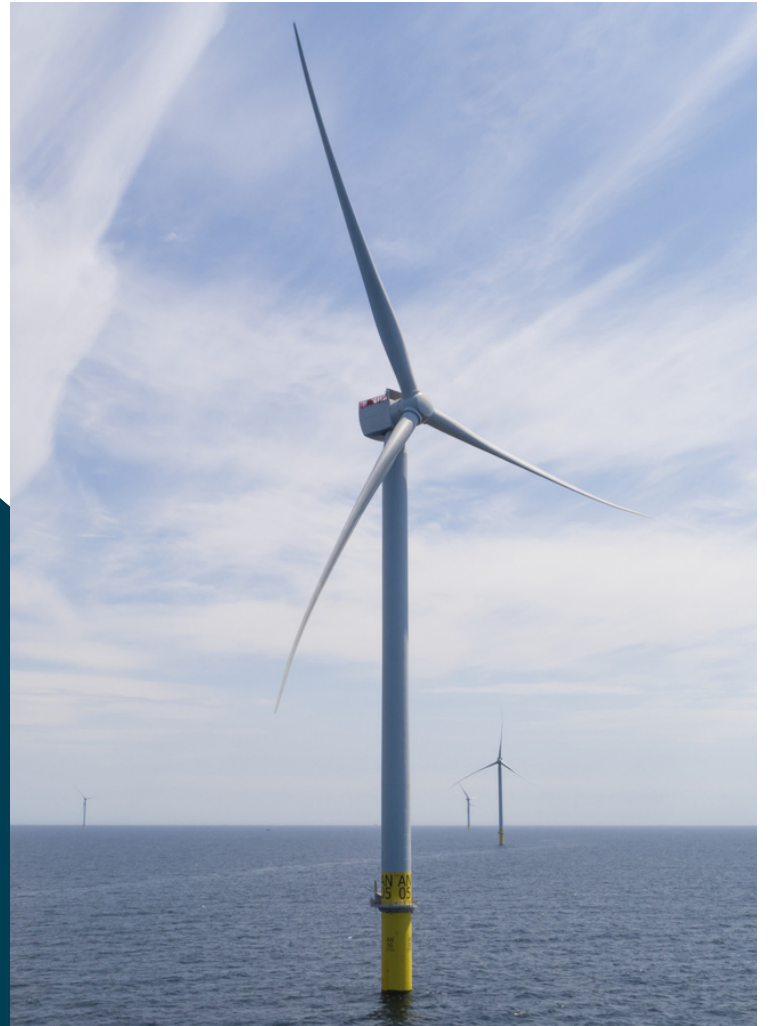


The Economic Impact of South Fork Wind and Sunrise Wind



A Message from the Long Island Association *Stacey I. Sikes* *Acting President & CEO*



Energy is the foundation of economic growth – and that is why the Long Island Association (LIA) has been a champion of the substantial benefits of offshore wind. Our region is home to the first utility-scale offshore wind farm in the United States – South Fork Wind – and a second project, Sunrise Wind, is expected to be operational in 2027.

In the next few pages, the LIA outlines how it developed its estimate of the economic impact of the construction and ongoing operations of South Fork and Sunrise Wind, **which exceeds \$460 million in benefits to Long Island (\$95 million from South Fork Wind, \$350 million from Sunrise Wind, and \$20 million from the Long Island Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Hub in East Setauket)** from 2022 through 2027. Beyond 2027, the benefits for the region will continue, with the O&M Hub alone estimated to drive another \$20 million in annual local impact through long-term employment, as well as nearly \$200 million in funding to the Towns of East Hampton and Brookhaven.

Long Island has proven that we can leverage offshore wind power as a reliable source of energy to the grid. In 2026, one of the LIA's primary legislative achievements was amending the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act to allow for a more resilient and affordable grid, enabling the integration of many different types of energy. Offshore wind should continue to be a key component of New York's energy future, as South Fork Wind demonstrated its valuable reliability over the cold snap this winter and heat wave this July, as well as price stability. New York can continue to prepare for new projects by providing pre-development support.

The LIA's analysis of the economic impact of South Fork Wind and Sunrise Wind further solidifies these projects as transformative to Long Island, from the initial construction spend to the operations and maintenance and downstream supply chain contracts. All of this has a ripple effect that reverberates through the economy, creating value beyond the project when the workers spend money in our local communities.

This project would not have been possible without the collaboration of many public and private entities, and the LIA would like to extend its gratitude to Governor Hochul, the New York State Legislature, New York State Energy Research & Development Authority, the Long Island Power Authority and PSEG Long Island for their leadership, and to Ørsted for its commitment to investing on Long Island.

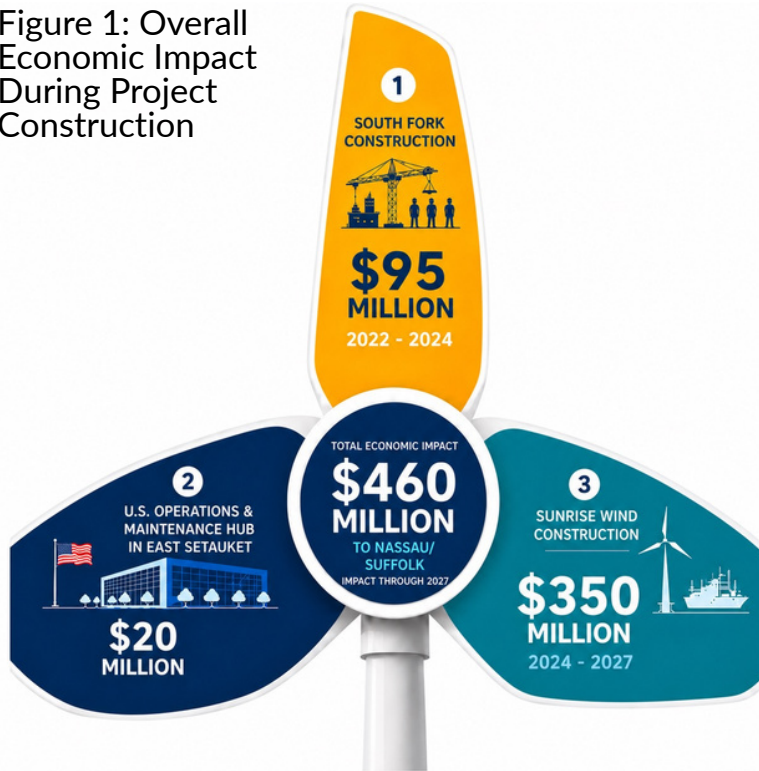
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stacey I. Sikes" with a long, sweeping underline.

Stacey I. Sikes
Acting President & CEO

Offshore Wind's Onshore Impact Generating Economic Power

Figure 1: Overall
Economic Impact
During Project
Construction



Source: Ørsted Public Filings and IMPLAN Economic Model

The economic impact of offshore wind gusts across many parts of Long Island. It goes beyond energy production, savings, and self-sufficiency for Nassau and Suffolk Counties. This analysis indicates that total economic value creation exceeds \$460 million during the construction period for South Fork and Sunrise Wind (2022-2027). South Fork Wind was completed in 2024 (estimated total economic impact to Long Island of \$95 million), and Sunrise Wind is scheduled to be completed in 2027 (estimated total economic impact to Long Island of \$350 million). Additionally, we estimate \$20 million in economic impact at the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Hub during the construction period.

Both projects were built with American union labor under a national Project Labor Agreement with 15 international union presidents and local affiliates. The Long Island O&M Hub will add \$20 million in annual recurring economic activity to our economy.

In addition to these economic benefits, the offshore wind developers have home community agreements to pay \$29 million to the Town of East Hampton and \$170 million to the Town of Brookhaven over the next 25 years, as well as \$10 million for developing a

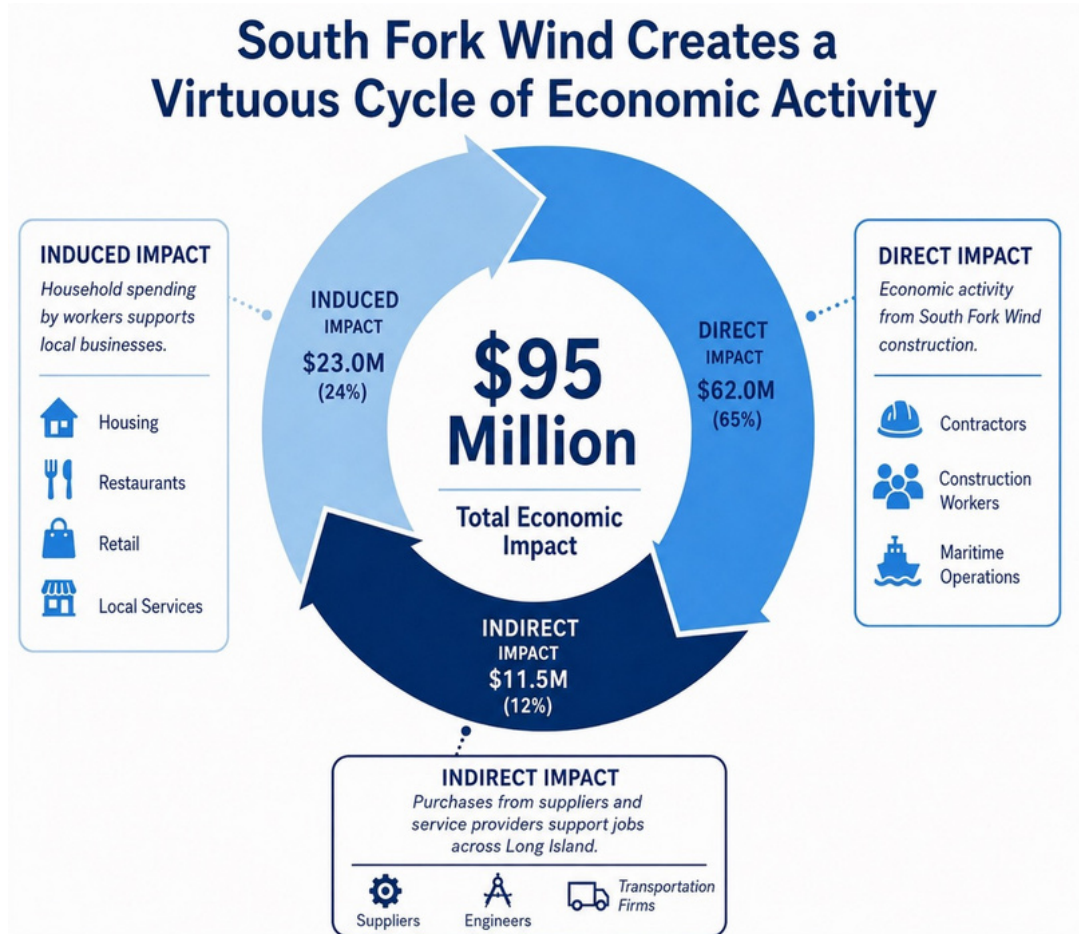
National Offshore Wind Training Center, a \$5 million research partnership with Stony Brook University, and the construction of a converter station on Long Island (See Figure 1).

The LIA focused on the economic value creation of offshore wind for Long Island, as a portion of construction for both offshore wind projects occurred outside our region, including work performed in other parts of New York and New England. This study distills down the total spend in our region and how that percolates through our economy.

The estimates are based on IMPLAN, an Input-Output analysis software, which allows the LIA to understand how one economic event can ripple through the economy. One dollar spent on construction in a market adds even more value because local suppliers are tapped to assist with the project. The dollar goes even further because workers spend their wages at local merchants.

South Fork Wind Long Island Economic Impact

Figure 2: South Fork Wind Economic Impact



South Fork Wind is the first utility-scale offshore wind project operating in the United States. It began construction in 2022, with an estimated total project cost of \$2 billion, including spending outside our region, with approximately \$62 million on Long Island.

South Fork Wind was completed in 2024, and generates 132 megawatts, which powers about 70,000 homes on Long Island. We estimate the economic impact of South Fork Wind on Long Island is \$95 million (see Figure 2).

Source: IMPLAN Economic Model; 2022 - 2024

The exact spend and breakdown are based on estimates culled from various news sources. Ørsted, a publicly traded Danish company, and some of its suppliers do not disclose project-by-project costs.

Our focus for this study is estimating the economic contribution to Long Island based on publicly available data. We know that sourcing, labor, and production occurred in several locations, with New London, Connecticut, one of the primary launch/staging areas.

However, the Haugland Group, Roman Stone, A&S Rebar, Hawkeye Elecnor, and other Long Island businesses were either direct contractors or subcontractors. We estimate that Ørsted spent \$55 million directly with Long Island businesses to facilitate the construction of South Fork Wind.

South Fork Wind Long Island Economic Impact

\$55 million is the initial effect of project spending or activity with suppliers, but there are ripple effects in the supply chain that create indirect impacts as these Long Island businesses purchase goods and services from other local operators. New projects percolate through the economy-induced impacts when the workers spend their earnings in our region. See (Figure 3), which includes specific information on how this project has rippled through our region's economy, creating 387 jobs, \$40 million in labor income, and nearly \$96 million in overall economic impact.

For the South Fork model, the \$55 million was split over three years and then adjusted for inflation. Over the past few years, the rate of inflation has been relatively high, so if we put the \$55 million into 2026 dollars, we get \$62 million. Adding the indirect (supply chain) of \$11.5 million and the induced (spending of employees) of \$23 million, we estimate the total economic benefits of South Fork Wind to Long Island to be more than \$95 million.

Figure 3: South Fork Wind Economic Impact

Economic Indicators by Impact

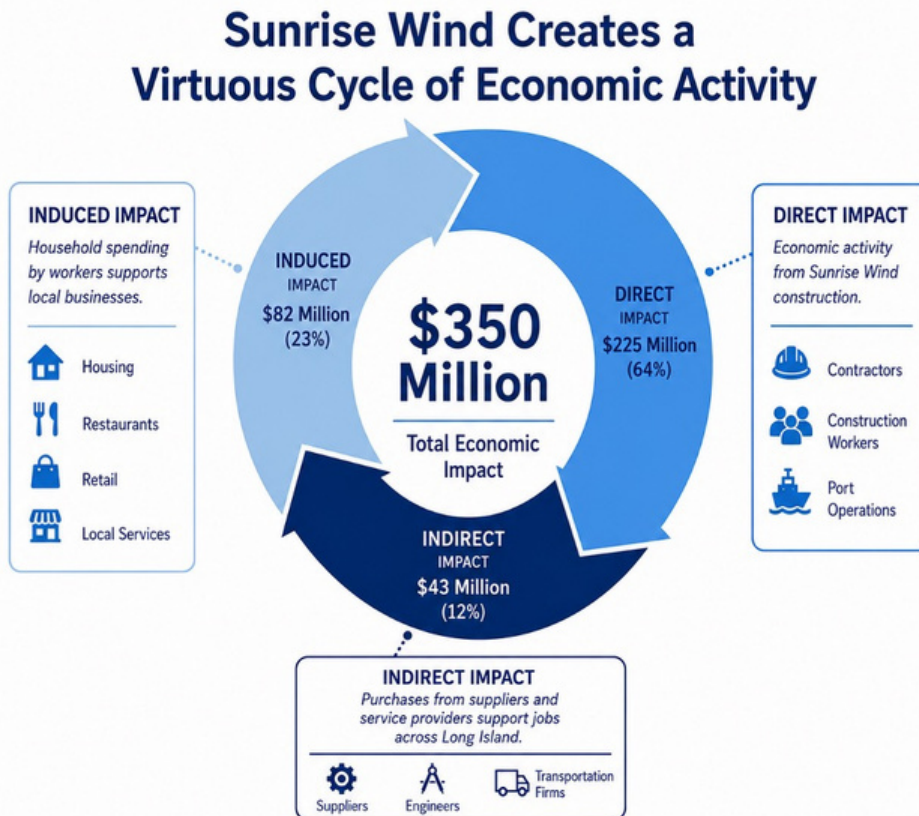
IMPACT	 EMPLOYMENT	 LABOR INCOME	 VALUE ADDED	 OUTPUT
1 Direct Economic activity from South Fork Wind construction.	240.27 Jobs	\$28,243,564.00 Dollars	\$43,113,852.80 Dollars	\$62,005,776.48 Dollars
2 Indirect Purchases from suppliers and service providers support jobs across Long Island.	39.19 Jobs	\$4,152,021.44 Dollars	\$6,973,546.97 Dollars	\$11,547,774.91 Dollars
3 Induced Household spending by workers supports local businesses.	107.69 Jobs	\$7,557,451.86 Dollars	\$14,336,593.07 Dollars	\$22,256,338.23 Dollars
 Totals	387.15 Jobs	\$39,953,037.30 Dollars	\$64,423,992.84 Dollars	\$95,809,889.61 Dollars

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: IMPLAN Economic Model

Sunrise Wind Long Island Economic Impact

Figure 4: Sunrise Wind Economic Impact



Source: IMPLAN Economic Model

Potentially the most significant offshore wind economic driver for Long Island is Sunrise Wind. Sunrise Wind will power nearly 600,000 homes, and alone is expected to deliver an amount of electricity equivalent to nearly 20 percent of Long Island's current electrical load, or over 10% of New York State's 9 GW offshore wind target.

Ørsted has indicated in public filings that it had already spent or committed over \$7 billion as of early 2026, when the project was approximately 45% complete. Drilling down to the regional impact, Sunrise Wind's contract with New York indicates it will spend \$875 million in the state and is expected to be completed in the second half of 2027.

The economic impact associated with Sunrise Wind includes \$225 million from construction costs, along with a \$170 million community agreement with the Town of Brookhaven, and a \$5 million research partnership with Stony Brook University, plus the construction of a converter station in Holbrook (not disclosed).

Examining what was spent in our region, there are reports that Haugland Group was awarded a \$200 million contract, and that other Long Island construction and material firms have also been awarded contracts for the construction of Sunrise Wind. In consideration of this data, we estimated that Long Island will benefit from approximately \$225 million in direct spending.

Sunrise Wind Long Island Economic Impact

For the Sunrise model, we projected a total spend on Long Island from 2024 to 2027 of \$225 million on suppliers. The forecast was based on news articles and public releases by Ørsted and some of the vendors. Our estimate was evenly split over the four years, resulting in \$55 million annually.

Because the project is in the future, we need to discount the value back and adjust for inflation. When we put the \$225 million in 2026 dollars, the value of direct spending is \$234 million. Adding the indirect (supply chain) of \$43 million and the induced (spending of employees) of \$83 million, the total economic creation of Sunrise Wind would boost the Long Island economy by more than \$350 million, creating 400 jobs (see Figure 5).

Beyond the \$225 million of direct spend, we would note the project has also committed to at least \$170 million in a host community agreement for investments and community-focused benefits over the 25 years after it reaches commercial operation.

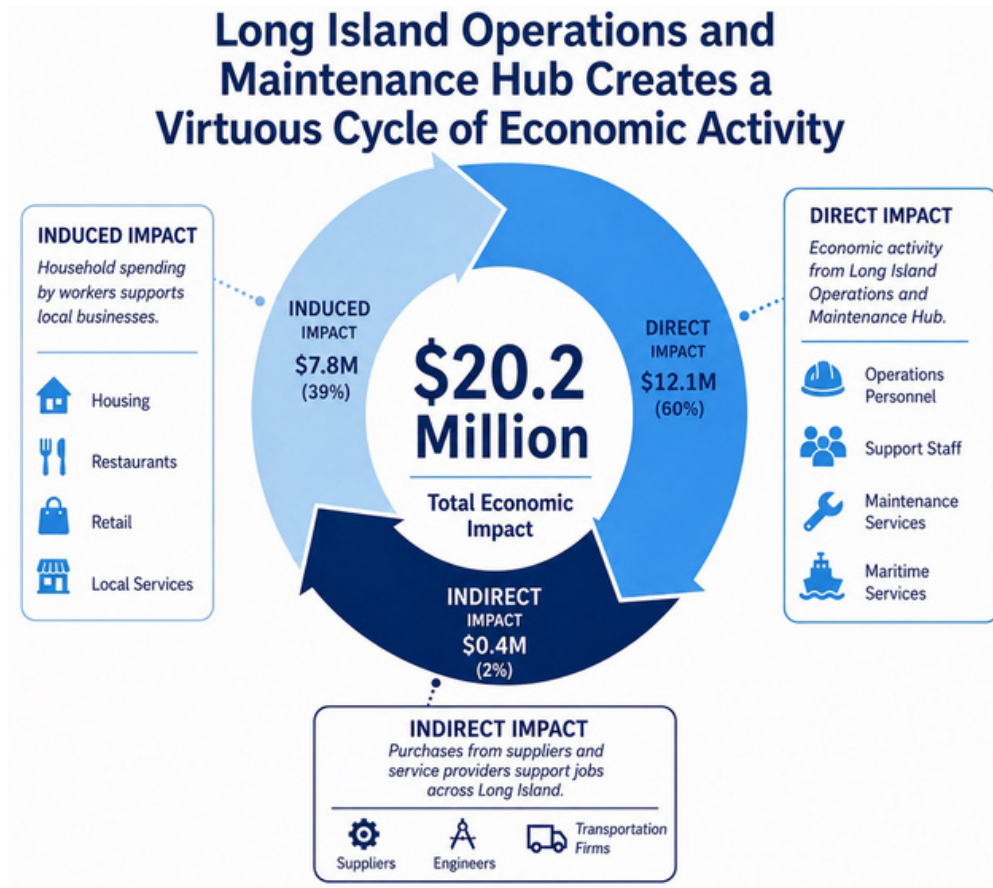
Figure 5: Sunrise Wind Economic Impact

Economic Indicators by Impact				
IMPACT	 EMPLOYMENT	 LABOR INCOME	 VALUE ADDED	 OUTPUT
1 Direct Economic activity from Sunrise Wind construction.	870.08 Jobs	\$102,279,105.39 Dollars	\$156,129,243.98 Dollars	\$224,543,026.77 Dollars
2 Indirect Purchases from suppliers and service providers support jobs across Long Island.	146.34 Jobs	\$15,522,033.07 Dollars	\$26,001,556.71 Dollars	\$43,021,382.41 Dollars
3 Induced Household spending by workers supports local businesses.	400.99 Jobs	\$28,140,390.92 Dollars	\$53,382,706.92 Dollars	\$82,872,117.57 Dollars
 Totals	1,417.42 Jobs	\$145,941,529.38 Dollars	\$235,513,507.61 Dollars	\$350,436,526.75 Dollars

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Operations and Maintenance Hub Economic Impact

Figure 6: Operations and Maintenance Hub



With South Fork Wind operational, and Sunrise Wind expected to come online in 2027, Ørsted opened a U.S. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Hub in East Setauket.

The primary responsibility of this O&M is to monitor and operate the company's Northeast offshore wind farms, including the Revolution Wind project for New England, as well as other energy-generation assets across the United States.

Source: IMPLAN Economic Model

Ørsted has disclosed that they currently employ 50 workers at the East Setauket O&M Hub, including engineers and technicians, and their Long Island workforce will continue to expand in the coming years. We would also note that Ørsted has committed \$10 million to the National Offshore Wind Training Center in Brentwood, NY. As of June 2026, the Center noted they had trained over 1,100 workers.

To estimate the employee spend for both the Brentwood Training Center and the O&M Hub in East Setauket, we examined Ørsted's job website as well as Lightcast, a data resource on labor trends. The individual earnings of the employees at the East Setauket hub likely differ significantly with tenure, education, and skill set, creating the variance.

Operations and Maintenance Hub Economic Impact

Figure 7: Input/ Output Analysis

Economic Indicators by Impact

IMPACT	 EMPLOYMENT	 LABOR INCOME	 VALUE ADDED	 OUTPUT
1 Direct Economic activity from Long Island Operations and Maintenance Hub.	110.03 Jobs	\$11,231,724.70 Dollars	\$11,715,449.17 Dollars	\$12,050,000.00 Dollars
2 Indirect Purchases from suppliers and service providers support additional jobs.	0.73 Jobs	\$88,843.74 Dollars	\$181,417.86 Dollars	\$377,149.50 Dollars
3 Induced Household spending by workers supports local businesses.	37.55 Jobs	\$2,636,302.21 Dollars	\$5,002,837.75 Dollars	\$7,764,364.25 Dollars
 Totals	148.30 Jobs	\$13,956,870.65 Dollars	\$16,899,704.78 Dollars	\$20,191,513.75 Dollars

Source: IMPLAN Economic Impact Model (2026 Dollars). Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Given the acceleration in operations, we estimate that by 2028, the O&M Hub will have 110 employees with an estimated all-in labor expense of \$12 million. The multiplier of service-based businesses is even more dramatic than construction, given the need for support services. Summing the direct, indirect, and induced outputs results in an impact of \$20 million annually (Figure 7).

Construction projects have a big price tag and create significant value, but it is for a finite period, with the work wrapping up once the project is completed. However, this O&M Hub will create recurring value that will likely grow and be a very valuable economic annuity for our region.

Conclusion



The South Fork and Sunrise Wind projects have significant implications for Long Island beyond their direct investment in clean energy infrastructure. While offshore wind development has generated discussion on a range of environmental, operational, and community issues, those topics are beyond the scope of this report. This analysis focuses exclusively on the economic impacts associated with the construction and operation of offshore wind projects on Long Island.

But there is more to come. We are eager to see how the home community agreements of nearly \$200 million will support communities in the Towns of East Hampton and Brookhaven. Additionally, the sustainability and consistency of this energy source will make Long Island attractive to new businesses, creating another multiplier of economic activity over time.

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Economic Impact Framework

This report presents estimates of the total economic impact of offshore wind development and operations. The analysis evaluates the impacts associated with capital projects and ongoing operations.

Input data were culled from a variety of sources, including press releases and news articles. IMPLAN is a widely used economic impact model that is applied to evaluate how institutional activity affects regional economies. The model estimates economic impacts in terms of total employment (including full-time, part-time, and seasonal jobs, labor income, and total economic output).

The analysis captures direct, indirect, and induced effects associated with the South Fork and Sunrise Wind operations and construction activity. Direct effects reflect the cost to build and operate the wind farms on Long Island, indirect effects reflect supply-chain impacts, and induced effects reflect household spending supported by the noted activities.

Key Terms Defined

Input–Output (I-O) Analysis: A type of applied economic analysis that tracks the interdependence among producing and consuming industries in an economy. It measures the relationship between final demand for goods and services and the inputs required to satisfy that demand.

Multi-Regional Input–Output Analysis (MRIO): An extension of input–output analysis that incorporates interregional trade and commuting flows to quantify how changes in production or income in one region affect other regions. It measures the economic interdependence of regions.

Direct Effects: The initial change in economic activity resulting from a project, policy, or event. These effects represent the direct expenditures or production changes occurring in the local industry or industries being analyzed.

Indirect Effects: The secondary effects generated through business-to-business transactions in the supply chain. These represent purchases of goods and services made by directly affected industries from other local industries, such as suppliers, manufacturers, and transportation providers.

Induced Effects: The effects generated by household spending of labor income earned from direct and indirect activities, after accounting for taxes, savings, and commuting. These effects represent consumer spending on goods and services such as housing, food, healthcare, and retail.

Output: The total value of industry production. In IMPLAN, output represents annual production in producer prices. Manufacturing output includes sales plus or minus changes in inventory.

Service sector output equals sales.

Retail and wholesale output equals gross margin, not gross sales.

Employment: Total number of workers supported by an activity. Employment figures represent total jobs, not full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Labor Income: The total value of all forms of employment-based income paid within an economy, including wages, salaries, and benefits.

Value Added: The contribution an industry makes to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It equals total output minus the cost of intermediate inputs and consists of employee compensation, taxes on production and imports net of subsidies, and gross operating surplus.

Multiplier: A measure of an industry's connection to the wider local economy through purchases, wages, and taxes. It is calculated as the sum of Direct, Indirect, and Induced Effects divided by the Direct Effects. The multiplier represents the total economic impact generated per dollar or job of direct activity.

Assumptions

Dollar values are reported in constant 2026 dollars unless otherwise noted. Historical data have been inflation-adjusted to reflect real 2026 purchasing power.

The IMPLAN model does not assume that all economic activity occurs entirely within Nassau and Suffolk counties. Only the portion of spending that can be satisfied locally generates multiplier effects, with the remainder representing economic leakage outside the region.



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