




Economic Contributions of Summit Carbon Solutions

April 2022



Building a better
working world

EXHIBIT A-24-a



Limitations and restrictions

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Executive summary

\$4.0b

Total capital expenditures¹ from 2022-2024

Average wage of employees supported by construction

\$63,703

\$262m

Annual operating costs² (2025)

Average wage of employees supported by operation

\$86,158

1,958

Total pipeline miles

Introduction

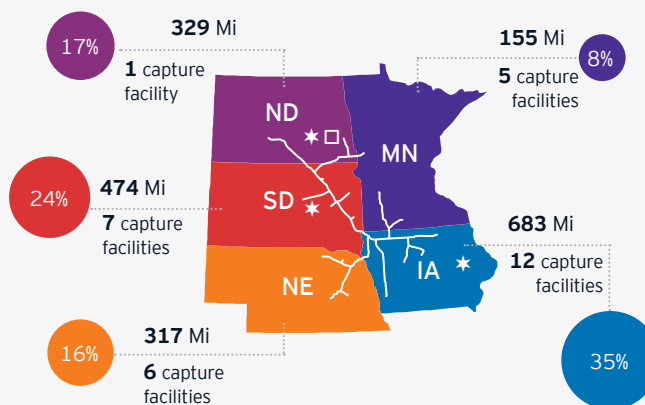
Summit Carbon Solutions (“Summit”) commissioned EY to analyze its economic and tax contributions from the construction and operation of its vertically integrated carbon capture, transportation, and sequestration project (“Project”) from 2022 through 2045, although Summit anticipates the useful life of the infrastructure to extend past the analysis period. Summit’s 1,958 miles of pipeline will run through five states in the United States Midwest – Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The Project is intended to capture carbon dioxide from the fermentation process of biorefineries, compress the captured CO₂, and transport it to North Dakota where it will be permanently and safely stored underground in deep geologic storage locations. The Project will reduce the carbon footprint of ethanol production and enhance the long-term economic viability of the ethanol, agricultural, and other industries.

The economic and tax contribution analyses include two separate components: (i) one-time economic and tax impacts related to Summit Carbon’s capital investments (2022-2024) and (ii) annual economic and tax impacts related to the Project operations (2025). The one-time impact is associated with the construction phase of the Project (“capital expenditures”) with \$4.0 billion of Summit’s planned capital investments.¹ Capital expenditures consist of one-time expenses related to the construction of four major infrastructures: pipeline, pump stations, capture facilities, and sequestration facilities and include costs across various categories, such as engineering, right of way (ROW) services, environmental/permitting, survey, high voltage power, construction costs, project management, and materials and equipment. The annual economic and tax impacts represent recurring impacts once the Project is fully operational and is associated with annual operating costs of \$262 million in 2025, a representative year of ongoing pipeline operations (“operations”).² Operating costs represent annual expenses related to Summit’s employees and its day-to-day operation and any additional costs required to operate the pipeline, including third-party purchases and contracting costs.

Figure E.1 – Map of Midwest Carbon Express

Note: The white line represents the pipeline network across the five pipeline states. Bubbles are sized proportionally to total state pipeline mileage and labeled with actual mileage for each respective state.

□ and ★ symbols represent whether sequestration facilities and pump stations are located in the given state, respectively.



¹ The capital expenditures provided by Summit total \$4.0 billion. However, new economic activity used to estimate the total economic contributions from capital expenditures totals \$3.7 billion, excluding right-of-way acquisition costs and damages of \$309 million. The right-of-way acquisition costs and damages are not included in the economic impact analysis because they represent a transfer rather than new economic activity. These estimates of capital expenditures are preliminary from a specific point in time and may significantly differ from actual amounts

² The operating expenses provided by Summit for 2025 total \$262 million. However, \$170 million of the total costs is used to estimate economic contributions from operations, which excludes \$84 million in taxes and \$8 million in insurance costs. The analysis only includes 10.6% of the total insurance cost representing the average net profit margin of insurance providers, and excludes the remaining 89.4% representing \$8 million from the economic impact estimates. These estimates of operating costs are preliminary from a specific point in time and may significantly differ from actual amounts.

Key findings

The overall economic contributions are measured by six metrics: employment, labor income, value added, gross economic output, and taxes. The economic and tax contribution analyses include impacts derived from direct Summit's spending and secondary (indirect and induced) economic effects. However, the study does not incorporate the impacts derived from Section 45Q, which provides an annual federal tax credit for carbon dioxide sequestration. Summit estimates that the federal tax credits will total \$414 million in 2025.

The economic contributions of the Project construction and its annual operations were estimated using the IMPLAN model of the United States economy, which are summarized below.

Capital expenditures

Summit's planned capital expenditures will support thousands of United States jobs. The construction of the Project will support over 11,427 jobs on an annual basis during the construction period (2022-2024), representing 34,281 worker years.³ The annual jobs supported by the Project construction include 149 Summit employees engaged in Project oversight, 7,862 construction contractor employees and employees of other Summit suppliers, and 3,416 employees of businesses supported by the spending of Summit and contractor employees. Summit's construction costs will generate direct labor income of \$78 million for Summit employees (\$174,000 per worker annually) and \$2.1 billion for suppliers, contractors, and consumption-related sectors (\$62,000 per worker annually).

Table E.1 – Economic contributions of capital expenditures 2022-2024 (\$ in billions)

Impact	Worker Years	Avg annual jobs	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	448	149	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.2
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	23,585	7,862	\$1.6	\$2.1	\$4.7
Induced	10,247	3,416	\$0.5	\$1.0	\$1.7
Total	34,281	11,427	\$2.2	\$3.2	\$6.7

The largest economic contributions from Summit's capital expenditures will occur in South Dakota, North Dakota, and Iowa. Total gross economic output is estimated to be \$1.3 billion in South Dakota, \$1.2 billion in North Dakota, and \$1.1 billion in Iowa, representing 54% of total output (\$3.6 billion). Due to the purchase of construction materials and services in states beyond the five pipeline states, Summit's Project construction activities will generate \$1.5 billion in output across the remainder of the United States.

17.5

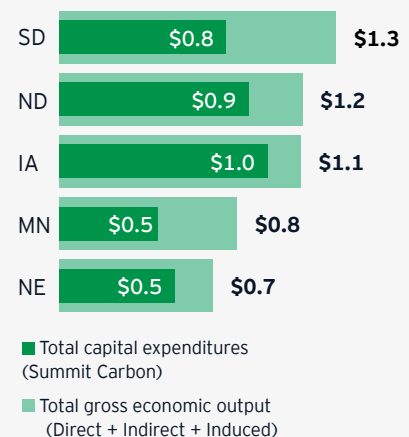
worker years are supported for every **mile** of pipeline constructed

9.3

worker years are supported for every **million dollars** of capital expenditure

Worker years represent the sum of full-time workers required over the course of the three-year construction period (2022-2024) to complete the construction of the Project. For example, if one full-time worker is hired for three years, that worker contributes three worker years.

Figure E.2 – Gross economic output relative to capital expenditures (\$ in billions)

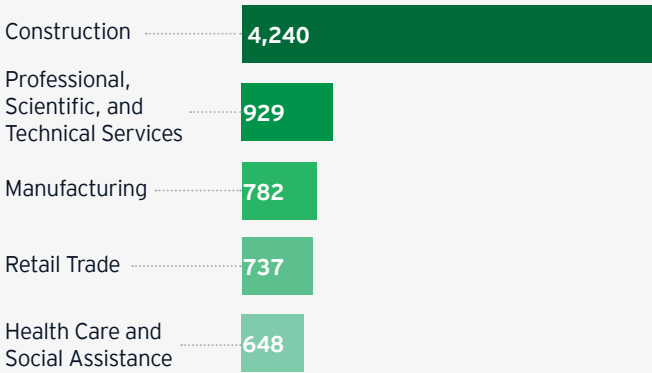


³ Worker years represent the sum of full-time workers required over the course of the three-year construction period (2022-2024) to complete the construction of Summit Carbon Solution's pipeline project. For example, if one full-time worker is hired for three years, that worker contributes three worker years.

South Dakota will also have the most significant employment impact, with over 2,300 jobs supported per year on average. Iowa will have the second-highest impact, with just over 2,000 jobs supported per year, followed by North Dakota (1,934 jobs), Minnesota (1,575 jobs), and Nebraska (1,481 jobs).

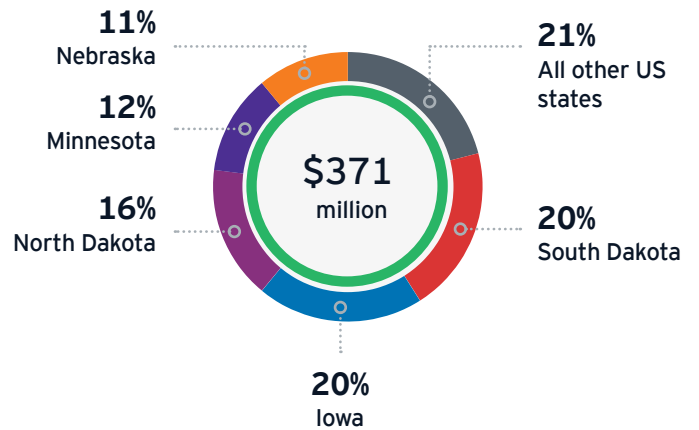
Most of the jobs supported from Summit’s capital expenditures are expected to occur in the construction sector. Over 4,200 (or 38%) of the annual jobs supported are expected to occur in the construction sector. An additional 930 jobs (or 8%) will be supported in the professional, technical, and scientific services sector. The manufacturing and retail trade sectors will each contribute roughly 7% of the total jobs supported.

Figure E.3 – Industries most impacted by pipeline construction (Top 5, indirect and induced annual jobs)



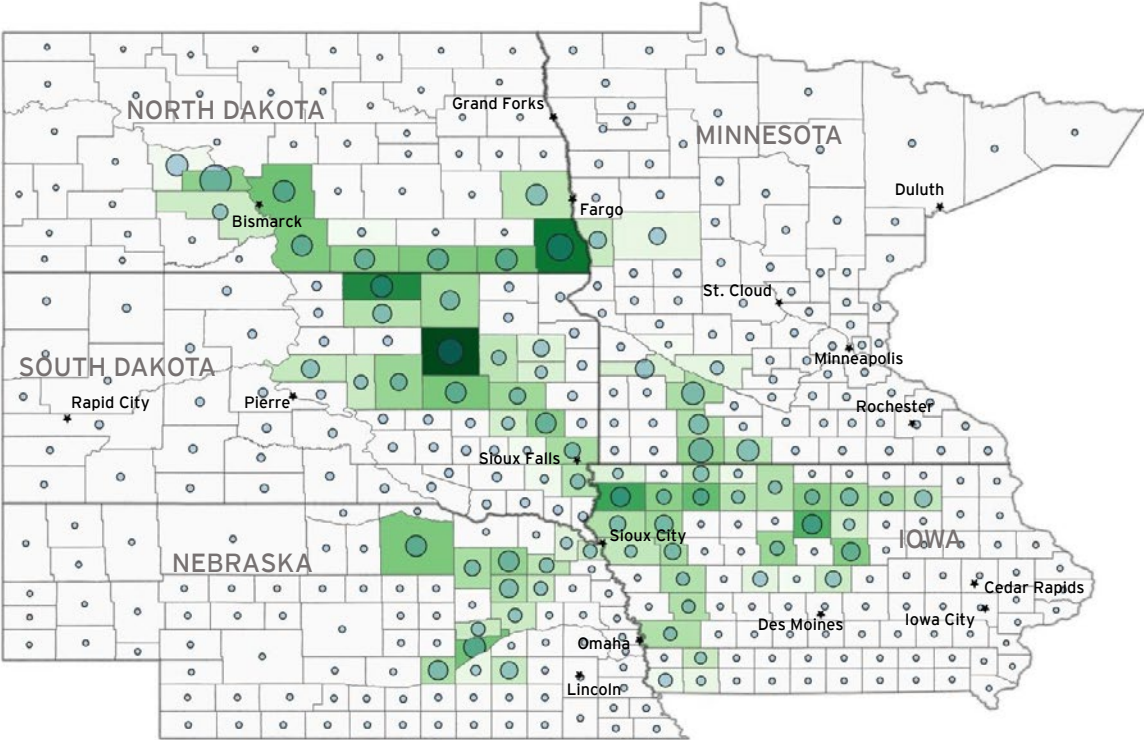
The company’s capital expenditures contribute over \$370 million of federal, state, and local taxes from 2022 through 2024. Summit’s direct taxes will total nearly \$9 million in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and over \$70 million in state and local taxes. Indirect and induced taxes will total \$293 million across federal state and local levels. The primary driver of Summit’s construction phase taxes is state and local sales tax liabilities due mainly to construction materials and equipment purchases. Tax contributions are largest in South Dakota and Iowa.

Figure E.4 – Summit’s tax contributions from capital expenditures (2022-2024)
Federal, state and local contributions



The pipeline will extend across 81 counties in the five states while sequestration facilities will be located in two counties in North Dakota – Mercer and Oliver. Nearly 7,900 (or 69%) of the average annual employment supported by Summit’s capital expenditures will occur in counties where the pipeline traverses it. Oliver and Richland counties in North Dakota will see the greatest employment impact, with 390 and 280 total jobs supported per year on average, respectively, during the construction years. The remaining economic contributions come from counties without any pipeline construction in the five pipeline states or the rest of the United States due to secondary economic (indirect and induced) impact in those areas.

Figure E.5 – Total worker years and pipeline mileage by county, capital expenditures



Note: Bubble sizes are proportional to worker years in each county. The shade of each county is proportional to the pipeline mileage in each county.

Pipeline mileage
 0 miles 32 miles

Total worker years
 200 1170
 400

Operations

Summit’s ongoing operations will support 1,170 jobs. 114 of those ongoing jobs will be Summit employees. The economic activity generated by Summit’s operational activities will support an additional 1,056 jobs. Summit’s operating costs will generate direct labor income of \$23 million for Summit employees (\$202,000 per worker annually) and \$78 million for suppliers, contractors, and consumption-related sectors (\$74,000 per worker annually).

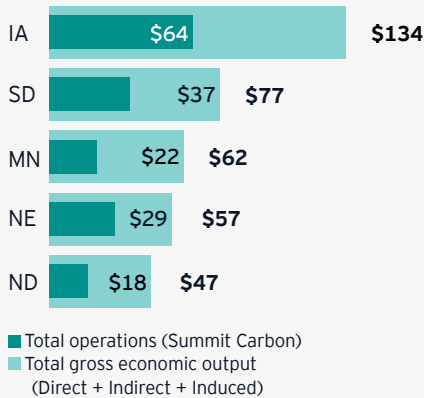
Table E.2 – Economic contributions of ongoing operations, typical operating year (2025) (\$ in millions)

Impact	Jobs	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	114	\$23	\$43	\$96
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	577	\$54	\$115	\$244
Induced	479	\$24	\$43	\$79
Total	1,170	\$101	\$201	\$419

1,170
jobs are supported by Summit’s ongoing operations

6.9
million jobs are supported for every million dollars in operations spending

Figure E.6 – Gross economic output relative to operations (\$ in millions)

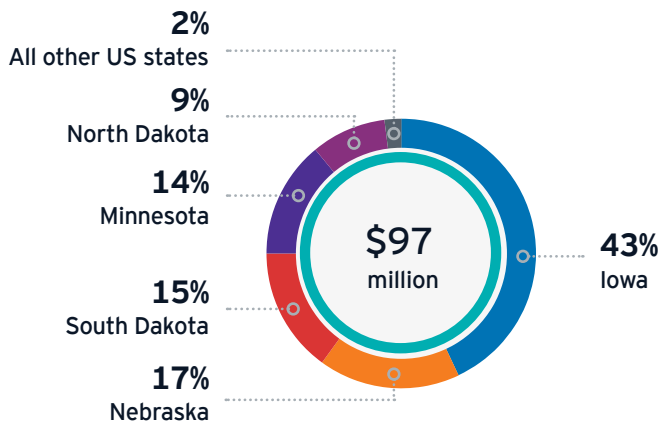


The largest economic contributions from Summit’s operations will come from Iowa and South Dakota. Total output is projected to be more than \$134 million in Iowa and \$77 million in South Dakota, representing over 50% of total output (\$419 million). Due to the purchase of materials and services in states beyond the five pipeline states, the ongoing Project operations in these five states will generate an additional \$41 million output across the remainder of the United States. Iowa will have the largest annual employment impact, with about 324 jobs supported. South Dakota has the second-highest impact, with just about 233 jobs, followed by Nebraska (163 jobs), North Dakota (150 jobs), and Minnesota (126 jobs).

Most of the jobs supported from the company’s operations will occur in the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, other services, or utility sectors. The largest number of jobs will be supported in administrative, support, waste management, and remediation services (180, or 17% of the jobs supported in 2025). This is followed by 140 jobs supported in other services (13%) and 110 in the utility sector (11%).

Figure E.7 – Summit Carbon’s tax contributions from operations (2025)

Federal, state, and local contributions



Summit’s operations are projected to contribute over \$97 million of federal, state, and local taxes in 2025. Summit’s direct taxes will total nearly \$4 million in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and nearly \$80 million in state and local taxes, before considering the potential value of federal credits.⁴ Indirect and induced taxes will total \$14 million across federal, state, and local levels. The primary driver of Summit’s taxes on operations is local property tax liability levied on gross property, plant and equipment for pipeline and pump stations, and carbon capture facilities. Tax contributions are projected to be largest in Iowa and in Nebraska.

⁴ This report does not include impacts derived from Section 45Q, which provides an annual federal tax credit for the sequestration of carbon dioxide. Summit estimates that the value of such credits will be \$414 million in 2025.



Data and methodology

Summit provided EY with construction-related budgets, hiring and salary data for the Project's construction, and pro forma data that included operating and labor costs from 2024 through 2045. EY used this data in combination with an economic model of the United States and state-level models to estimate the Project's contribution to the United States economy.

EY analyzed and quantified the impact of the Project construction and operations on the United States economy and each of the five states using a multi-region economic input-output modeling approach (MRIO). Taxes incurred due to direct, indirect, and induced economic activity were then calculated separately for capital expenditures and operations across the five affected states and all other US states.

The economic contributions are measured by six metrics: employment, labor income, value added, gross economic output, and taxes. These metrics are defined as follows:

- ▶ **Employment:** Full-time and part-time jobs across the United States.
- ▶ **Worker years:** Sum of work done over the course of the Project, represented as total number of workers.
- ▶ **Labor income:** Salaries, wages, and benefits, including 401k contributions.
- ▶ **Value added:** Labor income plus indirect business taxes, consumption of fixed capital (depreciation), and mixed income.
- ▶ **Gross economic output:** Sum of value-added and intermediate input (supplier) purchases. This is usually equivalent to an industry's revenue and is considered the broadest measure of economic activity.
- ▶ **Federal, state, and local taxes:** Income, property, sales, excise, license, and other taxes. This study does not incorporate the impacts derived from Section 45Q, which provides an annual federal tax credit for carbon dioxide sequestration. Summit estimates that the federal tax credits will total \$414 million in 2025.

Three economic effects are calculated for each economic impact metric: direct, indirect, and induced. These effects are defined as follows:

- ▶ **Direct economic contributions** are expressed in employment, worker years, labor income, value added, output, and taxes resulting from Summit employees. Direct effects include Summit employees and wages paid to them.
- ▶ **Indirect economic contributions** are estimated in terms of employment, worker years, labor income, value added, output, and taxes resulting from intermediate purchases from local suppliers, including real estate, utility service, and insurance companies. The indirect effects also include a second-round contribution from local suppliers who support the businesses contributing to Project construction.
- ▶ **Induced economic contributions** consist of employment, worker years, labor income, value added, output, and taxes resulting from spending by the Summit workforce, employees of other businesses supporting Project construction, and their suppliers' employees.





1 Introduction

This study was commissioned by Summit Carbon Solutions (“Summit”) to analyze its economic and tax contributions from the construction and operation of its vertically integrated carbon capture, transportation, and sequestration project (“Project”) from 2022 through 2045, although Summit anticipates the useful life of the infrastructure to extend past the analysis period. Summit’s pipeline will run through five states in the United States Midwest – Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The Project is intended to capture carbon dioxide from the fermentation process of biorefineries, compress the captured carbon dioxide, and transport it to North Dakota where it will be permanently and safely stored underground in deep geologic storage locations. The Project will reduce the carbon footprint of ethanol production and enhance the long-term economic viability of the ethanol, agricultural, and other industries.

The economic and tax contribution analyses presented in this report include two separate components: (i) one-time

economic and tax impacts related to Summit Carbon’s capital investments (2022-2024) and (ii) annual economic and tax impacts related to the Project operations (2025). The analysis presented in this study uses data supplied by Summit and a suite of regional and national economic impact models to estimate the overall contribution in each state resulting from the Project’s construction and operations.

The analysis proceeds as follows. The remainder of this section presents a high-level summary of the Project, including timing and geography. Section 2 presents a detailed analysis of the data on capital expenditures and Summit’s projected ongoing operations, study methodology, and interpretations and limitations of the analysis. Section 3 presents Summit’s overall economic contributions to the United States and by state. Section 4 summarizes Summit’s estimated tax contributions for the United States and by state, and Section 5 includes detailed impacts by each state and counties within that state. The appendices to the report contain additional detail on the methodology.

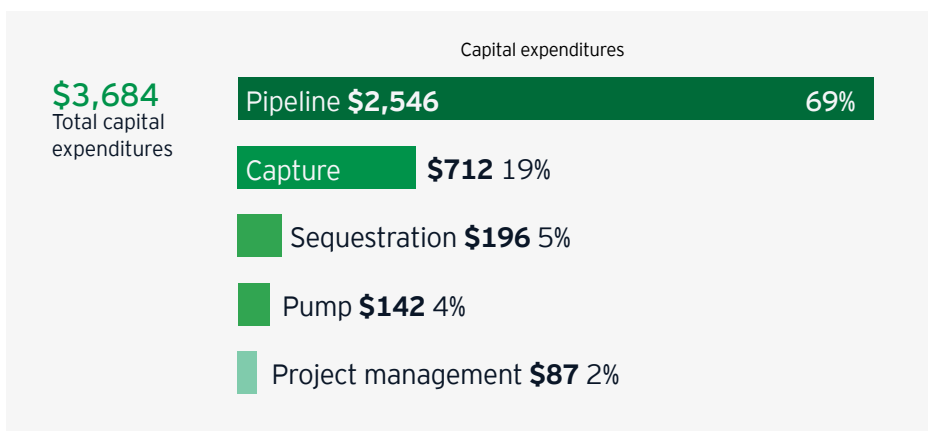
Capital expenditures

The Project capital expenditures represent \$3.7 billion in construction costs from 2022 through 2024 consisting of five phases – pipeline, capture facilities, sequestration facilities, pump stations, and the project management team.⁴ A breakdown of the capital expenditures by phase is included in the table below. The pipeline construction alone

represents roughly 70% (\$2.5 billion) of the total capital expenditures. Capture facilities are the second largest phase making up about a fifth, or \$712 million, of the total capital expenditures. Each of the remaining phases is no more than 5% of the total capital expenditures.

Figure 1.1 – Capital expenditures by phase, \$ in millions

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. The capital expenditures provided by Summit total \$4.0 billion. However, new economic activity used to estimate the total economic contributions from capital expenditures totals \$3.7 billion, excluding right-of-way acquisition costs and damages of \$309 million. The right-of-way acquisition costs and damages are not included in the economic impact analysis because they represent a transfer rather than new economic activity.



⁴ The capital expenditures provided by Summit totals \$4.0 billion. However, \$309 million in right-of-way acquisition costs and damages are not included in the analysis because they represent a transfer rather than new economic activity.

The capital expenditures will be spread among five states in the United States Midwest – Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. A breakdown of the capital expenditures by state is included in the figure to the right.

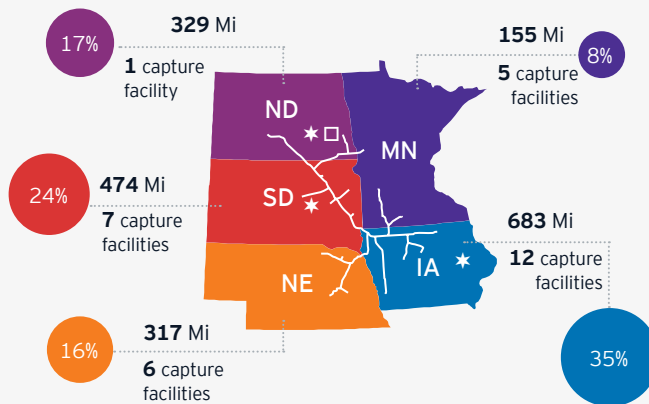
Figure 1.2 – Capital expenditures by state, \$ in millions



Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding
Source: Summit Carbon

Most of the capital expenditures will occur in Iowa (27%) consisting of about 683 miles of pipeline, but sizeable portions occur in North Dakota (24%) and South Dakota (22%), including 329 miles and 474 miles of pipeline construction, respectively. The least amount of capital expenditures will occur in Minnesota, seeing only 13% (\$462 million) of the total capital expenditures.

Figure 1.3 - Map of Midwest Carbon Express



Note: The white line represents the pipeline network across the five pipeline states. Bubbles are sized proportionally to total state pipeline mileage and labeled with actual mileage for each respective state.
□ and ★ symbols represent whether sequestration facilities and pump stations are located in the given state, respectively.

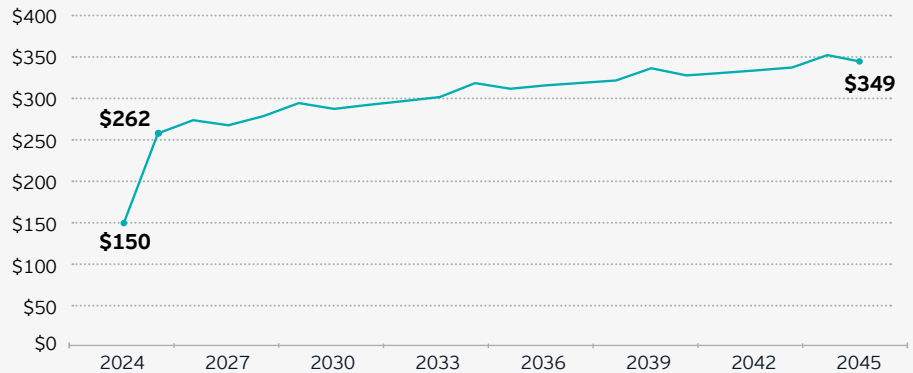
Like the pipeline, capture facilities will extend into every state; however, only one facility will be located in North Dakota while 12 out of the total (31) will be located in Iowa. The sequestration facilities will only be located in North Dakota, and pump stations are only located in Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The majority of the project management team will be located in Iowa (97%), and the remaining portion will be based in North Dakota.



Summit's annual operations

The Project operations will begin once the construction of the pipeline and capture and sequestration facilities is complete. As illustrated in the figure to the right, operations of the pipeline will commence in 2024 and ramp up quickly thereafter.

Figure 1.4 – Operating costs, 2024-2045, \$ millions

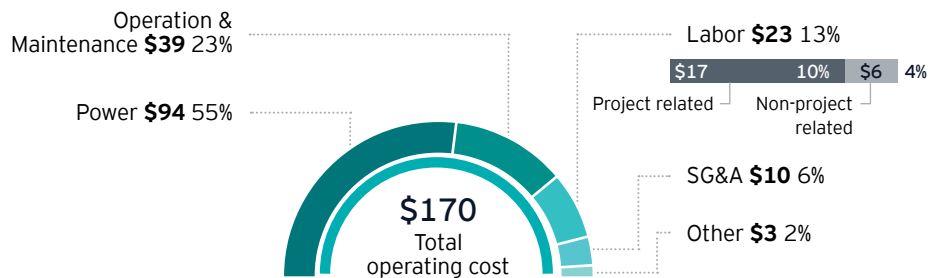


Note: The chart above includes all operating costs defined in Summit's operating forecast. It is greater than the operating costs that were input into this economic analysis and shown in Figure 1.5 because the data shown in this figure also includes costs associated with taxes and insurance, which are excluded from Figure 1.5. Operating costs shown for 2024 assume six months of commercial operations.

Source: Summit Carbon

Given operations of the pipeline significantly ramp up by 2025 and then remain somewhat constant, this study uses operating costs from 2025 to estimate the economic impact for a representative year of operations.⁵ A summary of the operating costs in 2025 by major category is included in the figure to the right. The operating costs included in this study represent expenses related to Summit's employees and its day-to-day operation and any other costs required to operate the pipeline, including any third-party purchases and contracting costs.

Figure 1.5 – Operating costs by major category, 2025, \$ in millions



Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. The 2025 total operating costs shown in Figure 1.4 is greater than the operating costs that were input into this economic analysis and shown in this figure. Data shown in Figure 1.4 includes costs associated with taxes and 100% of insurance costs, whereas 100% of taxes are excluded and only ~10% of insurance-related costs is included in this figure.

Source: Summit Carbon

The majority of operating costs in 2025 are expected to go towards power purchases (55%), and nearly a quarter (23%) are expected to cover operations and maintenance (excluding labor) activities. An additional 13% is anticipated to cover the labor costs associated with 114 employees, including both project and non-project related employees.

⁵ The operating expense provided by Summit for 2025 totals \$262 million. However, \$84 million in taxes and \$8 million in insurance costs are not included in the analysis because they do not represent new economic activity. The analysis only includes 10.6% of the total insurance cost representing the average net profit margin of insurance providers and excludes the remaining 89.4% representing \$8 million from the economic impact estimates.

Most of Summit's 114 direct operations employees will be located in Iowa (41%), followed by North Dakota, where 29% will be located. Iowa's employment includes 35 non-project employees and 12 project employees. The figure on the right shows a detailed breakdown of Summit's direct operations employees by state.

Figure 1.6 – Summit direct operations employees by state, 2025



Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding
Source: Summit Carbon





2 Data and methodology

Overview of data

EY conducted the analysis presented in this report based on data provided by Summit. Summit provided EY with construction-related costs, hiring and salary data during Project construction and pipeline operation, organizational charts, and a pro forma that included operating costs from 2024 through 2045. EY used this data in combination with an economic model of the United States and state-level models to estimate the pipeline's contribution to the United States economy. Analysis was conducted separately for the construction phase of the Project ("capital expenditures"), which covers a one-time phase between 2022 and 2024, and a representative year of ongoing pipeline

operations ("operations").

Capital expenditure data includes costs by project phase and state, hiring plans, salaries, and organizational charts. Table 2.1 summarizes costs across the following consolidated budget categories: engineering, right of way (ROW) services,⁶ environmental/permitting, survey, materials and equipment, high voltage power, construction costs, and construction management. The largest capital expenditure costs are for materials and equipment and construction management. Costs budgeted for ROW acquisition and damages and taxes are not included in the economic impact analysis.

Table 2.1 – Capital expenditures by state and budget category (2022-2024)

Activity	Iowa	Minnesota	Nebraska	North Dakota	South Dakota	Total
Engineering	\$18	\$7	\$9	\$30	\$12	\$74
Environmental / Permitting	\$8	\$2	\$3	\$7	\$4	\$24
ROW Services	\$47	\$11	\$16	\$13	\$18	\$105
Survey	\$11	\$4	\$8	\$12	\$8	\$42
Materials / Equipment	\$349	\$94	\$162	\$266	\$297	\$1,168
High Voltage Power	\$23	\$8	\$10	\$8	\$15	\$64
Construction Cost + Construction Management	\$450	\$336	\$335	\$557	\$442	\$2,120
Project management	\$81	\$0	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$87
Total	\$987	\$462	\$541	\$898	\$795	\$3,684

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Summit Carbon

These costs accrue to each of the five project phases, as defined by Summit.⁷ As shown in Table 2.2, the largest project phase is for pipeline construction (\$2.5 billion). Pipeline and capture costs accrue across all states. Pump facilities are located in Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Sequestration facilities are only located in North Dakota. Project management costs only accrue in Iowa and North Dakota.

⁶ The capital expenditures provided by Summit totals \$4.0 billion. However, \$309 million in right-of-way acquisition costs and damages are not included in the analysis because they represent a transfer rather than new economic activity. ROW services include items such as legal costs associated with the land acquisition.

⁷ Costs were assigned to states based on the location in which the expense occurred.

Table 2.2 – Capital expenditures by state and project phase (2022–2024, \$ in millions)

Phase	Iowa	Minnesota	Nebraska	North Dakota	South Dakota	Total
Pipeline	\$595	\$360	\$409	\$569	\$613	\$2,546
Pump	\$23	\$0	\$0	\$96	\$23	\$142
Capture	\$288	\$101	\$132	\$31	\$159	\$712
Sequestration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$196	\$0	\$196
Project management	\$81	\$0	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$87
Total	\$987	\$462	\$541	\$898	\$795	\$3,684

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding
Source: Summit Carbon

Data provided for the operating cost analysis include a projection of anticipated operating costs and employment from 2024 through 2045. Operating costs are related to Summit's employees and its day-to-day operation, as well as any other expenses required to operate the pipeline, including any third-party purchases and contracting costs.⁸ Table 2.3 summarizes operating costs by state and major budget category. The largest cost categories include power costs and operation and maintenance. Operation and maintenance

costs include insurance, right-of-way maintenance expenses, communications software (SCADA), engineering maintenance, and regulatory compliance, among other smaller items. Over one-third of the cost of each category accrues in Iowa. The cost of power in North Dakota is a significantly smaller share, and the cost of labor and operations and maintenance is a considerably larger share of overall costs relative to the breakdown in other states.

Table 2.3 – Operating costs by state and major category (2025, \$ in millions)

Phase	Iowa	Minnesota	Nebraska	North Dakota	South Dakota	Total
Labor costs	\$9	\$3	\$3	\$6	\$3	\$23
Power costs	\$36	\$15	\$18	\$4	\$21	\$94
Operation & maintenance	\$14	\$4	\$7	\$5	\$9	\$39
Other	\$1	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$3
SG&A	\$4	\$0.8	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$10
Total	\$64	\$22	\$29	\$18	\$37	\$170

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding Source: Summit Carbon

Data used to estimate Summit's tax contributions include state tax collections from the United States Census Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances (2020), state personal income data from the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis, and federal income, corporate tax collections, and taxable income from the Internal Revenue Service Statistics of Income for the tax year 2019.

⁸ The operating expense provided by Summit for 2025 totals \$262 million. However, \$84 million in taxes and \$8 million in insurance costs are not included in the analysis because they do not represent new economic activity. The analysis only includes 10.6% of the total insurance cost representing the average net profit margin of insurance providers and excludes the remaining 89.4% representing \$8 million from the economic impact estimates.

Economic impact methodology

The economic impacts of the Project construction and Summit's annual operations were estimated using detailed economic models that incorporate industry-specific employee compensation for the five pipeline states, the counties within those states, and the rest of the United States. The economic model's database, constructed by IMPLAN LLC, is widely used throughout the United States for economic impact analyses by state and local economic development agencies, private-sector companies, and trade associations. Specific industries and commodities used in the models can be found in Appendix A.

The economic contributions are measured in six metrics: employment, labor income, value added, gross economic output, and taxes. These metrics are defined as follows:

- ▶ **Employment:** Full-time and part-time jobs across the United States.
- ▶ **Worker years:** Sum of work done over the course of the Project, represented as total number of workers.
- ▶ **Labor income:** Salaries, wages, and benefits, including 401k contributions.
- ▶ **Value added:** Labor income plus indirect business taxes, consumption of fixed capital (depreciation), and mixed income.
- ▶ **Gross economic output:** Sum of value-added and intermediate input (supplier) purchases. This is usually equivalent to an industry's revenue and is considered the broadest measure of economic activity.
- ▶ **Federal, state, and local taxes:** Income, property, sales, excise, license, and other taxes.

For each economic impact metric, three economic effects are calculated: direct, indirect, and induced. These effects are defined as follows:

- ▶ **Direct economic contributions** are expressed in employment, worker years, labor income, value added, output, and taxes resulting from Summit employees. Direct effects include Summit employees and wages paid to them.
- ▶ **Indirect economic contributions** are estimated in terms of employment, worker years, labor income, value added, output and taxes resulting from intermediate purchases from local suppliers, including real estate, utility service, and insurance companies. The indirect effects also include a second-round contribution from the local suppliers who support the businesses contributing to Project construction.
- ▶ **Induced economic contributions** consist of employment, worker years, labor income, value added, output, and taxes resulting from spending by the Summit workforce, employees of other businesses supporting Project construction, and their suppliers' employees.

The economic contributions described above were estimated using the IMPLAN model of the United States economy. EY analyzed and quantified the impact of Summit Project construction and operations on the United States economy and each of the five states using a multi-region economic input-output modeling approach (MRIO). The MRIO model included 11 regions: two regions for each state in which pipeline operations occurred (one containing the counties in which Project construction occurred and one with the counties where no Project construction occurred), as well as a region representing all other states in the United States. An MRIO model was used in order to account for cross-border interactions. To estimate the results by county, results from the state-level analyses were allocated to counties based on a series of factors that represented the economic activity from the Project as well as an index to measure the capacity to absorb potential carryover from Project activities.

Tax contribution analysis methodology

Project construction and operations generate substantial tax revenues for federal, state, and local governments. These taxes are paid either directly by Summit or indirectly by other business owners and their employees due to the economic activities related to the Project. The fiscal impact includes the taxes generated as a result of the Project's construction and operation. Major taxes include individual and corporate income taxes (related to suppliers), sales taxes, property taxes, and excise taxes.

Taxes incurred due to direct, indirect, and induced economic activity were calculated separately for capital expenditures and operating expenditures across each of the five affected states and all other US states. Taxes on some direct labor income and all indirect and induced labor income were

calculated by applying an average effective tax rate to labor income.⁹ Where applicable, direct taxes on Summit were estimated using a more detailed methodology. This includes the following taxes arising from capital expenditures: individual income tax, sales tax, property tax, and excise tax. Corporate income tax was estimated to be zero due to a lack of data on construction contractors. Operations taxes include individual income tax, corporate income tax, property tax, and excise tax.¹⁰ The analysis does not include tax impacts derived from Section 45Q, which provides an annual federal tax credit for the sequestration of carbon dioxide. Summit estimates that the value of such credits will be \$414 million in 2025. Appendix B contains further detail on the tax estimation methodology.

Interpretation of results and limitations of the analysis

The results presented in this report were estimated using standard economic contribution estimation techniques and a widely-used economic model, the IMPLAN model. In interpreting the results, the reader should note the following:

- ▶ All of the results presented in this report are based to some degree on data provided by Summit, which has not been independently audited or validated by EY. As such, EY offers no opinion on the validity of the data provided by Summit, although it was reviewed for general reasonableness and internal consistency.
- ▶ The estimates are based on the IMPLAN economic model, which incorporates economic data from the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other public data sources. The data contained in this model includes industry averages for a wide range of industries. Due to data constraints, some of the estimates included in this report rely on model-specified levels of economic output and the use of operating inputs rather than information provided by Summit. However, all direct employment and labor income information is based on information supplied by Summit.
- ▶ In most cases, Summit provided detailed cost breakdowns by state. Where missing, EY apportioned miscellaneous costs to states based on an understanding of the location of construction activity and pipeline mileage.
- ▶ The economic impact does not consider the counterfactual. Total employment figures presented in this report are not necessarily net new jobs, but rather gross new jobs supported in the five pipeline states and the rest of the United States. Some of the jobs may be supported as workers shift between industries in the labor market, meaning the net change in employment will likely be smaller than the gross employment impacts shown in this report.
- ▶ This report does not include economic impacts derived from Section 45Q, which provides an annual federal tax credit for the sequestration of carbon dioxide. Summit estimates that the value of such credits will be \$414 million in 2025.

⁹ Effective tax rates were calculated as total federal, state or local tax collections as reported by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and United States Census as a share of state personal income. The effective tax rates were then multiplied by direct and indirect labor income generated by pipeline activity to estimate overall tax liability. The tax liability for all other US states was calculated as total tax collections across other US states as a share of average personal income.

¹⁰ Summit is not directly liable for the corporate income tax, but indirect and induced activities caused by Summit's operations may be subject to it.

- ▶ Modeling the economic contribution of the capital expenditures and Summit's annual operations relies on the IMPLAN industry classifications. Please refer to Appendix A for a complete list of industries used in the modeling. This report relates the activities of those industries and commodities as defined by the IMPLAN 546 Industry Scheme to most effectively estimate the industries' economic contributions. Workers are assumed to receive the average wages and benefits of workers in their respective industry. They are also assumed to require the level of operating input purchases characteristic of the industries into which they have been categorized. This analysis relies on estimates of the domestically purchased inputs from the IMPLAN economic model, which are estimated using aggregate trade flow data and may vary by industry.
- ▶ Economic output reported in this report includes double counting. Input-output modeling can include double counting in its indirect and induced estimates, especially while estimating gross economic output. The gross economic output should not be interpreted as gross domestic product or value-added.
- ▶ IMPLAN model is not based on a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model and is entirely based on average multipliers rather than marginal effects. IMPLAN multipliers reflect industry linkages in a local economy at a specific point in time but do not consider price elasticities or changes in consumer or industry behavior. The model only captures the demand side and assumes there are no capacity constraints.
- ▶ The economic impacts report in this report are based on preliminary estimates of costs by Summit from a specific point in time. Thus, revisions to the amount of capital expenditures and operating costs may produce significantly different economic impacts.
- ▶ The direct property tax impact during the Project operation is provided by Summit based on its preliminary estimates of operations from a specific point in time, and EY has not independently validated the impact. The direct property tax impact is the primary driver of Summit's total operations tax contributions.



3 Overall economic impacts

This section of the report presents the results of the economic contribution analysis which includes impacts on suppliers and consumption activity using the IMPLAN MRIO model of the United States and state economies. The results in this section are separated into capital expenditures and annual operations and include the direct impacts (Summit employees), indirect impacts (contractors and suppliers) and induced impacts (consumption related).

Economic contributions from capital expenditures

Table 3.1 presents the estimated total economic contributions of Summit's Project construction over the 2022-2024 period. The contributions include estimated employment per year and over the entire construction period (including contract employees), labor income, value added, and gross economic output. In total, the construction of the Project will support over 11,400 jobs on an annual basis, for a total of 34,281 worker years.¹¹ Summit employees will contribute 448 worker years over the course of the construction period (2022-2024), for an average of 149 jobs per year.¹² Economic activity generated by Summit's

construction activities supports an additional 11,278 jobs per year, including 7,862 indirect and 3,416 induced jobs. Summit's construction costs generate direct labor income of \$78 million for Summit employees with average wages of \$174,000 and \$2.1 billion (= \$1.6 billion + \$0.5 billion) for suppliers, contractors, and consumption-related sectors with average wages of approximately \$62,000.

Table 3.1 – Total economic impact, capital expenditures (2022-2024, \$ in millions)

Impact	Worker Years	Avg annual jobs	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	448	149	\$78	\$91	\$211
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	23,585	7,862	\$1,561	\$2,138	\$4,707
Induced	10,247	3,416	\$544	\$958	\$1,745
Total	34,281	11,427	\$2,184	\$3,188	\$6,664

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Worker years represent the sum of full-time workers required over the course of the three-year construction period (2022-2024) to complete the construction of Summit Carbon Solution's pipeline project. For example, if one full-time worker is hired for three years, that worker contributes three worker years.

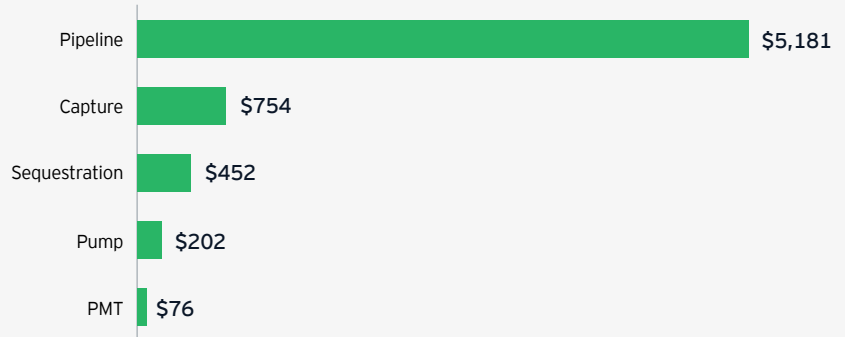
¹¹ Worker years represent the sum of full-time workers required over the course of the three-year construction period (2022-2024) to complete the construction of Summit Carbon Solution's pipeline project. For example, if one full-time worker is hired for three years, that worker contributes three worker years.

¹² According to Summit, 51 employees will be hired by 2022, 131 employees will be hired in 2023, and 36 employees will be hired in 2024, for a total headcount of 218 employees. Summit data on the exact start date of these employees allows EY to calculate the total number of years each employee will work cumulatively during the construction period (448). Average annual jobs represent total employee years divided by the number of years of the construction project (448 / 3).



Summit's output totals \$6.7 billion, 78% of which results from the pipeline construction and 11% of which results from capture facility construction. Sequestration facilities, pump facilities, and project management comprise the remainder. Figure 3.1 illustrates the total output by project phase.

Figure 3.1 – Total economic impact by phase from capital expenditures (2022-2024, \$ in millions)



On a state-by-state basis, Summit's construction in Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota will have the largest total contributions, as shown in Table 3.2 cumulatively between 2022 and 2024. Total output reaches \$1.3 billion in South Dakota, \$1.2 billion in North Dakota, and \$1.2 billion in Iowa. Due to the purchase of construction materials and services in states beyond the five pipeline states, Summit's Project construction activities will generate \$1.5 billion in output across the remainder of the United States cumulatively between 2022 and 2024.

Table 3.2 – Total economic impact by state, capital expenditures, (2022-2024, \$ in millions)

Impact	Worker Years	Avg annual jobs	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Iowa	6,054	2,018	\$389	\$527	\$1,150
North Dakota	5,803	1,934	\$392	\$569	\$1,157
South Dakota	6,964	2,321	\$440	\$636	\$1,315
Nebraska	4,443	1,481	\$249	\$330	\$723
Minnesota	4,725	1,575	\$276	\$395	\$838
Rest of United States	6,293	2,098	\$438	\$730	\$1,481
Total	34,281	11,427	\$2,184	\$3,188	\$6,664

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. Includes direct, indirect, and induced impacts (including Summit's contribution, contractors' contributions and suppliers' contributions).

On average, South Dakota will also have the largest employment impact, with over 2,300 ongoing direct, indirect, and induced jobs supported during the construction years. Iowa has the second-highest impact, with just over 2,000 jobs supported, followed by North Dakota (1,934 jobs), Minnesota (1,575 jobs), and Nebraska (1,481 jobs) during the construction period.



Figure 3.2 summarizes the total capital expenditure and total annual output by state during the construction years. Gross output ranges from 116% of total capital expenditures in Iowa to 182% of total capital expenditures in Minnesota.

Most of the jobs supported by Summit’s capital expenditures will be in the construction sector. Over 4,200 (or 38%) of the annual jobs supported are expected to occur in the construction sector. An additional 929 jobs (or 8%) will be in the professional, technical, and scientific services sector. The manufacturing and retail trade sectors each will constitute roughly 7% of the total jobs impact.

Figure 3.2 – Total capital expenditures and gross economic output by state, capital expenditures (\$ millions)

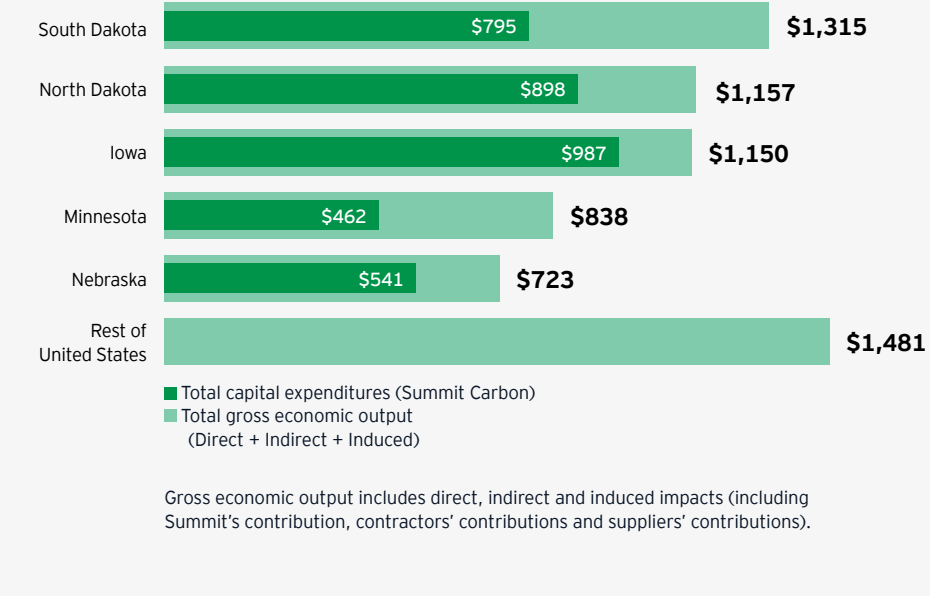
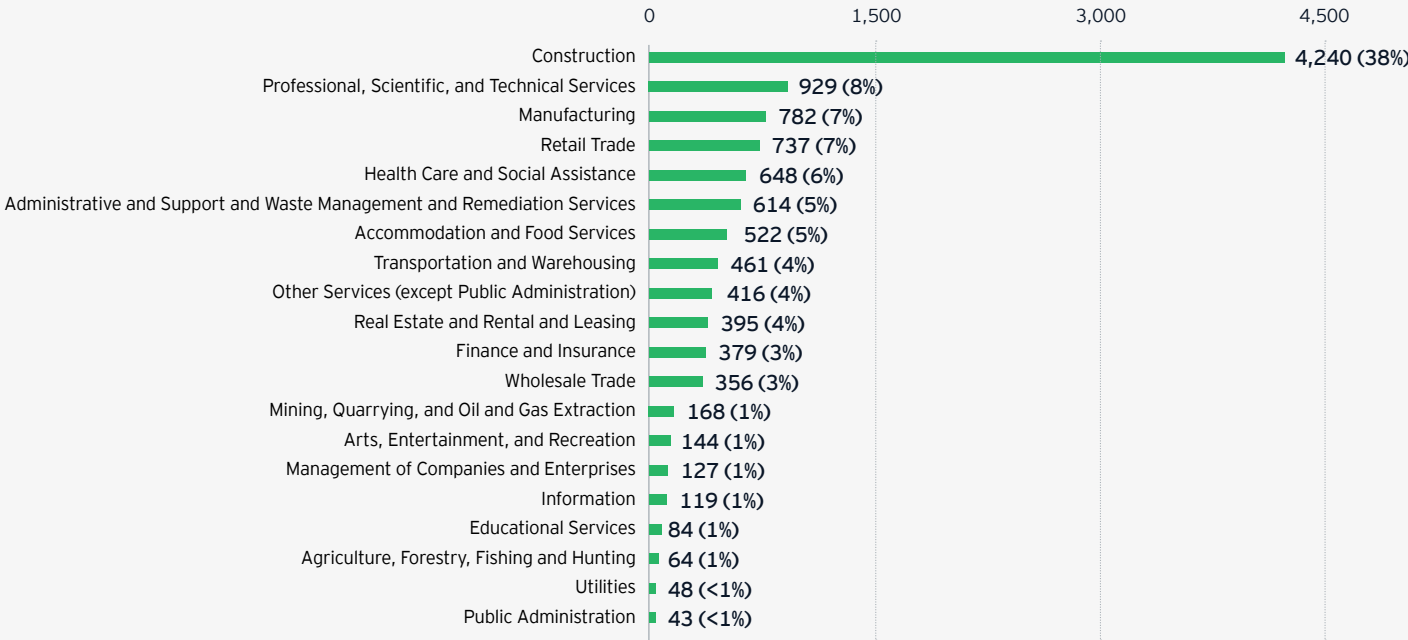
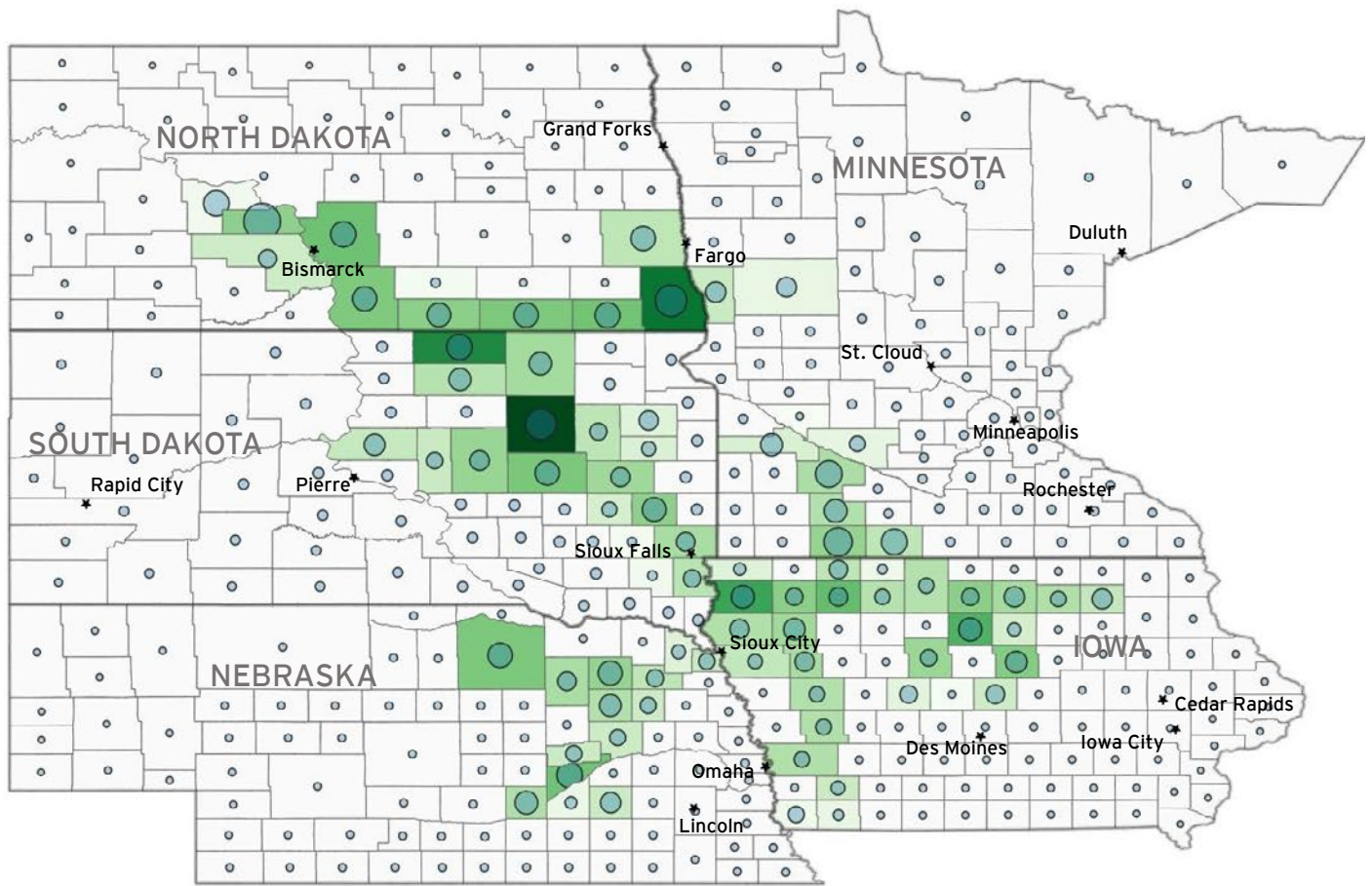


Figure 3.3 – Average annual employment impact by sector during construction



Most of the jobs supported will be in pipeline counties. Oliver and Richland counties in North Dakota will see the greatest employment impact, with 390 and 278 direct, indirect, and induced jobs support per year on average, respectively, during the construction years. Spink County, South Dakota and Jackson County, Minnesota are projected to support the next greatest number of jobs annually (265 and 221, respectively). Figure 3.4 displays pipeline mileage by county and employment impacts shown in terms of total worker years by county.

Figure E.5 – Total worker years and pipeline mileage by county, capital expenditures

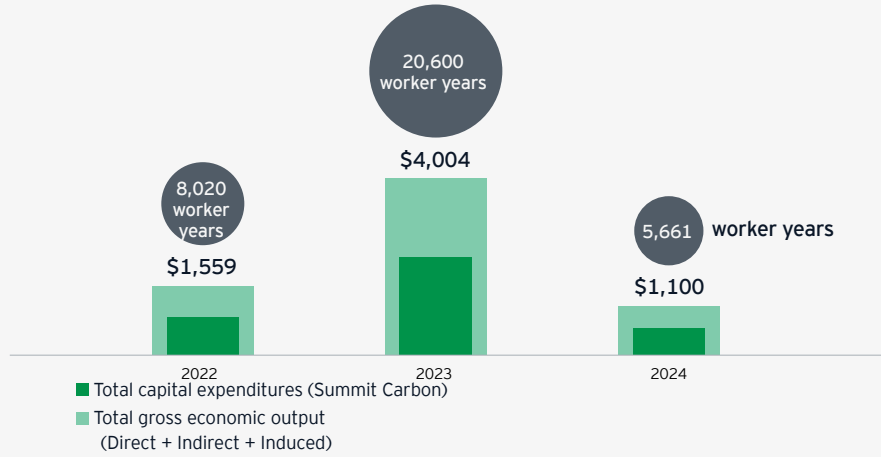


Note: Bubble sizes are proportional to worker years in each county. The shade of each county is proportional to the pipeline mileage in each county.



All of the results presented above are for the 2022-2024 period. Results were apportioned across each year based on the annual rate of project management hiring. As Figure 3.5 shows, 23% of the economic contribution will occur in 2022, 60% will occur in 2023, and 17% will occur in 2024.

Figure 3.5 – Economic impact 2022-2024 by year, capital expenditures



Note: Includes direct, indirect and induced impacts (including Summit's contribution, contractors' contributions and suppliers' contributions).

Economic contributions from operating costs

Table 3.3 presents the estimated total economic contributions of Summit's pipeline operations in 2025, a typical operating year. The contributions include estimated employment (including contract employees), labor income, value added, and gross economic output. In total, the operation of the pipeline will support over 1,100 jobs. 114 of those ongoing jobs will be Summit employees. Economic activity generated

by Summit's operational activities supports an additional 1,056 jobs, including 577 indirect and 479 induced jobs. Summit's operating costs generate direct labor income of \$23 million for Summit employees with average wages of \$202,000 and \$78 million (= \$54 million + \$24 million) for suppliers, contractors, and consumption-related sectors with average wages of approximately \$74,000.

Table 3.3 – Total economic impact, operations (2025, \$ in millions)

Impact	Jobs	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	114	\$23	\$43	\$96
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	577	\$54	\$115	\$244
Induced	479	\$24	\$43	\$79
Total	1,170	\$101	\$201	\$419

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

On a state-by-state basis, Summit’s pipeline operations in Iowa and South Dakota will have the largest total contributions, as shown in Table 3.4. Total output reaches \$134 million in Iowa and \$77 million in South Dakota. Due to the purchase of materials and services in states beyond the five pipeline states, the ongoing operations in these five states will generate an additional \$41 million output across the remainder of the United States.

Table 3.4 – Total economic impact by state, operations, (2025, \$ in millions)

State	Employment	Labor Income	Value added	Output
Iowa	324	\$27	\$61	\$134
Minnesota	126	\$12	\$25	\$62
Nebraska	163	\$17	\$35	\$57
North Dakota	150	\$14	\$22	\$47
South Dakota	233	\$18	\$37	\$77
Rest of United States	175	\$12	\$22	\$41
Total	1,170	\$101	\$201	\$419

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. Includes direct, indirect, and induced impacts (including Summit’s contribution, contractors’ contributions, and suppliers’ contributions).

Iowa will also have the greatest employment impact, with over 320 direct, indirect, and induced jobs supported. South Dakota has the second highest, with just over 230 jobs, followed by Nebraska (163 jobs), North Dakota (150 jobs), and Minnesota (126 jobs).

Most of the jobs supported from the company’s operations are in the administrative and support and waste management and remediation services, other services, or utility sectors. The greatest number of jobs will be supported in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (177, or 17% of the jobs supported in 2025). This is followed by 135 jobs supported in other services (13%) and 112 jobs supported in the utility sector (11%). Figure 3.6 displays average annual employment impact by sector from operations.

Figure 3.6 – Employment impact by sector, 2025, operations

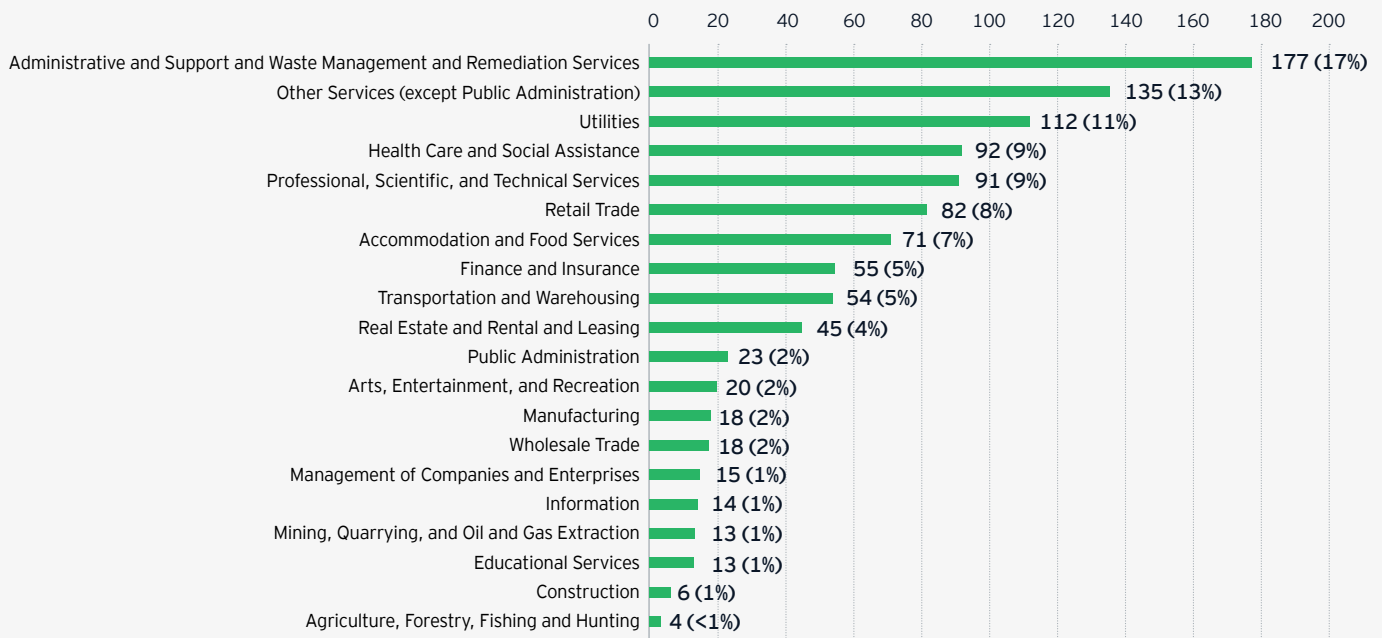
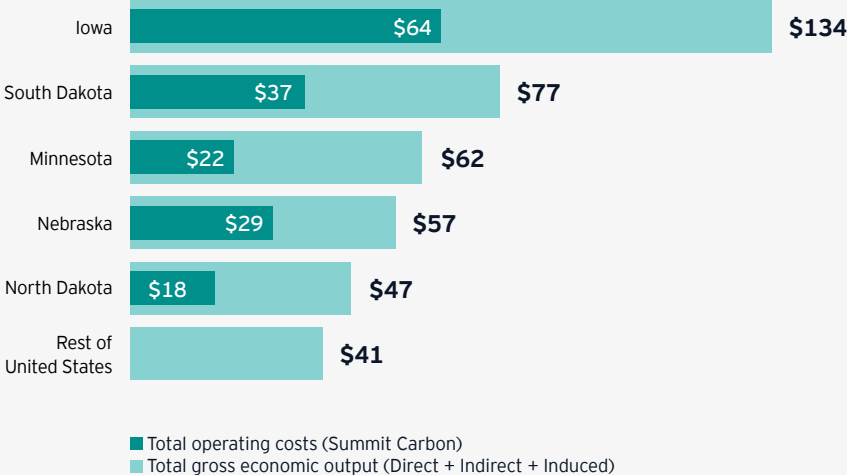


Figure 3.7 summarizes total operations spending and total output by state. Gross output ranges from 194% of total operating costs in Nebraska to 281% of total operating costs in Minnesota.

Figure 3.7 – Operating costs and gross output by state, operations (2025, \$ in millions)



Gross output includes direct, indirect and induced impacts (including Summit's contribution, contractors' contributions, and suppliers' contributions).





4 Tax contribution analysis

Tax impact results – capital expenditures

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 present tax contributions by type of tax and by state. In total, Summit and the Project construction activities it supports contribute \$371 million in federal, state, and local taxes during the construction period (2022 -2024). Summit's direct taxes will total \$9 million in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and \$70 million in state and local taxes. The primary driver of Summit's construction phase taxes is state and local sales tax liabilities due mainly to purchases of construction materials and equipment.

Table 4.1 – Tax contributions due to Summit Project construction by tax type (2022-2024, \$ in millions)

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total capital expenditure tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income	\$9	\$2	\$151	\$36	\$187
Corporate income	--	--	\$16	\$3	\$19
Sales	--	\$58	--	\$87	\$87
Property	--	--	--	\$13	\$13
Excise	--	\$9	--	\$28	\$28
Other	--	\$1	--	\$36	\$36
Total	\$9	\$70	\$168	\$204	\$371

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

As shown in Table 4.2, tax contributions are largest in South Dakota (\$73 million in total) and smallest in Nebraska (\$41 million). North Dakota's tax liability is lowest because state law exempts the materials used in the construction of carbon sequestration projects from both state and local sales tax. South Dakota's tax liability includes the 2% contractors excise tax.

Table 4.2 – Tax contributions due to Summit Project construction by state (2022-2024, \$ in millions)

State	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total capital expenditure tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Iowa	\$8	\$26	\$31	\$42	\$73
Minnesota	--	\$7	\$21	\$25	\$45
Nebraska	--	\$11	\$18	\$22	\$41
North Dakota	\$0.6	\$0.3	\$29	\$32	\$61
South Dakota	--	\$26	\$33	\$41	\$74
All other US states	--	--	\$36	\$41	\$77
United States total	\$9	\$70	\$168	\$204	\$371

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Tax impact results – annual operations

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 present tax contributions arising from Summit's operations by type of tax and by state. In total, Summit and the pipeline operation activities it supports will contribute \$97 million in federal, state, and local taxes in 2025. Summit's direct taxes will total \$4 million in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and \$80 million in state and local taxes. The primary driver of Summit's taxes on operations is state and local property tax liability, which is levied on gross property, plant, and equipment costs for pipeline and pump stations, and carbon capture facilities. The analysis does not include tax impacts derived from Section 45Q, which provides an annual federal tax credit for the sequestration of carbon dioxide. Summit estimates that the value of such credits will be \$414 million in 2025.

Table 4.3 – Tax contributions due to Summit operations by tax type (2025, \$ in millions)

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total operations tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Ind. income (employees only)	\$4	\$0.4	\$9	\$2	\$11
Corporate income	--	--	\$1	\$0.2	\$1
Sales	--	\$0.5	--	\$2	\$2
Property	--	\$74	--	\$76	\$76
Excise	--	\$4	--	\$5	\$5
Other	--	\$0.5	--	\$1	\$1
Total	\$4	\$80	\$10	\$87	\$97

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

As shown in Table 4.4, among the five states in the analysis, tax contributions are largest in Iowa (\$42 million in total) and smallest in North Dakota (\$8 million).

Table 4.4 – Tax contributions due to Summit pipeline operations by state (2025, \$ in millions)

State	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total operations tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Iowa	\$2	\$37	\$3	\$39	\$42
Minnesota	\$0.4	\$12	\$1	\$13	\$14
Nebraska	\$0.4	\$13	\$2	\$15	\$16
North Dakota	\$1	\$6	\$2	\$7	\$8
South Dakota	\$0.5	\$12	\$2	\$13	\$15
All other US states	--	--	\$1	\$1	\$2
United States total	\$4	\$80	\$10	\$87	\$97

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

5 State and county impacts

5.1 Iowa

683 mi

Pipeline mileage

\$987m

Total capital expenditure spending (2022 -2024)

\$64m

Total annual operations spending (2025)

Most of the capital expenditures for the Project (27%) will be incurred in Iowa due to the concentration of the project management team and capture facilities. In addition, 35% of the total pipeline mileage is in the state, contributing to the largest capital expenditures. With respect to operating costs, most (38%) will be incurred in Iowa. The graphic to the left summarizes the pipeline mileage and total capital expenditure and operations spending for Iowa.

Capital expenditures in Iowa from Summit and its contractors will support 6,054 worker years in the state from 2022 through 2024, or 2,018 annually, on average. The annual jobs include 143 direct Summit employees and 1,427 supported through Summit’s suppliers and contractors. Another 447 jobs are supported through induced contributions. These jobs earn a total of \$389 million in labor income over three years (\$64,000 per worker annually, on average) including wages, salaries, and benefits. Of that, \$73 million is earned by Summit employees (\$170,000 per worker annually, on average), and \$260 million is earned by suppliers and contractors (\$61,000 per worker annually, on average). \$56 million is earned by induced employees (\$42,000 per worker annually, on average).

These capital expenditures contribute gross value added of \$527 million and gross economic output of \$1.2 billion in 2022 through 2024 in Iowa (direct, indirect, and induced contributions). The detailed, projected economic impacts of Summit’s capital expenditures in Iowa are shown below.

Table 5.1.1 – Total economic impact, capital expenditures (2022-2024), Iowa

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Impact (\$ in millions)	Worker Years	Avg annual jobs	Labor Income	Value	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	430	143	\$73	\$85	\$197
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	4,281	1,427	\$260	\$338	\$760
Induced	1,342	447	\$56	\$105	\$193
Total	6,054	2,018	\$389	\$527	\$1,150



Summit's operations will support 324 jobs in the state in 2025. This includes 47 direct Summit employees and 168 supported through Summit's suppliers and contractors. Another 109 jobs are supported through induced contributions. These jobs will earn a total of \$27 million in labor income in 2025 (\$83,000 per worker) including wages, salaries, and benefits. Of that, \$9 million is earned by Summit employees (\$191,000 per worker) and \$14 million is earned

by suppliers and contractors (\$83,000 per worker). \$4 million is earned by induced employees (\$37,000 per worker).

Iowa's operations contribute gross value added of \$61 million in 2025 and gross economic output of \$135 million in 2025 (direct, indirect, and induced contributions). The detailed, projected economic impacts of Summit's operations in Iowa are shown below.

Table 5.1.2 – Total economic impact, operations (2025), Iowa

Impact (\$ in millions)	Jobs	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	47	\$9	\$19	\$43
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	168	\$14	\$34	\$76
Induced	109	\$4	\$8	\$15
Total	324	\$27	\$61	\$135

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Table 5.1.3 presents tax contributions by type of tax within Iowa. In total, Summit and the Project construction activities it supports in Iowa will contribute \$73 million in taxes. Summit's direct taxes will total \$8 million in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and \$26 million in state and local taxes. The primary driver of Summit's construction phase taxes is state and local sales tax liabilities due mainly to purchases of construction materials and equipment.

Table 5.1.3 – Total tax contributions, capital expenditures, Iowa (\$ millions)

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income	\$8	\$2	\$30	\$9	\$39
Corporate income	--	--	\$2	\$0.4	\$2
Sales	--	\$23	--	\$26	\$26
Property	--	--	--	--	--
Excise	--	\$0.5	--	\$3	\$3
Other	--	\$0.8	--	\$4	\$4
Total	\$8	\$26	\$31	\$42	\$73

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Table 5.1.4 presents tax contributions arising from Summit's operations by type of tax. In total, Summit and the pipeline operation activities it supports contribute \$42 million in taxes in Iowa. Summit's direct taxes will total \$2 million in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and \$37 million in state and local taxes. The primary driver of Summit's taxes on operations in Iowa is a \$35 million state and local property tax liability.

Table 5.1.4 – Total tax contributions, operations, Iowa, \$ millions

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income*	\$2	\$0.2	\$3	\$0.7	\$3
Corporate income	--	--	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.3
Sales	--	\$0.2	--	\$0.6	\$0.6
Property	--	\$35	--	\$35	\$35
Excise	--	\$2	--	\$2	\$2
Other	--	\$0.1	--	\$0.3	\$0.3
Total	\$2	\$37	\$3	\$39	\$42

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. * Employees only

Table 5.1.5 below summarizes the total economic impacts by county in Iowa. Pipeline mileage and total capital expenditure cost are included for each pipeline county. There are 29 pipeline counties in the state. The remaining 70 counties in Iowa are considered non-pipeline counties

Table 5.1.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Iowa, \$ in thousands

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Sioux	Yes	51	\$65,499	\$76,905	410	\$26,522	\$35,161	\$8,475	20	\$1,732	\$3,841	\$2,509
Wright	Yes	46	\$66,389	\$77,232	412	\$26,634	\$35,310	\$9,925	24	\$2,028	\$4,498	\$2,543
Clay	Yes	42	\$37,837	\$46,014	245	\$15,868	\$21,037	\$1,946	5	\$398	\$882	\$1,450
Hardin	Yes	35	\$56,706	\$65,457	349	\$22,573	\$29,926	\$9,426	23	\$1,927	\$4,272	\$2,172
O'Brien	Yes	34	\$30,726	\$37,366	199	\$12,886	\$17,083	\$1,581	4	\$323	\$716	\$1,177
Hancock	Yes	34	\$30,714	\$37,351	199	\$12,881	\$17,077	\$1,580	4	\$323	\$716	\$1,177
Webster	Yes	31	\$27,699	\$33,684	180	\$11,616	\$15,400	\$1,425	3	\$291	\$646	\$1,061
Cherokee	Yes	29	\$57,047	\$65,016	347	\$22,421	\$29,725	\$11,034	27	\$2,255	\$5,001	\$2,185
Cerro Gordo	Yes	28	\$49,851	\$57,120	304	\$19,698	\$26,115	\$9,074	22	\$1,854	\$4,113	\$1,910
Ida	Yes	27	\$43,810	\$50,530	269	\$17,426	\$23,102	\$7,359	18	\$1,504	\$3,335	\$1,678
Floyd	Yes	25	\$22,702	\$27,608	147	\$9,521	\$12,622	\$1,168	3	\$239	\$529	\$870
Pottawattamie	Yes	25	\$22,920	\$27,873	149	\$9,612	\$12,743	\$1,179	3	\$241	\$534	\$878

Table 5.1.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Iowa, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Plymouth	Yes	25	\$42,175	\$48,541	259	\$16,740	\$22,193	\$7,275	17	\$1,487	\$3,297	\$1,616
Shelby	Yes	25	\$22,642	\$27,535	147	\$9,496	\$12,589	\$1,165	3	\$238	\$528	\$867
Crawford	Yes	25	\$22,337	\$27,164	145	\$9,368	\$12,419	\$1,149	3	\$235	\$521	\$856
Palo Alto	Yes	24	\$22,000	\$26,754	143	\$9,226	\$12,232	\$1,132	3	\$231	\$513	\$843
Kossuth	Yes	24	\$22,056	\$26,822	143	\$9,250	\$12,263	\$1,135	3	\$232	\$514	\$845
Dickinson	Yes	22	\$39,239	\$44,970	240	\$15,508	\$20,560	\$7,124	17	\$1,456	\$3,229	\$1,503
Chickasaw	Yes	20	\$49,091	\$55,340	295	\$19,085	\$25,301	\$10,625	26	\$2,171	\$4,816	\$1,881
Woodbury	Yes	20	\$18,423	\$22,405	119	\$7,726	\$10,243	\$948	2	\$194	\$430	\$706
Montgomery	Yes	18	\$16,391	\$19,933	106	\$6,874	\$9,113	\$843	2	\$172	\$382	\$628
Story	Yes	17	\$40,552	\$45,811	244	\$15,799	\$20,945	\$8,596	21	\$1,757	\$3,896	\$1,554
Franklin	Yes	15	\$13,814	\$16,799	90	\$5,793	\$7,680	\$711	2	\$145	\$322	\$529
Lyon	Yes	12	\$10,625	\$12,921	69	\$4,456	\$5,907	\$547	1	\$112	\$248	\$407
Greene	Yes	11	\$34,334	\$38,249	204	\$13,191	\$17,487	\$8,276	20	\$1,691	\$3,751	\$1,315
Page	Yes	7	\$6,394	\$7,776	41	\$2,681	\$3,555	\$329	1	\$67	\$149	\$245
Emmet	Yes	5	\$4,540	\$5,522	29	\$1,904	\$2,524	\$234	1	\$48	\$106	\$174
Fremont	Yes	4	\$28,396	\$31,029	165	\$10,701	\$14,186	\$7,970	19	\$1,629	\$3,612	\$1,088
Boone	Yes	1	\$1,163	\$1,414	8	\$488	\$647	\$60	0	\$12	\$27	\$45
Adair	No	0	\$0	\$1,324	6	\$347	\$631	\$182	0	\$33	\$85	\$0
Adams	No	0	\$0	\$1,651	7	\$433	\$786	\$227	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Allamakee	No	0	\$0	\$1,328	6	\$348	\$632	\$183	0	\$33	\$86	\$0
Appanoose	No	0	\$0	\$997	4	\$261	\$475	\$137	0	\$24	\$64	\$0
Audubon	No	0	\$0	\$1,652	7	\$433	\$787	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Benton	No	0	\$0	\$1,006	5	\$264	\$479	\$139	0	\$25	\$65	\$0
Black Hawk	No	0	\$0	\$1,406	6	\$368	\$669	\$194	0	\$35	\$91	\$0
Bremer	No	0	\$0	\$1,666	7	\$437	\$794	\$229	1	\$41	\$108	\$0
Buchanan	No	0	\$0	\$1,333	6	\$349	\$635	\$184	0	\$33	\$86	\$0
Buena Vista	No	0	\$0	\$1,663	7	\$436	\$792	\$229	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Butler	No	0	\$0	\$1,658	7	\$434	\$790	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Calhoun	No	0	\$0	\$1,654	7	\$433	\$788	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0

Table 5.1.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Iowa, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Carroll	No	0	\$0	\$1,662	7	\$435	\$792	\$229	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Cass	No	0	\$0	\$1,657	7	\$434	\$789	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Cedar	No	0	\$0	\$673	3	\$176	\$320	\$93	0	\$17	\$43	\$0
Clarke	No	0	\$0	\$995	4	\$261	\$474	\$137	0	\$24	\$64	\$0
Clayton	No	0	\$0	\$1,332	6	\$349	\$634	\$183	0	\$33	\$86	\$0
Clinton	No	0	\$0	\$688	3	\$180	\$328	\$95	0	\$17	\$44	\$0
Dallas	No	0	\$0	\$1,712	8	\$449	\$816	\$236	1	\$42	\$111	\$0
Davis	No	0	\$0	\$665	3	\$174	\$317	\$92	0	\$16	\$43	\$0
Decatur	No	0	\$0	\$995	4	\$261	\$474	\$137	0	\$24	\$64	\$0
Delaware	No	0	\$0	\$1,332	6	\$349	\$634	\$183	0	\$33	\$86	\$0
Des Moines	No	0	\$0	\$354	2	\$93	\$169	\$49	0	\$9	\$23	\$0
Dubuque	No	0	\$0	\$1,059	5	\$278	\$504	\$146	0	\$26	\$68	\$0
Fayette	No	0	\$0	\$1,662	7	\$435	\$791	\$229	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Grundy	No	0	\$0	\$1,657	7	\$434	\$789	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Guthrie	No	0	\$0	\$1,656	7	\$434	\$788	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Hamilton	No	0	\$0	\$1,657	7	\$434	\$789	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Harrison	No	0	\$0	\$1,658	7	\$434	\$789	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Henry	No	0	\$0	\$672	3	\$176	\$320	\$92	0	\$16	\$43	\$0
Howard	No	0	\$0	\$1,655	7	\$434	\$788	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Humboldt	No	0	\$0	\$1,655	7	\$434	\$788	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Iowa	No	0	\$0	\$1,002	4	\$263	\$477	\$138	0	\$25	\$65	\$0
Jackson	No	0	\$0	\$673	3	\$176	\$321	\$93	0	\$17	\$43	\$0
Jasper	No	0	\$0	\$1,673	7	\$438	\$797	\$230	1	\$41	\$108	\$0
Jefferson	No	0	\$0	\$672	3	\$176	\$320	\$93	0	\$16	\$43	\$0
Johnson	No	0	\$0	\$768	3	\$201	\$366	\$106	0	\$19	\$50	\$0
Jones	No	0	\$0	\$1,002	4	\$263	\$477	\$138	0	\$25	\$65	\$0
Keokuk	No	0	\$0	\$996	4	\$261	\$474	\$137	0	\$24	\$64	\$0
Lee	No	0	\$0	\$350	2	\$92	\$167	\$48	0	\$9	\$23	\$0
Linn	No	0	\$0	\$1,143	5	\$299	\$544	\$157	0	\$28	\$74	\$0
Louisa	No	0	\$0	\$337	2	\$88	\$161	\$46	0	\$8	\$22	\$0
Lucas	No	0	\$0	\$995	4	\$261	\$474	\$137	0	\$24	\$64	\$0
Madison	No	0	\$0	\$1,330	6	\$348	\$633	\$183	0	\$33	\$86	\$0

Table 5.1.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Iowa, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Mahaska	No	0	\$0	\$1,334	6	\$349	\$635	\$184	0	\$33	\$86	\$0
Marion	No	0	\$0	\$1,342	6	\$352	\$639	\$185	0	\$33	\$87	\$0
Marshall	No	0	\$0	\$1,671	7	\$438	\$796	\$230	1	\$41	\$108	\$0
Mills	No	0	\$0	\$1,658	7	\$434	\$790	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Mitchell	No	0	\$0	\$1,657	7	\$434	\$789	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Monona	No	0	\$0	\$1,654	7	\$433	\$788	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Monroe	No	0	\$0	\$994	4	\$260	\$473	\$137	0	\$24	\$64	\$0
Muscatine	No	0	\$0	\$687	3	\$180	\$327	\$95	0	\$17	\$44	\$0
Osceola	No	0	\$0	\$1,653	7	\$433	\$787	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Pocahontas	No	0	\$0	\$1,654	7	\$433	\$788	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Polk	No	0	\$0	\$1,985	9	\$520	\$946	\$273	1	\$49	\$128	\$0
Poweshiek	No	0	\$0	\$1,332	6	\$349	\$634	\$183	0	\$33	\$86	\$0
Ringgold	No	0	\$0	\$1,322	6	\$346	\$630	\$182	0	\$32	\$85	\$0
Sac	No	0	\$0	\$1,655	7	\$434	\$788	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Scott	No	0	\$0	\$441	2	\$116	\$210	\$61	0	\$11	\$28	\$0
Tama	No	0	\$0	\$1,331	6	\$349	\$634	\$183	0	\$33	\$86	\$0
Taylor	No	0	\$0	\$1,653	7	\$433	\$787	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Union	No	0	\$0	\$1,327	6	\$348	\$632	\$183	0	\$33	\$86	\$0
Van Buren	No	0	\$0	\$664	3	\$174	\$316	\$91	0	\$16	\$43	\$0
Wapello	No	0	\$0	\$1,011	5	\$265	\$482	\$139	0	\$25	\$65	\$0
Warren	No	0	\$0	\$1,354	6	\$355	\$645	\$186	0	\$33	\$87	\$0
Washington	No	0	\$0	\$674	3	\$177	\$321	\$93	0	\$17	\$44	\$0
Wayne	No	0	\$0	\$993	4	\$260	\$473	\$137	0	\$24	\$64	\$0
Winnebago	No	0	\$0	\$1,655	7	\$434	\$788	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Winneshiek	No	0	\$0	\$1,663	7	\$436	\$792	\$229	1	\$41	\$107	\$0
Worth	No	0	\$0	\$1,654	7	\$433	\$788	\$228	1	\$41	\$107	\$0

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

* Total capital expenditure cost does not include project management cost

** County property tax liability was allocated as a share of each county's relative proportion of pipeline mileage, capture facility locations and sequestration locations in that state.

Total capital expenditures and operations results include direct, indirect and induced impacts (including Summit's contribution, contractors' contributions and suppliers' contributions).

5.2 Minnesota

155 mi

Pipeline mileage

\$462m

Total capital expenditure spending (2022 -2024)

\$22m

Total annual operations spending (2025)

The smallest amount of capital expenditures (13%) will occur in Minnesota due to an absence of pump stations, sequestration facilities, and project management. 13% of operating costs will be incurred in Minnesota. The graphic to the left summarizes the pipeline mileage and total capital expenditure and operations spending for Minnesota.

Capital expenditures in Minnesota from Summit and its contractors will support 4,725 worker years in the state from 2022 through 2024, or 1,575 annually, on average. The annual jobs include 1,166 supported through Summit’s suppliers and contractors. Another 409 jobs are supported through induced contributions. These jobs earn a total of \$276 million in labor income over three years (\$58,000 per worker annually, on average) including wages, salaries, and benefits. Of that, \$213 million is earned by suppliers and contractors (\$61,000 per worker annually, on average). \$63 million is earned by induced employees (\$51,000 per worker annually, on average).

These capital expenditures contribute gross value added of \$395 million and gross economic output of \$838 million in 2022 through 2024 in Minnesota (direct, indirect, and induced contributions). The detailed, projected economic impacts of Summit’s capital expenditures in Minnesota are shown below.

Table 5.2.1 – Total economic impact, capital expenditures (2022-2024), Minnesota

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Impact (\$ in millions)	Worker Years	Avg annual jobs	Labor Income	Value	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	3,498	1,166	\$213	\$284	\$638
Induced	1,227	409	\$63	\$111	\$200
Total	4,725	1,575	\$276	\$395	\$838



Summit and its contractors' operations in Minnesota will support 126 jobs in the state in 2025. This includes 11 direct Summit employees and 68 supported through Summit's suppliers and contractors. Another 47 jobs are supported through induced contributions. These employees will earn a total of \$12 million in labor income in 2025 (\$95,000 per worker) including wages, salaries, and benefits. Of that, \$3 million is earned by Summit employees (\$273,000 per worker) and \$7 million is earned by suppliers and contractors

(\$103,000 per worker). \$2 million is earned by induced employees (\$43,000 per worker).

Minnesota's operations contribute gross value added of \$25 million and gross economic output of \$62 million in 2025 (direct, indirect, and induced contributions). The detailed, projected economic impacts of Summit's operations in Minnesota are shown below.

Table 5.2.2 – Total economic impact, operations (2025), Minnesota

Impact (\$ in millions)	Jobs	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	11	\$3	\$6	\$15
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	68	\$7	\$15	\$39
Induced	47	\$2	\$4	\$8
Total	126	\$12	\$25	\$62

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Table 5.2.3 presents tax contributions by type of tax within Minnesota. In total, Summit and the Project construction activities it supports in Minnesota will contribute \$45 million in taxes. Summit will not have any direct federal income tax liability because no Summit employees will be directly employed in the state during the Project construction. Summit will have \$7 million in state and local sales taxes due mainly to purchases of construction materials and equipment.

Table 5.2.3 – Total tax contributions, capital expenditures, Minnesota, \$ millions

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income	--	--	\$19	\$9	\$27
Corporate income	--	--	\$2	\$0.7	\$3
Sales	--	\$7	--	\$10	\$10
Property	--	--	--	--	--
Excise	--	--	--	\$4	\$4
Other	--	--	--	\$2	\$2
Total	--	\$7	\$21	\$25	\$45

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Table 5.2.4 presents tax contributions arising from Summit's operations by type of tax. In total, Summit and the pipeline operation activities it supports contributes \$14 million in taxes in Minnesota. Summit's direct taxes will total \$400 thousand in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and \$12 million in state and local taxes. The primary driver of Summit's taxes on operations is state and local property tax liability, which is \$11 million in Minnesota.

Table 5.2.4 – Total tax contributions, operations, Minnesota, \$ millions

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income*	\$0.4	\$0.1	\$1	\$0.4	\$1
Corporate income	--	--	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.2
Sales	--	\$0.0	--	\$0.2	\$0.2
Property	--	\$11	--	\$11	\$11
Excise	--	\$1	--	\$1	\$1
Other	--	\$0.0	--	\$0.1	\$0.1
Total	\$0.4	\$12	\$1	\$13	\$14

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. * Employees only

Table 5.2.5 below summarizes the total economic impacts by county in Minnesota. Pipeline mileage and total capital expenditure cost is included for each pipeline county. There are 9 pipeline counties in the state. The remaining 78 counties in Minnesota are considered non-pipeline counties.

Table 5.2.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Minnesota, \$ in thousands

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Jackson	Yes	32	\$92,825	\$104,461	664	\$35,063	\$45,554	\$9,034	15	\$1,489	\$3,411	\$2,117
Redwood	Yes	26	\$80,512	\$90,605	576	\$30,412	\$39,511	\$8,777	14	\$1,446	\$3,314	\$1,836
Cottonwood	Yes	25	\$57,446	\$64,647	411	\$21,699	\$28,191	\$1,202	2	\$198	\$454	\$1,310
Martin	Yes	22	\$75,442	\$84,899	540	\$28,497	\$37,023	\$10,622	18	\$1,750	\$4,010	\$1,720
Wilkin	Yes	18	\$42,631	\$47,975	305	\$16,103	\$20,921	\$892	1	\$147	\$337	\$972
Yellow Medicine	Yes	14	\$51,722	\$58,206	370	\$19,537	\$25,383	\$8,175	13	\$1,347	\$3,087	\$1,179
Renville	Yes	9	\$20,767	\$23,370	149	\$7,844	\$10,191	\$434	1	\$72	\$164	\$474
Otter Tail	Yes	9	\$39,193	\$44,106	280	\$14,804	\$19,234	\$7,913	13	\$1,304	\$2,988	\$894
Chippewa	Yes	0	\$1,031	\$1,161	7	\$390	\$506	\$22	0	\$4	\$8	\$24
Aitkin	No	0	\$0	\$3,682	16	\$1,174	\$1,945	\$174	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Anoka	No	0	\$0	\$3,974	18	\$1,267	\$2,099	\$188	1	\$50	\$92	\$0

Table 5.2.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Minnesota, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability***
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Becker	No	0	\$0	\$4,617	21	\$1,472	\$2,439	\$219	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Beltrami	No	0	\$0	\$3,708	17	\$1,182	\$1,959	\$176	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Benton	No	0	\$0	\$3,704	17	\$1,181	\$1,957	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Big Stone	No	0	\$0	\$4,592	21	\$1,464	\$2,426	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Blue Earth	No	0	\$0	\$4,651	21	\$1,483	\$2,457	\$220	1	\$59	\$108	\$0
Brown	No	0	\$0	\$4,610	21	\$1,470	\$2,435	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Carlton	No	0	\$0	\$2,780	12	\$887	\$1,469	\$132	0	\$35	\$65	\$0
Carver	No	0	\$0	\$4,679	21	\$1,492	\$2,472	\$222	1	\$59	\$109	\$0
Cass	No	0	\$0	\$3,693	16	\$1,178	\$1,951	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Chisago	No	0	\$0	\$3,717	17	\$1,185	\$1,963	\$176	1	\$47	\$87	\$0
Clay	No	0	\$0	\$4,644	21	\$1,481	\$2,453	\$220	1	\$59	\$108	\$0
Clearwater	No	0	\$0	\$3,678	16	\$1,173	\$1,943	\$174	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Cook	No	0	\$0	\$922	4	\$294	\$487	\$44	0	\$12	\$21	\$0
Crow Wing	No	0	\$0	\$3,720	17	\$1,186	\$1,965	\$176	1	\$47	\$87	\$0
Dakota	No	0	\$0	\$4,041	18	\$1,289	\$2,135	\$191	1	\$51	\$94	\$0
Dodge	No	0	\$0	\$3,689	16	\$1,176	\$1,949	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Douglas	No	0	\$0	\$4,621	21	\$1,473	\$2,441	\$219	1	\$58	\$108	\$0
Faribault	No	0	\$0	\$4,599	21	\$1,467	\$2,430	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Fillmore	No	0	\$0	\$4,606	21	\$1,469	\$2,433	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Freeborn	No	0	\$0	\$4,613	21	\$1,471	\$2,437	\$219	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Goodhue	No	0	\$0	\$3,712	17	\$1,184	\$1,961	\$176	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Grant	No	0	\$0	\$4,594	21	\$1,465	\$2,427	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Hennepin	No	0	\$0	\$4,750	21	\$1,515	\$2,509	\$225	1	\$60	\$111	\$0
Houston	No	0	\$0	\$4,604	21	\$1,468	\$2,432	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Hubbard	No	0	\$0	\$4,604	21	\$1,468	\$2,432	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Isanti	No	0	\$0	\$3,704	17	\$1,181	\$1,957	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Itasca	No	0	\$0	\$3,704	17	\$1,181	\$1,957	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Kanabec	No	0	\$0	\$3,685	16	\$1,175	\$1,946	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0

Table 5.2.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Minnesota, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Kandiyohi	No	0	\$0	\$4,626	21	\$1,475	\$2,443	\$219	1	\$59	\$108	\$0
Kittson	No	0	\$0	\$3,674	16	\$1,172	\$1,941	\$174	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Koochiching	No	0	\$0	\$2,762	12	\$881	\$1,459	\$131	0	\$35	\$64	\$0
Lac qui Parle	No	0	\$0	\$4,594	21	\$1,465	\$2,427	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Lake	No	0	\$0	\$1,844	8	\$588	\$974	\$87	0	\$23	\$43	\$0
Lake of the Woods	No	0	\$0	\$2,757	12	\$879	\$1,456	\$131	0	\$35	\$64	\$0
Le Sueur	No	0	\$0	\$4,613	21	\$1,471	\$2,437	\$219	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Lincoln	No	0	\$0	\$4,594	21	\$1,465	\$2,427	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Lyon	No	0	\$0	\$4,611	21	\$1,470	\$2,436	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Mahnomen	No	0	\$0	\$4,592	21	\$1,464	\$2,426	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Marshall	No	0	\$0	\$3,679	16	\$1,173	\$1,943	\$174	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
McLeod	No	0	\$0	\$4,618	21	\$1,473	\$2,439	\$219	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Meeker	No	0	\$0	\$4,609	21	\$1,470	\$2,435	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Mille Lacs	No	0	\$0	\$3,691	16	\$1,177	\$1,950	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Morrison	No	0	\$0	\$3,698	17	\$1,179	\$1,953	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Mower	No	0	\$0	\$4,620	21	\$1,473	\$2,440	\$219	1	\$58	\$108	\$0
Murray	No	0	\$0	\$4,596	21	\$1,465	\$2,428	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Nicollet	No	0	\$0	\$4,620	21	\$1,473	\$2,441	\$219	1	\$58	\$108	\$0
Nobles	No	0	\$0	\$4,606	21	\$1,469	\$2,433	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Norman	No	0	\$0	\$4,594	21	\$1,465	\$2,427	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Olmsted	No	0	\$0	\$4,725	21	\$1,506	\$2,496	\$224	1	\$60	\$110	\$0
Pennington	No	0	\$0	\$3,684	16	\$1,175	\$1,946	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Pine	No	0	\$0	\$2,776	12	\$885	\$1,466	\$132	0	\$35	\$65	\$0
Pipestone	No	0	\$0	\$4,596	21	\$1,466	\$2,428	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Polk	No	0	\$0	\$3,696	17	\$1,179	\$1,953	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Pope	No	0	\$0	\$4,599	21	\$1,466	\$2,429	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Ramsey	No	0	\$0	\$4,111	18	\$1,311	\$2,172	\$195	1	\$52	\$96	\$0
Red Lake	No	0	\$0	\$3,674	16	\$1,172	\$1,941	\$174	1	\$47	\$86	\$0

Table 5.2.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Minnesota, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Rice	No	0	\$0	\$3,728	17	\$1,189	\$1,969	\$177	1	\$47	\$87	\$0
Rock	No	0	\$0	\$4,597	21	\$1,466	\$2,428	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Roseau	No	0	\$0	\$2,765	12	\$882	\$1,461	\$131	0	\$35	\$64	\$0
Scott	No	0	\$0	\$3,799	17	\$1,211	\$2,007	\$180	1	\$48	\$88	\$0
Sherburne	No	0	\$0	\$3,752	17	\$1,196	\$1,982	\$178	1	\$47	\$87	\$0
Sibley	No	0	\$0	\$4,601	21	\$1,467	\$2,431	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
St. Louis	No	0	\$0	\$2,908	13	\$927	\$1,536	\$138	0	\$37	\$68	\$0
Stearns	No	0	\$0	\$4,727	21	\$1,507	\$2,497	\$224	1	\$60	\$110	\$0
Steele	No	0	\$0	\$4,621	21	\$1,473	\$2,441	\$219	1	\$59	\$108	\$0
Stevens	No	0	\$0	\$4,597	21	\$1,466	\$2,428	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Swift	No	0	\$0	\$4,596	21	\$1,466	\$2,428	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Todd	No	0	\$0	\$4,609	21	\$1,470	\$2,435	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Traverse	No	0	\$0	\$4,591	21	\$1,464	\$2,425	\$217	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Wabasha	No	0	\$0	\$3,690	16	\$1,176	\$1,949	\$175	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Wadena	No	0	\$0	\$4,598	21	\$1,466	\$2,429	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Waseca	No	0	\$0	\$4,602	21	\$1,468	\$2,431	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Washington	No	0	\$0	\$3,892	17	\$1,241	\$2,056	\$184	1	\$49	\$91	\$0
Watsonwan	No	0	\$0	\$4,598	21	\$1,466	\$2,429	\$218	1	\$58	\$107	\$0
Winona	No	0	\$0	\$3,714	17	\$1,184	\$1,962	\$176	1	\$47	\$86	\$0
Wright	No	0	\$0	\$4,705	21	\$1,500	\$2,486	\$223	1	\$60	\$110	\$0

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

* Total capital expenditure cost does not include project management cost

** County property tax liability was allocated as a share of each county's relative proportion of pipeline mileage, capture facility locations and sequestration locations in that state.

Total capital expenditures and operations results include direct, indirect and induced impacts (including Summit's contribution, contractors' contributions and suppliers' contributions).

5.3 Nebraska

317 mi

Pipeline mileage

\$541m

Total capital expenditure spending (2022 -2024)

\$30m

Total annual operations spending (2025)

The second-lowest amount of capital expenditures (15%) will accrue in Nebraska due to an absence of pump stations, sequestration facilities, and project management. However, 16% of the total pipeline mileage is in this state contributing to the vast majority of the state’s total capital expenditures. 17% of operating costs will be incurred in Nebraska. The graphic to the left summarizes the pipeline mileage and total capital expenditure and operations spending for Nebraska.

The capital expenditures in Nebraska from Summit and its contractors will support 4,443 worker years in the state from 2022 through 2024, or 1,481 annually, on average. The annual jobs include 1,147 supported through Summit’s suppliers and contractors. Another 334 jobs are supported through induced contributions. These employees earn a total of \$249 million in labor income over three years (\$56,000 per worker annually, on average) including wages, salaries, and benefits. Of that, \$204 million is earned by suppliers and contractors (\$59,000 per worker annually, on average). \$45 million is earned by induced employees (\$45,000 per worker annually, on average).

Nebraska’s capital expenditures contribute gross value added of \$330 million and gross economic output of \$723 million in 2022 through 2024 (direct, indirect, and induced contributions). The detailed, projected economic impacts of Summit’s capital expenditures in Nebraska are shown below.

Table 5.3.1 – Total economic impact, capital expenditures (2022-2024), Nebraska

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Impact (\$ in millions)	Worker Years	Avg annual jobs	Labor Income	Value	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	3,441	1,147	\$204	\$247	\$571
Induced	1,002	334	\$45	\$84	\$152
Total	4,443	1,481	\$249	\$330	\$723



The operations in Nebraska from Summit and its contractors will support 163 jobs in the state in 2025. This includes 11 direct Summit employees and 85 supported through Summit's suppliers and contractors. Another 68 jobs are supported through induced contributions. These jobs earn a total of \$17 million in labor income in 2025 (\$104,000 per worker) including wages, salaries, and benefits. Of that, \$3 million is earned by Summit employees (\$273,000 per worker) and \$12 million is earned by suppliers and contractors (\$141,000

per worker). \$3 million is earned by induced employees (\$44,000 per worker).

These operations contribute gross value added of \$35 million in 2025 and gross economic output of \$57 million in 2025 in Nebraska (direct, indirect, and induced contributions). The detailed, projected economic impacts of Summit's operations in Nebraska are shown below.

Table 5.3.2 – Total economic impact, operations (2025), Nebraska

Impact (\$ in millions)	Jobs	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	11	\$3	\$5	\$8
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	85	\$12	\$24	\$39
Induced	68	\$3	\$6	\$10
Total	163	\$17	\$35	\$57

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Table 5.3.3 presents tax contributions by type of tax within Nebraska. In total, Summit and the Project construction activities it supports in Nebraska will contribute \$41 million in taxes. Summit will not have any direct federal income tax liability because no Summit employees will be directly employed in the state during the Project construction. Summit will have \$11 million in state and local sales taxes due mainly to purchases of construction materials and equipment.

Table 5.3.3 – Total tax contributions, capital expenditures, Nebraska, \$ millions

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income	--	--	\$17	\$6	\$22
Corporate income	--	--	\$1	\$0.4	\$2
Sales	--	\$11	--	\$13	\$13
Property	--	--	--	--	--
Excise	--	--	--	\$1	\$1
Other	--	--	--	\$2	\$2
Total	--	\$11	\$18	\$22	\$41

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Table 5.3.4 presents tax contributions arising from Summit's operations by type of tax. In total, Summit and the pipeline operation activities it supports contributes \$16 million in taxes in Nebraska. Summit's direct taxes will total \$400 thousand in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and \$13 million in state and local taxes. The primary driver of Summit's taxes on operations is state and local property tax liability, which is \$12 million in Nebraska.

Table 5.3.4 – Total tax contributions, operations, Nebraska, \$ millions

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income*	\$0.4	\$0.1	\$1	\$0.4	\$2
Corporate income	--	--	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.2
Sales	--	\$0.1	--	\$0.4	\$0.4
Property	--	\$12	--	\$13	\$13
Excise	--	\$1	--	\$1	\$1
Other	--	\$0.0	--	\$0.1	\$0.1
Total	\$0.4	\$13	\$2	\$15	\$16

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. * Employees only

Table 5.3.5 below summarizes the total economic impacts by county in Nebraska. Pipeline mileage and total capital expenditure cost is included for each pipeline county. There are 14 pipeline counties in the state. The remaining 79 counties in Nebraska are considered non-pipeline counties.

Table 5.3.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Nebraska, \$ in thousands

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Merrick	Yes	40	\$75,710	\$83,259	533	\$29,117	\$36,908	\$8,439	23	\$2,500	\$5,144	\$1,683
Holt	Yes	37	\$67,365	\$74,081	474	\$25,908	\$32,840	\$6,855	18	\$2,031	\$4,179	\$1,498
Pierce	Yes	32	\$65,889	\$72,458	464	\$25,340	\$32,120	\$8,149	22	\$2,414	\$4,967	\$1,465
Antelope	Yes	27	\$34,522	\$37,964	243	\$13,277	\$16,829	\$1,021	3	\$302	\$622	\$768
Hall	Yes	26	\$57,651	\$63,399	406	\$22,172	\$28,105	\$7,905	21	\$2,342	\$4,819	\$1,282
Madison	Yes	25	\$51,118	\$56,215	360	\$19,659	\$24,920	\$6,375	17	\$1,889	\$3,886	\$1,137
Wayne	Yes	22	\$28,296	\$31,117	199	\$10,882	\$13,794	\$837	2	\$248	\$510	\$629
York	Yes	19	\$43,379	\$47,704	305	\$16,683	\$21,147	\$6,146	17	\$1,821	\$3,746	\$965
Nance	Yes	19	\$23,914	\$26,298	168	\$9,197	\$11,658	\$707	2	\$210	\$431	\$532
Stanton	Yes	18	\$23,123	\$25,429	163	\$8,893	\$11,272	\$684	2	\$203	\$417	\$514
Dakota	Yes	18	\$23,403	\$25,737	165	\$9,001	\$11,409	\$692	2	\$205	\$422	\$520

Table 5.3.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Nebraska, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Platte	Yes	18	\$22,993	\$25,285	162	\$8,843	\$11,209	\$680	2	\$201	\$414	\$511
Dixon	Yes	12	\$15,029	\$16,527	106	\$5,780	\$7,327	\$444	1	\$132	\$271	\$334
Hamilton	Yes	7	\$9,029	\$9,929	64	\$3,472	\$4,401	\$267	1	\$79	\$163	\$201
Adams	No	0	\$0	\$1,992	10	\$635	\$1,038	\$124	0	\$43	\$73	\$0
Arthur	No	0	\$0	\$1,174	6	\$374	\$612	\$73	0	\$25	\$43	\$0
Banner	No	0	\$0	\$392	2	\$125	\$204	\$24	0	\$8	\$14	\$0
Blaine	No	0	\$0	\$1,566	8	\$499	\$816	\$97	0	\$34	\$57	\$0
Boone	No	0	\$0	\$1,963	10	\$625	\$1,023	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Box Butte	No	0	\$0	\$794	4	\$253	\$414	\$49	0	\$17	\$29	\$0
Boyd	No	0	\$0	\$1,959	10	\$624	\$1,021	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Brown	No	0	\$0	\$1,959	10	\$624	\$1,021	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Buffalo	No	0	\$0	\$2,016	10	\$642	\$1,051	\$125	0	\$44	\$74	\$0
Burt	No	0	\$0	\$1,964	10	\$626	\$1,023	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Butler	No	0	\$0	\$1,966	10	\$626	\$1,025	\$122	0	\$43	\$72	\$0
Cass	No	0	\$0	\$1,985	10	\$632	\$1,035	\$123	0	\$43	\$73	\$0
Cedar	No	0	\$0	\$1,966	10	\$626	\$1,025	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Chase	No	0	\$0	\$787	4	\$251	\$410	\$49	0	\$17	\$29	\$0
Cherry	No	0	\$0	\$1,572	8	\$501	\$819	\$98	0	\$34	\$58	\$0
Cheyenne	No	0	\$0	\$792	4	\$252	\$413	\$49	0	\$17	\$29	\$0
Clay	No	0	\$0	\$1,963	10	\$625	\$1,023	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Colfax	No	0	\$0	\$1,968	10	\$627	\$1,026	\$122	0	\$43	\$72	\$0
Cuming	No	0	\$0	\$1,966	10	\$626	\$1,025	\$122	0	\$43	\$72	\$0
Custer	No	0	\$0	\$1,579	8	\$503	\$823	\$98	0	\$34	\$58	\$0
Dawes	No	0	\$0	\$793	4	\$253	\$413	\$49	0	\$17	\$29	\$0
Dawson	No	0	\$0	\$1,593	8	\$507	\$830	\$99	0	\$34	\$58	\$0
Deuel	No	0	\$0	\$785	4	\$250	\$409	\$49	0	\$17	\$29	\$0
Dodge	No	0	\$0	\$1,998	10	\$637	\$1,042	\$124	0	\$43	\$73	\$0
Douglas	No	0	\$0	\$2,599	13	\$828	\$1,355	\$162	1	\$56	\$95	\$0

Table 5.3.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Nebraska, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Dundy	No	0	\$0	\$1,176	6	\$375	\$613	\$73	0	\$25	\$43	\$0
Fillmore	No	0	\$0	\$1,963	10	\$625	\$1,023	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Franklin	No	0	\$0	\$1,959	10	\$624	\$1,021	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Frontier	No	0	\$0	\$1,568	8	\$500	\$817	\$97	0	\$34	\$57	\$0
Furnas	No	0	\$0	\$1,570	8	\$500	\$819	\$98	0	\$34	\$57	\$0
Gage	No	0	\$0	\$1,589	8	\$506	\$828	\$99	0	\$34	\$58	\$0
Garden	No	0	\$0	\$785	4	\$250	\$409	\$49	0	\$17	\$29	\$0
Garfield	No	0	\$0	\$1,959	10	\$624	\$1,021	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Gosper	No	0	\$0	\$1,567	8	\$499	\$817	\$97	0	\$34	\$57	\$0
Grant	No	0	\$0	\$1,175	6	\$374	\$612	\$73	0	\$25	\$43	\$0
Greeley	No	0	\$0	\$1,959	10	\$624	\$1,021	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Harlan	No	0	\$0	\$1,569	8	\$500	\$818	\$97	0	\$34	\$57	\$0
Hayes	No	0	\$0	\$1,175	6	\$374	\$612	\$73	0	\$25	\$43	\$0
Hitchcock	No	0	\$0	\$1,176	6	\$375	\$613	\$73	0	\$25	\$43	\$0
Hooker	No	0	\$0	\$1,175	6	\$374	\$612	\$73	0	\$25	\$43	\$0
Howard	No	0	\$0	\$1,963	10	\$625	\$1,023	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Jefferson	No	0	\$0	\$1,965	10	\$626	\$1,024	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Johnson	No	0	\$0	\$1,961	10	\$625	\$1,022	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Kearney	No	0	\$0	\$1,964	10	\$626	\$1,024	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Keith	No	0	\$0	\$1,184	6	\$377	\$617	\$74	0	\$26	\$43	\$0
Keya Paha	No	0	\$0	\$1,957	10	\$624	\$1,020	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Kimball	No	0	\$0	\$396	2	\$126	\$206	\$25	0	\$9	\$14	\$0
Knox	No	0	\$0	\$1,966	10	\$626	\$1,025	\$122	0	\$43	\$72	\$0
Lancaster	No	0	\$0	\$2,336	12	\$744	\$1,218	\$145	1	\$51	\$85	\$0
Lincoln	No	0	\$0	\$1,213	6	\$386	\$632	\$75	0	\$26	\$44	\$0
Logan	No	0	\$0	\$1,566	8	\$499	\$816	\$97	0	\$34	\$57	\$0
Loup	No	0	\$0	\$1,957	10	\$623	\$1,020	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
McPherson	No	0	\$0	\$1,175	6	\$374	\$612	\$73	0	\$25	\$43	\$0
Morrill	No	0	\$0	\$397	2	\$126	\$207	\$25	0	\$9	\$15	\$0

Table 5.3.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, Nebraska, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Nemaha	No	0	\$0	\$1,964	10	\$626	\$1,024	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Nuckolls	No	0	\$0	\$1,961	10	\$625	\$1,022	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Otoe	No	0	\$0	\$1,974	10	\$629	\$1,029	\$123	0	\$43	\$72	\$0
Pawnee	No	0	\$0	\$1,959	10	\$624	\$1,021	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Perkins	No	0	\$0	\$786	4	\$251	\$410	\$49	0	\$17	\$29	\$0
Phelps	No	0	\$0	\$1,967	10	\$627	\$1,025	\$122	0	\$43	\$72	\$0
Polk	No	0	\$0	\$1,962	10	\$625	\$1,023	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Red Willow	No	0	\$0	\$1,578	8	\$503	\$822	\$98	0	\$34	\$58	\$0
Richardson	No	0	\$0	\$1,965	10	\$626	\$1,024	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Rock	No	0	\$0	\$1,958	10	\$624	\$1,021	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Saline	No	0	\$0	\$1,972	10	\$628	\$1,028	\$123	0	\$43	\$72	\$0
Sarpy	No	0	\$0	\$2,165	11	\$690	\$1,128	\$135	1	\$47	\$79	\$0
Saunders	No	0	\$0	\$1,980	10	\$631	\$1,032	\$123	0	\$43	\$72	\$0
Scotts Bluff	No	0	\$0	\$430	2	\$137	\$224	\$27	0	\$9	\$16	\$0
Seward	No	0	\$0	\$1,975	10	\$629	\$1,030	\$123	0	\$43	\$72	\$0
Sheridan	No	0	\$0	\$788	4	\$251	\$411	\$49	0	\$17	\$29	\$0
Sherman	No	0	\$0	\$1,960	10	\$624	\$1,021	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Sioux	No	0	\$0	\$784	4	\$250	\$409	\$49	0	\$17	\$29	\$0
Thayer	No	0	\$0	\$1,962	10	\$625	\$1,023	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Thomas	No	0	\$0	\$1,566	8	\$499	\$816	\$97	0	\$34	\$57	\$0
Thurston	No	0	\$0	\$1,963	10	\$625	\$1,023	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Valley	No	0	\$0	\$1,570	8	\$500	\$818	\$98	0	\$34	\$57	\$0
Washington	No	0	\$0	\$1,980	10	\$631	\$1,032	\$123	0	\$43	\$72	\$0
Webster	No	0	\$0	\$1,960	10	\$624	\$1,021	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0
Wheeler	No	0	\$0	\$1,957	10	\$624	\$1,020	\$122	0	\$42	\$72	\$0

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

* Total capital expenditure cost does not include project management cost

** County property tax liability was allocated as a share of each county's relative proportion of pipeline mileage, capture facility locations and sequestration locations in that state.

Total capital expenditures and operations results include direct, indirect and induced impacts (including Summit's contribution, contractors' contributions and suppliers' contributions).

5.4 North Dakota

329 mi

Pipeline mileage

\$898m

Total capital expenditure spending (2022 -2024)

\$18m

Total annual operations spending (2025)

Nearly a quarter of the total capital expenditures (24%) will occur in North Dakota. This is primarily due to the sequestration facilities and the vast majority of pump stations being located in the state. In addition, the presence of project management team and substantial pipeline costs contribute to the total investment. However, with respect to operating costs, only 10% will be incurred in North Dakota. The graphic to the left summarizes the pipeline mileage and total capital expenditure and operations spending for the state.

The capital expenditures in North Dakota from Summit and its contractors will support 5,803 worker years in the state from 2022 through 2024, or 1,934 annually, on average. The annual jobs include six direct Summit employees and 1,436 supported through Summit’s suppliers and contractors. Another 492 jobs are supported through induced contributions. These jobs earn a total of \$392 million in labor income over three years (\$68,000 per worker annually, on average) including wages, salaries, and benefits. Of that, \$5 million is earned by Summit employees (\$278,000 per worker annually, on average) and \$312 million is earned by suppliers and contractors (\$72,000 per worker annually, on average). \$75 million is earned by induced employees (\$51,000 per worker annually, on average).

These capital expenditures contribute gross value added of \$569 million and gross economic output of \$1.2 billion in 2022 through 2024 in North Dakota (direct, indirect, and induced contributions). The detailed, projected economic impacts of Summit’s capital expenditures in North Dakota are shown below.

Table 5.4.1 – Total economic impact, capital expenditures (2022-2024), North Dakota

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Impact (\$ in millions)	Worker Years	Avg annual jobs	Labor Income	Value	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	18	6	\$5	\$7	\$14
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	4,308	1,436	\$312	\$436	\$906
Induced	1,477	492	\$75	\$126	\$237
Total	5,803	1,934	\$392	\$569	\$1,157



Operations in North Dakota from Summit and its contractors will support 150 jobs in 2025. This includes 34 direct Summit employees and 62 supported through Summit's suppliers and contractors. Another 54 jobs are supported through induced contributions. Employees earn \$14 million in labor income in 2025 (\$93,000 per worker) including wages, salaries, and benefits. Of that, \$6 million is earned by Summit employees (\$176,000 per worker), \$6 million is earned by suppliers and

contractors (\$97,000 per worker), and \$3 million is earned by induced employees (\$56,000 per worker).

These operations contribute gross value added of \$22 million and gross economic output of \$47 million in 2025 in North Dakota (direct, indirect, and induced contributions). The detailed, projected economic impacts of Summit's operations in North Dakota are shown below.

Table 5.4.2 – Total economic impact, operations (2025), North Dakota

Impact (\$ in millions)	Jobs	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	34	\$6	\$8	\$16
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	62	\$6	\$9	\$22
Induced	54	\$3	\$5	\$9
Total	150	\$14	\$22	\$47

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Table 5.4.3 presents tax contributions by type of tax within North Dakota. In total, Summit and the Project construction activities it supports in North Dakota will contribute \$61 million in taxes. Summit's direct taxes will total \$600 thousand in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and \$300 thousand in state and local taxes. North Dakota exempts from both state and local sales tax the materials used in the construction of carbon sequestration projects.

Table 5.4.3 – Total tax contributions, capital expenditures, North Dakota, \$ millions

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income	\$0.6	\$0.0	\$27	\$3	\$30
Corporate income	--	--	\$2	\$0.3	\$3
Sales*	--	--	--	\$5	\$5
Property	--	--	--	--	--
Excise	--	\$0.1	--	\$4	\$4
Other	--	\$0.3	--	\$20	\$20
Total	\$0.6	\$0.3	\$29	\$32	\$61

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. * Construction materials are exempted from both state and local sales tax in North Dakota.

Table 5.4.4 presents tax contributions arising from Summit's operations by type of tax. In total, Summit and the pipeline operation activities it supports contributes \$8 million in taxes in North Dakota. Summit's direct taxes will total \$1 million in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and \$6 million in state and local taxes. The primary driver of Summit's taxes on operations is state and local property tax liability, which is \$5 million in North Dakota.

Table 5.4.4 – Total tax contributions, operations, North Dakota, \$ millions

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income*	\$1	\$0.0	\$2	\$0.1	\$2
Corporate income	--	--	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.1
Sales	--	\$0.1	--	\$0.4	\$0.4
Property	--	\$5	--	\$5	\$5
Excise	--	--	--	\$0.1	\$0.1
Other	--	\$0.3	--	\$0.7	\$0.7
Total	\$1	\$6	\$2	\$7	\$8

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. * Employees only

Table 5.4.5 below summarizes the total economic impacts by county in North Dakota. Pipeline mileage and total capital expenditure cost is included for each pipeline county. There are 11 pipeline counties in the state. The remaining 42 counties in North Dakota are considered non-pipeline counties.

Table 5.4.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, North Dakota, \$ in thousands

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Richland	Yes	65	\$131,227	\$162,472	833	\$56,116	\$80,349	\$5,701	19	\$1,791	\$2,659	\$753
Sargent	Yes	39	\$79,546	\$98,486	505	\$34,016	\$48,705	\$3,456	11	\$1,086	\$1,612	\$456
Burleigh	Yes	40	\$81,000	\$100,287	514	\$34,638	\$49,596	\$3,519	12	\$1,105	\$1,641	\$465
Dickey	Yes	37	\$74,676	\$92,457	474	\$31,933	\$45,723	\$3,244	11	\$1,019	\$1,513	\$428
Emmons	Yes	36	\$73,754	\$91,315	468	\$31,539	\$45,159	\$3,204	11	\$1,006	\$1,495	\$423
Mercer	Yes	3	\$84,459	\$103,761	532	\$35,838	\$51,314	\$256	1	\$80	\$119	\$485
McIntosh	Yes	34	\$68,967	\$85,389	438	\$29,492	\$42,228	\$2,996	10	\$941	\$1,398	\$396
Cass	Yes	22	\$75,610	\$93,292	478	\$32,222	\$46,137	\$16,169	54	\$5,079	\$7,542	\$434
Morton	Yes	17	\$34,664	\$42,917	220	\$14,823	\$21,224	\$1,506	5	\$473	\$702	\$199
Oliver	Yes	33	\$185,125	\$227,993	1169	\$78,746	\$112,751	\$2,922	10	\$918	\$1,363	\$1,062
Logan	Yes	2	\$3,759	\$4,655	24	\$1,608	\$2,302	\$163	1	\$51	\$76	\$22

Table 5.4.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, North Dakota, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Adams	No	0	\$0	\$1,323	4	\$279	\$582	\$84	0	\$15	\$36	\$0
Barnes	No	0	\$0	\$1,802	5	\$381	\$793	\$114	0	\$20	\$49	\$0
Benson	No	0	\$0	\$898	2	\$190	\$395	\$57	0	\$10	\$25	\$0
Billings	No	0	\$0	\$880	2	\$186	\$387	\$56	0	\$10	\$24	\$0
Bottineau	No	0	\$0	\$467	1	\$99	\$206	\$30	0	\$5	\$13	\$0
Bowman	No	0	\$0	\$892	2	\$188	\$392	\$56	0	\$10	\$24	\$0
Burke	No	0	\$0	\$448	1	\$95	\$197	\$28	0	\$5	\$12	\$0
Cavalier	No	0	\$0	\$457	1	\$96	\$201	\$29	0	\$5	\$12	\$0
Divide	No	0	\$0	\$452	1	\$95	\$199	\$29	0	\$5	\$12	\$0
Dunn	No	0	\$0	\$1,345	4	\$284	\$592	\$85	0	\$15	\$37	\$0
Eddy	No	0	\$0	\$1,325	4	\$280	\$583	\$84	0	\$15	\$36	\$0
Foster	No	0	\$0	\$1,328	4	\$280	\$584	\$84	0	\$15	\$36	\$0
Golden Valley	No	0	\$0	\$884	2	\$187	\$389	\$56	0	\$10	\$24	\$0
Grand Forks	No	0	\$0	\$1,690	5	\$357	\$743	\$107	0	\$19	\$46	\$0
Grant	No	0	\$0	\$2,200	6	\$464	\$967	\$139	0	\$25	\$60	\$0
Griggs	No	0	\$0	\$1,761	5	\$372	\$774	\$111	0	\$20	\$48	\$0
Hettinger	No	0	\$0	\$1,764	5	\$372	\$776	\$112	0	\$20	\$48	\$0
Kidder	No	0	\$0	\$1,763	5	\$372	\$775	\$112	0	\$20	\$48	\$0
LaMoure	No	0	\$0	\$2,209	6	\$466	\$971	\$140	0	\$25	\$60	\$0
McHenry	No	0	\$0	\$1,344	4	\$284	\$591	\$85	0	\$15	\$37	\$0
McKenzie	No	0	\$0	\$980	3	\$207	\$431	\$62	0	\$11	\$27	\$0
McLean	No	0	\$0	\$2,235	6	\$472	\$983	\$141	0	\$25	\$61	\$0
Mountrail	No	0	\$0	\$1,387	4	\$293	\$610	\$88	0	\$15	\$38	\$0
Nelson	No	0	\$0	\$1,327	4	\$280	\$583	\$84	0	\$15	\$36	\$0
Pembina	No	0	\$0	\$471	1	\$99	\$207	\$30	0	\$5	\$13	\$0
Pierce	No	0	\$0	\$1,330	4	\$281	\$585	\$84	0	\$15	\$36	\$0
Ramsey	No	0	\$0	\$932	3	\$197	\$410	\$59	0	\$10	\$25	\$0
Ransom	No	0	\$0	\$1,779	5	\$376	\$782	\$112	0	\$20	\$49	\$0

Table 5.4.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, North Dakota, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Renville	No	0	\$0	\$887	2	\$187	\$390	\$56	0	\$10	\$24	\$0
Rolette	No	0	\$0	\$484	1	\$102	\$213	\$31	0	\$5	\$13	\$0
Sheridan	No	0	\$0	\$1,757	5	\$371	\$773	\$111	0	\$20	\$48	\$0
Sioux	No	0	\$0	\$1,762	5	\$372	\$775	\$111	0	\$20	\$48	\$0
Slope	No	0	\$0	\$879	2	\$186	\$387	\$56	0	\$10	\$24	\$0
Stark	No	0	\$0	\$1,502	4	\$317	\$660	\$95	0	\$17	\$41	\$0
Steele	No	0	\$0	\$1,760	5	\$372	\$774	\$111	0	\$20	\$48	\$0
Stutsman	No	0	\$0	\$1,855	5	\$392	\$816	\$117	0	\$21	\$51	\$0
Towner	No	0	\$0	\$449	1	\$95	\$197	\$28	0	\$5	\$12	\$0
Traill	No	0	\$0	\$1,795	5	\$379	\$789	\$114	0	\$20	\$49	\$0
Walsh	No	0	\$0	\$927	3	\$196	\$408	\$59	0	\$10	\$25	\$0
Ward	No	0	\$0	\$1,634	4	\$345	\$718	\$103	0	\$18	\$45	\$0
Wells	No	0	\$0	\$1,769	5	\$374	\$778	\$112	0	\$20	\$48	\$0
Williams	No	0	\$0	\$687	2	\$145	\$302	\$43	0	\$8	\$19	\$0

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

* Total capital expenditure cost does not include project management cost

** County property tax liability was allocated as a share of each county's relative proportion of pipeline mileage, capture facility locations and sequestration locations in that state.

Total capital expenditures and operations results include direct, indirect and induced impacts (including Summit's contribution, contractors' contributions and suppliers' contributions).

5.5 South Dakota

Roughly a fifth of the total capital expenditures (22%) will occur in South Dakota. This is primarily due to having the largest pipeline costs of any other state. In addition, the presence of pump stations and capture facilities contribute to the large total investment. Further, with respect to operating costs, 22% will be incurred in South Dakota. The graphic to the right summarizes the pipeline mileage and total capital expenditure and operations spending for the state.

The capital expenditures in South Dakota from Summit and its contractors will support 6,964 worker years in the state from 2022 through 2024, or 2,321 annually, on average. The annual jobs include 1,613 supported through Summit’s suppliers and contractors. Another 708 jobs are supported through induced contributions. These jobs earn a total of \$440 million in labor income over three years (\$63,000 per worker annually, on average) including wages, salaries, and benefits. Of that, \$323 million is earned by suppliers and contractors (\$67,000 per worker annually, on average). \$117 million is earned by induced employees (\$55,000 per worker annually, on average).

These capital expenditures contribute gross value added of \$636 million and gross economic output of \$1.3 billion in 2022 through 2024 in South Dakota (direct, indirect, and induced contributions). The detailed, projected economic impacts of Summit’s capital expenditures in South Dakota are shown below.

474 mi

Pipeline mileage

\$795m

Total capital expenditure spending (2022 -2024)

\$37m

Total annual operations spending (2025)

Table 5.5.1 – Total economic impact, capital expenditures (2022-2024), South Dakota

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Impact (\$ in millions)	Worker Years	Avg annual jobs	Labor Income	Value	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	4,839	1,613	\$323	\$431	\$947
Induced	2,125	708	\$117	\$205	\$368
Total	6,964	2,321	\$440	\$636	\$1,315



The operations in South Dakota from Summit and its contractors will support 233 jobs in the state in 2025. This includes 12 direct Summit employees and 121 supported through Summit's suppliers and contractors. Another 100 jobs are supported through induced contributions. These jobs earn a total of \$18 million in labor income in 2025 (\$77,000 per worker) including wages, salaries, and benefits. Of that, \$3 million is earned by Summit employees (\$250,000 per worker), and \$10 million is earned by suppliers and

contractors (\$83,000 per worker). \$5 million is earned by induced employees (\$50,000 per worker).

These operations contribute gross value added of \$37 million and gross economic output of \$77 million in 2025 in South Dakota (direct, indirect, and induced contributions). The detailed, projected economic impacts of Summit's operations in South Dakota are shown below.

Table 5.5.2 – Total economic impact, operations (2025), South Dakota

Impact (\$ in millions)	Jobs	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Summit Employees (Direct)	12	\$3	\$6	\$13
Suppliers + Contractors (Indirect)	121	\$10	\$21	\$47
Induced	100	\$5	\$10	\$17
Total	233	\$18	\$37	\$77

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding

Table 5.5.3 presents tax contributions by type of tax within South Dakota. In total, Summit and the Project construction activities it supports in South Dakota will contribute \$74 million in taxes. Summit will not have any direct federal income tax liability because no Summit employees will be directly employed in the state during the Project construction. Summit will contribute \$26 million in state and local taxes. The primary driver of Summit's construction phase taxes is state and local sales tax liabilities due mainly to purchases of construction materials and equipment. Summit is also subject to the 2% contractor's excise tax in South Dakota.

Table 5.5.3 – Total tax contributions, capital expenditures, South Dakota, \$ millions

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income	--	--	\$30	--	\$30
Corporate income	--	--	\$3	\$0.2	\$3
Sales	--	\$18	--	\$25	\$25
Property	--	--	--	--	--
Excise	--	\$9	--	\$13	\$13
Other	--	--	--	\$4	\$4
Total	--	\$26	\$33	\$41	\$74

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Table 5.5.4 presents tax contributions arising from Summit’s operations by type of tax. In total, Summit and the pipeline operation activities it supports contributes \$15 million in taxes in South Dakota. Summit’s direct taxes will total \$500 thousand in federal income taxes arising from employee wages and \$12 million in state and local taxes. The primary driver of Summit’s taxes on operations is state and local property tax liability, which is \$12 million in South Dakota.

Table 5.5.4 – Total tax contributions, operations, South Dakota, \$ millions

Tax type	Direct contributions		Total contributions (Direct + Indirect + Induced)		Total tax contributions
	Federal	State & Local	Federal	State & Local	
Individual income*	\$0.5	--	\$2	--	\$2
Corporate income	--	--	\$0.2	\$0.0	\$0.2
Sales	--	\$0.1	--	\$0.5	\$0.5
Property	--	\$12	--	\$12	\$12
Excise	--	--	--	\$0.1	\$0.1
Other	--	\$0.0	--	\$0.1	\$0.1
Total	\$0.5	\$12	\$2	\$13	\$15

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding. * Employees only

Table 5.5.5 below summarizes the total economic impacts by county in South Dakota. Pipeline mileage and total capital expenditure cost is included for each pipeline county. There are 18 pipeline counties in the state. The remaining 48 counties in South Dakota are considered non-pipeline counties.

Table 5.5.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, South Dakota, \$ in thousands

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Spink	Yes	74	\$120,633	\$136,556	794	\$48,936	\$66,068	\$8,076	23	\$1,854	\$3,743	\$1,774
McPherson	Yes	59	\$79,580	\$90,084	524	\$32,283	\$43,584	\$2,135	6	\$490	\$990	\$1,171
Beadle	Yes	37	\$71,284	\$80,693	469	\$28,917	\$39,040	\$6,752	19	\$1,550	\$3,130	\$1,048
Lake	Yes	33	\$68,485	\$77,525	451	\$27,782	\$37,508	\$7,342	21	\$1,686	\$3,403	\$1,007
Hand	Yes	31	\$41,728	\$47,235	275	\$16,927	\$22,853	\$1,119	3	\$257	\$519	\$614
Kingsbury	Yes	29	\$39,282	\$44,467	258	\$15,935	\$21,514	\$1,054	3	\$242	\$489	\$578
Brown	Yes	29	\$59,329	\$67,160	390	\$24,068	\$32,493	\$6,431	18	\$1,477	\$2,981	\$873
Minnehaha	Yes	27	\$36,663	\$41,502	241	\$14,873	\$20,079	\$984	3	\$226	\$456	\$539
Edmunds	Yes	24	\$56,593	\$64,063	372	\$22,958	\$30,995	\$7,023	20	\$1,612	\$3,255	\$832
Lincoln	Yes	23	\$30,995	\$35,086	204	\$12,574	\$16,975	\$832	2	\$191	\$385	\$456
Clark	Yes	22	\$29,500	\$33,394	194	\$11,967	\$16,156	\$791	2	\$182	\$367	\$434

Table 5.5.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, South Dakota, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Sully	Yes	20	\$50,452	\$57,111	332	\$20,466	\$27,631	\$6,858	20	\$1,575	\$3,179	\$742
Hyde	Yes	19	\$25,253	\$28,587	166	\$10,244	\$13,831	\$677	2	\$156	\$314	\$371
Miner	Yes	15	\$20,265	\$22,940	133	\$8,221	\$11,099	\$544	2	\$125	\$252	\$298
Hamlin	Yes	13	\$17,518	\$19,830	115	\$7,106	\$9,594	\$470	1	\$108	\$218	\$258
Codington	Yes	12	\$40,280	\$45,597	265	\$16,340	\$22,060	\$6,585	19	\$1,512	\$3,053	\$592
McCook	Yes	2	\$2,981	\$3,375	20	\$1,209	\$1,633	\$80	0	\$18	\$37	\$44
Turner	Yes	3	\$4,045	\$4,579	27	\$1,641	\$2,215	\$109	0	\$25	\$50	\$59
Aurora	No	0	\$0	\$8,862	37	\$2,506	\$4,281	\$418	1	\$104	\$209	\$0
Bennett	No	0	\$0	\$4,446	19	\$1,257	\$2,147	\$209	1	\$52	\$105	\$0
Bon Homme	No	0	\$0	\$8,925	37	\$2,524	\$4,311	\$421	1	\$104	\$210	\$0
Brookings	No	0	\$0	\$11,874	50	\$3,358	\$5,735	\$560	2	\$139	\$280	\$0
Brule	No	0	\$0	\$8,905	37	\$2,518	\$4,301	\$420	1	\$104	\$210	\$0
Buffalo	No	0	\$0	\$11,021	46	\$3,117	\$5,323	\$519	2	\$129	\$260	\$0
Butte	No	0	\$0	\$2,432	10	\$688	\$1,175	\$115	0	\$28	\$57	\$0
Campbell	No	0	\$0	\$11,026	46	\$3,118	\$5,326	\$520	2	\$129	\$260	\$0
Charles Mix	No	0	\$0	\$8,966	37	\$2,535	\$4,331	\$422	1	\$105	\$211	\$0
Clay	No	0	\$0	\$11,334	47	\$3,205	\$5,475	\$534	2	\$133	\$267	\$0
Corson	No	0	\$0	\$8,855	37	\$2,504	\$4,277	\$417	1	\$104	\$209	\$0
Custer	No	0	\$0	\$2,387	10	\$675	\$1,153	\$112	0	\$28	\$56	\$0
Davison	No	0	\$0	\$11,503	48	\$3,253	\$5,556	\$542	2	\$134	\$271	\$0
Day	No	0	\$0	\$11,117	46	\$3,144	\$5,370	\$524	2	\$130	\$262	\$0
Deuel	No	0	\$0	\$11,091	46	\$3,136	\$5,357	\$523	2	\$130	\$261	\$0
Dewey	No	0	\$0	\$8,895	37	\$2,515	\$4,296	\$419	1	\$104	\$210	\$0
Douglas	No	0	\$0	\$8,865	37	\$2,507	\$4,282	\$418	1	\$104	\$209	\$0
Fall River	No	0	\$0	\$2,336	10	\$661	\$1,128	\$110	0	\$27	\$55	\$0
Faulk	No	0	\$0	\$11,039	46	\$3,122	\$5,332	\$520	2	\$129	\$260	\$0
Grant	No	0	\$0	\$11,195	47	\$3,166	\$5,407	\$528	2	\$131	\$264	\$0
Gregory	No	0	\$0	\$8,886	37	\$2,513	\$4,292	\$419	1	\$104	\$209	\$0
Haakon	No	0	\$0	\$8,841	37	\$2,500	\$4,270	\$417	1	\$103	\$208	\$0

Table 5.5.5 – Economic and property tax contributions by county, South Dakota, \$ in thousands (continued)

County Name	Pipeline County	Pipeline Mileage	Total Capital Expenditures Cost*	Capital Expenditures (2022-2024)				Operations (2025)				Property Tax Liability**
				Total output	Worker years	Total labor income	Total Value Added	Total output	Total jobs	Total labor income	Total Value Added	
Hanson	No	0	\$0	\$11,072	46	\$3,131	\$5,348	\$522	2	\$129	\$261	\$0
Harding	No	0	\$0	\$4,430	18	\$1,253	\$2,140	\$209	1	\$52	\$104	\$0
Hughes	No	0	\$0	\$11,452	48	\$3,238	\$5,532	\$540	2	\$134	\$270	\$0
Hutchinson	No	0	\$0	\$11,156	47	\$3,155	\$5,389	\$526	2	\$130	\$263	\$0
Jackson	No	0	\$0	\$6,653	28	\$1,881	\$3,214	\$313	1	\$78	\$157	\$0
Jerauld	No	0	\$0	\$11,042	46	\$3,122	\$5,333	\$520	2	\$129	\$260	\$0
Jones	No	0	\$0	\$8,817	37	\$2,493	\$4,259	\$415	1	\$103	\$208	\$0
Lawrence	No	0	\$0	\$2,818	12	\$797	\$1,361	\$133	0	\$33	\$66	\$0
Lyman	No	0	\$0	\$8,870	37	\$2,508	\$4,284	\$418	1	\$104	\$209	\$0
Marshall	No	0	\$0	\$11,099	46	\$3,139	\$5,361	\$523	2	\$130	\$261	\$0
Meade	No	0	\$0	\$2,845	12	\$805	\$1,374	\$134	0	\$33	\$67	\$0
Mellette	No	0	\$0	\$6,628	28	\$1,874	\$3,202	\$312	1	\$77	\$156	\$0
Moody	No	0	\$0	\$11,177	47	\$3,161	\$5,399	\$527	2	\$131	\$263	\$0
Oglala Lakota	No	0	\$0	\$4,560	19	\$1,290	\$2,203	\$215	1	\$53	\$107	\$0
Pennington	No	0	\$0	\$7,037	29	\$1,990	\$3,399	\$332	1	\$82	\$166	\$0
Perkins	No	0	\$0	\$6,660	28	\$1,883	\$3,217	\$314	1	\$78	\$157	\$0
Potter	No	0	\$0	\$11,038	46	\$3,121	\$5,332	\$520	2	\$129	\$260	\$0
Roberts	No	0	\$0	\$9,016	38	\$2,549	\$4,355	\$425	1	\$105	\$212	\$0
Sanborn	No	0	\$0	\$11,043	46	\$3,123	\$5,334	\$520	2	\$129	\$260	\$0
Stanley	No	0	\$0	\$11,078	46	\$3,133	\$5,351	\$522	2	\$130	\$261	\$0
Todd	No	0	\$0	\$6,740	28	\$1,906	\$3,256	\$318	1	\$79	\$159	\$0
Tripp	No	0	\$0	\$6,736	28	\$1,905	\$3,254	\$317	1	\$79	\$159	\$0
Union	No	0	\$0	\$11,389	48	\$3,221	\$5,501	\$537	2	\$133	\$268	\$0
Walworth	No	0	\$0	\$8,890	37	\$2,514	\$4,294	\$419	1	\$104	\$209	\$0
Yankton	No	0	\$0	\$11,542	48	\$3,264	\$5,575	\$544	2	\$135	\$272	\$0
Ziebach	No	0	\$0	\$8,835	37	\$2,498	\$4,268	\$416	1	\$103	\$208	\$0

Note: Totals may not sum due to rounding.

* Total capital expenditure cost does not include project management cost

** County property tax liability was allocated as a share of each county's relative proportion of pipeline mileage, capture facility locations and sequestration locations in that state.

Total capital expenditures and operations results include direct, indirect and induced impacts (including Summit's contribution, contractors' contributions and suppliers' contributions).

Appendix A: Table of industries analyzed in economic analysis

The table below lists the industries used in the analysis to project the economic contributions from Summit's capital expenditures and projected ongoing operations of the pipeline. Industry codes directly correspond to the IMPLAN 546 Industry Scheme.

Industry code	Industry name
39	Electric power generation – Hydroelectric
47	Electric power transmission and distribution
56	Construction of other new nonresidential structures
157	Petroleum lubricating oil and grease manufacturing
203	Cement manufacturing
236	Fabricated structural metal manufacturing
252	Valve and fittings, other than plumbing, manufacturing
258	Fabricated pipe and pipe fitting manufacturing
269	All other industrial machinery manufacturing
286	Air and gas compressor manufacturing
332	Relay and industrial control manufacturing
341	Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing
405	Retail – Building material and garden equipment and supplies stores
414	Air transportation
419	Pipeline transportation
444	Insurance carriers, except direct life
453	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing
455	Legal services
457	Architectural, engineering, and related services
463	Environmental and other technical consulting services
468	Marketing research and all other miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services
470	Office administrative services
507	Hotels and motels, including casino hotels
509	Full-service restaurants
515	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance

Appendix B:

Detailed tax methodology

Tax contribution – capital expenditures

The following section provides additional detail, separated by tax type, on the methodology used to estimate the direct tax liability for Summit's capital expenditures.

- ▶ **Individual income tax:** The federal income tax was estimated as the effective tax rate for Summit employees in the \$100,000 to \$200,000 income bracket using IRS statistics of income (SOI) data.
- ▶ **Corporate income tax:** Due to a lack of data on construction contractors, the corporate income tax is estimated to be zero.
- ▶ **Sales tax:** For each state, the direct sales tax base was estimated to be the total cost of materials and equipment across all Project phases. The rate was each state's respective state-level statutory sales tax rate and an average local tax rate calculated based on the ratios of state and local effective tax rates from the Survey of State and Local Government Finance data from the Census Bureau. North Dakota is exempt from the sales tax on materials used in the construction of carbon sequestration projects, and the state and local sales tax is excluded from this analysis.
- ▶ **Property tax:** Because of the temporary nature of the construction activities, property taxes were assumed not to accrue during the construction phase.
- ▶ **Excise tax:** State excise taxes include the 2% contractor's excise tax in South Dakota.

Taxes associated with indirect and induced activities during the construction phase were calculated by applying an average effective tax rate to labor income.¹³

Tax contribution – annual operations

The following section provides additional detail, separated by tax type, on the methodology used to estimate the direct tax liability for Summit's operations.

- ▶ **Individual income tax:** The federal income tax was estimated as the \$200,000 to \$500,000 income bracket. Summit partners may be liable for additional federal income tax.
- ▶ **Corporate income tax:** Summit is not directly liable for the corporate income tax, but indirect and induced activities caused by Summit's investment may be subject to it.
- ▶ **Property tax:** Direct property taxes were provided by Summit and are calculated as gross property, plant, and equipment costs for pipeline and pump stations and carbon capture facilities times an average tax rate in a given state.
- ▶ **Excise tax:** Direct state excise taxes include the excise tax on power (all states).

Taxes associated with indirect and induced activities during the operations phase were calculated by applying an average effective tax rate to labor income.¹⁴ The analysis does not include tax impacts derived from Section 45Q, which provides an annual federal tax credit for the sequestration of carbon dioxide. Summit estimates that the value of such credits will be \$414 million in 2025.

¹³ Effective tax rates were calculated as total federal, state or local tax collections as reported by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and United States Census as a share of state personal income. The effective tax rates were then multiplied by direct and indirect labor income generated by pipeline activity to estimate overall tax liability.

¹⁴ Effective tax rates were calculated as total federal, state or local tax collections as reported by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and United States Census as a share of state personal income. The effective tax rates were then multiplied by direct and indirect labor income generated by pipeline activity to estimate overall tax liability.



Notes

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