

other factors and events that would occur in the wake of the loss of the state's largest producer of electricity. These include:

- The implications of the loss of property tax revenues to local governments
- The electricity rate implications of the stranded capital costs borne by the Montana investor-owned utility that is partial owner of the Colstrip SES
- The implications for pricing and reliability of electricity supply as Colstrip generation is lost
- The cost of building replacement generation

None of these factors are considered in the closure analysis presented here.

Detailed Findings

Further insights on how the overall decline in the state economy caused by the MATS rulemaking-induced closures of the Colstrip SES and the Rosebud Mine can be gleaned from an examination of the impacts in greater detail.

Tables 2-7 on the following pages report on impacts for employment by industry, personal income, compensation and earnings, economic output, selected state tax and non-tax revenues, and population, respectively.

The employment impacts in Table 2 clearly show how the losses in utility and mining employment associated directly with the closures in Colstrip propagate to the broader economy.

Table 2

The Economic Implications of MATS Rulemaking in Montana Employment Impacts (Jobs)

Industry	Impacts by Year		
	2028	2035	2040
Construction.....	-592	-362	-254
Manufacturing.....	-44	-27	-23
Mining.....	-328	-323	-319
Utilities.....	-270	-266	-265
Retail Trade.....	-260	-242	-230
Transportation and Warehousing.....	-66	-52	-49
Professional and Technical Services.....	-171	-164	-160
Administrative and Waste Services.....	-163	-147	-141
Health Care and Social Assistance.....	-196	-174	-184
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation.....	-49	-36	-37
Accommodation and Food Services.....	-169	-199	-212
Other Services, except Public Administration.....	-130	-115	-116
Other.....	-823	-913	-898
Total	-3,262	-3,020	-2,890