

PREPARED FOR:

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

Economic and Fiscal Impact

MAIN STREET APARTMENTS LLC

Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency

MARCH 28, 2025

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 Main Street Apartments, LLC. The proposed project is developing a 331,584-square-foot mixed-use development. Upon completion, the proposed development will contain 246 residential rental units, approximately 8,600 square feet of ground-floor retail space, and a 104,468-foot parking garage. Upon full buildout, the complex will consist of 80 two-bedroom units, 141 one-bedroom units, and 25 studio units. Additionally, 10% of units will be set aside as attainable housing as required by the Village of Hempstead Zoning Code. This analysis aims to provide a complete assessment of the project's total economic, employment, and fiscal impact on the Town of Hempstead that results from construction, new household spending, 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. Secondary data was collected by Camoin Associates and used to estimate spending by new households.

STUDY INFORMATION

Data Source:

Main Street Apartments LLC
Application for Assistance, and
the Town of Hempstead Industrial
Development Agency

Geography: Town of Hempstead

Study Period: 2024

Modeling Tool: Lightcast

The economic impacts are presented in four categories: direct impact, indirect impact, induced impact, and total impact. The indirect and induced impacts are commonly called 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.

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.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency (the "Agency") received an application for financial assistance from Main Street Apartments, LLC (the "Applicant") for the proposed development of a 331,584-square-foot mixed-use facility. Upon completion, the proposed development will contain 246 residential rental units, approximately 8,600 square feet of ground-floor retail space, and a 104,468-foot parking garage. Upon full buildout, the complex will consist of 80 two-bedroom units, 141 one-bedroom units, and 25 studio units. Additionally, 10% of units will be set aside as attainable housing as required by the Village of Hempstead Zoning Code (the "Project") at 257 Main Street, Hempstead, New York 11550 (the "Site). The Applicant is seeking a 25-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 95% of the units (or 234 units) would provide "net new" households to the town as they allow households to exist in the town that would otherwise be located elsewhere. Camoin Associates then computed the total spending associated with these households to derive job creation from the Project. While the project does include 8,600 square feet of commercial space, the impact of this is not considered as the tenants for this commercial space are currently unknown and as such the impact cannot be measured. 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		63
Direct Jobs		45
Total Earnings	\$	3,749,690
Direct Earnings	\$	2,491,692
Annual Sales Tax Revenue to County	\$	91,118
Annual Sales Tax Revenue to Town	\$	8,040
Average Annual PILOT Payment	\$	1,124,091
Average Annual PILOT Payment to Town	\$	36,408
Average Annual PILOT Benefit (Cost)	\$	926,576
Average Annual PILOT Benefit (Cost) to Town	\$	30,011
Average Annual Benefit (Cost) to Town of Project	.	20.051
with PILOT compared to No Project	\$	38,051
Average Annual Benefit (Cost) to Town of Project with PILOT compared to Project Without PILOT	\$	(43,973)

- The Project would support 63 new jobs in the town, with \$3,749,690 in associated earnings. These figures include
 net new jobs resulting from both maintenance and operation of the facility and economic activity resulting from
 new household spending.
- The Applicant has negotiated the terms of a proposed 25-year PILOT agreement with the Agency. Under this agreement, the Applicant would pay an average of \$1,124,091 each year, of which \$36,408 will be allocated to the Town.
- The annual net benefit to the Town is estimated to be \$38,051. In this case, this is the sum of the average annual PILOT cost to the Town and new annual sales tax revenue to the Town.



- If the Project were to occur without a PILOT, the Town would receive \$43,973 more per year than with the PILOT.
- Through negotiations with the Agency, the Applicant would have access to a sales tax exemption valued at up to \$4,715,258 and a mortgage tax exemption valued at up to \$515,861. However, assuming that the Project would not occur absent IDA benefits, this is not a "cost" to the state and county since no 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 Lightcast 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 called the "multiplier effect." See Attachment A for more information on economic impact analysis.

The Project would have economic impacts on the Town of Hempstead due to 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 \$86.730 million¹, of which 70%² would be sourced from within the town. This means there will be \$60.711 million in net new construction spending in the town as a result of the Project.

Table 2

Construction Phase Spending - Town									
Total Construction Cost	\$	86,730,255							
Percent Sourced from Town		70%							
Net New Construction Spending	\$	60,711,179							

Source: Applicant, Camoin Associates

Based on \$60.711 million worth of net new direct spending associated with the construction phase of the Project, Camoin Associates determined that there would be \$76.165 million in total one-time construction-related spending supporting 276³ jobs and an associated \$28.938 million in earnings throughout the town's construction period. Table 3 outlines the economic impacts of construction.

Table 3

Town Economic Impact - Construction Phase

	Jobs	Sales										
Direct	200	\$	23,377,819	\$	60,711,179							
Indirect	27	\$	2,141,362	\$	6,712,730							
Induced	49	\$	3,419,624	\$	8,741,042							
Total	276	\$	28,938,806	\$	76,164,951							

Source: Lightcast, Camoin Associates

³ Based on the total construction costs and town-level spending, our analysis found an estimated 200 jobs, higher than the 100 FTE construction jobs mentioned in the application, a result of the Lightcast modeling.



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

² According to Lightcast, approximately 70% of the town's construction industry demand is met locally.

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's economy. In other words, the number of households that, but for the Project, would not exist in the Town of Hempstead. For this Project, net new households consist of those currently residing outside the town who will choose to move to the town because of the Project and who would otherwise continue to live elsewhere. For this study, we analyzed the demand for age-restricted rental apartments. For more information on this methodology, see Attachment B.

NET NEW HOUSEHOLDS

Based on Camoin Associates' rental market demand analysis, this analysis assumes that 95% of market-rate households and 100% of affordable households will be net new to the town. This is based on a review of the data and an understanding of the proposed Project, as detailed above. Therefore, 234 total households are considered to be net new.

Table 4

Net New Households

Net New Households											
	Total	Percent Net	Net New								
	Households	New	Households								
Studio Units	22	95%	21								
One Bedroom Units	127	95%	120								
Two Bedroom Units	72	95%	68								
Affordable Units	25	100%	25								
Total	246	95%	234								

Source: Lightcast, Camoin Associates

SPENDING BY NEW TENANTS

New residents would contribute to the local economy by making purchases in the Town of Hempstead, introducing additional dollars into the community. To quantify this impact, Camoin Associates analyzed household spending patterns by income group, focusing on households earning between \$100,000 and \$149,000 as both market rate and affordable residents are anticipated to fall within this bracket.

To do this, Camoin Associated examined a regional spending basket, categorizing household expenditures by income and consumer spending habits. This approach allowed us to estimate the likely spending patterns of prospective tenants. According to the 2023 Consumer Expenditure Survey, households with household incomes between \$100,000 and \$149,000 spend an average of \$49,053 annually, excluding housing and utility costs.

The second column in the tables below shows the household spending by category. It is assumed that 60% of total expenditure would occur within the Town of Hempstead, impacting the town's economy. The fourth column shows the total amount spent in the town.



Table 5

Tenant Spending Basket

Market Rate Units

Category	nual per Unit ending Basket	mount Spent in Town (60%)	То	tal Net New Town Spending (209 net new units)
Food	\$ 11,960	\$ 7,176	\$	1,499,784
Household furnishings and equipment	\$ 3,021	\$ 1,813	\$	378,833
Apparel and services	\$ 2,467	\$ 1,480	\$	309,362
Transportation	\$ 16,653	\$ 9,992	\$	2,088,286
Health care	\$ 7,251	\$ 4,351	\$	909,275
Entertainment	\$ 3,998	\$ 2,399	\$	501,349
Personal care products and services	\$ 1,143	\$ 686	\$	143,332
Education	\$ 1,253	\$ 752	\$	157,126
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,307	\$ 784	\$	163,898
Total Tenant Spending	\$ 49,053	\$ 29,432	\$	6,151,246

Source: 2023 Consumer Expenditure Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table 6

Tenant Spending Basket

Affordable Units

Category	nual per Unit ending Basket	Α	mount Spent in Town (60%)	To	otal Net New Town Spending (25 net new units)
Food	\$ 11,960	\$	7,176	\$	179,400
Household furnishings and equipment	\$ 3,021	\$	1,813	\$	45,315
Apparel and services	\$ 2,467	\$	1,480	\$	37,005
Transportation	\$ 16,653	\$	9,992	\$	249,795
Health care	\$ 7,251	\$	4,351	\$	108,765
Entertainment	\$ 3,998	\$	2,399	\$	59,970
Personal care products and services	\$ 1,143	\$	686	\$	17,145
Education	\$ 1,253	\$	752	\$	18,795
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,307	\$	784	\$	19,605
Total Tenant Spending	\$ 49,053	\$	29,432	\$	735,795

Source: 2023 Consumer Expenditure Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The total net new spending in the town was calculated by multiplying the amount spent in the town by the number of net new units. As shown in the tables above, spending in the town by all net new households would total approximately \$6,887,041 per year. The above spending basket amounts were used to calculate the direct, indirect, and total impact of the Project on the town.



Using \$6,887,041 as the new sales input, Camoin Associates used Lightcast to determine the Project's indirect, induced, and total impact on the Town of Hempstead.⁴ Table 7 outlines the findings of this analysis.

Town Economic Impact - Household Spending

	Jobs	Earnings	Sales
Direct	40	\$ 2,221,150	\$ 6,887,041
Indirect	8	\$ 531,398	\$ 1,372,524
Induced	7	\$ 552,308	\$ 1,456,509
Total	55	\$ 3,304,856	\$ 9,716,075

Source: Lightcast, Camoin Associates

⁴ Analysis uses the 34 zip codes that are predominantly located within the Town of Hempstead (see Attachment C).



IMPACTS OF ON-SITE EMPLOYMENT

According to the Applicant, five (5) full-time equivalent jobs will be on-site following Project completion. Since 95% of the housing units are considered net new to the town, 95% of the jobs, or 5 jobs (due to rounding), are considered net new. The table below details the impact that these jobs will have on the Town of Hempstead (Table 8).

Town Economic Impact - On-Site Operations

	Jobs	Earnings	Sales
Direct	5	\$ 270,542	\$ 860,538
Indirect	2	\$ 120,240	\$ 320,910
Induced	1	\$ 54,053	\$ 140,233
Total	8	\$ 444,834	\$ 1,321,681

Source: Lightcast, Camoin Associates

The commercial space will generate additional onsite jobs; however, since a tenant has not yet been identified, the specific positions and number of employees remain unknown. As a result, these jobs are not included in this analysis as they will be employees of the tenant and not employees of the applicant.

TOTAL ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT

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

Table 9 **Town Total Annual Economic Impact**

	Jobs	Earnings	Earnings					
Direct	45	\$ 2,491,692	\$	7,747,579				
Indirect	10	\$ 651,638	\$	1,693,434				
Induced	8	\$ 606,361	\$	1,596,742				
Total	63	\$ 3,749,690	\$	11,037,756				

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 25-year PILOT payment schedule based on the current tax rate, taxable value, and assessed value of the Project. Based on the proposed terms of the PILOT, Camoin Associates calculated the potential impact on the affected jurisdictions.⁵

Table 10

Tax Payments with PILOT

		Total		P	ortion of Pa	of Payment by Jurisdiction						
Year	PIL	OT Payments	Town		County		School District		Village			
1	\$	154,000	\$ 4,988	\$	14,018	\$	106,197	\$	28,797			
2	\$	154,000	\$ 4,988	\$	14,018	\$	106,197	\$	28,797			
3	\$	154,000	\$ 4,988	\$	14,018	\$	106,197	\$	28,797			
4	\$	375,000	\$ 12,146	\$	34,134	\$	258,597	\$	70,123			
5	\$	425,000	\$ 13,765	\$	38,685	\$	293,076	\$	79,473			
6	\$	475,000	\$ 15,385	\$	43,237	\$	327,556	\$	88,822			
7	\$	525,000	\$ 17,004	\$	47,788	\$	362,036	\$	98,172			
8	\$	575,000	\$ 18,624	\$	52,339	\$	396,515	\$	107,522			
9	\$	625,000	\$ 20,243	\$	56,890	\$	430,995	\$	116,872			
10	\$	700,000	\$ 22,672	\$	63,717	\$	482,714	\$	130,896			
11	\$	775,000	\$ 25,102	\$	70,544	\$	534,434	\$	144,921			
12	\$	825,000	\$ 26,721	\$	75,095	\$	568,913	\$	154,270			
13	\$	900,000	\$ 29,150	\$	81,922	\$	620,633	\$	168,295			
14	\$	975,000	\$ 31,579	\$	88,749	\$	672,352	\$	182,320			
15	\$	1,047,000	\$ 33,912	\$	95,303	\$	722,002	\$	195,783			
16	\$	1,197,429	\$ 38,784	\$	108,996	\$	825,737	\$	223,913			
17	\$	1,328,857	\$ 43,041	\$	120,959	\$	916,369	\$	248,489			
18	\$	1,470,286	\$ 47,621	\$	133,832	\$	1,013,897	\$	274,935			
19	\$	1,621,714	\$ 52,526	\$	147,616	\$	1,118,320	\$	303,252			
20	\$	2,000,000	\$ 64,778	\$	182,049	\$	1,379,183	\$	373,989			
21	\$	2,175,000	\$ 70,447	\$	197,979	\$	1,499,862	\$	406,713			
22	\$	2,225,000	\$ 72,066	\$	202,530	\$	1,534,341	\$	416,063			
23	\$	2,350,000	\$ 76,115	\$	213,908	\$	1,620,540	\$	439,437			
24	\$	2,450,000	\$ 79,354	\$	223,010	\$	1,689,500	\$	458,136			
25	\$	2,600,000	\$ 84,212	\$	236,664	\$	1,792,938	\$	486,186			
Total	\$	28,102,286	\$ 910,211	\$	2,558,000	\$	19,379,102	\$	5,254,972			
Average	\$	1,124,091	\$ 36,408	\$	102,320	\$	775,164	\$	210,199			
Present Value*	\$	10,284,169	\$ 333,096	\$	936,113	\$	7,091,877	\$	1,923,083			

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*Note: Assumes a 6.25% discount rate.

⁵ It is assumed that each jurisdiction will continue to receive the same portion of the PILOT that they currently receive from the full tax bill.



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TAX POLICY COMPARISON

Without financial assistance from the Agency, Camoin Associates assumes the Applicant would not undertake the Project. Table 11 displays the property tax payment without the Project, given that the property is not currently generating any tax revenue; without the project, this would remain the case.

Table 11

Tax Payments without Project

	Total	Portion of Payment by Jurisdiction								
	Property Tax									
Year	Payment Without									
	Project**		Town		County	S	chool District		Village	
1	\$ 154,163	\$	4,993	\$	14,033	\$	106,309	\$	28,828	
2	\$ 157,246	\$	5,093	\$	14,313	\$	108,436	\$	29,404	
3	\$ 160,391	\$	5,195	\$	14,600	\$	110,604	\$	29,992	
4	\$ 163,599	\$	5,299	\$	14,892	\$	112,816	\$	30,592	
5	\$ 166,871	\$	5,405	\$	15,189	\$	115,073	\$	31,204	
6	\$ 170,208	\$	5,513	\$	15,493	\$	117,374	\$	31,828	
7	\$ 173,612	\$	5,623	\$	15,803	\$	119,722	\$	32,465	
8	\$ 177,085	\$	5,736	\$	16,119	\$	122,116	\$	33,114	
9	\$ 180,626	\$	5,850	\$	16,441	\$	124,558	\$	33,776	
10	\$ 184,239	\$	5,967	\$	16,770	\$	127,050	\$	34,452	
11	\$ 187,924	\$	6,087	\$	17,106	\$	129,591	\$	35,141	
12	\$ 191,682	\$	6,208	\$	17,448	\$	132,182	\$	35,843	
13	\$ 195,516	\$	6,333	\$	17,797	\$	134,826	\$	36,560	
14	\$ 199,426	\$	6,459	\$	18,153	\$	137,523	\$	37,292	
15	\$ 203,415	\$	6,588	\$	18,516	\$	140,273	\$	38,037	
16	\$ 207,483	\$	6,720	\$	18,886	\$	143,078	\$	38,798	
17	\$ 211,633	\$	6,855	\$	19,264	\$	145,940	\$	39,574	
18	\$ 215,865	\$	6,992	\$	19,649	\$	148,859	\$	40,366	
19	\$ 220,182	\$	7,132	\$	20,042	\$	151,836	\$	41,173	
20	\$ 224,586	\$	7,274	\$	20,443	\$	154,873	\$	41,996	
21	\$ 229,078	\$	7,420	\$	20,852	\$	157,970	\$	42,836	
22	\$ 233,659	\$	7,568	\$	21,269	\$	161,130	\$	43,693	
23	\$ 238,333	\$	7,719	\$	21,694	\$	164,352	\$	44,567	
24	\$ 243,099	\$	7,874	\$	22,128	\$	167,639	\$	45,458	
25	\$ 247,961	\$	8,031	\$	22,571	\$	170,992	\$	46,367	
Total	\$ 4,937,882	\$	159,934	\$	449,469	\$	3,405,122	\$	923,357	
Average	\$ 197,515	\$	6,397	\$	17,979	\$	136,205	\$	36,934	
Present Value*	\$ 2,320,072	\$	75,145	\$	211,184	\$	1,599,902	\$	433,841	

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*Note: Assumes a 6.25% discount rate.

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



The following table calculates the property tax payments that would be made assuming the Project occurs but no PILOT is received. This is simply for illustrative purposes, as it is assumed that the Project would not be completed without financial assistance.

Table 12

Tax Payments with Project without PILOT

		Total	otal Portion of Payment by Jurisdiction							
		Property Tax								
Year	Payn	nent With Project								
		Without Pilot**		Town		County	S	chool District		Village
1	\$	154,163	\$	4,993	\$	14,033	\$	106,309	\$	28,828
2	\$	157,246	\$	5,093	\$	14,313	\$	108,436	\$	29,404
3	\$	2,140,121	\$	69,317	\$	194,804	\$	1,475,810	\$	400,191
4	\$	2,182,923	\$	70,703	\$	198,700	\$	1,505,326	\$	408,195
5	\$	2,226,582	\$	72,117	\$	202,674	\$	1,535,432	\$	416,359
6	\$	2,271,113	\$	73,560	\$	206,727	\$	1,566,141	\$	424,686
7	\$	2,316,536	\$	75,031	\$	210,862	\$	1,597,464	\$	433,179
8	\$	2,362,866	\$	76,531	\$	215,079	\$	1,629,413	\$	441,843
9	\$	2,410,124	\$	78,062	\$	219,381	\$	1,662,001	\$	450,680
10	\$	2,458,326	\$	79,623	\$	223,768	\$	1,695,241	\$	459,693
11	\$	2,507,493	\$	81,216	\$	228,244	\$	1,729,146	\$	468,887
12	\$	2,557,643	\$	82,840	\$	232,808	\$	1,763,729	\$	478,265
13	\$	2,608,796	\$	84,497	\$	237,465	\$	1,799,004	\$	487,830
14	\$	2,660,971	\$	86,187	\$	242,214	\$	1,834,984	\$	497,587
15	\$	2,714,191	\$	87,911	\$	247,058	\$	1,871,683	\$	507,539
16	\$	2,768,475	\$	89,669	\$	251,999	\$	1,909,117	\$	517,689
17	\$	2,823,844	\$	91,462	\$	257,039	\$	1,947,299	\$	528,043
18	\$	2,880,321	\$	93,291	\$	262,180	\$	1,986,245	\$	538,604
19	\$	2,937,927	\$	95,157	\$	267,424	\$	2,025,970	\$	549,376
20	\$	2,996,686	\$	97,060	\$	272,772	\$	2,066,490	\$	560,364
21	\$	3,056,620	\$	99,002	\$	278,228	\$	2,107,820	\$	571,571
22	\$	3,117,752	\$	100,982	\$	283,792	\$	2,149,976	\$	583,002
23	\$	3,180,107	\$	103,001	\$	289,468	\$	2,192,975	\$	594,662
24	\$	3,243,709	\$	105,061	\$	295,257	\$	2,236,835	\$	606,556
25	\$	3,308,584	\$	107,162	\$	301,163	\$	2,281,572	\$	618,687
Total	\$	62,043,120	\$	2,009,528	\$	5,647,452	\$	42,784,418	\$	11,601,721
Average	\$	2,481,725	\$	80,381	\$	225,898	\$	1,711,377	\$	464,069
Present Value*	\$	27,446,855	\$	888,982	\$	2,498,340	\$	18,927,122	\$	5,132,410

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*Note: Assumes a 6.25% discount rate.

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



Table 13 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. On average, \$926,576 more in PILOT revenue will be received annually than property taxes that would be received without the Project. The total benefit would be \$23,164,404 over the 25 years. The Applicant will pay \$1,357,633 less on average per year under the PILOT compared to paying full taxes on the final development.

Table 13

Tax Policy Comparison (All Jurisdictions)

	Α		В		C					
					Prope	rty Tax	Bene	fit (Cost) of		
Year	Property Tax		DII 4	DII OT December		Payment With		ct to	Ben	efit (Cost) of
real	Paymen	t Without	FIL	PILOT Payment		Project and No		cipalities	PILOT to	
	Project				PILOT	•	(B-A)		App	olicant (C-B)
1	\$	154,163	\$	154,000	\$	154,163	\$	(163)	\$	163
2	\$	157,246	\$	154,000	\$	157,246	\$	(3,246)	\$	3,246
3	\$	160,391	\$	154,000	\$	2,140,121	\$	(6,391)	\$	1,986,121
4	\$	163,599	\$	375,000	\$	2,182,923	\$	211,401	\$	1,807,923
5	\$	166,871	\$	425,000	\$	2,226,582	\$	258,129	\$	1,801,582
6	\$	170,208	\$	475,000	\$	2,271,113	\$	304,792	\$	1,796,113
7	\$	173,612	\$	525,000	\$	2,316,536	\$	351,388	\$	1,791,536
8	\$	177,085	\$	575,000	\$	2,362,866	\$	397,915	\$	1,787,866
9	\$	180,626	\$	625,000	\$	2,410,124	\$	444,374	\$	1,785,124
10	\$	184,239	\$	700,000	\$	2,458,326	\$	515,761	\$	1,758,326
11	\$	187,924	\$	775,000	\$	2,507,493	\$	587,076	\$	1,732,493
12	\$	191,682	\$	825,000	\$	2,557,643	\$	633,318	\$	1,732,643
13	\$	195,516	\$	900,000	\$	2,608,796	\$	704,484	\$	1,708,796
14	\$	199,426	\$	975,000	\$	2,660,971	\$	775,574	\$	1,685,971
15	\$	203,415	\$	1,047,000	\$	2,714,191	\$	843,585	\$	1,667,191
16	\$	207,483	\$	1,197,429	\$	2,768,475	\$	989,946	\$	1,571,046
17	\$	211,633	\$	1,328,857	\$	2,823,844	\$	1,117,224	\$	1,494,987
18	\$	215,865	\$	1,470,286	\$	2,880,321	\$	1,254,421	\$	1,410,035
19	\$	220,182	\$	1,621,714	\$	2,937,927	\$	1,401,532	\$	1,316,213
20	\$	224,586	\$	2,000,000	\$	2,996,686	\$	1,775,414	\$	996,686
21	\$	229,078	\$	2,175,000	\$	3,056,620	\$	1,945,922	\$	881,620
22	\$	233,659	\$	2,225,000	\$	3,117,752	\$	1,991,341	\$	892,752
23	\$	238,333	\$	2,350,000	\$	3,180,107	\$	2,111,667	\$	830,107
24	\$	243,099	\$	2,450,000	\$	3,243,709	\$	2,206,901	\$	793,709
25	\$	247,961	\$	2,600,000	\$	3,308,584	\$	2,352,039	\$	708,584
Total	\$	4,937,882	\$	28,102,286	\$	62,043,120	\$	23,164,404	\$	33,940,834
Average	\$	197,515	\$	1,124,091	\$	2,481,725	\$	926,576	\$	1,357,633
Present Value*	\$	2,320,072	\$	10,284,169	\$	27,446,855	\$	7,964,097	\$	17,162,686

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*Note: Assumes 6.25% discount rate.



11

TOWN

Table 14 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the Town. The Town would receive approximately \$30,011 more in PILOT revenue annually than in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the Town would be \$750,277 over the 25 years.

Table 14

Tax Policy Comparison for Town

	Α		В		С					
Year	Property Paymen	y Tax t Without	PIL	OT Payment	Payme	rty Tax ent With t and No	Benefit (Cost) of Project to Municipalities		Benefit (Cost) of PILOT to	
	Project				PILOT		(B-A)	App	olicant (C-B)
1	\$	4,993	\$	4,988	\$	4,993	\$	(5)	\$	5
2	\$	5,093	\$	4,988	\$	5,093	\$	(105)	\$	105
3	\$	5,195	\$	4,988	\$	69,317	\$	(207)	\$	64,329
4	\$	5,299	\$	12,146	\$	70,703	\$	6,847	\$	58,557
5	\$	5,405	\$	13,765	\$	72,117	\$	8,361	\$	58,352
6	\$	5,513	\$	15,385	\$	73,560	\$	9,872	\$	58,175
7	\$	5,623	\$	17,004	\$	75,031	\$	11,381	\$	58,026
8	\$	5,736	\$	18,624	\$	76,531	\$	12,888	\$	57,908
9	\$	5,850	\$	20,243	\$	78,062	\$	14,393	\$	57,819
10	\$	5,967	\$	22,672	\$	79,623	\$	16,705	\$	56,951
11	\$	6,087	\$	25,102	\$	81,216	\$	19,015	\$	56,114
12	\$	6,208	\$	26,721	\$	82,840	\$	20,513	\$	56,119
13	\$	6,333	\$	29,150	\$	84,497	\$	22,818	\$	55,347
14	\$	6,459	\$	31,579	\$	86,187	\$	25,120	\$	54,607
15	\$	6,588	\$	33,912	\$	87,911	\$	27,323	\$	53,999
16	\$	6,720	\$	38,784	\$	89,669	\$	32,064	\$	50,885
17	\$	6,855	\$	43,041	\$	91,462	\$	36,186	\$	48,421
18	\$	6,992	\$	47,621	\$	93,291	\$	40,630	\$	45,670
19	\$	7,132	\$	52,526	\$	95,157	\$	45,395	\$	42,631
20	\$	7,274	\$	64,778	\$	97,060	\$	57,504	\$	32,282
21	\$	7,420	\$	70,447	\$	99,002	\$	63,027	\$	28,555
22	\$	7,568	\$	72,066	\$	100,982	\$	64,498	\$	28,916
23	\$	7,719	\$	76,115	\$	103,001	\$	68,395	\$	26,887
24	\$	7,874	\$	79,354	\$	105,061	\$	71,480	\$	25,708
25	\$	8,031	\$	84,212	\$	107,162	\$	76,181	\$	22,950
Total	\$	159,934	\$	910,211	\$	2,009,528	\$	750,277	\$	1,099,317
Average	\$	6,397	\$	36,408	\$	80,381	\$	30,011	\$	43,973
Present Value*	\$	75,145	\$	333,096	\$	888,982	\$	257,951	\$	555,886

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*Note: Assumes 6.25% discount rate.



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COUNTY

Table 15 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the County. The County would receive approximately \$84,341 more in PILOT revenue annually than in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the County would be \$2,108,531 over the 25 years.

Table 15

Tax Policy Comparison for County

A B C

								41. (0. 1) 4		
						perty Tax		efit (Cost) of		
Year		Property Tax		PILOT Payment		Payment With		ject to		nefit (Cost) of
	Payment	Without				ject and No	Municipalities		PILOT to	
	Project				PIL	ОТ	(B-	A)	Ap	plicant (C-B)
1	\$	14,033	\$	14,018	\$	14,033	\$	(15)	\$	15
2	\$	14,313	\$	14,018	\$	14,313	\$	(295)	\$	295
3	\$	14,600	\$	14,018	\$	194,804	\$	(582)	\$	180,786
4	\$	14,892	\$	34,134	\$	198,700	\$	19,243	\$	164,566
5	\$	15,189	\$	38,685	\$	202,674	\$	23,496	\$	163,988
6	\$	15,493	\$	43,237	\$	206,727	\$	27,744	\$	163,491
7	\$	15,803	\$	47,788	\$	210,862	\$	31,985	\$	163,074
8	\$	16,119	\$	52,339	\$	215,079	\$	36,220	\$	162,740
9	\$	16,441	\$	56,890	\$	219,381	\$	40,449	\$	162,490
10	\$	16,770	\$	63,717	\$	223,768	\$	46,947	\$	160,051
11	\$	17,106	\$	70,544	\$	228,244	\$	53,438	\$	157,700
12	\$	17,448	\$	75,095	\$	232,808	\$	57,648	\$	157,713
13	\$	17,797	\$	81,922	\$	237,465	\$	64,125	\$	155,542
14	\$	18,153	\$	88,749	\$	242,214	\$	70,596	\$	153,465
15	\$	18,516	\$	95,303	\$	247,058	\$	76,787	\$	151,755
16	\$	18,886	\$	108,996	\$	251,999	\$	90,109	\$	143,004
17	\$	19,264	\$	120,959	\$	257,039	\$	101,695	\$	136,081
18	\$	19,649	\$	133,832	\$	262,180	\$	114,183	\$	128,348
19	\$	20,042	\$	147,616	\$	267,424	\$	127,574	\$	119,808
20	\$	20,443	\$	182,049	\$	272,772	\$	161,606	\$	90,723
21	\$	20,852	\$	197,979	\$	278,228	\$	177,127	\$	80,249
22	\$	21,269	\$	202,530	\$	283,792	\$	181,261	\$	81,262
23	\$	21,694	\$	213,908	\$	289,468	\$	192,214	\$	75,560
24	\$	22,128	\$	223,010	\$	295,257	\$	200,882	\$	72,247
25	\$	22,571	\$	236,664	\$	301,163	\$	214,093	\$	64,499
Total	\$	449,469	\$	2,558,000	\$	5,647,452	\$	2,108,531	\$	3,089,452
Average	\$	17,979	\$	102,320	\$	225,898	\$	84,341	\$	123,578
Present Value*	\$	211,184	\$	936,113	\$	2,498,340	\$	724,929	\$	1,562,227

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*Note: Assumes 6.25% discount rate.



SCHOOL DISTRICT

Table 16 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the school district. The school district would receive approximately \$638,959 more in PILOT revenue annually than in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the school district would be \$15,973,980 over the 25 years.

Table 16

Tax Policy Comparison for School District

	Α		В		С					
					Prop	erty Tax	Bene	fit (Cost) of		
Year	Property	/ Tax	DII O	T Payment	Payn	nent With	Proje	ct to	Ber	efit (Cost) of
Tear	Paymen	t Without	FILO	rayment	Proje	ect and No	Muni	cipalities	PIL	OT to
	Project				PILO	Т	(B-A)		App	olicant (C-B)
1	\$	106,309	\$	106,197	\$	106,309	\$	(112)	\$	112
2	\$	108,436	\$	106,197	\$	108,436	\$	(2,238)	\$	2,238
3	\$	110,604	\$	106,197	\$	1,475,810	\$	(4,407)	\$	1,369,612
4	\$	112,816	\$	258,597	\$	1,505,326	\$	145,780	\$	1,246,729
5	\$	115,073	\$	293,076	\$	1,535,432	\$	178,004	\$	1,242,356
6	\$	117,374	\$	327,556	\$	1,566,141	\$	210,182	\$	1,238,585
7	\$	119,722	\$	362,036	\$	1,597,464	\$	242,314	\$	1,235,428
8	\$	122,116	\$	396,515	\$	1,629,413	\$	274,399	\$	1,232,898
9	\$	124,558	\$	430,995	\$	1,662,001	\$	306,436	\$	1,231,007
10	\$	127,050	\$	482,714	\$	1,695,241	\$	355,665	\$	1,212,527
11	\$	129,591	\$	534,434	\$	1,729,146	\$	404,843	\$	1,194,713
12	\$	132,182	\$	568,913	\$	1,763,729	\$	436,731	\$	1,194,816
13	\$	134,826	\$	620,633	\$	1,799,004	\$	485,806	\$	1,178,371
14	\$	137,523	\$	672,352	\$	1,834,984	\$	534,829	\$	1,162,632
15	\$	140,273	\$	722,002	\$	1,871,683	\$	581,729	\$	1,149,681
16	\$	143,078	\$	825,737	\$	1,909,117	\$	682,659	\$	1,083,380
17	\$	145,940	\$	916,369	\$	1,947,299	\$	770,429	\$	1,030,931
18	\$	148,859	\$	1,013,897	\$	1,986,245	\$	865,038	\$	972,348
19	\$	151,836	\$	1,118,320	\$	2,025,970	\$	966,484	\$	907,650
20	\$	154,873	\$	1,379,183	\$	2,066,490	\$	1,224,311	\$	687,306
21	\$	157,970	\$	1,499,862	\$	2,107,820	\$	1,341,892	\$	607,958
22	\$	161,130	\$	1,534,341	\$	2,149,976	\$	1,373,212	\$	615,634
23	\$	164,352	\$	1,620,540	\$	2,192,975	\$	1,456,188	\$	572,435
24	\$	167,639	\$	1,689,500	\$	2,236,835	\$	1,521,860	\$	547,335
25	\$	170,992	\$	1,792,938	\$	2,281,572	\$	1,621,946	\$	488,633
Total	\$	3,405,122	\$	19,379,102	\$	42,784,418	\$	15,973,980	\$	23,405,316
Average	\$	136,205	\$	775,164	\$	1,711,377	\$	638,959	\$	936,213
Present Value*	\$	1,599,902	\$	7,091,877	\$	18,927,122	\$	5,491,975	\$	11,835,245

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*Note: Assumes 6.25% discount rate.



VILLAGE

Table 17 calculates the benefit (or cost) to the village. The village would receive approximately \$173,265 more in PILOT revenue annually than in property taxes without the Project. The total benefit to the village would be \$4,554,537 over the 25 years.

Table 17

Tax Policy Comparison for Village

В С

			<u> </u>							
					Pro	perty Tax	Ben	efit (Cost) of		
Year	Prope	Property Tax		PILOT Payment		Payment With		ect to	Ben	efit (Cost) of
Tear	Paymo	ent Without		or rayment	Pro	ject and No	Mui	nicipalities	PIL	OT to
	Projec	t			PIL	ОТ	(B- <i>I</i>	A)	App	olicant (C-B)
1	\$	28,828	\$	28,797	\$	28,828	\$	(30)	\$	30
2	\$	29,404	\$	28,797	\$	29,404	\$	(607)	\$	607
3	\$	29,992	\$	28,797	\$	400,191	\$	(1,195)	\$	371,394
4	\$	30,592	\$	70,123	\$	408,195	\$	39,531	\$	338,072
5	\$	31,204	\$	79,473	\$	416,359	\$	48,269	\$	336,886
6	\$	31,828	\$	88,822	\$	424,686	\$	56,994	\$	335,863
7	\$	32,465	\$	98,172	\$	433,179	\$	65,708	\$	335,007
8	\$	33,114	\$	107,522	\$	441,843	\$	74,408	\$	334,321
9	\$	33,776	\$	116,872	\$	450,680	\$	83,095	\$	333,808
10	\$	34,452	\$	130,896	\$	459,693	\$	96,444	\$	328,797
11	\$	35,141	\$	144,921	\$	468,887	\$	109,780	\$	323,967
12	\$	35,843	\$	154,270	\$	478,265	\$	118,427	\$	323,995
13	\$	36,560	\$	168,295	\$	487,830	\$	131,735	\$	319,535
14	\$	37,292	\$	182,320	\$	497,587	\$	145,028	\$	315,267
15	\$	38,037	\$	195,783	\$	507,539	\$	157,746	\$	311,755
16	\$	38,798	\$	223,913	\$	517,689	\$	185,114	\$	293,777
17	\$	39,574	\$	248,489	\$	528,043	\$	208,915	\$	279,554
18	\$	40,366	\$	274,935	\$	538,604	\$	234,570	\$	263,669
19	\$	41,173	\$	303,252	\$	549,376	\$	262,079	\$	246,125
20	\$	41,996	\$	373,989	\$	560,364	\$	331,993	\$	186,375
21	\$	42,836	\$	406,713	\$	571,571	\$	363,877	\$	164,858
22	\$	43,693	\$	416,063	\$	583,002	\$	372,370	\$	166,940
23	\$	44,567	\$	439,437	\$	594,662	\$	394,870	\$	155,225
24	\$	45,458	\$	458,136	\$	606,556	\$	412,678	\$	148,419
25	\$	46,367	\$	486,186	\$	618,687	\$	439,818	\$	132,501
Total	\$	923,357	\$	5,254,972	\$	11,601,721	\$	4,331,616	\$	6,346,749
Average	\$	36,934	\$	210,199	\$	464,069	\$	173,265	\$	253,870
Present Value*	\$	433,841	\$	1,923,083	\$	5,132,410	\$	1,489,242	\$	3,209,328

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

*Note: Assumes 6.25% discount rate.



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 tax exemption. Tax exemptions are for the state and county taxes and are not applicable to the town.

Table 18

Summary of Costs to Affected Jurisdictions

	State and County
Sales Tax Exemption	\$ 4,715,258
Mortgage Tax Exemption	\$ 515,861

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% of the construction phase earnings would be spent within the county, and 25% of those purchases would be taxable. The portion of sales tax revenue allocated to the town is 0.375%. As a result, there is estimated to be \$18,991 in new sales tax revenue to the town as a result of the construction phase.

Table 19

One-Time Sales Tax Revenue, Construc	ction	n Phase
Total New Earnings	\$	28,938,806
Amount Spent in County (70%)	\$	20,257,164
Amount Taxable (25%)	\$	5,064,291
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	\$	215,232
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%
New Town Sales Tax Revenue	\$	18,991

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.

⁶ 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 - NEW HOUSEHOLD SPENDING

As a result of the Project, the Town would receive sales tax revenue from household purchases. Table 20 displays the new sales tax revenue that the Town of Hempstead would receive annually based on in-town spending by new households. The portion of sales tax revenue allocated to the town is 0.375%. As a result, there is estimated to be \$848 in new sales tax revenue to the town as a result of the new household spending.

Table 20

Annual Sales Tax Revenue, Household Spending								
Total New Spending	\$	6,887,041						
Amount Taxable (30%)	\$	2,066,112						
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	\$	87,810						
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%						
New Town Tax Revenue	\$	7,748						

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates

Note that the household spending figure has already been adjusted to account for 60% of total spending within the town (see table entitled "Tenant Spending Baskets"). 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, increasing the remaining portion taxable, 30% of purchases are assumed to be taxable.

SALES TAX REVENUE – EMPLOYEE EARNINGS

The earnings generated by on-site jobs resulting from building operations 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 21 displays the annual tax revenue that the Town will receive.

Table 21

Annual Sales Tax Revenue, On-Site Operations							
Total New Earnings	\$	444,834					
Amount Spent in County (70%)	\$	311,384					
Amount Taxable (25%)	\$	77,846					
Nassau County Sales Tax Revenue (4.25%)	\$	3,308					
New Town Sales Tax Revenue Portion*		0.375%					
New Town Tax Revenue	\$	292					

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 SALES TAX REVENUE

The total annual sales tax revenue that the Town will receive is summarized in Table 22.

Table 22

Total Annual Sales Tax Revenue

Household Spending	\$ 7,748
On-Site Operations	\$ 292
New Town Tax Revenue	\$ 8,040

Source: Town of Hempstead IDA, Camoin Associates



ATTACHMENT A: WHAT IS ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS?

An economic impact study aims 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 production inputs (electricity, steel, etc.), 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. Purchasing local goods and services will stimulate other local economic activity. Together, these effects are called the "Indirect Effects" of the change in final demand.

Therefore, the total economic impact of the new widget manufacturer is the initial \$1 million of new money (i.e., Direct Effects) flowing into the US economy, plus the Indirect Effects. The Total Effects to Direct Effects ratio 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) 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 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. The effects of additional widget production will be canceled by a commensurate reduction in purchasing other goods and services.

Changes in final demand, and therefore Direct Effects, can occur in several 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 serves 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 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 demand heavily affects housing, 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. Therefore, each project may have a different expectation for net new households, depending on price point, age restriction, and location.

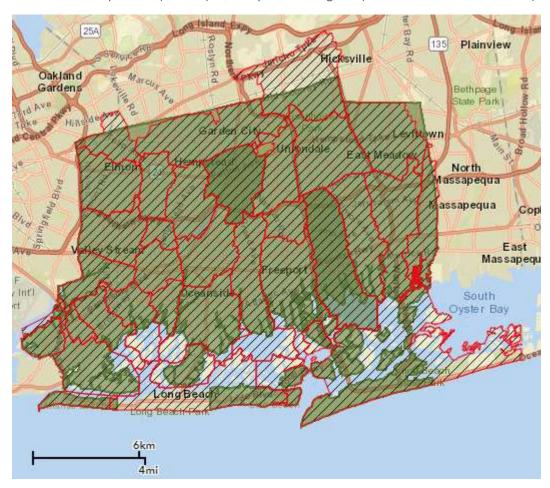
The following steps outline our process for calculating net new households. All data is drawn from Esri Business Analyst.

- 1. <u>Identify where households are likely to come from</u>. 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 within the drive time but outside 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 of renting" for different income groups.
- 4. <u>Calculate net housing surplus or gap by price point.</u> Rental housing supply and demand are 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)





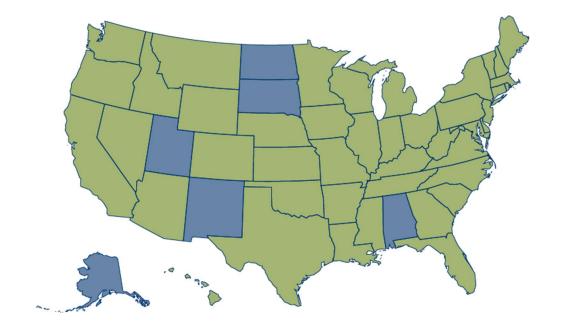
ABOUT CAMOIN ASSOCIATES

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 over \$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 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 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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