Business Roundtable

Modeling Study on Comprehensive Permitting Reform

October 2026

Business Roundtable

Comprehensive Permitting Reform Will Add $5.3 Trillion to U.S. GDP

The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic footprint of projects in the queue[4]

Permitting reform will drive billions of investment in NEW projects that will spark trillions in NEW economic activity.

Comprehensive permitting reform will unleash **more than $500 billion of investment in new energy, infrastructure, manufacturing and other projects over the next ten years**—sparking a positive chain reaction that boosts GDP, raises household incomes and accelerates American competitiveness.

Permitting reform drives meaningful, long-term economic benefits.

+$5.3 Trillion
More real GDP over 20 years

+$16,699
Additional income for average household over 20 years

+$1.6 Trillion
More American exports over 20 years

↓2 percentage points
Decrease in federal debt-to- GDP ratio by 2046

+1.5%
Increase in private fixed investment over 20 years

+$1.3 Trillion
More investment in business structures over 20 years

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.*

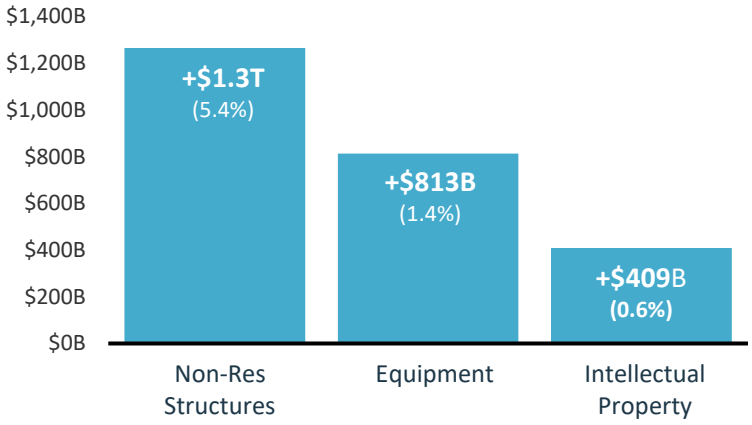
Comprehensive Permitting Reform Will Strengthen the U.S. Economy

Permitting reform drives new businesses investment.

Permitting reform reduces the time and capital cost required to build new facilities and upgrade equipment, spurring new investment and economic activity across the economy.

New Private Business Investment

Increase over baseline, 2027-2046, Billion 2025$



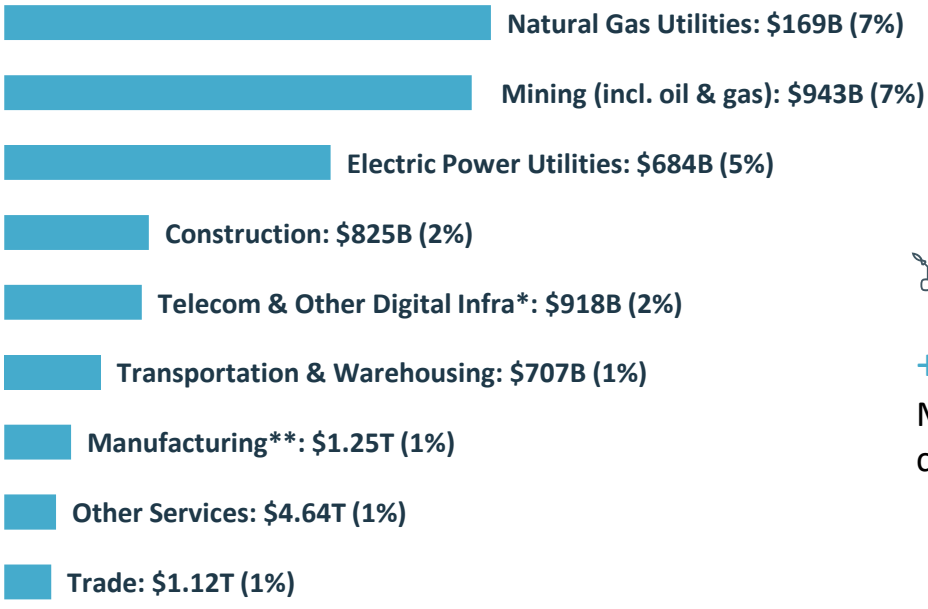
+$2.6 Trillion

More private investment in the U.S. over 20 years

Permitting reform accelerates growth in key sectors while expanding the broader economy.

Key Industries Gain Trillions in Output from Permitting Reform

Change in industry's real output over baseline, 2027-2046, Billion 2025$





+640,000

More American jobs created over 20 years

*Includes broadcasting & telecommunications and data processing & information services sectors.
** Includes durables and non-durables manufacturing sectors.

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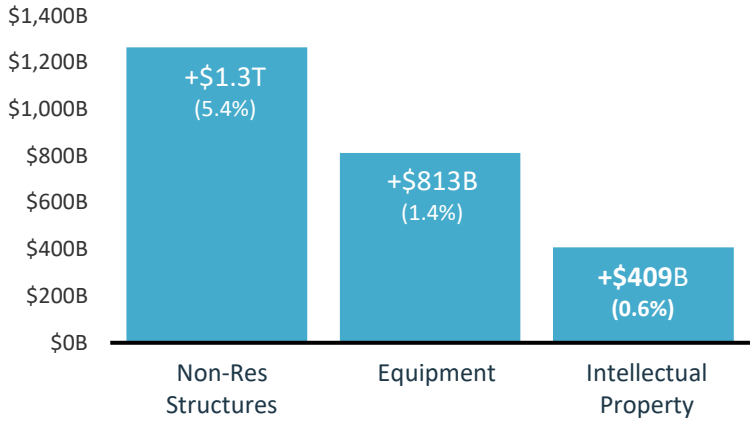
Comprehensive Permitting Reform Will Strengthen the U.S. Economy

Permitting reform drives new businesses investment.

Permitting reform reduces the time and capital cost required to build new facilities and upgrade equipment, spurring new investment and economic activity across the economy.

New Private Business Investment

Increase over baseline, 2027-2046, Billion 2025$



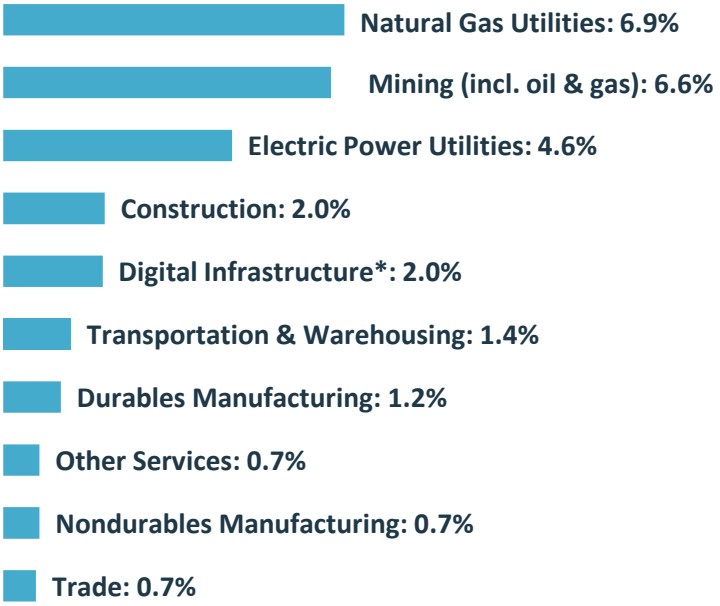
+$2.6 Trillion

More private investment in the U.S. over 20 years

Permitting reform accelerates growth in key sectors while expanding the broader economy.

Key Industries Gain Trillions in Output…

% change in real output over baseline, 2027-2046



…And Create 640k New Jobs

Net new jobs created, 2027-2046

Natural Gas Utilities: 6.9%	+1.2k jobs
Mining (incl. oil & gas): 6.6%	+25.1k jobs
Electric Power Utilities: 4.6%	+3.9k jobs
Construction: 2.0%	+126k jobs
Digital Infrastructure*: 2.0%	+10.3k jobs
Transportation & Warehousing: 1.4%	+34.1k jobs
Durables Manufacturing: 1.2%	+40.9k jobs
Other Services: 0.7%	+275k jobs
Nondurables Manufacturing: 0.7%	+23.3k jobs
Trade: 0.7%	+58.5k jobs

+640,000

More American jobs created over 20 years

* Includes broadcasting & telecommunications and data processing & information services (e.g., data centers).

Arizona Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform

The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in Arizona

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in Arizona

$59.7 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in Arizona[5]

$143.2 Billion
Economic benefit to Arizona from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in Arizona[7]

Arizona's Economy

+$97.9 Billion
Increase in Arizona real GDP

+$43.7 Billion
Increase in private investment

Arizona Households

+$1,038
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

Arizona Workers

+11,300
Additional Arizona jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

California Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform



The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in California

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in California

$100.8 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in California[5]

$262.0 Billion
Economic benefit to California from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in California[7]

California's Economy

+$780.9 Billion
Increase in California real GDP

+$210.6 Billion
Increase in private investment

California Households

+$1,980
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

California Workers

+86,600
Additional California jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.*7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

Colorado Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform



The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in Colorado

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in Colorado

$26.5 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in Colorado[5]

$59.7 Billion
Economic benefit to Colorado from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in Colorado[7]

Colorado's Economy

+$138.5 Billion
Increase in Colorado real GDP

+$49.3 Billion
Increase in private investment

Colorado Households

+$2,055
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

Colorado Workers

+20,400
Additional Colorado jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

Hawaii Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform

The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in Hawaii

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in Hawaii

$4.3 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in Hawaii[5]

$8.0 Billion
Economic benefit to Hawaii from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in Hawaii[7]

Hawaii's Economy

+$16.7 Billion
Increase in Hawaii real GDP

+$8.7 Billion
Increase in private investment

Hawaii Households

+$1,711
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

Hawaii Workers

+1,400
Additional Hawaii jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

Maine Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform



The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in Maine

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in Maine

$7.5 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in Maine[5]

$13.7 Billion
Economic benefit to Maine from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in Maine[7]

Maine's Economy

+$12.2 Billion
Increase in Maine real GDP

+$5.4 Billion
Increase in private investment

Maine Households

+$1,270
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

Maine Workers

+1,000
Additional Maine jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

Michigan Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform



The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in Michigan

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in Michigan

$56.1 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in Michigan[5]

$116.5 Billion
Economic benefit to Michigan from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in Michigan[7]

Michigan's Economy

+$104.0 Billion
Increase in Michigan real GDP

+$59.2 Billion
Increase in private investment

Michigan Households

+$1,502
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

Michigan Workers

+12,100
Additional Michigan jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

Minnesota Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform



The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in Minnesota

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in Minnesota

$28.3 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in Minnesota[5]

$61.4 Billion
Economic benefit to Minnesota from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in Minnesota[7]

Minnesota's Economy

+$88.7 Billion
Increase in Minnesota real GDP

+$38.1 Billion
Increase in private investment

Minnesota Households

+$1,937
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

Minnesota Workers

+10,600
Additional Minnesota jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

Nevada Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform

The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in Nevada

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in Nevada

$25.1 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in Nevada[5]

$48.6 Billion
Economic benefit to Nevada from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in Nevada[7]

Nevada's Economy

+$51.5 Billion
Increase in Nevada real GDP

+$23.6 Billion
Increase in private investment

Nevada Households

+$1,956
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

Nevada Workers

+7,100
Additional Nevada jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

New Hampshire Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform

The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in New Hampshire

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in New Hampshire

$4.9 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in New Hampshire[5]

$8.8 Billion
Economic benefit to New Hampshire from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in New Hampshire[7]

New Hampshire's Economy

+$21.6 Billion
Increase in New Hampshire real GDP

+$7.1 Billion
Increase in private investment

New Hampshire Households

+$2,426
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

New Hampshire Workers

+2,700
Additional New Hampshire jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

New York Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform



The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in New York

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in New York

$61.3 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in New York[5]

$122.6 Billion
Economic benefit to New York from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in New York[7]

New York's Economy

+$379.7 Billion
Increase in New York real GDP

+$104.2 Billion
Increase in private investment

New York Households

+$2,290
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

New York Workers

+30,500
Additional New York jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

Vermont Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform



The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in Vermont

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in Vermont

$3.4 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in Vermont[5]

$5.5 Billion
Economic benefit to Vermont from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in Vermont[7]

Vermont's Economy

+$6.1 Billion
Increase in Vermont real GDP

+$3.5 Billion
Increase in private investment

Vermont Households

+$2,048
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

Vermont Workers

+600
Additional Vermont jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

Virginia Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform



The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in Virginia

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in Virginia

$37.3 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in Virginia[5]

$66.3 Billion
Economic benefit to Virginia from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in Virginia[7]

Virginia's Economy

+$133.0 Billion
Increase in Virginia real GDP

+$40.9 Billion
Increase in private investment

Virginia Households

+$2,630
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

Virginia Workers

+15,400
Additional Virginia jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid*. 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

Washington Households and Businesses Benefit from Comprehensive Permitting Reform



The federal permitting process is slow, costly and inefficient.

Wait Times

5-6 years average permitting time for energy generation projects[1]

Rising Costs

+24%-30% higher construction costs due to permitting delays[2]

Permitting reform will un-freeze current projects that are stuck.

Stalled Investment

$1.8 trillion project investment currently in the federal permitting queue[3]

Stalled Impact

>$3 trillion economic activity associated with projects in the queue[4]

State of Play in Washington

1 Benefits from un-freezing current projects in Washington

$30.2 Billion
Total value of projects in federal permitting in Washington[5]

$63.5 Billion
Economic benefit to Washington from these projects[6]

2 Benefits from unleashing new investments in Washington[7]

Washington's Economy

+$177.5 Billion
Increase in Washington real GDP

+$35.4 Billion
Increase in private investment

Washington Households

+$3,190
Increase in average annual disposable income per household

Washington Workers

+21,200
Additional Washington jobs

1) McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking US federal permitting: A sustainable growth imperative" July 2025. 2) *Ibid.* 3) McKinsey & Company, "Federal permitting's uneven economic impact, and what companies can do about it" October 2026. 4) *Ibid.* 5) *Ibid.* 6) *Ibid.* 7) Over 20 years based on forthcoming BRT analysis

Modeling Study on Comprehensive Permitting Reform: Methods Overview

Key Modeling Assumptions

Business Roundtable conducted a modeling study to estimate the effects of comprehensive permitting reform on the macroeconomy. This study quantifies macroeconomic indicators in a baseline scenario in which comprehensive permitting reform is not enacted and in a policy scenario in which comprehensive permitting reform is enacted and in effect in 2027 and beyond. All results presented in the study reflect differences between the baseline and policy scenarios from 2027-2046, unless otherwise stated.

Business Roundtable leveraged a framework published by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to develop a methodology for estimating the effects of permitting reform on investment in projects owned by the private sector and government-owned utilities.[1] This framework translates lower permitting timelines into estimates for lower cost of capital and higher returns on investment, which results in increased private investment by industry. Business Roundtable adapted CBO's companion partial equilibrium permitting model to estimate long-run investment impacts by industry.

The CBO model was scoped to priority sectors acutely affected by permitting reform based on Business Roundtable judgement and adapted to estimate long-run effects of comprehensive permitting reform on fixed investment in projects owned by the private sector and government-owned utilities. Independent research and expert consultations informed key model parameters by industry, including time to build, the share of investment subject to permitting, and the effect of comprehensive permitting reform on permitting duration.

- Time to build was estimated based on the duration of key stages of project development, including planning, permitting timelines (including environmental reviews, additional regulatory approvals, and potential litigation delays), and construction.
- Share of investment subject to permitting was estimated for each relevant industry using Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) data on the composition of private fixed investment by industry, including structures, equipment, and intellectual property. These data were combined with assumptions about the extent to which each type of investment is subject to permitting requirements to determine industry-level exposure of investment to permitting requirements.
- The effect of comprehensive permitting reform on permitting timelines was estimated using evidence from past permitting reforms (e.g., FAST-41) and assumptions regarding the likely effect of a suite of reforms on permitting timelines. Industries were grouped into "high", "medium", "low", and "none" categories according to their expected benefits from comprehensive permitting reform, considering their exposure to various review processes including Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements, probability of litigation and estimated effects of litigation-related delays, and other regulatory barriers. Larger reductions in permitting duration were assigned to industries facing more significant permitting challenges, while smaller reductions were assigned to industries with less exposure to these barriers.

Business Roundtable used historical data on private and government enterprise fixed investment from the BEA to translate estimates of long-run investment impacts under comprehensive permitting reform into additional fixed investment from 2027 to 2036, relative to a business-as-usual baseline, and extended these projections through 2046. These estimates account for projected growth of investment spending, pacing of likely investment effects, and diminishing returns of comprehensive permitting reform, among other factors. Estimated increases in investment were used as inputs to the LIFT and STEMS models, which estimated direct, indirect, and induced effects from 2027 to 2046.

General economic parameters for the baseline scenario are based on consensus macroeconomic forecasts, which are used to establish approximate targets for key macroeconomic aggregates including real GDP growth, inflation, personal income, and unemployment rates.

This study does not attempt to estimate the economic effects of current projects in the permitting pipeline whose buildout may be accelerated by comprehensive permitting reform or the effects of additional general government investment following the passage of comprehensive permitting reform. If included, the economic effects of comprehensive permitting reform would likely be significantly larger than this study estimates.

1) Congressional Budget Office, "A Model for Estimating the Economic Effects of Changes in Permitting Requirements", July 29, 2026.

Description of the Inforum LIFT and STEMS Models

To complete this analysis, Business Roundtable employed the Long-term Interindustry Forecasting Tool (LIFT) model that was developed and operated by Inforum. LIFT is a dynamic general equilibrium model of the U.S. economy that combines an inter-industry, input-output formulation with extensive use of regression analysis. It employs a "bottom-up" approach to macroeconomic modeling in which macroeconomic totals are built from industry-specific activity, including labor productivity, private investment, consumption spending, and government revenues, rather than distributing predetermined macroeconomic quantities among industries. The model is distinguished by its ability to produce year-by-year results and annual projections that are internally consistent. It provides detailed accounting for the consumer sector; the government sector; the international sector; and business activity, including construction, equipment and IP investment expenditures. This study applies the LIFT model to examine the effects of comprehensive permitting reform on the U.S. economy, as reflected through increased private and government enterprise investment.

For the state-level analysis, the study used the State Employment Modeling System (STEMS) model that is also developed and operated by Inforum. STEMS provides projections of employment, output and earnings for 69 industries, for 50 states and the District of Columbia. As with LIFT, the modeling results from STEMS are comprehensive, covering direct, indirect, and induced economic impacts. The STEMS model uses state-level employment and personal income to distribute national results from the LIFT model across the states. It also incorporates industry characteristics that drive local concentration of employment effects. The unique industry composition of a given state drives differences in employment effects, which drive downstream differences in income and output measures.