PSV PROPOSAL

CONTEMPORARY MLS STADIUM FUNDING

- ✓ Contemporary MLS projects have an average project cost of \$205 MM
- ✓ Average public contribution totals \$72 MM or 35% of total project cost

# Stadium	Market (MSA)	Year Built	Project Cost		Public Contribution		Private ntribution	Public Share	Private Share
1 [1, 2] Allianz Field	Minneapolis	2019	\$	218.0	\$	18.0	\$ 200.0	8%	92%
2 [1] Audi Field	Washington, DC	2019	\$	400.0	\$	150.0	\$ 250.0	38%	63%
3 [2] Banc of California Stadium	Los Angeles	2018	\$	350.0	\$	-	\$ 350.0	0%	100%
4 [2] Orlando City Stadium	Orlando	2017	\$	156.0	\$	-	\$ 156.0	0%	100%
5 Avaya Stadium	San Jose	2015	\$	99.7	\$	1.5	\$ 98.2	2%	98%
6 BBVA Compass Stadium	Houston	2012	\$	101.0	\$	41.0	\$ 60.0	41%	59%
7 Children's Mercy Park	Kansas City	2011	\$	203.2	\$	183.0	\$ 20.2	90%	10%
8 Red Bull Arena	New York	2010	\$	300.0	\$	85.0	\$ 215.0	28%	72%
9 Talen Energy Stadium	Philadelphia	2010	\$	122.0	\$	73.0	\$ 49.0	60%	40%
10 Rio Tinto Stadium	Salt Lake City	2008	\$	117.5	\$	72.5	\$ 45.0	62%	38%
11 Dick's Sporting Goods Park	Denver	2007	\$	183.0	\$	162.0	\$ 21.0	89%	11%
Minimum	-	-	\$	99.7	\$	-	\$ 20.2	0.0%	9.9%
Average	-	-	\$	204.6	\$	71.5	\$ 133.1	34.9%	65.1%
Maximum	-	-	\$	400.0	\$	183.0	\$ 350.0	90.1%	100.0%
Proposed MLS Stadium	-	-	\$	200.0+		TBD	\$ 200.0	-	-

Source: Internet research; B&D database [1] Under construction; final budget TBD

[2] Project cost does not include land and infrastructure contributions by public agencies



PSV PROPOSAL

KEY TERMS

- ✓ PSV's proposed term sheet calls for a project with construction costs not to exceed \$200 MM
- ✓ The City is responsible for site preparation and remediation, presently estimated at \$2 MM by the City
- ✓ PSV will privately finance construction of the stadium
- ✓ PSV will take responsibility for cost overruns on the stadium project
- ✓ The team will have rights to all revenues and be responsible for both ongoing operational and capital expenses (allowing for a fixed number of City event dates)
- ✓ The initial term is 20 years with options for three renewals of the same duration
- ✓ PSV will donate the stadium to the City and pay \$1 in rent each year but be exempt from property tax

PSV PROPOSAL

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

- ✓ Examine opportunities to maximize on-site affordable housing
- ✓ In order to eliminate the cost overrun risk associated with site development and off-site infrastructure, the City should require a clear list of utility / infrastructure design specifications in advance.
- ✓ The City should also require a more clear definition of site preparation, in order to eliminate ambiguity that may result in added cost to the City.
- ✓ To establish a clear quality standard for the facility it will own, the City should require the identification of an agreed-upon list of other MLS stadia representing the desired quality of architecture and construction.
- ✓ For the same reason, the City should also require approval rights over a set of basis architectural documents that will represent the standard to be maintained throughout construction.
- ✓ During the stadium development process, the City should require (and agree to participate collaboratively in) the development of a Transportation and Parking Plan for stadium events.
- The City should include a non-relocation lease provision for the Team, requiring that if the Team should break the lease during its term that it would be obligated to repay city's cost of and development and / or demolition of stadium and clearing of site for another use.



INTRODUCTIONS

B&D VENUES AND PROJECT PERSONNEL





Specialized practice group within Brailsford & Dunlavey that focuses exclusively on the planning and project management of public assembly venues

70+
Municipal Venues
Projects



Chris Dunlavey, FAIA President

- ♦ Co-Founder of B&D
- ♦ Leader of B&D VENUES
- ♦ Recipient of SBJ's "40 under 40" award



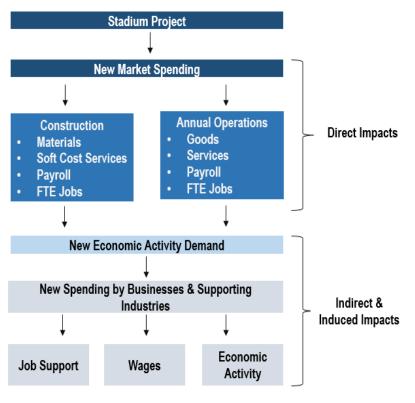
Bryan Slater Senior Project Manager

- ♦ Eight years with B&D
- ◆ Experience with MLS, NBA, NHL, and MLB Facilities
- Over 75 public assembly venue projects



METHODOLOGY

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS



- ✓ Economic and fiscal impacts are calculated based on net new spending in a market
- ✓ Impacts are measured during construction (onetime) and on a recurring basis
- ✓ Economic impacts are expressed in terms of output, wages, and FTE jobs
- ✓ Fiscal impacts are public tax revenues generated by various spending patterns
- ✓ Impacts to the County are *inclusive* of those to the City; totals are not additive

Economic Impact Flow Chart

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

Indirect Output \$

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

14.962.640 \$

- ✓ Direct spending during the construction periowill generate meaningful impacts
 - Construction Period Totals
 City of Austin
 Travis County

 Direct Output
 \$ 39,200,000
 \$ 53,600,000

 Direct Wages
 \$ 28,000,000
 \$ 33,600,000

 Direct Employment
 491
 589

- ✓ City totals:
 - \$54.2 million in economic activity
 - \$49 million in wages
 - 934 FTE Jobs

	indirect wages	\$ 20,970,320	\$	40,786,560	
Indire	ect Employment	 443		938	
		Totals		Totals	
	Output:	\$ 54,162,640	\$	88,373,000	
	Wages:	\$ 48,970,320	\$	74,386,560	
	Jobs (FTE):	 934		1,528	
Α	verage Wage:	 \$52,418	\$48,691		

- ✓ Impacts from site preparation *are not* included
- ✓ Fiscal impacts are not quantifiable; construction materials will not be subject to sales and use taxes based on PSV's proposal

34,773,000

RECURRING OPERATIONS

PATRON SPENDING TOTALS

✓ Patron spending will provide the basis for a large portion of recurring impacts

✓ All spending from in-market day trippers is considered displacement spending

 ✓ Patron spending provides an estimated \$10.1 MM in direct spending to the City

Spending Category	In-Market Day Trippers		213,077	Out-of-Market Day Trippers			170,462	Overnight Patrons	42,615	
Lodging	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 93.33	\$ 3,977,439
Food and Beverage	\$	10.00	\$	2,130,771	\$	20.00	\$	3,409,233	\$ 38.00	\$ 1,619,386
Retail	\$	5.00	\$	1,065,385	\$	7.00	\$	1,193,232	\$ 8.00	\$ 340,923
Transportation	\$	3.00	\$	639.231	\$	4.00	\$	681,847	\$ 5.00	\$ 213,077
Gross Spending			\$	4,221,623			\$	5,816,458		\$ 6,770,232
Displacement		100%	\$		ノ	0%	\$	5,816,458	\$ -	\$ 6,770,232
Total Spending	\$	16,808,313								
Adjusted Spending	\$	12,586,690								
Local Market Purchase		80%								
Direct Spending	\$	10,069,352	_							

Spending Category	In	-Market Day Trippers	255,692		t-of-Market ny Trippers	127,846	Overnight Patrons	42,615
Lodging	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 93.33	\$ 3,977,439
Food and Beverage	\$	10.00	\$ 2,556,925	\$	20.00	\$ 2,556,925	\$ 38.00	\$ 1,619,386
Retail	\$	5.00	\$ 1,278,462	\$	7.00	\$ 894,924	\$ 8.00	\$ 340,923
Transportation	\$	3.00	\$ 767 077	\$	4.00	\$ 511,385	\$ 5.00	\$ 213,077
Gross Spending			\$ 5,065,947	7		\$ 4,362,344		\$ 6,770,232
Displacement		100%	\$ 		0%	\$ 4,362,344	0%	\$ 6,770,232
Total Spending	\$	16,198,523						
Adjusted Spending	\$	11,132,576						
Local Market Purchase		85%						
Direct Spending	\$	9,462,689						



RECURRING OPERATIONS

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

- ✓ Net new direct spending will create meaningful recurring impacts
- ✓ City totals:
 - \$25.6 million in economic activity
 - \$22.1 million in wages
 - 342 FTE Jobs
 - 20-Year NPV: \$384 million in economic activity and \$332 million in wages
- ✓ Other considerations:
 - The scope of MLS team operations is likely to expand in 2022 with a new television agreement
 - The approach to displacement spending is conservative and may slightly understate impacts

Annual Totals	(City of Austin	Travis County				
Franchise & Stadium Operation Direct:	\$	8,458,861	\$	10,163,864			
Franchise & Stadium Operation Indirect:	\$	3,559,002	\$	5,183,858			
Patron Spending Direct:	\$	10,204,298	\$	9,591,075			
Patron Spending Indirect:	\$	3,410,140	\$	6,688,063			
		Sub-Total		Sub-Total			
Team Operation Direct Wages:	\$	12,699,582	\$	14,371,882			
Team Operation Indirect Wages:	\$	6,447,175	\$	12,383,351			
Patron Spending Indirect Wages:	\$	2,971,668	\$	3,972,443			
		Sub-Total		Sub-Total			
Franchise & Stadium Operation Direct Jobs (FTE):		Sub-Total 131		Sub-Total 144			
Franchise & Stadium Operation Direct Jobs (FTE): Team Operation Indirect Jobs (FTE):							
		131		144			
Team Operation Indirect Jobs (FTE):		131 109		144 232			
Team Operation Indirect Jobs (FTE):	\$	131 109 102	\$	144 232 130			
Team Operation Indirect Jobs (FTE): Patron Spending Indirect Jobs (FTE):	\$ \$	131 109 102 Totals	\$	144 232 130 Totals			
Team Operation Indirect Jobs (FTE): Patron Spending Indirect Jobs (FTE): Output:	\$	131 109 102 Totals 25,632,302	\$	144 232 130 Totals 31,626,860			

20-Year NPV at 4.5%	С	ity of Austin	Travis County				
Output:	\$	384,368,980	\$	474,260,322			
Wages:	\$	331,676,661	\$	460,776,604			



RECURRING OPERATIONS

FISCAL IMPACTS

- ✓ The 20-Year NPV of fiscal impacts measures \$11.4MM to the City and \$5.4 MM to Cap Metro
- ✓ The City and Cap Metro each benefits from \$349,000 in sales and use tax in 2021
- \checkmark The City will also receive \$322,000 in HOT and \$58,000 from the mixed beverage tax in 2021

Category	Jurisdiction	2019	2020	2021	2025	2030
Sales & Use Tax	City	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 348,518	\$ 394,355	\$ 462,741
Sales & Use Tax	CMTA	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 348,518	\$ 394,355	\$ 462,741
Mixed Beverage Tax	CIty	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,377	\$ 66,344	\$ 77,849
Hotel Occupancy Tax	City	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 322,426	\$ 366,430	\$ 429,973
[1] Property Tax	County / City	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City Tax Impact	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 729,322	\$ 827,130	\$ 970,563
CMTA Tax Impact	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 348,518	\$ 394,355	\$ 462,741
County Tax Impact	-	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

20-Year NPV		Total
City Tax Impact	4.50%	\$ 11,406,201
CMTA Tax Impact	4.50%	\$ 5,438,898
Property Tax Impact	4.50%	\$ -

^[1] Property taxes are presently not collected on the proposed proejct site

