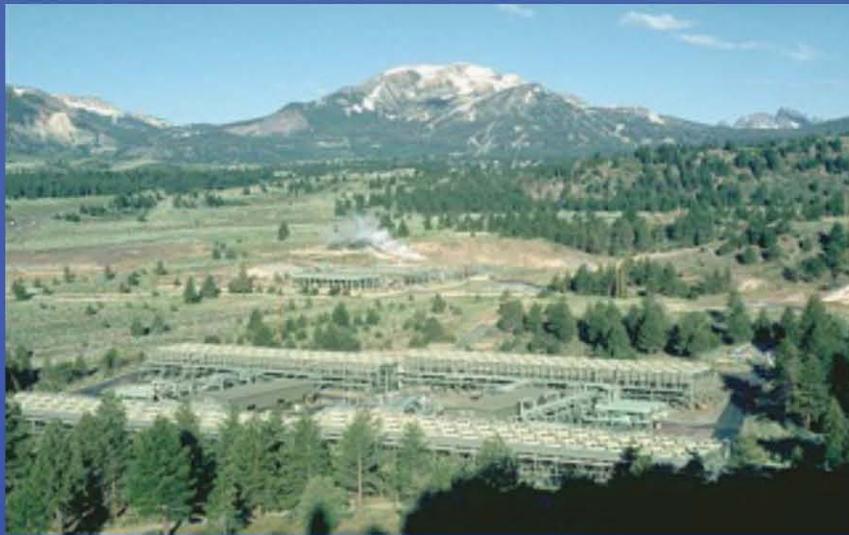


ATTACHMENT G2

Economic Benefits of the Proposed Casa Diablo Geothermal Power Plant, Wahlstrom & Associates 2012

This exhibit contains an economic benefit report provided by the Applicant that was independently reviewed by the BLM, USFS, and GBUAPCD and their NEPA and CEQA contractor and cited in Section 4.15, Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice, and Response I2-10 in Appendix H.

**ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF THE
PROPOSED CASA DIABLO (CD-4)
GEOTHERMAL POWER PLANT
MAMMOTH LAKES, CALIFORNIA**



**Prepared for
Ormat Technologies**

**Prepared by
Wahlstrom & Associates**

August 2012

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SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC BENEFITS

This report informs project advocates and Agency policymakers about the economic benefits of approving and implementing the proposed Casa Diablo (CD-4) geothermal power plant located approximately two miles east of the Town of Mammoth Lakes. Approving the proposed project will add value to the regional economy, boost the construction industry, and create jobs.

Economic Benefits of Construction

The proposed project will require a private investment of \$108.4, of which \$5.8 million will be retained within the region. The multiplier impacts should expand the initial investment into a \$13.3 million injection into the local economy. Constructing the CD-4 power plant will add 13.4 percent to Mono County's \$99 million construction industry, and expand the \$1.06 billion economy by 1.2 percent.

New investment in the CD-4 plant should also create 182 construction jobs and 103 new jobs in the region during the 16-month construction period. Forty-six new jobs will be created for Mono and Inyo County construction firms and sole proprietors. The remaining 57 new jobs will be captured by out-of-area construction firms and independent contractors, that will stay in local lodging facilities, purchase food, retail products, and services during their work stay in the region. Essentially, constructing the proposed CD-4 project will add 13.8 percent to Mono County's construction industry jobs base, which will be a welcome infusion into an important sector of the economy that lost 250 construction jobs since 2007.

Economic Benefits of Ongoing Operations

The proposed power plant will require \$2.8 million of annual costs that includes payroll for facility operations, ongoing maintenance and repair, and royalty payments. Approximately \$1.01 million will be retained within the region, and re-circulated through the local economy. The positive economic benefits will expand to \$1.15 million per year after accounting for the multiplier impacts. Up to 8 new permanent jobs will be created after accounting for the multiplier impacts.

The Project Sponsor will hire six new employees to operate and maintain the CD-4 plant at an average full burdened salary of \$117,000 per employee. Ongoing operations of the facility will generate six new full-time jobs. The salaries earned by the additional staff will add disposable income to the local economy through consumer spending on housing, retail, and personal and professional services in Mono and Inyo County and the Town of Mammoth Lakes. Moreover, new employees hired to operate the plant will become citizens of the community and contribute to the tax base and civic life. The new CD-4 plant will anchor and strengthen the presence of geothermal energy production as a key component of the local economy.

Royalty Payments

The Project Sponsor will be required to make \$700,000 of annual royalty payments to the Federal Government, which includes \$175,000 of payments to the Mono County General Fund (25 percent). These ongoing costs will be paid each year after the plant is constructed, produces electricity, and generates revenue.

* * *

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will require \$108 million of private investment to construct and operate a new 33 megawatt (MW) Casa Diablo (CD-4) binary power plant within the Mammoth Pacific Complex, approximately two miles east of the Town of Mammoth Lakes. The geothermal power plant complex includes three existing geothermal plants and accompanying production and injection well fields. Two of these plants located on a 90-acre parcel of private land, and one is located on federal land. Figure 1 shows the location of the existing plants.

The CD-4 power plant and well fields will be located on public lands managed by the United States Forest Service. Up to 14 new wells will be drilled over the life of the project; half of the wells will be production wells and the other half will be injection wells. The depth of the production wells will range from 1,600 to 2,000 feet, and the depth of the new injection wells will be approximately 2,500 feet.

New pipelines will be constructed to connect the production wells to the power plant and the plant to the individual injection wells. The main pipeline will parallel MPLP's existing Basalt Canyon pipeline that will cross US 395 at the same place as the existing pipeline. An electric transmission line will connect a new substation capable of supplying electricity for approximately 33,000 utility customers.

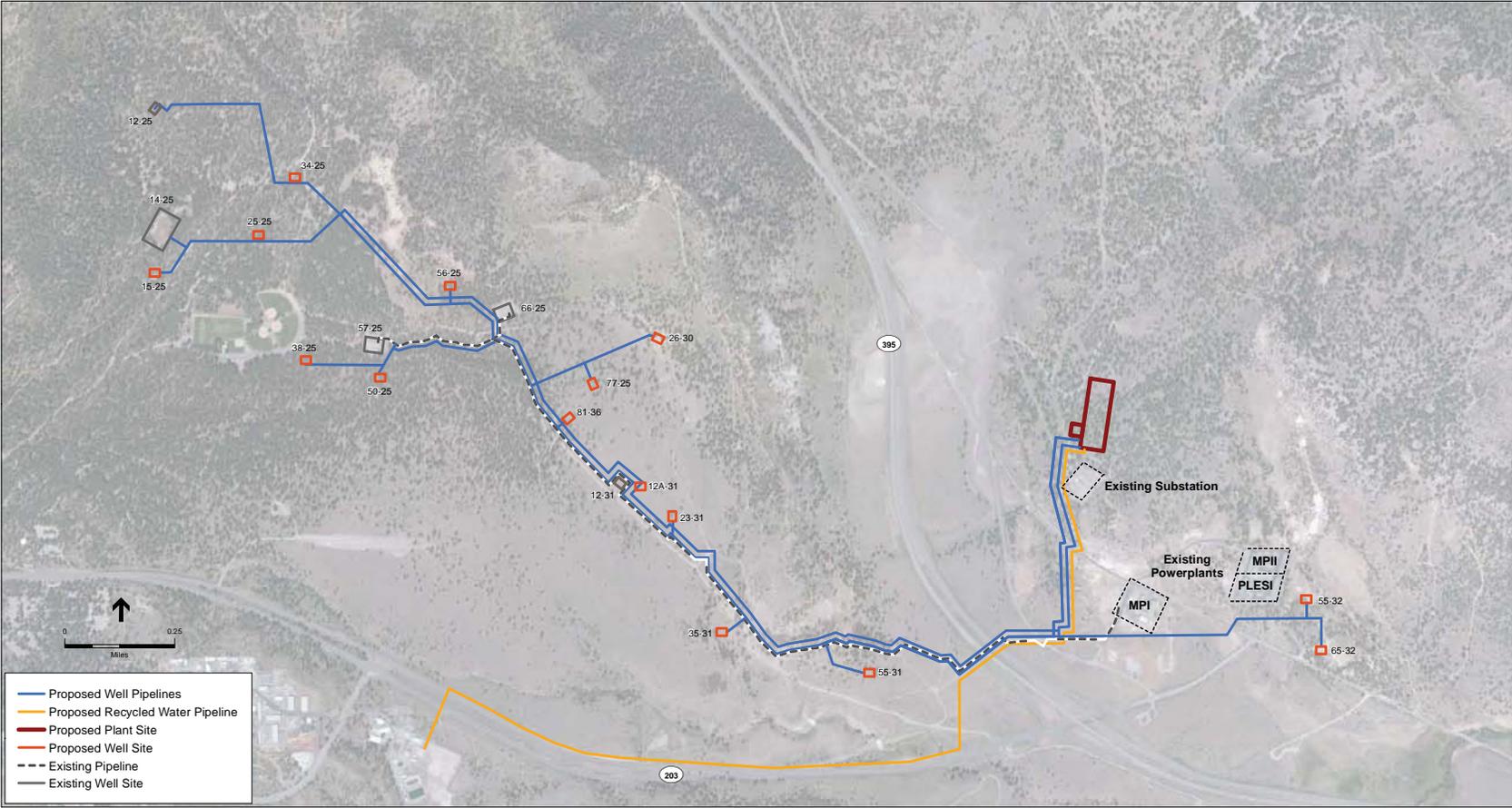
This report estimates the benefits to region's economy generated by constructing the proposed CD-4 power plant, wells, pipelines, and other improvements necessary to transmit electricity to the power grid. The construction of the power plant and support infrastructure are expected to inject millions of dollars into the local economy and create new jobs during the 16-month construction period.

Project Schedule

It is anticipated that the proposed project's implementation and construction will generate approximately 16 months of work for drilling, construction, engineering, and professional services contractors. The applicant intends to begin construction in 2013, with the precise start date depending on weather and the expediency with which they are able to receive construction permits for the new power plant.

* * *

Figure 1
Casa Diablo (CD-4) Geothermal Power Plant Project Layout (Tentative)



Source: Ormat, 2010.

2. MONO COUNTY'S ECONOMIC SETTING

The proposed project will boost Mono County's economy, which has been experiencing a decline in employment since the September 2008 financial crises (see Table A-1). The number of Mono County's private sector jobs expanded from 4,100 in 1992 to 5,600 by 2006, expanding at a 2.2 percent annual rate of growth over a 14-year period, exceeding the State of California's 1.6 percent job growth rate during the same period.

However, Mono County lost 351 private sector jobs between 2007 and 2011, which amounted to a 2.1 percent annual rate of job loss during this period. Job losses in Mono County were less severe than California's 2.6 percent annual rate of job losses because Mono County's economy is less dependent on the manufacturing, retail, and technology sectors that suffered severe job losses during the recession.

Lodging facilities and restaurants account for 59 percent of Mono County's private jobs, illustrating the region's dependence on tourism. Retail businesses comprise about 12 percent of county jobs, with construction and real estate/leasing accounting for 6 percent of the job base.

2.1 MONO COUNTY'S GROSS COUNTY PRODUCT

The value of goods and services produced in Mono County exceeds \$1 billion (see Table A-2, Column 2). Mono County's three largest economic sectors include accommodations (\$270 million), real estate (\$224 million), and public administration (\$163 million).

Employee wages paid among all industries amount to \$346 million (Column 4). Self-employed individuals earned \$72 million of proprietor income (Column 5), and corporate profits, rents, and interest earned on real estate assets equaled \$228 million (Column 6).

2.2 MONO COUNTY'S CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

The past trends and current conditions within Mono County's construction industry provides a benchmark to evaluate the proposed project's economic impacts, as summarized below.

- The recession drastically reduced the demand to build new homes and commercial space, resulting in the loss of 250 construction jobs in Mono County between 2007 and 2011 (see Table A-1). Specifically, Mono County lost 42 percent of its 2006 construction job base, decreasing from 580 jobs to 333 jobs by 2011.

- The construction industry generated \$95 million of production value, which accounts for 9 percent of Mono County's gross product (see Table A-3, Column 2).
- Self-employed persons generate approximately 50 percent of Mono County's construction industry earnings. Wage and salary employees generate the other half of industry earnings.
- The construction of nonresidential structures, which includes the proposed CD-4 power plant, generates \$32 million of industry output. Construction companies that build other nonresidential structures pay \$6.8 million in salaries, and sole proprietors earn \$7.2 million in fees.

* * *

3. ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OF CONSTRUCTING THE CD-4 POWER PLANT

Constructing the proposed project will require \$108.4 million of new investment, of which \$5.8 million will be retained within the Mono/Inyo County region. The total economic impacts of the construction activities should multiply to \$13.3 million after accounting for business-to-business sales and the additional consumer spending generated by construction workers. If approved, constructing the CD-4 power plant will add 13.4 percent to Mono County's \$99 million construction industry and it will expand the \$1.06 billion economy by 1.2 percent.¹ The economic and employment impacts of constructing the facility are described below and quantified in Figure 2 through the 16-month construction period.

Value of Construction Materials and Equipment

Approximately 47 percent of the project costs (\$50.5 million) will be invested in the equipment and materials needed to drill new geothermal wells, build the pipeline system, and construct a new power plant, substation and electrical transmission system components. Materials and equipment required to build the proposed project will be imported from offshore or other locations outside Mono and Inyo County; the materials will include pipes, wire, transmission structures, structural steel, conduit, concrete, transformers, high-voltage circuit breakers, metal-clad switchgear, computer systems, heat exchangers, turbines, generators, motors, pumps, valves, pressure and flow monitoring equipment, communication equipment, vehicles, and office equipment.

Labor Costs and Contracts

The proposed project will require the Project Sponsor to spend \$25.7 million to hire a general contractor and subcontractors to drill wells, build the power plant, and make other improvements necessary to transmit electricity into the grid. Mono and Inyo County construction firms and individuals are likely to receive \$5.6 million of the construction, civil engineering, and site preparation related contracts, which amounts to 22 percent of the project direct labor expenditures. Most likely, the CD-4 power plant facility will be Mono County's largest construction project that generates 14.1 percent of total construction worker earnings.²

¹ See Appendix Table A-3.

² See Table A-3. Mono County's construction workforce currently earns \$19.3 million of wage and salary income. Self-employed construction contractors currently earn \$20.3 million of proprietor income.

Figure 2
Economic Benefits Generated by Constructing the CD-4 Geothermal Power Plant

Geothermal Plant Investment Components	Value of Investment (1)	Direct Purchases in Mono and Inyo County (2)	Indirect Economic Multiplier Benefits (3)	Induced Economic Multiplier Benefits (4)	Total Economic Benefits (5)	Direct Jobs Created by Construction Activities (6)	Indirect and Induced Jobs Created in Mono and Inyo County (7)	Total Jobs Created in Mono and Inyo County (8)
Equipment & Materials	\$50,488,000 (a)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0
Labor Costs & Contracts	\$25,670,000 (b)	\$5,655,000	\$762,000	\$6,741,000 (d)	\$13,158,000	180	55	101
Other Costs	\$32,245,000 (c)	\$179,000	\$25,000	\$21,000	\$225,000	2	0	2
TOTAL	\$108,403,000	\$5,834,000	\$787,000	\$6,762,000	\$13,383,000	182	55	103

Data Sources: Ormat Technologies.

Analysis: Wahlstrom & Associates.

Notes:

Column 1 - Cost estimates provided by the Project Sponsor. Data in individual rows are described below.

Row (a) Costs of purchasing the generating units, other plant equipment, substation, transmission line improvements, electrical buildings, pipelines and spare parts. Assumes that materials purchases comprise 77 percent of total drilling costs consistent with expenditures for the Dixie Meadows project in Churchill County, Nevada.

Row (b) Expenses for a general contractor and specialty subcontractors that include mechanical, electrical, gathering, transmission line, and substation. Assumes that labor costs comprise 23 percent of total drilling costs consistent with expenditures for the Dixie Meadows project.

Row (c) Costs of leasing office space away from the site, transporting Ormat employees and equipment to and from the project site, insurance and a study to upgrade the grid needed to transmit electricity from the CD-4 power plant.

Column 2 - Estimates of local purchases provided by the Project Sponsor.

Column 3 - Calculations of indirect impacts adds business-to-business sales to the direct impacts.

Column 4 - Calculations of induced impacts measures workforce and consumer spending that supplements the direct impacts.

Row (d) Measures spending by out-of-town construction workers that stay in local lodging facilities and purchase consumer products and services while residing in Mono County.

Column 5 - Summary of columns 2, 3 and 4.

Column 6 - Calculations of direct jobs created per \$1 million of investment.

Column 7 - Calculations of Type 1 jobs measures indirect and induced.

Column 8 - Includes direct, indirect and induced jobs created in Mono and Inyo County.

Expenditures on construction contractors should inject approximately \$13.2 million into Mono and Inyo County's economy after accounting for the \$5.6 million direct investment and the multiplier impacts. Business to business sales generated by local contractors working on the CD-4 project will expand the economy by \$762,000. Highly skilled workers necessary to operate the heavy machinery used to drill the wells and construct the power plant should spend another \$6.7 million at local hotels, restaurants, and retail establishments while on the job.

Other Construction Costs

The remaining \$32.2 million of direct costs will be expended on the rental of office and residential space during the construction period, as well as insurance and the transportation of company officials, materials, and equipment to and from the project site. In addition, a study will be required to improve the grid's capacity to transmit the electricity produced by the CD-4 project as the proposed project may require additional unforeseen transmission lines and/or other electrical system improvements.

Job Creation

New investment in the CD-4 plant will create 182 construction jobs, including 46 jobs for Mono and Inyo County construction firms and sole proprietors.³ The remaining new jobs will be captured by out-of-town construction firms and independent contractors, that will stay in local lodging facilities and purchase food, retail products, and services during their work stay in the Mono/Inyo County region. The proposed CD-4 project should expand Mono County's construction jobs by 13.8 percent, from 333 to 379, which will be a welcome infusion of work to an important sector of the economy that lost 250 construction jobs since 2007.⁴

Business-to-business sales and the additional consumer spending generated by project construction workers will add another 55 jobs within the Mono and Inyo County region during the 16-month construction period. Constructing the proposed project will add 103 new jobs to the local economy, which includes the 46 direct construction jobs, and the 57 other jobs created to provide products and services to support the construction activities.

* * *

³ Civil engineering firms in Mono and Inyo County should received \$5.6 million of contracts, which will create 46 direct jobs based on IMPLAN data.

⁴ See Appendix Table A-1.

4. ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF ONGOING OPERATIONS

The CD-4 plant will require \$2.8 million per year of costs to maintain and manage ongoing operations. Workers and businesses in the Mono/Inyo County region should capture \$1.15 million of annual expenditures, which will create 8 new permanent jobs. The economic impact of the Project Sponsor's annual expenditures are described below and quantified in Figure 3.

Six new employees will be hired to operate and maintain the facility at an average full burdened salary of \$117,000 per employee.⁵ Salaries earned by the full time employees will generate \$49,000 of additional economic multipliers within the region. The six new jobs created will expand to 7 jobs after accounting for the employment multipliers.

Approximately \$1.5 million will be spent each year for materials and equipment needed to maintain and repair the drilling wells, power plant and other related facilities. Approximately 85 percent of the materials and equipment will be shipped in from out of the region or off shore. Approximately \$225,000 of the annual maintenance costs will be retained within Mono and Inyo County region. Annual materials and equipment expenditures will generate \$262,000 of benefits to the local economy that includes the multiplier impacts.

Royalty Payments

The Project Sponsor will be required to make \$700,000 of annual royalty payments, of which \$175,000 will be allocated to Mono County. The funds captures locally can support one new job. The ongoing costs will be paid each year after the plant is constructed, produces electricity, and generates revenue. The royalty payments are not sufficient to generate new jobs.

* * *

⁵ Information provided by the Project Sponsor.

Figure 3
Annual Economic and Employment Benefits of Operating the CD-4 Geothermal Power Plant

Cost Categories	Annual Cost Estimates (1)	Direct Investments Retained within Mono County (2)	Indirect Economic Multiplier Benefits (3)	Induced Economic Multiplier Benefits (4)	Total Economic Benefits (5)	Full Time Jobs (6)	Indirect and Induced Jobs Created in Mono County (7)	Total Jobs Created in Mono County (8)
LABOR AND CONTRACTOR COSTS								
Operating Employees and Contractors (NAICS 2221)	\$617,000 (a)	\$617,000	\$0	\$49,000 (f)	\$666,000	6	1	7
OTHER MAINTENANCE COSTS								
Power Plant and Well Field Materials and Equipment	\$1,500,000 (b)	\$225,000 (c)	\$19,000 (e)	\$18,000 (f)	\$262,000	0	0	0
Royalties	\$700,000 (b)	\$175,000 (d)	\$0	\$51,000 (g)	\$226,000	0	1	1
TOTAL BENEFITS	\$2,817,000	\$1,017,250	\$19,000	\$118,000	\$1,154,000	6	2	8

Data Sources: Project Description, Correspondence with Project Sponsor and IMPLAN.

Analysis: Wahlstrom & Associates.

Notes:

- Column 1 - (a) Six employees will be hired at an average wage of \$100,000 per year and they will receive a full benefits package estimated at \$17,000 per year. Information provided by project applicant
- (b) Information provided by Project Sponsor.
- Column 2 - (c) Assumes Mono and Inyo County will retain 15 percent of expenditures.
- (d) Mono County will retain 25 percent of annual royalty payments
- Column 3 - (e) 0.085 indirect multipliers for electrical power generation based IMPLAN.
- Column 4 - (f) 0.078 induced multipliers for electrical power plant operations based IMPLAN.
- (g) 0.29 induced multipliers for local government payroll based IMPLAN.

APPENDIX: ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS TABLES

Table A-1
Employment Trends in Mono County and California, 1992–2011

	1992	2003	2006	2011	Percent Private Sector Jobs 2011	Job Growth 1992–2006	Job Growth 2007–2011	Annual Growth Rate 1992–2006	Annual Growth Rate 2007–2011
California									
Total Employment	12,505,100	14,768,000	15,435,500	14,445,700		2,930,400	-989,800	1.5%	-2.2%
Total Private Employment	10,057,900	11,966,800	12,608,000	11,661,800		2,550,100	-946,200	1.6%	-2.6%
Construction Employment	495,500	796,800	933,700	553,700	4%	438,200	-380,000	4.6%	-16.0%
Mono County									
Total Employment	5,200	7,100	7,100	6,880		1,900	-250	2.3%	-1.2%
Total Private Employment	4,100	5,500	5,600	5,280		1,500	-351	2.2%	-2.1%
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	30	20	30	29	1%	0	-1	0.0%	-0.8%
21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	28	15	1	1	0%	-26	0	-20.8%	-2.2%
22 Utilities	8	4	2	2	0%	-6	0	-9.0%	-2.2%
23 Construction	330	560	580	333	6%	251	-250	4.1%	-17.0%
31-33 Manufacturing	50	60	60	39	1%	10	-21	1.3%	-13.4%
42 Wholesale Trade	20	20	30	10	0%	10	-20	2.9%	-31.2%
44-45 Retail	570	740	730	624	12%	160	-106	1.8%	-5.1%
48-49 Transportation and Warehousing	8	4	49	76	1%	42	26	14.0%	15.3%
51 Information	48	44	24	25	0%	-24	0	-4.8%	0.6%
52 Finance and Insurance	62	57	54	43	1%	-8	-10	-1.0%	-6.9%
53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	248	391	422	293	6%	174	-129	3.9%	-11.5%
54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	102	191	225	117	2%	123	-108	5.8%	-19.6%
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	0	1	1	0	0%	1	-1	0.0%	N/A
56 Administrative Support, Waste Management, and Remediation	85	133	29	213	4%	-55	183	-7.3%	93.3%
61 Educational Services	4	2	4	4	0%	0	0	0.5%	-2.2%
62 Health Care and Social Assistance	209	151	13	14	0%	-197	1	-18.2%	3.0%
71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	62	96	95	99	2%	33	5	3.1%	1.7%
72 Accommodation and Food Services	2,103	2,826	3,042	3,132	59%	940	90	2.7%	1.0%
81 Other Services (except Public Administration)	159	207	237	227	4%	77	-10	2.9%	-1.5%
91 Public Administration	1,060	1,530	1,500	1,600		440	100	2.5%	2.2%

Source: California Employment Development Department and IMPLAN ES 202 Files.

Analysis: Wahlstrom & Associates.

**Table A-2
Mono County Gross County Product and Industry Outputs, 2010**

Description	Employment (1)	Industry Output (2)	Industry Output % Total (3)	Employee Compensation (4)	Proprietor Income (5)	Other Property Income (6)	Indirect Business Tax (7)	Indirect Business Tax % Total (8)
TOTAL	9,600	\$1,056,400,000		\$345,900,000	\$71,900,000	\$227,700,000	\$66,000,000	
11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	20	\$7,400,000	1%	\$200,000	\$900,000	\$1,500,000	\$100,000	0%
21 Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	30	\$17,500,000	2%	\$3,600,000	\$400,000	\$4,500,000	\$900,000	1%
22 Utilities	10	\$6,900,000	1%	\$1,400,000	\$0	\$2,600,000	\$800,000	1%
23 Construction	740	\$95,100,000	9%	\$19,300,000	\$20,300,000	\$6,500,000	\$700,000	1%
31-33 Manufacturing	40	\$16,100,000	2%	\$1,500,000	\$60,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,400,000	2%
42 Wholesale Trade	10	\$2,400,000	0%	\$800,000	\$90,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	1%
44-45 Retail	930	\$56,800,000	5%	\$21,300,000	\$6,800,000	\$9,600,000	\$10,200,000	15%
48 Transportation	50	\$9,800,000	1%	\$2,200,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$200,000	0%
49 Warehousing and Storage	40	\$3,000,000	0%	\$1,500,000	\$700	\$400,000	\$10,000	0%
51 Information	40	\$6,800,000	1%	\$1,300,000	\$400,000	\$1,000,000	\$200,000	0%
52 Finance and Insurance	90	\$16,400,000	2%	\$2,300,000	\$1,600,000	\$3,900,000	\$300,000	0%
53 Real Estate, Rentals, and Leasing	990	\$224,200,000	21%	\$10,900,000	\$12,400,000	\$114,300,000	\$25,300,000	38%
54 Professional, Scientific and Technical	290	\$29,300,000	3%	\$7,600,000	\$6,800,000	\$5,500,000	\$700,000	1%
55 Management of Companies and Enterprises	40	\$1,100,000	0%	\$700,000	\$60,000	\$100,000	\$5,000	0%
56 Administrative, Waste Management, and Remediation	200	\$18,600,000	2%	\$6,100,000	\$500,000	\$2,500,000	\$500,000	1%
61 Education Services	20	\$1,100,000	0%	\$700,000	\$20,000	\$70,000	\$10,000	0%
62 Health Care	140	\$11,100,000	1%	\$1,700,000	\$4,400,000	\$400,000	\$80,000	0%
71 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	570	\$49,000,000	5%	\$13,500,000	\$3,800,000	\$9,300,000	\$4,600,000	7%
72 Accommodations and Food Services	2,980	\$269,600,000	26%	\$96,300,000	\$2,900,000	\$36,000,000	\$19,300,000	29%
81 Other Services	510	\$51,200,000	5%	\$15,780,000	\$10,500,000	\$1,400,000	\$400,000	1%
91 Public Administration	1,880	\$163,000,000	15%	\$137,300,000	\$0	\$25,700,000	\$0	0%

Source: Minnesota IMPLAN Group.

Analysis: Wahlstrom & Associates.

Notes:

Column 1 - Includes self-employment.

Column 2 - Value of industry production in producer prices.

Column 4 - Includes wages, salaries, benefits, and employer taxes.

Column 5 - Self-employment earnings including capital consumption allowance.

Column 6 - Includes corporate profits, rent, interest, and capital consumption allowance.

Column 7 - Includes sales taxes, excise taxes, fees, fines, licenses, and property taxes. All payments to government except payroll taxes and end-of-year corporate taxes.

Table A-3
Construction Industry Output in Mono County, 2009

Description	Employment (1)	Industry Output (2)	Employee Compensation (3)	Proprietor Income (4)	Other Property Income (5)	Indirect Business Tax (6)
TOTAL INDUSTRY OUTPUT	9,635	\$1,056,400,714	\$345,855,122	\$71,912,529	\$227,693,910	\$66,022,960
23 Construction	741	\$95,099,017	\$19,302,800	\$20,295,285	\$6,478,693	\$658,903
34 Construction of new commercial and health care structures	162	\$18,928,040	\$4,267,937	\$4,480,140	\$958,746	\$183,648
35 Construction of new manufacturing structures	49	\$5,391,018	\$1,299,180	\$1,369,227	\$297,648	\$26,392
36 Construction of other new nonresidential structures	261	\$32,222,141	\$6,848,916	\$7,208,556	\$1,749,051	\$223,175
37-38 Construction of new residential structures	144	\$24,814,949	\$3,792,994	\$3,997,495	\$2,270,589	\$114,622
39 Maintenance and repair of nonresidential structures	86	\$9,030,383	\$2,266,596	\$1,882,067	\$757,438	\$80,614
40 Maintenance and repair of residential structures	37	\$4,712,486	\$827,177	\$1,357,801	\$445,220	\$30,453

Source: Minnesota IMPLAN Group.

Analysis: Wahlstrom & Associates.

Notes:

Column 1 - Includes self-employment.

Column 2 - Value of industry production in producer prices.

Column 3 - Includes wages, salaries, benefits, and employer taxes.

Column 4 - Self-employment earnings including capital consumption allowance.

Column 5 - Includes corporate profits, rent, interest and capital consumption allowance.

Column 6 - Includes sales taxes, excise taxes, fees, fines, licenses, and property taxes. All payments to government except payroll taxes and end-of-year corporate taxes.