

Sublette County Industry Impact Study: Alternative Employment Scenarios

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I. STUDY DESCRIPTION

This research explores the long-term projected economic and demographic impacts of positive economic development events on a six county region in southwestern Wyoming. This particular volume presents the results for Sublette County. The Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR) of the University of Utah has produced this study at the request of the Coalition of Local Governments. Counties in the study region are Carbon, Fremont, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta. Another study recently completed by BEBR defines and describes the historical economic and population trends in Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Uinta counties.ⁱ

This industry impact analysis has been produced using a custom built REMI Policy Insight model. REMI is a dynamic projection model that simulates long-term trends in the economy and population given specified development scenarios. These particular projections include future conditions in each county in the study area as well as economic connections between all six modeled counties and the outside world. The purpose of the study is to explore the impacts of additional employment in a variety of industries over the next twenty five years. A separate volume of results has been prepared for each of the six counties.

Eighteen employment scenarios were generated for each of the six counties. These scenarios simulated the impact of adding 100 jobs in a particular industry in 2005 and maintaining these jobs for every year through 2030. In all but one of the eighteen cases the employment was modeled to augment the economic base of the county, meaning that the industry sells its output to non-residents of the county. (The methodology is explained in a subsequent section.) The modeled impacts are heavily influenced by the current structure of these industries within a given county.

II. SUMMARY RESULTS

A. All Regions

In all six counties, the utilities and mining sectors were ranked among the top three industries in terms of impacts generated. In fact, impacts in these two industries were consistently at least triple that of the service industries, as measured by employment, population, and income. Other industries generating the largest economic and demographic impacts include the manufacturing sector and transportation and warehousing. In general, impacts are larger when an industry pays higher wages and when it purchases greater dollar amounts of inputs and services from other businesses located within the region. Among the six counties in the study area, Lincoln County had the largest impacts, followed by Fremont, Uinta and Sublette (virtually tied), Carbon, and Sweetwater. The utility and mining sectors also have the greatest trade and labor (commuting) flows among the counties in the study region. Sweetwater, Lincoln, and Uinta counties have the highest degree of economic integration, as measured by this study. And it is these two sectors that especially bind them economically to each other.

B. Sublette County

- The utilities sector generates by far the largest impacts over the study period. By the year 2030, about 3.8 additional jobs result from each new job added to the utilities sector.
- Increased employment in mining generates the next largest impacts, with about 1.5 additional jobs for each new job added to the original sector.
- Almost all other sectors produce significantly smaller impacts that are clustered between 0.1 and 0.9 additional jobs for each job created over the study time horizon.
- When retail employment is added and competes with existing retail, an additional 100 jobs results in just 47 net new jobs. This means that 53 existing retail jobs are crowded out.

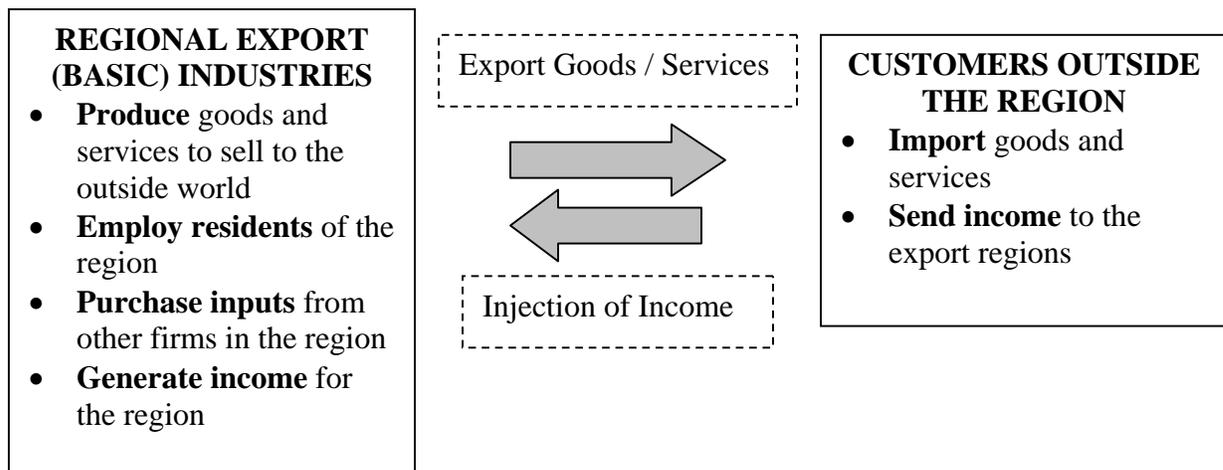
Summary impacts for Sublette County are shown in the first set of four tables and graphs. This is followed by detailed data for each of the eighteen scenarios. Impact methodology is described in the next section.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Economic Impact: Measures and Definitions

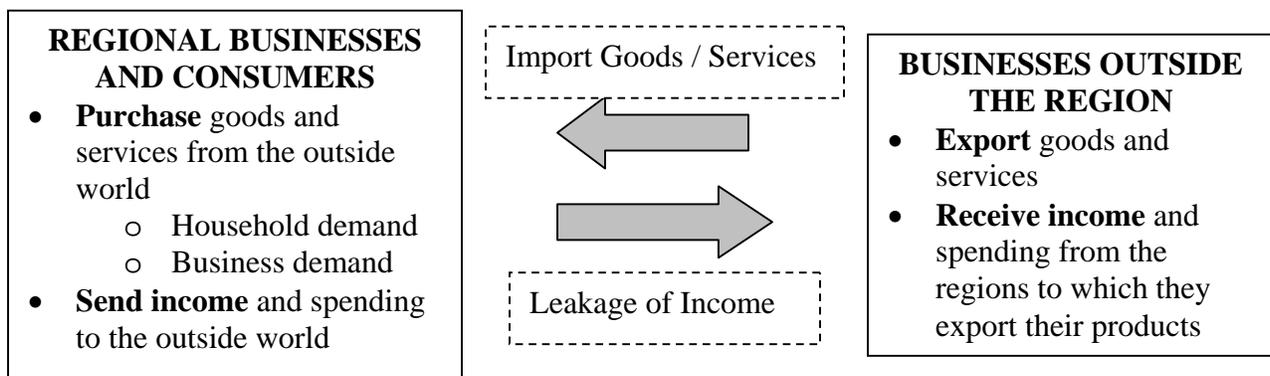
Regional exports provide external sources of income and are widely recognized as the engines of economic development and growth. These export base (or basic) industries can potentially lead to the development of backward-linked industries that provide necessary inputs and services to the primary export producer. Forward-linked industries produce additional value-added to the exports before the products are sold outside the region. These backward- and forward-linked industries create more jobs in the regional economy that are directly connected to the export industry. This amounts to an increase in the export base of the region. If the export industries purchase equipment, material, labor, or other inputs from outside the region, this is a leakage and reduces the economic impact of the industry on the host region. Trade and transportation margins should be applied when local distributors and transporters derive income from regional sales of imported products to basic producers.

The Trade and Income Effects of Regional Export Industries



Other businesses within the region provide the local population with consumer goods and services. These are referred to as non-basic or residentiary sectors. Although these activities do not generate income from the outside world, they do keep some of the income earned through exports in the community to create new jobs. This is the multiplier effect. Otherwise the residents of the area must import their consumer goods and this results in a leakage of spending from the regional economy and a very small multiplier. Most products consumed by residents of isolated rural areas must be imported from outside the region even though a local retailer may serve as the middleman. Large economically integrated metropolitan areas produce a much larger share of the goods and services purchased by households in the region. Consequently, these urban regions have much larger income, expenditure, and employment multipliers than do small, isolated communities. As regions develop, the growth of the non-basic sector is known as import substitution.

The Trade and Income Effects of Purchasing Imports



B. Models and Methods

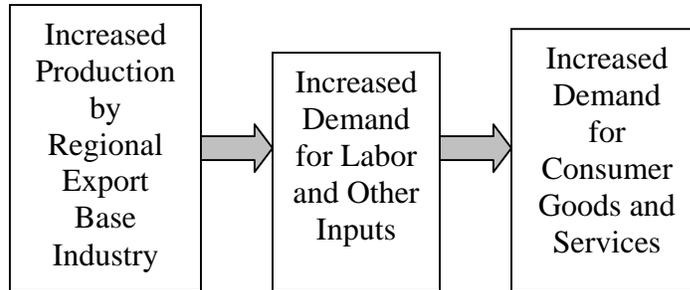
Various models have been built to evaluate regional economic impacts. These are generally custom-built with data from the study region. The key inputs to these models are the direct impacts, which are the spending injections into the local community from the basic activity or industry. The detail and precision of these spending data largely determine the quality and accuracy of any given study. Regional impact models generate estimates of the resulting indirect (business to business purchases) and induced (household spending) economic activity.

1. Input-Output Models

Perhaps the simplest and most commonly used model for regional analysis is the single region input-output model. Several vendors produce these under different names (RIMS, IMPLAN, etc.) Input-output models capture business-to-business purchases within the region. If an export base industry purchases raw materials, equipment, or other inputs from local producers, this effectively increases the size of the export base of the region; these are the indirect effects. These inter-industry linkages are captured in input-output models. Importantly, if a completely new industry comes into the region, the input-output model (which has been calibrated to current industry structure and inter-industry purchases) will not automatically create the forward- and backward-linked industries. The analyst must exogenously model these. Input-output models also account for induced spending created when households supported by these industries purchase goods and services within the region. Importantly, these are static models measuring impact in only one year.

Key Impacts of an Increase in an Export Base Industry of a Region Structure of the Input Output Model

Note: This is a static model accounting for one time period



2. REMI Model

The REMI model is a dynamic, multi-regional simulation model that forecasts economic, population, and labor market impacts for many years into the future. Although REMI has many complex, interrelated submodels and features, the essential logic of the REMI model derives from the cohort component, economic base, and input-output sub-models.

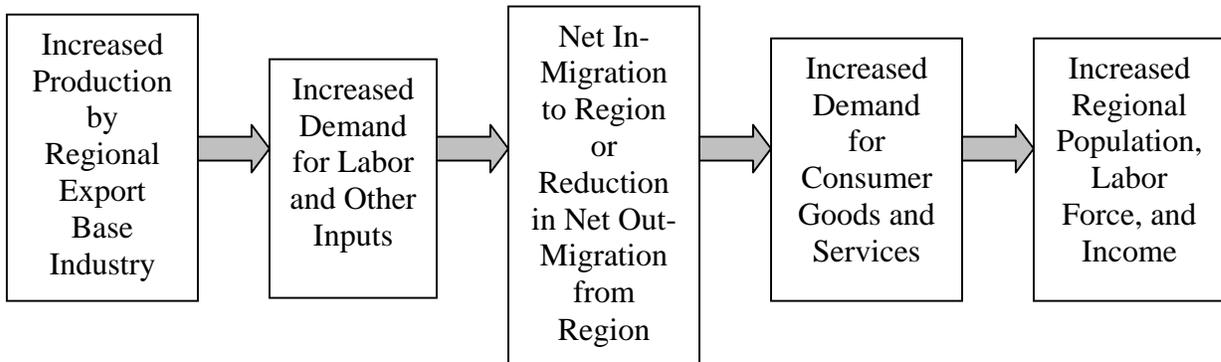
The cohort component model accounts for the changing size and age composition of the regional population over time. Births and in-migration contribute to population growth while deaths and out-migration contribute to population decline. The model also accounts for the numbers of males and females in each age group and ages the resident population year-by-year. Deaths occur disproportionately to older age groups and economic migrants tend to be in their twenties and thirties (often with dependent children). REMI also allows for separate modeling of special populations, such as those at universities and military installations.

The input output model, a sub-model within REMI, has been described above.

The economic base model has also been described above. Regional exports inject income while regional imports are leakages. Economic growth results from increases in basic industries (export base) and import substitution industries. To the extent that this residentiary demand can be satisfied internally by non-basic industries, the export-based dollars have additional economic impact in the community. If the goods and services are imported, those dollars leave the regional economy.

The REMI model connects these sub-models through labor, capital, and product markets. It simulates the size and composition of the population and economy over time. If there is an increase in the production of an export base industry in the region, the regional employment and income increase as well. There may not be adequate workers to meet this increased demand for labor, and net in-migration to the region could result. Economic migrants tend to be young, bringing children with them and having additional children once they become established. This increasing population adds to the local demand for housing, consumer goods and services, public schools, and so forth. Over time, as this population ages, the children of the original migrants enter the labor force and form households of their own. The end result of an increase in regional export base industries is a larger and younger population, larger labor force, and higher levels of income and spending. The magnitude of these changes and other non-modeled costs and consequences depend on the specific situation and sequence of events.

Key Impacts of an Increase in an Export Base Industry of a Region
Selected Components of the REMI Model
Note: This is a dynamic model accounting for changes in many time periods



C. Classification of Industries

While some industries clearly fall into either the basic or non-basic categories, others are more complicated. Agriculture, mining, and manufacturing are generally assumed to be export base industries. Similarly, federal government employees (military and civilian) bring income from outside the region and are also classified as basic. Local government (municipal services, public education, etc.) is undoubtedly non-basic because the internally financed operations serve the local population. Financial services (finance, insurance, and real estate) and trade (retail and wholesale) are generally seen as non-basic, although in tourist areas a portion of the retail sales should be considered as part of the export base. Classification of transportation, communication, and public utilities depend upon the location of the customers.

In this study, all of the industries are initially assumed to be export base industries. These scenarios simulate economic growth that is by definition augmentation. This means that these new firms do not compete with existing firms and sell their products to nonresidents of the region. In the case of additions to retail trade, this is most often not the case. For example, the introduction of a Wal-mart to a small county generally means that residents do not have to leave the region to purchase goods and services as they have in the past. This represents import substitution. However, there are undoubtedly local merchants that will be adversely affected by the competitive pressures introduced by the large retailer. For this reason, two retail sector scenarios are constructed, one that assumes augmentation and one that assumes competition and crowding-out.

D. Study Design

Eighteen employment scenarios are analyzed for each of the six counties in the study region. For each of the counties, all but one employment scenario treat the increases in employment as increases in the export base that do not create competition for existing firms in the area (i.e., augmentation). In the final scenario, additional retail employment is assumed to compete with existing firms and to sell goods and services to the local population. The scenarios model a 100-employee increase in these industries:

1. Forestry, Fishing, and Other
2. Mining
3. Utilities
4. Construction
5. Manufacturing
6. Wholesale Trade
7. Retail Trade
8. Transportation and Warehousing
9. Information
10. Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing
11. Administration and Waste Services
12. Health Care and Social Assistance
13. Arts, Entertainment, Recreation
14. Accommodations and Food Services
15. Others Services (Excluding Government)
16. Federal Civilian
17. Farm
18. Retail – Competitive

In all scenarios, the increases in employment begin in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period (2030). The impacts are expressed in terms of employment (job count by place of work), population (person count by place of residence), personal income (annual financial measure by place of residence), labor force (person count by place of residence), and employee and proprietor income (financial measure by place of work).

IV. CONTENTS OF THIS VOLUME

- *Study Overview, Summary of Results, and Methodology:* This section.
- *Summary Results:* Four tables and graphs summarize the employment, population, labor force, and personal income impacts associated with all scenarios for Sublette County.
- *Detailed Results:* A four-page report presents the detailed results for each of the eighteen scenarios. The tables include:
 - **Annual Employment, Population, Personal Income, Economic Migrant, and Labor Force Impacts** are shown for Sublette County. Personal Income is presented in current dollars.
 - **Employment and Population Impacts** for all six counties in the study area are shown. Because of the labor and product market connections, an increase in employment in one county will also impact other counties in the region, albeit to a lesser extent.
 - **Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector** for Sublette County are presented in five-year increments. Definitions of the major NAICS sectors are given at the end of this report.
 - **Detailed Wages, Salaries, and Proprietors' Income by Sector** for Sublette County are presented for window years. These are classified by NAICS sectors and include residence adjustments to account for commuting flows.
- *Terminology used in this study:*
 - **Employment** is a job count of the annual averages for full and part time employment as well as proprietors of businesses. Employment is reported by place of work (job site). This is consistent with the measures developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov).

- **Personal Income** is a financial measure of the total income received by the residents of a county, minus personal contributions for social insurance. This includes earned income (wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income); rental, interest, and dividend income; transfer payments (retirement, disability, and income support); less personal contributions for social insurance. These are annualized dollar flows. Personal income may be measured in current dollars or constant dollars (adjusted for inflation.) This is consistent with the measures developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (www.bea.gov). If a person works in Sweetwater County and lives in Uinta County, the employment (job count) and earned income (wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income) are reported in Sweetwater County while the total personal income is counted in Uinta County.
- **Wages and Salaries and Proprietors' Income** are components of personal income that are reported in the place of work. Wages and salaries are paid to employees while proprietors' income is paid to the owners of companies. These are annualized dollar flows that may be measured in current or constant (inflation adjusted) dollars.
- **Population** is a person count of residents of a given county. It is estimated at mid-year (July 1).
- **Labor Force** is a person count of the noninstitutionalized population sixteen years and older who are either employed or actively seeking employment. A person is considered employed if they work for pay any number of hours per week or if they work as unpaid labor in a family business. This is an annual average measured by place of residence.
- **Economic Migrants** are persons who are able to stay in the area rather than out-migrate because the county has greater economic opportunities as a result of the increased employment. This is a people count that includes workers and associated other. It is a place of residence concept.
- **Net Residence Adjustment** accounts for commuting between counties. If a county has a negative net residence adjustment, personal income outflows to in commuters exceed personal income inflows to out commuters from the county.
- **NAICS** is the North American Industry Classification System. This system is organizes firms into industries according to a set of definitions. Major industry definitions are given in the final section of the report.

ⁱ See *Lincoln County: Profile and Data Book*, *Sublette County: Profile and Data Book*, *Sweetwater County: Profile and Data Book*, and *Uinta County: Profile and Data Book*, Pamela S. Perlich, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 2005. On-line at <http://www.business.utah.edu/bebr> .

Scenario Impact Comparisons – Top Level Summary

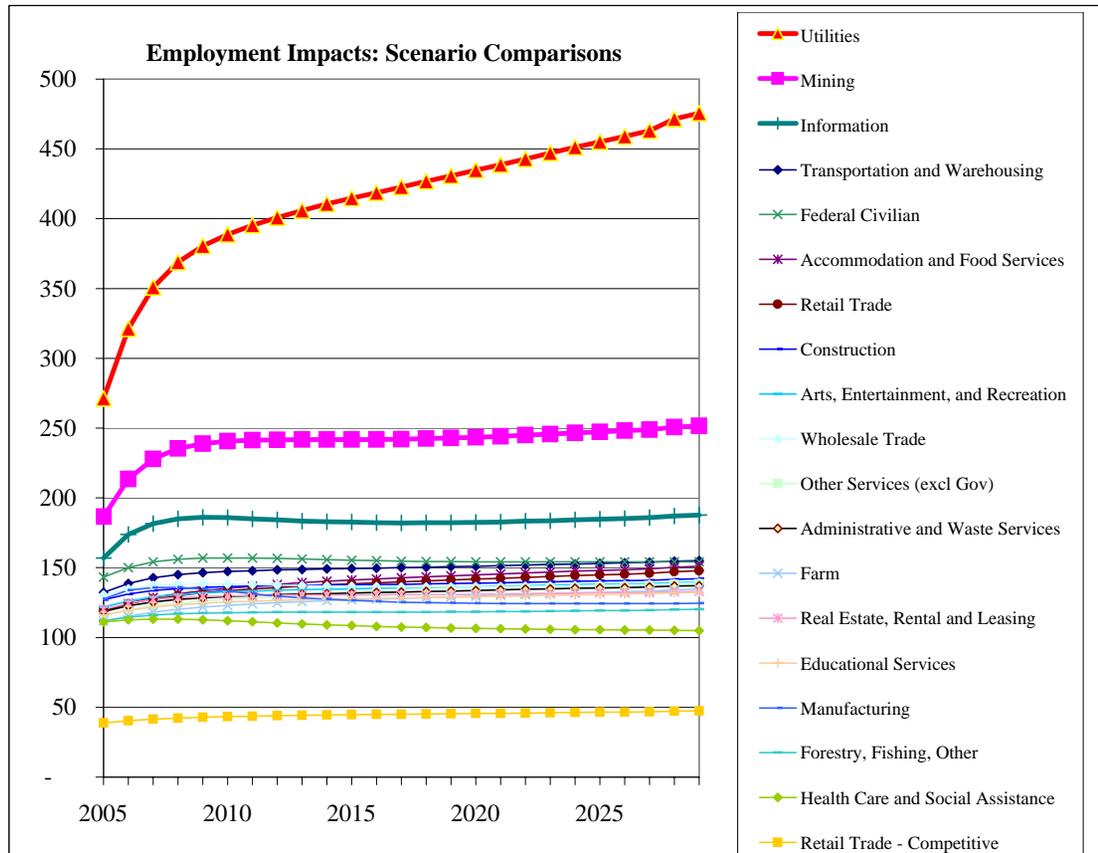
Employment
Personal Income
Population
Labor Force

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Annual Employment Impacts in Year 2030: Scenario Comparisons
Increase Sector Employment by 100

Industry	2030 Employment Impact	Rank
Utilities	476	1
Mining	252	2
Information	188	3
Transportation and Warehousing	155	4
Federal Civilian	154	5
Accommodation and Food Services	151	6
Retail Trade	148	7
Construction	142	8
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	140	9
Wholesale Trade	139	10
Other Services (excl Gov)	138	11
Administrative and Waste Services	137	12
Farm	135	13
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	133	14
Educational Services	132	15
Manufacturing	125	16
Forestry, Fishing, Other	120	17
Health Care and Social Assistance	105	18
Retail Trade - Competitive	47	19

Note: These are impacts of scenarios that increase the employment in the reported sectors by 100, beginning in 2005 and continuing throughout the projection period. Augmentation is assumed in all cases except the second retail case, when the additional retail competes with existing retail.

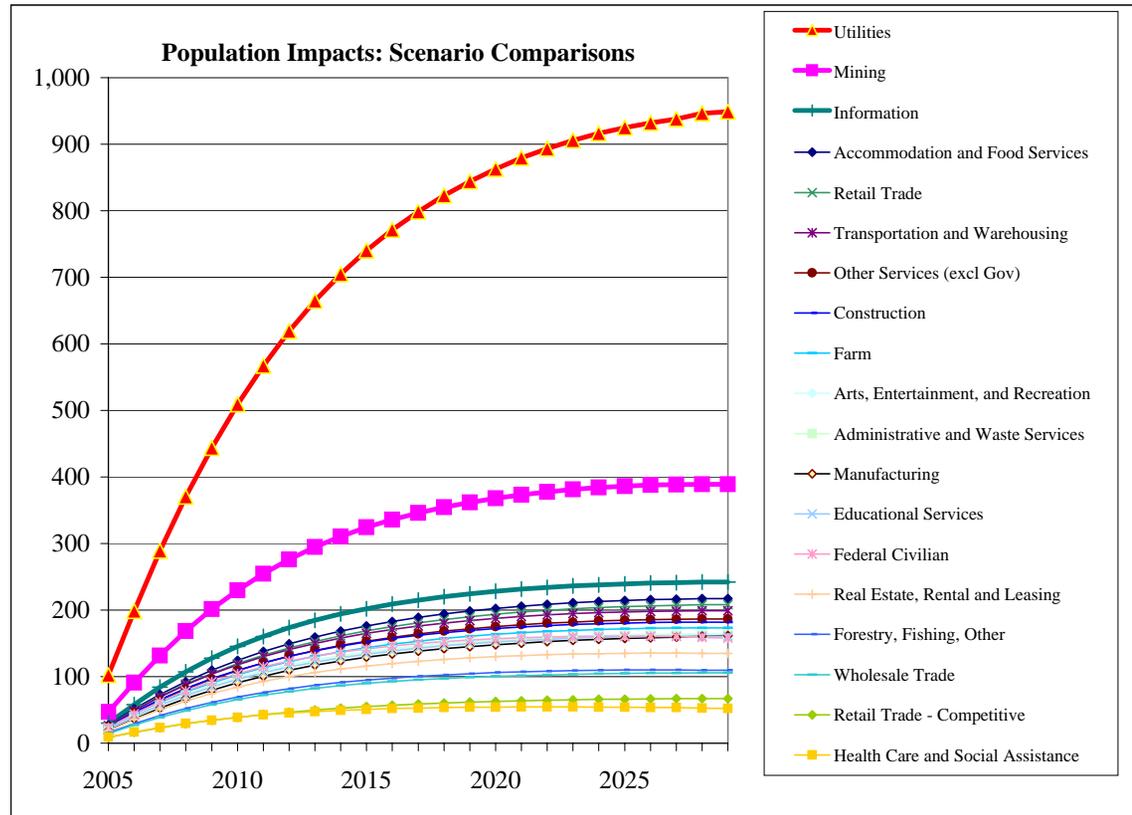
Source: REMI Model results generated by Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.



Sublette County Impact Analysis
Annual Population Impacts in Year 2030: Scenario Comparisons
Increase Sector Employment by 100

Industry	2030 Population Impact	Rank
Utilities	949	1
Mining	389	2
Information	242	3
Accommodation and Food Services	217	4
Retail Trade	208	5
Transportation and Warehousing	199	6
Other Services (excl Gov)	186	7
Construction	182	8
Farm	173	9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	164	10
Administrative and Waste Services	162	11
Manufacturing	162	12
Educational Services	161	13
Federal Civilian	158	14
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	135	15
Forestry, Fishing, Other	110	16
Wholesale Trade	106	17
Retail Trade - Competitive	67	18
Health Care and Social Assistance	52	19

Note: These are impacts of scenarios that increase the employment in the reported sectors by 100, beginning in 2005 and continuing throughout the projection period. Augmentation is assumed in all cases except the second retail case, when the additional retail competes with existing retail.



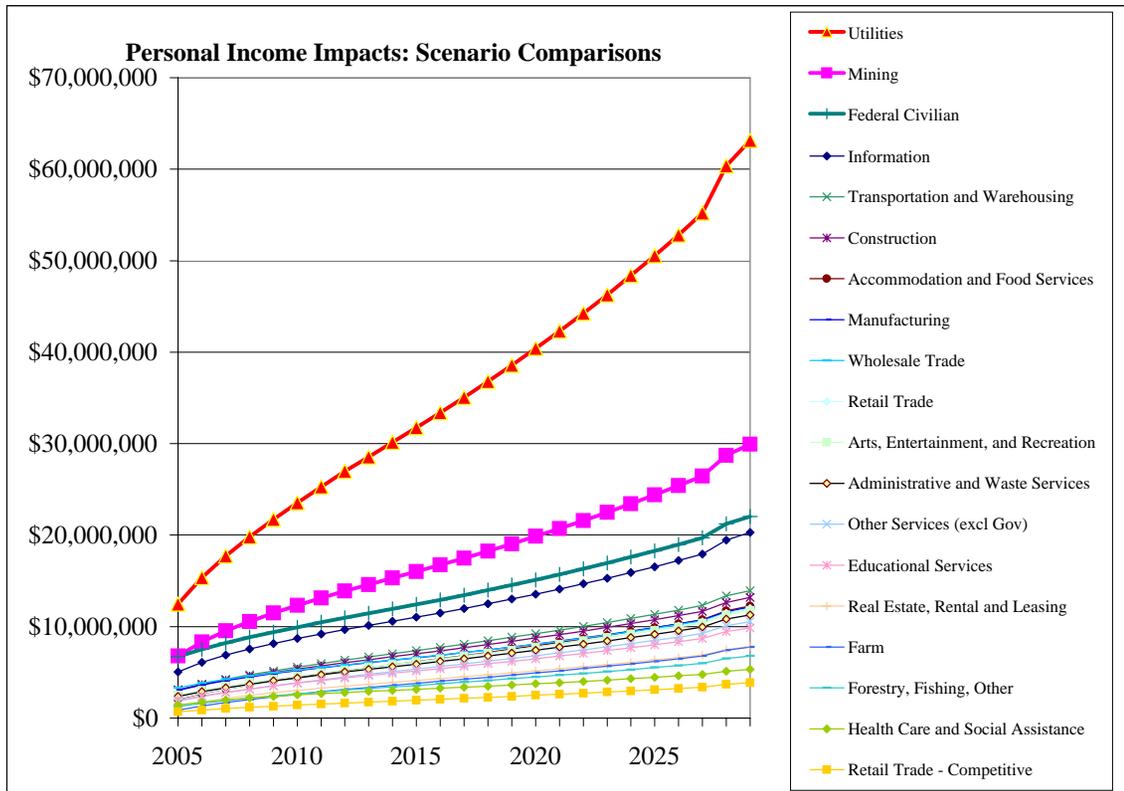
Source: REMI Model results generated by Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Annual Personal Income Impacts in Year 2030: Scenario Comparisons
Increase Sector Employment by 100
(Current Dollars)

Industry	2030 Personal Income Impact	Rank
Utilities	\$63,140,000	1
Mining	\$29,950,000	2
Federal Civilian	\$22,040,000	3
Information	\$20,290,000	4
Transportation and Warehousing	\$13,940,000	5
Construction	\$13,190,000	6
Accommodation and Food Services	\$12,270,000	7
Manufacturing	\$12,140,000	8
Wholesale Trade	\$11,980,000	9
Retail Trade	\$11,980,000	9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$11,770,000	11
Administrative and Waste Services	\$11,270,000	12
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$10,530,000	13
Educational Services	\$9,868,000	14
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	\$7,824,000	15
Farm	\$7,773,000	16
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$6,796,000	17
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$5,323,000	18
Retail Trade - Competitive	\$3,852,000	19

Note: These are impacts of scenarios that increase the employment in the reported sectors by 100, beginning in 2005 and continuing throughout the projection period. Augmentation is assumed in all cases except the second retail case, when the additional retail competes with existing retail.

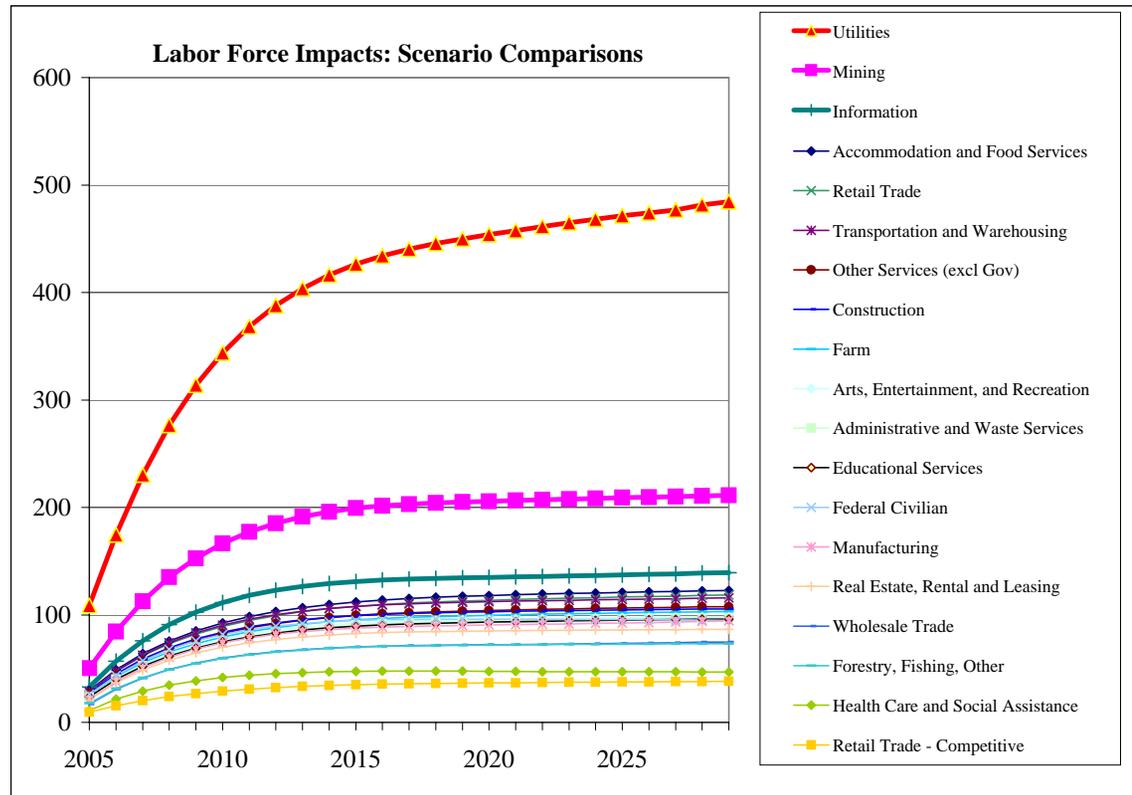
Source: REMI Model results generated by Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.



Sublette County Impact Analysis
Annual Labor Force Impacts in Year 2030: Scenario Comparisons
Increase Sector Employment by 100

Industry	2030 Labor Force Impact	Rank
Utilities	484	1
Mining	211	2
Information	139	3
Accommodation and Food Services	123	4
Retail Trade	118	5
Transportation and Warehousing	116	6
Other Services (excl Gov)	108	7
Construction	106	8
Farm	103	9
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	98	10
Administrative and Waste Services	97	11
Educational Services	96	12
Federal Civilian	95	13
Manufacturing	94	14
Real Estate, Rental and Leasing	86	15
Wholesale Trade	75	16
Forestry, Fishing, Other	73	17
Health Care and Social Assistance	47	18
Retail Trade - Competitive	38	19

Note: These are impacts of scenarios that increase the employment in the reported sectors by 100, beginning in 2005 and continuing throughout the projection period. Augmentation is assumed in all cases except the second retail case, when the additional retail competes with existing retail.



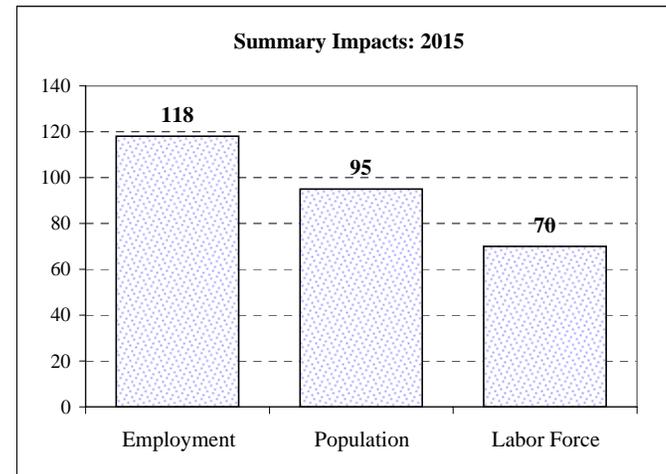
Source: REMI Model results generated by Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Detailed Industry Data – Impact Scenario Results

Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities Construction
Manufacturing
Trade
Transportation, Information, Technical
Services
Public Administration
Farm

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Forestry, Fishing, Other Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	112	\$1,242,000	16	16	18
2006	114	\$1,615,000	29	13	31
2007	116	\$1,924,000	41	11	42
2008	117	\$2,195,000	52	10	49
2009	118	\$2,436,000	61	8	55
2010	118	\$2,654,000	69	7	59
2011	118	\$2,865,000	76	5	63
2012	118	\$3,059,000	82	4	65
2013	118	\$3,240,000	87	3	67
2014	118	\$3,414,000	91	3	69
2015	118	\$3,545,000	95	2	70
2016	118	\$3,759,000	98	1	71
2017	118	\$3,935,000	100	1	71
2018	118	\$4,116,000	103	1	72
2019	118	\$4,301,000	105	0	72
2020	118	\$4,490,000	106	0	72
2021	119	\$4,683,000	107	0	72
2022	119	\$4,885,000	108	0	72
2023	119	\$5,092,000	109	0	72
2024	119	\$5,307,000	110	-1	73
2025	119	\$5,528,000	110	-1	73
2026	119	\$5,759,000	110	-1	73
2027	120	\$5,999,000	110	-1	73
2029	120	\$6,516,000	110	-1	73
2030	120	\$6,796,000	110	-1	73



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Forestry, Fishing, Other Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 18 jobs. The population impact is 95 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 70 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Forestry, Fishing, Other Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	112	1	0	0	0	0
2006	114	1	1	0	0	0
2007	116	1	1	0	0	0
2008	117	1	1	0	0	0
2009	118	1	1	0	0	0
2010	118	1	1	0	1	0
2011	118	1	1	0	1	0
2012	118	1	1	0	1	0
2013	118	1	1	0	1	0
2014	118	1	1	0	1	0
2015	118	1	1	0	1	0
2016	118	1	1	0	1	0
2017	118	1	1	0	1	0
2018	118	1	1	0	1	0
2019	118	1	1	0	1	0
2020	118	1	1	0	1	0
2021	119	1	1	0	1	0
2022	119	1	1	0	1	0
2023	119	1	1	0	1	0
2024	119	1	1	0	1	0
2025	119	1	1	0	1	0
2026	119	1	1	0	1	0
2027	120	1	1	0	1	0
2029	120	1	1	0	1	0
2030	120	1	1	0	1	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	16	0	0	0	0	0
2006	29	1	0	0	0	0
2007	41	1	0	0	0	0
2008	52	1	1	0	0	0
2009	61	1	1	0	0	0
2010	69	2	1	0	1	0
2011	76	2	1	1	1	0
2012	82	2	1	1	1	0
2013	87	2	1	1	1	0
2014	91	2	1	1	1	0
2015	95	2	1	1	1	0
2016	98	2	2	1	1	0
2017	100	2	2	1	1	0
2018	103	2	2	1	1	0
2019	105	2	2	1	1	0
2020	106	2	2	1	1	0
2021	107	2	2	1	1	0
2022	108	2	2	1	1	0
2023	109	2	2	1	1	0
2024	110	2	2	1	1	0
2025	110	2	2	1	1	0
2026	110	2	2	1	1	0
2027	110	2	2	1	1	0
2029	110	2	2	1	1	0
2030	110	2	2	1	1	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Forestry, Fishing, Other Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	104	107	106	105	105	104
Forestry, Fishing, Other	102	102	102	102	102	102
Mining	0	0	0	-1	-1	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	2	5	4	4	3	3
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	2	3	3	3	3	3
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2	3	3	3	3	3
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Services	3	2	1	2	3	4
Professional and Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	0	0	0	1	1	2
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Services (excl Gov)	1	1	1	1	1	2
Public Administration	1	7	9	10	10	10
State & Local Government	1	7	9	10	10	10
State Government	0	1	1	1	1	1
Local Government	1	6	8	9	9	9
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	112	118	118	118	119	120

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

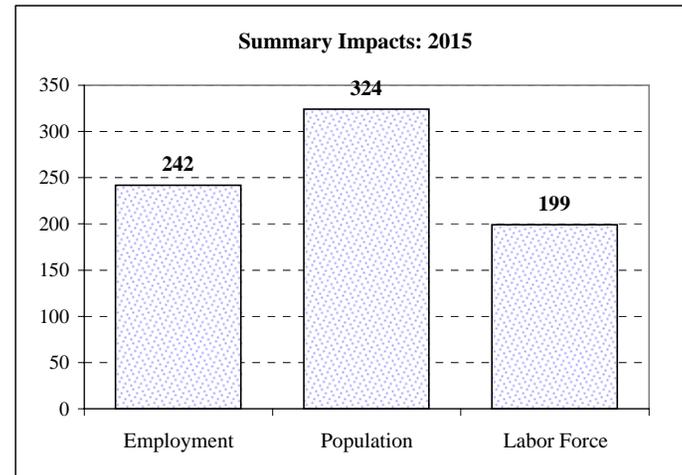
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Forestry, Fishing, Other Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$842,100	\$1,463,000	\$1,701,000	\$1,944,000	\$2,279,000	\$2,702,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$776,200	\$1,023,000	\$1,254,000	\$1,549,000	\$1,904,000	\$2,314,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$1,618,000	\$2,485,000	\$2,955,000	\$3,493,000	\$4,182,000	\$5,016,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$126,600	-\$192,800	-\$229,200	-\$270,900	-\$324,300	-\$388,500
Gross In	\$173	\$454	\$536	\$592	\$693	\$849
Gross Out	\$126,800	\$193,300	\$229,700	\$271,500	\$325,000	\$389,400
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$1,225,000	\$1,513,000	\$1,839,000	\$2,240,000	\$2,715,000	\$3,265,000
Mining	\$27,340	\$53,810	\$35,460	\$23,090	\$19,850	\$23,650
Utilities	\$3,807	\$7,078	\$6,250	\$5,615	\$5,566	\$5,491
Construction	\$89,150	\$242,000	\$242,200	\$236,900	\$250,300	\$280,200
Manufacturing	\$1,912	\$3,854	\$1,940	\$422	-\$252	-\$485
Wholesale Trade	\$3,372	\$4,862	\$3,698	\$3,225	\$3,365	\$3,809
Retail Trade	\$61,030	\$113,200	\$122,400	\$131,500	\$148,600	\$172,600
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,789	\$5,682	\$3,793	\$2,200	\$1,427	\$1,188
Information	\$1,939	\$3,609	\$2,331	\$1,406	\$1,086	\$1,152
Finance, Insurance	\$3,777	\$2,481	-\$1,293	-\$2,835	-\$2,978	-\$2,615
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$4,000	\$5,443	\$1,527	-\$1,709	-\$3,688	-\$5,017
Professional and Technical Services	\$26,280	\$36,490	\$30,530	\$31,490	\$39,030	\$51,220
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$926	\$871	\$174	-\$22	\$60	\$229
Administrative and Waste Services	\$3,895	\$4,985	\$3,954	\$3,969	\$4,841	\$6,012
Educational Services	\$1,377	\$1,695	\$247	-\$563	-\$747	-\$595
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$8,893	\$17,810	\$22,310	\$37,180	\$68,440	\$118,300
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$11,300	\$13,980	\$13,730	\$15,440	\$20,700	\$27,780
Accommodation and Food Services	\$26,780	\$30,510	\$19,860	\$17,050	\$21,330	\$29,240
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$26,070	\$44,250	\$50,360	\$57,840	\$70,330	\$87,840
State & Local Government	\$79,310	\$353,900	\$531,600	\$666,900	\$797,100	\$926,400
Federal Civilian	\$9,354	\$25,230	\$24,700	\$22,670	\$22,730	\$24,400
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Mining Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone**

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	187	\$6,772,000	47	46	50
2006	213	\$8,312,000	91	42	84
2007	228	\$9,527,000	132	38	113
2008	235	\$10,560,000	169	33	135
2009	239	\$11,480,000	201	28	153
2010	241	\$12,330,000	230	24	166
2011	241	\$13,130,000	255	20	177
2012	242	\$13,890,000	276	16	185
2013	242	\$14,600,000	295	13	191
2014	242	\$15,310,000	311	10	196
2015	242	\$16,010,000	324	8	199
2016	242	\$16,740,000	336	6	201
2017	242	\$17,480,000	346	4	203
2018	242	\$18,250,000	354	3	204
2019	243	\$19,040,000	362	2	205
2020	243	\$19,860,000	368	1	206
2021	244	\$20,700,000	373	0	206
2022	245	\$21,570,000	378	0	207
2023	246	\$22,480,000	381	-1	208
2024	247	\$23,420,000	384	-1	208
2025	247	\$24,390,000	386	-2	209
2026	248	\$25,400,000	388	-3	210
2027	249	\$26,460,000	389	-3	210
2029	251	\$28,730,000	389	-4	211
2030	252	\$29,950,000	389	-4	211



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Mining Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 142 jobs. The population impact is 324 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 199 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Mining Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	187	4	3	1	2	0
2006	213	5	4	2	2	0
2007	228	6	5	2	2	1
2008	235	6	5	2	3	1
2009	239	6	5	2	3	1
2010	241	6	5	2	3	1
2011	241	6	5	2	3	1
2012	242	6	5	2	3	1
2013	242	6	5	2	3	1
2014	242	6	5	2	3	1
2015	242	6	5	2	3	1
2016	242	6	5	2	3	1
2017	242	6	5	2	3	1
2018	242	6	5	2	3	1
2019	243	6	5	2	3	1
2020	243	6	4	2	3	1
2021	244	6	4	2	3	1
2022	245	6	4	2	3	1
2023	246	6	4	2	3	1
2024	247	6	4	2	4	1
2025	247	6	4	2	4	1
2026	248	6	4	2	4	1
2027	249	6	4	2	4	1
2029	251	6	4	2	4	1
2030	252	6	4	2	4	1

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	47	2	1	1	0	0
2006	91	4	2	1	1	0
2007	132	5	3	2	2	0
2008	169	7	4	2	2	0
2009	201	8	5	3	2	0
2010	230	9	6	3	3	0
2011	255	10	6	3	3	0
2012	276	11	7	3	4	0
2013	295	11	8	4	4	0
2014	311	12	8	4	4	0
2015	324	12	8	4	4	0
2016	336	12	9	4	5	0
2017	346	13	9	4	5	0
2018	354	13	9	4	5	0
2019	362	13	9	4	5	0
2020	368	13	9	4	5	0
2021	373	13	9	4	5	0
2022	378	13	9	4	5	0
2023	381	13	9	4	5	0
2024	384	13	9	4	6	0
2025	386	13	9	4	6	0
2026	388	13	9	4	6	0
2027	389	13	9	4	6	0
2029	389	13	9	4	6	0
2030	389	13	9	4	6	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Mining Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	136	160	147	139	135	132
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	100	99	99	99	100	100
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	36	61	48	39	35	32
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	17	25	27	28	29	30
Wholesale Trade	0	1	1	1	1	1
Retail Trade	17	25	26	28	28	29
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	3	3	3	3	3	3
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	1	1	1	1	1	1
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	2	2	2	2	2	2
Services	26	31	34	39	44	50
Professional and Technical Services	6	9	11	13	14	16
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	1	1	1	1	1	0
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	2	3	4	6	10	13
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	3	3	3	3	3	3
Accommodation and Food Services	6	6	7	7	8	8
Other Services (excl Gov)	6	8	8	8	8	9
Public Administration	4	22	31	35	36	35
State & Local Government	4	22	31	35	36	35
State Government	1	3	4	5	5	5
Local Government	4	19	27	30	31	30
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	187	241	242	243	247	252

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

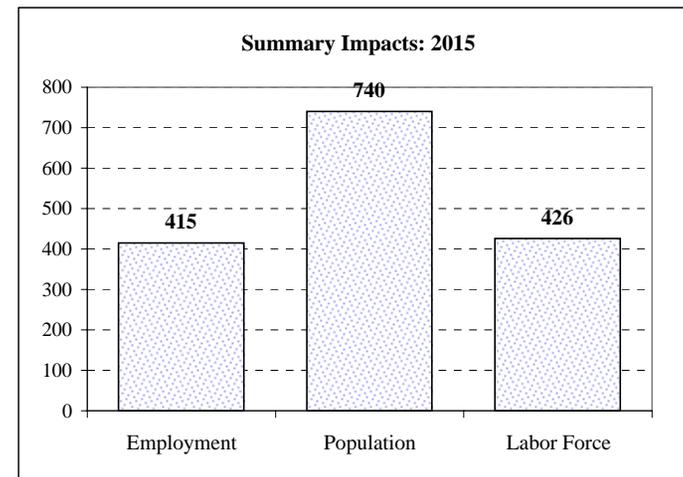
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Mining Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$5,382,000	\$7,989,000	\$9,164,000	\$10,600,000	\$12,560,000	\$15,000,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$2,408,000	\$3,570,000	\$4,375,000	\$5,416,000	\$6,688,000	\$8,177,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$7,790,000	\$11,560,000	\$13,540,000	\$16,020,000	\$19,250,000	\$23,180,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$600,000	-\$887,800	-\$1,039,000	-\$1,229,000	-\$1,476,000	-\$1,775,000
Gross In	\$1,338	\$3,178	\$3,427	\$3,655	\$4,210	\$5,066
Gross Out	\$601,300	\$890,900	\$1,043,000	\$1,233,000	\$1,480,000	\$1,780,000
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$812	-\$615	-\$1,939	-\$2,009	-\$1,445	-\$603
Mining	\$5,439,000	\$6,652,000	\$7,936,000	\$9,540,000	\$11,500,000	\$13,820,000
Utilities	\$25,050	\$31,760	\$28,690	\$28,160	\$29,670	\$32,240
Construction	\$1,062,000	\$2,195,000	\$2,039,000	\$1,969,000	\$2,064,000	\$2,246,000
Manufacturing	\$2,949	\$3,342	-\$1,955	-\$3,651	-\$2,321	\$1,025
Wholesale Trade	\$13,660	\$23,220	\$25,060	\$30,640	\$38,320	\$47,490
Retail Trade	\$347,000	\$624,000	\$756,000	\$916,000	\$1,126,000	\$1,390,000
Transportation and Warehousing	\$4,196	\$4,099	-\$3,667	-\$8,772	-\$11,560	-\$13,010
Information	\$5,139	\$9,482	\$8,773	\$11,030	\$16,030	\$23,380
Finance, Insurance	\$39,920	\$36,890	\$32,560	\$36,390	\$43,770	\$52,540
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$21,270	\$32,050	\$26,800	\$26,080	\$30,280	\$37,500
Professional and Technical Services	\$224,900	\$434,200	\$594,100	\$820,400	\$1,121,000	\$1,505,000
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$21,430	\$22,400	\$22,730	\$24,720	\$27,390	\$30,280
Administrative and Waste Services	\$31,080	\$30,920	\$28,050	\$24,330	\$19,640	\$11,650
Educational Services	\$3,497	\$2,989	-\$50	-\$539	\$748	\$3,300
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$35,980	\$63,140	\$86,610	\$148,900	\$269,000	\$457,200
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$81,680	\$98,990	\$111,000	\$132,300	\$161,100	\$196,000
Accommodation and Food Services	\$129,800	\$167,900	\$179,300	\$215,500	\$270,000	\$336,700
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$112,200	\$174,000	\$199,300	\$232,500	\$281,400	\$345,700
State & Local Government	\$177,700	\$935,900	\$1,477,000	\$1,900,000	\$2,306,000	\$2,709,000
Federal Civilian	\$10,470	\$17,620	-\$5,252	-\$24,880	-\$38,800	-\$49,220
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Utilities Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	271	\$12,460,000	102	101	109
2006	321	\$15,360,000	199	93	175
2007	351	\$17,720,000	289	84	230
2008	369	\$19,800,000	370	74	277
2009	381	\$21,710,000	444	64	314
2010	389	\$23,520,000	509	55	344
2011	395	\$25,270,000	567	46	368
2012	401	\$26,960,000	619	39	388
2013	406	\$28,550,000	665	33	404
2014	411	\$30,150,000	705	27	416
2015	415	\$31,750,000	740	22	426
2016	419	\$33,380,000	771	17	434
2017	423	\$35,060,000	799	14	440
2018	427	\$36,790,000	823	11	446
2019	431	\$38,570,000	844	9	450
2020	435	\$40,400,000	863	6	454
2021	439	\$42,280,000	879	4	458
2022	443	\$44,240,000	893	3	461
2023	447	\$46,270,000	906	1	465
2024	451	\$48,380,000	916	0	468
2025	455	\$50,540,000	925	-2	471
2026	459	\$52,810,000	932	-3	474
2027	463	\$55,210,000	938	-4	477
2029	472	\$60,360,000	946	-6	482
2030	476	\$63,140,000	949	-7	484



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Utilities Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 315 jobs. The population impact is 740 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 426 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Utilities Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	271	9	6	3	3	1
2006	321	11	8	4	4	1
2007	351	13	9	4	5	1
2008	369	13	9	4	5	2
2009	381	14	10	5	6	2
2010	389	14	10	5	6	2
2011	395	14	10	5	6	2
2012	401	14	10	5	6	2
2013	406	14	10	5	6	3
2014	411	14	10	5	7	3
2015	415	14	10	5	7	3
2016	419	14	10	5	7	3
2017	423	14	10	5	7	3
2018	427	14	10	5	7	3
2019	431	14	10	5	7	3
2020	435	14	10	5	7	3
2021	439	14	10	5	7	3
2022	443	14	10	5	8	3
2023	447	15	10	5	8	3
2024	451	15	10	6	8	3
2025	455	15	10	6	8	3
2026	459	15	10	6	8	3
2027	463	15	10	6	9	3
2029	472	16	11	6	9	3
2030	476	16	11	6	9	3

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	102	4	2	1	1	0
2006	199	7	4	2	2	0
2007	289	11	6	3	3	0
2008	370	14	8	4	4	1
2009	444	16	10	5	5	1
2010	509	18	11	6	6	1
2011	567	20	13	7	7	1
2012	619	22	14	8	7	1
2013	665	23	15	8	8	1
2014	705	24	16	8	9	1
2015	740	25	16	9	9	1
2016	771	26	17	9	10	1
2017	799	26	18	9	10	1
2018	823	27	18	10	10	1
2019	844	27	18	10	11	1
2020	863	28	19	10	11	1
2021	879	28	19	10	11	1
2022	893	28	19	10	12	1
2023	906	28	19	10	12	1
2024	916	29	19	10	12	1
2025	925	29	20	10	12	1
2026	932	29	20	10	13	1
2027	938	29	20	11	13	2
2029	946	29	20	11	13	2
2030	949	29	20	11	14	2

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Utilities Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	169	214	198	188	184	183
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	1	1	2	3	5	6
Utilities	100	100	100	100	100	100
Construction	68	113	95	84	79	76
Manufacturing	0	0	0	1	1	2
Trade	31	47	53	56	58	60
Wholesale Trade	1	1	1	1	1	2
Retail Trade	31	46	51	54	57	59
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	5	7	7	8	10	11
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	1	1	1	1
Information	0	0	1	1	1	1
Finance, Insurance	1	1	1	2	2	2
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	4	5	5	5	6	6
Services	56	72	85	100	117	134
Professional and Technical Services	14	21	25	29	34	38
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	6	6	6	7	7	7
Educational Services	0	0	0	1	1	1
Health Care and Social Assistance	4	6	9	15	23	32
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	3	3	3	4	4	5
Accommodation and Food Services	15	18	21	23	26	27
Other Services (excl Gov)	14	18	20	21	22	24
Public Administration	10	49	72	82	86	86
State & Local Government	10	49	72	82	86	86
State Government	1	7	10	11	12	12
Local Government	8	42	62	70	74	74
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	271	389	415	435	455	476

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

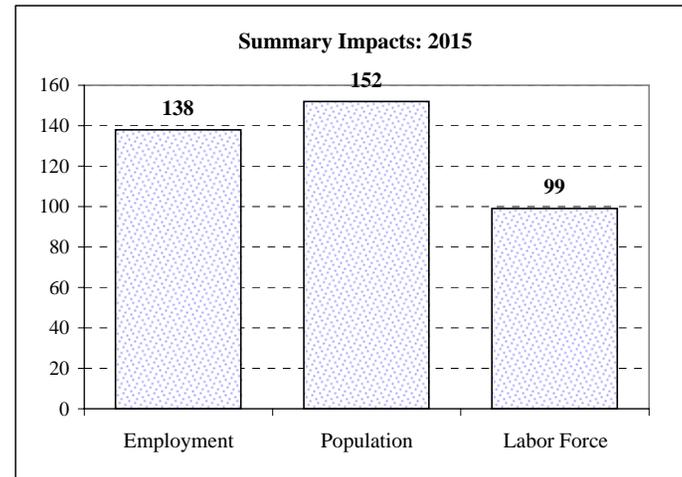
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Utilities Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$11,560,000	\$16,530,000	\$19,400,000	\$22,910,000	\$27,570,000	\$33,400,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$2,461,000	\$4,296,000	\$5,565,000	\$7,174,000	\$9,162,000	\$11,550,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$14,020,000	\$20,830,000	\$24,970,000	\$30,080,000	\$36,730,000	\$44,960,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$1,067,000	-\$1,584,000	-\$1,898,000	-\$2,285,000	-\$2,787,000	-\$3,405,000
Gross In	\$2,854	\$6,491	\$7,436	\$8,505	\$10,380	\$13,120
Gross Out	\$1,070,000	\$1,590,000	\$1,905,000	\$2,294,000	\$2,797,000	\$3,418,000
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$868	-\$1,878	-\$3,312	-\$2,378	-\$300	\$2,385
Mining	\$67,120	\$32,450	-\$50,100	-\$55,660	\$11,220	\$146,800
Utilities	\$9,531,000	\$11,620,000	\$13,840,000	\$16,500,000	\$19,750,000	\$23,600,000
Construction	\$1,996,000	\$3,989,000	\$3,923,000	\$4,036,000	\$4,490,000	\$5,191,000
Manufacturing	\$3,378	-\$1,118	-\$11,430	-\$14,030	-\$11,390	-\$4,878
Wholesale Trade	\$21,810	\$36,540	\$41,690	\$53,650	\$69,450	\$88,350
Retail Trade	\$615,900	\$1,094,000	\$1,360,000	\$1,672,000	\$2,076,000	\$2,584,000
Transportation and Warehousing	\$13,000	\$7,841	-\$5,321	-\$11,370	-\$11,820	-\$7,627
Information	\$8,901	\$12,650	\$11,150	\$15,840	\$25,760	\$40,480
Finance, Insurance	\$31,270	\$29,960	\$29,510	\$41,680	\$60,710	\$84,020
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$39,970	\$65,330	\$67,310	\$79,000	\$101,800	\$134,000
Professional and Technical Services	\$526,500	\$932,400	\$1,303,000	\$1,827,000	\$2,521,000	\$3,417,000
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$4,126	\$3,582	\$3,137	\$5,207	\$8,235	\$11,760
Administrative and Waste Services	\$129,400	\$162,000	\$201,700	\$253,600	\$320,100	\$401,300
Educational Services	\$6,240	\$3,158	-\$1,774	-\$1,597	\$1,985	\$8,669
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$61,480	\$104,900	\$158,500	\$296,600	\$560,200	\$979,800
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$62,150	\$84,620	\$102,500	\$134,500	\$180,100	\$239,000
Accommodation and Food Services	\$297,900	\$401,800	\$493,800	\$641,200	\$840,100	\$1,089,000
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$247,500	\$368,900	\$448,200	\$553,400	\$702,900	\$902,800
State & Local Government	\$343,300	\$1,889,000	\$3,127,000	\$4,172,000	\$5,194,000	\$6,235,000
Federal Civilian	\$9,387	-\$10,600	-\$70,670	-\$119,700	-\$159,300	-\$192,900
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Construction Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	127	\$3,091,000	25	25	27
2006	131	\$3,665,000	46	21	45
2007	134	\$4,148,000	65	18	59
2008	135	\$4,579,000	82	15	69
2009	136	\$4,977,000	97	13	78
2010	136	\$5,353,000	110	10	84
2011	137	\$5,713,000	121	9	89
2012	137	\$6,059,000	130	7	93
2013	137	\$6,385,000	139	6	95
2014	138	\$6,706,000	146	4	98
2015	138	\$7,027,000	152	3	99
2016	138	\$7,356,000	157	3	101
2017	138	\$7,693,000	162	2	101
2018	138	\$8,037,000	166	1	102
2019	139	\$8,393,000	169	1	103
2020	139	\$8,756,000	172	1	103
2021	139	\$9,130,000	175	0	103
2022	140	\$9,519,000	177	0	104
2023	140	\$9,919,000	178	0	104
2024	140	\$10,330,000	180	-1	104
2025	141	\$10,760,000	181	-1	105
2026	141	\$11,200,000	181	-1	105
2027	141	\$11,660,000	182	-1	105
2029	142	\$12,650,000	182	-2	106
2030	142	\$13,190,000	182	-2	106



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Construction Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 38 jobs. The population impact is 152 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 99 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Construction Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	127	1	1	0	0	0
2006	131	1	1	0	1	0
2007	134	2	1	1	1	0
2008	135	2	1	1	1	0
2009	136	2	1	1	1	0
2010	136	2	1	1	1	0
2011	137	2	1	1	1	0
2012	137	2	1	1	1	0
2013	137	2	1	1	1	0
2014	138	2	1	1	1	0
2015	138	2	1	1	1	0
2016	138	2	1	1	1	0
2017	138	2	1	1	1	0
2018	138	2	1	1	1	0
2019	139	2	1	1	1	1
2020	139	2	1	1	1	1
2021	139	2	1	1	1	1
2022	140	2	1	1	1	1
2023	140	2	1	1	1	1
2024	140	2	1	1	1	1
2025	141	2	1	1	1	1
2026	141	2	1	1	1	1
2027	141	2	1	1	1	1
2029	142	2	1	1	1	1
2030	142	2	1	1	1	1

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	25	1	0	0	0	0
2006	46	1	1	0	0	0
2007	65	2	1	1	0	0
2008	82	2	1	1	1	0
2009	97	3	2	1	1	0
2010	110	3	2	1	1	0
2011	121	4	2	1	1	0
2012	130	4	2	1	1	0
2013	139	4	2	1	1	0
2014	146	4	3	1	1	0
2015	152	4	3	1	1	0
2016	157	5	3	1	1	0
2017	162	5	3	1	2	0
2018	166	5	3	1	2	0
2019	169	5	3	2	2	0
2020	172	5	3	2	2	0
2021	175	5	3	2	2	0
2022	177	5	3	2	2	0
2023	178	5	3	2	2	0
2024	180	5	3	2	2	0
2025	181	5	3	2	2	0
2026	181	5	3	2	2	0
2027	182	5	3	2	2	0
2029	182	5	3	1	2	0
2030	182	5	3	1	2	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Construction Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	104	107	105	103	103	102
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	104	107	105	103	103	102
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	9	9	9	8	8	8
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	9	9	9	8	8	8
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	1	1	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	1	0	0	0	0
Services	11	10	10	11	13	15
Professional and Technical Services	2	2	2	2	2	2
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	1	1	1	1	1	1
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1	1	1	2	4	5
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	1	0	0	0	0	1
Accommodation and Food Services	3	2	2	2	2	3
Other Services (excl Gov)	3	4	4	4	4	4
Public Administration	2	10	15	16	17	16
State & Local Government	2	10	15	16	17	16
State Government	0	1	2	2	2	2
Local Government	2	9	13	14	14	14
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	127	136	138	139	141	142

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

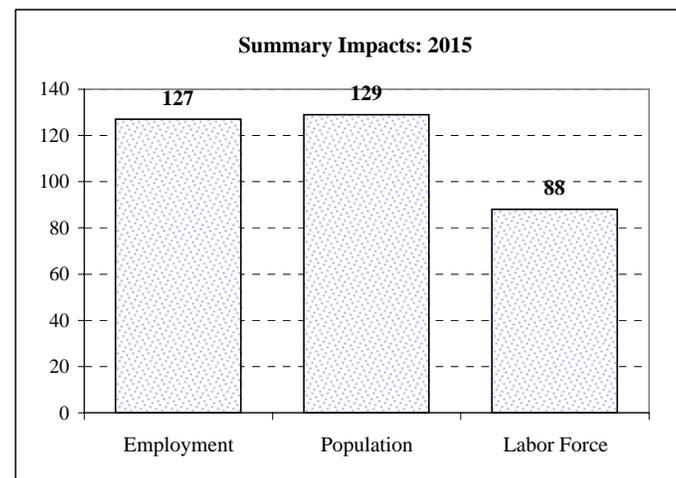
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Construction Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$2,513,000	\$3,489,000	\$4,053,000	\$4,710,000	\$5,572,000	\$6,627,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$1,157,000	\$1,528,000	\$1,883,000	\$2,334,000	\$2,874,000	\$3,494,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$3,671,000	\$5,017,000	\$5,935,000	\$7,043,000	\$8,445,000	\$10,120,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$283,200	-\$385,800	-\$456,000	-\$540,900	-\$647,800	-\$775,100
Gross In	\$341	\$812	\$905	\$972	\$1,125	\$1,363
Gross Out	\$283,500	\$386,600	\$456,900	\$541,800	\$648,900	\$776,500
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$492	-\$106	-\$866	-\$1,105	-\$1,074	-\$924
Mining	\$25,680	\$35,030	\$3,036	-\$15,430	-\$19,790	-\$13,330
Utilities	\$6,144	\$8,820	\$7,325	\$6,572	\$6,671	\$7,267
Construction	\$3,032,000	\$3,855,000	\$4,535,000	\$5,373,000	\$6,421,000	\$7,665,000
Manufacturing	\$2,144	\$2,940	-\$47	-\$1,861	-\$2,556	-\$2,627
Wholesale Trade	\$5,631	\$6,602	\$5,002	\$4,474	\$4,665	\$5,203
Retail Trade	\$193,900	\$251,800	\$268,600	\$296,300	\$335,600	\$385,800
Transportation and Warehousing	\$3,041	\$4,601	\$1,215	-\$1,208	-\$2,516	-\$3,107
Information	\$2,672	\$3,515	\$1,557	\$510	\$357	\$818
Finance, Insurance	\$7,167	\$5,155	\$1,536	\$988	\$2,080	\$3,838
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$8,333	\$11,380	\$8,627	\$7,385	\$8,012	\$9,887
Professional and Technical Services	\$91,900	\$103,500	\$101,400	\$111,900	\$130,500	\$154,900
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,349	\$1,074	\$344	\$291	\$521	\$833
Administrative and Waste Services	\$20,460	\$24,520	\$27,030	\$31,670	\$37,590	\$44,250
Educational Services	\$1,984	\$1,806	\$95	-\$544	-\$412	\$213
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$17,730	\$29,100	\$38,650	\$65,790	\$119,400	\$203,900
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$14,720	\$17,070	\$16,900	\$19,460	\$24,640	\$31,770
Accommodation and Food Services	\$59,420	\$68,230	\$67,130	\$77,580	\$96,900	\$121,900
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$61,890	\$86,770	\$99,190	\$114,400	\$136,300	\$164,600
State & Local Government	\$105,500	\$482,500	\$743,000	\$949,900	\$1,149,000	\$1,346,000
Federal Civilian	\$8,839	\$18,330	\$10,500	\$3,133	-\$1,639	-\$4,655
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Manufacturing Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone**

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	128	\$3,031,000	19	19	21
2006	134	\$3,637,000	37	17	38
2007	136	\$4,104,000	53	15	51
2008	136	\$4,503,000	67	13	61
2009	135	\$4,858,000	80	11	68
2010	133	\$5,185,000	91	9	74
2011	131	\$5,495,000	101	8	79
2012	130	\$5,791,000	110	7	82
2013	128	\$6,055,000	117	5	84
2014	127	\$6,320,000	124	4	86
2015	127	\$6,590,000	129	3	88
2016	126	\$6,868,000	134	3	89
2017	125	\$7,154,000	138	2	89
2018	125	\$7,451,000	142	1	90
2019	125	\$7,760,000	145	1	90
2020	125	\$8,077,000	148	1	91
2021	124	\$8,409,000	150	0	91
2022	124	\$8,755,000	153	0	91
2023	124	\$9,115,000	154	0	92
2024	124	\$9,492,000	156	0	92
2025	124	\$9,879,000	157	0	92
2026	124	\$10,290,000	159	-1	93
2027	124	\$10,720,000	159	-1	93
2029	124	\$11,640,000	161	-1	94
2030	125	\$12,140,000	162	-1	94



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Manufacturing Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 27 jobs. The population impact is 129 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 88 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Manufacturing Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	128	1	1	0	1	0
2006	134	2	1	1	1	0
2007	136	2	2	1	1	0
2008	136	2	2	1	1	0
2009	135	2	2	1	1	0
2010	133	2	2	1	1	0
2011	131	2	2	1	1	0
2012	130	2	2	1	1	0
2013	128	2	2	1	1	0
2014	127	2	2	1	1	0
2015	127	2	2	1	1	0
2016	126	2	2	1	1	0
2017	125	2	2	1	1	0
2018	125	2	2	1	1	0
2019	125	2	1	1	1	0
2020	125	2	1	1	1	0
2021	124	2	1	1	1	0
2022	124	2	1	1	1	0
2023	124	2	1	1	1	0
2024	124	2	1	1	1	0
2025	124	2	1	1	1	0
2026	124	2	1	1	1	0
2027	124	2	1	1	1	0
2029	124	2	2	1	1	0
2030	125	2	2	1	1	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	19	1	0	0	0	0
2006	37	2	1	0	0	0
2007	53	2	1	1	1	0
2008	67	3	2	1	1	0
2009	80	3	2	1	1	0
2010	91	4	2	1	1	0
2011	101	4	2	1	1	0
2012	110	4	3	1	1	0
2013	117	4	3	1	1	0
2014	124	5	3	1	1	0
2015	129	5	3	1	2	0
2016	134	5	3	2	2	0
2017	138	5	3	2	2	0
2018	142	5	3	2	2	0
2019	145	5	3	2	2	0
2020	148	5	3	2	2	0
2021	150	5	3	2	2	0
2022	153	5	3	2	2	0
2023	154	5	3	2	2	0
2024	156	5	3	2	2	0
2025	157	5	3	2	2	0
2026	159	5	3	2	2	0
2027	159	5	3	2	2	0
2029	161	5	3	2	2	0
2030	162	5	3	1	2	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Manufacturing Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	10	17	13	10	10	9
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	10	17	13	11	10	9
Manufacturing	97	88	82	79	76	74
Trade	7	9	9	9	9	9
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	7	8	8	8	9	9
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	0	0	0	0	0
Services	11	10	11	12	15	17
Professional and Technical Services	2	2	3	3	4	4
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	1	1	1	1	1	1
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1	1	1	2	3	5
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	1	0	0	0	1	1
Accommodation and Food Services	3	2	2	2	3	3
Other Services (excl Gov)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Public Administration	2	9	12	14	15	15
State & Local Government	2	9	12	14	15	15
State Government	0	1	2	2	2	2
Local Government	2	7	11	12	13	13
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	128	133	127	125	124	125

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

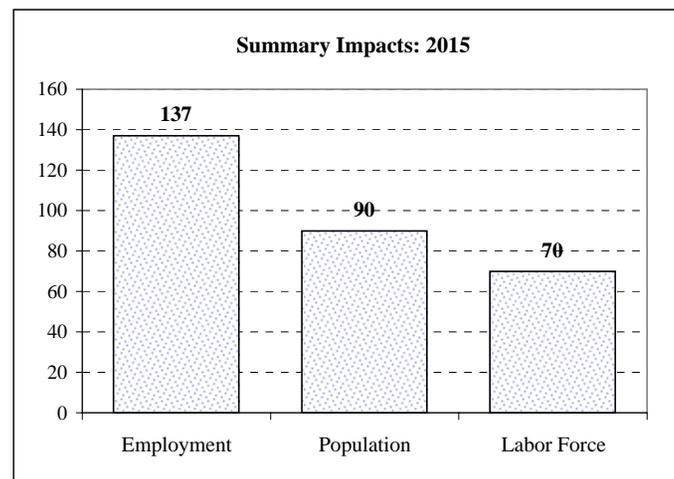
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Manufacturing Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$3,025,000	\$4,201,000	\$4,755,000	\$5,445,000	\$6,396,000	\$7,595,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$684,900	\$950,300	\$1,109,000	\$1,357,000	\$1,675,000	\$2,052,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$3,710,000	\$5,151,000	\$5,864,000	\$6,802,000	\$8,071,000	\$9,646,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$282,900	-\$391,600	-\$445,000	-\$515,500	-\$610,700	-\$728,400
Gross In	\$457	\$1,047	\$1,095	\$1,164	\$1,356	\$1,654
Gross Out	\$283,300	\$392,600	\$446,100	\$516,700	\$612,100	\$730,100
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$2,401	\$1,908	\$1,108	\$1,153	\$1,585	\$2,165
Mining	\$28,780	\$48,070	\$13,470	-\$7,369	-\$13,820	-\$11,210
Utilities	\$9,346	\$12,790	\$10,790	\$10,210	\$10,710	\$11,760
Construction	\$304,000	\$648,500	\$583,000	\$560,400	\$592,800	\$663,600
Manufacturing	\$2,806,000	\$3,318,000	\$3,872,000	\$4,543,000	\$5,370,000	\$6,354,000
Wholesale Trade	\$10,920	\$15,040	\$15,060	\$16,870	\$19,770	\$23,170
Retail Trade	\$151,800	\$243,900	\$268,400	\$305,200	\$360,900	\$434,500
Transportation and Warehousing	\$3,187	\$4,754	\$558	-\$2,510	-\$4,450	-\$5,988
Information	\$3,172	\$5,290	\$3,638	\$3,142	\$3,798	\$5,212
Finance, Insurance	\$8,253	\$6,774	\$2,580	\$2,324	\$4,161	\$6,764
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$7,982	\$10,080	\$5,034	\$2,579	\$2,759	\$4,505
Professional and Technical Services	\$80,670	\$133,900	\$162,000	\$215,600	\$292,600	\$393,000
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$5,712	\$6,386	\$6,393	\$7,561	\$9,236	\$11,080
Administrative and Waste Services	\$18,120	\$20,940	\$22,300	\$26,390	\$32,140	\$38,430
Educational Services	\$2,114	\$2,264	\$216	-\$601	-\$540	-\$61
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$17,860	\$30,430	\$36,810	\$58,730	\$104,400	\$176,900
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$15,970	\$19,120	\$18,020	\$20,630	\$26,490	\$34,600
Accommodation and Food Services	\$65,970	\$76,470	\$71,100	\$81,850	\$104,100	\$133,400
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$67,420	\$95,410	\$106,100	\$124,300	\$151,800	\$187,900
State & Local Government	\$90,960	\$427,900	\$651,500	\$826,900	\$1,003,000	\$1,188,000
Federal Civilian	\$9,699	\$22,990	\$14,290	\$5,432	-\$840	-\$6,132
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Wholesale Trade Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	131	\$3,300,000	15	14	17
2006	135	\$3,814,000	27	12	31
2007	137	\$4,236,000	39	11	41
2008	138	\$4,605,000	49	9	49
2009	139	\$4,939,000	58	8	55
2010	138	\$5,250,000	66	6	60
2011	138	\$5,546,000	72	5	63
2012	138	\$5,830,000	78	4	66
2013	137	\$6,091,000	82	3	68
2014	137	\$6,351,000	86	2	69
2015	137	\$6,614,000	90	2	70
2016	136	\$6,887,000	93	1	71
2017	136	\$7,168,000	95	1	71
2018	136	\$7,459,000	97	1	72
2019	136	\$7,762,000	99	0	72
2020	136	\$8,072,000	100	0	72
2021	136	\$8,395,000	102	0	72
2022	137	\$8,732,000	103	0	73
2023	137	\$9,083,000	104	0	73
2024	137	\$9,448,000	104	0	73
2025	138	\$9,826,000	105	-1	73
2026	138	\$10,220,000	105	-1	74
2027	138	\$10,630,000	105	-1	74
2029	139	\$11,500,000	106	-1	75
2030	139	\$11,980,000	106	-1	75



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Wholesale Trade Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 37 jobs. The population impact is 90 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 70 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Wholesale Trade Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	131	1	1	0	1	0
2006	135	2	1	1	1	0
2007	137	2	1	1	1	0
2008	138	2	2	1	1	0
2009	139	2	2	1	1	0
2010	138	2	2	1	1	0
2011	138	2	2	1	1	0
2012	138	2	2	1	1	0
2013	137	2	2	1	1	0
2014	137	2	2	1	1	0
2015	137	2	2	1	1	0
2016	136	2	2	1	1	0
2017	136	2	2	1	1	0
2018	136	2	2	1	1	0
2019	136	2	2	1	1	0
2020	136	2	2	1	1	0
2021	136	2	2	1	1	0
2022	137	2	2	1	1	0
2023	137	2	2	1	1	0
2024	137	2	2	1	1	0
2025	138	2	2	1	1	0
2026	138	2	2	1	1	0
2027	138	2	2	1	1	0
2029	139	2	2	1	1	0
2030	139	2	2	1	1	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	15	1	0	0	0	0
2006	27	2	1	0	0	0
2007	39	2	1	1	1	0
2008	49	3	1	1	1	0
2009	58	3	2	1	1	0
2010	66	4	2	1	1	0
2011	72	4	2	1	1	0
2012	78	4	3	1	1	0
2013	82	5	3	1	1	0
2014	86	5	3	2	2	0
2015	90	5	3	2	2	0
2016	93	5	3	2	2	0
2017	95	5	3	2	2	0
2018	97	5	3	2	2	0
2019	99	5	3	2	2	0
2020	100	5	3	2	2	0
2021	102	5	3	2	2	0
2022	103	5	3	2	2	0
2023	104	5	4	2	2	0
2024	104	5	4	2	2	0
2025	105	5	4	2	2	0
2026	105	5	4	2	2	0
2027	105	5	4	2	2	0
2029	106	5	4	2	2	0
2030	106	5	4	2	2	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Wholesale Trade Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	7	11	8	7	6	5
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	7	12	9	7	6	6
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	108	108	107	107	107	107
Wholesale Trade	100	100	100	100	100	100
Retail Trade	7	8	7	7	7	7
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	1	1	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	1	0	0	0	0
Services	14	13	12	13	15	18
Professional and Technical Services	2	2	2	2	3	3
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	2	2	3	3	3	3
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1	1	1	1	2	3
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	1	1	0	0	1	1
Accommodation and Food Services	4	3	2	2	2	3
Other Services (excl Gov)	4	4	4	4	5	5
Public Administration	1	6	9	9	10	10
State & Local Government	1	6	9	9	10	10
State Government	0	1	1	1	1	1
Local Government	1	5	7	8	8	8
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	131	138	137	136	138	139

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

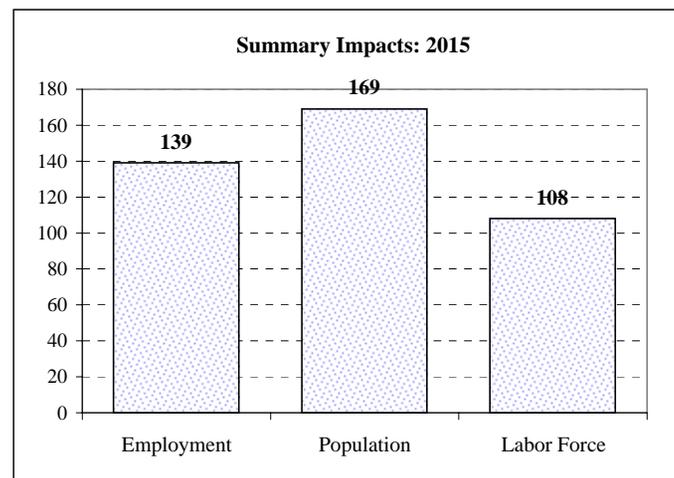
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Wholesale Trade Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$2,979,000	\$4,183,000	\$4,906,000	\$5,739,000	\$6,816,000	\$8,138,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$1,078,000	\$1,425,000	\$1,724,000	\$2,123,000	\$2,616,000	\$3,199,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$4,057,000	\$5,608,000	\$6,630,000	\$7,862,000	\$9,432,000	\$11,340,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$311,600	-\$429,100	-\$506,600	-\$600,100	-\$718,900	-\$862,500
Gross In	\$422	\$974	\$1,084	\$1,188	\$1,393	\$1,710
Gross Out	\$312,000	\$430,100	\$507,700	\$601,300	\$720,200	\$864,200
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$644	\$326	-\$568	-\$1,112	-\$1,439	-\$1,696
Mining	\$30,530	\$65,840	\$48,370	\$37,200	\$35,610	\$41,220
Utilities	\$8,517	\$13,160	\$12,790	\$12,880	\$13,750	\$15,190
Construction	\$211,300	\$479,400	\$455,100	\$441,700	\$466,200	\$518,900
Manufacturing	\$2,181	\$4,468	\$2,491	\$967	\$368	\$225
Wholesale Trade	\$3,179,000	\$3,906,000	\$4,708,000	\$5,671,000	\$6,825,000	\$8,175,000
Retail Trade	\$162,300	\$242,800	\$267,900	\$300,200	\$345,400	\$403,400
Transportation and Warehousing	\$3,440	\$6,993	\$5,162	\$3,693	\$3,166	\$3,238
Information	\$4,043	\$6,731	\$6,125	\$6,126	\$7,011	\$8,559
Finance, Insurance	\$9,046	\$8,521	\$5,378	\$5,025	\$6,469	\$8,739
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$11,750	\$14,690	\$11,880	\$11,400	\$13,980	\$19,020
Professional and Technical Services	\$90,260	\$127,500	\$149,500	\$190,300	\$250,700	\$331,500
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$6,516	\$8,141	\$9,244	\$11,280	\$14,160	\$17,740
Administrative and Waste Services	\$55,710	\$73,110	\$93,050	\$121,900	\$160,700	\$210,900
Educational Services	\$2,319	\$3,102	\$1,857	\$1,426	\$1,779	\$2,607
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$19,410	\$33,720	\$42,740	\$62,770	\$100,800	\$158,800
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$19,430	\$24,010	\$24,920	\$28,760	\$35,640	\$45,030
Accommodation and Food Services	\$78,040	\$94,130	\$94,930	\$108,600	\$134,000	\$168,400
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$73,140	\$106,500	\$127,400	\$155,000	\$193,400	\$244,200
State & Local Government	\$79,600	\$358,100	\$532,400	\$663,400	\$795,000	\$933,200
Federal Civilian	\$10,460	\$30,260	\$30,900	\$29,490	\$30,310	\$32,710
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Retail Trade Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone**

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	119	\$2,140,000	26	26	29
2006	124	\$2,701,000	50	22	47
2007	128	\$3,180,000	70	19	62
2008	130	\$3,610,000	89	17	73
2009	132	\$4,008,000	105	14	82
2010	133	\$4,385,000	119	12	89
2011	135	\$4,747,000	132	10	95
2012	136	\$5,094,000	143	8	99
2013	137	\$5,421,000	153	7	103
2014	138	\$5,740,000	161	5	106
2015	139	\$6,058,000	169	4	108
2016	139	\$6,380,000	175	3	110
2017	140	\$6,707,000	181	3	111
2018	141	\$7,041,000	186	2	112
2019	141	\$7,384,000	190	1	113
2020	142	\$7,732,000	194	1	114
2021	142	\$8,090,000	197	1	114
2022	143	\$8,461,000	200	0	115
2023	144	\$8,842,000	202	0	116
2024	144	\$9,237,000	204	0	116
2025	145	\$9,640,000	205	-1	117
2026	145	\$10,060,000	206	-1	117
2027	146	\$10,510,000	207	-1	117
2029	147	\$11,460,000	208	-2	118
2030	148	\$11,980,000	208	-2	118



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Retail Trade Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 39 jobs. The population impact is 169 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 108 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Retail Trade Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	119	1	1	0	0	0
2006	124	1	1	0	0	0
2007	128	1	1	0	1	0
2008	130	1	1	0	1	0
2009	132	1	1	1	1	0
2010	133	1	1	1	1	0
2011	135	1	1	1	1	0
2012	136	2	1	1	1	0
2013	137	2	1	1	1	0
2014	138	1	1	1	1	0
2015	139	1	1	1	1	0
2016	139	1	1	1	1	1
2017	140	1	1	1	1	1
2018	141	1	1	1	1	1
2019	141	1	1	1	1	1
2020	142	1	1	1	1	1
2021	142	1	1	1	1	1
2022	143	1	1	1	1	1
2023	144	1	1	1	1	1
2024	144	1	1	1	1	1
2025	145	1	1	1	1	1
2026	145	1	1	1	1	1
2027	146	1	1	1	1	1
2029	147	1	1	1	1	1
2030	148	1	1	1	1	1

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	26	1	0	0	0	0
2006	50	1	0	0	0	0
2007	70	1	1	0	0	0
2008	89	2	1	1	0	0
2009	105	2	1	1	1	0
2010	119	2	1	1	1	0
2011	132	3	2	1	1	0
2012	143	3	2	1	1	0
2013	153	3	2	1	1	0
2014	161	3	2	1	1	0
2015	169	3	2	1	1	0
2016	175	3	2	1	1	0
2017	181	4	2	1	1	0
2018	186	4	2	1	1	0
2019	190	4	2	1	1	0
2020	194	4	2	1	1	0
2021	197	4	3	1	1	0
2022	200	4	3	1	2	0
2023	202	4	3	1	2	0
2024	204	4	3	1	2	0
2025	205	4	3	1	2	0
2026	206	4	3	1	2	0
2027	207	4	3	1	2	0
2029	208	4	3	1	2	0
2030	208	4	3	1	2	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Retail Trade Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	4	9	8	8	7	7
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	4	10	9	8	7	7
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	104	105	106	106	106	106
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	104	105	106	106	106	106
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	1	1	1	1	1
Services	7	7	8	10	12	15
Professional and Technical Services	1	1	1	1	1	2
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	1	1	1	1	1	1
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1	1	1	2	4	5
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	2	2	2	2	2	3
Other Services (excl Gov)	2	3	3	3	3	3
Public Administration	2	11	16	18	19	19
State & Local Government	2	11	16	18	19	19
State Government	0	2	2	3	3	3
Local Government	2	10	14	16	16	16
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	119	133	139	142	145	148

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

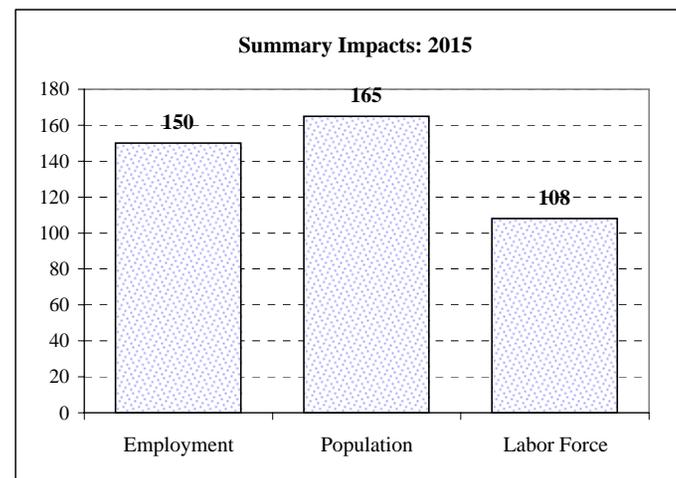
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Retail Trade Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$1,942,000	\$2,870,000	\$3,397,000	\$3,984,000	\$4,748,000	\$5,692,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$621,000	\$911,600	\$1,171,000	\$1,489,000	\$1,870,000	\$2,313,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$2,563,000	\$3,782,000	\$4,568,000	\$5,474,000	\$6,618,000	\$8,005,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$196,400	-\$289,100	-\$348,900	-\$417,800	-\$504,600	-\$609,300
Gross In	\$255	\$674	\$794	\$883	\$1,039	\$1,285
Gross Out	\$196,700	\$289,700	\$349,700	\$418,700	\$505,600	\$610,600
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$486	-\$63	-\$845	-\$1,081	-\$995	-\$748
Mining	\$24,680	\$32,180	\$97	-\$17,190	-\$18,120	-\$5,241
Utilities	\$6,524	\$9,376	\$8,304	\$8,054	\$8,782	\$10,130
Construction	\$142,000	\$371,300	\$385,500	\$392,500	\$424,900	\$482,400
Manufacturing	\$1,779	\$2,130	-\$1,098	-\$3,028	-\$3,754	-\$3,736
Wholesale Trade	\$3,193	\$4,071	\$2,592	\$2,225	\$2,633	\$3,468
Retail Trade	\$2,059,000	\$2,561,000	\$3,073,000	\$3,685,000	\$4,426,000	\$5,299,000
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,681	\$3,417	-\$397	-\$3,168	-\$4,798	-\$5,644
Information	\$2,825	\$3,587	\$1,735	\$909	\$1,130	\$2,145
Finance, Insurance	\$5,777	\$3,626	-\$17	-\$408	\$1,090	\$3,478
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$10,290	\$14,220	\$12,390	\$12,610	\$15,630	\$20,860
Professional and Technical Services	\$46,530	\$62,250	\$63,680	\$77,350	\$101,900	\$136,100
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$6,186	\$6,991	\$7,499	\$8,824	\$10,650	\$12,810
Administrative and Waste Services	\$23,500	\$30,240	\$36,630	\$46,190	\$58,380	\$72,970
Educational Services	\$1,528	\$998	-\$966	-\$1,884	-\$2,042	-\$1,697
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$12,320	\$20,930	\$28,470	\$54,570	\$108,800	\$196,600
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$10,790	\$12,010	\$11,530	\$13,980	\$19,440	\$27,280
Accommodation and Food Services	\$46,100	\$55,310	\$55,370	\$67,190	\$89,300	\$118,800
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$40,650	\$62,540	\$73,040	\$86,080	\$106,400	\$134,300
State & Local Government	\$108,300	\$510,200	\$805,100	\$1,047,000	\$1,281,000	\$1,514,000
Federal Civilian	\$8,270	\$15,820	\$6,708	-\$1,863	-\$7,886	-\$12,040
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Transportation and Warehousing Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	132	\$3,067,000	26	26	28
2006	139	\$3,715,000	49	22	48
2007	143	\$4,254,000	69	19	63
2008	145	\$4,731,000	88	16	74
2009	146	\$5,167,000	104	14	83
2010	147	\$5,576,000	118	12	90
2011	148	\$5,967,000	130	10	96
2012	148	\$6,341,000	141	8	100
2013	149	\$6,690,000	150	6	103
2014	149	\$7,033,000	158	5	106
2015	150	\$7,377,000	165	4	108
2016	150	\$7,728,000	171	3	109
2017	150	\$8,086,000	176	2	110
2018	150	\$8,452,000	181	2	111
2019	151	\$8,830,000	184	1	112
2020	151	\$9,215,000	188	1	112
2021	152	\$9,612,000	190	0	113
2022	152	\$10,020,000	193	0	113
2023	152	\$10,450,000	195	0	114
2024	153	\$10,890,000	196	-1	114
2025	153	\$11,340,000	197	-1	115
2026	154	\$11,810,000	198	-1	115
2027	154	\$12,310,000	199	-1	115
2029	155	\$13,370,000	199	-2	116
2030	155	\$13,940,000	199	-2	116



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Transp, Warehousing Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 50 jobs. The population impact is 165 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 108 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Transportation and Warehousing Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	132	1	1	0	1	0
2006	139	2	1	1	1	0
2007	143	2	1	1	1	0
2008	145	2	2	1	1	0
2009	146	2	2	1	1	0
2010	147	2	2	1	1	0
2011	148	2	2	1	1	0
2012	148	2	2	1	1	0
2013	149	2	2	1	1	1
2014	149	2	2	1	1	1
2015	150	2	2	1	1	1
2016	150	2	2	1	1	1
2017	150	2	2	1	1	1
2018	150	2	2	1	1	1
2019	151	2	2	1	1	1
2020	151	2	2	1	1	1
2021	152	2	2	1	1	1
2022	152	2	2	1	1	1
2023	152	2	2	1	1	1
2024	153	2	2	1	1	1
2025	153	2	2	1	1	1
2026	154	2	2	1	1	1
2027	154	2	2	1	1	1
2029	155	2	2	1	1	1
2030	155	2	2	1	1	1

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	26	1	0	0	0	0
2006	49	1	1	0	0	0
2007	69	2	1	1	1	0
2008	88	3	1	1	1	0
2009	104	3	2	1	1	0
2010	118	4	2	1	1	0
2011	130	4	2	1	1	0
2012	141	4	3	1	1	0
2013	150	4	3	1	1	0
2014	158	5	3	2	2	0
2015	165	5	3	2	2	0
2016	171	5	3	2	2	0
2017	176	5	3	2	2	0
2018	181	5	3	2	2	0
2019	184	5	3	2	2	0
2020	188	5	3	2	2	0
2021	190	5	3	2	2	0
2022	193	5	4	2	2	0
2023	195	5	4	2	2	0
2024	196	5	4	2	2	0
2025	197	5	4	2	2	0
2026	198	5	4	2	2	0
2027	199	5	4	2	2	0
2029	199	5	4	2	2	0
2030	199	5	4	2	2	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Transportation and Warehousing Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	7	14	11	10	9	8
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	8	14	12	10	9	8
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	8	9	9	9	9	9
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	8	9	9	9	9	9
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	101	100	99	99	99	99
Transportation and Warehousing	100	99	99	99	99	99
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	1	1	0	0	1
Services	14	13	14	15	18	20
Professional and Technical Services	2	2	2	2	3	3
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	2	2	2	2	2	2
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1	1	1	2	4	6
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	1	0	0	0	1	1
Accommodation and Food Services	4	3	3	4	4	4
Other Services (excl Gov)	4	4	4	4	4	5
Public Administration	2	11	16	18	18	18
State & Local Government	2	11	16	18	18	18
State Government	0	2	2	2	3	2
Local Government	2	10	14	15	16	16
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	132	147	150	151	153	155

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

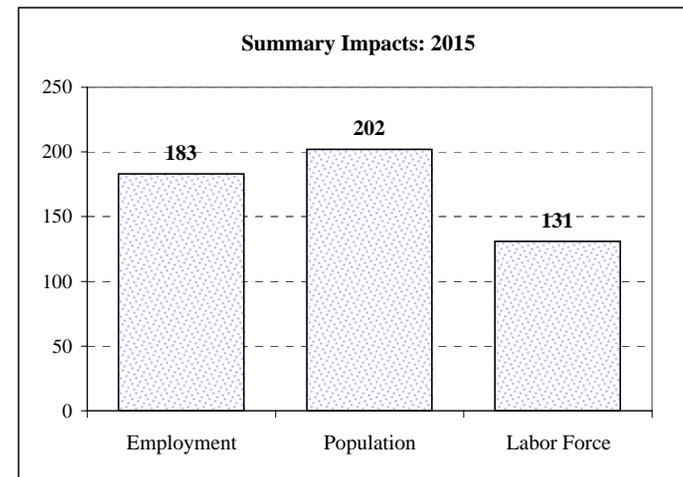
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Transportation and Warehousing Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$2,749,000	\$3,927,000	\$4,589,000	\$5,349,000	\$6,339,000	\$7,555,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$919,100	\$1,294,000	\$1,606,000	\$2,001,000	\$2,476,000	\$3,027,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$3,668,000	\$5,222,000	\$6,195,000	\$7,349,000	\$8,814,000	\$10,580,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$281,300	-\$399,300	-\$473,200	-\$560,900	-\$671,900	-\$805,100
Gross In	\$428	\$1,017	\$1,140	\$1,239	\$1,434	\$1,740
Gross Out	\$281,700	\$400,300	\$474,300	\$562,200	\$673,300	\$806,900
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$564	-\$49	-\$935	-\$1,241	-\$1,215	-\$1,039
Mining	\$26,430	\$37,400	\$4,126	-\$14,160	-\$16,290	-\$5,569
Utilities	\$7,176	\$10,490	\$9,007	\$8,360	\$8,686	\$9,578
Construction	\$235,700	\$547,300	\$533,100	\$523,300	\$553,000	\$612,200
Manufacturing	\$1,934	\$2,195	-\$1,282	-\$3,314	-\$4,087	-\$4,160
Wholesale Trade	\$6,538	\$8,285	\$7,136	\$7,341	\$8,390	\$9,890
Retail Trade	\$163,700	\$251,800	\$283,300	\$321,300	\$374,300	\$442,300
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,752,000	\$3,361,000	\$4,034,000	\$4,847,000	\$5,825,000	\$6,972,000
Information	\$3,482	\$4,857	\$3,159	\$2,558	\$3,063	\$4,381
Finance, Insurance	\$9,203	\$7,337	\$3,502	\$3,195	\$4,849	\$7,312
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$11,250	\$14,660	\$11,070	\$9,591	\$10,710	\$13,500
Professional and Technical Services	\$83,050	\$113,500	\$126,400	\$157,300	\$203,200	\$263,100
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$2,510	\$2,485	\$1,914	\$2,078	\$2,576	\$3,182
Administrative and Waste Services	\$57,780	\$70,760	\$82,990	\$98,840	\$117,500	\$138,200
Educational Services	\$2,060	\$1,910	-\$1	-\$758	-\$640	\$49
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$18,140	\$30,830	\$40,970	\$70,010	\$127,900	\$219,500
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$15,190	\$18,140	\$17,860	\$20,650	\$26,520	\$34,670
Accommodation and Food Services	\$81,780	\$99,440	\$104,400	\$122,700	\$152,600	\$190,300
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$70,180	\$99,820	\$115,400	\$135,400	\$163,700	\$200,300
State & Local Government	\$110,100	\$519,100	\$806,800	\$1,036,000	\$1,256,000	\$1,476,000
Federal Civilian	\$9,258	\$19,960	\$11,720	\$3,722	-\$1,486	-\$4,746
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Information Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	157	\$5,043,000	30	30	33
2006	174	\$6,095,000	58	27	57
2007	182	\$6,896,000	84	24	76
2008	185	\$7,570,000	107	21	91
2009	186	\$8,160,000	128	18	103
2010	186	\$8,699,000	145	15	111
2011	185	\$9,204,000	161	12	118
2012	184	\$9,679,000	174	10	123
2013	184	\$10,130,000	185	7	127
2014	183	\$10,570,000	194	6	129
2015	183	\$11,030,000	202	4	131
2016	182	\$11,500,000	209	3	132
2017	182	\$11,980,000	215	2	133
2018	182	\$12,480,000	220	2	134
2019	182	\$13,010,000	225	1	134
2020	183	\$13,540,000	228	1	135
2021	183	\$14,100,000	231	0	135
2022	183	\$14,680,000	234	0	136
2023	184	\$15,280,000	236	-1	136
2024	184	\$15,900,000	238	-1	137
2025	185	\$16,550,000	239	-1	137
2026	185	\$17,230,000	241	-1	138
2027	186	\$17,940,000	241	-2	138
2029	187	\$19,460,000	242	-2	139
2030	188	\$20,290,000	242	-2	139



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Information Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 83 jobs. The population impact is 202 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 131 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Information Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	157	2	2	1	1	0
2006	174	3	2	1	1	0
2007	182	4	3	1	2	0
2008	185	4	3	1	2	0
2009	186	4	3	1	2	1
2010	186	4	3	1	2	1
2011	185	4	3	1	2	1
2012	184	4	3	1	2	1
2013	184	4	3	1	2	1
2014	183	4	3	1	2	1
2015	183	4	3	1	2	1
2016	182	4	3	1	2	1
2017	182	4	3	1	2	1
2018	182	3	3	1	2	1
2019	182	3	3	1	2	1
2020	183	3	3	1	2	1
2021	183	3	3	1	2	1
2022	183	3	3	1	2	1
2023	184	3	3	1	2	1
2024	184	3	3	1	2	1
2025	185	3	3	1	2	1
2026	185	3	3	1	2	1
2027	186	4	3	1	2	1
2029	187	4	3	2	2	1
2030	188	4	3	2	3	1

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	30	1	1	0	0	0
2006	58	2	1	1	1	0
2007	84	4	2	1	1	0
2008	107	5	3	1	1	0
2009	128	5	3	2	2	0
2010	145	6	4	2	2	0
2011	161	7	4	2	2	0
2012	174	7	5	2	2	0
2013	185	7	5	2	2	0
2014	194	8	5	3	3	0
2015	202	8	5	3	3	0
2016	209	8	6	3	3	0
2017	215	8	6	3	3	0
2018	220	8	6	3	3	0
2019	225	8	6	3	3	0
2020	228	8	6	3	3	0
2021	231	8	6	3	3	0
2022	234	8	6	3	3	0
2023	236	8	6	3	3	0
2024	238	8	6	3	3	0
2025	239	8	6	3	3	0
2026	241	8	6	3	4	0
2027	241	8	6	3	4	0
2029	242	8	6	3	4	0
2030	242	8	6	3	4	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Information Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	23	37	29	24	22	21
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	23	38	29	24	22	20
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	12	16	17	17	18	19
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	12	16	17	17	18	18
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	100	97	95	93	93	92
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	99	96	94	93	92	91
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	1	1	1	1	1
Services	19	21	23	26	30	35
Professional and Technical Services	4	6	7	8	9	10
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	2	2	2	2	2	2
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1	2	2	4	6	8
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	2	2	2	2	2	2
Accommodation and Food Services	5	4	4	5	5	5
Other Services (excl Gov)	6	6	6	7	7	7
Public Administration	3	14	20	22	22	22
State & Local Government	3	14	20	22	22	22
State Government	0	2	3	3	3	3
Local Government	2	12	17	19	19	19
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	157	186	183	183	185	188

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

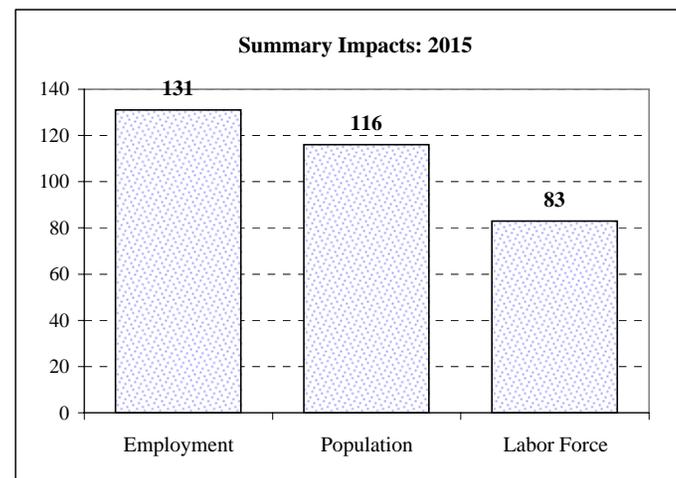
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Information Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$4,631,000	\$6,567,000	\$7,493,000	\$8,678,000	\$10,270,000	\$12,260,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$1,335,000	\$1,973,000	\$2,368,000	\$2,922,000	\$3,614,000	\$4,441,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$5,966,000	\$8,540,000	\$9,861,000	\$11,600,000	\$13,880,000	\$16,700,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$456,300	-\$651,700	-\$751,600	-\$883,300	-\$1,056,000	-\$1,268,000
Gross In	\$810	\$1,971	\$2,088	\$2,244	\$2,615	\$3,200
Gross Out	\$457,100	\$653,700	\$753,700	\$885,600	\$1,058,000	\$1,271,000
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$686	-\$227	-\$1,382	-\$1,696	-\$1,574	-\$1,269
Mining	\$30,590	\$52,010	\$14,380	-\$2,474	\$984	\$19,830
Utilities	\$10,540	\$16,040	\$13,730	\$13,020	\$13,730	\$15,230
Construction	\$676,000	\$1,394,000	\$1,270,000	\$1,247,000	\$1,330,000	\$1,486,000
Manufacturing	\$2,571	\$4,123	\$323	-\$1,269	-\$799	\$990
Wholesale Trade	\$8,328	\$14,590	\$14,970	\$18,020	\$22,620	\$28,370
Retail Trade	\$250,500	\$429,900	\$502,000	\$597,700	\$727,700	\$895,200
Transportation and Warehousing	\$3,512	\$5,746	\$1,003	-\$2,140	-\$3,636	-\$4,154
Information	\$4,348,000	\$5,212,000	\$6,163,000	\$7,323,000	\$8,727,000	\$10,380,000
Finance, Insurance	\$11,070	\$9,729	\$5,665	\$6,556	\$9,914	\$14,310
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$15,500	\$22,210	\$17,550	\$16,820	\$20,060	\$26,000
Professional and Technical Services	\$154,900	\$288,600	\$387,400	\$537,800	\$741,200	\$1,008,000
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$2,370	\$2,330	\$1,625	\$2,018	\$2,871	\$3,897
Administrative and Waste Services	\$40,360	\$52,520	\$62,560	\$74,200	\$88,940	\$105,700
Educational Services	\$2,813	\$2,669	\$375	-\$109	\$648	\$2,237
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$27,290	\$46,080	\$60,140	\$99,320	\$175,600	\$294,600
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$41,480	\$50,870	\$56,370	\$69,940	\$89,690	\$115,000
Accommodation and Food Services	\$101,500	\$127,700	\$131,400	\$154,900	\$193,100	\$241,500
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$100,700	\$148,400	\$170,400	\$202,400	\$248,100	\$308,300
State & Local Government	\$126,400	\$637,100	\$978,300	\$1,244,000	\$1,505,000	\$1,772,000
Federal Civilian	\$10,380	\$23,510	\$11,500	\$551	-\$6,476	-\$11,150
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	120	\$1,338,000	19	19	21
2006	125	\$1,792,000	35	16	37
2007	127	\$2,163,000	50	14	49
2008	129	\$2,485,000	63	12	58
2009	129	\$2,770,000	74	10	65
2010	130	\$3,029,000	84	8	70
2011	130	\$3,271,000	93	7	74
2012	130	\$3,495,000	100	5	77
2013	130	\$3,707,000	106	4	79
2014	130	\$3,910,000	111	3	81
2015	131	\$4,110,000	116	2	83
2016	131	\$4,313,000	120	2	83
2017	131	\$4,518,000	123	1	84
2018	131	\$4,727,000	126	1	84
2019	131	\$4,942,000	128	0	85
2020	131	\$5,159,000	130	0	85
2021	131	\$5,383,000	132	0	85
2022	131	\$5,616,000	133	0	86
2023	132	\$5,855,000	134	-1	86
2024	132	\$6,103,000	135	-1	86
2025	132	\$6,357,000	135	-1	86
2026	132	\$6,623,000	135	-1	86
2027	132	\$6,902,000	135	-1	86
2029	133	\$7,500,000	135	-2	86
2030	133	\$7,824,000	135	-2	86



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Real Estate, Rental, Leasing Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 31 jobs. The population impact is 116 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 83 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	120	1	1	0	0	0
2006	125	1	1	0	0	0
2007	127	1	1	0	1	0
2008	129	1	1	0	1	0
2009	129	1	1	0	1	0
2010	130	1	1	0	1	0
2011	130	1	1	1	1	0
2012	130	1	1	1	1	0
2013	130	1	1	1	1	0
2014	130	1	1	1	1	0
2015	131	1	1	1	1	0
2016	131	1	1	1	1	0
2017	131	1	1	1	1	0
2018	131	1	1	1	1	0
2019	131	1	1	1	1	0
2020	131	1	1	1	1	0
2021	131	1	1	1	1	0
2022	131	1	1	1	1	0
2023	132	1	1	1	1	0
2024	132	1	1	1	1	0
2025	132	1	1	1	1	0
2026	132	1	1	1	1	0
2027	132	1	1	1	1	0
2029	133	1	1	1	1	0
2030	133	1	1	1	1	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	19	0	0	0	0	0
2006	35	1	0	0	0	0
2007	50	1	1	0	0	0
2008	63	1	1	0	0	0
2009	74	2	1	1	1	0
2010	84	2	1	1	1	0
2011	93	2	1	1	1	0
2012	100	2	2	1	1	0
2013	106	2	2	1	1	0
2014	111	3	2	1	1	0
2015	116	3	2	1	1	0
2016	120	3	2	1	1	0
2017	123	3	2	1	1	0
2018	126	3	2	1	1	0
2019	128	3	2	1	1	0
2020	130	3	2	1	1	0
2021	132	3	2	1	1	0
2022	133	3	2	1	1	0
2023	134	3	2	1	1	0
2024	135	3	2	1	1	0
2025	135	3	2	1	1	0
2026	135	3	2	1	1	0
2027	135	3	2	1	1	0
2029	135	3	2	1	1	0
2030	135	3	2	1	1	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	6	10	8	7	6	6
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	6	10	9	8	7	6
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	3	4	4	4	4	4
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3	4	4	4	4	4
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	101	101	101	101	101	101
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	101	101	101	101	101	101
Services	8	7	6	7	8	10
Professional and Technical Services	1	1	1	1	1	2
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	2	2	2	2	2	2
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	0	0	0	1	2	3
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	1	1	0	0	1	1
Other Services (excl Gov)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public Administration	2	8	11	12	13	12
State & Local Government	2	8	11	12	13	12
State Government	0	1	2	2	2	2
Local Government	2	7	10	11	11	11
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	120	130	131	131	132	133

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

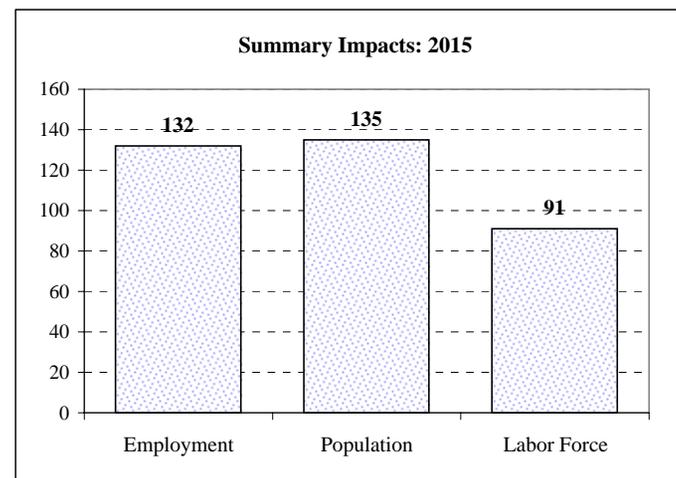
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Real Estate, Rental and Leasing Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$985,000	\$1,720,000	\$1,989,000	\$2,270,000	\$2,658,000	\$3,151,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$742,400	\$1,019,000	\$1,251,000	\$1,546,000	\$1,902,000	\$2,313,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$1,727,000	\$2,739,000	\$3,240,000	\$3,816,000	\$4,560,000	\$5,464,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$134,500	-\$211,700	-\$250,300	-\$294,800	-\$352,100	-\$421,400
Gross In	\$253	\$635	\$726	\$792	\$920	\$1,114
Gross Out	\$134,700	\$212,300	\$251,000	\$295,600	\$353,000	\$422,500
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$631	\$269	-\$581	-\$1,034	-\$1,236	-\$1,342
Mining	\$28,880	\$54,900	\$32,980	\$19,290	\$16,750	\$22,980
Utilities	\$8,416	\$12,230	\$11,430	\$11,050	\$11,390	\$12,170
Construction	\$185,800	\$424,600	\$432,700	\$440,000	\$475,200	\$534,000
Manufacturing	\$2,137	\$4,189	\$1,994	\$421	-\$98	-\$3
Wholesale Trade	\$3,433	\$5,383	\$4,217	\$3,933	\$4,349	\$5,125
Retail Trade	\$83,400	\$147,300	\$163,000	\$182,000	\$211,700	\$251,600
Transportation and Warehousing	\$3,049	\$5,996	\$3,709	\$1,889	\$1,037	\$838
Information	\$2,490	\$4,374	\$3,110	\$2,423	\$2,530	\$3,196
Finance, Insurance	\$7,905	\$6,880	\$3,316	\$2,389	\$3,063	\$4,337
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$1,083,000	\$1,343,000	\$1,628,000	\$1,977,000	\$2,393,000	\$2,876,000
Professional and Technical Services	\$62,410	\$88,400	\$96,250	\$116,100	\$147,300	\$188,800
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,053	\$956	\$211	\$34	\$150	\$350
Administrative and Waste Services	\$57,460	\$67,060	\$76,270	\$88,920	\$104,300	\$121,700
Educational Services	\$1,454	\$1,696	\$79	-\$750	-\$858	-\$544
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$9,365	\$18,770	\$23,780	\$41,500	\$78,960	\$139,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$7,933	\$9,039	\$6,646	\$6,285	\$8,085	\$11,230
Accommodation and Food Services	\$37,010	\$44,090	\$36,300	\$37,710	\$47,260	\$61,260
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$42,090	\$62,460	\$69,790	\$79,920	\$95,810	\$117,200
State & Local Government	\$90,030	\$411,900	\$624,000	\$786,700	\$942,300	\$1,096,000
Federal Civilian	\$9,807	\$25,510	\$23,260	\$19,840	\$18,830	\$19,640
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Administrative and Waste Services Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	119	\$2,376,000	22	21	24
2006	123	\$2,884,000	40	18	40
2007	125	\$3,316,000	57	16	53
2008	127	\$3,703,000	72	13	62
2009	128	\$4,060,000	85	11	70
2010	129	\$4,398,000	96	9	76
2011	130	\$4,721,000	106	8	80
2012	131	\$5,030,000	115	6	84
2013	131	\$5,322,000	123	5	87
2014	132	\$5,608,000	129	4	89
2015	132	\$5,893,000	135	3	91
2016	132	\$6,185,000	140	2	92
2017	133	\$6,483,000	144	2	93
2018	133	\$6,787,000	148	1	93
2019	133	\$7,101,000	151	1	94
2020	134	\$7,419,000	153	1	94
2021	134	\$7,746,000	156	0	95
2022	135	\$8,085,000	158	0	95
2023	135	\$8,432,000	159	0	96
2024	135	\$8,793,000	160	-1	96
2025	136	\$9,162,000	161	-1	96
2026	136	\$9,548,000	162	-1	97
2027	136	\$9,951,000	162	-1	97
2029	137	\$10,810,000	162	-2	97
2030	137	\$11,270,000	162	-2	97



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Admin, Waste Services Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 32 jobs. The population impact is 135 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 91 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Administrative and Waste Services Sector Employment of 100

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	119	1	1	0	0	0
2006	123	1	1	0	0	0
2007	125	1	1	0	1	0
2008	127	1	1	0	1	0
2009	128	1	1	1	1	0
2010	129	1	1	1	1	0
2011	130	1	1	1	1	0
2012	131	1	1	1	1	0
2013	131	1	1	1	1	0
2014	132	1	1	1	1	0
2015	132	1	1	1	1	0
2016	132	1	1	1	1	0
2017	133	1	1	1	1	0
2018	133	1	1	1	1	0
2019	133	1	1	1	1	0
2020	134	1	1	1	1	0
2021	134	1	1	1	1	0
2022	135	1	1	1	1	0
2023	135	1	1	1	1	0
2024	135	1	1	1	1	0
2025	136	1	1	1	1	0
2026	136	1	1	1	1	0
2027	136	1	1	1	1	0
2029	137	1	1	1	1	0
2030	137	1	1	1	1	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	22	1	0	0	0	0
2006	40	1	1	0	0	0
2007	57	2	1	0	0	0
2008	72	2	1	1	0	0
2009	85	2	1	1	1	0
2010	96	3	1	1	1	0
2011	106	3	2	1	1	0
2012	115	3	2	1	1	0
2013	123	3	2	1	1	0
2014	129	3	2	1	1	0
2015	135	4	2	1	1	0
2016	140	4	2	1	1	0
2017	144	4	2	1	1	0
2018	148	4	2	1	1	0
2019	151	4	2	1	1	0
2020	153	4	2	1	1	0
2021	156	4	2	1	1	0
2022	158	4	3	1	1	0
2023	159	4	3	1	2	0
2024	160	4	3	1	2	0
2025	161	4	3	1	2	0
2026	162	4	3	1	2	0
2027	162	4	3	1	2	0
2029	162	4	3	1	2	0
2030	162	4	3	1	2	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Administrative and Waste Services Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	4	8	7	6	5	5
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	4	8	7	6	5	5
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	5	6	6	6	6	6
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5	6	6	6	6	6
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Services	107	106	107	108	110	112
Professional and Technical Services	1	0	0	0	1	1
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	101	101	101	101	101	101
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1	1	1	2	3	4
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	2	2	1	2	2	2
Other Services (excl Gov)	2	3	3	3	3	3
Public Administration	2	9	13	15	15	15
State & Local Government	2	9	13	15	15	15
State Government	0	1	2	2	2	2
Local Government	2	8	11	13	13	13
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	119	129	132	134	136	137

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

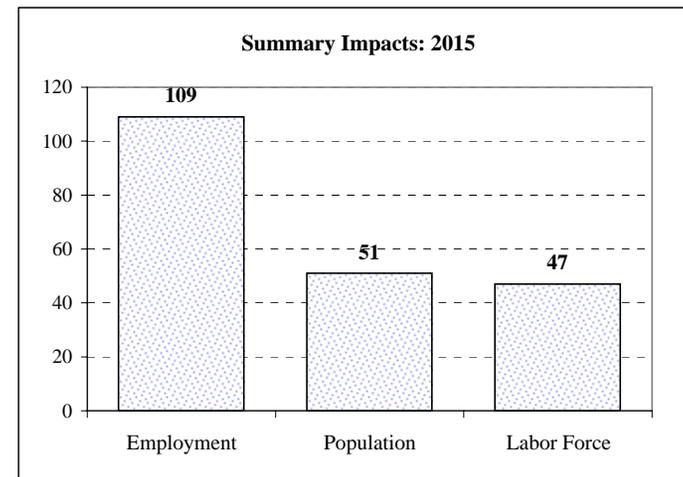
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Administrative and Waste Services Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$1,696,000	\$2,543,000	\$2,992,000	\$3,486,000	\$4,128,000	\$4,920,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$1,156,000	\$1,542,000	\$1,918,000	\$2,390,000	\$2,949,000	\$3,590,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$2,852,000	\$4,084,000	\$4,910,000	\$5,877,000	\$7,077,000	\$8,510,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$221,700	-\$316,100	-\$379,800	-\$454,500	-\$546,900	-\$656,800
Gross In	\$248	\$645	\$743	\$818	\$950	\$1,159
Gross Out	\$222,000	\$316,700	\$380,500	\$455,300	\$547,900	\$658,000
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$513	\$72	-\$706	-\$1,036	-\$1,099	-\$1,041
Mining	\$25,740	\$41,620	\$15,710	\$1,043	-\$287	\$9,369
Utilities	\$5,200	\$8,146	\$7,046	\$6,483	\$6,668	\$7,321
Construction	\$127,700	\$332,700	\$335,800	\$334,200	\$354,300	\$394,300
Manufacturing	\$1,752	\$2,547	-\$194	-\$1,982	-\$2,772	-\$3,000
Wholesale Trade	\$3,257	\$4,278	\$2,901	\$2,407	\$2,556	\$3,034
Retail Trade	\$113,700	\$177,600	\$197,100	\$219,200	\$250,800	\$292,000
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,627	\$4,108	\$1,053	-\$1,261	-\$2,611	-\$3,327
Information	\$2,452	\$3,527	\$1,905	\$1,019	\$954	\$1,478
Finance, Insurance	\$5,277	\$3,532	-\$30	-\$848	-\$94	\$1,309
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$6,396	\$8,625	\$5,198	\$3,117	\$2,877	\$3,799
Professional and Technical Services	\$34,110	\$43,830	\$38,670	\$42,140	\$52,590	\$68,240
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,773	\$1,715	\$1,169	\$1,220	\$1,561	\$2,003
Administrative and Waste Services	\$2,295,000	\$2,827,000	\$3,427,000	\$4,158,000	\$5,027,000	\$6,038,000
Educational Services	\$1,688	\$1,677	\$176	-\$414	-\$278	\$347
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$13,880	\$24,190	\$32,810	\$56,950	\$104,700	\$180,200
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$12,040	\$14,130	\$13,820	\$15,960	\$20,550	\$26,980
Accommodation and Food Services	\$49,400	\$57,840	\$57,230	\$66,990	\$85,130	\$108,800
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$45,740	\$68,590	\$79,910	\$93,570	\$113,200	\$139,000
State & Local Government	\$95,190	\$438,600	\$679,000	\$870,900	\$1,055,000	\$1,238,000
Federal Civilian	\$8,734	\$20,040	\$14,730	\$9,073	\$5,726	\$4,107
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Health Care and Social Assistance Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	111	\$1,436,000	9	9	11
2006	113	\$1,741,000	17	7	22
2007	113	\$1,985,000	24	6	29
2008	113	\$2,191,000	30	5	35
2009	113	\$2,369,000	35	4	39
2010	112	\$2,526,000	39	3	42
2011	111	\$2,670,000	42	3	44
2012	111	\$2,802,000	45	2	45
2013	110	\$2,920,000	48	1	46
2014	109	\$3,033,000	49	1	47
2015	109	\$3,145,000	51	1	47
2016	108	\$3,259,000	52	0	48
2017	108	\$3,375,000	53	0	48
2018	107	\$3,495,000	53	0	48
2019	107	\$3,619,000	54	0	48
2020	107	\$3,745,000	54	0	47
2021	106	\$3,876,000	54	-1	47
2022	106	\$4,013,000	54	-1	47
2023	106	\$4,156,000	54	-1	47
2024	106	\$4,305,000	54	-1	47
2025	106	\$4,458,000	54	-1	47
2026	105	\$4,618,000	54	-1	47
2027	105	\$4,782,000	53	-1	47
2029	105	\$5,133,000	53	-1	47
2030	105	\$5,323,000	52	-1	47



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Health Care, Social Asst Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 9 jobs. The population impact is 51 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 47 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Health Care and Social Assistance Sector Employment of 100

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	111	1	0	0	0	0
2006	113	1	1	0	0	0
2007	113	1	1	0	0	0
2008	113	1	1	0	0	0
2009	113	1	1	0	0	0
2010	112	1	1	0	0	0
2011	111	1	1	0	0	0
2012	111	1	1	0	0	0
2013	110	1	1	0	0	0
2014	109	1	1	0	0	0
2015	109	1	1	0	0	0
2016	108	1	1	0	1	0
2017	108	1	1	0	1	0
2018	107	1	1	0	1	0
2019	107	1	1	0	1	0
2020	107	1	1	0	1	0
2021	106	1	1	0	1	0
2022	106	1	1	0	1	0
2023	106	1	1	0	1	0
2024	106	1	1	0	1	0
2025	106	1	1	0	1	0
2026	105	1	1	0	1	0
2027	105	1	1	0	1	0
2029	105	1	1	0	1	0
2030	105	1	1	0	1	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	9	0	0	0	0	0
2006	17	1	0	0	0	0
2007	24	1	1	0	0	0
2008	30	1	1	0	0	0
2009	35	2	1	0	0	0
2010	39	2	1	1	0	0
2011	42	2	1	1	1	0
2012	45	2	1	1	1	0
2013	48	2	1	1	1	0
2014	49	2	1	1	1	0
2015	51	2	1	1	1	0
2016	52	2	1	1	1	0
2017	53	2	2	1	1	0
2018	53	3	2	1	1	0
2019	54	3	2	1	1	0
2020	54	3	2	1	1	0
2021	54	3	2	1	1	0
2022	54	3	2	1	1	0
2023	54	3	2	1	1	0
2024	54	3	2	1	1	0
2025	54	3	2	1	1	0
2026	54	2	2	1	1	0
2027	53	2	2	1	1	0
2029	53	2	2	1	1	0
2030	52	2	2	1	1	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Health Care and Social Assistance Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	3	5	3	2	2	1
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	3	6	4	3	2	2
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	3	3	2	2	2	2
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3	3	2	2	2	2
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
Services	104	101	99	99	99	99
Professional and Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	1	1	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	100	99	99	99	99	99
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	1	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
Other Services (excl Gov)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Administration	1	4	5	5	5	5
State & Local Government	1	4	5	5	5	5
State Government	0	1	1	1	1	1
Local Government	1	3	4	4	4	4
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	111	112	109	107	106	105

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

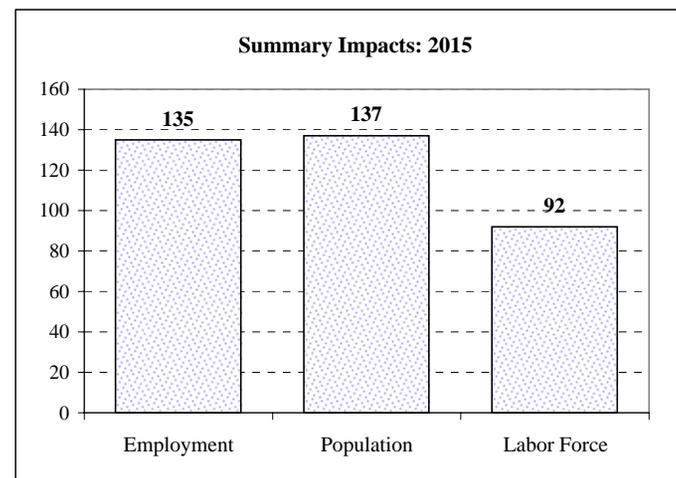
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Health Care and Social Assistance Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$1,390,000	\$2,108,000	\$2,438,000	\$2,788,000	\$3,249,000	\$3,815,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$549,200	\$696,500	\$808,900	\$963,400	\$1,156,000	\$1,379,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$1,939,000	\$2,805,000	\$3,246,000	\$3,752,000	\$4,405,000	\$5,194,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$149,200	-\$214,600	-\$247,900	-\$286,000	-\$335,300	-\$394,500
Gross In	\$170	\$441	\$484	\$503	\$566	\$674
Gross Out	\$149,400	\$215,000	\$248,300	\$286,500	\$335,900	\$395,200
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$588	\$495	-\$313	-\$921	-\$1,373	-\$1,790
Mining	\$30,790	\$74,050	\$65,600	\$58,520	\$57,190	\$59,870
Utilities	\$4,334	\$8,190	\$7,530	\$6,768	\$6,388	\$6,243
Construction	\$101,300	\$262,400	\$251,200	\$237,100	\$239,800	\$256,000
Manufacturing	\$2,194	\$5,562	\$4,515	\$3,306	\$2,824	\$2,684
Wholesale Trade	\$2,958	\$4,879	\$3,574	\$2,693	\$2,329	\$2,164
Retail Trade	\$71,380	\$121,400	\$126,100	\$131,100	\$142,600	\$159,200
Transportation and Warehousing	\$3,228	\$8,321	\$7,986	\$7,462	\$7,661	\$8,351
Information	\$2,269	\$4,629	\$3,866	\$3,172	\$2,911	\$2,871
Finance, Insurance	\$4,561	\$3,633	-\$762	-\$3,389	-\$4,785	-\$5,883
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$6,034	\$6,679	\$2,080	-\$1,996	-\$5,061	-\$7,866
Professional and Technical Services	\$28,190	\$38,290	\$29,340	\$24,990	\$25,230	\$27,360
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,349	\$1,498	\$748	\$393	\$307	\$287
Administrative and Waste Services	\$17,460	\$19,450	\$19,040	\$19,700	\$21,230	\$22,970
Educational Services	\$1,465	\$2,093	\$973	\$347	\$272	\$439
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$1,519,000	\$1,860,000	\$2,243,000	\$2,712,000	\$3,282,000	\$3,952,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$7,805	\$8,685	\$5,654	\$3,708	\$2,986	\$2,680
Accommodation and Food Services	\$35,920	\$39,560	\$26,050	\$18,940	\$17,430	\$17,770
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$27,320	\$43,870	\$47,260	\$50,830	\$57,150	\$65,690
State & Local Government	\$61,160	\$259,600	\$367,900	\$439,800	\$509,000	\$578,000
Federal Civilian	\$10,060	\$31,080	\$35,220	\$36,640	\$39,850	\$44,400
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	122	\$2,504,000	22	22	24
2006	126	\$3,038,000	41	19	41
2007	129	\$3,489,000	59	16	54
2008	131	\$3,892,000	74	14	64
2009	132	\$4,262,000	87	12	71
2010	133	\$4,611,000	99	10	77
2011	133	\$4,944,000	109	8	82
2012	134	\$5,263,000	118	6	86
2013	134	\$5,564,000	125	5	88
2014	135	\$5,861,000	132	4	91
2015	135	\$6,157,000	137	3	92
2016	135	\$6,461,000	142	2	93
2017	136	\$6,772,000	146	2	94
2018	136	\$7,089,000	150	1	95
2019	136	\$7,418,000	153	1	95
2020	137	\$7,751,000	156	0	96
2021	137	\$8,092,000	158	0	96
2022	137	\$8,446,000	160	0	97
2023	138	\$8,809,000	161	0	97
2024	138	\$9,185,000	162	-1	97
2025	138	\$9,570,000	163	-1	97
2026	139	\$9,972,000	164	-1	98
2027	139	\$10,390,000	164	-1	98
2029	139	\$11,280,000	164	-2	98
2030	140	\$11,770,000	164	-2	98



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Arts, Enter, Rec Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 35 jobs. The population impact is 137 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 92 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	122	1	1	0	0	0
2006	126	1	1	0	0	0
2007	129	1	1	0	1	0
2008	131	2	1	1	1	0
2009	132	2	1	1	1	0
2010	133	2	1	1	1	0
2011	133	2	1	1	1	0
2012	134	2	1	1	1	0
2013	134	2	1	1	1	0
2014	135	2	1	1	1	0
2015	135	2	1	1	1	0
2016	135	2	1	1	1	0
2017	136	2	1	1	1	0
2018	136	2	1	1	1	0
2019	136	2	1	1	1	0
2020	137	2	1	1	1	0
2021	137	2	1	1	1	0
2022	137	2	1	1	1	0
2023	138	2	1	1	1	0
2024	138	2	1	1	1	0
2025	138	2	1	1	1	0
2026	139	2	1	1	1	0
2027	139	2	1	1	1	0
2029	139	2	1	1	1	0
2030	140	2	1	1	1	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	22	1	0	0	0	0
2006	41	1	1	0	0	0
2007	59	2	1	0	0	0
2008	74	2	1	1	1	0
2009	87	2	1	1	1	0
2010	99	3	2	1	1	0
2011	109	3	2	1	1	0
2012	118	3	2	1	1	0
2013	125	4	2	1	1	0
2014	132	4	2	1	1	0
2015	137	4	2	1	1	0
2016	142	4	2	1	1	0
2017	146	4	3	1	1	0
2018	150	4	3	1	1	0
2019	153	4	3	1	1	0
2020	156	4	3	1	2	0
2021	158	4	3	1	2	0
2022	160	4	3	1	2	0
2023	161	4	3	1	2	0
2024	162	4	3	1	2	0
2025	163	4	3	1	2	0
2026	164	4	3	1	2	0
2027	164	4	3	1	2	0
2029	164	4	3	1	2	0
2030	164	4	3	1	2	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	5	9	8	7	6	6
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	5	10	8	7	6	6
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	5	6	6	6	6	6
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5	6	6	6	6	6
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	1	0	0	0	0
Services	109	108	108	109	111	113
Professional and Technical Services	1	1	1	1	1	1
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	1	1	1	1	1	1
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1	1	1	2	3	4
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	102	102	101	102	102	102
Accommodation and Food Services	2	1	1	2	2	2
Other Services (excl Gov)	2	3	3	3	3	3
Public Administration	2	9	13	15	15	15
State & Local Government	2	9	13	15	15	15
State Government	0	1	2	2	2	2
Local Government	2	8	11	13	13	13
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	122	133	135	137	138	140

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

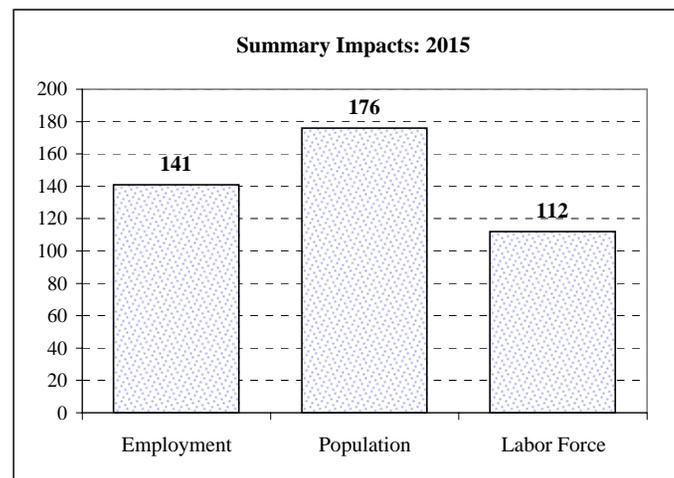
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$1,371,000	\$2,169,000	\$2,531,000	\$2,927,000	\$3,455,000	\$4,112,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$1,601,000	\$2,099,000	\$2,597,000	\$3,226,000	\$3,968,000	\$4,819,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$2,972,000	\$4,268,000	\$5,127,000	\$6,153,000	\$7,423,000	\$8,931,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$233,700	-\$333,600	-\$400,700	-\$481,100	-\$580,200	-\$697,500
Gross In	\$287	\$726	\$829	\$913	\$1,062	\$1,293
Gross Out	\$234,000	\$334,300	\$401,600	\$482,000	\$581,300	\$698,700
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$603	\$196	-\$587	-\$909	-\$953	-\$873
Mining	\$27,080	\$45,780	\$20,650	\$7,313	\$7,976	\$20,270
Utilities	\$6,114	\$9,336	\$8,273	\$7,784	\$8,070	\$8,829
Construction	\$154,700	\$384,900	\$386,600	\$386,900	\$412,200	\$458,700
Manufacturing	\$1,993	\$3,386	\$791	-\$888	-\$1,447	-\$1,332
Wholesale Trade	\$3,435	\$4,709	\$3,238	\$2,725	\$2,923	\$3,483
Retail Trade	\$112,600	\$180,300	\$201,600	\$225,700	\$259,900	\$304,100
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,893	\$5,127	\$2,365	\$328	-\$638	-\$845
Information	\$2,655	\$3,860	\$2,248	\$1,428	\$1,481	\$2,159
Finance, Insurance	\$6,108	\$4,169	\$118	-\$989	-\$397	\$872
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$8,453	\$10,800	\$7,111	\$4,994	\$4,929	\$6,132
Professional and Technical Services	\$39,990	\$54,180	\$50,960	\$57,350	\$72,150	\$93,460
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,562	\$1,500	\$860	\$822	\$1,081	\$1,438
Administrative and Waste Services	\$18,690	\$23,100	\$26,020	\$30,940	\$37,280	\$44,520
Educational Services	\$1,781	\$1,614	-\$24	-\$682	-\$597	-\$36
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$14,650	\$24,600	\$32,710	\$56,710	\$104,600	\$180,400
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$2,366,000	\$2,914,000	\$3,540,000	\$4,320,000	\$5,243,000	\$6,311,000
Accommodation and Food Services	\$48,140	\$55,740	\$54,020	\$63,040	\$80,190	\$102,400
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$47,420	\$70,870	\$82,160	\$95,960	\$115,800	\$141,600
State & Local Government	\$97,400	\$449,100	\$692,500	\$885,000	\$1,069,000	\$1,250,000
Federal Civilian	\$8,928	\$20,530	\$15,080	\$9,372	\$6,117	\$4,683
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Accommodation and Food Services Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	119	\$2,079,000	27	27	30
2006	125	\$2,665,000	52	23	49
2007	129	\$3,163,000	73	20	64
2008	131	\$3,610,000	92	17	76
2009	134	\$4,024,000	109	15	85
2010	135	\$4,417,000	124	12	92
2011	137	\$4,794,000	138	10	98
2012	138	\$5,154,000	149	9	103
2013	139	\$5,495,000	160	7	107
2014	140	\$5,829,000	168	6	110
2015	141	\$6,160,000	176	5	112
2016	142	\$6,496,000	183	4	114
2017	143	\$6,837,000	189	3	115
2018	144	\$7,184,000	194	2	116
2019	144	\$7,541,000	199	2	117
2020	145	\$7,902,000	203	1	118
2021	146	\$8,272,000	206	1	119
2022	146	\$8,656,000	209	0	119
2023	147	\$9,049,000	211	0	120
2024	148	\$9,456,000	213	-1	120
2025	148	\$9,872,000	215	-1	121
2026	149	\$10,310,000	216	-1	121
2027	149	\$10,760,000	216	-1	122
2029	150	\$11,740,000	217	-2	122
2030	151	\$12,270,000	217	-2	123



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Accommodation and Food Services Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 41 jobs. The population impact is 176 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 112 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Accommodation and Food Services Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	119	1	1	0	0	0
2006	125	1	1	0	0	0
2007	129	1	1	0	1	0
2008	131	1	1	0	1	0
2009	134	1	1	1	1	0
2010	135	2	1	1	1	0
2011	137	2	1	1	1	0
2012	138	2	1	1	1	0
2013	139	2	1	1	1	0
2014	140	2	1	1	1	0
2015	141	2	1	1	1	1
2016	142	1	1	1	1	1
2017	143	1	1	1	1	1
2018	144	1	1	1	1	1
2019	144	1	1	1	1	1
2020	145	1	1	1	1	1
2021	146	1	1	1	1	1
2022	146	1	1	1	1	1
2023	147	1	1	1	1	1
2024	148	1	1	1	1	1
2025	148	1	1	1	1	1
2026	149	1	1	1	1	1
2027	149	1	1	1	1	1
2029	150	1	1	1	1	1
2030	151	2	1	1	1	1

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	27	1	0	0	0	0
2006	52	1	0	0	0	0
2007	73	1	1	0	0	0
2008	92	2	1	1	0	0
2009	109	2	1	1	1	0
2010	124	2	1	1	1	0
2011	138	3	2	1	1	0
2012	149	3	2	1	1	0
2013	160	3	2	1	1	0
2014	168	3	2	1	1	0
2015	176	3	2	1	1	0
2016	183	3	2	1	1	0
2017	189	4	2	1	1	0
2018	194	4	2	1	1	0
2019	199	4	2	1	1	0
2020	203	4	3	1	1	0
2021	206	4	3	1	1	0
2022	209	4	3	1	2	0
2023	211	4	3	1	2	0
2024	213	4	3	1	2	0
2025	215	4	3	1	2	0
2026	216	4	3	1	2	0
2027	216	4	3	1	2	0
2029	217	4	3	1	2	0
2030	217	4	3	1	2	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Accommodation and Food Services Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	5	11	10	9	8	8
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	5	11	10	9	8	8
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	5	6	7	7	7	7
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5	6	7	7	7	7
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	1	1	0	0	1	1
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	1	0	0	0	0
Services	106	106	107	110	112	115
Professional and Technical Services	1	1	1	1	1	2
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	0	0	1	1	1	1
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	1	1	1	2	4	6
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	1	0	0	1	1	1
Accommodation and Food Services	101	101	102	102	103	103
Other Services (excl Gov)	2	2	3	3	3	3
Public Administration	3	12	17	19	20	20
State & Local Government	3	12	17	19	20	20
State Government	0	2	2	3	3	3
Local Government	2	10	15	17	17	17
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	119	135	141	145	148	151

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

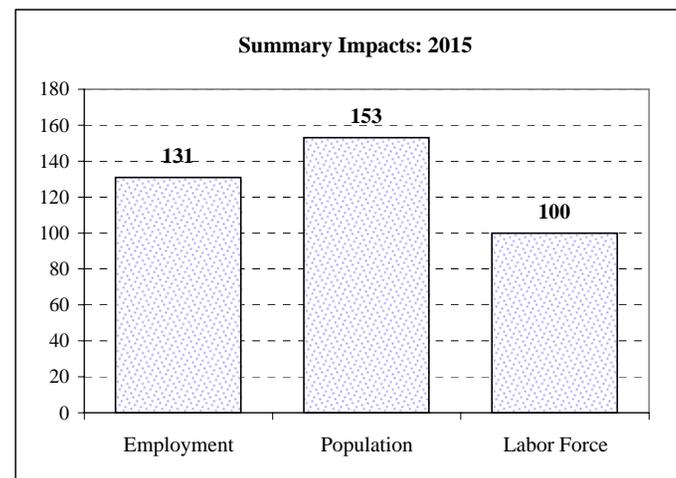
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Accommodation and Food Services Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$1,605,000	\$2,498,000	\$2,963,000	\$3,469,000	\$4,131,000	\$4,952,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$856,800	\$1,226,000	\$1,568,000	\$1,985,000	\$2,477,000	\$3,044,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$2,462,000	\$3,724,000	\$4,530,000	\$5,454,000	\$6,607,000	\$7,996,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$190,400	-\$286,900	-\$348,800	-\$419,900	-\$508,400	-\$614,400
Gross In	\$258	\$695	\$816	\$903	\$1,062	\$1,304
Gross Out	\$190,700	\$287,600	\$349,700	\$420,800	\$509,400	\$615,700
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$1,450	\$1,047	\$394	\$313	\$576	\$1,012
Mining	\$24,960	\$33,130	\$1,336	-\$15,250	-\$14,860	\$224
Utilities	\$6,641	\$9,563	\$8,403	\$8,010	\$8,563	\$9,706
Construction	\$164,500	\$419,100	\$435,700	\$444,900	\$480,400	\$540,600
Manufacturing	\$1,913	\$2,454	-\$717	-\$2,576	-\$3,150	-\$2,887
Wholesale Trade	\$4,537	\$5,917	\$4,659	\$4,550	\$5,259	\$6,437
Retail Trade	\$101,400	\$176,400	\$203,300	\$231,700	\$272,500	\$326,200
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,743	\$3,851	\$185	-\$2,465	-\$3,924	-\$4,508
Information	\$2,514	\$3,362	\$1,480	\$624	\$833	\$1,865
Finance, Insurance	\$5,690	\$3,482	-\$458	-\$1,127	\$134	\$2,290
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$8,211	\$11,560	\$8,602	\$7,287	\$8,294	\$10,940
Professional and Technical Services	\$35,240	\$54,470	\$56,890	\$71,140	\$96,540	\$132,200
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,180	\$965	\$294	\$287	\$588	\$1,001
Administrative and Waste Services	\$12,080	\$15,670	\$18,070	\$22,040	\$27,150	\$32,870
Educational Services	\$1,494	\$967	-\$1,019	-\$1,948	-\$2,098	-\$1,711
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$12,120	\$21,510	\$29,890	\$57,630	\$114,800	\$207,200
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$14,780	\$16,860	\$17,390	\$21,170	\$28,140	\$37,660
Accommodation and Food Services	\$1,902,000	\$2,340,000	\$2,833,000	\$3,439,000	\$4,164,000	\$5,010,000
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$39,310	\$61,760	\$72,020	\$84,230	\$103,200	\$129,100
State & Local Government	\$110,800	\$526,800	\$834,900	\$1,088,000	\$1,331,000	\$1,571,000
Federal Civilian	\$8,145	\$15,130	\$5,440	-\$3,612	-\$10,070	-\$14,560
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Other Services (excl Gov) Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	116	\$1,844,000	24	24	27
2006	120	\$2,354,000	46	21	44
2007	123	\$2,787,000	65	18	58
2008	125	\$3,175,000	81	15	68
2009	126	\$3,532,000	96	13	76
2010	127	\$3,870,000	109	11	83
2011	128	\$4,192,000	121	9	88
2012	129	\$4,500,000	131	7	92
2013	130	\$4,789,000	139	6	95
2014	131	\$5,071,000	147	5	98
2015	131	\$5,351,000	153	4	100
2016	132	\$5,634,000	159	3	101
2017	132	\$5,922,000	164	2	102
2018	133	\$6,215,000	168	2	103
2019	133	\$6,516,000	172	1	104
2020	134	\$6,820,000	175	1	104
2021	134	\$7,134,000	178	0	105
2022	135	\$7,458,000	180	0	105
2023	135	\$7,791,000	182	0	106
2024	136	\$8,136,000	184	-1	106
2025	136	\$8,488,000	185	-1	106
2026	137	\$8,857,000	186	-1	107
2027	137	\$9,244,000	186	-1	107
2029	138	\$10,080,000	187	-2	108
2030	138	\$10,530,000	186	-2	108



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Other Services (excl Gov) Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 31 jobs. The population impact is 153 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 100 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Other Services (excl Gov) Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	116	1	0	0	0	0
2006	120	1	1	0	0	0
2007	123	1	1	0	0	0
2008	125	1	1	0	0	0
2009	126	1	1	0	1	0
2010	127	1	1	0	1	0
2011	128	1	1	0	1	0
2012	129	1	1	0	1	0
2013	130	1	1	0	1	0
2014	131	1	1	0	1	0
2015	131	1	1	0	1	0
2016	132	1	1	0	1	0
2017	132	1	1	0	1	0
2018	133	1	1	0	1	0
2019	133	1	1	0	1	0
2020	134	1	1	0	1	0
2021	134	1	1	0	1	0
2022	135	1	1	0	1	0
2023	135	1	1	0	1	0
2024	136	1	1	0	1	1
2025	136	1	1	1	1	1
2026	137	1	1	1	1	1
2027	137	1	1	1	1	1
2029	138	1	1	1	1	1
2030	138	1	1	1	1	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	24	0	0	0	0	0
2006	46	1	0	0	0	0
2007	65	1	1	0	0	0
2008	81	2	1	0	0	0
2009	96	2	1	1	1	0
2010	109	2	1	1	1	0
2011	121	2	1	1	1	0
2012	131	3	2	1	1	0
2013	139	3	2	1	1	0
2014	147	3	2	1	1	0
2015	153	3	2	1	1	0
2016	159	3	2	1	1	0
2017	164	3	2	1	1	0
2018	168	3	2	1	1	0
2019	172	3	2	1	1	0
2020	175	3	2	1	1	0
2021	178	3	2	1	1	0
2022	180	3	2	1	1	0
2023	182	3	2	1	1	0
2024	184	3	2	1	1	0
2025	185	3	2	1	1	0
2026	186	3	2	1	1	0
2027	186	3	2	1	1	0
2029	187	3	2	1	2	0
2030	186	3	2	1	2	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Other Services (excl Gov) Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	4	8	7	6	6	6
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	4	8	7	6	6	6
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	4	5	5	5	5	5
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	4	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	1	0	0	0	0
Services	105	104	104	106	108	110
Professional and Technical Services	1	0	0	1	1	1
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	1	1	1	1	1	1
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	0	0	1	2	3	5
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	2	1	1	1	2	2
Other Services (excl Gov)	102	101	101	101	101	101
Public Administration	2	10	15	17	17	17
State & Local Government	2	10	15	17	17	17
State Government	0	1	2	2	2	2
Local Government	2	9	13	14	15	15
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	116	127	131	134	136	138

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

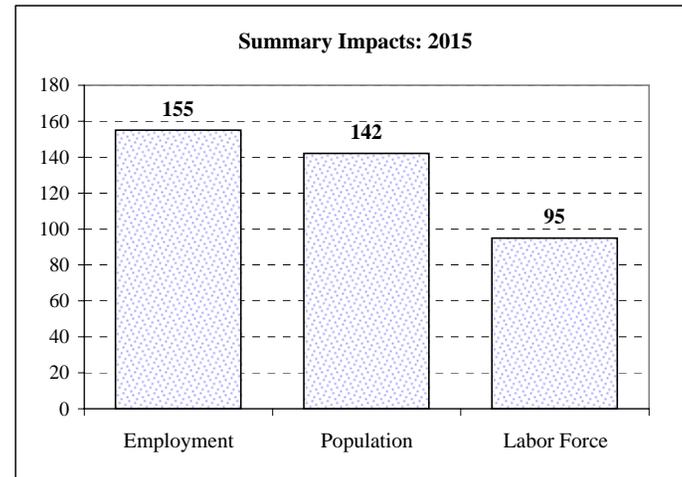
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Other Services (excl Gov) Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$1,541,000	\$2,342,000	\$2,759,000	\$3,217,000	\$3,818,000	\$4,564,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$687,300	\$968,900	\$1,229,000	\$1,549,000	\$1,930,000	\$2,369,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$2,229,000	\$3,311,000	\$3,988,000	\$4,766,000	\$5,748,000	\$6,933,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$171,800	-\$254,300	-\$306,100	-\$365,700	-\$440,600	-\$530,600
Gross In	\$208	\$566	\$669	\$738	\$864	\$1,062
Gross Out	\$172,000	\$254,800	\$306,800	\$366,400	\$441,500	\$531,700
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$503	\$31	-\$718	-\$973	-\$934	-\$751
Mining	\$24,480	\$33,620	\$3,779	-\$12,770	-\$14,460	-\$3,807
Utilities	\$5,015	\$7,582	\$6,314	\$5,696	\$5,921	\$6,660
Construction	\$118,900	\$320,000	\$333,500	\$338,100	\$363,700	\$410,500
Manufacturing	\$1,791	\$2,372	-\$575	-\$2,385	-\$3,085	-\$3,115
Wholesale Trade	\$3,153	\$3,941	\$2,412	\$1,878	\$2,051	\$2,591
Retail Trade	\$88,700	\$148,100	\$165,100	\$183,200	\$211,500	\$249,700
Transportation and Warehousing	\$2,556	\$3,536	\$53	-\$2,519	-\$4,032	-\$4,831
Information	\$2,332	\$2,994	\$1,084	\$55	-\$69	\$460
Finance, Insurance	\$4,476	\$2,316	-\$1,529	-\$2,428	-\$1,635	-\$115
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$8,737	\$11,830	\$9,137	\$7,874	\$8,697	\$10,920
Professional and Technical Services	\$32,530	\$41,760	\$35,990	\$39,070	\$49,610	\$65,780
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,294	\$1,051	\$412	\$393	\$649	\$991
Administrative and Waste Services	\$19,640	\$24,270	\$27,630	\$32,920	\$39,550	\$47,010
Educational Services	\$1,323	\$647	-\$1,228	-\$2,105	-\$2,303	-\$2,075
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$10,880	\$18,410	\$24,850	\$48,240	\$97,060	\$176,100
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$10,220	\$11,490	\$10,650	\$12,380	\$16,730	\$23,050
Accommodation and Food Services	\$37,800	\$43,900	\$40,880	\$48,100	\$64,040	\$85,600
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$1,744,000	\$2,141,000	\$2,578,000	\$3,109,000	\$3,748,000	\$4,498,000
State & Local Government	\$102,300	\$475,600	\$743,800	\$961,000	\$1,170,000	\$1,376,000
Federal Civilian	\$8,319	\$16,900	\$9,283	\$1,951	-\$2,941	-\$6,031
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Federal Civilian Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	143	\$6,732,000	24	23	26
2006	150	\$7,536,000	44	20	44
2007	154	\$8,213,000	62	17	57
2008	156	\$8,825,000	78	14	68
2009	157	\$9,394,000	92	12	76
2010	157	\$9,937,000	104	10	82
2011	157	\$10,470,000	115	8	86
2012	157	\$10,980,000	123	6	90
2013	156	\$11,450,000	131	5	92
2014	156	\$11,930,000	137	4	94
2015	155	\$12,410,000	142	3	95
2016	155	\$12,920,000	146	2	95
2017	155	\$13,440,000	150	1	96
2018	155	\$13,980,000	153	1	96
2019	154	\$14,540,000	155	0	96
2020	154	\$15,110,000	157	0	96
2021	154	\$15,710,000	158	-1	96
2022	154	\$16,320,000	160	-1	96
2023	154	\$16,950,000	160	-1	96
2024	154	\$17,600,000	161	-1	96
2025	154	\$18,280,000	161	-2	96
2026	154	\$18,980,000	161	-2	96
2027	154	\$19,700,000	160	-2	95
2029	154	\$21,230,000	159	-2	95
2030	154	\$22,040,000	158	-2	95



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Federal Civilian Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 55 jobs. The population impact is 142 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 95 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Federal Civilian Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	143	2	1	1	1	0
2006	150	3	2	1	1	0
2007	154	3	2	1	1	0
2008	156	3	2	1	1	0
2009	157	3	2	1	1	0
2010	157	3	2	1	1	0
2011	157	3	2	1	1	0
2012	157	3	2	1	1	0
2013	156	3	2	1	2	0
2014	156	3	2	1	2	0
2015	155	3	2	1	2	0
2016	155	3	2	1	2	0
2017	155	3	2	1	2	1
2018	155	3	2	1	2	1
2019	154	3	2	1	2	1
2020	154	3	2	1	2	1
2021	154	3	2	1	2	1
2022	154	3	2	1	2	1
2023	154	3	2	1	2	1
2024	154	3	2	1	2	1
2025	154	3	2	1	2	1
2026	154	3	2	1	2	1
2027	154	3	2	1	2	1
2029	154	3	2	1	2	0
2030	154	3	2	1	2	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	24	2	1	0	0	0
2006	44	3	1	1	1	0
2007	62	4	2	1	1	0
2008	78	5	2	1	1	0
2009	92	6	3	2	1	0
2010	104	7	3	2	2	0
2011	115	7	4	2	2	0
2012	123	8	4	2	2	0
2013	131	8	5	2	2	0
2014	137	8	5	3	2	0
2015	142	9	5	3	3	0
2016	146	9	5	3	3	0
2017	150	9	5	3	3	0
2018	153	9	5	3	3	0
2019	155	9	5	3	3	0
2020	157	9	6	3	3	0
2021	158	9	6	3	3	0
2022	160	9	6	3	3	0
2023	160	9	6	3	3	0
2024	161	9	6	3	3	0
2025	161	9	6	3	3	0
2026	161	9	6	3	3	0
2027	160	9	6	3	3	0
2029	159	9	6	3	3	0
2030	158	9	6	3	4	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Federal Civilian Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	10	16	13	10	9	8
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	10	17	13	10	9	8
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	14	15	14	13	13	12
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	14	15	14	13	13	12
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	0	0	0	0	0
Services	16	16	15	16	18	20
Professional and Technical Services	1	1	0	0	0	0
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	1	1	1	1	1	1
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	2	2	3	4	5	7
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	1	1	1	1	1	1
Accommodation and Food Services	6	5	5	5	5	5
Other Services (excl Gov)	6	6	6	6	6	6
Public Administration	102	110	114	115	115	114
State & Local Government	2	10	14	15	15	14
State Government	0	1	2	2	2	2
Local Government	2	9	12	13	13	12
Federal Civilian	100	100	100	100	100	100
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	143	157	155	154	154	154

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

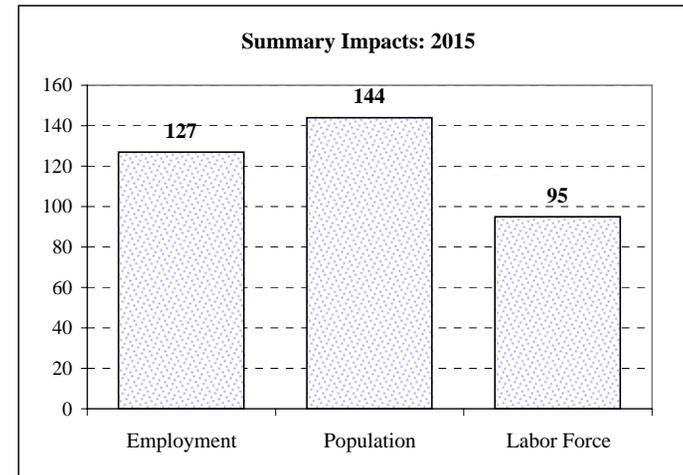
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Federal Civilian Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$5,053,000	\$6,740,000	\$7,879,000	\$9,218,000	\$10,920,000	\$12,970,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$2,777,000	\$3,602,000	\$4,392,000	\$5,403,000	\$6,596,000	\$7,964,000
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$7,830,000	\$10,340,000	\$12,270,000	\$14,620,000	\$17,510,000	\$20,940,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$606,200	-\$798,500	-\$946,600	-\$1,127,000	-\$1,349,000	-\$1,610,000
Gross In	\$618	\$1,429	\$1,546	\$1,647	\$1,889	\$2,269
Gross Out	\$606,900	\$799,900	\$948,200	\$1,129,000	\$1,351,000	\$1,612,000
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$736	\$239	-\$597	-\$882	-\$865	-\$729
Mining	\$27,490	\$47,370	\$21,930	\$12,730	\$21,070	\$43,690
Utilities	\$9,595	\$13,170	\$11,780	\$11,350	\$11,800	\$12,750
Construction	\$297,400	\$637,200	\$584,000	\$552,300	\$569,400	\$617,900
Manufacturing	\$2,184	\$3,594	\$764	-\$838	-\$1,125	-\$638
Wholesale Trade	\$5,423	\$6,678	\$4,838	\$4,201	\$4,379	\$4,943
Retail Trade	\$282,800	\$388,500	\$427,700	\$476,100	\$537,900	\$613,800
Transportation and Warehousing	\$3,154	\$5,689	\$2,821	\$991	\$502	\$964
Information	\$3,365	\$4,643	\$2,859	\$2,136	\$2,447	\$3,468
Finance, Insurance	\$10,150	\$7,368	\$2,685	\$1,637	\$2,476	\$3,972
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$11,010	\$10,530	\$2,867	-\$1,812	-\$3,737	-\$4,422
Professional and Technical Services	\$43,350	\$51,270	\$37,840	\$35,970	\$42,000	\$52,800
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,496	\$1,374	\$562	\$457	\$675	\$985
Administrative and Waste Services	\$16,470	\$20,410	\$21,630	\$25,190	\$30,080	\$35,670
Educational Services	\$3,365	\$3,762	\$2,482	\$2,496	\$3,485	\$5,166
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$35,420	\$55,370	\$73,670	\$110,800	\$176,700	\$275,000
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$29,510	\$35,470	\$38,360	\$44,850	\$54,260	\$65,880
Accommodation and Food Services	\$119,700	\$137,700	\$144,400	\$166,300	\$197,700	\$235,500
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$99,740	\$138,700	\$161,900	\$189,200	\$223,700	\$266,000
State & Local Government	\$102,300	\$471,600	\$710,300	\$887,700	\$1,051,000	\$1,206,000
Federal Civilian	\$6,726,000	\$8,301,000	\$10,020,000	\$12,100,000	\$14,590,000	\$17,500,000
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Farm Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	112	\$877,200	23	23	25
2006	115	\$1,317,000	43	19	42
2007	118	\$1,692,000	61	17	55
2008	120	\$2,025,000	77	14	65
2009	122	\$2,328,000	91	12	73
2010	123	\$2,611,000	103	10	79
2011	124	\$2,877,000	113	8	84
2012	125	\$3,126,000	123	7	88
2013	126	\$3,359,000	131	5	91
2014	126	\$3,584,000	138	4	94
2015	127	\$3,804,000	144	3	95
2016	128	\$4,023,000	149	3	97
2017	128	\$4,245,000	153	2	98
2018	129	\$4,469,000	157	1	98
2019	129	\$4,699,000	161	1	99
2020	130	\$4,931,000	164	1	100
2021	130	\$5,169,000	166	0	100
2022	131	\$5,415,000	168	0	101
2023	131	\$5,668,000	170	0	101
2024	132	\$5,930,000	171	-1	101
2025	132	\$6,198,000	172	-1	102
2026	133	\$6,480,000	173	-1	102
2027	133	\$6,777,000	173	-1	102
2029	134	\$7,422,000	173	-2	103
2030	135	\$7,773,000	173	-2	103



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Farm Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist for the duration of the projection period. This is assumed to be augmentation - this addition does not crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in an additional 27 jobs. The population impact is 144 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 95 additional workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Farm Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	112	0	0	0	0	0
2006	115	1	0	0	0	0
2007	118	1	1	0	0	0
2008	120	1	1	0	0	0
2009	122	1	1	0	0	0
2010	123	1	1	0	0	0
2011	124	1	1	0	1	0
2012	125	1	1	0	1	0
2013	126	1	1	0	1	0
2014	126	1	1	0	1	0
2015	127	1	1	0	1	0
2016	128	1	1	0	1	0
2017	128	1	1	0	1	0
2018	129	1	1	0	1	0
2019	129	1	1	0	1	0
2020	130	1	1	0	1	0
2021	130	1	1	0	1	0
2022	131	1	1	0	1	0
2023	131	1	1	0	1	0
2024	132	1	1	0	1	0
2025	132	1	1	0	1	0
2026	133	1	1	0	1	0
2027	133	1	1	0	1	0
2029	134	1	1	0	1	0
2030	135	1	1	0	1	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	23	0	0	0	0	0
2006	43	0	0	0	0	0
2007	61	0	0	0	0	0
2008	77	1	0	0	0	0
2009	91	1	0	0	0	0
2010	103	1	1	0	0	0
2011	113	1	1	0	0	0
2012	123	1	1	0	1	0
2013	131	1	1	0	1	0
2014	138	1	1	0	1	0
2015	144	1	1	0	1	0
2016	149	1	1	0	1	0
2017	153	1	1	0	1	0
2018	157	1	1	0	1	0
2019	161	1	1	0	1	0
2020	164	1	1	1	1	0
2021	166	1	1	1	1	0
2022	168	1	1	1	1	0
2023	170	1	1	1	1	0
2024	171	1	1	1	1	0
2025	172	1	1	1	1	0
2026	173	1	1	1	1	0
2027	173	1	1	1	1	0
2029	173	1	1	1	1	0
2030	173	1	1	1	1	0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Farm Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	3	6	6	6	5	5
Forestry, Fishing, Other	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	2	6	5	5	5	5
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	2	3	3	3	3	3
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2	3	3	3	3	3
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	2	1	1	1	1	2
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	1	1	1	1	2	2
Services	3	3	3	4	6	9
Professional and Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	0	0	0	1	2	4
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other Services (excl Gov)	2	2	2	3	3	3
Public Administration	2	10	14	15	16	16
State & Local Government	2	10	14	15	16	16
State Government	0	1	2	2	2	2
Local Government	2	8	12	13	14	14
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	112	123	127	130	132	135

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

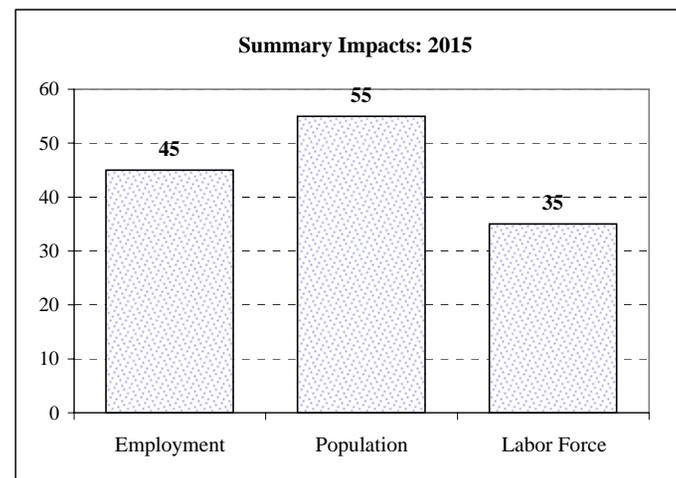
Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Farm Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$977,400	\$1,667,000	\$1,985,000	\$2,319,000	\$2,766,000	\$3,334,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$126,300	\$259,100	\$358,700	\$475,600	\$621,000	\$793,700
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$1,104,000	\$1,926,000	\$2,344,000	\$2,794,000	\$3,387,000	\$4,128,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$27,240	-\$76,660	-\$94,110	-\$111,300	-\$135,800	-\$167,400
Gross In	\$137	\$380	\$481	\$555	\$671	\$842
Gross Out	\$27,370	\$77,040	\$94,590	\$111,900	\$136,400	\$168,200
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$10,860	\$12,370	\$13,600	\$16,140	\$19,530	\$23,500
Mining	\$27,410	\$45,200	\$19,880	\$5,737	\$5,621	\$17,400
Utilities	\$7,143	\$10,400	\$9,830	\$10,060	\$11,270	\$13,140
Construction	\$71,990	\$235,600	\$262,900	\$276,300	\$305,700	\$355,800
Manufacturing	\$2,201	\$3,652	\$1,171	-\$452	-\$938	-\$702
Wholesale Trade	\$7,921	\$9,666	\$8,823	\$9,214	\$10,540	\$12,410
Retail Trade	\$46,450	\$99,690	\$109,900	\$118,500	\$137,000	\$164,500
Transportation and Warehousing	\$3,309	\$5,803	\$3,334	\$1,588	\$1,014	\$1,349
Information	\$2,010	\$3,144	\$1,392	\$333	\$145	\$586
Finance, Insurance	\$5,305	\$3,469	-\$692	-\$1,814	-\$974	\$772
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$16,930	\$23,110	\$24,360	\$28,830	\$37,410	\$49,850
Professional and Technical Services	\$26,640	\$35,110	\$27,030	\$27,050	\$34,740	\$48,030
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$774	\$605	-\$188	-\$397	-\$298	-\$96
Administrative and Waste Services	\$6,993	\$9,615	\$10,430	\$13,120	\$17,320	\$22,510
Educational Services	\$1,216	\$1,074	-\$805	-\$1,874	-\$2,230	-\$2,149
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$6,899	\$14,950	\$20,030	\$40,310	\$84,120	\$155,900
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$4,745	\$5,284	\$2,755	\$2,321	\$4,448	\$8,385
Accommodation and Food Services	\$20,470	\$23,400	\$13,930	\$13,890	\$22,890	\$37,360
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$36,810	\$58,970	\$70,120	\$85,670	\$110,500	\$145,200
State & Local Government	\$99,710	\$460,700	\$716,500	\$922,200	\$1,120,000	\$1,316,000
Federal Civilian	\$8,822	\$19,540	\$13,940	\$8,147	\$4,841	\$3,472
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$689,100	\$844,300	\$1,015,000	\$1,220,000	\$1,464,000	\$1,754,000

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Retail Trade - Competitive Sector Employment of 100
Results for Sublette County Alone

	Employment	Personal Income	Population	Economic Migrants	Labor Force
2005	39	\$695,100	9	9	9
2006	40	\$877,500	16	7	15
2007	41	\$1,033,000	23	6	20
2008	42	\$1,172,000	29	5	24
2009	43	\$1,301,000	34	5	27
2010	43	\$1,423,000	39	4	29
2011	44	\$1,540,000	43	3	31
2012	44	\$1,652,000	47	3	32
2013	44	\$1,757,000	50	2	33
2014	45	\$1,859,000	52	2	34
2015	45	\$1,961,000	55	1	35
2016	45	\$2,063,000	57	1	36
2017	45	\$2,167,000	59	1	36
2018	45	\$2,272,000	60	1	36
2019	45	\$2,381,000	62	0	36
2020	46	\$2,491,000	63	0	37
2021	46	\$2,606,000	64	0	37
2022	46	\$2,725,000	65	0	37
2023	46	\$2,847,000	65	0	37
2024	46	\$2,974,000	66	0	37
2025	47	\$3,103,000	66	0	38
2026	47	\$3,237,000	67	0	38
2027	47	\$3,379,000	67	0	38
2029	47	\$3,685,000	67	-1	38
2030	47	\$3,852,000	67	-1	38



Scenario Definition:

100 new jobs are created in the Retail Trade Sector in 2005 and the jobs continue to exist through 2030. This addition to retail is assumed to sell to the local market and compete with existing firms - this addition does crowd out existing employment.

Scenario Results (10 years out):

The original increase in 100 jobs results in 45 net new jobs. The population impact is 55 additional residents in the county. The labor force impact is 35 net new workers.

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Note: Personal income is in nominal (current) dollars.

**Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Retail Trade - Competitive Sector Employment of 100**

Total Employment Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	39	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2006	40	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2007	41	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2008	42	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2009	43	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2010	43	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2011	44	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2012	44	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2013	44	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2014	45	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2015	45	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2016	45	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2017	45	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2018	45	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2019	45	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2020	46	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2021	46	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2022	46	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2023	46	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2024	46	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2025	47	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2026	47	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2027	47	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2029	47	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0
2030	47	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	0

Total Population Impacts - All Areas

	Sublette	Sweetwater	Lincoln	Uinta	Fremont	Carbon
2005	9	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
2006	16	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
2007	23	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
2008	29	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
2009	34	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
2010	39	0	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2011	43	0	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2012	47	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2013	50	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2014	52	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2015	55	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2016	57	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2017	59	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2018	60	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2019	62	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2020	63	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2021	64	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2022	65	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2023	65	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2024	66	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2025	66	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2026	67	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2027	67	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2029	67	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
2030	67	1	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Retail Trade - Competitive Sector Employment of 100
Detailed Employment Impacts by Sector
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Industry</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Natural Resources, Mining, Utilities, Construction	1	3	3	2	2	2
Forestry, Fishing, Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	1	3	3	2	2	2
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trade	34	34	34	34	34	34
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	34	34	34	34	34	34
Transportation, Information, Finance Accounting	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finance, Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Services	2	2	3	3	4	5
Professional and Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	1
Management of Companies / Enterprises	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and Waste Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health Care and Social Assistance	0	0	0	1	1	2
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accommodation and Food Services	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Services (excl Gov)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Administration	1	4	5	6	6	6
State & Local Government	1	4	5	6	6	6
State Government	0	1	1	1	1	1
Local Government	1	3	5	5	5	5
Federal Civilian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Military	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	39	43	45	46	47	47

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.
Note: Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Sublette County Impact Analysis
Increase in Retail Trade - Competitive Sector Employment of 100
Personal Income Impacts - Wages and Proprietors Income - Current Dollars
Results for Sublette County Alone

<i>Nominal (Current) Dollars</i>	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Wage & Salary Disbursements	\$630,200	\$929,700	\$1,096,000	\$1,278,000	\$1,521,000	\$1,822,000
Proprietor & Other Labor Income	\$201,700	\$295,600	\$378,500	\$478,800	\$600,600	\$742,200
Total Labor & Proprietor Income	\$831,800	\$1,225,000	\$1,475,000	\$1,757,000	\$2,122,000	\$2,564,000
Net Residence Adjustment	-\$64,040	-\$94,100	-\$113,200	-\$134,700	-\$162,500	-\$196,100
Gross In	-\$194	-\$231	-\$268	-\$322	-\$387	-\$451
Gross Out	\$63,840	\$93,870	\$112,900	\$134,400	\$162,100	\$195,600
<i>Labor & Proprietor Income by Sector</i>						
Forestry, Fishing, Other	\$158	-\$20	-\$277	-\$353	-\$320	-\$236
Mining	\$8,037	\$10,490	-\$149	-\$5,949	-\$6,180	-\$1,915
Utilities	\$2,118	\$3,042	\$2,672	\$2,565	\$2,798	\$3,234
Construction	\$46,140	\$120,700	\$125,000	\$126,000	\$136,200	\$154,700
Manufacturing	\$579	\$694	-\$373	-\$1,014	-\$1,241	-\$1,227
Wholesale Trade	\$1,036	\$1,324	\$832	\$702	\$838	\$1,112
Retail Trade	\$667,800	\$828,500	\$990,900	\$1,182,000	\$1,418,000	\$1,695,000
Transportation and Warehousing	\$871	\$1,111	-\$152	-\$1,075	-\$1,602	-\$1,874
Information	\$917	\$1,163	\$545	\$260	\$333	\$662
Finance, Insurance	\$1,874	\$1,170	-\$34	-\$169	\$335	\$1,126
Real Estate, Rental, Leasing	\$3,344	\$4,609	\$3,977	\$3,994	\$4,964	\$6,654
Professional and Technical Services	\$15,090	\$20,140	\$20,440	\$24,650	\$32,530	\$43,500
Management of Companies & Enterprises	\$2,005	\$2,258	\$2,409	\$2,816	\$3,400	\$4,087
Administrative and Waste Services	\$7,622	\$9,789	\$11,810	\$14,820	\$18,720	\$23,380
Educational Services	\$496	\$323	-\$324	-\$628	-\$671	-\$552
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$3,997	\$6,691	\$8,948	\$17,260	\$34,810	\$63,180
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	\$3,495	\$3,879	\$3,697	\$4,465	\$6,250	\$8,804
Accommodation and Food Services	\$14,950	\$17,980	\$17,960	\$21,700	\$28,940	\$38,590
Other Services (excl Gov)	\$13,180	\$20,290	\$23,620	\$27,660	\$34,210	\$43,200
State & Local Government	\$35,450	\$166,000	\$261,200	\$338,200	\$412,800	\$486,900
Federal Civilian	\$2,692	\$5,156	\$2,117	-\$757	-\$2,736	-\$4,102
Federal Military	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Farm	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: REMI Model results generated by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

2002 NAICS Definitions

Note: These definitions were directly downloaded from the U.S. Bureau of the Census at <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/> August 12, 2005.

11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats.

The establishments in this sector are often described as farms, ranches, dairies, greenhouses, nurseries, orchards, or hatcheries. A farm may consist of a single tract of land or a number of separate tracts which may be held under different tenures. For example, one tract may be owned by the farm operator and another rented. It may be operated by the operator alone or with the assistance of members of the household or hired employees, or it may be operated by a partnership, corporation, or other type of organization. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm.

The sector distinguishes two basic activities: agricultural production and agricultural support activities. Agricultural production includes establishments performing the complete farm or ranch operation, such as farm owner-operators, tenant farm operators, and sharecroppers. Agricultural support activities include establishments that perform one or more activities associated with farm operation, such as soil preparation, planting, harvesting, and management, on a contract or fee basis.

Excluded from the Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing sector are establishments primarily engaged in agricultural research and establishments primarily engaged in administering programs for regulating and conserving land, mineral, wildlife, and forest use. These establishments are classified in Industry 54171, Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences; and Industry 92412, Administration of Conservation Programs, respectively.

21 Mining

The Mining sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.

The Mining sector distinguishes two basic activities: mine operation and mining support activities. Mine operation includes establishments operating mines, quarries, or oil and gas wells on their own account or for others on a contract or fee basis. Mining support activities include establishments that perform exploration (except geophysical surveying) and/or other mining services on a contract or fee basis (except mine site preparation and construction of oil/gas pipelines).

Establishments in the Mining sector are grouped and classified according to the natural resource mined or to be mined. Industries include establishments that develop the mine site, extract the natural resources, and/or those that beneficiate (i.e., prepare) the mineral mined. Beneficiation is the process whereby the extracted material is reduced to particles that can be separated into mineral and waste, the former suitable for further processing or direct use. The operations that take place in beneficiation are primarily

mechanical, such as grinding, washing, magnetic separation, and centrifugal separation. In contrast, manufacturing operations primarily use chemical and electrochemical processes, such as electrolysis and distillation. However, some treatments, such as heat treatments, take place in both the beneficiation and the manufacturing (i.e., smelting/refining) stages. The range of preparation activities varies by mineral and the purity of any given ore deposit. While some minerals, such as petroleum and natural gas, require little or no preparation, others are washed and screened, while yet others, such as gold and silver, can be transformed into bullion before leaving the mine site.

Mining, beneficiating, and manufacturing activities often occur in a single location. Separate receipts will be collected for these activities whenever possible. When receipts cannot be broken out between mining and manufacturing, establishments that mine or quarry nonmetallic minerals, beneficiate the nonmetallic minerals into more finished manufactured products are classified based on the primary activity of the establishment. A mine that manufactures a small amount of finished products will be classified in Sector 21, Mining. An establishment that mines whose primary output is a more finished manufactured product will be classified in Sector 31-33, Manufacturing.

22 Utilities

The Utilities sector comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. Within this sector, the specific activities associated with the utility services provided vary by utility: electric power includes generation, transmission, and distribution; natural gas includes distribution; steam supply includes provision and/or distribution; water supply includes treatment and distribution; and sewage removal includes collection, treatment, and disposal of waste through sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities. Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in waste management services classified in Subsector 562, Waste Management and Remediation Services. These establishments also collect, treat, and dispose of waste materials; however, they do not use sewer systems or sewage treatment facilities.

23 Construction

The construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector.

Construction work done may include new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance and repairs. Activities of these establishments generally are managed at a fixed place of business, but they usually perform construction activities at multiple project sites. Production responsibilities for establishments in this sector are usually specified in (1) contracts with the owners of construction projects (prime contracts) or (2) contracts with other construction establishments (subcontracts).

Establishments primarily engaged in contracts that include responsibility for all aspects of individual construction projects are commonly known as general contractors, but also may be known as design-builders, construction managers, turnkey contractors, or (in cases where two or more establishments jointly secure a general contract) joint-venture contractors. Construction managers that provide oversight and scheduling only (i.e., agency) as well as construction managers that are responsible for the entire project (i.e., at risk) are included as general contractor type establishments. Establishments of the "general contractor type" frequently arrange construction of separate parts of their projects through subcontracts with other construction establishments.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to produce a specific component (e.g., masonry, painting, and electrical work) of a construction project are commonly known as specialty trade contractors. Activities of specialty trade contractors are usually subcontracted from other construction establishments but, especially in remodeling and repair construction, the work may be done directly for the owner of the property.

Establishments primarily engaged in activities to construct buildings to be sold on sites that they own are known as operative builders, but also may be known as speculative builders or merchant builders. Operative builders produce buildings in a manner similar to general contractors, but their production processes also include site acquisition and securing of financial backing. Operative builders are most often associated with the construction of residential buildings. Like general contractors, they may subcontract all or part of the actual construction work on their buildings.

There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors.

Subsector 236, Construction of Buildings, comprises establishments of the general contractor type and operative builders involved in the construction of buildings. Subsector 237, Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, comprises establishments involved in the construction of engineering projects. Subsector 238, Specialty Trade Contractors, comprises establishments engaged in specialty trade activities generally needed in the construction of all types of buildings.

Force account construction is construction work performed by an enterprise primarily engaged in some business other than construction for its own account and use, using employees of the enterprise. This activity is not included in the construction sector unless the construction work performed is the primary activity of a separate establishment of the enterprise. The installation and the ongoing repair and maintenance of telecommunications and utility networks is excluded from construction when the establishments performing the work are not independent contractors. Although a growing proportion of this work is subcontracted to independent contractors in the Construction Sector, the operating units of telecommunications and utility companies performing this work are included with the telecommunications or utility activities.

31-33 Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction.

Establishments in the Manufacturing sector are often described as plants, factories, or mills and characteristically use power-driven machines and materials-handling equipment. However, establishments that transform materials or substances into new products by hand or in the worker's home and those engaged in selling to the general public products made on the same premises from which they are sold, such as bakeries, candy stores, and custom tailors, may also be included in this sector. Manufacturing establishments may process materials or may contract with other establishments to process their materials for them. Both types of establishments are included in manufacturing.

The materials, substances, or components transformed by manufacturing establishments are raw materials that are products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, or quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing establishments. The materials used may be purchased directly from producers, obtained through customary trade channels, or secured without recourse to the market by transferring the product from one establishment to another, under the same ownership. The new product of a manufacturing establishment may be finished in the sense that it is ready for utilization or consumption, or it may be semifinished to become an input for an establishment engaged in further manufacturing. For example, the product of the alumina refinery is the input used in the primary production of aluminum; primary aluminum is the input to an aluminum wire drawing plant; and aluminum wire is the input for a fabricated wire product manufacturing establishment.

The subsectors in the Manufacturing sector generally reflect distinct production processes related to material inputs, production equipment, and employee skills. In the machinery area, where assembling is a key activity, parts and accessories for manufactured products are classified in the industry of the finished manufactured item when they are made for separate sale. For example, a replacement refrigerator door would be classified with refrigerators and an attachment for a piece of metal working machinery would be classified with metal working machinery. However, components, input from other manufacturing establishments, are classified based on the production function of the component manufacturer. For example, electronic components are classified in Subsector 334, Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing and stampings are classified in Subsector 332, Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing.

Manufacturing establishments often perform one or more activities that are classified outside the Manufacturing sector of NAICS. For instance, almost all manufacturing has some captive research and development or administrative operations, such as accounting, payroll, or management. These captive services are treated the same as captive manufacturing activities. When the services are provided by separate establishments, they are classified to the NAICS sector where such services are primary, not in manufacturing.

The boundaries of manufacturing and the other sectors of the classification system can be somewhat blurry. The establishments in the manufacturing sector are engaged in the transformation of materials into new products. Their output is a new product. However, the definition of what constitutes a new product can be somewhat subjective. As clarification, the following activities are considered manufacturing in NAICS: Milk bottling and pasteurizing; Water bottling and processing; Fresh fish packaging (oyster shucking, fish filleting); Apparel jobbing (assigning of materials to contract factories or shops for fabrication or other contract operations) as well as contracting on materials owned by others; Printing and related activities; Ready-mixed concrete production; Leather converting; Grinding of lenses to prescription; Wood preserving; Electroplating, plating, metal heat treating, and polishing for the trade; Lapidary work for the trade; Fabricating signs and advertising displays; Rebuilding or remanufacturing machinery (i.e., automotive parts) Ship repair and renovation; Machine shops; and Tire retreading. Conversely, there are activities that are sometimes considered manufacturing, but which for NAICS are classified in another sector (i.e., not classified as manufacturing). They include: 1.

Logging, classified in Sector 11, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting is considered a harvesting operation; 2. The beneficiating of ores and other minerals, classified in Sector 21, Mining, is considered part of the activity of mining; 3. The construction of structures and fabricating operations performed at the site of construction by contractors, is classified in Sector 23, Construction; 4. Establishments engaged in breaking of bulk and redistribution in smaller lots, including packaging, repackaging, or bottling products, such as liquors or chemicals; the customized assembly of computers; sorting of scrap; mixing paints to customer order; and cutting metals to customer order, classified in Sector 42, Wholesale Trade or Sector 44-45, Retail Trade, produce a modified version of the same product, not a new product; and 5.

Publishing and the combined activity of publishing and printing, classified in Sector 51, Information, perform the transformation of information into a product where as the value of the product to the consumer lies in the information content, not in the format in which it is distributed (i.e., the book or software diskette).

42 Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The merchandise described in this sector includes the outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information industries, such as publishing.

The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise. Wholesalers are organized to sell or arrange the purchase or sale of (a) goods for resale (i.e., goods sold to other wholesalers

or retailers), (b) capital or durable nonconsumer goods, and (c) raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production.

Wholesalers sell merchandise to other businesses and normally operate from a warehouse or office. These warehouses and offices are characterized by having little or no display of merchandise. In addition, neither the design nor the location of the premises is intended to solicit walk-in traffic. Wholesalers do not normally use advertising directed to the general public. Customers are generally reached initially via telephone, in-person marketing, or by specialized advertising that may include Internet and other electronic means. Follow-up orders are either vendor-initiated or client-initiated, generally based on previous sales, and typically exhibit strong ties between sellers and buyers. In fact, transactions are often conducted between wholesalers and clients that have long-standing business relationships.

This sector comprises two main types of wholesalers: merchant wholesalers that sell goods on their own account and business to business electronic markets, agents, and brokers that arrange sales and purchases for others generally for a commission or fee.

(1) Establishments that sell goods on their own account are known as wholesale merchants, distributors, jobbers, drop shippers, and import/export merchants. Also included as wholesale merchants are sales offices and sales branches (but not retail stores) maintained by manufacturing, refining, or mining enterprises apart from their plants or mines for the purpose of marketing their products. Merchant wholesale establishments typically maintain their own warehouse, where they receive and handle goods for their customers. Goods are generally sold without transformation, but may include integral functions, such as sorting, packaging, labeling, and other marketing services.

(2) Establishments arranging for the purchase or sale of goods owned by others or purchasing goods, generally on a commission basis are known as business to business electronic markets, agents and brokers, commission merchants, import/export agents and brokers, auction companies, and manufacturers' representatives. These establishments operate from offices and generally do not own or handle the goods they sell.

Some wholesale establishments may be connected with a single manufacturer and promote and sell the particular manufacturers' products to a wide range of other wholesalers or retailers. Other wholesalers may be connected to a retail chain, or limited number of retail chains, and only provide a variety of products needed by that particular retail operation(s). These wholesalers may obtain the products from a wide range of manufacturers. Still other wholesalers may not take title to the goods, but act as agents and brokers for a commission.

Although, in general, wholesaling normally denotes sales in large volumes, durable nonconsumer goods may be sold in single units. Sales of capital or durable nonconsumer goods used in the production of goods and services, such as farm machinery, medium and heavy duty trucks, and industrial machinery, are always included in wholesale trade.

44-45 Retail Trade

The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise.

The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are, therefore, organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore retailers.

1. Store retailers operate fixed point-of-sale locations, located and designed to attract a high volume of walk-in customers. In general, retail stores have extensive displays of merchandise and use mass-media advertising to attract customers. They typically sell merchandise to the general public for personal or

household consumption, but some also serve business and institutional clients. These include establishments, such as office supply stores, computer and software stores, building materials dealers, plumbing supply stores, and electrical supply stores. Catalog showrooms, gasoline services stations, automotive dealers, and mobile home dealers are treated as store retailers.

In addition to retailing merchandise, some types of store retailers are also engaged in the provision of after-sales services, such as repair and installation. For example, new automobile dealers, electronic and appliance stores, and musical instrument and supply stores often provide repair services. As a general rule, establishments engaged in retailing merchandise and providing after-sales services are classified in this sector.

The first eleven subsectors of retail trade are store retailers. The establishments are grouped into industries and industry groups typically based on one or more of the following criteria:

(a) The merchandise line or lines carried by the store; for example, specialty stores are distinguished from general-line stores.

(b) The usual trade designation of the establishments. This criterion applies in cases where a store type is well recognized by the industry and the public, but difficult to define strictly in terms of commodity lines carried; for example, pharmacies, hardware stores, and department stores.

(c) Capital requirements in terms of display equipment; for example, food stores have equipment requirements not found in other retail industries.

(d) Human resource requirements in terms of expertise; for example, the staff of an automobile dealer requires knowledge in financing, registering, and licensing issues that are not necessary in other retail industries.

2. Nonstore retailers, like store retailers, are organized to serve the general public, but their retailing methods differ. The establishments of this subsector reach customers and market merchandise with methods, such as the broadcasting of "infomercials," the broadcasting and publishing of direct-response advertising, the publishing of paper and electronic catalogs, door-to-door solicitation, in-home demonstration, selling from portable stalls (street vendors, except food), and distribution through vending machines. Establishments engaged in the direct sale (nonstore) of products, such as home heating oil dealers and home delivery newspaper routes are included here.

The buying of goods for resale is a characteristic of retail trade establishments that particularly distinguishes them from establishments in the agriculture, manufacturing, and construction industries. For example, farms that sell their products at or from the point of production are not classified in retail, but rather in agriculture. Similarly, establishments that both manufacture and sell their products to the general public are not classified in retail, but rather in manufacturing. However, establishments that engage in processing activities incidental to retailing are classified in retail. This includes establishments, such as optical goods stores that do in-store grinding of lenses, and meat and seafood markets.

Wholesalers also engage in the buying of goods for resale, but they are not usually organized to serve the general public. They typically operate from a warehouse or office and neither the design nor the location of these premises is intended to solicit a high volume of walk-in traffic. Wholesalers supply institutional, industrial, wholesale, and retail clients; their operations are, therefore, generally organized to purchase, sell, and deliver merchandise in larger quantities. However, dealers of durable nonconsumer goods, such as farm machinery and heavy duty trucks, are included in wholesale trade even if they often sell these products in single units.

48-49 Transportation and Warehousing

The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline.

The Transportation and Warehousing sector distinguishes three basic types of activities: subsectors for each mode of transportation, a subsector for warehousing and storage, and a subsector for establishments providing support activities for transportation. In addition, there are subsectors for establishments that provide passenger transportation for scenic and sightseeing purposes, postal services, and courier services.

A separate subsector for support activities is established in the sector because, first, support activities for transportation are inherently multimodal, such as freight transportation arrangement, or have multimodal aspects. Secondly, there are production process similarities among the support activity industries.

One of the support activities identified in the support activity subsector is the routine repair and maintenance of transportation equipment (e.g., aircraft at an airport, railroad rolling stock at a railroad terminal, or ships at a harbor or port facility). Such establishments do not perform complete overhauling or rebuilding of transportation equipment (i.e., periodic restoration of transportation equipment to original design specifications) or transportation equipment conversion (i.e., major modification to systems). An establishment that primarily performs factory (or shipyard) overhauls, rebuilding, or conversions of aircraft, railroad rolling stock, or a ship is classified in Subsector 336, Transportation Equipment Manufacturing according to the type of equipment.

Many of the establishments in this sector often operate on networks, with physical facilities, labor forces, and equipment spread over an extensive geographic area.

Warehousing establishments in this sector are distinguished from merchant wholesaling in that the warehouse establishments do not sell the goods.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in providing travel agent services that support transportation and other establishments, such as hotels, businesses, and government agencies. These establishments are classified in Sector 56, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services. Also, establishments primarily engaged in providing rental and leasing of transportation equipment without operator are classified in Subsector 532, Rental and Leasing Services.

51 Information

The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: (a) producing and distributing information and cultural products, (b) providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and (c) processing data.

The main components of this sector are the publishing industries, including software publishing, and both traditional publishing and publishing exclusively on the Internet; the motion picture and sound recording industries; the broadcasting industries, including traditional broadcasting and those broadcasting exclusively over the Internet; the telecommunications industries; the industries known as Internet service providers and web search portals, data processing industries, and the information services industries.

The expressions "information age" and "global information economy" are used with considerable frequency today. The general idea of an "information economy" includes both the notion of industries primarily

producing, processing, and distributing information, as well as the idea that every industry is using available information and information technology to reorganize and make themselves more productive.

For the purpose of developing NAICS, it is the transformation of information into a commodity that is produced and distributed by a number of growing industries that is at issue. The Information sector groups three types of establishments: (1) those engaged in producing and distributing information and cultural products; (2) those that provide the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications; and (3) those that process data. Cultural products are those that directly express attitudes, opinions, ideas, values, and artistic creativity; provide entertainment; or offer information and analysis concerning the past and present. Included in this definition are popular, mass-produced, products as well as cultural products that normally have a more limited audience, such as poetry books, literary magazines, or classical records.

The unique characteristics of information and cultural products, and of the processes involved in their production and distribution, distinguish the Information sector from the goods-producing and service-producing sectors. Some of these characteristics are:

1. Unlike traditional goods, an "information or cultural product," such as a newspaper on-line or television program, does not necessarily have tangible qualities, nor is it necessarily associated with a particular form. A movie can be shown at a movie theater, on a television broadcast, through video-on-demand or rented at a local video store. A sound recording can be aired on radio, embedded in multimedia products, or sold at a record store.

2. Unlike traditional services, the delivery of these products does not require direct contact between the supplier and the consumer.

3. The value of these products to the consumer lies in their informational, educational, cultural, or entertainment content, not in the format in which they are distributed. Most of these products are protected from unlawful reproduction by copyright laws.

4. The intangible property aspect of information and cultural products makes the processes involved in their production and distribution very different from goods and services. Only those possessing the rights to these works are authorized to reproduce, alter, improve, and distribute them. Acquiring and using these rights often involves significant costs. In addition, technology is revolutionizing the distribution of these products. It is possible to distribute them in a physical form, via broadcast, or on-line.

5. Distributors of information and cultural products can easily add value to the products they distribute. For instance, broadcasters add advertising not contained in the original product. This capacity means that unlike traditional distributors, they derive revenue not from sale of the distributed product to the final consumer, but from those who pay for the privilege of adding information to the original product. Similarly, a directory and mailing list publisher can acquire the rights to thousands of previously published newspaper and periodical articles and add new value by providing search and software and organizing the information in a way that facilitates research and retrieval. These products often command a much higher price than the original information.

The distribution modes for information commodities may either eliminate the necessity for traditional manufacture, or reverse the conventional order of manufacture-distribute: A newspaper distributed on-line, for example, can be printed locally or by the final consumer. Similarly, it is anticipated that packaged software, which today is mainly bought through the traditional retail channels, will soon be available mainly on-line. The NAICS Information sector is designed to make such economic changes transparent as they occur, or to facilitate designing surveys that will monitor the new phenomena and provide data to analyze the changes.

Many of the industries in the NAICS Information sector are engaged in producing products protected by copyright law, or in distributing them (other than distribution by traditional wholesale and retail methods). Examples are traditional publishing industries, software and directory and mailing list publishing industries, and film and sound industries. Broadcasting and telecommunications industries and information providers and processors are also included in the Information sector, because their technologies are so closely linked to other industries in the Information sector.

52 Finance and Insurance

The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions. Three principal types of activities are identified:

1. Raising funds by taking deposits and/or issuing securities and, in the process, incurring liabilities. Establishments engaged in this activity use raised funds to acquire financial assets by making loans and/or purchasing securities. Putting themselves at risk, they channel funds from lenders to borrowers and transform or repackage the funds with respect to maturity, scale, and risk. This activity is known as financial intermediation.
2. Pooling of risk by underwriting insurance and annuities. Establishments engaged in this activity collect fees, insurance premiums, or annuity considerations; build up reserves; invest those reserves; and make contractual payments. Fees are based on the expected incidence of the insured risk and the expected return on investment.
3. Providing specialized services facilitating or supporting financial intermediation, insurance, and employee benefit programs.

In addition, monetary authorities charged with monetary control are included in this sector.

The subsectors, industry groups, and industries within the NAICS Finance and Insurance sector are defined on the basis of their unique production processes. As with all industries, the production processes are distinguished by their use of specialized human resources and specialized physical capital. In addition, the way in which these establishments acquire and allocate financial capital, their source of funds, and the use of those funds provides a third basis for distinguishing characteristics of the production process. For instance, the production process in raising funds through deposit-taking is different from the process of raising funds in bond or money markets. The process of making loans to individuals also requires different production processes than does the creation of investment pools or the underwriting of securities.

Most of the Finance and Insurance subsectors contain one or more industry groups of (1) intermediaries with similar patterns of raising and using funds and (2) establishments engaged in activities that facilitate, or are otherwise related to, that type of financial or insurance intermediation. Industries within this sector are defined in terms of activities for which a production process can be specified, and many of these activities are not exclusive to a particular type of financial institution. To deal with the varied activities taking place within existing financial institutions, the approach is to split these institutions into components performing specialized services. This requires defining the units engaged in providing those services and developing procedures that allow for their delineation. These units are the equivalents for finance and insurance of the establishments defined for other industries.

The output of many financial services, as well as the inputs and the processes by which they are combined, cannot be observed at a single location and can only be defined at a higher level of the organizational structure of the enterprise. Additionally, a number of independent activities that represent separate and distinct production processes may take place at a single location belonging to a multilocation financial firm. Activities are more likely to be homogeneous with respect to production characteristics than are locations, at least in financial services. The classification defines activities broadly enough that it can be used both by

those classifying by location and by those employing a more top-down approach to the delineation of the establishment.

Establishments engaged in activities that facilitate, or are otherwise related to, the various types of intermediation have been included in individual subsectors, rather than in a separate subsector dedicated to services alone because these services are performed by intermediaries, as well as by specialist establishments, the extent to which the activity of the intermediaries can be separately identified is not clear.

The Finance and Insurance sector has been defined to encompass establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions; that is, transactions involving the creation, liquidation, change in ownership of financial assets; or in facilitating financial transactions. Financial industries are extensive users of electronic means for facilitating the verification of financial balances, authorizing transactions, transferring funds to and from transactors' accounts, notifying banks (or credit card issuers) of the individual transactions, and providing daily summaries. Since these transaction processing activities are integral to the production of finance and insurance services, establishments that principally provide a financial transaction processing service are classified to this sector, rather than to the data processing industry in the Information sector.

Legal entities that hold portfolios of assets on behalf of others are significant and data on them are required for a variety of purposes. Thus for NAICS, these funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles are the fifth subsector of the Finance and Insurance sector. These entities earn interest, dividends, and other property income, but have little or no employment and no revenue from the sale of services. Separate establishments and employees devoted to the management of funds are classified in Industry Group 5239, Other Financial Investment Activities.

53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. The major portion of this sector comprises establishments that rent, lease, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, as is the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as is the case with patents and trademarks.

This sector also includes establishments primarily engaged in managing real estate for others, selling, renting and/or buying real estate for others, and appraising real estate. These activities are closely related to this sector's main activity, and it was felt that from a production basis they would best be included here. In addition, a substantial proportion of property management is self-performed by lessors.

The main components of this sector are the real estate lessors industries; equipment lessors industries (including motor vehicles, computers, and consumer goods); and lessors of nonfinancial intangible assets (except copyrighted works).

Excluded from this sector are real estate investment trusts (REITS) and establishments primarily engaged in renting or leasing equipment with operators. REITS are classified in Subsector 525, Funds, Trusts, and Other Financial Vehicles, because they are considered investment vehicles. Establishments renting or leasing equipment with operators are classified in various subsectors of NAICS depending on the nature of the services provided (e.g., transportation, construction, agriculture). These activities are excluded from this sector because the client is paying for the expertise and knowledge of the equipment operator, in addition to the rental of the equipment. In many cases, such as the rental of heavy construction equipment, the operator is essential to operate the equipment.

54 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation; accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services; architectural, engineering, and specialized design services; computer services; consulting services; research services; advertising services; photographic services; translation and interpretation services; veterinary services; and other professional, scientific, and technical services.

This sector excludes establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and recordkeeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics. These establishments are classified in Sector 56, Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services.

55 Management of Companies and Enterprises

The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector comprises (1) establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or (2) establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decisionmaking role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.

Establishments in this sector perform essential activities that are often undertaken, in-house, by establishments in many sectors of the economy. By consolidating the performance of these activities of the enterprise at one establishment, economies of scale are achieved.

Government establishments primarily engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration. Establishments primarily engaged in providing a range of day-to-day office administrative services, such as financial planning, billing and recordkeeping, personnel, and physical distribution and logistics are classified in Industry 56111, Office Administrative Services.

56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services

The Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. These essential activities are often undertaken in-house by establishments in many sectors of the economy. The establishments in this sector specialize in one or more of these support activities and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and, in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.

The administrative and management activities performed by establishments in this sector are typically on a contract or fee basis. These activities may also be performed by establishments that are part of the company or enterprise. However, establishments involved in administering, overseeing, and managing other establishments of the company or enterprise, are classified in Sector 55, Management of Companies and Enterprises. These establishments normally undertake the strategic and organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Government establishments engaged in administering, overseeing, and managing governmental programs are classified in Sector 92, Public Administration.

61 Educational Services

The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and accommodation services to their students.

Educational services are usually delivered by teachers or instructors that explain, tell, demonstrate, supervise, and direct learning. Instruction is imparted in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace, or the home through correspondence, television, or other means. It can be adapted to the particular needs of the students, for example sign language can replace verbal language for teaching students with hearing impairments. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of instructors with the requisite subject matter expertise and teaching ability.

62 Health Care and Social Assistance

The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities. The industries in this sector are arranged on a continuum starting with those establishments providing medical care exclusively, continuing with those providing health care and social assistance, and finally finishing with those providing only social assistance. The services provided by establishments in this sector are delivered by trained professionals. All industries in the sector share this commonality of process, namely, labor inputs of health practitioners or social workers with the requisite expertise. Many of the industries in the sector are defined based on the educational degree held by the practitioners included in the industry.

Excluded from this sector are aerobic classes in Subsector 713, Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries and nonmedical diet and weight reducing centers in Subsector 812, Personal and Laundry Services. Although these can be viewed as health services, these services are not typically delivered by health practitioners.

71 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector comprises (1) establishments that are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing; (2) establishments that preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest; and (3) establishments that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure-time interests.

Some establishments that provide cultural, entertainment, or recreational facilities and services are classified in other sectors. Excluded from this sector are: (1) establishments that provide both accommodations and recreational facilities, such as hunting and fishing camps and resort and casino hotels are classified in Subsector 721, Accommodation; (2) restaurants and night clubs that provide live entertainment in addition to the sale of food and beverages are classified in Subsector 722, Food Services and Drinking Places; (3) motion picture theaters, libraries and archives, and publishers of newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, and computer software are classified in Sector 51, Information; and (4) establishments using transportation equipment to provide recreational and entertainment services, such as those operating sightseeing buses, dinner cruises, or helicopter rides are classified in Subsector 487, Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation.

72 Accommodation and Food Services

The Accommodation and Food Services sector comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.

Excluded from this sector are civic and social organizations; amusement and recreation parks; theaters; and other recreation or entertainment facilities providing food and beverage services.

81 Other Services (except Public Administration)

The Other Services (except Public Administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities, such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing drycleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.

Private households that engage in employing workers on or about the premises in activities primarily concerned with the operation of the household are included in this sector.

Excluded from this sector are establishments primarily engaged in retailing new equipment and also performing repairs and general maintenance on equipment. These establishments are classified in Sector 44-45, Retail Trade.

92 Public Administration

The Public Administration sector consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area. These agencies also set policy, create laws, adjudicate civil and criminal legal cases, provide for public safety and for national defense. In general, government establishments in the Public Administration sector oversee governmental programs and activities that are not performed by private establishments. Establishments in this sector typically are engaged in the organization and financing of the production of public goods and services, most of which are provided for free or at prices that are not economically significant.

Government establishments also engage in a wide range of productive activities covering not only public goods and services but also individual goods and services similar to those produced in sectors typically identified with private-sector establishments. In general, ownership is not a criterion for classification in NAICS. Therefore, government establishments engaged in the production of private-sector-like goods and services should be classified in the same industry as private-sector establishments engaged in similar activities.

As a practical matter, it is difficult to identify separate establishment detail for many government agencies. To the extent that separate establishment records are available, the administration of governmental programs is classified in Sector 92, Public Administration, while the operation of that same governmental program is classified elsewhere in NAICS based on the activities performed. For example, the governmental administrative authority for an airport is classified in Industry 92612, Regulation and Administration of Transportation Programs, while operating the airport is classified in Industry 48811, Airport Operations. When separate records are not available to distinguish between the administration of a governmental program and the operation of it, the establishment is classified in Sector 92, Public Administration.

Examples of government-provided goods and services that are classified in sectors other than Public Administration include: schools, classified in Sector 61, Educational Services; hospitals, classified in Subsector 622, Hospitals; establishments operating transportation facilities, classified in Sector 48-49, Transportation and Warehousing; the operation of utilities, classified in Sector 22, Utilities; and the Government Printing Office, classified in Subsector 323, Printing and Related Support Activities.