- A Return on Investment (ROI) measures how much money or profit is made from an investment relative to the cost of the investment (%).
- ROI % = (Revenues from Investment Cost of Investment)

  Cost of Investment
- ROI should reflect the <u>Commonwealth's Return</u> on investment over a 3-year period after implementation has begun.





- ROI should be calculated using the Commonwealth's total investment in the project, including the GO Virginia request and any other funding.
- Ex: \$500,000 GOVA + \$300,000 COF = \$800,000 total state investment





• EXAMPLE:

(\$1.2M Increased State Revenue) – (\$500,000 State Investment) (\$500,000 State Investment)

ROI = 140%





- State Income Tax Revenue
  - Based on the number of direct jobs created
  - \$720 + 5.75% of taxable income over \$17,000
  - Ex: One job earning \$50,000 would generate
     \$2,617.50 in state income tax revenue.

Calculation: \$720 + .0575 (\$33,000) = \$2,617.50





- State Sales Tax Revenues
  - Based on the estimated sales revenues and the number of direct jobs created
  - Commonwealth receives 4.3% of all sales
  - Many ROI models assume a person's net income will be 70% of their salary, and that person will spend 1/3 of their net income on goods/services that will generate sales tax revenue.





- State Sales Tax Revenues
  - One job earning \$50,000 would have net income of \$35,000, of which 1/3 or \$11,667 would be spent on goods/services.
  - Ex: One job earning \$50,000 would generate \$502 in sales tax revenue for the Commonwealth.

Calculation: .043 (\$11,667) = \$502





#### **ECONOMIC IMPACT BEYOND ROI**

- Additional Revenue to the Locality(s)
  - Fees (BPOL, permits, tapping, etc.)
  - Industrial Utility Taxes
  - Machinery & Tools Taxes
  - Meals & Lodging Taxes
  - Public Utility Revenue
  - Real Estate Taxes
  - Sales Tax
  - Tangible Personal Property Taxes

