

# Empire State Development

July 27, 2015

The Honorable Dean G. Skelos  
Temporary President and Majority Coalition Leader  
Legislative Office Building, Room 909  
Albany, NY 12247

The Honorable Jeffrey D. Klein  
Independent Democratic Conference Leader and Senate Coalition Co-Leader  
Legislative Office Building, Room 913  
Albany, NY 12247

The Honorable Carl E. Heastie  
Speaker of the NYS Assembly  
Legislative Office Building, Room 932  
Albany, NY 12248

Re: Quarterly Status Report: 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16

Dear Senator Skelos, Senator Klein and Speaker Heastie:

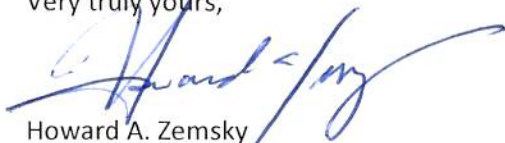
I am pleased to provide you with the Quarterly Status Report for the Urban Development Corporation, doing business as the Empire State Development Corporation ("ESD"). This report is for the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16, from April 1 through June 30.

As required by statute, this report contains the status of ESD's economic development programs, presented in four sections:

Section 1	Summary of Commitments and Disbursements by Appropriation;
Section 2	Geographic Distribution of Approved Projects;
Section 3	Job Creation and Retention Resulting From Approved Projects;
Section 4	Impact of Approved Projects on Distressed Urban and Rural Communities, Small- and Medium-sized Businesses, and Strategic Industries.

I look forward to continuing to work together in support of ESD's economic development efforts.

Very truly yours,



Howard A. Zemsky  
President & CEO, Empire State Development  
Commissioner, NYS Department of Economic Development

cc: Herman Farrell Jr., Chairman of Assembly Ways and Means Committee  
Senator John DeFrancisco, Chairman of Senate Finance Committee

Enclosure: 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter Report

As required by statute, this report contains the status of economic development programs administered by the Urban Development Corporation, doing business as the Empire State Development Corporation ("ESD"). Funding for the projects listed herein was approved by the ESD Directors during the 1st Quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16 (April 1 through June 30). During this period, the ESD Directors approved 58 awards to 51 companies or organizations for 53 projects totaling \$195,550,012 in funding commitments. These projects will retain 8,948 jobs, create 4,552 jobs and leverage \$974,828,145 in private or other public sector investment.

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## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS: APPROPRIATION CATEGORIES

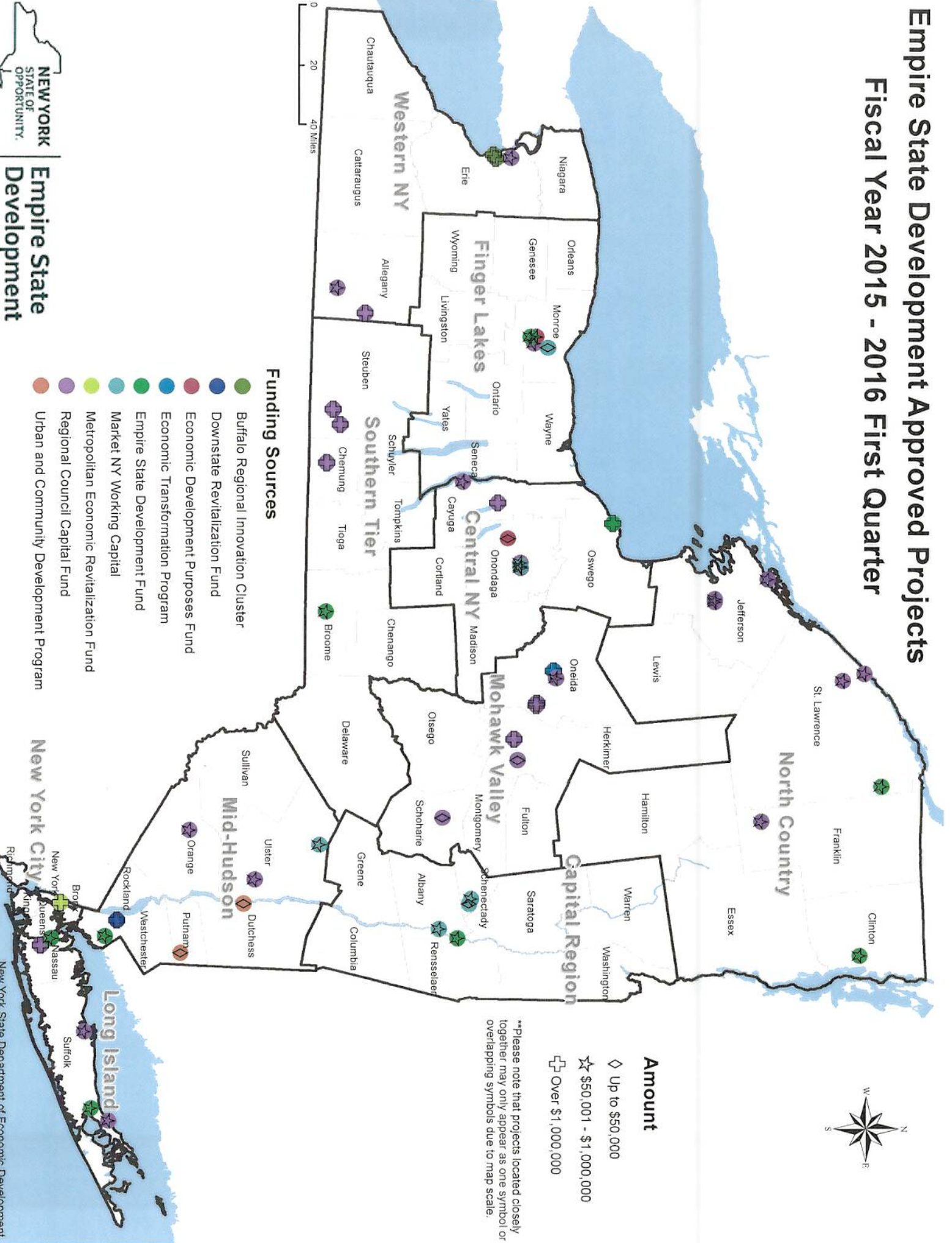
Projects in the report are funded from the appropriation (and reappropriation) categories listed below, including the Fiscal Year(s) ("FY") of appropriations.

- **Buffalo Regional Innovation Cluster ("BRIC")** – an appropriation to support economic development programs in the City of Buffalo and surrounding areas.
- **Community Development Financial Institution Program ("CDFI")** – an annual appropriation that provides micro-loans to businesses that do not qualify for bank loans as well as one-on-one counseling and business development assistance to facilitate credit-readiness.
- **Downstate Revitalization Fund ("DRF")** – a \$35 million appropriation enacted in FY 2008-09 to promote economic development by facilitating the creation and retention of jobs or other economic activity in downstate New York by providing financial assistance via a Request for Proposals process.
- **Economic Development Purposes Fund ("EDPF")** – a two-year appropriation established in 2011-12 budget that made \$62.36 million of funding available for economic development across New York State for business investment, infrastructure investment, and economic growth investment initiatives.
- **Economic Transformation Program ("ETP")** – a \$50 million appropriation created as part of the 2011-12 budget to assist communities affected by closures of the state's correctional and juvenile justice facilities.
- **Empire State Economic Development Fund ("EDF")** – created in 1996 and generally funded annually, this appropriation provides assistance for projects that promote the economic health of New York State by facilitating the creation or retention of jobs or the increase of business activity.
- **Entrepreneurial Assistance Program ("EAP")** – two annual appropriations that establish and maintain Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Centers in local communities to provide instruction, training, technical assistance, and support services to individuals who have recently started their own business or are interested in starting a business.
- **JOBS Now Program ("JN")** – this appropriation, created in 1998, promotes the state's economic health and the increase of economic activity by encouraging the expansion of current businesses and attraction of new businesses, primarily targeting companies that create at least 300 new permanent, full-time private sector jobs, with 25% of funds allowed for the creation of 100-299 jobs.
- **Market NY Working Capital ("Market NY")** – a \$10 million appropriation initiated during Round 3 of the Regional Council Consolidating Funding Application process, to support regionally themed, New York focused projects to help to bolster tourism growth by promoting tourism destinations, attractions, and special events.
- **Metropolitan Economic Revitalization Fund ("MERF")** – a one-time \$25 million fund created in 1996 which seeks to revive economically distressed neighborhoods by offering loans to for-profit and not-for-profit businesses, municipalities, and county governments that retain or create a significant number of private-sector jobs. Loans are made for up to \$5 million or 10 percent of total project costs for capital purposes.
- **Minority- and Women-owned Business Development and Lending Program ("MWBDL")** – an annual appropriation that provides financial assistance to minority- and women-owned business enterprises via loan funding.
- **New York Works Economic Development Fund ("NYWEDF")** – a \$75 million appropriation in the 2012-2013 budget to support economic development. This includes a \$25 million allocation to the Connect NY Broadband Program.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS: APPROPRIATION CATEGORIES

- **Regional Council Capital Fund ("RCCF")** – an appropriation established under the Governor’s Regional Economic Development Council Initiative to support capital-based economic development initiatives intended to create or retain jobs, prevent or reduce unemployment and underemployment and to increase business activity in a community or region.
- **Restore New York Communities Initiative ("Restore NY")** – a \$300 million appropriation, awarded over three years (FY 2006-07, FY 2007-08, and FY 2008-09), that aids municipalities with real property in need of demolition/deconstruction, rehabilitation or reconstruction for both commercial and residential property.
- **Upstate Regional Blueprint Fund ("URB")** – a one-time appropriation of \$120 million enacted in FY 2008-09 to promote economic development in upstate New York by facilitating the creation and retention of jobs or other economic activity by providing financial assistance via a Request for Proposals process.
- **Urban and Community Development Program ("UCDP")** – an annual appropriation that promotes economic development by encouraging economic and employment opportunities in targeted communities and urban areas.

# Empire State Development Approved Projects Fiscal Year 2015 - 2016 First Quarter



**NEW YORK**  
STATE OF  
OPPORTUNITY

## SECTION 1: CUMULATIVE SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

### Cumulative Summary of Commitments by Appropriation

Commitments are broken down by appropriation category and detail the total funding commitments approved by the ESD Directors during the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of FY 2015-16.

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Buffalo Regional Innovation Cluster	\$135,000,000
Downstate Revitalization Fund	4,625,000
Economic Development Purposes Fund	\$445,000
Economic Transformation Program	\$8,500,000
Empire State Economic Development Fund	\$8,288,000
Market NY Working Capital	\$510,137
Metropolitan Economic Revitalization Fund	\$5,000,000
Regional Council Capital Fund	\$33,134,375
Urban and Community Development Program	<u>\$47,500</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$195,550,012</b>

## SECTION 1: CUMULATIVE SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

### Cumulative Summary of Disbursements by Appropriation

Disbursements are broken down by appropriation category and detail the total funding disbursements made during the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of FY 2015-16 for funding commitments previously approved by the ESD Directors.

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Disbursements</u>
Buffalo Regional Innovation Cluster	\$317,465,040
Community Development Financial Institution Program	\$3,115,000
Downstate Revitalization Fund	\$1,000,000
Economic Development Purposes Fund	\$7,061,666
Economic Transformation Program	\$5,000,000
Empire State Economic Development Fund	\$14,480,000
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program	\$1,251,035
JOBS Now Program	\$5,000,000
Market New York	\$1,261,927
Minority and Women-owned Business	
Development and Lending Program	\$125,000
New York Works Economic Development Fund	\$4,965,584
Regional Council Capital Fund	\$25,812,606
Restore New York Communities Initiative	\$9,861,258
Upstate Regional Blueprint Fund	\$4,000,000
Urban and Community Development Program	<u>\$10,855,495</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$411,254,611</b>



### Cumulative Summary of Commitments by Appropriation: Project List (p.1)

Project Name	Total Commitment
<b>Buffalo Regional Innovation Cluster</b>	
Buffalo Harbor State Park Capital (Phase I)	\$ 10,000,000
FSMC- RiverBend Park Capital	\$ 125,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 135,000,000</b>
<b>Downstate Revitalization Fund</b>	
Victoria Theater Capital DRF	\$ 2,500,000
Regeneron DRF Capital	\$ 2,125,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 4,625,000</b>
<b>Economic Development Purposes Fund</b>	
Chocolate Pizza Company	\$ 45,000
Rochester Institute of Technology Dry Room Capital	\$ 400,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 445,000</b>
<b>Economic Transformation Program</b>	
Rome H2O Capital	\$ 8,500,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 8,500,000</b>
<b>Empire State Economic Development Fund</b>	
Broome County IDA - Indian Valley Industries, Inc. Capital	\$ 728,500
Corning Diesel Capital II	\$ 500,000
E. Gluck Capital	\$ 500,000
H. F. Corwin and Sons Capital	\$ 250,000
Novelis Capital	\$ 5,000,000
Plattsburgh North Country Chamber - 2015 Paris Air Show	\$ 59,500
Retrotech Capital	\$ 500,000
Sabra Dipping Capital	\$ 100,000
Upstate Niagara Cooperative Improvements Capital	\$ 400,000
Urban Grow Center Capital	\$ 250,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 8,288,000</b>
<b>Market New York Working Capital</b>	
Capital Sports Events Working Capital	\$ 125,000
CNY Arts Economic Development Working Capital	\$ 100,000
Historic Armory Renovations Front Center Campaign Capital	\$ 25,000
Historic Armory Renovations Front Center Campaign Working Capital	\$ 25,000
Phoenicia International Festival of the Voice Working Capital	\$ 65,000
Proctors We Are Broadway Working Capital	\$ 150,000
Suits Bueche Planetarium at miSci Capital	\$ 20,137
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 510,137</b>
<b>Metropolitan Economic Revitalization Fund</b>	
Victoria Theatre Capital	\$ 5,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 5,000,000</b>



### Cumulative Summary of Commitments by Appropriation: Project List (p.2)

Project Name	Total Commitment
<b>Regional Council Capital Fund</b>	
Alfred High Temperature Lab Capital	\$ 2,800,000
Ansen Corporation improvements Capital	\$ 100,000
Browder's Birds Capital	\$ 61,375
Cayuga Marketing Capital	\$ 2,500,000
Clayton Pump Station Improvements	\$ 500,000
CNY Biotechnology Accelerator M&E Capital	\$ 500,000
Cobleskill Agricultural Society Fairgrounds Capital	\$ 25,000
Corning Diesel Capital	\$ 2,500,000
Corning Museum of Glass Capital	\$ 1,500,000
Darwin Martin House Capital	\$ 268,000
First Arena Capital	\$ 1,500,000
Fort Schuyler Management Corporation - Quad C - Phase 1B Capital	\$ 3,100,000
Griffiss International Airport Customs and Border Patrol Facility Capital	\$ 300,000
Hofstra University Labs Capital I	\$ 1,000,000
Hofstra University Labs Capital II	\$ 1,000,000
Living Learning Center Capital	\$ 1,775,000
MVEDGE - Marcy Nanocenter - Phase 1B Capital	\$ 3,250,000
MVEDGE - Marcy Nanocenter - Phase 1B Capital	\$ 1,000,000
Rowland House Capital	\$ 250,000
Stony Brook University Capital	\$ 1,000,000
SUNY Research Foundation SAMC Capital	\$ 500,000
The Gear Factory Capital	\$ 680,000
The Solar Energy Constortium Capital	\$ 1,000,000
Touro College Capital	\$ 1,000,000
University of Rochester Capital	\$ 500,000
Valley Cinema Digital Conversion Capital	\$ 25,000
Victoria Theater Capital	\$ 1,500,000
Village of Heuvelton Wastewater improvements Capital	\$ 500,000
Watertown Airport Business center Capital	\$ 1,000,000
Watertown Wastewater Improvements Capital	\$ 500,000
Wild Center Wild Walk Capital-priority project	\$ 1,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 33,134,375</b>
<b>Urban and Community Development Program</b>	
Village of Brewster Feasibility Studies	\$ 22,500
Dutchess County Economic Development Alliance	\$ 25,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 47,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 195,550,012</b>

### Cumulative Summary of Disbursements by Appropriation: Project List (p. 1)

Project Name	Total Commitment	Disbursement During Q1 FY 2015-2016
<b>Buffalo Regional Innovation Cluster</b>		
43North LLC Working Capital	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 750,000
Fort Schuyler Management Corporation / RiverBend Park Capital	\$ 107,000,000	\$ 62,000,000
Fort Schuyler Management Corporation/AMRI Capital	\$ 50,000,000	\$ 15,000,000
Fort Schuyler Management Corporation/RiverBend Park Capital	\$ 118,000,000	\$ 40,000,000
Northland Building Assessment	\$ 38,300	\$ 38,300
Northland Capital	\$ 6,700,000	\$ 4,650,000
Northland Due Diligence	\$ 26,740	\$ 5,300
Robert Moses Parkway South Riverway	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,350,000
SUNY Research Foundation Advanced Manufacturing Capital	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 10,000,000
SUNY Research Foundation Burgard High School Capital	\$ 1,122,500	\$ 641,400
SUNY Research Foundation Burgard High School Working Capital	\$ 2,077,500	\$ 425,858
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 317,465,040</b>	<b>\$ 134,860,858</b>



### Cumulative Summary of Disbursements by Appropriation: Project List (p. 2)

Project Name	Total Commitment	Disbursement During Q1 FY 2015-2016
<b>Community Development Financial Institution</b>		
ACCION - CAMBA Partnership CDFI 15	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
ACCION East - CAMBA Partnership CDFI 16	\$ 125,000	\$ 62,500
Adirondack Economic Development Corp. CDFI 14	\$ 60,000	\$ 30,000
AEDC CDFI 13	\$ 120,000	\$ 60,000
Alternatives FCU - Syracuse FCU Partnership CDFI 15	\$ 140,000	\$ 140,000
Alternatives FCU - Syracuse FCU Partnership CDFI 16	\$ 160,000	\$ 80,000
Alternatives Federal Credit Union CDFI 14	\$ 75,000	\$ 37,500
BOC Capital CDFI 16	\$ 95,000	\$ 47,500
Bronx Overall Economic Development Corp. CDFI 14	\$ 30,000	\$ 15,000
Bronx Overall EDC CDFI 13	\$ 50,000	\$ 15,000
Brooklyn Cooperative FCU- CDFI 16	\$ 85,000	\$ 42,500
Business Center for New Americans CDFI 15	\$ 85,000	\$ 42,500
Business Center for New Americans CDFI 16	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000
Business Consortium Fund CDFI 16	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000
CAMBA Economic Development Corp. CDFI 14	\$ 40,000	\$ 20,000
Chautauqua Opportunities for Development CDFI 15	\$ 40,000	\$ 20,000
Chautauqua Opportunities for Development CDFI 16	\$ 70,000	\$ 35,000
Community Capital New York CDFI 16	\$ 85,000	\$ 42,500
Community Loan Fund of the Capital Region CDFI 15	\$ 85,000	\$ 42,500
Community Loan Fund of the Capital Region CDFI 16	\$ 90,000	\$ 45,000
Credit Inc CDFI 14	\$ 30,000	\$ 15,000
Greater Jamaica LDC CDFI 15	\$ 45,000	\$ 22,500
Greater Jamaica LDC CDFI 16	\$ 70,000	\$ 35,000
Harlem Entrepreneurial Fund CDFI 16	\$ 70,000	\$ 35,000
HCC/Harlem Entrepreneurial Fund CDFI 15	\$ 50,000	\$ 10,000
LISBAC CDFI 15	\$ 45,000	\$ 22,500
LISBAC CDFI 16	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000
Lower East Side People's FCU CDFI 16	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000
Lower East Side People's Federal Credit Union CDFI 14	\$ 30,000	\$ 15,000
Lower Eastside PFCU CDFI 13	\$ 105,000	\$ 52,500
National Federation CDCU CDFI 13	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000
National Federation CDCU CDFI 15	\$ 60,000	\$ 30,000
Neighborhood Trust (CWCID) CDFI 13	\$ 90,000	\$ 45,000
NYBDC LDC d/b/a Excelsior Growth Fund CDFI 16	\$ 70,000	\$ 35,000
Project Enterprise CDFI 14	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000
Project Enterprise CDFI 15	\$ 50,000	\$ 5,000
Renaissance EDC CDFI 15	\$ 90,000	\$ 45,000
Renaissance EDC CDFI 16	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000
Spring Bank CDFI 16	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000
Syracuse Cooperative Federal Credit Union CDFI 14	\$ 80,000	\$ 40,000
Washington Heights-Inwood Development CDFI 16	\$ 85,000	\$ 42,500
Women's Venture Fund CDFI 16	\$ 70,000	\$ 35,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,115,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,677,500</b>

### Cumulative Summary of Disbursements by Appropriation: Project List (p. 3)

Project Name	Total Commitment	Disbursement During Q1 FY 2015-2016
<b>Downstate Revitalization Fund</b>		
Brooklyn Navy Yard Development Capital	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 381,287
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 381,287</b>

<b>Economic Development Purposes Fund</b>		
Closing the Gap: Classroom to Career Program Working Capital	\$ 100,000	\$ 46,529
Long Island - Path Through History Working Capital	\$ 100,000	\$ 58,973
Mid Hudson - Path Through History Working Capital	\$ 100,000	\$ 22,211
Mohawk Valley EDGE Working Capital	\$ 55,000	\$ 17,400
Mohawk Valley STEM Opportunities Working Capital	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000
Munson Machinery Capital	\$ 200,000	\$ 150,000
National Pipe & Plastic Capital	\$ 400,000	\$ 200,000
New York City - Path Through History Working Capital	\$ 100,000	\$ 25,124
Richardson Center Corporation Working Capital	\$ 2,020,000	\$ 65,874
S. Howes Capital	\$ 150,000	\$ 37,500
Southern Tier - Path Through History Working Capital	\$ 100,000	\$ 41,205
Trade and Air Shows Farnborough UK	\$ 46,666	\$ 46,666
Trudeau Clarkson Biomedical Research Working Capital	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 360,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 7,061,666</b>	<b>\$ 1,161,482</b>

<b>Economic Transformation Program</b>		
MVEDGE - Marcy Nanocenter - Phase 1A Capital	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 313,841
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 5,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 313,841</b>

<b>Empire State Economic Development Fund</b>		
American Douglas Metals Capital	\$ 200,000	\$ 50,000
AMT Capital	\$ 100,000	\$ 25,000
Drasgow Capital	\$ 125,000	\$ 31,250
Ertel Alsop Capital	\$ 200,000	\$ 150,000
Finger Lakes Food Hub Capital	\$ 300,000	\$ 240,000
Genesee County IDA - WNY STAMP Capital	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Maco Bag Capital	\$ 65,000	\$ 48,750
Mechoshade Systems Capital	\$ 600,000	\$ 450,000
Optimax Systems Capital	\$ 100,000	\$ 25,000
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals Capital	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Steinway Polyester Capital	\$ 350,000	\$ 175,000
Steuben Foods Capital	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 850,000
TAL International Container Capital	\$ 290,000	\$ 72,500
Trudeau Institute Working Capital	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 281,960
United Biochemicals Capital	\$ 150,000	\$ 37,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 14,480,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,936,960</b>



### Cumulative Summary of Disbursements by Appropriation: Project List (p. 4)

Project Name	Total Commitment	Disbursement During Q1 FY 2015-2016
<b>Entrepreneurial Assistance Program</b>		
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Center (Chinatown) 14-15	\$ 88,000	\$ 44,000
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Center (Hunts Point EDC) 14-15	\$ 88,000	\$ 44,000
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Center (IBERO/Buffalo) 14-15	\$ 88,000	\$ 44,000
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Center (IBERO/Waverly) 14-15	\$ 88,000	\$ 44,000
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Center (LDCENY) 14-15	\$ 88,000	\$ 44,000
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Center (Project Enterprise) 14-15	\$ 88,000	\$ 44,000
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Center (QEDC) 14-15	\$ 88,000	\$ 44,000
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Center (REDC) 14-15	\$ 88,000	\$ 44,000
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Center (Urban League) 14-15	\$ 88,000	\$ 44,000
Entrepreneurial Assistance Program Center Hofstra University 14-15	\$ 88,000	\$ 44,000
Hunts Point EDC EAP Center 13-14	\$ 74,207	\$ 37,104
IBERO AAL Waverly EAP Center 13-14	\$ 74,207	\$ 74,197
IBERO/ Medaille College at Buffalo EAP Center 13-14	\$ 74,207	\$ 36,396
Project Enterprise EAP Center 13-14	\$ 74,207	\$ 28,297
St. Nick's Alliance EAP Center 13-14	\$ 74,207	\$ 73,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 1,251,035</b>	<b>\$ 689,494</b>
<b>Jobs Now Program</b>		
Canon USA Capital	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 2,625,000
Corning Global Innovation Center Capital	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 375,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 5,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,000,000</b>
<b>Market New York</b>		
Access East End Working Capital	\$ 285,000	\$ 184,793
Arts Alive LI 2014- Working Capital	\$ 150,000	\$ 86,226
CNY Arts Economic Development 2013 Working Capital	\$ 100,000	\$ 49,669
Finger Lakes Trail and NYS Parks Working Capital	\$ 82,710	\$ 37,355
I Love Fresh Air Phase II Working Capital	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
National Garden Festival Working Capital	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Southern Tier Outdoor Show Marketing Program	\$ 44,217	\$ 44,217
Wegmans LPGA Championship Working Capital	\$ 250,000	\$ 248,243
Wine Water and Wonders Working Capital	\$ 200,000	\$ 46,974
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 1,261,927</b>	<b>\$ 847,477</b>
<b>Minority and Women-owned Business and Lending Program</b>		
New York Surety Bond Technical Assistance and Training	\$ 125,000	\$ 37,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 125,000</b>	<b>\$ 37,500</b>
<b>New York Works Economic Development Fund</b>		
Buffalo Zoo Arctic Edge Capital	\$ 750,000	\$ 518,339
Parish Broadband	\$ 1,999,584	\$ 817,892
Tompkins Cayuga Ubiquitous Last Mile Coverage	\$ 2,216,000	\$ 1,130,336
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 4,965,584</b>	<b>\$ 2,466,567</b>



## Cumulative Summary of Disbursements by Appropriation: Project List (p. 5)

Project Name	Total Commitment	Disbursement During Q1 FY 2015-2016
<b>Regional Council Capital Fund</b>		
ASP Partners Capital	\$ 420,000	\$ 42,000
Community Tourism Transformation Fund	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 600,000
Elmira College Capital	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 502,692
Eyer Building Development Capital	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000
Fulton County - Tryon Park and Incubator Center Capital	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,018,430
Genesee County IDA - WNY STAMP Capital	\$ 170,783	\$ 170,783
Glens Falls Labels Capital	\$ 75,000	\$ 56,250
Griffiss Local Development Corporation Fiber Connectivity Hub Capital	\$ 397,500	\$ 79,500
Inlet Water-Sewer capital	\$ 53,800	\$ 53,800
Lewis County Hospital Dialysis Center Capital	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Long Lake Next Generation Broadband	\$ 1,370,306	\$ 36,312
New York Battery and Energy Storage Technology Consortium Capital	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 820,645
Plattsburgh Airport Water Infrastructure Capital	\$ 200,000	\$ 178,929
Rising Development Yonkers Capital	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 301,543
Roswell Park Cancer Institute Capital	\$ 5,100,000	\$ 2,550,000
Slic Network Solutions Capital	\$ 596,000	\$ 136,000
Strand Theatre Digital Conversion Capital	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
STREDC - Community Revitalization Program Capital	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 100,000
STREDC - Telemedicine and Mobile Technology Fund Capital	\$ 2,125,000	\$ 1,487,500
Utica Memorial Auditorium Capital III	\$ 700,000	\$ 299,788
Watertown International Airport Capital	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Western NY Science, Technology and Advanced Manufacturing Park Capital	\$ 129,217	\$ 129,217
Windham Mountain Partners Capital	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,450,000
WST33 Plaza of the Arts Capital	\$ 700,000	\$ 700,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 25,812,606</b>	<b>\$ 12,738,389</b>
<b>Restore New York Communities Initiative</b>		
Buffalo - RESTORE III - PUSH	\$ 320,000	\$ 138,758
Buffalo - RESTORE III - White's Livery Apts	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
North Tonawanda - RESTORE II - Teddy Bear Building and City Incinerator	\$ 500,203	\$ 500,203
Oneonta - RESTORE III - Bresee Block Redevelopment	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 550,000
Poughkeepsie - RESTORE III - Academy Street	\$ 2,395,000	\$ 212,656
Poughkeepsie-RESTORE II - Cottage Street	\$ 491,055	\$ 338,635
Syracuse-RESTORE-The Wilson Building	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000
Yonkers - RESTORE III - Philipse Manor Historic District Rehabilitation	\$ 3,505,000	\$ 78,352
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 9,861,258</b>	<b>\$ 2,268,604</b>
<b>Upstate Regional Blueprint</b>		
Buffalo Niagara Medical Campus URB Capital	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 4,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 3,000,000</b>
<b>Urban and Community Development Program</b>		
AKRF - New York Rising	\$ 300,000	\$ 609
Cameron - New York Rising	\$ 900,000	\$ 15,798
Fresh Direct UCDP Capital	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
GrowNYC Study	\$ 43,000	\$ 43,000
GrowNYC Working Capital	\$ 250,000	\$ 43,497
Kolmar Laboratories Capital	\$ 212,500	\$ 187,500
Long Beach LDC Working Capital	\$ 100,000	\$ 80,000
NYS-NYC Food Hubs Task Force	\$ 49,995	\$ 15,700
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 10,855,495</b>	<b>\$ 2,386,104</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 411,254,611</b>	<b>\$ 169,766,063</b>

<u>Region</u>	<u>Approved Projects</u>	<u>Total Commitments</u>
Capital	4 Projects	\$545,137
Central	7 Projects	\$9,075,000
Finger Lakes	5 Projects	\$1,450,000
Long Island	4 Projects	\$3,311,375
Mid-Hudson	7 Projects	\$4,337,500
Mohawk Valley	7 Projects	\$17,975,000
New York City	2 Projects	\$9,500,000
North Country	8 Projects	\$4,059,500
Southern Tier	4 Projects	\$6,728,500
Western New York	<u>5 Projects</u>	<u>\$138,568,000</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53 Projects</b>	<b>\$195,550,012</b>



**Geographic Distribution of Approved Projects: Project List (p. 1)**

Region	Total Commitment	County
<b>Capital Region</b>		
Capital Sports Events Working Capital	\$ 125,000	Albany
Proctors We Are Broadway Working Capital	\$ 150,000	Schenectady
Suits Bueche Planetarium at miSci Capital	\$ 20,137	Schenectady
Urban Grow Center Capital	\$ 250,000	Rensselaer
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 545,137</b>	

<b>Central Region</b>		
Cayuga Marketing Capital	\$ 2,500,000	Cayuga
Chocolate Pizza Company	\$ 45,000	Onondaga
CNY Arts Economic Development Working Capital	\$ 100,000	Onondaga
CNY Biotechnology Accelerator M&E Capital	\$ 500,000	Onondaga
Novelis Capital	\$ 5,000,000	Oswego
Rowland House Capital	\$ 250,000	Cayuga
The Gear Factory Capital	\$ 680,000	Onondaga
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 9,075,000</b>	

<b>Finger Lakes</b>		
Historic Armory Renovations Front Center Campaign Capital	\$ 25,000	Monroe
Historic Armory Renovations Front Center Campaign Working Capital	\$ 25,000	Monroe
Retrotech Capital	\$ 500,000	Monroe
Rochester Institute of Technology Dry Room Capital	\$ 400,000	Monroe
University of Rochester Capital	\$ 500,000	Monroe
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 1,450,000</b>	

<b>Long Island</b>		
Browder's Birds Capital	\$ 61,375	Suffolk
H. F. Corwin and Sons Capital	\$ 250,000	Suffolk
Hofstra University Labs Capital I	\$ 1,000,000	Nassau
Hofstra University Labs Capital II	\$ 1,000,000	Nassau
Stony Brook University Capital	\$ 1,000,000	Suffolk
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,311,375</b>	

## Geographic Distribution of Approved Projects: Project List (p. 2)

Region	Total Commitment	County
<b>Mid-Hudson</b>		
Dutchess County Economic Development Alliance	\$ 25,000	Dutchess
Phoenicia International Festival of the Voice Working Capital	\$ 65,000	Ulster
Regeneron DRF Capital	\$ 2,125,000	Westchester
Sabra Dipping Capital	\$ 100,000	Westchester
The Solar Energy Constortium Capital	\$ 1,000,000	Ulster
Touro College Capital	\$ 1,000,000	Orange
Village of Brewster Feasibility Studies	\$ 22,500	Putnam
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 4,337,500</b>	

<b>Mohawk Valley</b>		
Cobleskill Agricultural Society Fairgrounds Capital	\$ 25,000	Schoharie
Fort Schuyler Management Corporation - Quad C - Phase 1B Capital	\$ 3,100,000	Oneida
Griffiss International Airport Customs and Border Patrol Facility Capital	\$ 300,000	Oneida
Living Learning Center Capital	\$ 1,775,000	Herkimer
MVEDGE - Marcy Nanocenter - Phase 1B Capital	\$ 3,250,000	Oneida
MVEDGE - Marcy Nanocenter - Phase 1B Capital	\$ 1,000,000	Oneida
Rome H2O Capital	\$ 8,500,000	Oneida
Valley Cinema Digital Conversion Capital	\$ 25,000	Herkimer
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 17,975,000</b>	

<b>New York City</b>		
E. Gluck Capital	\$ 500,000	Queens
Victoria Theater Capital DRF	\$ 2,500,000	New York
Victoria Theatre Capital	\$ 5,000,000	New York
Victoria Theater Capital	\$ 1,500,000	New York
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 9,500,000</b>	

<b>North Country</b>		
Ansen Corporation improvements Capital	\$ 100,000	St. Lawrence
Clayton Pump Station Improvements	\$ 500,000	Jefferson
Plattsburgh North Country Chamber - 2015 Paris Air Show	\$ 59,500	Clinton
Upstate Niagara Cooperative Improvements Capital	\$ 400,000	St. Lawrence
Village of Heuvelton Wastewater improvements Capital	\$ 500,000	St. Lawrence
Watertown Airport Business center Capital	\$ 1,000,000	Jefferson
Watertown Wastewater Improvements Capital	\$ 500,000	Jefferson
Wild Center Wild Walk Capital-priority project	\$ 1,000,000	Franklin
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 4,059,500</b>	



### Geographic Distribution of Approved Projects: Project List (p. 3)

Region	Total Commitment	County
<b>Southern Tier</b>		
Broome County IDA - Indian Valley Industries, Inc. Capital	\$ 728,500	Broome
Corning Diesel Capital II	\$ 500,000	Steuben
Corning Diesel Capital	\$ 2,500,000	Schuyler
Corning Museum of Glass Capital	\$ 1,500,000	Steuben
First Arena Capital	\$ 1,500,000	Chemung
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 6,728,500</b>	
<b>Western New York</b>		
Alfred High Temperature Lab Capital	\$ 2,800,000	Allegany
Buffalo Harbor State Park Capital (Phase I)	\$ 10,000,000	Erie
Darwin Martin House Capital	\$ 268,000	Erie
FSMC- RiverBend Park Capital	\$ 125,000,000	Erie
SUNY Research Foundation SAMC Capital	\$ 500,000	Allegany
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 138,568,000</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 195,550,012</b>	



Region	Number of Projects	Initial Jobs	Retained Jobs	Created Jobs	Total Jobs
Capital	4	0	0	0	0
Central	7	938	938	166	1,104
Finger Lakes	5	87	87	28	110
Long Island	4	81	81	11	92
Mid-Hudson	7	1,145	1,145	468	1,613
Mohawk Valley	7	300	300	127	427
New York City	2	348	348	453	801
North Country	8	189	189	34	223
Southern Tier	4	5,860	5,860	265	6,125
Western New York	5	97	97	18	115
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>8,948</b>	<b>8,948</b>	<b>4,552</b>	<b>13,495</b>

Please note the following:

- Approved projects in certain programs (e.g. Restore New York Communities Initiative, Community Development Financial Institution Program, Regional Council Capital Fund, Urban and Community Development Program) or for certain purposes (e.g. worker training, marketing, research and development, loan funds, infrastructure) are intended to enhance productivity, afford access to capital for smaller or disadvantaged businesses, advance targeted industries or regional priorities, or improve infrastructure or communities. In these instances, job creation is not a primary goal and thus is not tracked.
- Initial Jobs is the baseline employment number.
- Retained Jobs indicates when some or all of a company's jobs were in jeopardy of being lost, typically through plant closures or companies moving out of the state.
- Created Jobs indicates anticipated job growth over a one- to five-year horizon.

## Job Creation and Retention: Project List (p. 1)

Project Name	Assistance	Initial Jobs	Retained Jobs	Created Jobs	Total Jobs
<b>Capital</b>					
Capital Sports Events Working Capital	\$ 125,000	0	0	0	0
Proctors We Are Broadway Working Capital	\$ 150,000	0	0	0	0
Suits Bueche Planetarium at miSci Capital	\$ 20,137	0	0	0	0
Urban Grow Center Capital	\$ 250,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 545,137</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Central</b>					
Cayuga Marketing Capital	\$ 2,500,000	0	0	52	52
Chocolate Pizza Company	\$ 45,000	9	9	16	25
CNY Arts Economic Development Working Capital	\$ 100,000	0	0	0	0
CNY Biotechnology Accelerator M&E Capital	\$ 500,000	0	0	0	0
Novelis Capital	\$ 5,000,000	843	843	90	933
Rowland House Capital	\$ 250,000	86	86	8	94
The Gear Factory Capital	\$ 680,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 9,075,000</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1,104</b>
<b>Finger Lakes</b>					
Historic Armory Renovations Front Center Campaign Capital	\$ 25,000	0	0	0	0
Historic Armory Renovations Front Center Campaign Working Capital	\$ 25,000	0	0	5	0
Retrotech Capital	\$ 500,000	87	87	23	110
Rochester Institute of Technology Dry Room Capital	\$ 400,000	0	0	0	0
University of Rochester Capital	\$ 500,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 1,450,000</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Long Island</b>					
Browder's Birds Capital	\$ 61,375	1	1	3	4
H. F. Corwin and Sons Capital	\$ 250,000	80	80	2	82
Hofstra University Labs Capital (2 Commitments)	\$ 2,000,000	0	0	6	6
Stony Brook University Capital	\$ 1,000,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,311,375</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>92</b>

## Job Creation and Retention: Project List (p. 2)

Project Name	Assistance	Initial Jobs	Retained Jobs	Created Jobs	Total Jobs
<b>Mid Hudson</b>					
Dutchess County Economic Development Alliance	\$ 25,000	0	0	0	0
Phoenicia International Festival of the Voice Working Capital	\$ 65,000	0	0	0	0
Regeneron DRF Capital	\$ 2,125,000	978	978	300	1,278
Sabra Dipping Capital	\$ 100,000	33	33	32	65
The Solar Energy Constortium Capital	\$ 1,000,000	0	0	0	0
Touro College Capital	\$ 1,000,000	134	134	136	270
Village of Brewster Feasibility Studies	\$ 22,500	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 4,337,500</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1,613</b>
<b>Mohawk Valley</b>					
Cobleskill Agricultural Society Fairgrounds Capital	\$ 25,000	0	0	0	0
Fort Schuyler Management Corporation - Quad C - Phase 1B Capital	\$ 3,100,000	300	300	100	400
Griffiss International Airport Customs and Border Patrol Facility Capital	\$ 300,000	0	0	0	0
Living Learning Center Capital	\$ 1,775,000	0	0	27	27
MVEDGE - Marcy Nanocenter - Phase 1B Capital (2 Commitments)	\$ 4,250,000	0	0	0	0
Rome H2O Capital	\$ 8,500,000	0	0	0	0
Valley Cinema Digital Conversion Capital	\$ 25,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 17,975,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>427</b>
<b>New York City</b>					
E. Gluck Capital	\$ 500,000	348	348	80	428
Victoria Theater Capital DRF (3 Commitments)	\$ 9,000,000	0	0	373	373
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 9,500,000</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>801</b>
<b>North Country</b>					
Ansen Corporation improvements Capital	\$ 100,000	100	100	0	100
Clayton Pump Station Improvements	\$ 500,000	0	0	0	0
Plattsburgh North Country Chamber - 2015 Paris Air Show	\$ 59,500	0	0	0	0
Upstate Niagara Cooperative Improvements Capital	\$ 400,000	51	51	34	85
Village of Heuvelton Wastewater improvements Capital	\$ 500,000	0	0	0	0
Watertown Airport Business center Capital	\$ 1,000,000	0	0	0	0
Watertown Wastewater Improvements Capital	\$ 500,000	0	0	0	0
Wild Center Wild Walk Capital-priority project	\$ 1,000,000	38	38	0	38
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 4,059,500</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Southern Tier</b>					
Broome County IDA - Indian Valley Industries, Inc. Capital	\$ 728,500	0	0	0	0
Corning Diesel Capital (2 Commitments)	\$ 3,000,000	5,616	5,616	250	5,866
Corning Museum of Glass Capital	\$ 1,500,000	169	169	15	184
First Arena Capital	\$ 1,500,000	75	75	0	75
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 6,728,500</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>6,125</b>
<b>Western New York</b>					
Alfred High Temperature Lab Capital	\$ 2,800,000	0	0	0	0
Buffalo Harbor State Park Capital (Phase I)	\$ 10,000,000	0	0	0	0
Darwin Martin House Capital	\$ 268,000	0	0	0	0
FSMC- RiverBend Park Capital	\$ 125,000,000	0	0	3,000	3,000
SUNY Research Foundation SAMC Capital	\$ 500,000	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 138,568,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 195,550,012</b>	<b>8,948</b>	<b>8,948</b>	<b>4,553</b>	<b>13,496</b>



## SECTION 4: IMPACT OF APPROVED PROJECTS ON DISTRESSED URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES, SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES AND STRATEGIC INDUSTRIES

For each project with funding exceeding \$100,000 and the goal of creating or retaining jobs, ESD staff prepares an analysis of the benefits and costs that accrue to New York State based on income and sales tax revenues that are expected to be generated by direct and indirect jobs (e.g. construction). Summary information is provided below, and the attached Project Lists indicate this information where relevant (projects without construction or job creation indicate "N/A"). Individual analyses are attached in the appendix.

### Distressed Urban and Rural Communities

Of the 51 recipients of funding approved by the ESD Directors in the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16, 10 recipients (20%) were located in distressed communities. Of these 10 recipients,

- 6 (60% of total funding recipients) were located in a distressed rural community
- 4 (40% of total funding recipients) were located in distressed urban communities

### Small- and Medium-sized Businesses

Of the 51 recipients of funding approved by the ESD Directors in the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16, 29 (56%) were small or medium-sized businesses or organizations.

### Strategic Industries

Of the 53 projects approved by the ESD Directors in the 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter of Fiscal Year 2015-16, the following industries were represented:

Industry	Percentage of Total Funding	# of Project(s)
Agriculture/Farming/Environmental	1%	2
Arts & Culture	5%	3
Education/Job Preparedness	5%	6
Food Manufacturing/Distribution	1%	4
Machinery & Miscellaneous Manufacturing	8%	11
Municipal /Government/Not-For-Profit	13%	13
Real Estate Development	64%	1
Scientific Research & Development	2%	3
Tourism/Hospitality	1%	10

Please note the following:

- To determine if a project is in a distressed area, Department of Labor information was used to determine whether the county's unemployment rate was above 6.3% (the New York State unemployment average for the year 2014). Projects located in an Empire Zone, a Federally-designated Enterprise Community or a Federally-designated Empowerment Zone are also included. "Urban" projects are located in New York State's 62 designated cities; other projects are considered "Rural."
- A company is considered small- or medium-sized if it employs fewer than 500 persons.

## Distressed Rural and Urban Communities: Project List

Project Name	Benefit	Cost
<b>Rural</b>		
Hofstra University Labs Capital I	\$ 385,944	\$ 2,000,000
Phoenicia International Festival of the Voice Working Capital	N/A	N/A
Valley Cinema Digital Conversion Capital	\$ 604	\$ 100,000
Corning Diesel Capital (2 Commitments)	\$ 28,547,919	\$ 3,000,000
Wild Center Wild Walk Capital-priority project	\$ 1,309,780	\$ 1,000,000
Village of Heuvelton Wastewater improvements Capital	\$ 178,970	\$ 500,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 30,423,217</b>	<b>\$ 6,600,000</b>
<b>Urban</b>		
Suits Bueche Planetarium at miSci Capital	N/A	N/A
Corning Museum of Glass Capital	\$ 2,906,361	\$ 1,500,000
Ansen Corporation improvements Capital	\$ 399,179	\$ 2,800,000
Novelis Capital	\$ 10,398,548	\$ 5,000,000
Upstate Niagara Cooperative Improvements Capital	\$ 1,896,013	\$ 400,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15600101</b>	<b>9700000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 46,023,318</b>	<b>\$ 16,300,000</b>



### Small and Medium-Sized Business: Project List (p. 1)

Project Name	Benefit	Cost
Ansen Corporation improvements Capital	\$ 2,991,002	\$ 500,000
Browder's Birds Capital	\$ 81,203	\$ 287,100
Capital Sports Events Working Capital	N/A	N/A
Cayuga Marketing Capital	\$ 4,457,951	\$ 2,500,000
Chocolate Pizza Company	\$ 403,952	\$ 100,000
CNY Arts Economic Development Working Capital	N/A	N/A
Cobleskill Agricultural Society Fairgrounds Capital	\$ 604	\$ 59,400
Corning Museum of Glass Capital	\$ 2,906,361	\$ 1,500,000
Darwin Martin House Capital	\$ 83,567	\$ 268,000
E. Gluck Capital	\$ 17,982,571	\$ 500,000
First Arena Capital	\$ 16,920	\$ 1,500,000
Fort Schuyler Management Corporation - Quad C - Phase 1B Capital	N/A	N/A
FSMC- RiverBend Park Capital	\$ 8,073,934	\$ 125,000,000
H. F. Corwin and Sons Capital	\$ 1,376,885	\$ 250,000
Historic Armory Renovations Front Center Campaign Capital	N/A	N/A
Historic Armory Renovations Front Center Campaign Working Capital	N/A	N/A
Living Learning Center Capital	N/A	N/A
Phoenicia International Festival of the Voice Working Capital	N/A	N/A
Proctors We Are Broadway Working Capital	N/A	N/A
Retrotech Capital	\$ 5,633,160	\$ 500,000
Rowland House Capital	\$ 1,813,127	\$ 250,000
Suits Bueche Planetarium at miSci Capital	N/A	N/A
The Gear Factory Capital	\$ 82,464	\$ 680,000
The Solar Energy Constortium Capital	N/A	N/A
Upstate Niagara Cooperative Improvements Capital	\$ 1,896,013	\$ 400,000
Urban Grow Center Capital	\$ 181,032	\$ 250,000
Valley Cinema Digital Conversion Capital	\$ 604	\$ 164,356,368
Victoria Theater Capital (3 Commitments)	\$ 15,262,975	\$ 4,515,000
Wild Center Wild Walk Capital-priority project	\$ 1,309,780	\$ 1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 64,554,105</b>	<b>\$ 304,415,868</b>

## Strategic Industries: Project List (p. 1)

Project Name	Benefit	Cost
<b>Agriculture/Farming/Environmental</b>		
H. F. Corwin and Sons Capital	\$ 1,376,885	\$ 250,000
Browder's Birds Capital	\$ 81,203	\$ 287,100
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 1,458,088</b>	<b>\$ 537,100</b>
<b>Arts &amp; Culture</b>		
Corning Museum of Glass Capital	\$ 2,906,361	\$ 1,500,000
Valley Cinema Digital Conversion Capital	\$ 604	\$ 100,000
Victoria Theater Capital (3 Commitments)	\$ 15,262,975	\$ 4,515,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 18,169,940</b>	<b>\$ 6,115,000</b>
<b>Education/Job Preparedness</b>		
Alfred High Temperature Lab Capital	\$ 399,179	\$ 2,800,000
Hofstra University Labs Capital II	\$ 385,944	\$ 2,000,000
Living Learning Center Capital	\$ 1,320,100	\$ 1,775,000
Stony Brook University Capital	N/A	N/A
Touro College Capital	\$ 3,988,979	\$ 1,000,000
University of Rochester Capital	N/A	N/A
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 6,094,202</b>	<b>\$ 7,575,000</b>
<b>Food Manufacturing/Distribution</b>		
Cayuga Marketing Capital	\$ 4,457,951	\$ 2,500,000
Chocolate Pizza Company	\$ 403,952	\$ 100,000
Sabra Dipping Capital	\$ 1,114,150	\$ 221,000
Urban Grow Center Capital	\$ 181,032	\$ 250,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 6,157,085</b>	<b>\$ 3,071,000</b>
<b>Machinery &amp; Miscellaneous Manufacturing</b>		
Ansen Corporation improvements Capital	\$ 399,179	\$ 2,800,000
Corning Diesel Capital (2 Commitments)	\$ 28,547,919	\$ 3,000,000
E. Gluck Capital	\$ 17,982,571	\$ 500,000
First Arena Capital	\$ 16,920	\$ 1,500,000
Novelis Capital	\$ 10,398,548	\$ 5,000,000
Regeneron DRF Capital	\$ 17,171,906	\$ 2,125,000
Retrotech Capital	\$ 5,633,160	\$ 500,000
Rochester Institute of Technology Dry Room Capital	\$ 43,004	\$ 400,000
The Gear Factory Capital	\$ 82,464	\$ 680,000
The Solar Energy Constortium Capital	N/A	N/A
Watertown Airport Business center Capital	\$ 82,277	\$ 1,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 80,357,948</b>	<b>\$ 17,505,000</b>



## Strategic Industries: Project List (p. 2)

Project Name	Benefit	Cost
<b>Municipal /Government/Not-For-Profit</b>		
Broome County IDA - Indian Valley Industries, Inc. Capital	\$ 1,875,882	\$ 723,433
Buffalo Harbor State Park Capital (Phase I)	\$ 968,872	\$ 15,000,000
Clayton Pump Station Improvements	\$ 308,587	\$ 500,000
Cobleskill Agricultural Society Fairgrounds Capital	\$ 604	\$ 59,400
Dutchess County Economic Development Alliance	N/A	N/A
Griffiss International Airport Customs and Border Patrol Facility Capital	\$ 123,536	\$ 300,000
MVEDGE - Marcy Nanocenter - Phase 1B Capital (2 Commitments)	\$ 425,816	\$ 4,250,000
Plattsburgh North Country Chamber - 2015 Paris Air Show	N/A	N/A
Rome H2O Capital	\$ 561,418	\$ 8,500,000
Upstate Niagara Cooperative Improvements Capital	\$ 1,896,013	\$ 400,000
Village of Brewster Feasibility Studies	N/A	N/A
Village of Heuvelton Wastewater Improvements Capital	\$ 178,970	\$ 500,000
Watertown Wastewater Improvements Capital	\$ 350,072	\$ 500,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 6,689,770</b>	<b>\$ 30,732,833</b>

Project Name	Benefit	Cost
<b>Real Estate Development</b>		
FSMC- RiverBend Park Capital	\$ 8,073,934	\$ 125,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 8,073,934</b>	<b>\$ 125,000,000</b>

Project Name	Benefit	Cost
<b>Scientific Research &amp; Development</b>		
Fort Schuyler Management Corporation - Quad C - Phase 1B Capital	N/A	N/A
CNY Biotechnology Accelerator M&E Capital	N/A	N/A
SUNY Research Foundation SAMC Capital	\$ 306,072	\$ 500,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 306,072</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>

Project Name	Benefit	Cost
<b>Tourism/Hospitality</b>		
Capital Sports Events Working Capital	N/A	N/A
CNY Arts Economic Development Working Capital	N/A	N/A
Darwin Martin House Capital	\$ 83,567	\$ 268,000
Historic Armory Renovations Front Center Campaign Capital	N/A	N/A
Historic Armory Renovations Front Center Campaign Working Capital	N/A	N/A
Phoenicia International Festival of the Voice Working Capital	N/A	N/A
Proctors We Are Broadway Working Capital	N/A	N/A
Rowland House Capital	\$ 1,813,127	\$ 250,000
Suits Bueche Planetarium at miSci Capital	N/A	N/A
Wild Center Wild Walk Capital-priority project	\$ 1,309,780	\$ 1,000,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 3,206,474</b>	<b>\$ 1,518,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 130,513,513</b>	<b>\$ 192,553,933</b>

Where impact was quantifiable, the projects that were analyzed yield an overall Fiscal Benefit to Cost ratio of 1:0.7. This means that for each dollar of New York State government subsidy, such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property and interest income, there was a return to the tax base of \$0.7.

**Total Projects**

Project Name	Benefit	Cost
Alfred High Temperature Lab Capital	\$ 399,179	\$ 2,800,000
Ansen Corporation improvements Capital	\$ 2,991,002	\$ 500,000
Broome County IDA - Indian Valley Industries, Inc. Capital	\$ 1,875,882	\$ 723,433
Browder's Birds Capital	\$ 81,203	\$ 287,100
Buffalo Harbor State Park Capital (Phase I)	\$ 968,872	\$ 15,000,000
Cayuga Marketing Capital	\$ 4,457,951	\$ 2,500,000
Chocolate Pizza Company	\$ 403,952	\$ 100,000
Clayton Pump Station Improvements	\$ 308,587	\$ 500,000
Cobleskill Agricultural Society Fairgrounds Capital	\$ 604	\$ 59,400
Corning Diesel Capital (2 Commitments)	\$ 28,547,919	\$ 3,000,000
Corning Museum of Glass Capital	\$ 2,906,361	\$ 1,500,000
Darwin Martin House Capital	\$ 83,567	\$ 268,000
E. Gluck Capital	\$ 17,982,571	\$ 500,000
First Arena Capital	\$ 16,920	\$ 1,500,000
FSMC- RiverBend Park Capital	\$ 8,073,934	\$ 125,000,000
Griffiss International Airport Customs and Border Patrol Facility Capital	\$ 123,536	\$ 300,000
H. F. Corwin and Sons Capital	\$ 1,376,885	\$ 250,000
Hofstra University Labs Capital (2 Commitments)	\$ 385,944	\$ 2,000,000
Living Learning Center Capital	\$ 1,320,100	\$ 1,775,000
MVEDGE - Marcy Nanocenter - Phase 1B Capital (2 Commitments)	\$ 425,816	\$ 4,250,000
Novelis Capital	\$ 10,398,548	\$ 5,000,000
Regeneron DRF Capital	\$ 17,171,906	\$ 2,125,000
Retrotech Capital	\$ 5,633,160	\$ 500,000
Rochester Institute of Technology Dry Room Capital	\$ 43,004	\$ 400,000
Rome H2O Capital	\$ 561,418	\$ 8,500,000
Rowland House Capital	\$ 1,813,127	\$ 250,000
Sabra Dipping Capital	\$ 1,114,150	\$ 221,000
Stony Brook University Capital	\$ 306,072	\$ 500,000
The Gear Factory Capital	\$ 82,464	\$ 680,000
Touro College Capital	\$ 3,988,979	\$ 1,000,000
Upstate Niagara Cooperative Improvements Capital	\$ 1,896,013	\$ 400,000
Urban Grow Center Capital	\$ 181,032	\$ 250,000
Valley Cinema Digital Conversion Capital	\$ 604	\$ 100,000
Victoria Theater Capital (3 Commitments)	\$ 15,262,975	\$ 4,515,000
Village of Heuvelton Wastewater improvements Capital	\$ 178,970	\$ 500,000
Watertown Airport Business center Capital	\$ 82,277	\$ 1,000,000
Watertown Wastewater Improvements Capital	\$ 350,072	\$ 500,000
Wild Center Wild Walk Capital-priority project	\$ 1,309,780	\$ 1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 133,105,336</b>	<b>\$ 190,253,933</b>

Please note the following:

- Benefit Cost Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD Business Investment projects, which involve direct job creation and retention, Infrastructure Investment (e.g. the development or expansion of basic systems and facilities, including transportation, water and sewer, communication, energy generation and distribution, and parking facilities) and Economic Growth Investment (e.g. projects that foster economic growth through cultural activity, higher education activity, regional revolving loan and grant programs, other local or regional initiatives, agribusiness initiatives, marketing activities, training or education programs, or technical assistance) may not involve permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the Benefit Cost Evaluations as compared to benchmarks developed for Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects.
- For funding awards under \$100,000, only the total benefit is provided rather than a full evaluation.



**Project Summary  
Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>**

**Economic Growth Project  
Alfred University – High-Temperature Lab.**

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 53**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 36**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$2,800,000	\$794,250	\$2,800,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$ 399,179	\$2,085,600	\$ 684,214	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.14	3.00	0.24	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$ 3,603,146	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	1.29	20.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

### **Ansen Corporation improvements Capital**

Evaluated over a seven-year period, project fiscal benefits to New York State government are expected to be \$2,991,002, which exceed the cost to the State.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Broome County IDA – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>40 over one year</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>0</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$723,433	\$794,250	\$723,433	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$1,875,882	\$2,085,600	\$3,194,948	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$23,797	\$3,000	\$23,797	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$10,984	\$1,424	\$10,984	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	2.59	7.00	4.42	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$24,998,675	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$379,561	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	34.56	50.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.

### **Browder's Birds Capital**

Evaluated over a seven-year period, project fiscal benefits to New York State government are expected to be \$81,203, which exceed the cost to the State.

Tupper Lake Crossroads Capital



# **Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>**

## **Infrastructure Project Buffalo Harbor State Park**

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 139**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 89**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
<b>Fiscal Costs<sup>3</sup></b>	\$15,000,000	\$794,250	\$15,000,000	\$1,020,500
<b>Fiscal Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>	\$968,872	\$2,085,600	\$1,694,076	\$4,271,980
<b>Fiscal B/C Ratio</b>	0.06	3.00	0.11	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks for ESD Projects</b>		
<b>Economic Benefits<sup>5</sup></b>	\$12,780,057	\$119,468,000		
<b>Economic B/C Ratio</b>	0.85	30.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

**Project Summary**  
**Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>**

**Cayuga Marketing – Business Investment**

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>52 over three years</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>199</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$2,500,000	\$794,250	\$2,500,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$4,457,951	\$2,085,600	\$7,558,722	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$75,027	\$3,000	\$75,027	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$33,927	\$1,424	\$33,927	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	1.78	7.00	3.02	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$40,310,801	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$547,044	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	16.12	75.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.

**Chocolate Pizza Company, Inc.**

Evaluated over a seven-year period, project fiscal benefits to New York State government are expected to be \$403,952, which exceed the cost to the State.



## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Infrastructure Project Village of Clayton Pump Station

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 53**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 21**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$500,000	\$794,250	\$500,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$308,587	\$2,085,600	\$520,602	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.62	3.00	1.04	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$2,620,235	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	5.24	20.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

### **Cobleskill Agricultural Society Fairgrounds Capital**

Evaluated over a seven-year period, project fiscal benefits to New York State government are expected to be \$604, which does not exceed the cost to the State.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Corning, Inc. – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>987</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>250 over three years</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>392</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$3,000,000	\$794,250	\$3,000,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$28,547,919	\$2,085,600	\$48,835,488	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$7,674	\$3,000	\$7,674	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$3,403	\$1,424	\$3,403	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	9.52	7.00	16.28	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$374,959,977	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$425,275	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	124.99	75.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.



## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Economic Growth Project Corning Museum of Glass

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>499</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>10 in one year</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>198</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
<b>Fiscal Costs<sup>3</sup></b>	\$1,500,000	\$794,250	\$1,500,000	\$1,020,500
<b>Fiscal Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>	\$2,906,361	\$2,085,600	\$5,059,144	\$4,271,980
<b>Fiscal B/C Ratio</b>	1.94	3.00	3.37	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks for ESD Projects</b>		
<b>Economic Benefits<sup>5</sup></b>	\$36,823,488	\$119,468,000		
<b>Economic B/C Ratio</b>	24.55	30.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Economic Growth Project Darwin Martin House

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 11**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 8**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
<b>Fiscal Costs<sup>3</sup></b>	\$268,000	\$794,250	\$268,000	\$1,020,500
<b>Fiscal Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>	\$83,567	\$2,085,600	\$143,238	\$4,271,980
<b>Fiscal B/C Ratio</b>	0.31	3.00	0.53	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks for ESD Projects</b>		
<b>Economic Benefits<sup>5</sup></b>	\$754,308	\$119,468,000		
<b>Economic B/C Ratio</b>	2.81	20.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### E. Gluck Corporation – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>80 over five years</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>24</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$500,000	\$794,250	\$500,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$17,982,571	\$2,085,600	\$33,247,418	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$3,012	\$3,000	\$3,012	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$1,818	\$1,424	\$1,818	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	35.97	7.00	66.49	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$109,024,050	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$396,426	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	218.05	75.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Economic Growth Project First Arena Capital

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 3**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 1**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
<b>Fiscal Costs<sup>3</sup></b>	\$1,500,000	\$794,250	\$1,500,000	\$1,020,500
<b>Fiscal Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>	\$16,920	\$2,085,600	\$29,472	\$4,271,980
<b>Fiscal B/C Ratio</b>	0.01	3.00	0.02	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks for ESD Projects</b>		
<b>Economic Benefits<sup>5</sup></b>	\$214,056	\$119,468,000		
<b>Economic B/C Ratio</b>	0.14	30.00		

### Project Summary

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.



## Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Infrastructure Project FSMC RiverBend Park SUNY CNSE

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 1,161**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 741**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$125,000,000	\$794,250	\$125,000,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$8,073,934	\$2,085,600	\$14,117,302	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.06	3.00	0.11	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$106,500,471	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	0.85	30.00		

### Project Summary

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Economic Growth Project Griffiss FIS

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 15**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 7**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$300,000	\$794,250	\$300,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$123,536	\$2,085,600	\$208,065	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.41	3.00	0.69	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$1,059,303	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	3.53	30.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### H. F. Corwin and Sons, Inc. – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	80	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	8
<b>New Jobs:</b>	2 over two years	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	5

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
<b>Fiscal Costs<sup>3</sup></b>	\$250,000	\$794,250	\$250,000	\$1,020,500
<b>Fiscal Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>	\$1,376,885	\$2,085,600	\$2,436,836	\$4,271,980
<b>Fiscal Cost /Direct Job</b>	\$6,256	\$3,000	\$6,256	\$4,110
<b>Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs</b>	\$5,847	\$1,424	\$5,847	\$1,964
<b>Fiscal B/C Ratio</b>	5.51	7.00	9.75	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
<b>Economic Benefits<sup>5</sup></b>	\$10,613,851	\$119,468,000		
<b>Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs</b>	\$248,245	\$147,600		
<b>Economic B/C Ratio</b>	42.46	75.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Economic Growth Project Hofstra University Big Data Lab

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>6 over five years</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>14</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$2,000,000	\$794,250	\$2,000,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$385,944	\$2,085,600	\$720,905	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.19	3.00	0.36	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$4,799,950	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	2.40	30.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.



## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Valley Health Services, Inc. – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>27 over three years</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>60</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
<b>Fiscal Costs<sup>3</sup></b>	\$1,775,000	\$794,250	\$1,775,000	\$1,020,500
<b>Fiscal Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>	\$1,320,100	\$2,085,600	\$2,222,198	\$4,271,980
<b>Fiscal Cost /Direct Job</b>	\$102,263	\$3,000	\$102,263	\$4,110
<b>Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs</b>	\$80,923	\$1,424	\$80,923	\$1,964
<b>Fiscal B/C Ratio</b>	0.74	7.00	1.25	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
<b>Economic Benefits<sup>5</sup></b>	\$10,870,459	\$119,468,000		
<b>Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs</b>	\$495,591	\$147,600		
<b>Economic B/C Ratio</b>	6.12	50.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.

**Project Summary  
Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>**

**Infrastructure Project  
MVEDGE – Marcy Nanocenter Interceptor**

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 80**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 37**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$4,250,000	\$794,250	\$4,250,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$425,816	\$2,085,600	\$728,801	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.10	3.00	0.17	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$5,232,265	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	1.23	30.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Novelis Oswego Plant – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>770</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>499</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$5,000,000	\$794,250	\$5,000,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$10,398,548	\$2,085,600	\$17,666,796	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$81,019	\$3,000	\$81,019	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$31,104	\$1,424	\$31,104	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	2.08	7.00	3.53	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$93,730,790	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$583,084	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	18.75	50.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>300 over five years</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>75</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$2,125,000	\$794,250	\$2,125,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$17,171,906	\$2,085,600	\$30,702,085	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$12,427	\$3,000	\$12,427	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$4,206	\$1,424	\$4,206	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	8.08	7.00	14.45	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$206,024,920	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$407,811	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	96.95	75.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.



## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Retrotech, Inc. – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below, typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	87	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	24
<b>New Jobs:</b>	23 over three years	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	15

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$500,000	\$794,250	\$500,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$5,633,160	\$2,085,600	\$9,829,571	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$8,586	\$3,000	\$8,586	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$5,192	\$1,424	\$5,192	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	11.27	7.00	19.66	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$72,427,552	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$752,024	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	144.86	75.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Infrastructure Project Rochester Institute of Technology Dry Room

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct):** 6

**Construction Job Years (Indirect):** 4

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$400,000	\$794,250	\$400,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$43,004	\$2,085,600	\$75,318	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.11	3.00	0.19	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$561,945	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	1.40	30.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Infrastructure Project Rome H2O

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 105**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 49**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$8,500,000	\$794,250	\$8,500,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$561,418	\$2,085,600	\$960,890	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.07	3.00	0.11	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$6,898,491	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	0.81	30.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Aurora Inn, Inc. – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>8 over three years</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>46</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$250,000	\$794,250	\$250,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$1,813,127	\$2,085,600	\$3,067,266	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$5,017	\$3,000	\$5,017	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$3,940	\$1,424	\$3,940	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	7.25	7.00	12.27	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$13,961,598	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$220,020	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	55.85	50.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.



**Sabra Dipping Company LLC.**

Evaluated over a seven-year period, project fiscal benefits to New York State government are expected to be \$51,114,150, which exceed the cost to the State.

**Project Summary  
Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>**

**Economic Growth Project  
SUNY RF Alfred State College**

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 45**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 28**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
<b>Fiscal Costs<sup>3</sup></b>	\$500,000	\$794,250	\$500,000	\$1,020,500
<b>Fiscal Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>	\$306,072	\$2,085,600	\$535,140	\$4,271,980
<b>Fiscal B/C Ratio</b>	0.61	3.00	1.07	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks for ESD Projects</b>		
<b>Economic Benefits<sup>5</sup></b>	\$4,035,629	\$119,468,000		
<b>Economic B/C Ratio</b>	8.07	30.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Economic Growth Project The Gear Factory

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 11**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 7**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$680,000	\$794,250	\$680,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$82,464	\$2,085,600	\$140,568	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.12	3.00	0.21	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$736,465	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	1.08	20.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Touro College – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>136 over five years</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>58</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$1,000,000	\$794,250	\$1,000,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$3,988,979	\$2,085,600	\$6,875,218	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$14,427	\$3,000	\$14,427	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$11,616	\$1,424	\$11,616	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	3.99	7.00	6.88	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$36,320,483	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$421,908	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	36.32	75.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Upstate Niagara Cooperative N. Lawrence – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>0 over five years</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>9</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$400,000	\$794,250	\$400,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$1,896,013	\$2,085,600	\$3,131,771	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$10,458	\$3,000	\$10,458	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$6,236	\$1,424	\$6,236	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	4.74	7.00	7.83	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$17,089,430	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$266,423	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	42.72	75.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.



**Project Summary  
Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>**

**Infrastructure Project  
Urban Grow Center/Capital District Community Gardens**

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct):** 22  
**Construction Job Years (Indirect):** 16

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$250,000	\$794,250	\$250,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$181,032	\$2,085,600	\$316,173	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.72	3.00	1.26	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$2,284,264	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	9.14	30.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## **Valley Cinema**

Evaluated over a seven-year period, project fiscal benefits to New York State government are expected to be \$604, which does not exceed the cost to the State.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### The Victoria Theatre – Business Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

<b>Initial Jobs:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Direct):</b>	<b>587</b>
<b>New Jobs:</b>	<b>373 over five years</b>	<b>Construction Job Years (Indirect):</b>	<b>305</b>

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$4,515,000	\$794,250	\$4,515,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$15,262,975	\$2,085,600	\$32,268,117	\$4,271,980
Fiscal Cost /Direct Job	\$20,906	\$3,000	\$20,906	\$4,110
Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs	\$14,808	\$1,424	\$14,808	\$1,964
Fiscal B/C Ratio	3.38	7.00	7.15	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$202,203,901	\$119,468,000		
Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs	\$663,173	\$147,600		
Economic B/C Ratio	44.78	75.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Infrastructure Project Village of Heuvelton Wastewater Improvement

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 31**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 12**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
Fiscal Costs <sup>3</sup>	\$500,000	\$794,250	\$500,000	\$1,020,500
Fiscal Benefits <sup>4</sup>	\$178,970	\$2,085,600	\$301,930	\$4,271,980
Fiscal B/C Ratio	0.36	3.00	0.60	10.60
	Project Results	Benchmarks for ESD Projects		
Economic Benefits <sup>5</sup>	\$1,519,643	\$119,468,000		
Economic B/C Ratio	3.04	30.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Infrastructure Project Watertown Airport Business Center

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 14**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 5**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
<b>Fiscal Costs<sup>3</sup></b>	\$1,000,000	\$794,250	\$1,000,000	\$1,020,500
<b>Fiscal Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>	\$82,277	\$2,085,600	\$138,806	\$4,271,980
<b>Fiscal B/C Ratio</b>	0.08	3.00	0.14	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks for ESD Projects</b>		
<b>Economic Benefits<sup>5</sup></b>	\$698,621	\$119,468,000		
<b>Economic B/C Ratio</b>	0.70	20.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.



**Project Summary  
Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>**

**Infrastructure Project  
Watertown Wastewater Improvement**

The benefits reported in the table reflect only the impact of construction-related activity. Unlike typical ESD projects, infrastructure and economic growth investment projects may involve no permanent job commitments. Such projects generate long term benefits not captured in the period of analysis. This is reflected in the benefit cost estimates as compared to benchmarks developed for infrastructure and economic growth investment projects.

**Construction Job Years (Direct): 61**

**Construction Job Years (Indirect): 24**

Evaluation Statistics	Project Result NYS Govt.	NYS Govt. Benchmarks for ESD Projects <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Governments	State & Local Government Benchmarks for ESD Projects
<b>Fiscal Costs<sup>3</sup></b>	\$500,000	\$794,250	\$500,000	\$1,020,500
<b>Fiscal Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>	\$350,072	\$2,085,600	\$590,589	\$4,271,980
<b>Fiscal B/C Ratio</b>	0.70	3.00	1.18	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks for ESD Projects</b>		
<b>Economic Benefits<sup>5</sup></b>	\$2,972,487	\$119,468,000		
<b>Economic B/C Ratio</b>	5.94	20.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects.

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect construction employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring loan repayments and all tax revenues generated by the project and collected by state and local governments.

## Project Summary Benefit-Cost Evaluation<sup>1</sup>

### Natural History Museum of Adirondacks, Wild Walk – Economic Growth Investment

Benefit-Costs Evaluations are used in evaluating projects that are categorized as Business Investment, Infrastructure Investment, and Economic Growth Investment and that involve 1) job retention and/or creation and/or 2) construction-related activity. For Business Investment projects, benefits reported in the table below typically reflect the impact of both jobs and construction-related activity. For Infrastructure Investment and Economic Growth Investment projects, which generate long-term benefits not captured in the period of analysis and may involve no permanent job commitments, the table typically reflects only construction-related activity. Benchmarks for each type of project are noted in the footnotes.

**Initial Jobs:** 38  
**New Jobs:** 0

**Construction Job Years (Direct):** 32  
**Construction Job Years (Indirect):** 13

Evaluation Statistics	Project Results NYS Gov't.	NYS Gov't. Benchmarks <sup>2</sup>	Project Results State & Local Government	State & Local Government Benchmarks
<b>Fiscal Costs<sup>3</sup></b>	\$1,000,000	\$794,250	\$1,000,000	\$1,020,500
<b>Fiscal Benefits<sup>4</sup></b>	\$1,309,780	\$2,085,600	\$2,211,598	\$4,271,980
<b>Fiscal Cost /Direct Job</b>	\$37,594	\$3,000	\$37,594	\$4,110
<b>Fiscal Cost/Total Jobs</b>	\$32,396	\$1,424	\$32,396	\$1,964
<b>Fiscal B/C Ratio</b>	1.31	3.00	2.21	10.60
	<b>Project Results</b>	<b>Benchmarks</b>		
<b>Economic Benefits<sup>5</sup></b>	\$13,042,997	\$119,468,000		
<b>Econ. Benefits/Total Jobs</b>	\$422,538	\$147,600		
<b>Economic B/C Ratio</b>	13.04	20.00		

<sup>1</sup> Dollar values are present value calculated over a 7-year period. Separate evaluations are made and reported for New York State government assistance alone and for State and Local government.

<sup>2</sup> The current project evaluation results (both fiscal and economic) are compared to performance measure benchmarks based on results of a sample of ESD non-retail projects. Business Investment project benchmarks are 7.00 (Fiscal) and 75.00 (Economic). Infrastructure Investment (or Economic Growth Investment) project benchmarks are 3.00 (Fiscal) and 30.00 (Economic).

<sup>3</sup> Fiscal cost includes the value of grants, loans and associated default risks, and discretionary subsidies (such as tax exemptions or abatements on sales, property, and interest income).

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal benefits are the loan repayments and tax revenues to New York State and Local governments generated by project activity. This includes estimated taxes on personal incomes from project direct and indirect employment, corporate and business incomes, excise and user taxes, property taxes, and other taxes.

<sup>5</sup> Economic benefits are estimated project benefits measuring fiscal flows to government plus net resident disposable income from project direct and indirect employment net of transfers, without adjusting for individual income earners' opportunity cost of employment.