



Bipartisan Infrastructure Law projects in four programs support over 28,000 jobs and \$3.3 billion to the economy in Fiscal Year 2024

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Quick Take

- The **Bipartisan Infrastructure Law** provided direction and funding for government-wide investment in infrastructure and competitiveness.
- As part of carrying out the BIL, the **U.S. Department of the Interior is addressing legacy pollution, water resource, and restoration needs.**
- The Fiscal Year 2024 BIL expenditures related to **four programs**—Abandoned Mine Land; Orphaned Well Plugging, Remediation, and Reclamation; Water Resources, and Ecosystem Restoration — were **estimated to support up to 28,704 jobs and contribute \$3.3 billion to the U.S. economy.**

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law of 2021 directed investment in U.S. infrastructure to over 350 distinct programs across more than a dozen Federal departments and agencies. Of the Department of the Interior’s (DOI) activities under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), four programs are directed to address legacy pollution, critical water resource, and restoration issues.

- **Abandoned Mine Land (AML):** The law provides \$11.3 billion in AML funding over 15 years which will help communities clean up dangerous environmental conditions and pollution caused by past coal mining. This funding is expected to enable reclamation of the majority of currently abandoned mine lands in this country.
- **Orphaned Well Plugging, Remediation and Reclamation (Orphaned Wells):** The law provides \$4.7 billion for orphaned well site plugging, remediation, and restoration activities on Federal, Tribal, state, and public lands. This investment will reduce methane and other greenhouse gas emissions from orphaned wells, help clean up water contamination, restore native habitat, and benefits disproportionately impacted communities.
- **Water Resources:** The law provides \$8.3 billion for investments in critical water infrastructure for stakeholders, Tribal nations, and communities in the 17 western states.
- **Ecosystem Restoration:** The law provides \$1.4 billion for investments in the resilience and restoration of America’s lands, including funding for stewardship contracts, ecosystem restoration, invasive species detection and prevention, and native vegetation restoration efforts.

This analysis provides estimates of the economic contributions (Watson, Wilson, Thilmany, & Winter, 2007) of DOI’s Fiscal Year 2024 expenditures for BIL AML, Orphaned Wells, Water Resources, and Ecosystem Restoration. Economic contributions describe how DOI spending affects overall economic activity as DOI expenditures become income for businesses or households, and these businesses and households in turn spend this income that leads to a chain of economic activity that extends well beyond DOI. While these estimates demonstrate one part of the impact that DOI activities have in the national economy, they do not comprehensively measure the economic, environmental, and societal benefits and costs associated to the DOI activities. These BIL programs were selected for research given the economic intent within the legislation.

Total economic contributions equal the sum of direct, indirect, and induced effects, defined as follows.

- *Direct Effect*: Known economic change that occurs because of the DOI's expenditures in Fiscal Year 2024. This includes the activity that results from the businesses which receive BIL funds (i.e., DOI expenditures). These direct businesses are represented in the industry sectors listed in each of the Program Area descriptions in Appendix A.
- *Indirect Effect*: Business-to-business transactions in the supply chain in response to DOI's original expenditures. This includes inputs that suppliers must purchase from other industries and provide to the direct business (see Table A.1) in order for the direct business to produce its goods and services.
- *Induced Effect*: Household spending on goods and services because of changes to people's income related to their work in businesses that satisfy both the direct and indirect effects of the DOI activity.

Indirect and induced effects of spending are considered secondary effects, capturing how the direct effect of DOI expenditures "ripples" through the U.S. economy as the money (e.g., federal expenditures) is re-spent.

The economic contributions from the DOI's Fiscal Year 2024 AML, Orphaned Wells, Water Resources, and Ecosystem Restoration expenditures are measured as follows:

- *Supported Jobs*: The total number of jobs supported by DOI Fiscal Year 2024 AML, Orphaned Wells, Water Resources, and Ecosystem Restoration activities. Here, supported jobs are defined as the total number of annualized full-, part- and temporary-time jobs accumulated over the duration of Fiscal Year 2024. These jobs supported are a measure of the quantity of employment supported by BIL expenditures and are not the measure of the number of workers. For example, if a construction project using Fiscal Year 2024 expenditures employs a worker for 18 months, this worker would be counted as 1.5 supported jobs in this estimate – that is, the jobs supported capture the jobs supported by this amount of Fiscal Year 2024 expenditures regardless of whether this expenditure, or the worker's term of employment, extend beyond Fiscal Year 2024.
- *Value Added*: The total estimated contribution of the DOI's Fiscal Year 2024 expenditures of the AML, Orphaned Wells, Water Resources, and Ecosystem Restoration programs to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the National economy.

For purposes of these estimates, Fiscal Year expenditures are defined as follows. For AML, Water Resources, and Orphaned Wells State and Tribal programs expenditures are defined as the amount obligated by DOI offices and bureaus in Fiscal Year 2024 as reported by the series Master Data Governance from DOI's Financial and Business Management System as of October 18, 2024. For the Orphaned Wells Federal program and Ecosystem Restoration program expenditures are defined as the amount allocated from each DOI program office to the Federal bureaus in Fiscal Year 2024.

Results

In Fiscal Year 2024, the total DOI expenditures for these four BIL programs were \$2.3 billion, which are estimated to have supported up to 28,704 jobs and contributed \$3.3 billion to the economy. These economic contributions can be broken down by BIL program (Table 1) and by type of activity (Table 2).

Methods

IMPLAN input-output models (<https://IMPLAN.com>) were used to estimate the economic contributions of each of the BIL programs. This methodology is described in more detail in Appendix A.¹

Table 1. Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Fiscal Year 2024 expenditures and estimated Economic Contributions.

Program	FY24\$ (in millions)	Contribution to GDP (in millions)	Jobs Supported
AML	\$484.7	\$703.1	6,069
Water Resources	\$991.3	\$1,446.7	13,015
Orphaned Wells	\$595.2	\$841.2	5,977
Ecosystem Restoration	\$223.2	\$339.5	3,643
Totals:	\$2,294.4	\$3,330.5	28,704

Peer Review

This report was reviewed for technical merit by Office of Policy Analysis economists. The Director of the Office of Policy Analysis reviewed the estimates for overall framing and presentation. Additionally, program area leads and economists reviewed for accuracy in IMPLAN methodology and project characterization.

Disclaimer

Any use of trade, firm, or product names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.

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Literature Cited

1. Watson, P., J. Wilson, D. Thilmany, and S. Winter. 2007. Determining Economic Contributions and Impacts: What is the difference and why do we care? *The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*, 37(2): 140-146.

¹ IMPLAN refers to economic modeling and analytics software for economic impact analysis.

Table 2. Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Fiscal Year 2024 estimated economic contributions by industry sector.

Industry Code	Industry Sectors	FY24\$ (in millions)	Contribution to GDP (in millions)	Jobs Supported
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$628.3	\$953.3	9,438
60	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$429.3	\$578.8	4,685
36	Support activities for oil and gas operations	\$384.9	\$527.2	3,368
479	Waste management and remediation services	\$258.0	\$348.3	2,706
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$232.1	\$369.7	3,165
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$161.5	\$261.7	2,244
541	Employment and payroll of state government, other	\$60.1	\$102.4	925
49	Water, sewage and other systems	\$31.9	\$43.6	265
464	Scientific research and development services	\$18.8	\$29.1	217
19	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$17.7	\$30.9	474
400	Wholesale - Other nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	\$16.4	\$4.5	31
10	All Other Crop Farming	\$16.1	\$21.8	601
477	Landscape and horticultural services	\$14.6	\$21.2	242
546	Employment and payroll of federal government	\$7.3	\$11.5	70
6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$6.4	\$8.5	92
470	Office administrative services	\$2.7	\$5.7	73
55	Construction of new commercial structures, including farm structures	\$2.7	\$4.2	43
468	Marketing research and all other miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services	\$2.2	\$3.1	23
54	Construction of new highways and streets	\$1.0	\$1.4	12
18	Commercial hunting and trapping	\$0.6	\$0.7	7
522	Grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations	\$0.6	\$0.7	5
460	Computer systems design services	\$0.4	\$0.8	7
16	Commercial logging	\$0.3	\$0.4	5
14	Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	\$0.3	\$0.3	3
462	Management consulting services	\$0.1	\$0.2	2
62	Maintenance and repair construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels	\$0.1	\$0.2	1
Totals:		\$2,294.4	\$3,330.5	28,704

Appendix A

Additional details of the methods used in this report are provided in the subsections below.

Fiscal Year 2024 Expenditures

For purposes of these estimates, Fiscal Year expenditures are defined as follows:

- AML, Water Resources, Orphaned Wells State and Tribal program expenditures are defined as the amount obligated by DOI offices and bureaus in each Fiscal Year as reported by the series Master Data Governance from DOI's Financial and Business Management System as of October 18, 2024.
- Orphaned Wells Federal program and Ecosystem Restoration program expenditures are defined as the amount allocated from each DOI program office to the Federal bureaus.
- Ecosystem Restoration expenditures reflect activities within BIL Section 40804.

The expenditures defined above may not match amounts allotted in DOI budget documents or reflect when funds are spent in (i.e., enter) the economy. Additionally, these expenditures exclude:

- The portion of BIL expenditures related to BIL Program Area administrative expenditures, under the assumption that these expenditures are predominantly performed by DOI employees and not producing new economic contributions or jobs. Note, the exclusion of Federal administrative expenditures does not extend to Federal employment within programmatic expenditures (e.g., when Federal employment was identified within programmatic expenditures, it was in scope of the economic contributions).
- ER expenditures to Insular Areas, as these geographies are out of scope of the U.S. Federal statistics that underlie the economic contribution estimates.
- AML expenditures to Long Term Reclamation Fund, as these monies are not anticipated to enter the economy in the near term.
- Program de-obligations from prior source years (Orphaned Wells state initial program).

Scope

These estimates capture the economic contributions associated to the BIL expenditures on work phase activities such as consulting services, construction, remediation, well plugging, and restoration. They do not capture the long run economic contributions that occur from the operational phase outcomes of the BIL funding such as recreation or improved water. These estimates also do not capture the total economic benefits of ecosystem restorations nor other social and environmental benefits from DOI's BIL activities.

Restoration Assumptions

BIL expenditures for AML, orphaned wells, and Ecosystem Restoration each have a component of *restoration*. For each, a portion of restoration expenditures are assumed to be used for construction related to earth moving activities and preparing the land (this is in addition to expenditures for environmental services, planting, seeds, etc.). Absent specific spending data, assumptions are made on how this general "construction" activity is captured within each program based on available industries.

- For orphaned wells, *oil and gas support activities (36)* is used to capture the “construction” activities necessary to prepare for restoration. This industry’s inclusion of dismantling, excavating, etc. is assumed to be the best proxy for the activities that occur on the backend of well plugging for preparation of remediation.
- For AML, an analogous mining industry to 36 (above) is not available. As such, *Construction of other nonresidential structures (56)* is used as a proxy to capture the “construction” activities. This industry’s inclusion of other nonbuilding construction, conservation construction, and large earth moving activities (airports, reservoirs) is considered the best comparative for the type of “construction” activities that occur within AML.
- For Ecosystem Restoration, *Construction of other nonresidential structures (56)* is used to capture the spending pattern of the “construction” activities that are assumed to be a subcomponent of broader restoration activities.

IMPLAN Input-Output Models

The economic contributions are estimated using IMPLAN, an economic analysis software application that is designed to estimate the impacts or “ripple” effects of a given economic activity through the implementation of its input-output modeling. The economic data underlying IMPLAN reflect data collected by the U.S. Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other Federal and state government agencies.

Data Year

Given the economic contribution estimates reflect BIL activities that do not yet have a full set of economic data, assumptions must be made about the economic structure and supply chain for Fiscal Year 2024. For purposes of this research, it is assumed that the structure of the economy in Fiscal Year 2024 is similar to Calendar Year 2022, the year with the most recently available full set of economic data in the IMPLAN software.

Dollar Year

The IMPLAN models uses a dollar year equal to 2024 in order to best capture estimates of inflation.

Region

The IMPLAN models use a National region. This assumes that the BIL activities being performed rely on contracted work and supply chains are not specific to the place of performance. The methodology also assumes all supply chain requirements are satisfied by U.S. based businesses.

IMPLAN Impact Type

Industry Output: An IMPLAN *Industry Output* impact type is used for all estimates. In these *Industry Output* impacts BIL expenditures are bridged to industry sectors based on the *nature of the work* being performed and not who is *performing the work*. For example, when a federal employee is performing a specialized programmatic activity, such as dam safety, the activity is bridged to a comparable industry of dam safety rather than the *Federal Nonmilitary Employment and Payroll* industry.

In each *Industry Output* impact, the best fit industry sectors were identified in a three-step process. The first step distributed Fiscal Year expenditures proportionally to the eligible activities being performed based on information from the BIL Program Areas. Next, each eligible activity was bridged to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry by using keyword searches to identify the best fit industry for the type of work. The last step bridged each NAICS industry to a comparable IMPLAN industry sector using the 2022 NAICS to IMPLAN 546 Industries conversion bridge.²

² <https://support.implan.com/hc/en-us/articles/15398463942683-U-S-546-Industries-Conversions-Bridges>

Response Coefficients

The methodology employs activity-level response coefficients to derive economic multipliers. The response coefficients estimate the multipliers for every \$1 million of activity-level expenditures.

Abandoned Mine Land

In Fiscal Year 2024 the BIL AML program expended \$484.7 million. These expenditures are estimated to support up to 6,069 jobs and contribute \$703.1 million to the economy. The AML *Industry Output* impact relied on distributing Fiscal Year expenditures proportionally to eligible activities using available DOI Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) budget data.³ Table A.1 shows the distribution of AML expenditures across IMPLAN industry sectors for the Fiscal Year.

Table A.1: Distribution of Abandoned Mine Land expenditures, contributions, and jobs supported across IMPLAN industry sectors.

Industry Code	Industry Sectors	FY24\$ (in millions)	Contribution to GDP (in millions)	Jobs Supported
541	Employment and payroll of state government, other	\$38.7	\$65.9	595
546	Employment and payroll of federal government	\$1.4	\$2.1	13
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$53.7	\$87.0	746
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$53.7	\$85.5	732
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$144.0	\$218.6	2,164
479	Waste management and remediation services	\$144.0	\$194.5	1,511
49	Water, sewage and other systems	\$31.9	\$43.6	265
400	Wholesale - Other nondurable goods merchant wholesalers	\$16.4	\$4.5	31
54	Construction of new highways and streets	\$1.0	\$1.4	12
Totals:		\$484.7	\$703.1	6,069

Orphaned Well

In Fiscal Year 2024 the BIL Orphaned Well Program expended \$595.2 million. The activities funded by these expenditures are estimated to support up to 5,977 jobs and contribute \$841.2 million to the economy.

The *Industry Output* impacts were used for all expenditures, and relied on distributing Fiscal Year expenditures proportionally to eligible activities using the following information from the Orphaned Well Program Office (OWPO):

- Federal Program: Available budget information from each receiving Federal entity (e.g., the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service).⁴
- State Initial, Formula and Performance Grants: Relied on a review of the distribution of expenditures provided in the budget documents submitted by states as part of the application process for each of the three programs. In cases where a state's submitted budget was not detailed enough, a proxy from other states' budgets were used.
- Tribal Implementation and Programmatic Grants: Relied on a review of the distribution of expenditures provided in the budget documents submitted by Tribes as part of the application process.

³ Budget information provided the best available distribution detail at the time of estimation; however, it may differ in some ways from the actual distribution of obligations.

⁴ Budget information provided the best available distribution detail at the time of estimation; however, it may differ in some ways from the actual distribution of obligations.

Table A.2 shows the distribution of Orphaned Well expenditures across IMPLAN industry sectors for the State Initial, Formula and Performance grants, Federal program, and Tribal Implementation and Development grants.

Table A.2: Distribution of Orphaned Well expenditures, contributions, and jobs supported across IMPLAN industry sectors.

Industry Code	Industry Sector	FY24\$ (in millions)	Contribution to GDP (in millions)	Jobs Supported
State Initial				
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$4.6	\$7.4	63
541	Employment and payroll of state government, other	\$0.2	\$0.3	3
State Formula				
36	Support activities for oil and gas operations	\$333.2	\$456.4	2,916
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$57.3	\$91.2	781
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$26.0	\$42.2	362
479	Waste management and remediation services	\$93.7	\$126.5	983
541	Employment and payroll of state government, other	\$10.4	\$17.7	160
State Performance				
36	Support activities for oil and gas operations	\$1.5	\$2.1	13
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$0.2	\$0.3	2
479	Waste management and remediation services	\$0.2	\$0.3	2
541	Employment and payroll of state government, other	\$0.1	\$0.1	1
Federal (excluding Forest Service allocation)				
36	Support activities for oil and gas operations	\$30.7	\$42.1	269
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$1.2	\$1.9	16
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$1.2	\$1.9	16
479	Waste management and remediation services	\$3.5	\$4.7	37
546	Employment and payroll of federal government	\$2.3	\$3.7	22
Tribal Development				
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$0.7	\$1.1	9
460	Computer systems design services	\$0.4	\$0.8	7
462	Management consulting services	\$0.1	\$0.2	2
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$0.7	\$1.2	10
470	Office administrative services	\$0.7	\$1.4	18
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$0.4	\$0.5	5
Tribal Implementation				
36	Support activities for oil and gas operations	\$17.4	\$23.8	152
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$1.3	\$2.1	18
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$0.3	\$0.4	4
470	Office administrative services	\$2.1	\$4.4	55
479	Waste management and remediation services	\$4.9	\$6.6	52
Totals:		\$595.2	\$841.2	5,977

Water Resources

In Fiscal Year 2024, the BIL Water Resources Program expended \$991.3 million. The activities funded by these expenditures are estimated to support up to 13,015 jobs and contribute \$1,446.7 million to the economy. The DOI U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) provided information on the distribution of Fiscal Year expenditures to eligible activities using available budget material. Table A.3 show the distribution of Water Resources expenditures across IMPLAN industry sectors.

Table A.3: Distribution of Water Resources expenditures, contributions, and jobs supported across IMPLAN industry sectors.

Industry Code	Industry Sector	FY24\$ (in millions)	Contribution to GDP (in millions)	Jobs Supported
Aging Infrastructure				
60	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$366.7	\$494.4	4,002
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$97.5	\$155.3	1,329
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration and Protection Projects				
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$41.2	\$62.6	620
Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan				
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$18.0	\$27.2	270
60	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$18.0	\$24.2	196
Dam Safety Program				
60	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$5.2	\$6.9	56
Endangered Species Recovery And Conservation Programs				
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$13.0	\$21.0	180
Rural Water Projects				
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$168.2	\$255.2	2,527
Water & Groundwater Storage, And Conveyance				
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$91.2	\$138.4	1,371
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$7.6	\$12.1	104
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$9.8	\$15.8	136
Water Desalination Projects				
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$0.1	\$0.2	2
Water Recycling				
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$31.9	\$48.4	479
Watershed Management Projects				
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$16.6	\$27.0	231
WaterSMART Grants				
60	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$20.4	\$27.6	223
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$33.4	\$50.6	501
WaterSMART Public Lands				
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$29.5	\$44.8	443
Multi-benefit projects to improve watershed health				
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$23.0	\$35.0	346
Totals:		\$991.3	\$1,446.7	13,015

This report acknowledges that the USBR authorization is specific to 17 western states, and as such, the National model used above may make assumptions about economic patterns that differ from the patterns within the specific 17 western state region. The report uses the National model on an assumption of National supply chains, and for consistency in methodology across BIL programs. However, USBR may expand this analysis to a regional specific model in the future to capture industry to industry and industry to household patterns that are unique to this region of 17 western states.

Ecosystem Restoration

In Fiscal Year 2024 the BIL Ecosystem Restoration Program expended \$223.2 million. The activities funded by these expenditures are estimated to support up to 3,643 jobs and contribute \$339.5 million to the economy. The Ecosystem Restoration relied on distributing Fiscal Year expenditures by programmatic categories that were defined by Section 40804 Activity and by Project Type (e.g., planning, on ground, science). For each category a three-tier approach was used to distribute Fiscal Year expenditures to eligible industry activities: (i) evaluation of unique characteristics (e.g., project descriptions and keywords, key legislative features, funding vehicle, eligible recipient, etc.); (ii) Institutional knowledge (e.g., discussions and review with DOI individuals who possess specialized knowledge of the BIL activity level projects); and (iii) existing Ecosystem Restoration economic contribution models. In cases where information was insufficient to build an activity specific distribution, proxies, based on existing ecosystem restoration research, we used. Table A.4 shows the economic contribution estimates for Ecosystem Restoration by BIL Section 40804 Activity for the Fiscal Year. Table A.5 shows the distribution of expenditures Ecosystem Restoration expenditures by IMPLAN industry sectors.

Table A.4: Distribution of Ecosystem Restoration expenditures, contributions, and jobs supported by activity.

Activity	Activity Name	FY24\$ (in millions)	Contribution to GDP (in millions)	Jobs Supported
Activity 1a	Contracts and agreements	\$11.0	\$16.4	184
Activity 02	Good Neighbor Agreement	\$10.1	\$15.6	171
Activity 04	Restoration	\$124.2	\$190.7	2,179
Activity 06	Invasive species	\$26.5	\$41.4	343
Activity 07	Resilient recreation	\$12.9	\$19.3	186
Activity 08	Revegetation on minded land	\$24.9	\$36.4	308
Activity 09	Revegetation and seed strategy	\$13.6	\$19.6	272
Totals:		\$223.2	\$339.5	3,643

Table A.5: Distribution of Ecosystem Restoration expenditures, contributions, and jobs supported across IMPLAN industry sectors.

Industry Code	Industry Sector	FY24\$ (in millions)	Contribution to GDP (in millions)	Jobs Supported
Activity 1a		\$11.0	\$16.4	184
19	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$1.5	\$2.7	41
6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$0.5	\$0.7	8
477	Landscape and horticultural services	\$3.1	\$4.6	52
10	All Other Crop Farming	\$0.3	\$0.4	12
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$2.0	\$3.0	30
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$0.3	\$0.4	4
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$1.0	\$1.6	14
60	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$1.0	\$1.3	11
464	Scientific research and development services	\$0.3	\$0.4	3
479	Waste management and remediation services	\$0.2	\$0.2	2

36	Support activities for oil and gas operations	\$0.3	\$0.5	3
18	Commercial hunting and trapping	\$0.4	\$0.5	5
Activity 02		\$10.1	\$15.6	171
541	Employment and payroll of state government, other	\$0.8	\$1.4	13
16	Commercial logging	\$0.3	\$0.4	5
19	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$1.3	\$2.2	34
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$2.5	\$3.8	37
62	Maintenance and repair construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels	\$0.1	\$0.2	1
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$0.5	\$0.8	7
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$1.5	\$2.5	21
479	Waste management and remediation services	\$0.2	\$0.3	2
6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$0.5	\$0.7	7
10	All Other Crop Farming	\$0.5	\$0.7	19
477	Landscape and horticultural services	\$0.5	\$0.7	8
60	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$1.0	\$1.4	11
464	Scientific research and development services	\$0.4	\$0.6	5
Activity 04		\$124.2	\$190.7	2,179
541	Employment and payroll of state government, other	\$9.9	\$16.9	153
6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$2.3	\$3.0	33
10	All Other Crop Farming	\$11.4	\$15.5	428
19	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$13.7	\$23.9	368
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$32.0	\$48.5	481
60	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$13.7	\$18.5	150
477	Landscape and horticultural services	\$6.9	\$10.0	114
479	Waste management and remediation services	\$2.3	\$3.1	24
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$5.7	\$9.1	78
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$20.6	\$33.3	286
464	Scientific research and development services	\$5.7	\$8.8	66
Activity 06		\$26.5	\$41.4	343
522	Grantmaking, giving, and social advocacy organizations	\$0.6	\$0.7	5
546	Employment and payroll of federal government	\$3.6	\$5.7	35
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$8.6	\$14.0	120
464	Scientific research and development services	\$8.4	\$13.0	97
55	Construction of new commercial structures, including farm structures	\$2.7	\$4.2	43
477	Landscape and horticultural services	\$1.2	\$1.7	20
18	Commercial hunting and trapping	\$0.2	\$0.2	2
6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$0.1	\$0.1	1
10	All Other Crop Farming	\$0.1	\$0.1	3
19	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$0.2	\$0.3	5
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$0.7	\$1.0	10
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$0.2	\$0.3	2
Activity 07		\$12.9	\$19.3	186

6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$0.4	\$0.5	6
10	All Other Crop Farming	\$0.2	\$0.2	7
19	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$0.7	\$1.3	20
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$4.2	\$6.4	64
60	Maintenance and repair construction of nonresidential structures	\$3.4	\$4.5	37
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$0.2	\$0.4	3
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$2.4	\$3.9	33
464	Scientific research and development services	\$0.8	\$1.2	9
468	Marketing research and all other miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services	\$0.2	\$0.3	2
477	Landscape and horticultural services	\$0.4	\$0.5	6
Activity 08		\$24.9	\$36.4	308
479	Waste management and remediation services	\$9.0	\$12.1	94
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$4.0	\$6.4	55
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services	\$1.2	\$2.0	17
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	\$6.0	\$9.1	90
36	Support activities for oil and gas operations	\$1.7	\$2.4	15
464	Scientific research and development services	\$2.0	\$3.1	23
6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$1.0	\$1.3	14
Activity 09		\$13.6	\$19.6	272
6	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	\$1.6	\$2.1	23
10	All Other Crop Farming	\$3.5	\$4.8	132
14	Animal production, except cattle and poultry and eggs	\$0.3	\$0.3	3
19	Support activities for agriculture and forestry	\$0.3	\$0.4	7
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services	\$2.2	\$3.6	31
477	Landscape and horticultural services	\$2.5	\$3.7	42
468	Marketing research and all other miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services	\$2.0	\$2.8	20
464	Scientific research and development services	\$1.2	\$1.9	14
Totals:		\$223.2	\$339.5	3,643