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3	IN THE MATTER OF A NOTICE OF
4	PUBLIC HEARING
5	RE: ESTELLA HOUSING LLC
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9	350 Front Street Hempstead, New York
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11	February 15, 2022 10:00 a.m.
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L 4	BEFORE:
L5	MICHAEL LODATO, Hearing Officer
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L8	Julia Giannakopoulos, Court Stenographer
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2	APPEARANCES:
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4	TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
5	350 Front Street Hempstead, New York 11550
6	BY: FREDERICK E. PAROLA, CEO
7	
8	ALSO PRESENT:
9	Grant Newburger,
10	Building & Construction Trades Council
11	Daniel Deegan, ESQ.
12	Tiffany Robinson
13	Bishop Phillip Elliott
14	Terry Winston
15	Tim Lin
16	Katherine Garry
17	Doris Sharpe
18	Frank Amalfitano
19	Kevin F. Ascencio
20	Jamal Scott
21	Shelly Bradley
22	Sey Edwards
23	Jeremy Longo
24	Reginald Benjamin
25	Aubrey Muhammad
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1	Estella Housing 176 Main Street
2	APPEARANCES (Ctd.)
3	Alicia Thompson
4	Terrell Huddleston
5	Derek Armstrong
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HEARING OFFICER LODATO: It's Mike Lodato from the Town of Hempstead IDA.

I'm the deputy executive director, and I'm accompanied by Frederick E. Parola, who is a CEO. We are looking here to open up a public hearing for Estella Housing LLC.

Today's date is February 15th,

10:00 a.m., and we are here for a

public hearing to talk about benefits

granted to Estella Housing LLC.

Now I'll read The Notice into the record, and we'll have people up to testify. Thank you.

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing pursuant to Title 1 of Article 18-A of the New York State General Municipal Law (the "Hearing") will be held by the Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency on the 15th day of February, 2022, at 10:00 a.m., local time, at 350 Front Street, Old Town Hall Courtroom, Village of Hempstead, Town of Hempstead, New York,

2 in connection with the following

3 matters:

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Estella Housing LLC, a New York limited liability company, on behalf of itself and/or the principals of Estella Housing LLC and/or an entity formed or to be formed on behalf of any of the foregoing (collectively, the "Company"), submitted its application for financial assistance (the "Application") to the Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency") to enter into a transaction in which the Agency will assist in the acquisition of an interest in an approximately 0.6193 acre parcel of land located at 176 Main Street, Village of Hempstead, Town of Hempstead, Nassau County, New York (the "Land"), the construction of one (1) five-story approximately 125,911 square foot building consisting of approximately 96 residential rental units (consisting of approximately 42

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Estella Housing 176 Main Street

studio apartments, 34 one-bedroom apartments, 19 two-bedroom apartments and 1 superintendent's unit), approximately 10,468 square feet of residential amenity and support service space for tenants, 5,538 square feet of community service facility space, and parking spaces for 92 vehicles (the "Improvements"), and the acquisition of certain fixtures, equipment and personal property necessary for the completion thereof (the "Equipment"; and together with the Land and the Improvements, the "Facility"), which Facility is to be subleased by the Agency to the Company and further sub-subleased by the Company to future tenants for use as a transit-oriented, affordable, mixed-use multifamily housing and commercial complex (the "Project"). The Facility would be initially owned, operated and/or managed by the Company.

The Agency contemplates that it

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would provide financial assistance to the Company in the form of an abatement of real property taxes.

The Company has requested that the Agency provide financial assistance to the Company in the form of an abatement of real property taxes for a term of up to thirty (30) years (the "PILOT Benefit"). The proposed PILOT Benefit deviates from the Agency's Uniform Tax Exemption Policy and Guidelines, as amended to date (the "Policy"), because the proposed PILOT Benefit would be for a term of up to thirty (30) years instead of ten (10) years. Copies of the proposed PILOT payment schedule are available on the Agency's website at www.tohida.org. The Agency is considering the proposed deviation from the Policy due to the current nature of the property and because the Project would not be economically viable without a PILOT Benefit for a term of up to thirty (30) years.

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A representative of the Agency will, at the above-stated time and place, hear and accept oral comments from all persons with views in favor of or opposed to either the Project or the financial assistance requested by the Company. Comments may also be submitted to the Agency in writing or electronically prior to or during the Hearing by e-mailing them to idamail@tohmail.org. Minutes of the Hearing will be transcribed and posted on the Agency's website.

Members of the public have the opportunity to review the application for financial assistance filed by the Company with the Agency and an analysis of the costs and benefits of the proposed Project, which can be found on the Agency's website at www.tohida.org.

The Agency anticipates that the members of the Agency will consider a resolution to approve the Project and the financial assistance requested by

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street 2 the Company, including the proposed 3 thirty (30) year PILOT Benefit, at the 4 Agency's Board Meeting (the "Board 5 Meeting") to be held on February 24, 6 2022, at 9:00 a.m. local time, at 1 7 Washington Street, Town Hall Pavilion, 8 Hempstead, New York 11550. 9 MR. DEEGAN: Good morning. My 10 name is Dan Deegan with the law firm of 11 Forchelli, Deegan & Terrana on behalf 12 of the applicant. The law firm is in 13 Uniondale, New York, for the record. 1.4 I'm here to represent the Estella project at 176 Main Street. I also 15 16 have with me today Mr. Ralph Fasano 17 from Concern for Independent Living and also Tiffany Robinson, I expect them 18 19 both here today. There's a line of 20 security downstairs. I don't know if 21 that's delaying people, but they also 22 will be here today as part of the 23 public record. 24

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So the project we are here to talk about at this public hearing is a joint FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

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venture between Concern for Independent Living and Georgica Green, which is a joint venture between those two companies. Concern for Independent Living is a non-for-profit which is committed to providing high-quality housing. They currently have 200 locations serving over 1,100 residents in the New York/Long Island area. They provide affordable housing options and support services including targeting housing for veterans.

Georgica, the other joint venture partner, is a well-regarded, well-known affordable housing developer who constructs projects and develops and operates across Long Island and in the New York area generally.

The project we are here to talk
about is a vacant piece of property on
the corner of Bedell and Main Street
which is currently owned by Concern for
Independent Living and is off the tax
rolls producing no revenue at this

The proposal is to construct 96 units of affordable housing with the first floor being 5,500 square feet of community service space. The project is being built pursuant to the Village's Downtown overlay zoning district and would entail a \$50 million investment in the downtown.

The 96 units would break down as 42 studio units, 34 one-bedroom units, and 19 two-bedroom units. All of the units would be workforce, slash, affordable housing. The key to the vibrancy of any downtown or any community is to have a range of income levels, and this particular building calls for a range of income levels within the building.

The studio incomes are made for individuals earning between \$26,000 a year and \$45,000 a year. The one-bedroom and two-bedrooms are \$43,000 to \$78,000 a year meaning that

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that's the target income that the residents would have.

The supportive units, which is an additional component, targets -- which is going to be targeting -- it's a total of 42 units -- is going to either have a preference or a set-aside for veterans, and those veterans would pay 30 percent of their income to live there.

So, one of the interesting things to note hearing those incomes is that while the AMI -- people in the village would think about the area median income for the village, it really is expressed as Nassau and Suffolk County, so the numbers are higher. So 50 percent AMI for the Nassau County, Suffolk County AMI may translate to be a lower -- basically, a higher AMI for people living in the village, meaning that these are working people, they would be living there who are making a good living.

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The plan here is to build a very high-quality building. There's a high construction cost that is planned here. It's a \$50 million project. It's going to provide service that's not currently really available in the village, which is brand-new high-quality construction and housing for existing residents. It's going to be targeted for existing residents and veterans. The plan is to market it there.

It should be noted that all the village approvals are currently in place. The state funding for the project has already been awarded, and this construction project will bring in a hundred construction jobs at least and seven full-time jobs when it's up and running.

Very importantly, the applicant,
Concern, has pledged \$2-million-dollar
contribution to the village towards
sewer and water infrastructure which
not only benefits this project, but

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street 2 will benefit the entire downtown. 3 For a project like this to work, 4 it requires -- because the rents are 5 regulated and kept at a certain level, the affordable level, it needs a PILOT 6 7 agreement which is commensurate and 8 coterminous with the term of financing. 9 So we are looking for a 30-year PILOT 10 which ultimately calls for payments equivalent to 10 percent of gross 11 12 shelter rent meaning 10 percent of the 13 revenue received by the building 14 ultimately will go back in taxes. 15 As I pointed out earlier, this 16 property is currently off the tax rolls 17 and producing zero right now. 18 So I see Ralph is here and also 19 Tiffany has come, and I would just ask 20 if they would like to say anything on 21 the record. 22 Tiffany, who is from the applicant 2.3 as well. 24 MS. ROBINSON: Good morning. 25 Tiffany Robinson, I'm the program FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

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director of our Riverhead site for Concern Housing.

Good morning. I'm here today also as a resident of Hempstead. My family has lived in Hempstead for over 25 years, homeowners, taxpayers. I've worked for Concern for over 10 years, and I have seen — I worked in Brooklyn, now I'm in Long Island. I've seen quality of houses that we do produce for residents. I've seen residents come in with a sense of pride knowing that they have this beautiful housing to give their families.

We also partner with the community. I have, when I worked in Brooklyn and also out here, brought in mobile vans for the community for health services, food drives, clothing drives, STD testing, which also helps everyone in the community. We also provide jobs, job training for our residents as well. We are also now getting ready to open up a bagel shop

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street 2 for one of our residents in Coney 3 Island. So again, I'm speaking as an 4 employee and a resident that I think 5 that this project will bring new lives, 6 new housing, a lot of support. Like I 7 said, my family lives out here, 8 prominent members of the community, and 9 we all discuss how housing is kind of 10 lacking for our aging individuals as 11 well and veterans. 12 Thank you. 13 MR. NEWBURGER: Grant Newburger, 14 Building & Construction Trades Council, 15 Nassau and Suffolk Counties. 16 It's a big construction project. 17 I just want to make sure that we are 18 including the building trades in the 19 discussion, and I want to make sure 2.0 that on the record or included in the 21 discussion for prevailing wage, and we 22 would also like to see this project to 23 have a project labor agreement. 24 Thank you. 25 MS. WINSTON: My name is Terry FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

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Winston. I'm a resident of the Village of Hempstead.

What gives Nassau County, the Town of Hempstead IDA, and the Incorporated Village of Hempstead administration the right to determine what is in the best interests of the residents of the Village of Hempstead when an overwhelming amount of them don't live in the village and not even if they want to. They will have you believe the lie that PILOTs are advantageous and serve to bolster the less-than-stellar economy. They will have you believe that Hempstead is in a much better fiscal shape because of them. I beg to differ.

PILOTs physically have crippled the Hempstead economy. In addition, Hempstead has not a leg to stand on because former mayor, Wayne Hall, gave away village parking lots to RXR who, in turn, has made millions off of the sale of these parking lots. The new

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owners, as if they are doing the residents a favor, are asking for PILOTs, another tax break.

Hempstead has 27-plus PILOTs lasting between 30, 25, and 15 years, on an average. It is the norm that the Town of Hempstead IDA gives extensions on these PILOTs. This revolving backdoor benefit far exceeds its uselessness. PILOTs are a scam and serve the benefits of developers, corporations, so-called attorneys, and Nassau County. PILOTs in Hempstead have created a slew of slumlords who are made to believe they are above the law. Segregated Nassau County is notorious for preying upon the poor, elderly, and disenfranchised.

It is also politically
advantageous to prey specifically upon
decrepit villages to dump what is
considered a financial burden to other
neighborhoods. Great Neck was
successful in blocking the Great Neck

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street 2 Tower Ford project because they have 3 money and they are some of the 4 individuals converging on villages like 5 Hempstead and Valley Stream. Garden 6 City is exempt because Tom Suozzi said 7 so. 8 I say no to this project and any 9 other pending project. Current 10 projects need to be revisited for a 11 noncompliance of their respective 12 contracts and disposed of. 13 MS. GARRY: Good morning, 14 everyone. 15 My name is Catherine Garry. I'm a 16 member of the Many Races Cultural 17 Foundation as well the Concerned 18 Citizens Coalition of Hempstead. 19 I bring to your attention that at 2.0 a time when racial tension is at a high 21 peak in America, it is truly not wise 22 to be giving out these discriminatory 23 PILOTs to a community already suffering 24 under 30 such discriminatory PILOTs 2.5 already. It is morally wrong to even

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street 2 propose such a PILOT for Hempstead. 3 And so I appeal to you in the name 4 of justice for all to strongly reject 5 the PILOT for this applicant. 6 History shows that apartment house 7 PILOTs have been a disaster for 8 Hempstead. They go back to 1968, and 9 The village has lost over \$300 million 10 in tax revenue. This is a disgrace, a 11 discriminatory disgrace. 12 The fact is Village of Hempstead 13 homeowners already are subsidizing 14 2,400 units of housing, more than any 15 other village. Homeowners are 16 subsidizing 7,500 residents of 17 Hempstead. The village homeowners are 18 doing the subsidizing under a PILOT. 19 The village tax loss of 20 \$300 million, that's the village tax loss. The school district of Hempstead 21 22 tax loss is another 600 million. 23 Estella does not stand alone. In 24 addition to all these other PILOTs, 30 25 of them causing this economic disaster FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

in Hempstead. Estella is also part of an even bigger plan of racial discrimination. Village of Hempstead documents show the intent to apply for an additional 35 PILOTs to overcrowd the village with 10,000 to 15,000 new residents when this community is already overcrowded and everyone knows that.

These new PILOTs they want would create 3,800 new apartment units in Hempstead when all the documents show and tell you right out that Hempstead has more apartment buildings than anyplace else in Nassau County. This is a travesty that must be rejected.

And finally, I point out that this PILOT is also premature. The village has put in an application for Estella and all the other 35 PILOTs for a \$10 million sewer and water grant. That \$10 million sewer and water grant has been rejected by the Long Island Regional Council. Therefore, this

project does not have the sewer and water that is needed for construction, and it's questionable as to when it will and ever have that ability.

Therefore, these 30 -- this
Estella and other projects must be
rejected until such time and if such
time that the proper sewer and water is
available.

And the donation, a so-called donation of \$2 million for sewer and water is not enough to provide for the proper sewer and water and is really a bribe. It's a bribe that this developer put before the village to make them make themselves look like that they are some kind of charity. They are not a charity; they are a nonprofit, but a very wealthy nonprofit that pay \$3 million for the land that they are talking about. And they took \$3 million to pay for that land, and then it says it's a charity.

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MR. LIM: Hi, my name is Tim Lin,

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street and I'm the owner of Master Kitchen & 2 3 Bath right here on 228 Front Street. We opened our doors in 2006. I also do 4 5 a lot of business outside of the county, mainly in Flushing now. Most 6 7 of my business is in Flushing. If you know how Flushing had developed 8 9 compared to Hempstead, he look at 10 Hempstead hoping that this place, this city would be, you know, something that 11 12 can galvanize Nassau County into 13 something beautiful; that had never 14 happened. We went to Renaissance, we 15 went to RXR, and nothing happened. 16 Now, you look at what Flushing has 17 done in the past 10 years. It has 18 turned nothing and now it is basically 19 a metropolis within the city. 20 Now, I'm not saying reject the 21 project outright. I'm sure there's 22 something that can be negotiated. Something that we can come to some kind 23 24 of agreement because definitely in 25 Hempstead something is needed. FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

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cannot keep having empty parking lots, no business.

I do not want my kids to be here.

I want my kids to live in Flushing

because opportunities are there,

businesses are there. People are

surviving; they can make money. It's

not about me; it's about your

offsprings, your future. Would you

rather retire in a community that has

nothing going on, nobody walking down

the street? No I want a vibrant

community.

We don't have to reject this
outright. You know, looking at
Hempstead since 2006, over 15, 17 years
now, what has happened? Nothing. You
look at Flushing, countless buildings
go up. When most of them went up,
people bought the land on 421A, tax
abatement, 15, 25 years, okay? But now
they are all paying back to the city.
The city generates so much money from
Flushing, from the city, from people.

It's not just about the taxes; it's also about people living there.

They go downstairs they are buying food, they are supporting businesses.

It goes all around.

You know, the Chinese people have a saying, rising tide lifts all boats.

Okay? If you put development, not only it's creating jobs to the construction workers, but when people move in, they are supporting businesses. Right? You do not want that? You do not want them to come build and to be able to spend money? When they come, they buy groceries. Right? They support supermarkets down there. Everything goes up.

MS. SHARPE: Good morning, I'm

Doris Sharpe. I've been a resident

here for 29 years, a community leader.

Let's be clear, I understand
PILOTs are necessary evil. It's my
understanding that originally PILOTs
were created as an incentive for

developers to bring in commercial businesses which would create jobs for people in the community and benefit our tax base.

How many PILOTs are there in the Village of Hempstead, do you know?
Right now it's about 30. How many more are there in 10 years? How many have been renewed and why? Is there a limit to the number of PILOTs one community can endure? Why would any PILOT be more than 10 years? We have 30, 35 percent of the village off the tax roll.

What is the purpose of a PILOT?

Is it to give the developers an opportunity to become financially solvent allowing the developers time to achieve full occupancy at approximately 92 percents. PILOTs are also being used to help developers renovate existing apartment buildings. Who is responsible to ensure the work is getting done? Beverly House received

an extended PILOT for 5 years. The first thing they did is charge the people for parking. About 9600 got rid of the union workers and didn't complete any of their agreements.

After many years, it took Trusty

Jeffreys to get the PILOTs stopped.

The developers are the only ones in the Village of Hempstead that really benefited and the residents have suffered here.

We are inundated with social services. Do we need more? Is it okay to overwhelm the Village of Hempstead with more than 60 percent of social services, more than any other surrounding area? Is the social service the golden ticket for veteran houses?

Yes, this developer is welcome,
was not welcome here ten years ago by
the mayor in the community. Take this
development to Rockville Centre, Garden
City, anywhere where you are helping

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them out in the community. This does not benefit the residents here.

I am imploring upon the IDA board to do your fiduciary duty to not give any social services developments tax breaks after tax breaks. We know after developers get the tax break, they will ask for another one when that one is done.

The way I see it, they are
expecting approximately 35 new
developments in this village, and that
to the all buildings — every new
development will ask for at least
30-year tax break. Add that to the old
building will be getting more tax
breaks as Ample Beverly Houses
(phonetic) on 9600 Martin Luther King
Drive. Who is responsible for stopping
this injustice to the residents? IDA
board? Village of Hempstead board? Or
lawsuits like the Valley Stream Green
Acres Mall, by the residents and the
legislator, slash, lawyer, Sallage

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(phonetic)? I'm not for this project.

MR. AMALFITANO: Hello, my name is Frank Amalfitano. I'm the president and CEO of United Veterans Beacon House.

We've assisted approximately

40,000 veterans over the last 25 years,
and I've been involved with Beacon

House, and for the last 20 years I've
been associated with Ralph Fasano and

Concern. Is there a need in Nassau

County for housing for veterans? There
is. We started in Suffolk. I've been
in Suffolk County for many, many years.

We've tried to come into Nassau to
develop housing, and we've hit a lot of
roadblocks, and we were unable to.

So my testimony is yes, there's a need for the housing, and Concern's housing is by far the best that you can imagine. They use quality products; they have services. No other housing program that I know affords the services to the residents that Concern

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does, and it's my personal experience for the past 20 years. And the proof they are putting is their first veteran project in Suffolk County, in Amityville. It's still going strong for about seven years now, and with the assistance of Concern and Ralph, we've been able to develop one program in Nassau on Henry Street. We took a broken-down area and we turned it into a vital housing for five veteran families and seven single male veterans on the two plots of land. We could have never done it without the assistance of Concern.

As far as the economy goes of the village, I've ran into that problem also with the village, but we brought in — you know, we've got families in there. The families are going to be in this project, and they bring vital income into the area, and I'm sure the area has developed jobs. If not, Concern has developed several jobs and

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street 2 will in this project also. 3 So yes, am I in support of Concern 4 for this project? I certainly am. And 5 the veterans that we house -- by the 6 way, we house about 250 veterans a day, 7 in emergency transitional and group 8 home permanent housing. 9 Many of these veterans will be 10 11 12

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able to move into this housing because many of these veterans are residents of Nassau County and are living in Suffolk County.

So I thank you for your time.

MR. ASCENCIO: Good morning is Kevin F. Ascencio. It's my first time speaking. Right now, I'm like -- I'm an owner of a company called Triangle Haulers. It's supposed to be like a freight shipping business. So I'm the owner of freight shipping business. It's not really working right now because, like, I'm running low on money, and I never really, like, ask for people for help and stuff like

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that, and I was a little scared to go to ABBA, a program that Reverend
Benjamin is the owner of, and it has helped me and the community because it gave work to people who live in the community and wanted to give to the community.

What I learned is that the people of Hempstead, they are very prideful of their beliefs. They like everything to stay the same and keep the business amongst us because we never look for handouts and we don't take gifts from people that want to force it on us, and I'm against the policies that other people have been against.

My grandfathers were wealthy
businessmen, and they — they weren't
quite the smartest people. They had
like ADHD and a lot of depression, and
one of my grandfathers is Portuguese,
so, like, European white, and my
grandfather is from Central America
which is Guatemalan, and he once came

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street to the United States and tried to make 2 3 it for his family, and it didn't work out quite as he thought. 4 5 He came to a country where it was 6 predominantly racist. He was a pretty 7 big guy, and he was about my size, I'm like 6'3", and he was just an animal, 8 9 and he came from disabilities himself. 10 One of his feet was angled backwards, 11 and a lot of people used to pick on him 12 for it, and when he tried to make it in 13 the United States, he felt like they 14 were always giving him a double 15 meanings on how he should act and how 16 he should be, so he actually went back 17 to his country to be around his own 18 culture because he doesn't like how 19 America was so driven to changing as a 20 person. So I'm against the project. 21 HEARING OFFICER LODATO: Thank you, sir. 22 23 MS. BRADLEY: Good morning. 24 name is Shelly Bradley. I am a 25 resident of Hempstead.

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I understand Concern is a tremendous company. I know the projects that they've done around the area, and they all have positive outcomes, but I'm here as a resident and a homeowner in the Incorporated Village of Hempstead, and I'm concerned about the environmental impact of another apartment building of a more building, more building and not restoring what we actually already have in our community.

In the Village of Hempstead, the median income for an individual is \$27,000 as opposed to the County of Nassau, the median income for an individual is \$45,000. When we look at household income, for Nassau County it's \$116,000; for the Incorporated Village of Hempstead is \$62,000.

I believe that our community has been exploited. We keep bringing in -- when we talk about affordable housing, affordable to whom? The average person

in Nassau County or the average person in the Incorporated Village of Hempstead?

When we start looking at these
PILOTS -- I'm looking on this sheet
that we have. The first three years,
they are going to pay \$37,442 in taxes.
I have a single family home in
Hempstead, and my taxes are \$22,000,
and I can't count on a PILOT.

We have an unprecedented number of PILOTs in the Incorporated Village of Hempstead. They are primarily a partner buildings which really do not bring jobs and car dealerships. Now, if we were a city, this would make sense because at least we could keep some of the sales tax, we could keep some of the benefit, but we are not. If we were a village that had good code enforcement, we might benefit from it, but we are not a village that has good code enforcement.

I'm a former school board member.

When I was on a school board, I asked the superintendent for enrollment by street address, I didn't want a name. On average, in the Incorporated Village of Hempstead, in all these apartments, they get PILOTs, it's two to three families in each apartment going to the school district. Single family homes, there's three to four families.

According to the guesstimates of our population in Hempstead —— because most of the people in Hempstead don't want to be counted, so they are not going to be counted —— so according to guesstimate, we have 55,000 —— this is 2019 numbers, 55,000 residents, so we know there has to be at least 70, right? Okay.

The Incorporated Village of
Hempstead with these numbers, these
guesstimated numbers, is four times
more dense than our neighbor, Garden
City, and twice as dense as Queens.
Are we going to be a suburb or are we

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going to be a city? And if so, why
does the Incorporated Village of
Hempstead have to have all of the low
income housing for the County of Nassau
and the Town of Hempstead?

I think as residents, these are questions that we must ask, and as the IDA board, we would appreciate you considering these points before you make your decision. It is not fair to the residents that live in Hempstead. We can't park. We don't have water. We don't have sewage. Our schools are overcrowded. It's too much. It's too much.

Thank you.

is Bishop Phillip Elliott. I'm the pastor of the Antioch Church Baptist Church of Hempstead, Hempstead Heights for the past 27 years, also president of the Minister's Conference of Hempstead and Vicinity. I was married in Hempstead in 1973, and our family

and my wife's family have been very involved. I've served on the Community Development Board when the development took place for Shop & Stop as well as the development where — that took place at Times Square, the old Times Square facility. Not much development has taken place since then.

The question, the elephant in the room is why does Hempstead pay so much higher taxes than everyone else? It's been alluded to, that's the problem we have to be jumping up and down trying to fix. That's not anybody's fault in here. The sales revenue that comes through Hempstead, car dealership, a lot of the taxes there and other, does not come back to the village; it goes to the other area. And that's a big area where we need to be jumping up and down protesting.

Most people talk about what they don't want, but very few people talk about what they want, which means some

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street 2 people don't want anything, just keep 3 things where it was. 4 What's not being said is that 5 PILOTs is not to take property off the 6 tax roll. It means that they have a 7 reduction in the taxes, and nobody has 8 proffered today except for Ms. Bradley 9 about how much money would be coming 10 into the village through the Estella 11 project. 12 Also, four, five, or six 13 storefronts will be there, and I 14 personally, as I was involved with MWBE 15 for eight years in Nassau County, will 16 make certain as my own initiative that 17 minority or women business enterprises 18 would be able to be in those 19 storefronts which also will be 2.0 contributing to the tax base. So, we 21 are not looking at the numbers. 22 I'm talking to people every day. 23 I am the owner of the Antioch Housing 24 Fund Corporation which is

not-for-profit. We had that built 22

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years ago or more. I opened up the doors in 1990, and there's no more room. I mean, people are coming to me -- I'm talking about people's parents, their mothers, their grandparents and who can no longer afford to own the home because of taxes. The taxes is the issue that we all need to be attacking, and the only way to attack this is for us to become a city, but nobody wants to deal with that.

As long as we are the village, we won't have our share of the sales tax that comes through the expenditures here.

So I'm here to support the project because there is a lack of housing.

People who built this village are not able to stay in this village because —

I mean, if we want to gentrify, none of us in here hardly can afford to pay \$3,700 a month. That's what we are headed for if we take all of the

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affordable housing — I didn't say low income housing, I said affordable housing — and gentrification, is the door — like 303 Main and down there by the train station on Front Street in West Hempstead, that's \$3,700-a-month rents for people to come in here, and most of us cannot afford it.

Thank you, sir.

MR. EDWARDS: Sey Edwards, I'm a long-term resident of the Hempstead Village.

And the first thing is that about four, five years ago, I approached this Board and I requested that these meetings be held after five o'clock because people are working and they have to sacrifice work to come to these meetings on a weekday. So I'm sure you guys know that, so I'm calling for a recall again for this thing to be put at 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, when people are coming from work so they can attend these meetings.

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Secondly, I definitely oppose this project because we have enough PILOTs in Hempstead already. We don't need any more here. The developers are pushing this project, and they push this as affordable housing, fine. Please put it in your community if it's affordable so we can believe that. We have enough here already. Garden City is right next door; put it in Garden City.

I think they tried in Garden City
many years ago, and I think there's a
lawsuit, and the lawsuit was won by the
people, but implementation today has
not been forthcoming in Garden City.
Rockville Centre, East Meadow, all
around us. We have enough here
already, and we can't support any more
here.

And any village officials or anybody here trying to support this project, they are trying to say it's affording housing, they are sellouts.

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Please don't pay attention to them.

They are selling you out left and right.

Thank you very much.

MR. LONGO: Good morning,

everyone. Jeremy Longo.

I'm here to speak on behalf of Concern as contractor of record for the project. And to give you a little history that we have, we've built many successful projects together. And my company, Belfor, is -- we happen to be an international company, but we really are a local company. We have offices in every states all around the country, and ultimately our local offices are the community, and we tend to participate in communities, obviously, where we are doing work, where we are actively doing things. And this project for us started some years ago, and we've been actively involved in the community ever since. And we tend to stay active in the community where we

perform projects, and we get to know people, and it stays that way as well as I know Concern, knowing them for so long, we tend to stay with them.

With this project, they tend to bring a lot of good benefits that come to the project that I understand some are more short-term and some are more of long-term. I can speak to some of the things that I would look at that are kind of an intermediate thing which is that we are providing as the contractor a lot of jobs to the community.

I understand that there's different forms of jobs. There's longer-term jobs and shorter-term jobs, but I can tell you how a lot of these short-term jobs that we sometimes bring in, and short-term is still pretty long meaning this project is not a short project. It will take a couple of years from ramping up to completing the project.

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Some of the things with this project that are — with a lot of the projects that Concern does is that there are both requirements that are coming from the State, there are also requirements that are coming from the local community.

So there's an MBE/WBE requirement on this, so 30 percent of the contract has to get fulfilled by those businesses. So we work hard on that, not just with the community, with the state and making sure that we can find these contractors and put them to fulfill the requirements. We never had an issue ever fulfilling, and there's a lot of ways to do it when you actually want to do it, and we always -- we exceed the requirements on fulfilling it, and there's lot of ways to do it when you really want to do it, and we always follow the intent of doing it that there's -- sometimes you are hiring a bigger contractors, and we are

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doing it with the idea of using a smaller contractor. We are doing purchasing from the smaller contractor, so everybody will get the opportunity to do that.

Separately, there's a community -a CBA agreement, a Community Benefits Agreement for this project. That's something that was implements that Ralph had taken on when he took on the project. And we did early on, when we thought we were going to start the project, you know, it was new, I think, no development really occurred under this it. It was new for everybody, that we took our own latitude to make sure that we implemented our internal program to make sure it's successful, 'cause sometimes -- part of the problem is sometimes people get apprehensive. People say they are going to do these things and then finally not do them or they put in a relief 'cause they say they can't fulfill them.

We really went out of our way in our first round when we first thought we were going to proceed with the project and made sure we were going to fulfill it, not just working locally with the community to help us, but we did advertising, we did certified mail, right? You don't have to do that.

They don't give it to you, the rules to that extent.

We've reached out to these contractors, subcontractors, and we put together a program, but we made sure that our outreach was actually there. That we could actually -- even when people said they didn't respond, we did what we had to do to physically tell us why they don't want to promote the project.

So the CBA on this project is

30 percent of the entire contract

value, and then on top of that, even

the contractors beyond the 30 percent,

everybody has to hire 30 percent local

workforce on top of that. So there's a heavy, heavy requirement to hire locally on the project, hire locally, get everybody from vendor suppliers, material suppliers all the way down to all the subcontractors.

So where I found in this doing this for a number of years that's different is that sometimes it's great, right, the projects ramp up and ramp down. At some point, we'll be running — typically, forces on the job like this are 150 employees a day will be on that job working full—time for the duration of the project.

What happens is a lot of times you get a company that maybe isn't technically a local company, but they hire somebody locally, and although this project finishes and moves on and Ralph gives permanent jobs to a certain amount of people through his building operating and so on, these people retain jobs. So they get a job with a

plumbing company that's doing the major plumbing, and they hire 30 percent local, and those locals retain their job. They get an opportunity they didn't have originally to learn a craft, to get into a skill, and then they retain the job, and so then they move on to — although that project ends, they move on and they are working now for so-and-so plumbing or so-and-so contracting, and they have a job.

That's where the long-term jobs come out of what I do separate from what Ralph would provide in operating the facility, that people sometimes find careers out of this. You know, because they got the opportunity to work with them, and these are heavy, heavy amount of local workforce requirement that's put onto this.

All of our subcontractors that we work with when we did the first round, all well aware of it. They are bound to it within our contract, they

2 understand that they have to hire

3 gercent local when they are hiring.

4 So 30 percent of the workforce on a

5 job, even if it's not a local

6 contractor, would be local workforce.

7 It would be somebody that we worked

8 with Reginald Benjamin on or somebody

9 that we trained. He's got programs for

10 training people. They got the

opportunity that they wouldn't have

12 had, and now they got a job well beyond

13 Estella.

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It create more that sometimes

people think in terms of opportunity

and longevity, and it gives back to the

community. And we find that once we

are involved in the community, we've

gotten relationships. Just because

they have no project after this one,

the relationship is there. We are

consistently contributing, we are

contributing to school fundraisers, so

everything -- at the end, I think

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you'll find that the project will bring

Estella Housing 176 Main Street

a lot to it, to the community as a

whole.

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I appreciate your time.

MR. REGINALD BENJAMIN: My name is Elder Reginald Benjamin. I'm the executive director of ABBA Leadership Center, which is a not-for-profit community-based organization dedicated to helping people in the local communities.

I also spent 20 years working in
Nassau County jail as a chaplain. I've
worked with several organizations
through three administrations. I've
worked with -- partnered with several
other groups including the people that
are here today. We have LGI that is
here. We have Derek over there with
Renaissance. We have amazing
contractor over here. We have several
other community advocates right here
today. We would like to see the
development move forward. That's my
position in terms of that.

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And in terms of jobs, let me say this: We have worked on the Twin Oaks. From the Twin Oaks we went to South Franklin Street to help build those properties. We were over there to help. Even at 303, which is an overpriced thing, we was there. helped build the charter school; we have had people working there. We had people come in that didn't have skills that are now electricians, carpenters, and professional laborers. We have over -- I would say over 300, 400 people that have gotten jobs as a result of the efforts that we've put in. We have partnered with businesses, and we insist that they hire locally.

People call the jobs temporary,
but our people do not work temporary
jobs. They just go from different
sites as the new projects comes up. So
this story about temporary work is -- I
have my son here, and he started a new
organization called Black Jobs Matter.

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He is training already over 200 people giving them free OSHA training to make sure they are prepared and ready to go to work. We have trained well over 1,200 people. We've been waiting for these projects like this to go forward for the last 10 years.

Some people we had trained, because they have no work in the Village of Hempstead, they have to go to work in the city as electricians, carpenters. Many of the people who started as workers, like this young man who started his own business, we have several people like that. We have been in the newspapers several times in terms of -- for the work that we have done in the community. I stopped taking citations and awards 'cause it ain't about that. It's about helping the local community, and many of the young people are forced to leave here because they can't afford to live here.

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I have my sons right now, two

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sons, one son is 31 the other one is 34, both work, but can't find affordable place to live — I wish I had a couple more minutes, but let me tell you this: I'm in support of this, and I know Ralph. I've known him for years. He had funded a lot of those training programs that have enabled people to go to work. Those are the times that people we want, developers we want in the Village of Hempstead, and I am going to tell you now if they decide to move this project forward, I guarantee you we will be there.

MR. AUBREY MUHAMMAD: My name is Aubrey Muhammad.

This development is being misrepresented today. It's being presented as affordable housing when in fact it is a ploy. It is a part of a bigger plan, the scope that is 279 acres, that's 12 percent of the village that is gentrification. LaMont Johnson had the audacity to appear before the

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street 2 last Hempstead village Board meeting 3 and present this case as affordable 4 housing that kills the narrative of 5 gentrification. How ironic that this 6 urbanization of Hempstead has been 7 going on -- have been planned since the 8 early '80s. Since the 9 Harrisburgs (phonetic), brothers, that 10 owned Winthrop Terrace wanted to build 11 two 10-story buildings back in 1983. 12 They've been planning urbanization for 13 decades in Hempstead. They've been 14 given tax breaks. \$20 million a year 15 has been syphoned, and the economic blood has been sucked out of this 16 17 village. That's why our property taxes 1.8 are sky high. 19 I know people pay \$2,700 a month 20 in property taxes. How are you going 21 to invest in the community with that? 22 That's by design. 23 Now, the hypocrite, Don Clavin --2.4 is that his name, Don Clavin -- and Tom 25 Suozzi, I have to say his name, FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street 2 Suozzi -- democrats and republicans 3 have teamed up together. They found 4 they have something in common, keeping 5 black Hempstead a permanent underclass. 6 Governor Hochul -- did I pronounce 7 her name, Hochul -- just called for urbanization of suburban Caucasian Long 8 9 Island. These two representatives 10 stood up and want everybody to oppose 11 it. They don't want urbanization in 12 Caucasian areas, but all of this is 13 enabled by this board in urbanizing 14 black Hempstead. 15 Seven jobs will come from Estella, 16 all these temporary construction jobs 17 you are bragging about. That career 18 is, in essence, a career knowledge; you 19 can take that anywhere. We do not want 20 this in Hempstead. 2.1 Thank you. 22 MR. SCOTT: Good morning. My name 23 is Jamal Scott. I am assistant 24 superintendent for Hempstead Public 25 Schools.

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The question for the district and the public school is how does this affect the children, how does this affect the school district? I understand that this development is maybe 75 percent studios and one-bedrooms which most people will say that children will probably not live there, not many children live there, but we know that children live everywhere. We know that there will be children throughout this project. We know that a development that has over a hundred dwellings will probably have at least maybe 30 to 40 children on an average from historical data that's in the community where there are partner buildings.

So if you take the PILOTs and you look at how much taxes the PILOTs, they are going to be paying, if you look at that dollar amount, how does that equate to the cost of educating a child? Right, in public schools or in

charter schools or in general in Hempstead. So we have to look at that.

I'm not saying that the Hempstead Public Schools is for or against the PILOT or against the development. What I'm saying is that when we are bringing PILOTs and we are bringing developments into the community, we have to look at holistically, not just for -- the way the community is looking, for jobs and things of that nature. We also have to look at how it's going to affect the school district and the taxes.

You know, someone mentioned about the taxes for the schools, it's \$600 millions. Let me just clarify, the levy amount that we levy for the district, for the community, the village, the Hempstead public schools is 75 million. It's been 75.9 million for at least six years in a row; it has not increased. If your taxes increased, it has nothing to do with the amount that the school district is

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1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street 2 levying. It has other factors 3 involved. 4 So, keep -- with that in mind we 5 have to ask ourselves, how does that 6 affect the school district when it 7 comes up to giving developers' PILOTs 8 coming into the district, into the 9 village. Because that directly effects 10 the school districts. I see that 11 there's a \$2 million contribution to 12 the village sewage. Where is the 13 contribution that's going to help 14 educate the children that are going to 15 live in this development? 16 That's all I have. Thank you. 17 MS. THOMPSON: My name is Alicia 18 Thompson. 19 I want to say before I leave that 2.0 I am against this project. I don't go 21 for it; it's unfair. As we know, 22 Hempstead is very, very crowded. 23 traffic, the people -- and I don't 24 think that is right that this project 25 is going to try to go forward, and we FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576 Estella Housing 176 Main Street

don't need no more PILOTs. Plea

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don't need no more PILOTs. Please be considerate because it's very, very unfair. Hempstead has been a dumping ground; everything is being dumped on Hempstead.

I oppose this project, and I'm not for it. So that's my opinion before I leave. Thank you.

MR. HUDDLESTON: Hi, my name is

Terrell Huddleston. I'm the executive

director of Black Jobs Matter. I

started the business with an idea of

how to create jobs, training, be very

successful in that. I come to a lot of

these meetings, and I see a lot of

people come in here, and they are

always against projects, but I never

see them offer anything else, and I

never see anything else going on in

Hempstead.

I'm for the project because of the jobs that it brings and opportunities it brings. People come up here and say temporary jobs, but jobs can always be

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Estella Housing 176 Main Street

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temporary dependent on how you build relationships. The only thing we can do is put people in a position to be successful, but you have to make it be something else. I seen people come out of jail from doing 25 years, and now that same guy, his name is Keith Inghram, he is in the city now driving trucks. He started off with us working in projects and getting into the union, and he diverted, he did something else, but he started working through these jobs and through these opportunities. Again, like I said, I'm for development and I'm for Hempstead changing, and I feel like -- not to be disrespectful to anybody, but older people don't want to see any change. And how do we move forward without change or without growth or without any type of development?

I see them stop projects, but I don't see them bringing alternative ideas that's going to bring money into

2 the economy, that's going to bring jobs 3 into the Hempstead and going to change The problem, in my opinion, is 4 5 that people that we have in place that 6 are supposed to make sure that when 7 development comes in, that they do 8 things they are supposed to. They take 9 these little side deals and they don't 10 hold people accountable, and I think 11 one of the things I've seen over the 12 years is we've been able to hold them 13 accountable -- when I say we, I'm 14 talking about ABBA Leadership Center 15 and Black Jobs Matter, and the things 16 that we've been able to do. And I 17 think the people that we have already 18 in place, we need to have them do their 19 job as far as keeping the people 2.0 accountable to doing what they are 21 supposed to do when it comes to the 22 Village of Hempstead. That's what I 23 think the problem is, it's more so 24 in-house than the outside. So that's

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what I have to say, I'm for the

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1 Estella Housing 176 Main Street development of the project. Thank you. 2 3 MR. ARMSTRONG: My name is Derek 4 Armstrong, I'm from Renaissance 5 Construction. I think this project 6 should go on. We've been trying to get 7 this project, I think, since 2016. I'm 8 a contractor in the Town of Hempstead. 9 I've been a contractor for over 30 10 years, and people talk about taxes and 11 taxes going up, but let me say this: I 12 bought my house in 1986. I paid \$3,500 13 a year, and now I'm paying close to 14 \$18,000 a year. What's the difference? 15 I can't understand why people are 16 complaining about project. There ain't 17 no projects going on, that's the 18 problem. You go to Rockville Centre, 19 there's a project. You go to Garden 20 City, there's projects. You go to 21 Amityville, there's projects going on. 2.2 It ain't nothing going on in the 23 Village of Hempstead. 24 When there was projects going on, 25 we had people in the village working. FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

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I have built the charter school on

North Franklin. I had over 22

employees, and 17 of them was from the

Village of Hempstead. I got them from

ABBA center. And I just can't

understand why they keep holding the

project up which is going to benefit

the Village of Hempstead.

You keep talking about taxes,
taxes going up every year and not
projects. So why are we complaining
about taxes? Let's make this project
go on so we can put some people to
work, so we can make things happen and
put people in home. Because you've got
families, you've got two, three
families living in a house.

You get to a point where Long
Island become like Queens where you
can't even find parking, people parking
in front of your house because you got
three, four families living in one
house. Come on, let's make things
happen. People need to stop knocking

1	Estella Housing 176 Main Street
2	this project down and look at the big
3	picture of this and make this thing
4	happen. That's my opinion on this
5	project.
6	HEARING OFFICER LODATO: Anyone
7	else would like to speak before I close
8	the meeting?
9	(No response.)
10	HEARING OFFICER LODATO: Okay,
11	thank you very much, everyone, for
12	attending and testifying.
13	We are observing it's 11:07 a.m.,
14	and we are closing this hearing for
15	Estella Housing. Thank you.
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19	(Time noted: 11:07 a.m.)
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CERTIFICATION I, JULIA GIANNAKOPOULOS, a Notary Public in and for the State of New York, do hereby certify: THAT the within transcript is a true record of the testimony given by said witness. I further certify that I am not related either by blood or marriage, to any of the parties to this action; and THAT I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of February 2022. JULIA GIANNAKOPOULOS FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576



February 17, 2022

Michael Lodato

Town Of Hempstead

IDA and Local Development Corp.

Dear Michael:

We are refinancing our balloon mortgage with Ford Motor Credit Corp. The payoff as of today is \$2858490.24. We are also taking an additional \$500,000.00 for additional renovations.

We would like the mortgage recording tax exemption on this, if possible, please.

Thank You;

John Billard

President

PROJECT ABSTRACT TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Parabit Realty, LLC & Parabit Systems, INC Project: 2802-21-22A

Applicant Name and Address 2677 Grand Avenue

Bellmore, NY 11710

Project Address: 33-35 Debevoise Avenue

Roosevelt, NY 11575

Project:

The applicant intends to construct a 7,820 square foot addition on a piece of vacant land which had been purchased from the Town of Hempstead which will bring the total square feet of the building to 28,825. This expansion is necessary to meet the demands of the current growth in manufacturing kiosks and ATM access control systems for Banks.

Project Costs:

Land acquisition	\$130,000
Building Demo/Construction	\$1,250,000
Building Renovation	\$150,000
Machinery and Equipment	\$1,310,000
Legal Fees	\$50,000
Architectural/Engineering Fees	\$100,000
Financial Charges	\$35,000
Total	\$3,025,000

Employment:

	Full	Part
Present	57	0
1 st Year	63	0
2 nd Year	70	0

LMA: 85%

Creation: of 13 FTE by year 2 Average Salary: \$95,542.40

Benefits Sought: 10 Year PILOT in addition to remaining PILOT (2 years), Sales Tax Exemption, Mortgage Recording Tax Exemption

Benefit Analysis:

Sales Tax Exemption Renovation, Furnishing and Fixture: \$2,150,000 x 8.625%= \$ 185,437.50

Mortgage $$2,525,000 \times .75\% = $18,937.50$

Section; 55, Block: 415, Lots: 260 (261), 1, & 2

Parcels: 3 SD- Roosevelt

Lots: 260 and 261 are currently within an IDA PILOT

Full Assessed Value: \$ 1,935,400 Total Assessment: \$ 19,354

Current Tax Information: Part of property currently within a PILOT If it were not within a PILOT (Inclusive of new land): \$104,427.74

School: \$47,054.83 General: \$57,372.91

Village: N/A

Estimated Taxes Once Built: \$125,000

Applicant Counsel: Dan Baker Transaction Counsel: Bill Weir

Parabit Realty, LLC & Parabit Systems, INC

Project: 2802-21-22A DRAFT PILOT EXTENSION

Section; 55, Block: 415, Lots: 260 (261), 1, & 2

Parcels: 3 SD- Roosevelt

Lots: 260 and 261 are currently within an IDA PILOT

Current PILOT Payments Remaining: 2022 Gen/2021-2022 School \$81,451.00 2023 Gen/2022-2023 School \$84,709.00

Current Taxes if property was not within a PILOT/previously owned by TOH: \$104,427.74

Estimated As Built Taxes: \$125,000.00

Year Current Year	Total
2022 Gen/2021-2022 School	\$81,451.00
1	\$84,709.00
2	\$84,709.00
3	\$84,709.00
4	\$91,327.00
5	\$100,000.00
6	\$105,000.00
7	\$110,000.00
8	\$120,000.00
9	\$130,000.00
10	\$140,000.00
11	\$145,000.00

1/11/22 - DRAFT

1/14/22 – SECOND DRAFT

This Pilot has NOT been approved by the Hempstead IDA Board

Economic and Fiscal Impact

PARABIT REALTY, LLC & PARABIT SYSTEMS, INC

Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency JANUARY 21, 2022

PREPARED BY:



P.O. Box 3547 Saratoga Springs, NY 12866 518.899.2608 www.camoinassociates.com

Parabit Realty, LLC & Parabit Systems Inc.

The Project

to meet the demands of current growth in manufacturing kiosks and ATM Access Control systems for banks. 7,820 SF expansion of an existing facility at 33-35 Debevoise Avenue, Roosevelt, NY 11575

Requested Financial Assistance

PILOT: 10-year extension to an existing PILOT, which has 2-years remaining.

Sales Tax Exemption: \$185,437.5050

Mortgage Tax Abatement: \$18,937.50

Total Annual Economic Impact

Jobs: 17

Earnings: \$1,346,359

Sales: \$4,618,310

Fiscal Benefit or Cost to Town

Annual Sales Tax Revenue: \$884

Average Annual PILOT Payment: \$18,777

Average Annual PILOT Cost: \$1,334

Summary of Benefits to Town

Total Jobs		17
Direct Jobs		13
Total Earnings	₩	1,346,359
Direct Earnings	₩	991,685
Annual Sales Tax Revenue to County	₩	10,014
Annual Sales Tax Revenue to Town	↔	884
Average Annual PILOT Payment	₩	111,075
Average Annual PILOT Payment to Town	₩	18,777
Average Annual PILOT Cost	↔	(7,891)
Average Annual PILOT Cost to Town	↔	(1,334)



Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Construction Phase

Construction Phase Spending - Town

Total Construction Cost	\$	2,810,000
Percent Sourced from Town		%02
Net New Constuction Spending	₩	1,967,000

Source: Applicant, Camoin Associates

Town Economic Impact - Construction Phase

o/ -	Jobs Earnings		Earnings		Sales
Direct	11	↔	813,427	₩	1,967,000
Indirect	·	₩	94,816	₩	302,930
Induced	~	↔	102,738	₩	260,595
Total	m	₩	1,010,981	₩	2,530,525

Source: Emsi, Camoin Associates

One-Time Sales Tax Revenue, Construction Phase

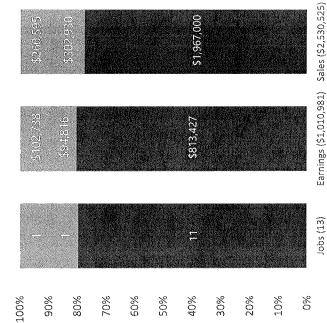
Total New Earnings	↔	1,010,981
Amount Spent in County (70%)	∨	707,687
Amount Taxable (25%)	₩	176,922
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	₩	7,519
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%
New Town Sales Tax Revenue	₩	663

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.

Total Economic Impact - Construction

■ Direct ■ Indirect ■ Induced





Economic and Fiscal Impacts of Annual Operations

Town Economic Impact - On-Site Operations

	5			_		
or —	sqof		Earmings		Sales	
Direct	13	₩.	991,685	↔	3,701,244	
Indirect	7	₩	197,891	₩	517,844	
Induced	7	₩	156,784	₩	399,223	
Total	6200 	₩.	1,346,359	₩	4,618,310	
	ANTARESCENIAL PROPERTY.	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDRESS OF THE PERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDR	Constantino de Investo	Market Control of the		

Source: Emsi, Camoin Associates

Annual Sales Tax Revenue, On-Site Operations

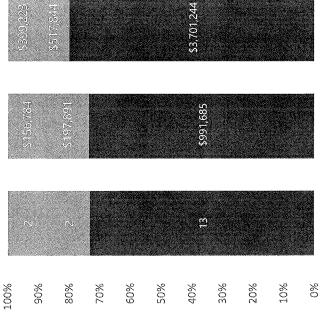
Total New Earnings	↔	1,346,359
Amount Spent in County (70%)	₩.	942,452
Amount Taxable (25%)	₩	235,613
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	↔	10,014
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%
New Town Tax Revenue	₩	884

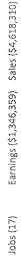
Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*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.

Total Annual Economic Impact

Induced
Indirect
■ Direct







PILOT Payments

Tax Payments with PILOT

		Total		Town
Year	ald	PILOT Payments		Portion
Existing PILOT	₩.	81,451	↔	13,769
Existing PILOT	↔	84,709	₩	14,320
-	₩	84,709	₩	14,320
2	∨	84,709	↔	14,320
3	↔	91,327	↔	15,439
4	₩	100,000	₩	16,905
N	₩	105,000	↔	17,750
9	↔	110,000	↔	18,595
7	₩	120,000	↔	20,286
8	₩.	130,000	₩	21,976
6	↔	140,000	₩	23,667
10	↔	145,000	₩	24,512
Total	₩	1,110,745	69	187,769
Average	₩	1,075	₩	18,777

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

Tax Payments without Project

		Total		
	Proper	Property Tax Payment		Town
	И	Without Project*		Portion
Existing PILOT	₩	104,428	\$	17,653
Existing PILOT	₩	106,516	₩	18,006
1	₩.	108,647	₩	18,366
2	₩	110,820	₩	18,734
m	₩	113,036	₩	19,108
4	↔	115,297	₩	19,491
5	₩	117,603	₩	19,880
9	₩	119,955	₩	20,278
7	₩	122,354	↔	20,684
œ	₩	124,801	₩	21,097
6	₩	127,297	₩	21,519
10	₩	129,843	₩	21,950
Total	₩	1,189,650	₩	,189,650
Average	₩	118,965	₩	20,111

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*Note: Assumes an average annual increase of 2.00%

The current total property tax payment without project is calculated based on a 2.00% annual increase to value of what the current taxes would be without the current PILOT, as provided by the applicant.



Tax Policy Comparison

Tax Policy Comparison (All Jurisdictions)

1 \$ without Project Payment of Project Without Project 1 \$ 108,647 \$ 84,709 \$ (23,938) 1 \$ 18 2 \$ 110,820 \$ 84,709 \$ (25,111) 2 \$ 18 3 \$ 110,820 \$ 84,709 \$ (25,111) 2 \$ 18 4 \$ 113,036 \$ 91,327 \$ (21,709) 3 \$ 19 5 \$ 115,297 \$ 100,000 \$ (15,297) 4 \$ 19 6 \$ 112,354 \$ 110,000 \$ (2,354) 7 \$ 20 8 \$ 122,354 \$ 120,000 \$ (2,354) 7 \$ 20 9 \$ 127,297 \$ 140,000 \$ 12,703 9 \$ 21 4 Octal \$ 145,000 \$ 12,703 9 \$ 21 4 Octal \$ 1,110,745 \$ 11,000 \$ 14,100 \$ 201	Year	Proper	Property Tax Payment	PILOT		Benefit (Cost)	Year	Propert	roperty Tax Pay
\$ 108,647 \$ 84,709 \$ (23,938) 1 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$			Without Project	Payment		of Project		N	Without Pr
\$ 110,820 \$ 84,709 \$ (26,111) 2 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	-	\$	108,647	\$ 84,709	₩.	(23,938)		\$	18
\$ 113,036 \$ 91,327 \$ (21,709) 3 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	2	₩	110,820	\$ 84,709	₩.	(26,111)	2	₩	18
\$ 115,297 \$ 100,000 \$ (15,297) 4 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	ĸ	\$	113,036	\$ 91,327	₩.	(21,709)	3	↔	19,
\$ 117,603 \$ 105,000 \$ (12,603) 5 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	4	↔	115,297	\$ 100,000	↔	(15,297)	4	↔	19,
\$ 119,955 \$ 110,000 \$ (9,955) 6 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	5	₩	117,603	\$ 105,000	₩.	(12,603)	5	₩.	19,
\$ 122,354 \$ 120,000 \$ (2,354) 7 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	9	₩	119,955	\$ 110,000	₩.	(6,955)	9	↔	20,
\$ 124,801 \$ 130,000 \$ 5,199 8 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	7	₩	122,354	\$ 120,000	₩	(2,354)	7	↔	20,
\$ 127,297 \$ 140,000 \$ 12,703 9 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	8	₩	124,801	\$ 130,000	₩.	5,199	8	↔	21,
\$ 129,843 \$ 145,000 \$ 15,157 10 \$ \$ \$ \$ 1,189,650 \$ 1,110,745 \$ (78,905) Total \$ 2 \$ 118,965 \$ 111,075 \$ (7,891) Average \$	o o	↔	127,297	\$ 140,000	₩.	12,703	6	₩	21,
\$ 1,189,650 \$ 1,110,745 \$ (78,905) Total \$ 118,965 \$ 111,075 \$ (7,891) Average \$. 01	₩	129,843	\$ 145,000	₩	15,157	10	₩	21,
\$ 118,965 \$ 111,075 \$ (7,891) Average \$	Total	₩	1,189,650	\$ 1,110,745	₩	(78,905)	Total	₩	201,
	Average	₩	118,965	\$ 111,075	₩.	(7,891)	Average	₩	. '02

Tax Policy Comparison for Town

•	Year	Property	Property Tax Payment PILOT Payment	PILO	F Payment		Benefit (Cost) of
ŧ		W	fithout Project				Project
38)	-	₩	18,366	₩	14,320	❖	(4,047)
11)	2	₩	18,734	₩	14,320	↔	(4,414)
(60	3	₩	19,108	₩	15,439	\$	(3,670)
97)	4	€	19,491	₩	16,905	\$	(2,586)
03)	2	₩	19,880	₩	17,750	⇔	(2,130)
55)	9	ۮ	20,278	₩	18,595	\$	(1,683)
54)	7	₩	20,684	₩	20,286	\$	(398)
66	8	₩	21,097	₩	21,976	↔	879
03	0	₩	21,519	₩	23,667	₩	2,147
57	10	₩	21,950	₩	24,512	\$	2,562
(2)	Total	₩	201,108	₩	187,769	₩	(13,339)
1	Average	₩	20,111	₩	18,777	\$	(1,334)
	And the second s		AND		MITSCHOOL STATE OF THE PERSON SHAPE OF THE PER	The second second second second second	Management of the Party Contraction

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

Summary of Costs to Affected Jurisdictions - Other

Exemptions

Sales lax Exemplical	185,438
Mortgage Tax Exemption \$	18,938

Source: Applicant, Camoin Associates



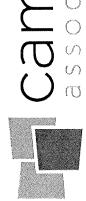
NO HOLLING THE

Rachel Selsky Vice President, Project Principal

Jessica Tagliafierro Senior Analyst

Leading action to grow your economy

Saratoga Springs, NY Richmond, VA Portland, ME Boston, MA







2	X
3	IN THE MATTER OF A NOTICE OF
4	PUBLIC HEARING
5	RE: PARABIT REALTY LLC
6	
7	X
8	
9	350 Front Street
10	Hempstead, New York
11	February 15, 2022 11:14 a.m.
12	11.14 a.m.
13	
14	BEFORE:
15	MICHAEL LODATO, Hearing Officer
16	
17	
18	Julia Giannakopoulos, Court Stenographer
19	Could beenographer
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
	FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

2	APPEARANCES:
3	
4	TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
5	350 Front Street Hempstead, New York 11550
6	BY: FREDERICK E. PAROLA, CEO
7	
8	
9	ALSO PRESENT:
10	George Peters, ESQ.,
11	Certilman, Balin, Adler & Hyman
12	Grant Newburger,
13	Building & Construction Trades Council
14	
15	
16	
17	
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19	
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25	
	FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

1 Parabit Realty 33-35 Debevoise Ave HEARING OFFICER LODATO: Good 2 3 morning. It is 11:14 a.m. on February 15, 2022, and we are opening a 4 public hearing for Parabit. 5 6 This is the project that is already part of the IDA and is looking 7 to get more benefits, extend more 8 benefits to them because they are 9 expanding their facility. 10 11 My name is Mike Lodato. I'm the deputy executor director, and I'm 12 13 accompanied by Frederick E. Parola, the CEO. 14 I will now read the Notice into 15 16 the record, and we will open the 17 hearing. Notice is hereby given that a 18 public hearing pursuant to Title 1 of 19 Article 18-A of the New York State 20 2.1 General Municipal Law will be held by the Town of Hempstead Industrial 22 23 Development Agency ("the Agency") on 24 the 15th day of February, 2022, at 25 10:30 a.m., local time, at 350 Front FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

Parabit Realty 33-35 Debevoise Ave 1 Street, Old Town Hall Courtroom, 2nd 2 Floor, Hempstead, New York in 3 4 connection with the following matters: 5 The Agency has previously provided its assistance to Parabit Realty LLC, a 6 7 limited liability company duly organized and validly existing under 8 9 the laws of the State of New York (the 10 "Company"), consisting of the 11 acquisition of an approximately 1.45 acre parcel of land located at 33-35 12 13 Debevoise Avenue, Roosevelt, Town of 14 Hempstead, Nassau County, New York (the 15 "Original Land"), and the renovation 16 and equipping of an approximately 17 25,000 square foot existing building 18 located thereon (the "Original 19 Improvements"), and leased by the 20 Agency to the Company, and subleased by 21 the Company to, and used by, Parabit 22 Systems, Inc., a New York business 23 corporation (the "Sublessee"), for the 24 manufacture and servicing of security, 25 telecommunication, kiosks and enclosure

1 Parabit Realty 33-35 Debevoise Ave 2 equipment (the "Original Facility"). 3 The Company has now applied to the Agency for assistance in (a) the 4 5 acquisition of an approximately 6 0.32-acre parcel of land located at 19 7 & 23 Debevoise Avenue, Roosevelt, New York 11575 (the "2022 Land", and 8 together with the Original Land, the 9 "Land"), the construction and equipping 10 thereon of an approximately 7,820 11 12 square foot building and the renovation 13 and equipping of an approximately 14 21,005 square foot portion of the 15 Original Improvements (the "2022 16 Improvements", and together with the 17 Original Improvements, the "Improvements") and the acquisition and 18 installation of certain equipment not 19 20 part of the Equipment (as hereinafter defined) (the "Facility Equipment", and 21 together with the Land and 22 23 Improvements, the "Company Facility"), all to be leased by the Agency to the 24 25 Company, for further sublease by the FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

Parabit Realty 33-35 Debevoise Ave 1 Company to the Sublessee; and (b) the 2 acquisition and installation of certain 3 equipment (the "Equipment", and 4 5 together with the Company Facility, the "Facility"), which Equipment is to be 6 leased by the Agency to the Sublessee 7 for use as (i) research and development 8 9 operations and (ii) the manufacture and 10 servicing of security, telecommunication, kiosks and enclosure 11 equipment, including the following as 12 13 they relate to the acquisition, 14 renovation and equipping of such 15 Facility, whether or not any materials or supplies described below are 16 17 incorporated into or become an integral part of such Facility (the "Project"). 18 The Facility will be owned by the 19 20 Company and will be operated and 21 managed by the Sublessee. 22 The Facility will be leased by the 23 Company to the Agency pursuant to a 24 certain Company Lease and will be 25 subleased by the Agency to the Company

Parabit Realty 33-35 Debevoise Ave
pursuant to a certain Lease and Project

Agreement.

The Agency contemplates that it will provide financial assistance to the Company in the form of exemptions from mortgage recording taxes in connection with the financing or any subsequent refinancing of the Facility, exemptions from sales and use taxes and abatement of real property taxes, consistent with the policies and resolutions of the Agency.

A representative of the Agency will, at the above-stated time and place, hear and accept written comments from all persons with views in favor of or opposed to either the proposed grant of financial assistance to the Company by the Agency or the location or nature of the Facility. Prior to the hearing, all persons will have the opportunity to review on the Agency's website (https://tohida.org/) the application for financial assistance filed by the

1 Parabit Realty 33-35 Debevoise Ave Company with the Agency and an analysis 2 of the costs and benefits of the 3 construction and on-going operation of 4 the proposed Facility. 5 And I will see now if anyone would 6 7 like to come up and state your name. 8 MR. PETERS: Good morning. 9 name is George Peters. I'm from the 10 law firm of Certilman, Balin, Adler & Hyman, 90 Merrick Avenue, East Meadow, 11 New York 11554, appearing on behalf of 12 13 the applicant. I will hear the 14 comments from the public. Thank you. 15 MR. NEWBURGER: Grant Newburger again from the Building Construction 16 17 Trades Counsel of Nassau Suffolk. Even though this project is less than 30,000 18 19 square feet, still just want to put a comment into the public records, you 20 know, we want to make sure that 21 22 prevailing wage is included and the 23 project agreement is the discussion to 24 be had.

Thank you.

25

2	HEARING OFFICER LODATO: We are
3	closing the meeting on Parabit at 11:35
4	a.m.
5	Thank you.
6	
7	(Time noted: 11:35 a.m.)
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	FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

CERTIFICATION I, JULIA GIANNAKOPOULOS, a Notary Public in and for the State of New York, do hereby certify: THAT the within transcript is a true record of the testimony given by said witness. I further certify that I am not related either by blood or marriage, to any of the parties to this action; and THAT I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of February 2022. JULIA GIANNAKOPOULOS 2.4 FEVOLA REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION INC (631) 724-7576

PROJECT ABSTRACT TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Inwood Property Development, LLC

Project: 2802-21-21A

216 Cedar Avenue **Applicant Name and Address**

Hewlett, New York 11557

360-370 Bayview Avenue **Project Address:**

Inwood, New York 11096

Project:

The applicant intends to construct a 48 Unit, 52,582 square foot building on.23 acres of land. The building will be comprised of 20 one bedroom units, 15 two bedroom units, and 12 three bedroom units, as well as 1 Studio. 25% of the units will be affordable based off of an 80% AMI or less.

Pro

roject Costs	:	
	Land acquisition	\$2,200,000
	Building construction	\$14,950,455
	Site Work	\$518,477
	Machinery and Equipment	\$3,715,641
	Legal Fees	\$53,000
	Architectural/Engineering Fees	\$234,000
	Financial Charges	\$125,000
	Total	\$21,796,573

Employment:

, .	Full	Part
Present	0	0
1 st Year	2	0
2 nd Year	2	0

LMA: 1

Creation: of 2 FTE by year 2

Full Time: \$35,000 - \$95,000 Average: \$65,000

Benefits Sought: 20 Year PILOT, Sales Tax Exemption, Mortgage Recording Tax

Exemption

Benefit Analysis:

Sales Tax Exemption Renovation, Furnishing and Fixture: \$12,997,000.20 x 8.625%= \$1,120,991.26

Mortgage $17,437,258.40 \times .75\% = 130,779.43$

Section; 40, Block: 157, Lots: 2, 212, 214, 615, 616, 623

Parcels: 6 SD- Lawrence

Full Assessed Value: \$ 2,357,000

Total Assessment: \$8,018

Current Tax Information: \$64,616.60

General 21: \$33,915.08 School 21/22: \$30,701.52

Village: N/A

Estimated Taxes Once Built: \$150,000.00

Applicant Counsel: Dan Baker Transaction Counsel: Paul O'Brien

Inwood Property Development, LLC

Project: 2802-21-21A DRAFT PILOT

Section; 40, Block: 157, Lots: 2, 212, 214, 615, 616, 623

Parcels: 6 SD- Lawrence

Current Tax Information: \$64,616.60

Land Only Value as per Opinion Letter: \$42,945

Estimated Taxes Once Built: \$150,000.00 -

Year	Total
1	\$42,945.00
2	\$42,945.00
3	\$42,945.00
4	\$65,000.00
5	\$70,000.00
6	\$75,000.00
7	\$80,000.00
8	\$85,000.00
9	\$95,000.00
10	\$100,000.00
11	\$115,000.00
12	\$125,000.00
13	\$135,000 .00
14	\$145,000.00
15	\$155,000.00
16	\$165,000.00
17	\$175,000.00
18	\$180,000.00
19	\$190,000.00
20	\$200,000.00

1/11/22 - DRAFT

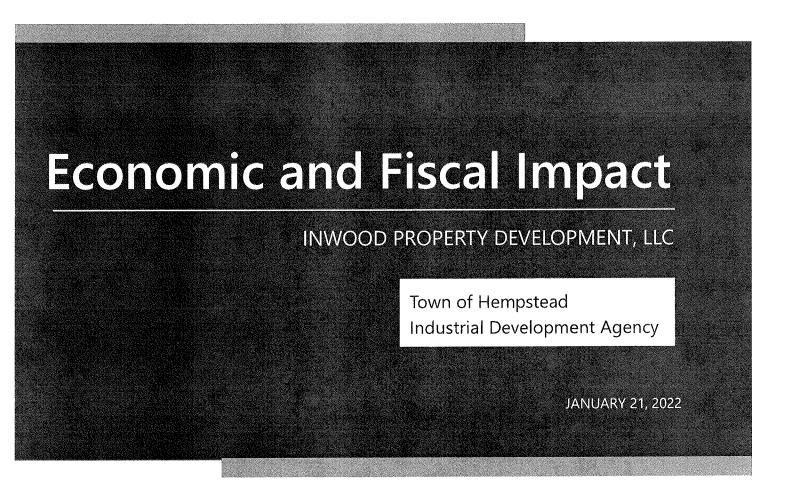
1/12/22 – SECOND DRAFT

1/12/22 – THIRD DRAFT

This Pilot has NOT been approved by the Hempstead IDA Board

PREPARED FOR:

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



PREPARED BY:



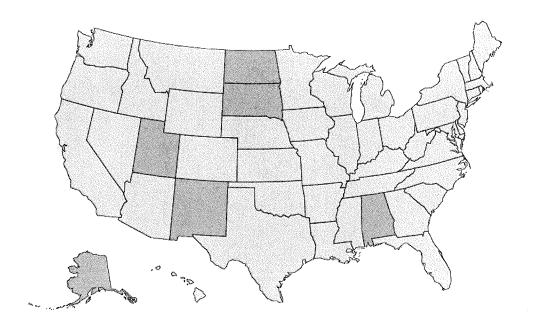
PO Box 3547 Saratoga Springs, NY 12866 518.899.2608 www.camoinassociates.com

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 Property Development, LLC. The proposed project involves construction of a 48-unit apartment building with 25% of units affordable for tenants earning up to 80% of AMI at 360-370 Bayview Avenue, 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 new household spending 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. Secondary data was collected by Camoin Associates and used to estimate spending by new households.

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

STUDY INFORMATION

Data Source:
Inwood Property Development,
LLC Application for Assistance
and the Town of Hempstead
Industrial Development Agency

Geography:
Town of Hempstead

Study Period:
2022

Modeling Tool: Emsi

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 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 new household spending at town businesses.

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 both the facility and the businesses receiving the new household spending.

INDUCED IMPACTS

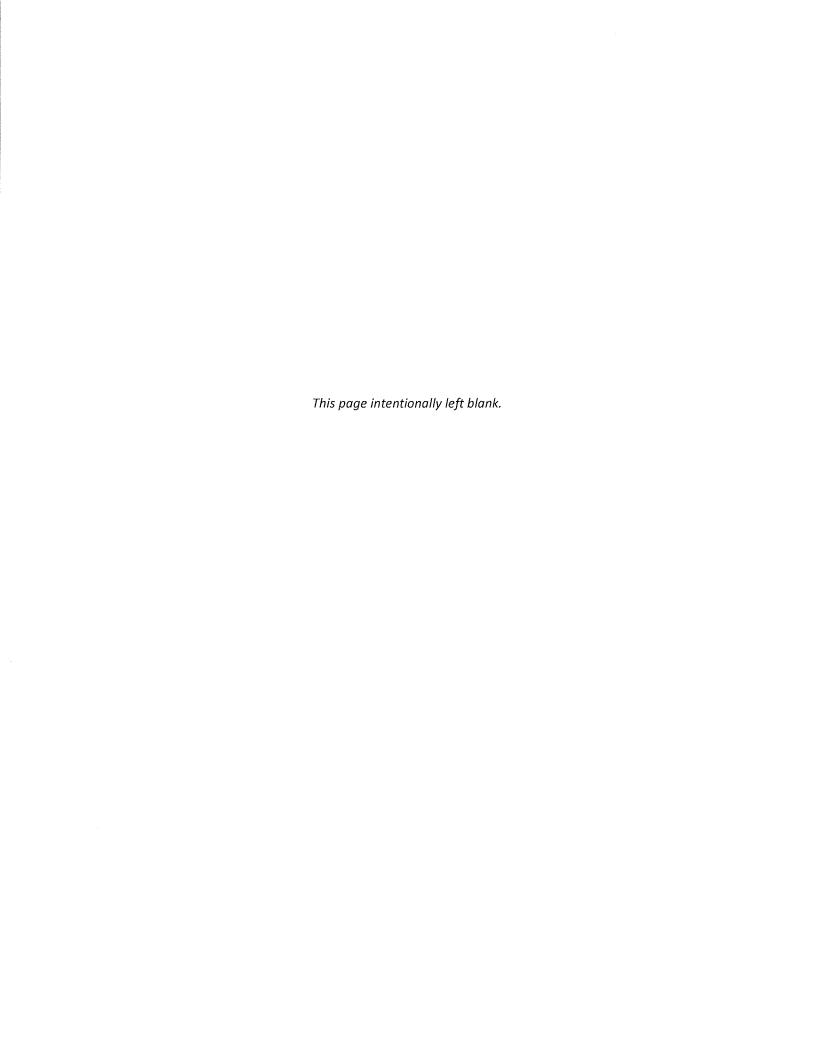
Impacts that result from spending by facility employees, employees of town businesses, and employees of suppliers. Earnings of these employees enter the economy as employees spend their paychecks in the town on food, clothing, and other goods and services.



CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
Economic Impact Analysis	2
Fiscal Impact Analysis	6
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Attachment B: Calculating Net New Households	16
Attachment C: Study Areas	17





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency") received an application for financial assistance from Inwood Property Development, LLC (the "Applicant") for the construction of a 48-unit residential rental building consisting of 20 one-bedroom units, 15 two-bedroom units, 12 three-bedroom units, and one studio unit (the "Project") at 360-370 Bayview Avenue, Inwood, New York 11096 (the "Site). 25% of units will be affordable housing units for tenants earning up to 80% of AMI. The Applicant is seeking a 20-year PILOT agreement from the Agency. The Agency commissioned Camoin Associates to conduct an economic and limited fiscal impact analysis of the Project on the Town of Hempstead (the "Town").

Camoin Associates conducted a market analysis and determined that 82% of the market-rate and affordable units (or 40 units) would be considered as providing "net new" households to the town as they allow households to exist in the town that would otherwise locate elsewhere. We then computed the total spending associated with these households to derive job creation resulting from the Project. The following is a summary of our findings from this study, with details below and in the following sections.

Table 1

Summary of Benefits to Town		
Total Jobs	04/03501 P07/4/04 0000 A COURT COME TO CO	13
Direct Jobs		10
Total Earnings	\$	712,486
Direct Earnings	\$	457,469
Annual Sales Tax Revenue to County	\$	19,971
Annual Sales Tax Revenue to Town	\$	1,762
Average Annual PILOT Payment	\$	114,192
Average Annual PILOT Payment to Town	\$	10,066
Average Annual PILOT Benefit	\$	35,691
Average Annual PILOT Benefit to Town	\$	3,146
Average Annual Net Benefit to Town	\$	4,908

- The Project would support 13 net new jobs in the town, with over \$712,000 in associated earnings. These figures include net new jobs resulting from both maintenance and operation of the facility as well as economic activity that results from new household spending.
- The Applicant has negotiated terms of a proposed 20-year PILOT agreement with the Agency, where the applicant would pay an average of \$114,192 each year, of which \$10,066 will be allocated to the Town.
- The annual net benefit to the Town is estimated to be \$4,908. 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 \$1,120,991 and a mortgage recording tax exemption valued at up to \$130,779. 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

Summary of Costs to Affected Jurisdictions

	Ste	ite and County
Sales Tax Exemption	\$	1,120,991
Mortgage Tax Exemption	\$	130,779

Source: Applicant, Camoin Associates

future revenue stream would exist without the exemptions.



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, operation, and spending by new tenant households.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

The Applicant estimates that private sector investment in the construction of the Project would cost approximately \$19.4 million¹, of which 70%² would be sourced from within the town. This means that there will be nearly \$13.6 million in net new spending in the town associated with the construction phase of the Project.

Table 3

Construction Phase Spending -	Town	
Total Construction Cost	\$	19,418,573
Percent Sourced from Town		70%
Net New Constuction Spending	\$	13,593,001
Source: Applicant, Camoin Associates	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

Based on nearly \$13.6 million worth of net new direct spending associated with the construction phase of the Project, Camoin Associates determined that there would be nearly \$17.5 million in total one-time construction related spending supporting 76 jobs and an associated nearly \$7.1 million in earnings over the construction period throughout the town. Table 4 outlines the economic impacts of construction.

Table 4

Town	Franamic	Impact -	Construction	Phase

	Jabs	Earnings	Sales
Direct	57	\$ 5,697,093	\$ 13,593,001
Indirect	9	\$ 658,489	\$ 2,100,454
Induced	10	\$ 702,785	\$ 1,782,415
Total	76	\$ 7,058,367	\$ 17,475,871

Source: Emsi, Camoin Associates

² According to Emsi, approximately 70% of construction industry demand is met within the town.



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¹ Includes project costs as provided by the Applicant, excluding acquisition, legal fees, and financial charges.

IMPACTS OF NEW HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

To determine the annual economic impact of the Project on the town, the first step is to calculate the number of households that can be considered "net new" to the town economy. In other words, the number of households that, but for the Project, would not exist in the Town of Hempstead. With respect to this Project, net new households consist of those who are able to live in the jurisdictions as a result of the Project and would otherwise choose to live elsewhere. See Attachment B for more information on this methodology.

The Applicant proposes to construct 48 units, with 25% (or 12 units) targeted to households earning up to 80% of AMI. Camoin Associates conducted a rental demand analysis for the Project site and found that 82% of the market-rate and affordable units, or 40 units, are net new to the town (Table 5). This is based on a review of the data and an understanding of the proposed Project as detailed above.

Table 5

Net New Households

	Total Households	Percent Net New	Net New Households
Market Rate	36	82%	30
Affordable	12	82%	10
Total	48	83%	40

Source: Esri, Camoin Associates

SPENDING BY NEW TENANTS

These residents make purchases in the town, thereby adding new dollars to the Town of Hempstead's economies. For this analysis, we researched spending patterns by household income to determine the spending by tenants.

The 10 net new affordable units will be available to households earning up to 80% of AMI.³ Therefore, we will consider spending for tenants to be in the \$70,000 to \$99,999 annual household income spending basket, the spending basket that most closely resembles likely tenants, per the Bureau of Labor Statistics' 2020 Consumer Expenditure Survey. Market-rate unit tenants are expected to fall in the \$100,000 to \$149,000 annual household income spending basket.

Using a spending basket for the region which details household spending in individual consumer categories by income level, we analyzed likely tenant spending. According to the 2020 Consumer Expenditure Survey, households in market-rate units have annual expenditures (excluding housing and utility costs) of \$44,188 and households in affordable units have annual expenditures of \$33,157.

It is assumed that 60%⁴ of total expenditures would occur within the Town of Hempstead and, therefore, have an impact on the town's economy. The total net new spending columns show the total amount spent in the town, based on the number of net new units.

⁴ According to Emsi, 60% of demand for industries in a typical household spending basket is met within the Town of Hempstead.



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³ According to the Applicant.

Table 6
Tenant Spending Basket
Market-Rate Units (\$100,000 to \$149,999 Annual Household Income)

Category	Annual per Unit Spending Basket	Amount Spent in Town (60%)	al Net New Town Spending (30 net new units)
Food	\$ 9,901	\$ 5,941	\$ 178,218
Household furnishings and equipment	\$ 2,909	\$ 1,745	\$ 52,362
Apparel and services	\$ 2,037	\$ 1,222	\$ 36,666
Transportation	\$ 14,888	\$ 8,933	\$ 267,984
Health care	\$ 6,508	\$ 3,905	\$ 117,144
Entertainment	\$ 4,331	\$ 2,599	\$ 77,958
Personal care products and services	\$ 934	\$ 560	\$ 16,812
Education	\$ 1,494	\$ 896	\$ 26,892
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,186	\$ 712	\$ 21,348
Total Tenant Spending	\$ 44,188	\$ 26,513	\$ 795,384

Affordable Units for Tenants Earning at or below 80% AMI (\$70,000 to \$99,999 Annual Household Income)

Category	 Annual per Unit Spending Basket		Amount Spent in Town (60%)	ll Net New Town Spending (10 net new units)
Food	\$ 7,475	\$	4,485	\$ 44,850
Household furnishings and equipment	\$ 2,396	\$	1,438	\$ 14,376
Apparel and services	\$ 1,145	\$	687	\$ 6,870
Transportation	\$ 11,098	\$	6,659	\$ 66,588
Health care	\$ 5,745	\$	3,447	\$ 34,470
Entertainment	\$ 2,694	\$	1,616	\$ 16,164
Personal care products and services	\$ 652	\$	391	\$ 3,912
Education	\$ 893	\$	536	\$ 5,358
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,059	\$	635	\$ 6,354
Total Tenant Spending	\$ 33,157	\$	19,894	\$ 198,942
Total In-Town Spending	Marking State Control of the Control	With the second	о эксплония (4 колоно остопно в постопно устанува в постопно убликовой в 1666).	\$ 994,326

Source: 2020 Consumer Expenditure Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The total net new spending in the town was calculated by multiplying the amount spent in each region by the number of net new units. As shown in the table above, spending in the town by all new households would total over \$994,000. We used the above spending basket amounts to calculate the direct, indirect, and total impact of the Project on the town.

Using \$994,326 as the new sales input, Camoin Associates used Emsi to determine the indirect, induced, and total impact of the Project on the Town of Hempstead.⁵ Table 7 outlines the findings of this analysis.

Town Economic Impact - Household Spending

	Jobs	Earnings	Sales
Direct	8	\$ 356,442	\$ 994,326
Indirect	1	\$ 93,764	\$ 247,677
Induced	1	\$ 88,390	\$ 222,916
Total	10	\$ 538,596	\$ 1,464,919

Source: Emsi, Camoin Associates

⁵ Analysis uses the 33 zip codes that are predominantly located within the Town of Hempstead (see Attachment C).



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IMPACTS OF ON-SITE EMPLOYMENT

According to the Applicant, two (2) jobs will be on-site following Project completion. Since 82% of the housing units are considered net new to the town, 82% of the jobs, or two jobs (due to rounding), are considered to be net new. The table below detail the impact that these jobs will have on the Town of Hempstead (Table 8).

Table 8 **Town Economic Impact - On-Site Operations**

		7777		
	Jobs		Earnings	Sales
Direct	2	\$	101,027	\$ 339,791
Indirect	1	\$	51,386	\$ 139,296
Induced	0	\$	21,476	\$ 54,339
Total	3	\$	173,890	\$ 533,426

Source: Emsi, Camoin Associates

TOTAL ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT

The complete economic impact of both new household spending as well as on-site operation and maintenance of the Project on the Town of Hempstead in Table 9.

Table 9

Town Total Annual Economic Impact

and the second second	Jobs	Earnings	Sales
Direct	10	\$ 457,469	\$ 1,334,117
Indirect	2	\$ 145,150	\$ 386,972
Induced	1	\$ 109,867	\$ 277,255
Total	13	\$ 712,486	\$ 1,998,345

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.⁶

Table 10

Tax Payments with PILOT

	100	Total		Portion of Pa	avir	ent by Jurisdictio	o in	
Year	P	ILOT Payments	Town	County		School District		Special Districts
1	\$	42,945	\$ 3,786	\$ 10,800	\$	21,753	\$	6,606
2	\$	42,945	\$ 3,786	\$ 10,800	\$	21,753	\$	6,606
3	\$	42,945	\$ 3,786	\$ 10,800	\$	21,753	\$	6,606
4	\$	65,000	\$ 5,730	\$ 16,346	\$	32,925	\$	9,999
5	\$	70,000	\$ 6,171	\$ 17,603	\$	35,458	\$	10,768
6	\$	75,000	\$ 6,611	\$ 18,860	\$	37,991	\$	11,538
7	\$	80,000	\$ 7,052	\$ 20,118	\$	40,523	\$	12,307
8	\$	85,000	\$ 7,493	\$ 21,375	\$	43,056	\$	13,076
9	\$	95,000	\$ 8,374	\$ 23,890	\$	48,121	\$	14,614
10	\$	100,000	\$ 8,815	\$ 25,147	\$	50,654	\$	15,384
11	\$	115,000	\$ 10,137	\$ 28,919	\$	58,252	\$	17,691
12	\$	125,000	\$ 11,019	\$ 31,434	\$	63,318	\$	19,229
13	\$	135,000	\$ 11,900	\$ 33,949	\$	68,383	\$	20,768
14	\$	145,000	\$ 12,782	\$ 36,464	\$	73,448	\$	22,306
15	\$	155,000	\$ 13,663	\$ 38,978	\$	78,514	\$	23,844
16	\$	165,000	\$ 14,545	\$ 41,493	\$	83,579	\$	25,383
17	\$	175,000	\$ 15,426	\$ 44,008	\$	88,645	\$	26,921
18	\$	180,000	\$ 15,867	\$ 45,265	\$	91,177	\$	27,690
19	\$	190,000	\$ 16,749	\$ 47,780	\$	96,243	\$	29,229
20	\$	200,000	\$ 17,630	\$ 50,295	\$	101,308	\$	30,767
Total	\$	2,283,835	\$ 201,322	\$ 574,323	\$	1,156,856	\$	351,334
Average	\$	114,192	\$ 10,066	\$ 28,716	\$	57,843	\$	17,567

⁶ 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.



TAX POLICY COMPARISON

Without financial assistance from the Agency, Camoin Associates assumes the Applicant would not undertake the Project. Table 11 displays the property tax payment associated with the Project.

Table 11

Tax Payments without Project

	Total Property Tax Payment		Po	ortion of Payı	ne	nt by Jurisdictio	m	
Year	Without Project*	Town		County		School District		Special Districts
1	\$ 64,617	\$ 5,696	\$	16,249	\$	32,731	\$	9,940
2	\$ 65,909	\$ 5,810	\$	16,574	\$	33,386	\$	10,139
3	\$ 67,227	\$ 5,926	\$	16,906	\$	34,053	\$	10,342
4	\$ 68,572	\$ 6,045	\$	17,244	\$	34,734	\$	10,549
5	\$ 69,943	\$ 6,166	\$	17,589	\$	35,429	\$	10,760
6	\$ 71,342	\$ 6,289	\$	17,941	\$	36,138	\$	10,975
7	\$ 72,769	\$ 6,415	\$	18,299	\$	36,860	\$	11,194
8	\$ 74,224	\$ 6,543	\$	18,665	\$	37,598	\$	11,418
9	\$ 75,709	\$ 6,674	\$	19,039	\$	38,350	\$	11,647
10	\$ 77,223	\$ 6,807	\$	19,419	\$	39,117	\$	11,880
11	\$ 78,767	\$ 6,943	\$	19,808	\$	39,899	\$	12,117
12	\$ 80,343	\$ 7,082	\$	20,204	\$	40,697	\$	12,360
13	\$ 81,949	\$ 7,224	\$	20,608	\$	41,511	\$	12,607
14	\$ 83,588	\$ 7,368	\$	21,020	\$	42,341	\$	12,859
15	\$ 85,260	\$ 7,516	\$	21,441	\$	43,188	\$	13,116
16	\$ 86,965	\$ 7,666	\$	21,869	\$	44,052	\$	13,378
17	\$ 88,705	\$ 7,819	\$	22,307	\$	44,933	\$	13,646
18	\$ 90,479	\$ 7,976	\$	22,753	\$	45,831	\$	13,919
19	\$ 92,288	\$ 8,135	\$	23,208	\$	46,748	\$	14,197
20	\$ 94,134	\$ 8,298	\$	23,672	\$	47,683	\$	14,481
Total	\$ 1,570,013	\$ 138,398	\$	394,816	\$	795,276	\$	241,523
Average	\$ 78,501	\$ 6,920	\$	19,741	\$	39,764	\$	12,076

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*Note: Assumes an average annual increase of 2.00%



Table 12 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 \$36,000 more in PILOT revenue will be received annually than property taxes that would be received without the Project. The total benefit would be nearly \$714,000 over the 20-year period.

Table 12

Tax Policy Comparison (All Jurisdictions)

Year	rty Tax ent Without t	ILOT ayment	Benefit (Cost) of Project		
1	\$ 64,617	\$ 42,945	\$	(21,672)	
2	\$ 65,909	\$ 42,945	\$	(22,964)	
3	\$ 67,227	\$ 42,945	\$	(24,282)	
4	\$ 68,572	\$ 65,000	\$	(3,572)	
5	\$ 69,943	\$ 70,000	\$	57	
6	\$ 71,342	\$ 75,000	\$	3,658	
7	\$ 72,769	\$ 80,000	\$	7,231	
8	\$ 74,224	\$ 85,000	\$	10,776	
9	\$ 75,709	\$ 95,000	\$	19,291	
10	\$ 77,223	\$ 100,000	\$	22,777	
11	\$ 78,767	\$ 115,000	\$	36,233	
12	\$ 80,343	\$ 125,000	\$	44,657	
13	\$ 81,949	\$ 135,000	\$	53,051	
14	\$ 83,588	\$ 145,000	\$	61,412	
15	\$ 85,260	\$ 155,000	\$	69,740	
16	\$ 86,965	\$ 165,000	\$	78,035	
17	\$ 88,705	\$ 175,000	\$	86,295	
18	\$ 90,479	\$ 180,000	\$	89,521	
19	\$ 92,288	\$ 190,000	\$	97,712	
20	\$ 94,134	\$ 200,000	\$	105,866	
Total	\$ 1,570,013	\$ 2,283,835	\$	713,822	
Average	\$ 78,501	\$ 114,192	\$	35,691	



TOWN

Table 13 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the Town. The Town would receive approximately \$3,146 more in PILOT revenue annually than it would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the Town would be nearly \$63,000 over the 20-year period.

Table 13

Tax Policy Comparison for Town

Year	y Tax Payment	.OT Payment	Ве	nefit (Cost) of
	Vithout Project			Project
1	\$ 5,696	\$ 3,786	\$	(1,910)
2	\$ 5,810	\$ 3,786	\$	(2,024)
3	\$ 5,926	\$ 3,786	\$	(2,140)
4	\$ 6,045	\$ 5,730	\$	(315)
5	\$ 6,166	\$ 6,171	\$	5
6	\$ 6,289	\$ 6,611	\$	322
7	\$ 6,415	\$ 7,052	\$	637
8	\$ 6,543	\$ 7,493	\$	950
9	\$ 6,674	\$ 8,374	\$	1,701
10	\$ 6,807	\$ 8,815	\$	2,008
11	\$ 6,943	\$ 10,137	\$	3,194
12	\$ 7,082	\$ 11,019	\$	3,937
13	\$ 7,224	\$ 11,900	\$	4,676
14	\$ 7,368	\$ 12,782	\$	5,413
15	\$ 7,516	\$ 13,663	\$	6,148
16	\$ 7,666	\$ 14,545	\$	6,879
17	\$ 7,819	\$ 15,426	\$	7,607
18	\$ 7,976	\$ 15,867	\$	7,891
19	\$ 8,135	\$ 16,749	\$	8,613
20	\$ 8,298	\$ 17,630	\$	9,332
Total	\$ 138,398	\$ 201,322	\$	62,924
Average	\$ 6,920	\$ 10,066	\$	3,146



COUNTY

Table 14 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the County. The County would receive approximately \$8,975 more in PILOT revenue annually than it would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the County would be nearly \$180,000 over the 20-year period.

Table 14

Tax Policy Comparison for County

154						
Year		y Tax Payment	2000	OT Payment	Be	nefit (Cost) of
	V	Vithout Project				Project
1	\$	16,249	\$	10,800	\$	(5,450)
2	\$	16,574	\$	10,800	\$	(5,775)
3	\$	16,906	\$	10,800	\$	(6,106)
4	\$	17,244	\$	16,346	\$	(898)
5	\$	17,589	\$	17,603	\$	14
6	\$	17,941	\$	18,860	\$	920
7	\$	18,299	\$	20,118	\$	1,818
8	\$	18,665	\$	21,375	\$	2,710
9	\$	19,039	\$	23,890	\$	4,851
10	\$	19,419	\$	25,147	\$	5,728
11	\$	19,808	\$	28,919	\$	9,112
12	\$	20,204	\$	31,434	\$	11,230
13	\$	20,608	\$	33,949	\$	13,341
14	\$	21,020	\$	36,464	\$	15,443
15	\$	21,441	\$	38,978	\$	17,538
16	\$	21,869	\$	41,493	\$	19,624
17	\$	22,307	\$	44,008	\$	21,701
18	\$	22,753	\$	45,265	\$	22,512
19	\$	23,208	\$	47,780	\$	24,572
20	\$	23,672	\$	50,295	\$	26,622
Total	\$	394,816	\$	574,323	\$	179,507
Average	\$	19,741	\$	28,716	\$	8,975



SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 15 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the school district. The school district would receive approximately \$18,079 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 \$362,000 over the 20-year period.

Table 15

Tax Policy Comparison for School District

Year	Propert	y Tax Payment	e) l	OT Rayers	Re	enefit (Cost) of
) C		Vithout Project		O i Fayillelli.		Project
1	\$	32,731	\$	21,753	\$	(10,978)
2	\$	33,386	\$	21,753	\$	(11,632)
3	\$	34,053	\$	21,753	\$	(12,300)
4	\$	34,734	\$	32,925	\$	(1,809)
5	\$	35,429	\$	35,458	\$	29
6	\$	36,138	\$	37,991	\$	1,853
7	\$	36,860	\$	40,523	\$	3,663
8	\$	37,598	\$	43,056	\$	5,458
9	\$	38,350	\$	48,121	\$	9,772
10	\$	39,117	\$	50,654	\$	11,538
11	\$	39,899	\$	58,252	\$	18,353
12	\$	40,697	\$	63,318	\$	22,621
13	\$	41,511	\$	68,383	\$	26,872
14	\$	42,341	\$	73,448	\$	31,107
15	\$	43,188	\$	78,514	\$	35,326
16	\$	44,052	\$	83,579	\$	39,528
17	\$	44,933	\$	88,645	\$	43,712
18	\$	45,831	\$	91,177	\$	45,346
19	\$	46,748	\$	96,243	\$	49,495
20	\$	47,683	\$	101,308	\$	53,625
Total	\$	795,276	\$	1,156,856	\$	361,580
Average	\$	39,764	\$	57,843	\$	18,079



SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Table 16 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the special districts. The special districts would receive approximately \$5,491 more in PILOT revenue annually than it would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the special districts would be nearly \$110,000 over the 20-year period.

Table 16

Tax Policy Comparison for Special Districts

Year	Prope	rty Tax Payment	e Diji.	OT Payment	B.	enefit (Cost) of
l Gai		Without Project		Orrayment		Project
1	\$	9,940	\$	6,606	\$	(3,334)
2	\$	10,139	\$	6,606	\$	(3,533)
3	\$	10,342	\$	6,606	\$	(3,735)
4	\$	10,549	\$	9,999	\$	(549)
5	\$	10,760	\$	10,768	\$	9
6	\$	10,975	\$	11,538	\$	563
7	\$	11,194	\$	12,307	\$	1,112
8	\$	11,418	\$	13,076	\$	1,658
9	\$	11,647	\$	14,614	\$	2,968
10	\$	11,880	\$	15,384	\$	3,504
11	\$	12,117	\$	17,691	\$	5,574
12	\$	12,360	\$	19,229	\$	6,870
13	\$	12,607	\$	20,768	\$	8,161
14	\$	12,859	\$	22,306	\$	9,447
15	\$	13,116	\$	23,844	\$	10,728
16	\$	13,378	\$	25,383	\$	12,004
17	\$	13,646	\$	26,921	\$	13,275
18	\$	13,919	\$	27,690	\$	13,771
19	\$	14,197	\$	29,229	\$	15,031
20	\$	14,481	\$	30,767	\$	16,286
Total	\$	241,523	\$	351,334	\$	109,811
Average	\$	12,076	\$	17,567	\$	5,491



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 17

Summary of Costs to Affected Jurisdictions

	Sta	ite and County
Sales Tax Exemption	\$	1,120,991
Mortgage Tax Exemption	\$	130,779

Source: Applicant, Camoin Associates

The additional incentives offered by the Agency will benefit the Applicant but will not negatively affect the taxing jurisdictions because, without the Project, the Town 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%⁷ of the construction phase earnings would be spent within the county and that 25% of those purchases would be taxable.

Table 18

One-Time Sales Tax Revenue, Construction	Pha	ise
Total New Earnings	\$	7,058,367
Amount Spent in County (70%)	\$	4,940,857
Amount Taxable (25%)	\$	1,235,214
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	\$	52,497
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%
New Town Sales Tax Revenue	\$	4,632

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

SALES TAX REVENUE - NEW HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

As a result of the Project, the Town would receive sales tax revenue from the purchases made by the households. Table 19 displays the new sales tax revenue that the Town of Hempstead would receive annually based on in-town spending by new households.

⁷ According to Emsi, 70% demand for industries in a typical household spending basket is met within Nassau County.



^{*}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.

Table 19

Annual Sales Tax Revenue, Household Spending

•	8	ts/
Total New Spending	\$	1,464,919
Amount Taxable (30%)	\$	439,476
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	\$	18,678
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%
New Town Tax Revenue	\$	1,648

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

Note that the household spending figure has already been adjusted to account for 60% of total spending occurring within the town (see table entitled "Tenant Spending Baskets"). It is assumed that 30% of purchases will be taxable, based on the spending baskets of tenants and the understanding that certain non-taxable items (related to housing expenses) have been removed from the total spending line, this increasing the remaining portion taxable.

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 20 displays the annual tax revenue that the Town will receive.

Table 20

Annual Sales Tax Revenue, On-Site Operations			
Total New Earnings	\$	173,890	
Amount Spent in County (70%)	\$	121,723	
Amount Taxable (25%)	\$	30,431	
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	\$	1,293	
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%	
New Town Tax Revenue	\$	114	

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

TOTAL ANNUAL SALES TAX REVENUE

The total annual sales tax revenue that the Town will receive is summarized in Table 21.

Table 21

Total Annual Sales Tax Revenue

Household Spending	\$ 1,648
On-Site Operations	\$ 114
New Town Tax Revenue	\$ 1,762



^{*}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.

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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 everdiminishing 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: CALCULATING NET NEW HOUSEHOLDS

"Net new" households that move into a geography because of the availability of desired housing contribute to that geography's economy in measurable ways. Estimating the number of net new households, the households that would not otherwise live in the geography, is therefore a critical task for an economic and fiscal impact analysis for a project that includes housing.

Our housing market research indicates that housing is heavily affected by demand, with households in different demographic groups seeking diverse housing price points and amenities. Our estimates of net new households take into consideration demographic and economic differences among renters, and price points among units offered, identifying the existence and size of a housing gap (where more units are demanded than are available) or surplus (where there is oversupply) in the market segment to be served by the proposed project. Generally, where there is a significant housing gap outside the geography but within a reasonable distance for relocation, a project will draw a larger proportion of net new households into that geography. Each project may therefore have a different expectation for net new households, depending on price point, age restriction if any, and location.

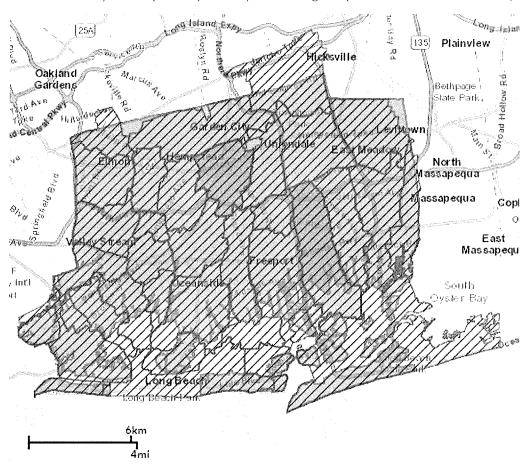
The following steps outline our process for calculating net new households. All data is drawn from Esri Business Analyst.

- Identify where households are likely to come from. We expect that renters for a new project would consider
 housing within a reasonable driving time from their current location, creating a "renter-shed" for a new
 project. Households that are within the drive time but outside of the study area are net new.
- 2. <u>Identify the existing rental housing supply at different price points</u>. Using data from Esri, we identify rental housing units in the study area by price point and calculate the minimum household income expected to be necessary to afford rent by price range.
- 3. <u>Identify the number of households at different income levels.</u> We analyze households by income group and rental behavior to estimate an "implied number renting" for different income groups.
- 4. <u>Calculate net housing surplus or gap by price point.</u> Rental housing supply and rental housing demand is compared to calculate a "net gap," indicating excess demand for the project, or a "net surplus." To estimate net new households for a project, the net gap in the study area is compared to the net gap in the drive time.

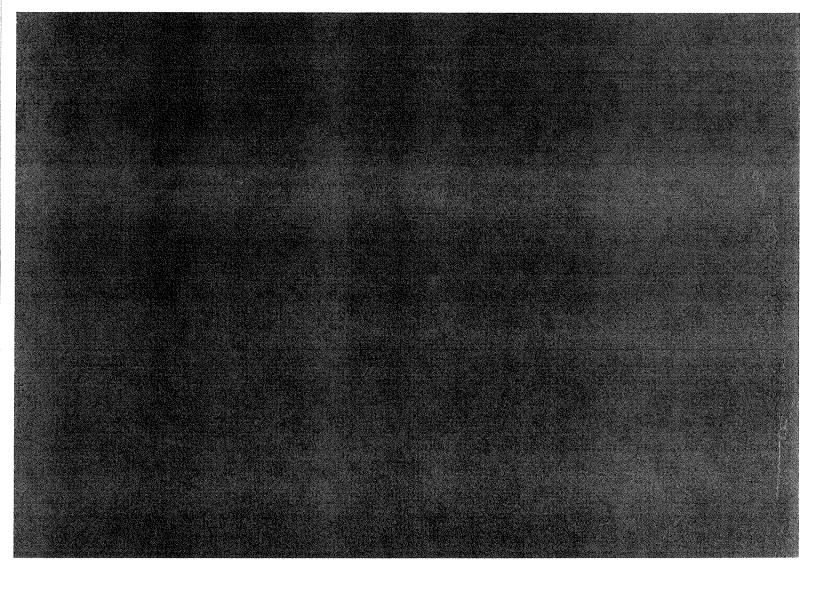


ATTACHMENT C: STUDY AREAS

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







Leading action to grow your economy

Camoin Associates
PO Box 3547
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
518.899.2608
www.camoinassociates.com
@camoinassociate

