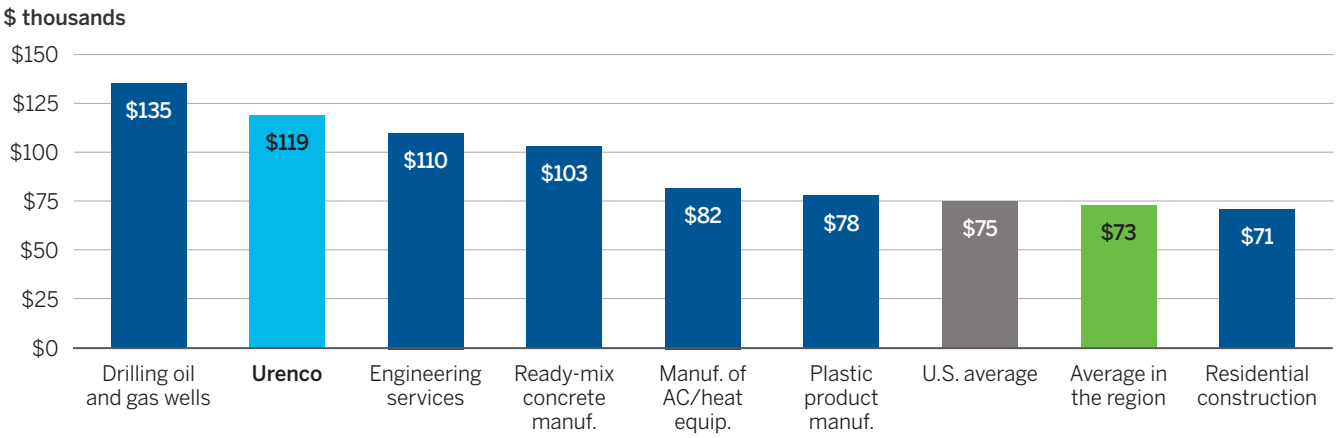
The high productivity allows UUSA to offer a high level of compensation to its workers. Employees and contractors at the UUSA facility received an average compensation of $119,000, which was approximately 60% higher than the national ($75,000) and the regional average ($73,000). Fig. 14 compares the average compensation of selected industries in New Mexico and Texas to UUSA's productivity.

Fig. 13: Comparison of average productivity by industry in New Mexico and Texas, 2024



Source: IMPLAN, Oxford Economics

Fig. 14: Comparison of average compensation by industry in New Mexico and Texas, 2024



Source: IMPLAN, Oxford Economics

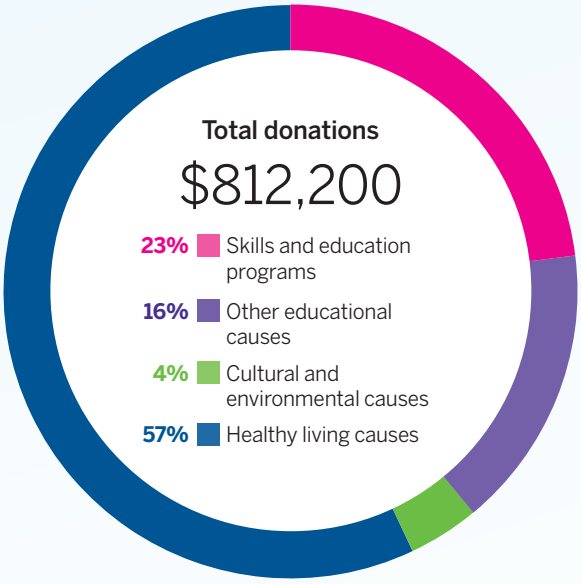
Section 4: **UUSA's social impact**

UUSA sees it as a privilege to operate in its local region, and the company has become an integral part of its surrounding communities in New Mexico and Texas. In 2024, UUSA donated a total of $624,300 to various charities and initiatives. In 2024, UUSA also invested $187,900 in skills and education programs in local communities, bringing its total investment in education and charitable contributions to $812,200 (Fig. 15).

In addition to monetary contributions, UUSA employees volunteer more than 1,000 hours each quarter, a total of 4,000 hours over the course of the year,[30] to support non-profit organizations through serving on community non-profit boards, organizing and supporting local events, and providing mentorship to future engineers and technicians.

This is particularly important in southeastern New Mexico, a region characterized by low population density and socioeconomic challenges. New Mexico has the third highest poverty rate in the country,[31] limited access to medical providers,[32] and educational attainments that lag behind national benchmarks.[33] Rural areas frequently face shortages of qualified workers and healthcare providers, along with limited access to high-quality education and training resources. These challenges often lead to poorer health outcomes and restrict opportunities for economic advancement. In this context, UUSA's commitment to workforce development, scholarships, and community initiatives has and will continue to play a vital role in strengthening long-term prosperity and resilience across the region.

Fig. 15: UUSA's charitable contributions and investment in skills and education programs, 2024



Source: UUSA, Oxford Economics

30 Global operations, **UUSA**.
31 National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities, **Poverty Table**.
32 Santa Fe New Mexican, **Politics Check: How bad is New Mexico's shortage of medical professionals?**, November 2025.
33 FRED, **Educational Attainment, Annual**, 2024.

4.1 UUSA's investment in skills and education

UUSA contributes to the U.S. economy by investing in skills development and education through workshops, training, internships, and scholarships. In 2024, UUSA's total investment in skills and education was $187,900. UUSA's educational and skills outreach and investment reach a broad age range of recipients, including middle school students through UUSA-curated Richie Enrichment Science Workshops; high school students through CTECH Workforce Training; college students through internship programs and the establishment of an energy technology degree with New Mexico Junior College; and workforce-aged recipients through initiatives such as the Women's Symposium. As a result, UUSA has been able to increase hiring from the communities near the facility, and in 2024, 35% of new UUSA employees were hired from local communities.

- Richie Enrichment Science Workshops presented by UUSA employees are designed for participants in fifth grade. Since 2008, Richie's Science Workshops have been presented to more than 20,000 students from Lea County, New Mexico, and Andrews County, Texas. Through this program, students learn about the scientific method and the science behind the enrichment process. Fifth grade is a crucial time to spark interest in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) education.[34] Participation in such workshops can contribute to students selecting science classes in high school and potentially lead to a future STEM career.
- UUSA's employees also support the Hobbs Freshman Career Fair**,** which reaches around 700 students, and the MyPower Career Fair, which reaches 500 students, by giving talks about careers in science and engineering.
- UUSA supports youth education through scholarships. The company offers two scholarships for its employees' children and five scholarships to residents of Lea or Andrews counties each year.
- UUSA offers up to 14 college students an opportunity to gain industry-specific knowledge, develop skills, and build professional connections through a paid summer internship program. The program lasts approximately 12 weeks, provides housing, and includes engagement with the UUSA management team.
- Since 2022, UUSA has donated annually to the Technical Education Support Center at Hobbs High School (CTECH), which is a career and technical education center to prepare students for technical careers and secondary educational pursuits, located close to the UUSA facility.
- UUSA supports the Energy Technology Associates program at New Mexico Junior College, where attendees can earn an Energy Technology associate's degree. UUSA views this investment in technical training for local high school and junior college students as a key tool for developing a future local workforce.[35]
- UUSA organizes professional development events that help participants acquire new skills, refine existing skills, and improve career prospects. One such event is the Women's Symposium, organized by UUSA every year since 2013, which helps women develop leadership skills and provides a platform for attendees to network with local women leaders, women-owned businesses, and non-profits that work with women and families. Attendance at the Women's Symposium is approximately 300 participants every year.
- UUSA invests in skills and education programs for its employees. This investment includes tuition reimbursement for formal educational advancement of up to $5,250 per year; professional memberships for employees; and training for employees in professional and skilled trade certifications.

34 Karalar, H., Sidekli, S., & Yıldırım, B. (2021). **STEM in Transition from Primary School to Middle School: Primary School Students' Attitudes**. International Electronic Journal of Elementary Education, 13(5), 687–697.

35 Starting in 2025, UUSA will invest $100,00 annually in the New Mexico Junior College Energy Technology Associated Program.

4.2 UUSA's social investment in the local communities

UUSA has formed partnerships with charitable organizations in the region, and total charitable contributions made by UUSA and its employees in 2024 were $624,300. Some of the recurring local causes supported by UUSA and its employees include:

- Monetary donations to local organizations such as the Eunice Community Foundation, which purchases ambulances and other first responder equipment, sponsors youth summer programs, and installs playground shade structures, and the United Way of Lea County, where UUSA employees have been the largest donor in Lea County for 17 years. In 2024, Eunice Community Foundation and United Way represented the largest charitable donations by UUSA, at $200,000 and $165,600, respectively.
- In-kind donations to New Mexico Junior College to support their law enforcement training academy.
- Volunteering initiatives such as the 9/11 Day of Service, which seeks out non-profits that need work on their facilities in Hobbs and Eunice.[36] UUSA employees also serve on many non-profit boards, including Habitat for Humanity, CASA of Lea County, and the New Mexico Junior College Foundation.
- Hosting and sponsoring events such as the Teacher Appreciation initiative to welcome and appreciate local teachers; Halloween community events for which UUSA provides materials and UUSA staff volunteer time to support activities for children; the display at the National Museum of Nuclear Science and History in Albuquerque, where UUSA sponsored an exhibit that explains the uranium enrichment process; and raffle fundraisers.
- Supporting disadvantaged communities by employing local workers with disabilities and providing tutoring to support their development of reading skills during working hours; supporting the local chapters of member organizations like Women in Nuclear, the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers, and Safe Net.
- Supporting veterans by paying full salary to UUSA's employees who are in the National Guard during their deployment. UUSA has received multiple awards from the Department of Defense for UUSA's support of employees in the National Guard and Reserve Program, including the Pro-patria and Extraordinary Employer Support awards, and has been nominated for the Freedom award.
- Supporting diverse businesses by working with small businesses, service-disabled veteran-owned, veteran-owned, women-owned, and minority-owned businesses.

36 In 2024, 275 UUSA employees volunteered their time to develop a law enforcement training area (shooting range), refurbish a Habitat for Humanity Home, and make upgrades to Isiah's Soup Kitchen.

Section 5: **Conclusion**

This report has explored the 2024 socioeconomic impact of UUSA's facility in Eunice, New Mexico, on the U.S. economy and the economies of New Mexico and Texas, given the facility's location on the New Mexico-Texas border. The report estimates that the UUSA facility, the only commercial-scale producer of low-enriched uranium in the United States, stimulated an estimated $363.6 million in gross value-added contribution to U.S. GDP. The direct, indirect, and induced economic activity supported by UUSA's facility generated $71.1 million in taxes at all levels of government in 2024. In addition to 560 employees and contractors at the facility, UUSA supported an additional 500 jobs through its supply chain expenditures and 670 additional jobs through wage-supported spending. Combined, these three channels supported a total of 1,730 jobs across the United States.

UUSA, one of Lea County's largest employers, paid its employees and contractors an average annual compensation of $119,000, which was approximately 60% higher than the national and regional averages. The UUSA facility had a regional jobs multiplier of 1.9, meaning that for every 10 jobs at UUSA's facility, nine additional jobs were supported elsewhere in New Mexico and Texas.

In 2024, UUSA stimulated $275.8 million in GDP contribution to the economies of New Mexico and Texas, of which 79% was generated directly by the UUSA facility. New Mexico and Texas accounted for the highest amount of supply chain spending in 2024, at $12.3 million and $11.7 million, respectively.

UUSA is an active investor in the communities surrounding its facility in Eunice, New Mexico. In 2024, UUSA made a total of $812,200 in charitable donations and contributions to skills and education programs, reaching a broad range of stakeholders from the local communities near the UUSA facility. Sustained investment from UUSA into educational programs and workforce development has allowed UUSA to increase hiring from the local communities. In 2024, approximately 35% of new UUSA employees were local hires.

While this study has provided a snapshot of the UUSA facility's impact in 2024, UUSA's operations continue to evolve in response to growing demand for nuclear power in the U.S. and globally. The UUSA facility is currently adding new enrichment capacity and has the physical space and license to continue to expand production capacity should market conditions support further investment. Further expansion of the UUSA facility will, in turn, support more employees, contractors, U.S. supply chain spending, and investment in the region. Additionally, production of LEU+ for U.S. utility and advanced reactor customers will position UUSA to play a central role in the development and future use of new nuclear fuels in the United States.

UUSA has been and will continue to be a key strategic asset and an essential part of America's national energy infrastructure, providing a secure and reliable source of domestic enrichment as well as significant socioeconomic benefits to its surrounding communities.

Appendix: **Economic impact modeling**

Economic impact modeling is a standard tool used to quantify the economic contribution of an investment or a company's economic activity. Impact analysis traces the economic contribution of a company's economic activity through three separate channels: direct, indirect, and induced.

Direct impacts

UUSA provided data on its direct employment (employees and contractors), wages and salaries, revenue, EBITDA, procurement spending, and taxes.

The direct GDP impact was calculated using the income approach to national accounting.

To obtain a GDP estimate, we summed the components of income, which include employee and proprietor compensation (EBITDA) and production taxes (property taxes, NM compensating tax, franchise tax, and NM GRT).

Indirect and induced impacts

Indirect and induced impacts for the United States, and for New Mexico and Texas, were estimated using the IMPLAN economic impact software, an integrated input-output modeling platform based on BEA and other data sources.

An input-output model gives a snapshot of an economy at any point in time. This model outlines the flow of goods and services between U.S. industries, capturing what each sector purchases from others to produce its output. It also details household spending patterns. Essentially, the model maps out who buys what from whom.

The inputs for the analysis included UUSA's procurement data and workers' compensation.

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