

AMAZON HQ2: ECONOMIC AND FISCAL EVALUATION

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Economic Development and Incentives: HQ2



- □ Amazon planning to build a 2nd corporate HQ
 - Up to 50,000 new management employees within 15 years

- □ Priorities for location:
 - Close to metro areas
 - Stable and business-friendly environment
 - Strong talent pool
 - Financial government incentives





Economic Development Strategy



- Want to benefit all major stakeholders
 - City/State
 - Amazon
 - Taxpayers, workers, residents
- Using knowledge of your regional economy to benefit everybody

Economic Development Strategy: Know Your Region



- Sectors to Target
 - Sectors with low production costs
 - Sectors with high demand, low self-supply
 - Sectors like these that also have high transportation costs could be competitive locally
 - Sectors with available inputs within your region
 - These sectors see additional demand
 - Presence of downstream sectors within your region
 - These sectors see lower supply

Economic Development Strategy: Connecticut

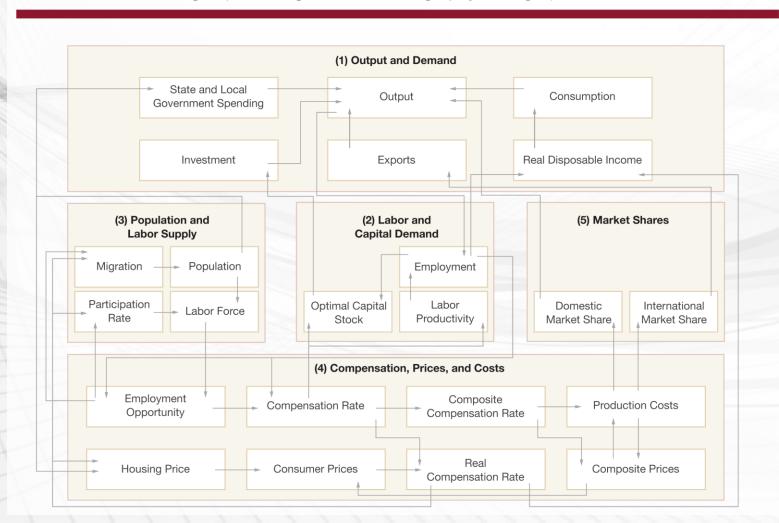


- Low relative production costs
 - Management simulation: 18.7% more expensive
 - Wood product manufacturing: 16% less expensive
 - □ Computer and electronic product manufacturing: 14% less expensive
- Sectors with high demand, low self supply
 - □ Chemical manufacturing: \$10.718 bn demand, \$1.528 self supply
 - □ Computer and electronic product manufacturing: \$9.328 bn demand, \$2.384 bn self supply
- Validate these sectors against the presence of upstream and downstream sectors through Input-Output table

Model Structure



REMI Model Linkages (Excluding Economic Geography Linkages)



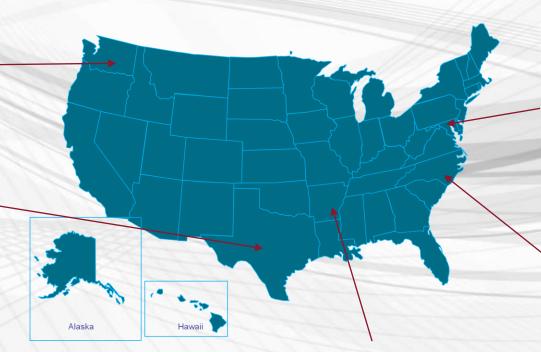
Prior Tax & Incentive Analysis REMI

REMI's Tax-PI is the industry standard for regional macroeconomic, demographic and dynamic fiscal analysis of public policy and economic development projects.

Washington:

Aerospace tax credit analysis

Texas: Statutory impact analysis requirement for appropriations legislation



Maryland:

Corporate tax rate reduction analysis

North Carolina:

Medicaid expansion analysis

Arkansas: Big River Steel manufacturing facility analysis

Static vs. Dynamic Analysis



Static Analysis

- Construction spending
- New employee wages
- Static changes in tax revenue

Dynamic Analysis

- Construction spending
- New employee wages
- Population
- Housing prices
- Employment
- Wage inflation
- Labor productivity
- Output
- Feedback changes in tax revenue
- Changes in tax base

Phases of Economic Impact

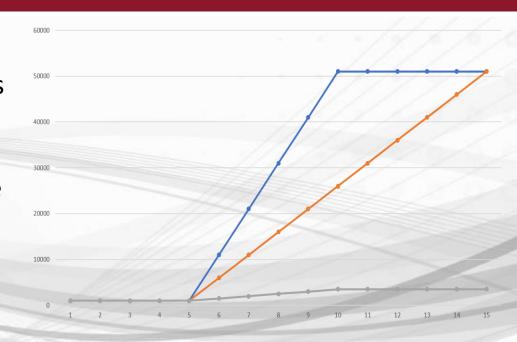


Construction

- Hire construction workers to build facility
- Purchase computers/servers, office furniture/equipment

Operations

- Three scenarios: 50k employees (fast vs. slow build), 2.5k
- Economic impacts
- Fiscal impacts





Building Phase	Estimated Capital Investment 🔻
Phase I Building (500,000-1,000,000 sf)	\$300,000,000-\$600,000,000
Phase II Building (1,000,000-2,000,000 sf)	\$600,000,000-\$1,260,000,000
Phase III Building (2,000,000-3,000,000 sf)	\$1,260,000,000-\$1,985,000,000

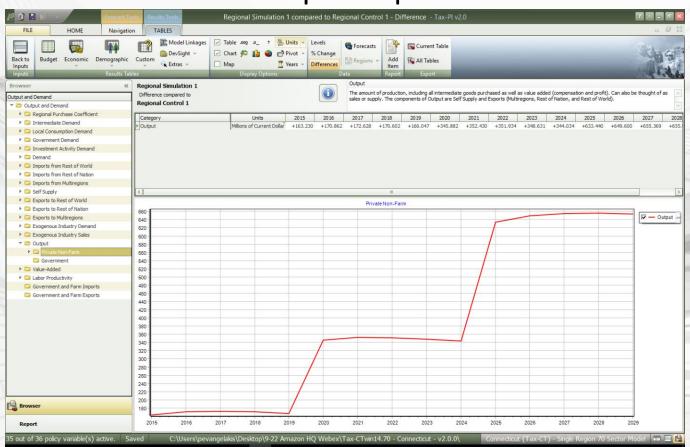
 Amazon estimates first three phases of building will cost \$2.1-3.8 billion



- Construction: Use midpoint of spending range for each 5 year phase, spread evenly
- Other fit-out costs during initial construction phase
 - New computers and servers
 - Office furniture and equipment
- Model as Detailed Industry Sales policy variables
 - NAICS 2332A0: Commercial structures, including farm structures
 - NAICS 334: Computer and electronic product manufacturing
 - NAICS 337: Furniture and related product manufacturing

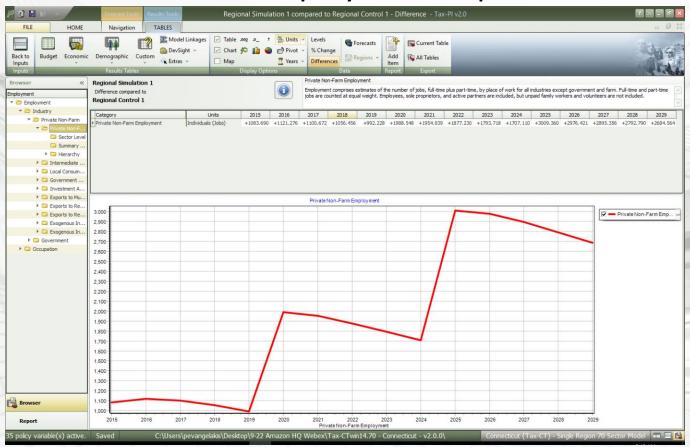


□ Private non-farm output impact



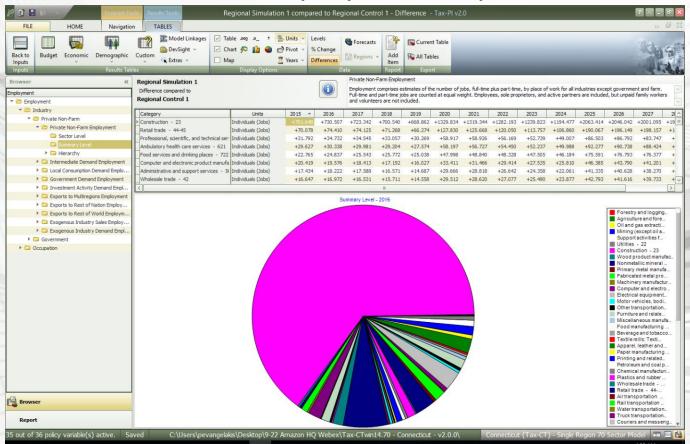


□ Private non-farm employment impact



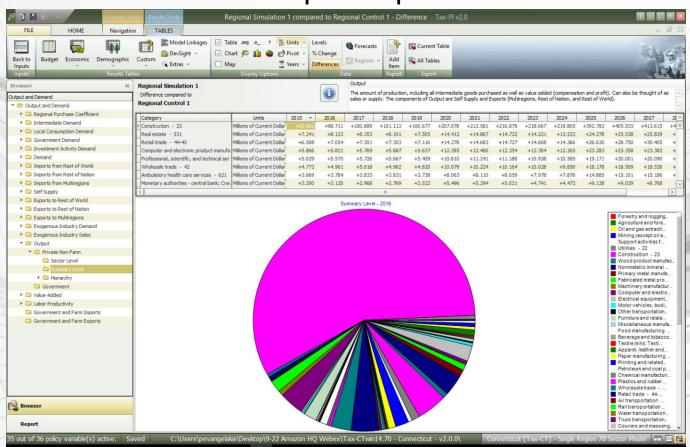


Private non-farm employment impact breakdown





Private non-farm output impact breakdown

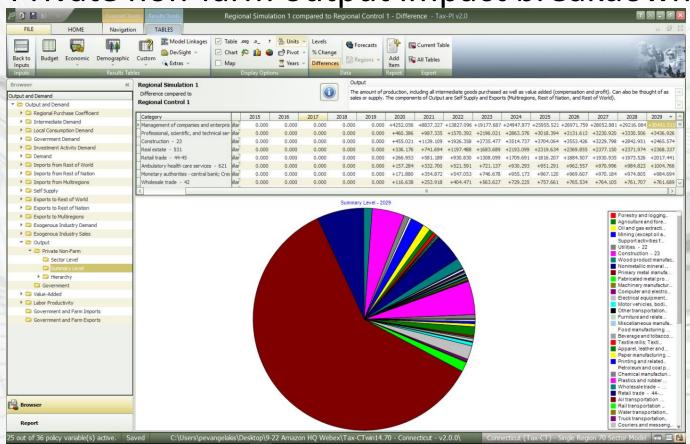




- □ 50,000 new management employees
 - NAICS 55: Management of companies and enterprises—for executive/management
 - Added steadily over 5 years during Phase 2

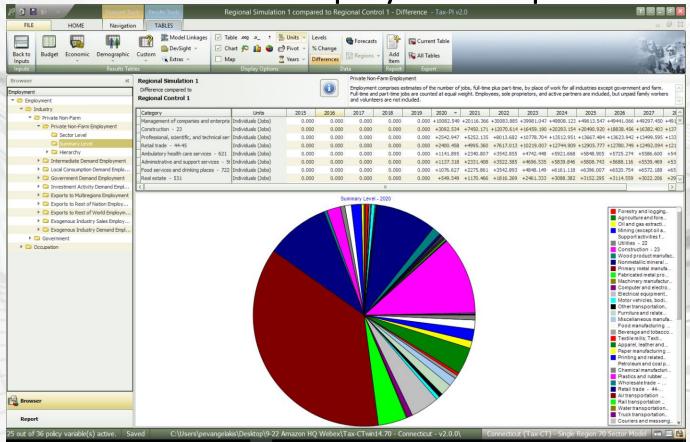


Private non-farm output impact breakdown



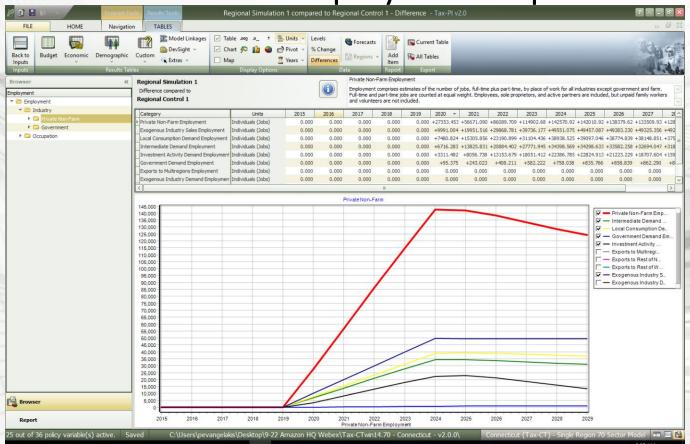


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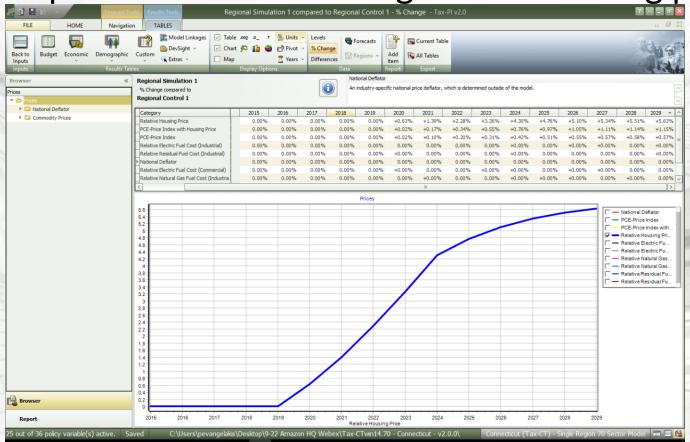


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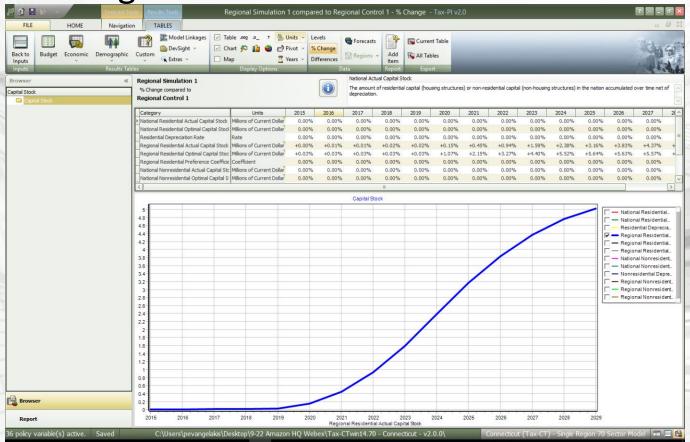


Population influx and wages raise housing prices



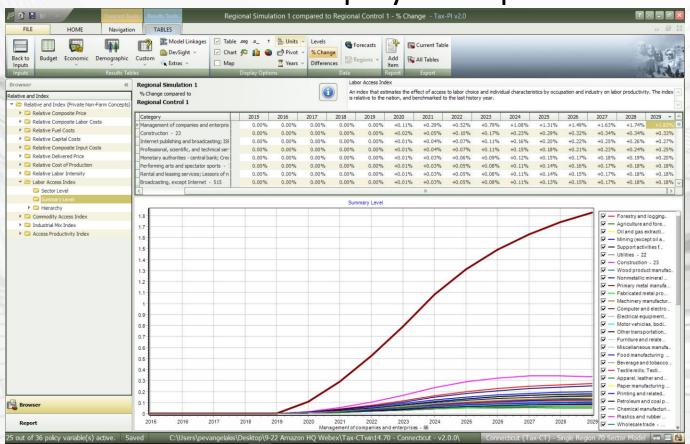


Housing stock also rises with increased demand



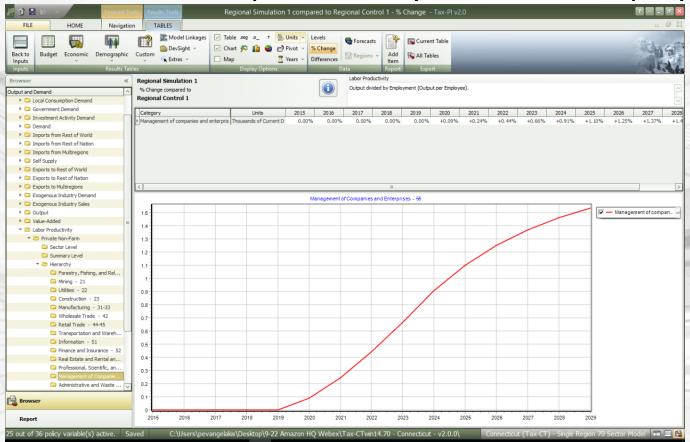


□ The volume of new employees improves labor access



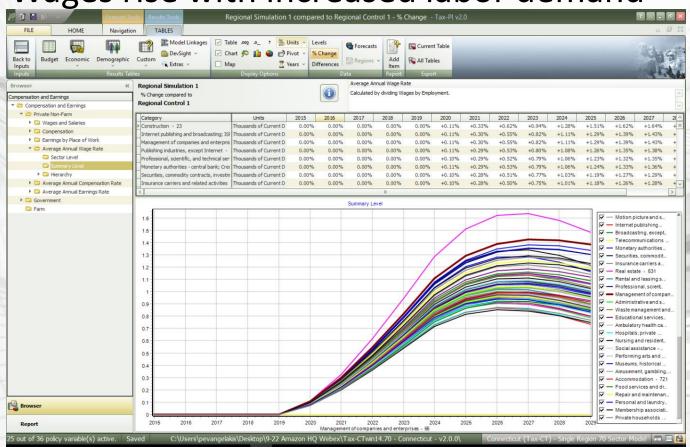


□ This raises labor productivity via better employee fit



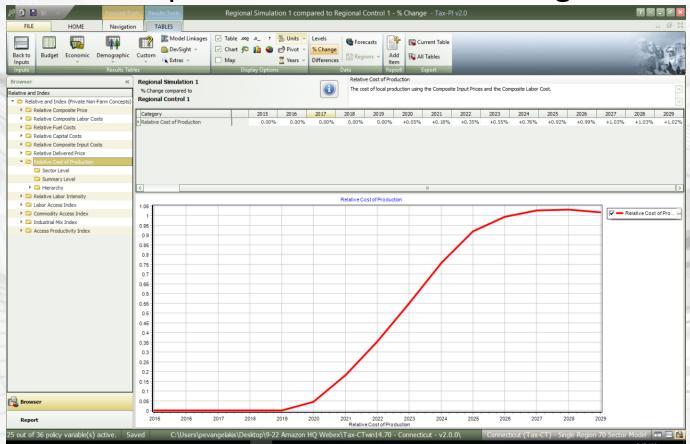


Wages rise with increased labor demand





This raises production costs for the regional economy



Fiscal Impacts (50k, Fast)



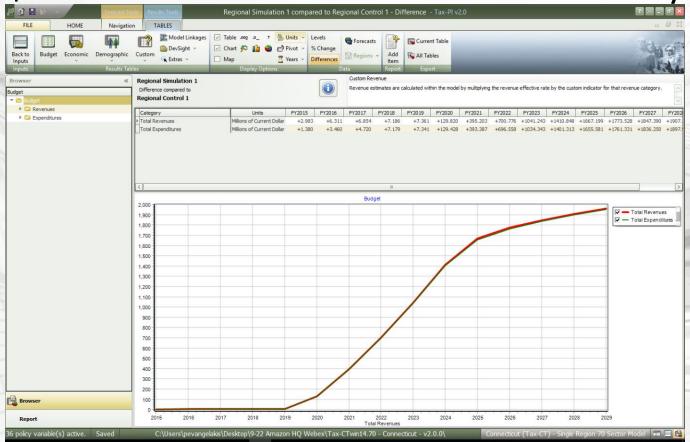
- Combine construction and operations
- Analyze local and state budget impacts

 Local: Rise in housing stock and housing prices raises property tax base

State Fiscal Impacts (50k, Fast) REMI



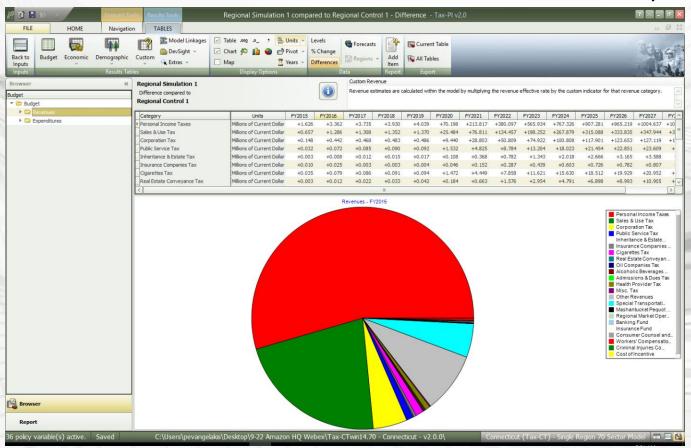
□ \$12.9 billion increase in revenues over 15 years



State Fiscal Impacts (50k, Fast) REMI



□ 75% of increase in state revenue from income, sales tax



State Fiscal Impacts (50k, Slow) REMI



- □ 50,000 new management employees
 - Added steadily over 10 years during Phases 2 & 3

- □ \$8.7 billion increase in revenues over 15 years
 - 340k fewer person-years of employment
 - Smaller wage increases (1/2 during first 5 years)

State Fiscal Impacts (2.5k, Fast) REMI



- □ 2,500 new management employees
 - Added steadily over 5 years during Phase 2

- □ \$869 million increase in state revenues over 15 years
 - Over 1 million fewer person-years of employment
 - Much smaller wage increases (1/20)

Conclusion



- Economic development requires careful understanding of regional context
 - Available resources
 - Downstream winners
 - Less competition
- The benefit of economic development depends heavily on the timing
 - □ \$12.9 bn vs \$8.7 bn
- Dynamic economic and fiscal analysis, rich data available in Tax-PI