

#### PREPARED FOR:

Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency 350 Front Street, Room 234-A Hempstead, NY 11550

## **Economic and Fiscal Impact**

INWOOD 175, LLC

Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency

FEBRUARY 4, 2022

#### PREPARED BY:



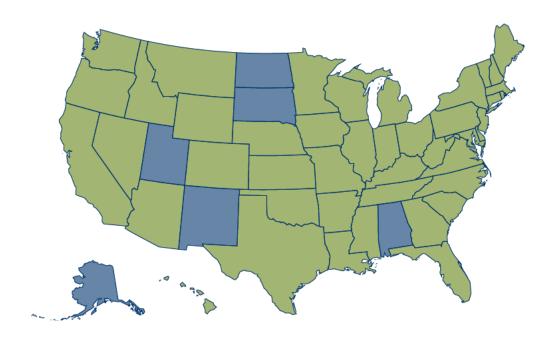
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## **ABOUT CAMOIN ASSOCIATES**

Camoin Associates has provided economic development consulting services to municipalities, economic development agencies, and private enterprises since 1999. Through the services offered, Camoin Associates has had the opportunity to serve EDOs and local and state governments from Maine to California; corporations and organizations that include Lowes Home Improvement, FedEx, Amazon, Volvo (Nova Bus) and the New York Islanders; as well as private developers proposing projects in excess of \$6 billion. Our reputation for detailed, place-specific, and accurate analysis has led to projects in 44 states and garnered attention from national media outlets including Marketplace (NPR), Crain's New York Business, Forbes magazine, The New York Times, and The Wall Street Journal. Additionally, our marketing strategies have helped our clients gain both national and local media coverage for their projects in order to build public support and leverage additional funding. We are based in Saratoga Springs, NY, with regional offices in Portland, ME; Boston, MA; Richmond, VA and Brattleboro, VT. To learn more about our experience and projects in all of our service lines, please visit our website at www.camoinassociates.com. You can also find us on Twitter @camoinassociate and on Facebook.

#### THE PROJECT TEAM

Rachel Selsky Vice President Jessica Tagliafierro Senior Analyst





## **ABOUT THE STUDY**

Camoin Associates was retained by the Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency to measure the potential economic and fiscal impacts of a project proposed by Inwood 175, LLC. The proposed project involves construction of an approximately 69,711 SF warehouse and office space at 175 Roger Avenue and 41 Cerro Street, Inwood, New York 11096. The goal of this analysis is to provide a complete assessment of the total economic, employment and tax impact of the project on the Town of Hempstead that result from the construction phase and on-site operations.

The primary tool used in this analysis is the input-output model developed by Economic Modeling Specialists Intl. (Emsi). Primary data used in this study was obtained from the developer's application for financial assistance to the Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency and included the following data points: on-site jobs, exemptions, and PILOT schedule.

The economic impacts are presented in four categories: direct impact, indirect impact, induced impact, and total impact. The indirect and induced impacts are commonly referred to as the "multiplier effect." Note that previous impact reports commissioned by the Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency were presented in only three categories: direct impact, indirect impact, and total impact. Prior to 2020, Camoin Associates included both the

#### STUDY INFORMATION

#### **Data Source:**

Inwood 175, LLC Application for Assistance and the Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency

**Geography:**Town of Hempstead

Study Period: 2022

Modeling Tool:

indirect and induced impacts in the "indirect impact" category. Beginning in 2020, the indirect and induced impacts will be reported separately to allow for more accurate interpretation of results.

#### **DIRECT IMPACTS**

This initial round of impacts is generated as a result of spending on operations and and construction.

#### INDIRECT IMPACTS

The direct impacts have ripple effects through business to business spending. This spending results from the increase in demand for goods and services in industry sectors that supply the facility.

#### **INDUCED IMPACTS**

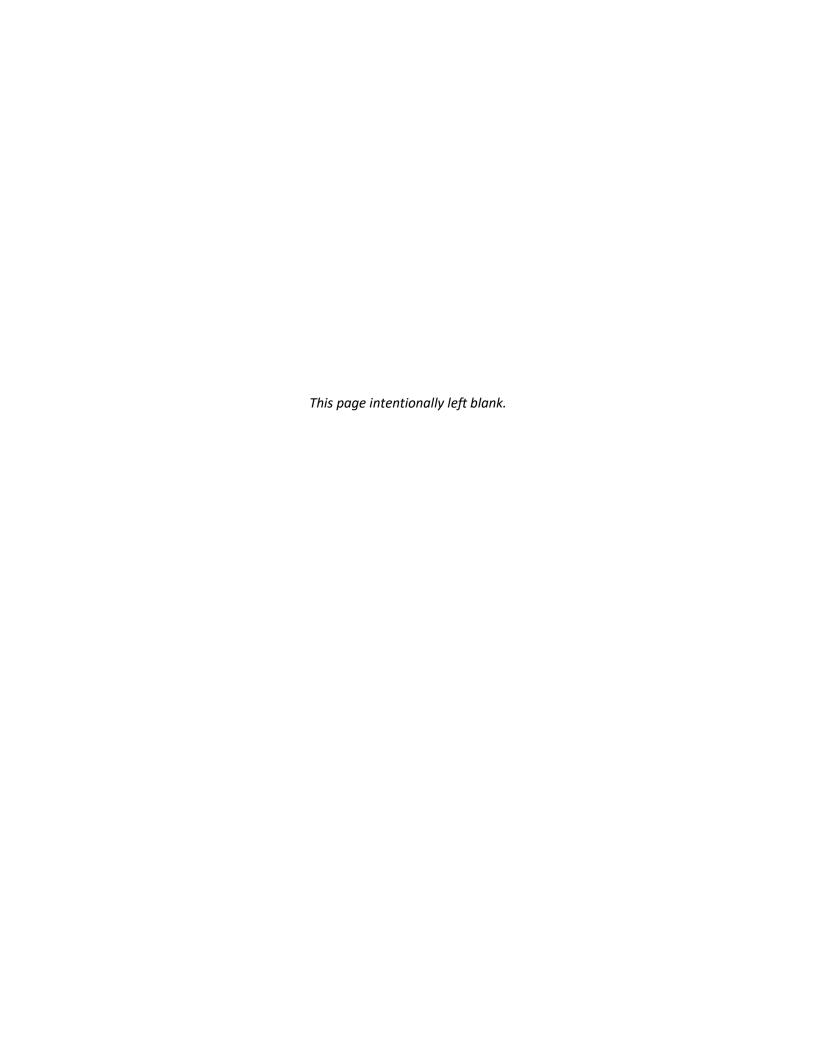
Impacts that result from spending by facility employees, employees of town businesses, and employees of suppliers. Earnings of these employees enter the economy as employees spend their paychecks in the town on food, clothing, and other goods and services.



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency") received an application for financial assistance from Inwood 175, LLC (the "Applicant") for the construction of an approximately 69,711 SF warehouse and office space (the "Project") at 175 Roger Avenue and 41 Cerro Street, Inwood, New York 11096 (the "Site"). The Applicant is seeking a 20-year PILOT agreement from the Agency as well as a sales tax exemption and a mortgage recording tax exemption. The Agency commissioned Camoin Associates to conduct an economic and limited fiscal impact analysis of the Project on the Town of Hempstead (the "Town").

The following is a summary of our findings from this study, with details below and in the following sections.

Table :

Summary of Benefits to Town	
Total Jobs	15
Direct Jobs	12
Total Earnings	\$ 746,835
Direct Earnings	\$ 553,023
Annual Sales Tax Revenue to County	\$ 5,555
Annual Sales Tax Revenue to Town	\$ 490
Average Annual PILOT Payment	\$ 200,800
Average Annual PILOT Payment to Town	\$ 18,812
Average Annual PILOT Benefit	\$ 193,793
Average Annual PILOT Benefit to Town	\$ 18,156
Average Annual Net Benefit to Town	\$ 18,646

- The Project would support 15 net new jobs in the town, of which 12 are direct jobs, with nearly \$747,000 in associated earnings.
- The Applicant has negotiated terms of a proposed 20-year PILOT agreement with the Agency, where the applicant would pay an average of \$200,800 each year, of which \$18,812 will be allocated to the Town. The average annual benefit of the PILOT will be \$18,156 to the Town.
- The annual net benefit to the Town is estimated to be \$18,646. In this case, this is the sum of the average annual PILOT benefit to the Town and new annual sales tax revenue to the Town.
- Through negotiations with the Agency the Applicant could have access to a sales tax exemption valued at up to \$690,000 and a mortgage recording tax exemption valued at up to \$120,000. However, if we assume that the Project would not occur absent IDA benefits, this is not actually a "cost" to the state and county since no future revenue stream would exist without the exemptions.

Table 2

#### **Summary of Costs to Affected Jurisdictions**

	<b>St</b> a	te and County
Sales Tax Exemption	\$	690,000
Mortgage Tax Exemption	\$	120,000

**Source:** Applicant, Camoin Associates



## **ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS**

The estimates of direct economic activity generated by facility operation and new resident spending as provided by the Applicant were used as the direct inputs for the economic impact model. Camoin Associates uses the input-output model designed by Economic Modeling Specialists, International (Emsi) to calculate total economic impacts. Emsi allows the analyst to input the amount of new direct economic activity (spending or jobs) occurring within the town and uses the direct inputs to estimate the spillover effects that the net new spending or jobs have as these new dollars circulate through the Town of Hempstead's economy. This is captured in the indirect and induced impacts and is commonly referred to as the "multiplier effect." See Attachment A for more information on economic impact analysis.

The Project would have economic impacts upon the Town of Hempstead as a result of Project construction and operation.

#### CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

The Applicant estimates that private sector investment in the construction of the Project would cost approximately \$18.6 million<sup>1</sup>, of which 70%<sup>2</sup> would be sourced from within the town. This means that there will be over \$13.0 million in net new spending in the town associated with the construction phase of the Project.

Table 3

Total Construction Cost	\$ 18,600,000
Percent Sourced from Town	70%
<b>Net New Constuction Spending</b>	\$ 13,020,000

Source: Applicant, Camoin Associates

Based on over \$13.0 million worth of net new direct spending associated with the construction phase of the Project, Camoin Associates determined that there would be nearly \$16.8 million in total one-time construction related spending supporting 93 jobs and an associated nearly \$6.7 million in earnings over the construction period throughout the town. Table 4 outlines the economic impacts of construction.

Table 4

**Town Economic Impact - Construction Phase** 

	Jobs	Earnings	Sales
Direct	74	\$ 5,384,249	\$ 13,020,000
Indirect	9	\$ 627,610	\$ 2,005,160
Induced	10	\$ 680,047	\$ 1,724,937
Total	93	\$ 6,691,905	\$ 16,750,097

Source: Emsi, Camoin Associates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> According to Emsi, approximately 70% of construction industry demand is met within the town.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes project costs as provided by the Applicant, excluding acquisition, legal fees, and financial charges.

### IMPACTS OF ON-SITE EMPLOYMENT

According to the Applicant, 12 new jobs will be on-site following Project completion. The table below details the impact that these net new jobs will have on the Town of Hempstead (Table 5).

**Table 5 Town Economic Impact - On-Site Operations** 

	Jobs	Earnings	Sales
Direct	12	\$ 553,023	\$ 1,257,443
Indirect	2	\$ 125,885	\$ 366,923
Induced	1	\$ 67,927	\$ 172,138
Total	15	\$ 746,835	\$ 1,796,505

Source: Emsi, Camoin Associates



## FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

In addition to the economic impact of the Project on the local economies (outlined above), there would also be a fiscal impact in terms of annual property tax and sales tax generation. The following section of the analysis outlines the impact of the completion of the Project on the local taxing jurisdictions in terms of the cost and/or benefit to municipal budgets.

#### PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILOT)

The Applicant has applied to the Agency for a Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) agreement. The Applicant has proposed a 20-year PILOT payment schedule based on the current tax rate, taxable value, and assessed value of the Project. Based on the terms of the PILOT as proposed, Camoin Associates calculated the potential impact on the affected jurisdictions.<sup>3</sup>

Table 6

**Tax Payments with PILOT** 

		Total		Portion of Pa	ent by Jurisdictio	n		
Year	P	<b>ILOT Payments</b>	Town	County		School District		<b>Special Districts</b>
1	\$	113,000	\$ 10,587	\$ 26,530	\$	60,176	\$	15,707
2	\$	113,000	\$ 10,587	\$ 26,530	\$	60,176	\$	15,707
3	\$	113,000	\$ 10,587	\$ 26,530	\$	60,176	\$	15,707
4	\$	117,000	\$ 10,961	\$ 27,469	\$	62,306	\$	16,263
5	\$	122,000	\$ 11,430	\$ 28,643	\$	64,969	\$	16,958
6	\$	128,000	\$ 11,992	\$ 30,052	\$	68,164	\$	17,792
7	\$	145,000	\$ 13,585	\$ 34,043	\$	77,217	\$	20,155
8	\$	160,000	\$ 14,990	\$ 37,565	\$	85,205	\$	22,240
9	\$	170,000	\$ 15,927	\$ 39,913	\$	90,530	\$	23,630
10	\$	195,000	\$ 18,269	\$ 45,782	\$	103,843	\$	27,106
11	\$	215,000	\$ 20,143	\$ 50,478	\$	114,494	\$	29,886
12	\$	225,000	\$ 21,080	\$ 52,826	\$	119,819	\$	31,276
13	\$	240,000	\$ 22,485	\$ 56,347	\$	127,807	\$	33,361
14	\$	250,000	\$ 23,422	\$ 58,695	\$	133,132	\$	34,751
15	\$	260,000	\$ 24,359	\$ 61,043	\$	138,458	\$	36,141
16	\$	270,000	\$ 25,295	\$ 63,391	\$	143,783	\$	37,531
17	\$	280,000	\$ 26,232	\$ 65,739	\$	149,108	\$	38,921
18	\$	290,000	\$ 27,169	\$ 68,086	\$	154,434	\$	40,311
19	\$	300,000	\$ 28,106	\$ 70,434	\$	159,759	\$	41,701
20	\$	310,000	\$ 29,043	\$ 72,782	\$	165,084	\$	43,091
Total	\$	4,016,000	\$ 376,246	\$ 942,878	\$	2,138,640	\$	558,236
Average	\$	200,800	\$ 18,812	\$ 47,144	\$	106,932	\$	27,912

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> It is assumed that each jurisdiction will continue to receive the same portion of the PILOT that they currently receive from the full tax bill.



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#### TAX POLICY COMPARISON

Without financial assistance from the Agency, Camoin Associates assumes the Applicant would not undertake the Project. Table 7 displays the property tax payment associated with the Project. The 175 Roger Avenue portion of the Project is currently tax exempt and it is assumed that these parcels will continue to be tax exempt. Tax payments reflect payments currently being made on the 41 Cerro Street portion of the Project.

Table 7

**Tax Payments without Project** 

	Total		Portion of Payment by Jurisdiction								
Year	Property Tax Payment Without Project*	Town		County		School District		Special Districts			
1	\$ 5,768	\$ 540	\$	1,354	\$	3,072	\$	802			
2	\$ 5,883	\$ 551	\$	1,381	\$	3,133	\$	818			
3	\$ 6,001	\$ 562	\$	1,409	\$	3,196	\$	834			
4	\$ 6,121	\$ 573	\$	1,437	\$	3,260	\$	851			
5	\$ 6,243	\$ 585	\$	1,466	\$	3,325	\$	868			
6	\$ 6,368	\$ 597	\$	1,495	\$	3,391	\$	885			
7	\$ 6,496	\$ 609	\$	1,525	\$	3,459	\$	903			
8	\$ 6,626	\$ 621	\$	1,556	\$	3,528	\$	921			
9	\$ 6,758	\$ 633	\$	1,587	\$	3,599	\$	939			
10	\$ 6,893	\$ 646	\$	1,618	\$	3,671	\$	958			
11	\$ 7,031	\$ 659	\$	1,651	\$	3,744	\$	977			
12	\$ 7,172	\$ 672	\$	1,684	\$	3,819	\$	997			
13	\$ 7,315	\$ 685	\$	1,717	\$	3,896	\$	1,017			
14	\$ 7,462	\$ 699	\$	1,752	\$	3,973	\$	1,037			
15	\$ 7,611	\$ 713	\$	1,787	\$	4,053	\$	1,058			
16	\$ 7,763	\$ 727	\$	1,823	\$	4,134	\$	1,079			
17	\$ 7,918	\$ 742	\$	1,859	\$	4,217	\$	1,101			
18	\$ 8,077	\$ 757	\$	1,896	\$	4,301	\$	1,123			
19	\$ 8,238	\$ 772	\$	1,934	\$	4,387	\$	1,145			
20	\$ 8,403	\$ 787	\$	1,973	\$	4,475	\$	1,168			
Total	\$ 140,147	\$ 13,130	\$	32,904	\$	74,633	\$	19,481			
Average	\$ 7,007	\$ 656	\$	1,645	\$	3,732	\$	974			



<sup>\*</sup>Note: Assumes an average annual increase of 2.00%

Table 8 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the affected taxing jurisdictions as the difference between the PILOT payments associated with the Project and the property tax payments without the Project. Nearly \$194,000 more in PILOT revenue will be received annually than property taxes that would be received without the Project. The total benefit would be \$3.9 million over the 20-year period.

Table 8

**Tax Policy Comparison (All Jurisdictions)** 

	Propert		-				
Year	Paymer	nt Without		ILOT	Ве	nefit (Cost)	
	Project		P	ayment	of Project		
1	\$	5,768	\$	113,000	\$	107,232	
2	\$	5,883	\$	113,000	\$	107,117	
3	\$	6,001	\$	113,000	\$	106,999	
4	\$	6,121	\$	117,000	\$	110,879	
5	\$	6,243	\$	122,000	\$	115,757	
6	\$	6,368	\$	128,000	\$	121,632	
7	\$	6,496	\$	145,000	\$	138,504	
8	\$	6,626	\$	160,000	\$	153,374	
9	\$	6,758	\$	170,000	\$	163,242	
10	\$	6,893	\$	195,000	\$	188,107	
11	\$	7,031	\$	215,000	\$	207,969	
12	\$	7,172	\$	225,000	\$	217,828	
13	\$	7,315	\$	240,000	\$	232,685	
14	\$	7,462	\$	250,000	\$	242,538	
15	\$	7,611	\$	260,000	\$	252,389	
16	\$	7,763	\$	270,000	\$	262,237	
17	\$	7,918	\$	280,000	\$	272,082	
18	\$	8,077	\$	290,000	\$	281,923	
19	\$	8,238	\$	300,000	\$	291,762	
20	\$	8,403	\$	310,000	\$	301,597	
Total	\$	140,147	\$	4,016,000	\$	3,875,853	
Average	\$	7,007	\$	200,800	\$	193,793	



#### **TOWN**

Table 9 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the Town. The Town would receive approximately \$18,156 more in PILOT revenue annually than it would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the Town would be over \$363,000 over the 20-year period.

Table 9

**Tax Policy Comparison for Town** 

Year		ax Payment	PILC	OT Payment	Вє	enefit (Cost) of
	Wit	hout Project				Project
1	\$	540	\$	10,587	\$	10,046
2	\$	551	\$	10,587	\$	10,035
3	\$	562	\$	10,587	\$	10,024
4	\$	573	\$	10,961	\$	10,388
5	\$	585	\$	11,430	\$	10,845
6	\$	597	\$	11,992	\$	11,395
7	\$	609	\$	13,585	\$	12,976
8	\$	621	\$	14,990	\$	14,369
9	\$	633	\$	15,927	\$	15,294
10	\$	646	\$	18,269	\$	17,623
11	\$	659	\$	20,143	\$	19,484
12	\$	672	\$	21,080	\$	20,408
13	\$	685	\$	22,485	\$	21,799
14	\$	699	\$	23,422	\$	22,723
15	\$	713	\$	24,359	\$	23,646
16	\$	727	\$	25,295	\$	24,568
17	\$	742	\$	26,232	\$	25,490
18	\$	757	\$	27,169	\$	26,412
19	\$	772	\$	28,106	\$	27,334
20	\$	787	\$	29,043	\$	28,256
Total	\$	13,130	\$	376,246	\$	363,116
Average	\$	656	\$	18,812	\$	18,156



#### **COUNTY**

Table 10 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the County. The County would receive approximately \$45,499 more in PILOT revenue annually than it would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the County would be nearly \$910,000 over the 20-year period.

Table 10

**Tax Policy Comparison for County** 

Property Tax I	201/mont				
	-ayment	PILOT	Payment	Benefit	(Cost) of
Withou	t Project				Project
\$	1,354	\$	26,530	\$	25,176
\$	1,381	\$	26,530	\$	25,149
\$	1,409	\$	26,530	\$	25,121
\$	1,437	\$	27,469	\$	26,032
\$	1,466	\$	28,643	\$	27,177
\$	1,495	\$	30,052	\$	28,557
\$	1,525	\$	34,043	\$	32,518
\$	1,556	\$	37,565	\$	36,009
\$	1,587	\$	39,913	\$	38,326
\$	1,618	\$	45,782	\$	44,164
\$	1,651	\$	50,478	\$	48,827
\$	1,684	\$	52,826	\$	51,142
\$	1,717	\$	56,347	\$	54,630
\$	1,752	\$	58,695	\$	56,943
\$	1,787	\$	61,043	\$	59,256
\$	1,823	\$	63,391	\$	61,568
\$	1,859	\$	65,739	\$	63,879
\$	1,896	\$	68,086	\$	66,190
\$	1,934	\$	70,434	\$	68,500
\$	1,973	\$	72,782	\$	70,809
\$	32,904	\$	942,878	\$	909,974
\$	1,645	\$	47,144	\$	45,499
	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	Without Project         \$       1,354         \$       1,381         \$       1,409         \$       1,437         \$       1,466         \$       1,495         \$       1,525         \$       1,587         \$       1,618         \$       1,618         \$       1,684         \$       1,717         \$       1,787         \$       1,823         \$       1,859         \$       1,934         \$       1,973         \$       2,904	\$ 1,354 \$ 1,381 \$ 1,409 \$ 1,409 \$ 1,4409 \$ 1,4409 \$ 1,4409 \$ 1,4409 \$ 1,4409 \$ 1,4409 \$ 1,4409 \$ 1,4409 \$ 1,525 \$ 1,525 \$ 1,525 \$ 1,525 \$ 1,525 \$ 1,525 \$ 1,587 \$ 1,587 \$ 1,618 \$ 1,651 \$ 1,684 \$ 1,684 \$ 1,717 \$ 1,752 \$ 1,752 \$ 1,787 \$ 1,787 \$ 1,787 \$ 1,787 \$ 1,823 \$ 1,823 \$ 1,859 \$ 1,896 \$ 1,896 \$ 1,934 \$ 1,973 \$ 1,97	Without Project         \$       1,354       \$ 26,530         \$       1,381       \$ 26,530         \$       1,409       \$ 26,530         \$       1,437       \$ 27,469         \$       1,466       \$ 28,643         \$       1,495       \$ 30,052         \$       1,525       \$ 34,043         \$       1,556       \$ 37,565         \$       1,587       \$ 39,913         \$       1,618       \$ 45,782         \$       1,618       \$ 45,782         \$       1,651       \$ 50,478         \$       1,684       \$ 52,826         \$       1,717       \$ 56,347         \$       1,752       \$ 58,695         \$       1,787       \$ 61,043         \$       1,823       \$ 63,391         \$       1,859       \$ 65,739         \$       1,934       \$ 70,434         \$       1,973       \$ 72,782         \$       32,904       \$ 942,878	Without Project         \$ 1,354 \$ 26,530 \$         \$ 1,381 \$ 26,530 \$         \$ 1,409 \$ 26,530 \$         \$ 1,437 \$ 27,469 \$         \$ 1,466 \$ 28,643 \$         \$ 1,495 \$ 30,052 \$         \$ 1,525 \$ 34,043 \$         \$ 1,556 \$ 37,565 \$         \$ 1,587 \$ 39,913 \$         \$ 1,618 \$ 45,782 \$         \$ 1,684 \$ 52,826 \$         \$ 1,717 \$ 56,347 \$         \$ 1,787 \$ 61,043 \$         \$ 1,823 \$ 63,391 \$         \$ 1,859 \$ 65,739 \$         \$ 1,934 \$ 70,434 \$         \$ 1,973 \$ 72,782 \$         \$ 32,904 \$ 942,878 \$



#### **SCHOOL DISTRICT**

Table 11 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the school district. The school district would receive approximately \$103,200 more in PILOT revenue annually than it would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the school district would be nearly \$2.1 million over the 20-year period.

Table 11

**Tax Policy Comparison for School District** 

Voor	Prope	erty Tax Paymont	ВЩ	OT Daymant	R	enefit (Cost) of
Year	— Prope	erty Tax Payment Without Project		OT Payment	D(	Project
1	\$	3,072	\$	60,176	\$	57,104
2	\$	3,133	\$	60,176	\$	57,043
3	\$	3,196	\$	60,176	\$	56,980
4	\$	3,260	\$	62,306	\$	59,046
5	\$	3,325	\$	64,969	\$	61,644
6	\$	3,391	\$	68,164	\$	64,773
7	\$	3,459	\$	77,217	\$	73,758
8	\$	3,528	\$	85,205	\$	81,676
9	\$	3,599	\$	90,530	\$	86,931
10	\$	3,671	\$	103,843	\$	100,172
11	\$	3,744	\$	114,494	\$	110,750
12	\$	3,819	\$	119,819	\$	116,000
13	\$	3,896	\$	127,807	\$	123,912
14	\$	3,973	\$	133,132	\$	129,159
15	\$	4,053	\$	138,458	\$	134,405
16	\$	4,134	\$	143,783	\$	139,649
17	\$	4,217	\$	149,108	\$	144,892
18	\$	4,301	\$	154,434	\$	150,133
19	\$	4,387	\$	159,759	\$	155,372
20	\$	4,475	\$	165,084	\$	160,610
Total	\$	74,633	\$	2,138,640	\$	2,064,008
Average	\$	3,732	\$	106,932	\$	103,200



#### **SPECIAL DISTRICTS**

Table 12 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the special districts. The special districts would receive approximately \$26,938 more in PILOT revenue annually than they would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the special districts would be nearly \$539,000 over the 20-year period.

Table 12

#### **Tax Policy Comparison for Special Districts**

Year	Property	Tax Payment	PILC	OT Payment	Вє	enefit (Cost) of
	Wi	thout Project				Project
1	\$	802	\$	15,707	\$	14,906
2	\$	818	\$	15,707	\$	14,890
3	\$	834	\$	15,707	\$	14,873
4	\$	851	\$	16,263	\$	15,412
5	\$	868	\$	16,958	\$	16,090
6	\$	885	\$	17,792	\$	16,907
7	\$	903	\$	20,155	\$	19,252
8	\$	921	\$	22,240	\$	21,319
9	\$	939	\$	23,630	\$	22,691
10	\$	958	\$	27,106	\$	26,147
11	\$	977	\$	29,886	\$	28,908
12	\$	997	\$	31,276	\$	30,279
13	\$	1,017	\$	33,361	\$	32,344
14	\$	1,037	\$	34,751	\$	33,714
15	\$	1,058	\$	36,141	\$	35,083
16	\$	1,079	\$	37,531	\$	36,452
17	\$	1,101	\$	38,921	\$	37,820
18	\$	1,123	\$	40,311	\$	39,188
19	\$	1,145	\$	41,701	\$	40,556
20	\$	1,168	\$	43,091	\$	41,923
Total	\$	19,481	\$	558,236	\$	538,755
Average	\$	974	\$	27,912	\$	26,938



#### OTHER EXEMPTIONS

There are additional benefits to working with the Agency including a one-time sales tax exemption on construction materials and furniture, fixtures, and equipment as well as a mortgage recording tax exemption. Tax exemptions are for the state and county taxes and are not applicable to the town.

Table 13

#### **Summary of Costs to Affected Jurisdictions**

	<b>State and County</b>
Sales Tax Exemption	\$ 690,000
Mortgage Tax Exemption	\$ 120,000

**Source:** Applicant, Camoin Associates

The additional incentives offered by the Agency would benefit the Applicant but will not negatively affect the taxing jurisdictions because, without the Project, the jurisdictions by definition would not be receiving any associated sales tax or mortgage tax revenue.

#### **SALES TAX REVENUE**

#### **SALES TAX REVENUE – CONSTRUCTION PHASE**

The one-time construction phase earnings described by the total economic impact of the construction work (described in the above section) would lead to additional sales tax revenue for the Town. It is assumed that 70%<sup>4</sup> of the construction phase earnings would be spent within the county and that 25% of those purchases would be taxable.

Table 14

One-Time Sales Tax Revenue, Construction Phase				
Total New Earnings	\$	6,691,905		
Amount Spent in County (70%)	\$	4,684,334		
Amount Taxable (25%)	\$	1,171,083		
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	\$	49,771		
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%		
New Town Sales Tax Revenue	\$	4,392		

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

\*Note: Nassau County's sales tax rate is 4.25%, of which 0.75% is allocated to the towns and cities within the county. For this analysis we assume half of the 0.75% is allocated to the Town of Hempstead.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> According to Emsi, 70% demand for industries in a typical household spending basket is met within Nassau County.



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#### **SALES TAX REVENUE – EMPLOYEE EARNINGS**

The earnings generated by on-site jobs that will occur as a result of building operation at the Project (described under Impacts of On-Site Employment) would lead to additional annual sales tax revenue for the town. It is assumed that 70% of the earnings would be spent within Nassau County and that 25% of those purchases will be taxable. Table 15 displays the annual tax revenue that the Town will receive.

Table 15

#### **Annual Sales Tax Revenue, On-Site Operations**

Total New Earnings	\$ 746,835
Amount Spent in County (70%)	\$ 522,785
Amount Taxable (25%)	\$ 130,696
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	\$ 5,555
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*	0.375%
New Town Tax Revenue	\$ 490

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

\*Note: Nassau County's sales tax rate is 4.25%, of which 0.75% is allocated to the towns and cities within the county. For this analysis we assume half of the 0.75% is allocated to the Town of Hempstead.



#### ATTACHMENT A: WHAT IS ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS?

The purpose of conducting an economic impact study is to ascertain the total cumulative changes in employment, earnings and output in a given economy due to some initial "change in final demand". To understand the meaning of "change in final demand", consider the installation of a new widget manufacturer in Anytown, USA. The widget manufacturer sells \$1 million worth of its widgets per year exclusively to consumers in Canada. Therefore, the annual change in final demand in the United States is \$1 million because dollars are flowing in from outside the United States and are therefore "new" dollars in the economy.

This change in final demand translates into the first round of buying and selling that occurs in an economy. For example, the widget manufacturer must buy its inputs of production (electricity, steel, etc.), must lease or purchase property and pay its workers. This first round is commonly referred to as the "Direct Effects" of the change in final demand and is the basis of additional rounds of buying and selling described below.

To continue this example, the widget manufacturer's vendors (the supplier of electricity and the supplier of steel) will enjoy additional output (i.e. sales) that will sustain their businesses and cause them to make additional purchases in the economy. The steel producer will need more pig iron and the electric company will purchase additional power from generation entities. In this second round, some of those additional purchases will be made in the US economy and some will "leak out". What remains will cause a third round (with leakage) and a fourth (and so on) in ever-diminishing rounds of industry-to-industry purchases. Finally, the widget manufacturer has employees who will naturally spend their wages. Again, those wages spent will either be for local goods and services or will "leak" out of the economy. The purchases of local goods and services will then stimulate other local economic activity. Together, these effects are referred to as the "Indirect Effects" of the change in final demand.

Therefore, the total economic impact resulting from the new widget manufacturer is the initial \$1 million of new money (i.e. Direct Effects) flowing in the US economy, plus the Indirect Effects. The ratio of Total Effects to Direct Effects is called the "multiplier effect" and is often reported as a dollar-of-impact per dollar-of-change. Therefore, a multiplier of 2.4 means that for every dollar (\$1) of change in final demand, an additional \$1.40 of indirect economic activity occurs for a total of \$2.40.

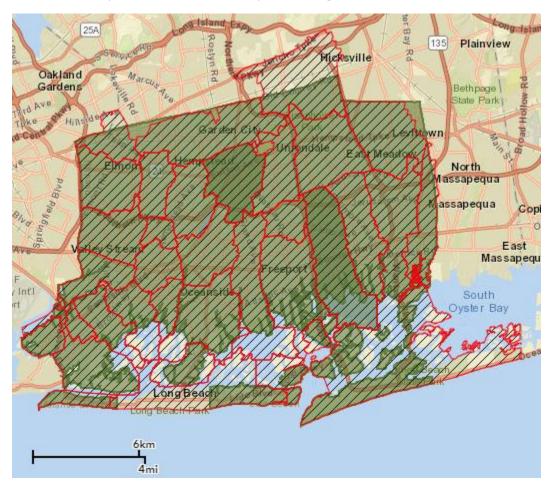
Key information for the reader to retain is that this type of analysis requires rigorous and careful consideration of the geography selected (i.e. how the "local economy" is defined) and the implications of the geography on the computation of the change in final demand. If this analysis wanted to consider the impact of the widget manufacturer on the entire North American continent, it would have to conclude that the change in final demand is zero and therefore the economic impact is zero. This is because the \$1 million of widgets being purchased by Canadians is not causing total North American demand to increase by \$1 million. Presumably, those Canadian purchasers will have \$1 million less to spend on other items and the effects of additional widget production will be cancelled out by a commensurate reduction in the purchases of other goods and services.

Changes in final demand, and therefore Direct Effects, can occur in a number of circumstances. The above example is easiest to understand: the effect of a manufacturer producing locally but selling globally. If, however, 100% of domestic demand for a good is being met by foreign suppliers (say, DVD players being imported into the US from Korea and Japan), locating a manufacturer of DVD players in the US will cause a change in final demand because all of those dollars currently leaving the US economy will instead remain. A situation can be envisioned whereby a producer is serving both local and foreign demand, and an impact analysis would have to be careful in calculating how many "new" dollars the producer would be causing to occur domestically.



## ATTACHMENT B: STUDY AREAS

Town of Hempstead (Green) and Zip Code Region (Red outline with dashes)





# Leading action to grow your economy

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