



Jobs and Economic Development Impact (JEDI) Models

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Photo by Dennis Schroeder, NREL 55200



What is JEDI?

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What is JEDI?

- The Jobs and Economic Development Impact (JEDI) models were developed as user-friendly tools to assess the job and economic impacts of power generation, infrastructure, and biofuel plants in terms of both construction (temporary effects) and operation (long-term effects) at a regional level.
- JEDI is an Excel-based tool that is intuitive and allows full cost customization by users.
- JEDI measures local jobs supported, economic activity generated, earnings and wealth created by a project.



Photo by Werner Slocum, NREL 77079



Photo by Werner Slocum, NREL 80135



Photo by Dennis Schroeder, NREL 62223

What has JEDI been used for?

Over the years, JEDI has had a significant impact in both academia and the private sector, serving as the base for several peer-reviewed publications and impact analysis reports.



Project:	Pleasant Ridge Wind Energy Project (243 MW) 136 wind turbines (\$363 million)
Location:	Livingston County, IL
Costs:	detailed cost estimates + location of suppliers and labor from <u>Invenergy</u> (developer)
Method:	customized JEDI costs with available information + county-level multipliers from IMPLAN to assess county-level impacts

Table 2. — Total Employment Impact from the Pleasant Ridge Wind Energy Project

	Livingston County	State of Illinois
Construction		
Project Development and Onsite Labor Impacts	177	293
Turbine and Supply Chain Impacts	173	350
Induced Impacts	34	151
New Local Jobs during Construction	384	794
Operations		
Onsite Labor Impacts	13	13
Local Revenue and Supply Chain Impacts	56	71
Induced Impacts	23	53
New Local Long Term Jobs	92	137

Loomis, David G. 2014. *Economic Impact of the Pleasant Ridge Wind Energy Project*. Strategic Economic Research. 2014. <u>https://www.livingstoncounty-il.org/wordpress/wp-</u> content/uploads/2014/11/PR-Ex.-115-Economic-Impact-Report.pdf.

JEDI can be used by itself or integrated into other models. Several stakeholders use JEDI to highlight and show the potential benefits of the implementation of their projects.

Overview: Goals, Methods and Data

• **Goal:** analyze the regional economic impacts associated with constructing and operating new or existing power plants, fuel production facilities, or other projects



- **Method:** *Input-Output Analysis* (IOA) is one of the most commonly used and straightforward frameworks to estimate economic impacts from a change in demand in a region.
- Data: Technology → techno-economic analysis (TEA) data, NREL expertise, industry experts, reports, and project developers
 Economy → state-level economic data from IMPLAN (IMpact Analysis for PLANning)



Overview: Available JEDI Models

POWER

- Biopower (rel. B12.23.16)
- Transmission Line Model (rel. TL12.23.16)
- Coal (rel. C12.23.16)
- Conventional Hydropower (rel. CH12.23.16)
- Concentrating Solar Power (rel. CSP12.23.16)
- Geothermal (rel. GT12.23.16)
- Marine and Hydrokinetic Power (rel. MH12.23.16)
- Natural Gas Model (rel. NG4.17.17)
- Photovoltaics (rel. PV05.20.21)
- Land-Based Wind (rel. W10.30.20)
- Offshore Wind (rel. 2021-3)
- Distributed Wind (rel. DW12.23.16)

FUELS

- Biorefinery Sugars to Hydrocarbon (rel. SH1.13.17)
- Cellulosic Ethanol (rel. CE1.13.17)
- Corn Ethanol (rel. CE12.23.16)
- Fast Pyrolysis (rel. FP12.23.16)
- Petroleum (rel. P12.23.16)

*JEDI currently does not include Electric Vehicle Station Equipment (EVSE) infrastructure.

If you are interested in EVSE, use the **JOBS model** (<u>https://www.anl.gov/esia/jobs-models</u>).

Overview: Method - Input-Output Analysis

Input-Output Analysis (IOA):

The accounting system underlying IOA describes the *structure of the economy* as a *network of sectors* that sell to one another, to local households and governments, and to external markets.

Impacts on all sectors in the region are estimated, as *all supply chains* are considered simultaneously.

The provided input-output data in JEDI comes from <u>IMPLAN</u>.



Overview: Economic Metrics Definitions

- Jobs: sum of full-time equivalent (FTE: 2,080 hr/yr) workers employed at the place of business. All jobs *supported* by local companies are accounted for, including those of out-of-state commuters (who might spend part of their wages outside the state). Includes salary and wage employees and proprietors (business owners, partners, and tax-exempt cooperative members).
- **Output**: the value of production. It includes all sales and purchases of a particular sector; hence, it measures the economic activity generated by the project.
- Value Added: the wealth generated by an economic activity. It includes compensation of employees (wages and benefits), profit-type income, property income, and taxes on production.
- **Earnings**: part of the value added that represents total compensation of employees (wages, salaries and benefits) and proprietor income (income of sole proprietorships, partnerships, and tax-exempt cooperatives), pretax.

Publicly Available Models: JEDI Website



https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/jedi/models.html

JEDI Excel File Structure



Interface: Required Inputs



Interface: Detailed Expenses (default data)



Interface: Advanced Inputs (optional)

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Local share: percentage of purchases made locally (aka regional purchase coefficients [RPCs])

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-1	А	В					ł	
39	Project Cost Data						ר	Do you have more
		6	Percent of	Cost Per	Percent of	Local		specific cost
10	President and Deconstruction Activity	Cos	t Default P&C	Mile	Total Cost	Snare (%)		
1	Development and Preconstruction Activites	\$275.000	0.5%	640.750	4.20/	5000		information?
12	Land Acquisition Services	\$375,000	2.5%	\$18,750	1.3%	50%		injointation:
13	Private Land Acquisition Payment	\$363,636	2.4%	\$18,182	1.2%	100%		Fool from to adit!
4	Engineering/Surveying/Geotechnical Consulting Services	\$900,000	6.0%	\$45,000	3.0%	20%		reer free to eart!
15	Environmental & Permitting Services	\$675,000	4.5%	\$33,750	2.3%	15%		-
6	Subtotal Development and Preconstruction	\$2,313,636	5 15.4%	\$115,682	1.1%			
1	Construction Activities							
8	Materials & Equipment							
19	Concrete, gravel, asphalt	\$600,000	4.0%	\$30,000	2.0%	100%		
0	Steel structures and poles	\$4,950,000	33.0%	\$247,500	16.6%	0%		
51	Overhead wires (conductor and insulators and shield wire)	\$3,300,000	22.0%	\$165,000	11.1%	0%		
52	Subtotal Materials & Equipment	\$8,850,000	0 59.0%	\$442,500	29.6%			
53	Labor/Installation							
54	Civil (grading, roads, site prep, foundations, fencing)	\$1,765,400	11.8%	\$88,270	5.9%	80%		
55	Heavy Construction (Tower erection, Conductor stringing)	\$3,276,000	21.8%	\$163,800	11.0%	50%		
56	Subtotal Labor/Installation	\$5,041,400	0 33.6%	\$252,070	16.9%			Project Expenses
57	Total Transmission Line Cost	\$16,205,037	7 108.0%	\$810,252	54.3%			
9	Infrastructure Costs	Cos	Cost Per t Unit	Cost Per Mile	Percent of Total Cost	Local Share (%)		(optional)
50	Materials & Equipment							
1	Positions (new bays/circuits)	\$1,800,000	\$600.000	\$90.000	6.0%	5%		
2	New Substation Eacilities	\$650.000	\$650,000	\$32,500	2.2%	10%		🚓 hill of goods
3	Existing Substation Facilities (upgrades)	\$20.000	\$20,000	\$1,000	0.1%	10%		v bill of yoous
34	Transformers, Series Compensation, etc.	\$4 800 000	\$4 800 000	\$240,000	16.1%	0%		-
5	Converter Station (includes ground electrode)	۲	\$0,000,000	\$2.10,000	0.0%	0%		* annual anaratin
6	Subtotal Materials & Equipment	\$7 270 000	S6 070 000	\$363.500	24.3%	070		🐶 annual operating
7	Labor	\$1,210,000	\$ \$6,010,000	\$303,300	24.070			
8	Positions (new bays/circuits)	\$2,092,500	\$697 500	\$104 625	7.0%	20%		and maintenanc
9	New Substation	\$744.000	\$744,000	\$37,200	2.5%	30%		
	Existing Substation Excilities (upgrades)	\$27.900	\$27,900	\$1 395	0.1%	20%		costs
70	Transformers, Device Commencestion, etc.	\$27,300 \$1	\$27,500 \$0	\$0,555 \$0	0.0%	20%		00010
70 71	Iransformers Series Compensation etc	-01			0.070	2070		
70 71 72	Converter Station		50	\$0	0.0%	5%		
70 71 72 73	Converter Station	50 \$(\$2 864 400	51 469 400	\$0 \$143 220	0.0%	5%		🚸 local share
70 71 72 73	Converter Station Subtotal Labor	30 \$(\$2,864,400 \$10,134,400	0 \$1,469,400 \$7,539,400	\$0 \$143,220 \$506,720	0.0% 9.6% 33.9%	5%		✤ local share
70 71 72 73 74	Transformers, Senes Compensation, etc. Converter Station Subtotal Labor Total Infrastructure Costs	\$2,864,400 \$10,134,400	\$0 \$1,469,400 \$7,539,400	\$0 \$143,220 \$506,720	0.0% 9.6% 33.9%	5%		✤ local share
70 71 72 73 74 5	Converter Station Converter Station Subtotal Labor Total Infrastructure Costs Services/Other Costs	\$0 \$0 \$2,864,400 \$10,134,400	\$ \$	\$0 \$143,220 \$506,720 Cost Per Mile	0.0% 9.6% 33.9% Percent of Total Cost	5% Local		✤ local share
70 71 72 73 74 5 76	Converter Station Converter Station Subtotal Labor Total Infrastructure Costs Services/Other Costs Transmission Line Services	\$2,864,400 \$10,134,400 \$10,0000\$1000 \$10,0000\$1000\$1	0 \$0 \$1,469,400 0 \$7,539,400 Percent of t Default P&C	\$0 \$143,220 \$506,720 Cost Per Mile	0.0% 9.6% 33.9% Percent of Total Cost	5% Local Share (%)		✤ local share
70 71 72 73 74 5 76 77 78	Converter Station Converter Station Subtotal Labor Total Infrastructure Costs Services/Other Costs Transmission Line Services T-Line Management Services Stier mont legal lands ins. PR	etc.)	0 \$0 \$1,469,400 \$7,539,400 Percent of t Default P&C	\$0 \$143,220 \$506,720 Cost Per Mile \$18,750	0.0% 9.6% 33.9% Percent of Total Cost	5% Local Share (%)		✤ local share

JEDI Excel Structure

Start	
FAQ	
ProjectData	
SummaryResults	
User Add-in Location	
DefaultData	
Calculations	

Additional model-specific tabs

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Interface: Advanced Inputs (optional)



Summary Results: Overview



Summary Results: Project Data

Transmission Line - Project Data Summary based on I	Jser modifications	
Project Location	Texas	
Year of Construction or Installation	2014	Construction Costs
Transmission Line Type	230 kV AC	
Transmission Line Length (Miles)	20	S29.8 MIM: total cost
Terrain Classification	Flat w/access	\$6.0 MM: purchased locally
Population Density Classification (Right of Way access)	Rural	
Project Represents a Federal Nexus (triggers NEPA)	Yes	\$22.9 MM: purchased from other US
Development and Preconstruction Activities Period (Years)	4	
Construction Period (Months)	5	states or imported 🕂
Transmission Line Type	230 kV AC	
Total Project Cost (\$Million/Mile)	\$1.49	Economic leakage , does NOT
Annual Direct Operations and Maintenance Cost (Percent of Project Cost)	0.8%	create any local impacts
Money Value (Dollar Year)	2012	ereute any local impacts.
Project Construction and Installation Cost	\$29,859,437	
Local Spending	\$6,938,850	
Total Annual Operational Expenses	\$3,926,920 🔨	
Direct Operating and Maintenance Costs	\$239,062	
Local Spending	\$93,230	
Other Annual Costs	\$3,687,858	Operation and Waintenance Costs (annual)
Local Spending	\$18,182	\$2.0 MM/writetal appual cost
ROW Payments	\$18,182	55.9 WIWI/Yr. LOLAI AIIIIUAI COSL
Debt Payments	\$0	50.1 MM: purchased locally
Equity Payments	\$0	
Property Taxes	\$0	§3.8 MM: purchased from other US
		states or imported
IEDI Transmission Line Modely https://www.prol.gov/apalycis/iodi/tran	cmission line html	states of imported

JEDI Transmission Line Model: https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/jedi/transmission-line.html

Economic leakage, does NOT create any local impacts.

During Construction and Installation Period

Construction Period: 6 months

		Jobs (FTE)	Earnings \$MM (2012)	Output \$MM (2012)	Value Added \$MM (2012)
	Project Development and On-Site Labor Impacts				
1	Construction and Installation Labor	58	\$3.7		
2	Construction and Installation Related Services	11	\$0.5		
	Subtotal	69	\$4.3	\$5.2	\$4.6
3	Equipment and Supply Chain Impacts	20	\$1.2	\$3.9	\$2.1
4	Induced Impacts	20	\$1.1	\$3.2	\$1.8
	Total Impacts	109	\$6.5	\$12.2	\$8.5

- 1 Direct impacts from the *construction sector*
- 2 Direct impacts from *professional* and *other services* sectors
- 3 Rest of direct impacts (on-site materials/equipment) + indirect impacts (supply chains)
- 4 Induced impacts from reinvestment and spending of earnings by direct and indirect beneficiaries

During Construction and Installation Period

Construction Period: 6 months

	Jobs (FTE)	Earnings \$MM (2012)	Output \$MM (2012)	Value Added \$MM (2012)
Project Development and On-Site Labor Impacts				
Construction and Installation Labor	58	\$3.7		
Construction and Installation Related Services	11	\$0.5		
Subtotal	69 4	\$4.3	\$5.2	\$4.6
Equipment and Supply Chain Impacts	20	\$1.2	\$3.9	\$2.1
Induced Impacts	20	\$1.1	\$3.2	\$1.8
Total Impacts	109 1	\$6.5 2	\$12.2 3	\$8.5 5

How to interpret these results:

This project is estimated to *support 109 jobs* (FTE for a year) during construction, generating *\$6.5 million in income* for those workers and *\$12.2 million in local economic activity*. Of those 109 jobs, 69 jobs are expected to be construction sector jobs. The project is also estimated to add *\$8.5 million to the state's GDP* (gross domestic product).

During Construction and Installation Period

Construction Period: 2 years

	Jobs (FTE)	Earnings \$MM (2012)	Output \$MM (2012)	Value Added \$MM (2012)
Project Development and On-Site Labor Impacts				
Construction and Installation Labor	58	\$3.7		
Construction and Installation Related Services	11	\$0.5		
Subtotal	69	\$4.3	\$5.2	\$4.6
Equipment and Supply Chain Impacts	20	\$1.2	\$3.9	\$2.1
Induced Impacts	20	\$1.1	\$3.2	\$1.8
Total Impacts	109 1	\$6.5 2	\$12.2 3	\$8.5

What if the construction period was *longer than a year*? Divide impacts by number of years.

This project is estimated to support on average 55 jobs in each year of construction, generating $\frac{53.25}{53.25}$ million in income for those workers and $\frac{56.1}{56.1}$ million in local economic activity per year.

Summary Results: Local Economic Impacts

During Operating Years

		Jobs (FTE)	Earnings \$MM (2012)	Output \$MM (2012)	Value Added \$MM (2012)
0	On-Site Labor Impacts	1	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
2	Local Revenue and Supply Chain Impacts	1	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1
8	Induced Impacts	0	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.0
	Total Annual Impacts	2	\$0.1	\$0.3	\$0.2

1 Direct impacts from the *materials, supplies and services* required for maintenance/operation

- 2 Indirect impacts from upstream *supply chains*
- Induced impacts from reinvestment and spending of earnings by direct and indirect beneficiaries, including on-site labor

Summary Results: Local Economic Impacts

During Operating Years

	Jobs (FTE)	Earnings \$MM (2012)	Output \$MM (2012)	Value Added \$MM (2012)
On-Site Labor Impacts	1 2	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.1
Local Revenue and Supply Chain Impacts	1	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1
Induced Impacts	0	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.0
Total Annual Impacts	2 1	\$0.1 4	\$0.3 3	\$0.2 5

How to interpret these results:

Once in operation, this project continues to impact the state. Around 2 jobs (full-time equivalent for each year of operation) are supported, with approximately 1 directly employed by the line operator. The total annual local economic activity supported by ongoing operations is just over \$50.3 million and income of \$0.1 million. Annual operations are estimated to add \$0.2 million to the state's GDP (gross domestic product).

Interface: Advanced Users



Additional Information: https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/jedi/advanced.html

As in any model, JEDI simplifies reality and employs many assumptions! Hence, results are an estimate, not a precise forecast.

Things to keep in mind:

Results reflect gross impacts.	No substitution or price effects, no displacement of economic activity
Data inputs matter!	Region-specific economic data, project-specific data
No measure of profitability/viability	JEDI assumes projects are financially viable.
Not accounting for intangible effects	For example, impacts on grid reliability, emissions, land use
Be careful when comparing/combining JEDI models.	Economic data sets from different years may skew results.

Details: https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/jedi/limitations.html

Additional Resources: Examples of Applications

- Offshore Wind: Generating Economic Benefits in North Carolina (North Carolina Department of Commerce 2022)
- The Road to 100% Renewable Electricity by 2030 in Rhode Island (Brattle 2021)
- Measuring the Economic Impacts of Utility-Scale Solar in Ohio (Michaud et al. 2020)
- Economic Development Benefits of the Proposed Astoria Replacement Project (Navigant 2020)
- The State of the Energy Industry in Ohio: Job Trends and Projections (Michaud, Driver, and Smith 2017)
- Sustainable Development for the Navajo Nation Replacing the Navajo Generating Station with Renewable Energy (Ackerman, Jackson, and Fields 2014)

May the Force be with you...

Q&A

www.nrel.gov

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NREL/PR-6A20-87769

Additional information for JEDI is available at <u>https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/jedi/about.html</u>.

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Breakout Sessions

- 1. Andre Avelino
- 2. Yimin Zhang
- 3. Alberto Franco
- 4. Jeremy Stefek

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CapEx	capital expenditures	SVCS	services
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	TEA	techno-economic analysis
eqpt	equipment	yr	year
GDP	gross domestic product		
hr	hour		
inv.	investment		
IOA	input-output analysis		
JEDI	Jobs and Economic Development Impact model		
k	thousand(s)		
mach	machinery		
mfg	manufacturing		
MM	million(s)		
0&M	operation and maintenance		
OpEx	operating expenditures		
Q&A	question and answer		
RPC	regional purchase coefficient		

Additional Slides

Additional Resources: Literature

Additional information for JEDI is available at <u>https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/jedi/about.html</u>.

Input-Output Literature

- For the Practitioner: EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). 2010. Assessing the Multiple Benefits of Clean Energy: A Resource for States. <u>https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPURL.cgi?Dockey=P100FLQ9.txt</u>
- For the Academic: Miller, R., and Peter Blair. 2022. Input-Output Analysis: Foundations and Extensions. 3rd edition. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Overview: Method - The Multiplier Effect



Construction/O&M default cost data for each technology were obtained from techno-economic analyses and literature (reports, industry surveys, and studies), and they are used to pre-populate the model.

Process Engineering Analysis for Ethanol From Mixed Alcohol Synthesis (2,000 dry metric tons/day)

Capital Costs		Operating Costs (\$ / Year)	
Gasification	\$43,250,000	Feedstock	\$47,560,000
Tar Reforming & Quench	\$26,940,000	Natural Gas	\$0
Acid Gas & Sulfur Removal	\$28,490,000	Catalysts	\$6,380,000
Syngas Compression & Expansion	\$80,630,000	Olivine & Magnesium Oxide	\$0
Alcohol Synthesis Reaction	\$41,420,000	Other Raw Materials	\$380,000
Alcohol Separation	\$20,310,000	Waste Disposal	\$520,000
Steam System & Power Generation	\$45,840,000	Electricity	\$0
Cooling Water & Other Utilities	\$9,560,000	Fixed Costs	\$23,240,000
Total Installed Equipment Cost (TIC)	\$296,450,000	Co-Product Credits at \$1.88 per Gallon	-\$15,380,000
		Capital Depreciation	\$24,490,000
Land (115 acres at \$14000 per acre)	1,600,000	Average Income Tax	\$7,450,000
Site Development	9,640,000	Average Return on Investment	\$37,210,000
(% of ISBL)	4.0%		
Indirect Costs & Project Contingency	183,650,000		
(% of TIC)	62.0%		
Fixed Capital Investment (FCI)	491,350,000		
Working Capital	24,490,000		
Total Capital Investment (TCI)	515,840,000		
	Dutta	et al. (2011)	

24 ← I × ✓ fr A 1 2 Cellulosic Ethanol Plant Project D



JEDI Interface

Once the user customizes the project, the **project-specific cost data** (which represent costs in **purchasing prices**; i.e., include transportation and wholesale/retail margins) are allocated as demand for different commodities in the local economy.

Project-specific data

Capital Costs	
Gasification	\$43,250,000
Tar Reforming & Quench	\$26,940,000
Acid Gas & Sulfur Removal	\$28,490,000
Syngas Compression & Expansion	\$80,630,000
Alcohol Synthesis Reaction	\$41,420,000
Alcohol Separation	\$20,310,000
Steam System & Power Generation	\$45,840,000
Cooling Water & Other Utilities	\$9,560,000
Total Installed Equipment Cost (TIC)	\$296,450,000
Land (115 acres at \$14000 per acre)	1,600,000
Site Development	9,640,000
(% of ISBL)	4.0%
Indirect Costs & Project Contingency	183,650,000
(% of TIC)	62.0%
Fixed Capital Investment (FCI)	491,350,000
Working Capital	24,490,000
Total Capital Investment (TCI)	515,840,000



NAICS	Industry Description	Pur	chasing Prices
233230	Manufacturing structures	\$	115,910,000
332310	Plate/structural product mfg	\$	190,000
332410	Power boiler/heat exchanger mfg	\$	26,820,000
332420	Metal tank mfg	\$	8,820,000
33329A	Other industrial machinery mfg	\$	63,460,000
333413	Fan/blower/air purification mfg	\$	3,450,000
333414	Heating equipment mfg	\$	950,000
333415	Air conditioning, refrigeration mfg	\$	1,800,000
333611	Turbine/generator set units mfg	\$	15,260,000
333912	Air and gas compressor mfg	\$	47,060,000
33391A	Pump and pumping eqpt mfg	\$	2,440,000
33399A	General purpose machinery mfg	\$	770,000
423800	Wholesale of mach/eqpt/supplies	\$	-
484000	Truck transportation	\$	-
541300	Architectural/engineering svcs	\$	167,610,000
5241XX	Insurance carriers	\$	34,970,000
5310RE	Other real estate	\$	1,840,000

Cost data allocated by commodity is then margined (i.e., broken down into producer prices, transportation and wholesale/retail margins). This final allocation is used as the impact vector for the input-output model.



NAICS	Industry Description	Producer Prices	
233230	Manufacturing structures	\$	115,910,000
332310	Plate/structural product mfg	\$	170,000
332410	Power boiler/heat exchanger mfg	\$	19,770,000
332420	Metal tank mfg	\$	8,390,000
33329A	Other industrial machinery mfg	\$	52,620,000
333413	Fan/blower/air purification mfg	\$	2,580,000
333414	Heating equipment mfg	\$	710,000
333415	Air conditioning, refrigeration mfg	\$	1,280,000
333611	Turbine/generator set units mfg	\$	12,650,000
333912	Air and gas compressor mfg	\$	39,010,000
33391A	Pump and pumping eqpt mfg	\$	2,020,000
33399A	General purpose machinery mfg	\$	640,000
423800	Wholesale of mach/eqpt/supplies	\$	27,430,000
484000	Truck transportation	\$	3,770,000
541300	Architectural/engineering svcs	\$	167,610,000
5241XX	Insurance carriers	\$	34,970,000
531ORE	Other real estate	\$	1,840,000

