

#### PREPARED FOR:

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

## **Economic and Fiscal Impact**

AIREF JFK IC, LLC

Town of Hempstead
Industrial Development Agency

DECEMBER 5, 2023

#### PREPARED BY:



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## **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 AIREF JFK IC, LLC. The proposed project involves the construction of an approximately 68,016 SF one-story warehouse/distribution center at 175 Roger Avenue and 41 Cerro Street Inwood, NY 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 renovation phase and on-site operations.

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

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

#### STUDY INFORMATION

Data Source:

AIREF JFK IC, LLC Application for Assistance and the Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency

Geography:
Town of Hempstead

Study Period: 2023

Modeling Tool: Lightcast

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 renovation.

#### INDIRECT IMPACTS

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

#### INDUCED IMPACTS

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



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency") received an application for financial assistance from AIREF JFK IC, LLC (the "Applicant") for the construction of an approximately 68,016 SF warehouse/distribution center (the "Project") at 175 Roger Avenue and 41 Cerro Street Inwood, NY 11096 (the "Site"). The Applicant is seeking a 20-year PILOT agreement from the Agency as well as a sales tax and mortgage tax exemption. The Agency commissioned Camoin Associates to conduct an economic and limited fiscal impact analysis of the Project on the Town of Hempstead (the "Town").

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

Table 1

Summary of Benefits to Town	
Total Jobs	14
Direct Jobs	12
Total Earnings	\$ 592,541
Direct Earnings	\$ 440,000
Annual Sales Tax Revenue to County	\$ 4,407
Annual Sales Tax Revenue to Town	\$ 389
Average Annual PILOT Payment	\$ 197,260
Average Annual PILOT Payment to Town	\$ 11,572
Average Annual PILOT Benefit	\$ 43,094
Average Annual PILOT Benefit to Town	\$ 2,528
Average Annual Net Benefit to Town	\$ 2,917

- The Project would support 14 net new jobs in the town, of which 12 are direct jobs, with \$440,000 in associated earnings.
- The Applicant has negotiated terms of a proposed 20-year PILOT agreement with the Agency, where the Applicant would pay an average of \$197,260 each year, of which \$11,572 will be allocated to the Town. The average annual benefit of the PILOT will be \$43,094 each year, of which \$2,528 will be allocated to the Town.
- The annual net benefit to the Town is estimated to be \$2,917. 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 \$915,815 and a mortgage tax exemption valued at \$155,301. However, if we assume that the Project would not occur absent IDA benefits, this is not actually a "cost" to the state and county since no future revenue stream would exist without the exemptions.

Table 2

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

	Stat	te and County
Sales Tax Exemption	\$	915,815
Mortgage Tax Exemption	\$	155,301

Source: Applicant, Camoin Associates



## **ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS**

The estimates of direct economic activity generated by facility operation 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 Lightcast (formerly Emsi) to calculate total economic impacts. Lightcast 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 renovation and operation.

#### CONSTRUCTION PHASE IMPACTS

The Applicant estimates that private sector investment in the construction of the Project would cost approximately \$21.138 million<sup>1</sup>, of which 70%<sup>2</sup> would be sourced from within the town. This means that there will be over \$14.797 million in net new spending in the town associated with the construction phase of the Project.

Table 3

Construction Phase Spending - Town								
Total Renovation Cost	\$	21,138,644						
Percent Sourced from Town		70%						
<b>Net New Construction Spending</b>	\$	14,797,051						

Source: Applicant, Camoin Associates

Based on over \$14.797 million worth of net new direct spending associated with the construction phase of the Project, Camoin Associates determined that there would be over \$18.847 million in total one-time construction related spending supporting 67 jobs and an associated \$7.090 million in earnings over the construction period throughout the town. Table 4 outlines the economic impacts of construction.

Tab

**Town Economic Impact - Construction Phase** 

	Jobs	Earnings	Sales
Direct	48	\$ 5,703,494	\$ 14,797,051
Indirect	9	\$ 667,097	\$ 2,170,898
Induced	10	\$ 720,392	\$ 1,879,926
Total	67	\$ 7,090,982	\$ 18,847,876

Source: Lightcast, Camoin Associates

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



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

## IMPACTS OF ON-SITE EMPLOYMENT

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

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

	Jobs	Earnings	Sales
Direct	12	\$ 440,000	\$ 1,094,958
Indirect	2	\$ 95,760	\$ 296,229
Induced	1	\$ 56,780	\$ 147,604
Total	14	\$ 592,541	\$ 1,538,792

**Source:** Lightcast, Camoin Associates



## FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

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

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

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

Table 6

**Tax Payments with PILOT** 

Tax Tay	Total Portion of Payment by Jurisdiction									
Year	PIL	OT Payments		Town	Ċ	County	<b>y</b>	School District		Special Districts
1	\$	89,400	\$	5,245	\$	14,177	\$	43,061	\$	26,917
2	\$	89,400	\$	5,245	\$	14,177	\$	43,061	\$	26,917
3	\$	89,400	\$	5,245	\$	14,177	\$	43,061	\$	26,917
4	\$	117,000	\$	6,864	\$	18,553	\$	56,355	\$	35,228
5	\$	122,000	\$	7,157	\$	19,346	\$	58,763	\$	36,733
6	\$	128,000	\$	7,509	\$	20,298	\$	61,653	\$	38,540
7	\$	145,000	\$	8,506	\$	22,994	\$	69,842	\$	43,658
8	\$	160,000	\$	9,386	\$	25,372	\$	77,067	\$	48,174
9	\$	170,000	\$	9,973	\$	26,958	\$	81,884	\$	51,185
10	\$	195,000	\$	11,440	\$	30,922	\$	93,925	\$	58,713
11	\$	215,000	\$	12,613	\$	34,094	\$	103,559	\$	64,734
12	\$	225,000	\$	13,200	\$	35,680	\$	108,375	\$	67,745
13	\$	240,000	\$	14,080	\$	38,058	\$	115,600	\$	72,262
14	\$	250,000	\$	14,666	\$	39,644	\$	120,417	\$	75,273
15	\$	260,000	\$	15,253	\$	41,230	\$	125,234	\$	78,284
16	\$	270,000	\$	15,840	\$	42,816	\$	130,050	\$	81,294
17	\$	280,000	\$	16,426	\$	44,401	\$	134,867	\$	84,305
18	\$	290,000	\$	17,013	\$	45,987	\$	139,684	\$	87,316
19	\$	300,000	\$	17,599	\$	47,573	\$	144,500	\$	90,327
20	\$	310,000	\$	18,186	\$	49,159	\$	149,317	\$	93,338
Total	\$	3,945,200	\$	231,445	\$	625,617	\$	1,900,276	\$	1,187,862
Average	\$	197,260	\$	11,572	\$	31,281	\$	95,014	\$	59,393

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

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



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#### TAX POLICY COMPARISON

Without financial assistance from the Agency, Camoin Associates assumes the Applicant would not undertake the Project<sup>4</sup>. Table 7 displays the property tax payment associated with the Project without the pilot. A 2% annual increase on current payments is assumed. Tax payments without the PILOT total 2,194,519 over the next 20 years or on average \$146,301 a year.

Table 7

**Tax Payments without Project** 

	Total		Por	tion of Paym	en	t by Jurisdicti	on	
Year	Property Tax Payment							
rear	Without Project*	Town		County	S	chool District	S	pecial Districts
1	\$ 126,899	\$ 7,445	\$	20,123	\$	61,123	\$	38,208
2	\$ 129,437	\$ 7,593	\$	20,526	\$	62,346	\$	38,972
3	\$ 132,026	\$ 7,745	\$	20,936	\$	63,593	\$	39,752
4	\$ 134,666	\$ 7,900	\$	21,355	\$	64,864	\$	40,547
5	\$ 137,360	\$ 8,058	\$	21,782	\$	66,162	\$	41,358
6	\$ 140,107	\$ 8,219	\$	22,218	\$	67,485	\$	42,185
7	\$ 142,909	\$ 8,384	\$	22,662	\$	68,835	\$	43,029
8	\$ 145,767	\$ 8,551	\$	23,115	\$	70,211	\$	43,889
9	\$ 148,683	\$ 8,722	\$	23,578	\$	71,616	\$	44,767
10	\$ 151,656	\$ 8,897	\$	24,049	\$	73,048	\$	45,662
11	\$ 154,689	\$ 9,075	\$	24,530	\$	74,509	\$	46,575
12	\$ 157,783	\$ 9,256	\$	25,021	\$	75,999	\$	47,507
13	\$ 160,939	\$ 9,441	\$	25,521	\$	77,519	\$	48,457
14	\$ 164,158	\$ 9,630	\$	26,032	\$	79,069	\$	49,426
15	\$ 167,441	\$ 9,823	\$	26,552	\$	80,651	\$	50,415
16	\$ 170,789	\$ 10,019	\$	27,083	\$	82,264	\$	51,423
17	\$ 174,205	\$ 10,220	\$	27,625	\$	83,909	\$	52,452
18	\$ 177,689	\$ 10,424	\$	28,177	\$	85,587	\$	53,501
19	\$ 181,243	\$ 10,633	\$	28,741	\$	87,299	\$	54,571
20	\$ 184,868	\$ 10,845	\$	29,316	\$	89,045	\$	55,662
Total	\$ 2,194,519	\$ 128,741	\$	348,000	\$	1,057,029	\$	660,749
Average	\$ 146,301	\$ 8,583	\$	23,200	\$	70,469	\$	44,050

**Source:** Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

\*Note: Assumes an average annual increase of 2.00%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Portions of the Property were previously owned by Nassau County and as a whole the Property was primarily tax exempt. This assume the land transfer ownership and is therefore not tax exempt, but the Project does not occur"



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Table 8 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the affected taxing jurisdictions as the difference between the PILOT payments associated with the Project and the property tax payments without the Project. In total, \$43,094 more in PILOT revenue will be received annually than property taxes that would be received without the Project. The total benefit would be \$861,885 more over the 20-year period.

Table 8

**Tax Policy Comparison (All Jurisdictions)** 

Year	Paym	Property Tax Payment Without Project		Payment Without Payment			Benefit (Cost) of Project		
1	\$	126,899	\$	89,400	\$	(37,499)			
2	\$	129,437	\$	89,400	\$	(40,037)			
3	\$	132,026	\$	89,400	\$	(42,626)			
4	\$	134,666	\$	117,000	\$	(17,666)			
5	\$	137,360	\$	122,000	\$	(15,360)			
6	\$	140,107	\$	128,000	\$	(12,107)			
7	\$	142,909	\$	145,000	\$	2,091			
8	\$	145,767	\$	160,000	\$	14,233			
9	\$	148,683	\$	170,000	\$	21,317			
10	\$	151,656	\$	195,000	\$	43,344			
11	\$	154,689	\$	215,000	\$	60,311			
12	\$	157,783	\$	225,000	\$	67,217			
13	\$	160,939	\$	240,000	\$	79,061			
14	\$	164,158	\$	250,000	\$	85,842			
15	\$	167,441	\$	260,000	\$	92,559			
16	\$	170,789	\$	270,000	\$	99,211			
17	\$	174,205	\$	280,000	\$	105,795			
18	\$	177,689	\$	290,000	\$	112,311			
19	\$	181,243	\$	300,000	\$	118,757			
20	\$	184,868	\$	310,000	\$	125,132			
Total	\$	3,083,315	\$	3,945,200	\$	861,885			
Average	\$	154,166	\$	197,260	\$	43,094			



#### **TOWN**

Table 9 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the Town. The Town would receive approximately \$2,528 more in PILOT revenue annually than it would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total impact on the Town would be \$50,562 more over the 20-year period.

Table 9

**Tax Policy Comparison for Town** 

Year	Property Tax Payment Without Project	PILOT Payment	Ber	nefit (Cost) of Project
1	\$ 7,445	\$ 5,245	\$	(2,200)
2	\$ 7,593	\$ 5,245	\$	(2,349)
3	\$ 7,745	\$ 5,245	\$	(2,501)
4	\$ 7,900	\$ 6,864	\$	(1,036)
5	\$ 8,058	\$ 7,157	\$	(901)
6	\$ 8,219	\$ 7,509	\$	(710)
7	\$ 8,384	\$ 8,506	\$	123
8	\$ 8,551	\$ 9,386	\$	835
9	\$ 8,722	\$ 9,973	\$	1,251
10	\$ 8,897	\$ 11,440	\$	2,543
11	\$ 9,075	\$ 12,613	\$	3,538
12	\$ 9,256	\$ 13,200	\$	3,943
13	\$ 9,441	\$ 14,080	\$	4,638
14	\$ 9,630	\$ 14,666	\$	5,036
15	\$ 9,823	\$ 15,253	\$	5,430
16	\$ 10,019	\$ 15,840	\$	5,820
17	\$ 10,220	\$ 16,426	\$	6,206
18	\$ 10,424	\$ 17,013	\$	6,589
19	\$ 10,633	\$ 17,599	\$	6,967
20	\$ 10,845	\$ 18,186	\$	7,341
Total	\$ 180,882	\$ 231,445	\$	50,562
Average	\$ 9,044	\$ 11,572	\$	2,528



#### **COUNTY**

Table 10 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the County. The County would receive approximately \$6,834 more in PILOT revenue annually than it would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total impact to the County would be \$136,675 more over the 20-year period.

Table 10

**Tax Policy Comparison for County** 

Year	Property Tax Payment Without Project	PILOT Payment	Ве	nefit (Cost) of Project
1	\$ 20,123	\$ 14,177	\$	(5,946)
2	\$ 20,526	\$ 14,177	\$	(6,349)
3	\$ 20,936	\$ 14,177	\$	(6,759)
4	\$ 21,355	\$ 18,553	\$	(2,801)
5	\$ 21,782	\$ 19,346	\$	(2,436)
6	\$ 22,218	\$ 20,298	\$	(1,920)
7	\$ 22,662	\$ 22,994	\$	332
8	\$ 23,115	\$ 25,372	\$	2,257
9	\$ 23,578	\$ 26,958	\$	3,380
10	\$ 24,049	\$ 30,922	\$	6,873
11	\$ 24,530	\$ 34,094	\$	9,564
12	\$ 25,021	\$ 35,680	\$	10,659
13	\$ 25,521	\$ 38,058	\$	12,537
14	\$ 26,032	\$ 39,644	\$	13,613
15	\$ 26,552	\$ 41,230	\$	14,678
16	\$ 27,083	\$ 42,816	\$	15,732
17	\$ 27,625	\$ 44,401	\$	16,777
18	\$ 28,177	\$ 45,987	\$	17,810
19	\$ 28,741	\$ 47,573	\$	18,832
20	\$ 29,316	\$ 49,159	\$	19,843
Total	\$ 488,942	\$ 625,617	\$	136,675
Average	\$ 24,447	\$ 31,281	\$	6,834



#### **SCHOOL DISTRICT**

Table 11 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the school district. The school district would receive approximately \$20,757 more in PILOT revenue annually than it would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total impact to the school district would be \$415,143 more over the 20-year period.

Table 11

**Tax Policy Comparison for School District** 

Year	Property Tax Payment Without Project	PILOT Payment	Bei	nefit (Cost) of Project
1	\$ 61,123	\$ 43,061	\$	(18,062)
2	\$ 62,346	\$ 43,061	\$	(19,285)
3	\$ 63,593	\$ 43,061	\$	(20,531)
4	\$ 64,864	\$ 56,355	\$	(8,509)
5	\$ 66,162	\$ 58,763	\$	(7,398)
6	\$ 67,485	\$ 61,653	\$	(5,831)
7	\$ 68,835	\$ 69,842	\$	1,007
8	\$ 70,211	\$ 77,067	\$	6,855
9	\$ 71,616	\$ 81,884	\$	10,268
10	\$ 73,048	\$ 93,925	\$	20,877
11	\$ 74,509	\$ 103,559	\$	29,050
12	\$ 75,999	\$ 108,375	\$	32,376
13	\$ 77,519	\$ 115,600	\$	38,081
14	\$ 79,069	\$ 120,417	\$	41,348
15	\$ 80,651	\$ 125,234	\$	44,583
16	\$ 82,264	\$ 130,050	\$	47,787
17	\$ 83,909	\$ 134,867	\$	50,958
18	\$ 85,587	\$ 139,684	\$	54,096
19	\$ 87,299	\$ 144,500	\$	57,201
20	\$ 89,045	\$ 149,317	\$	60,272
Total	\$ 1,485,134	\$ 1,900,276	\$	415,143
Average	\$ 74,257	\$ 95,014	\$	20,757



#### **SPECIAL DISTRICTS**

Table 12 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the special districts. The special districts would receive approximately \$12,975 more in PILOT revenue annually than they would receive in property taxes without the Project. The total impact on the special districts would be \$259,506 more over the 20-year period.

Table 12

**Tax Policy Comparison for Special Districts** 

Year	Property Tax Payment Without Project	PILOT Payment	Bei	nefit (Cost) of Project
1	\$ 38,208	\$ 26,917	\$	(11,291)
2	\$ 38,972	\$ 26,917	\$	(12,055)
3	\$ 39,752	\$ 26,917	\$	(12,834)
4	\$ 40,547	\$ 35,228	\$	(5,319)
5	\$ 41,358	\$ 36,733	\$	(4,625)
6	\$ 42,185	\$ 38,540	\$	(3,645)
7	\$ 43,029	\$ 43,658	\$	630
8	\$ 43,889	\$ 48,174	\$	4,285
9	\$ 44,767	\$ 51,185	\$	6,418
10	\$ 45,662	\$ 58,713	\$	13,050
11	\$ 46,575	\$ 64,734	\$	18,159
12	\$ 47,507	\$ 67,745	\$	20,238
13	\$ 48,457	\$ 72,262	\$	23,805
14	\$ 49,426	\$ 75,273	\$	25,846
15	\$ 50,415	\$ 78,284	\$	27,869
16	\$ 51,423	\$ 81,294	\$	29,871
17	\$ 52,452	\$ 84,305	\$	31,854
18	\$ 53,501	\$ 87,316	\$	33,816
19	\$ 54,571	\$ 90,327	\$	35,757
20	\$ 55,662	\$ 93,338	\$	37,676
Total	\$ 928,357	\$ 1,187,862	\$	259,506
Average	\$ 46,418	\$ 59,393	\$	12,975



#### OTHER EXEMPTIONS

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

Table 13

**Summary of Costs to Affected Jurisdictions** 

	Sta	te and County
Sales Tax Exemption	\$	915,815
Mortgage Tax Exemption	\$	155,301

Source: Applicant, Camoin Associates

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

#### SALES TAX REVENUE

#### **SALES TAX REVENUE – RENOVATION PHASE**

The one-time renovation phase earnings described by the total economic impact of the renovation work (described in the above section) would lead to additional sales tax revenue for the Town. It is assumed that 70%<sup>5</sup> of the renovation phase earnings would be spent within the county and that 25% of those purchases would be taxable.

Table 14

One-Time Sales Tax Revenue, Renovation Phase			
Total New Earnings	\$	7,090,982	
Amount Spent in County (70%)	\$	4,963,687	
Amount Taxable (25%)	\$	1,240,922	
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	\$	52,739	
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%	
New Town Sales Tax Revenue	\$	4,653	

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> According to Lightcast, 70% demand for industries in a typical household spending basket is met within Nassau County.



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

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

Table 15

Annual Sales	Tax Revenue,	<b>On-Site Operation</b>	าร
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Total New Earnings	\$	592,541
Amount Spent in County (70%)	\$	414,778
Amount Taxable (25%)	\$	103,695
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)		4,407
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%
Trott Totti Dailos Tax Horonas Formon		

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## ATTACHMENT B: STUDY AREAS

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





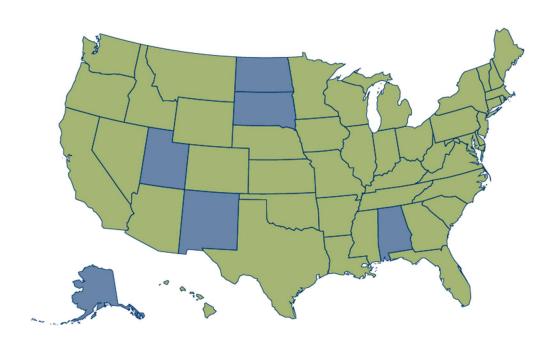
## **ABOUT CAMOIN ASSOCIATES**

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 43 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.

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