

DOWNTOWN

DOWNTOWN SOUTH SPORTS & ENTERTAINMENT VENUE:

DOROTHEJ DIX PARK

Feasibility Study Report

Presented to



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Agenda

- Study Scope
- Market Assessment
 - Market Demand
 - Case Studies
 - Placemaking Potential
- Potential Programing
- Impact on Community
- Organizational Scenarios/Models

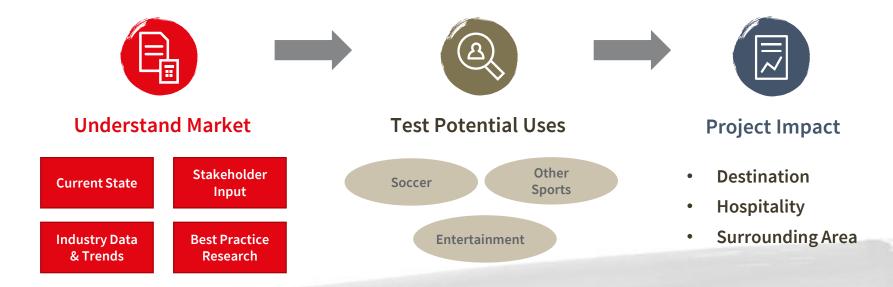
Study Scope and Methodology

Collect data to understand the **potential impact** of the proposed **sports and entertainment venue** at Downtown South from a placemaking and **visitor-facing perspective.**



• 10,000 seat stadium

- 12,000 seat concert capacity
- Primary use is NWSL and USL Soccer
- Located in Downtown South





Research + Trends + Stakeholder Input

Met with 25+ groups of local stakeholders and potential users to gauge potential use, understand the impact of the new stadium on Wake County, and set a context for collected data and other trend research

- Destination Desirability Destination Strategic Plan
- Wake County Market
 - Growing indicators
 - Positive feedback from users
- Entertainment Industry Research
- NWSL, USL and Soccer Trends
 - Sport continues to gain popularity
 - Wake County branded for soccer events and teams







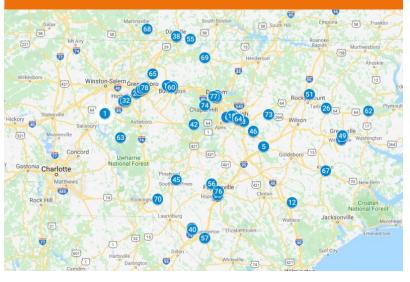


Venue Inventory

Comparable Venues

- Within 90-mile radius
 - Feedback supported additive projections
 - Regional market trends are positive
- Other NWSL and USL Markets
 - Comparable markets suggest opportunity for growth
 - Trends are generally positive

Sports or Entertainment Venues in the Region



| Existing Inventory Components | Venues within 90 miles of Wake County |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Amphitheaters | 9 |
| Arenas | 6 |
| Convention Centers | 3 |
| Fairgrounds | 4 |
| Stadiums (not soccer) | 8 |
| Soccer fields/complexes | 5 |



Comparable Venues/Case Studies

- Growing market for soccer nationally = more professional level soccer-specific stadiums built
- Activated sports + entertainment venues = placemaking anchor
 - Spurred increases in property tax values and other development
 - Current development plans will be enhanced with projected activity
- Single-use stadium impact is less
 - Important to plan for multiuse, concerts, festivals, and other sporting events



The Battery (Atlanta)



Toyota Field (San Antonio)

Potential Programming



Optimized Programming/Other Uses

Other Field Sports

- Championship collegiate games
- Specialty sporting events (e.g., lacrosse, field hockey, and rugby)
- Field flexibility is important

Concert Venue

- Sized strategically (10,000 12,000)
- Designed for entertainment
- Complementary to Red Hat Amphitheater, Coastal Credit Union Amphitheater at Walnut Creek, and Koka Booth Amphitheater

| Venue Highest-and-Best | Projected Annual Activity/ Events | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Uses | Existing | New | Total | | | | | | |
| Professional Soccer (NC Courage, NCFC) and Shaw Soccer | 45 | | 45 | | | | | | |
| Specialty Sporting Events (out- of- market tournaments/other sports) | | 4-6 | 4-6 | | | | | | |
| Concerts (10,000 -12,000 attendees) across various genres | | 6-8 | 6-8 | | | | | | |
| Large scale, signature festival (requires an urban footprint) | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Smaller scale festivals (grow existing events and new) | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | |
| Total | 46 | 12-17 | 58-63 | | | | | | |



Optimized Programming/Other Uses continued

Urban Festival Venue

- Destination Strategic Plan recommends use of signature, large-scale events to drive overnight visitors to the area
- Proposed venue would provide opportunity to move some events out of downtown
- Larger space would allow for growing current events and developing new signature events
- Potential festival use should be a design consideration



IBMA World of Bluegrass (Raleigh)



Coachella (Indio, CA)

Impact on Community



Community Impact

- Wide variety of programming will support increased housing and commercial values
- Intentional community engagement is imperative
- New amenities for residents
- Expected increase in activity and traffic to area
- Additional direct and indirect spending will occur







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Direct Spending by Day and Overnight Visitors

- Strong impact of local and day visitors
- New visitors activity and incremental increase in existing activity

Large Festival

| | | J | | | | | 1 | , | 1 | 0 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| | Year 1 | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | | Year 10 |
| All Overnight Visitors | 6,377 | 6,684 | _ | 22,010 | _ | 22,742 | 23,500 | 24,287 | 25,102 | 25,948 | 26,825 | | 27,735 |
| All Day Visitors | 16,103 | 16,999 | | 32,954 | | 34,230 | 35,562 | 36,953 | 38,406 | 39,925 | 41,511 | | 43,170 |
| All Wake County/Local Visitor | 296,246 | 313,445 | | 402,566 | | 419,339 | 437,334 | 456,663 | 477,446 | 499,817 | 523,923 | | 549,924 |
| Total All Visitors (New and Existing) | 318,725 | 337,128 | | 457,530 | | 476,311 | 496,396 | 517,903 | 540,954 | 565,690 | 592,259 | | 620,828 |
| % of Total Visitors that are New | 41.6% | 43.4% | | 57.2% | | 57.8% | 58.4% | 59.0% | 59.7% | 60.4% | 61.1% | | 61.8% |
| Meal Spend ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Day Visitors Meal Spend | \$ 510,456 | \$ 538,877 | \$ | 1,044,651 | \$ | 1,085,091 | \$ 1,127,317 | \$ 1,171,416 | \$ 1,217,481 | \$ 1,265,611 | \$ 1,315,907 | \$ | 1,368,478 |
| Overnight Visitors Meal Spend | \$ 184,290 | \$ 193,165 | \$ | 636,081 | \$ | 657,232 | \$ 679,157 | \$ 701,888 | \$ 725,457 | \$ 749,896 | \$ 775,242 | \$ | 801,530 |
| Total Meal Spend | \$ 694,745 | \$ 732,042 | \$ | 1,680,732 | \$ | 1,742,323 | \$ 1,806,474 | \$ 1,873,304 | \$ 1,942,938 | \$ 2,015,507 | \$ 2,091,148 | \$ | 2,170,008 |
| Food & Bev Tax | \$ 6,947 | \$ 7,320 | \$ | 16,807 | \$ | 17,423 | \$ 18,065 | \$ 18,733 | \$ 19,429 | \$ 20,155 | \$ 20,911 | \$ | 21,700 |
| Lodging ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Room Nights Needed | 3,773 | 3,955 | | 17,461 | | 18,028 | 18,614 | 19,220 | 19,848 | 20,499 | 21,172 | | 21,869 |
| Total Room Spend | \$ 403,738 | \$ 423,182 | \$ | 1,868,367 | \$ | 1,928,949 | \$ 1,991,656 | \$ 2,056,568 | \$ 2,123,768 | \$ 2,193,343 | \$ 2,265,384 | \$ | 2,339,986 |
| Occupancy Tax | \$ 24,224 | \$ 25,391 | \$ | 112,102 | \$ | 115,737 | \$ 119,499 | \$ 123,394 | \$ 127,426 | \$ 131,601 | \$ 135,923 | \$ | 140,399 |
| Total Spending ² | \$ 1,098,483 | \$ 1,155,223 | \$ | 3,549,098 | \$ | 3,671,272 | \$ 3,798,130 | \$ 3,929,872 | \$ 4,066,705 | \$ 4,208,850 | \$ 4,356,533 | \$ | 4,509,995 |
| Total Hospitality Tax Collected | \$ 31,172 | \$ 32,711 | \$ | 128,909 | \$ | 133,160 | \$ 137,564 | \$ 142,127 | \$ 146,855 | \$ 151,756 | \$ 156,835 | ; \$ | 162,099 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Projected Total Visitors and Hospitality Related Spending

- 1. Based on Wake County lodging and meal spend projections and visitor categories
- 2. Assumes overnight festival attendees spend 1.5 nights in the County
- 3. Does not include local attendee spend; does not include induced spending at adjacent mixed use



Construction Costs

Range Considerations

- Lower Cost: Similar amenity package and quality to WakeMed Soccer Park
- Mid-Cost: Higher-level amenity package, basic adaptability for other uses
- **Higher Cost:** Higher-level amenity package and designed with adaptability for entertainment and large gathering uses, high-quality attendee experience, expandable to MLS specific play

| | Lower Cost End | | | Mid-Cost End | Higher Cost End | | | Highest quality attendee |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--|
| Total Fixed Seats | \$ | 10,000 | \$ | 10,000 | \$ | 10,000 | | experienceDesign and |
| Cost/seat | \$ | 10,000 | \$ | 12,500 | \$ | 15,000 | | infrastructure to |
| Projected Construction | \$ | 100,000,000 | \$ | 125,000,000 | \$ | 150,000,000 | | allow for MLS |
| Field (initial installation) | \$ | 690,000 | \$ | 690,000 | \$ | 690,000 | | conversion as warranted |
| Soft Costs (40% of construction) | \$ | 40,000,000 | \$ | 50,000,000 | \$ | 60,000,000 | | |
| Total Construction (no parking) | \$ | 140,690,000 | \$ | 175,690,000 | \$ | 210,690,000 | | |

Order of Magnitude Construction Costs

Source: LMN Architects, JLL



High-level Proforma

Based on 10,000 – 12,000 seat stadium with mixed uses

- Revenue based on programming
- Operating expenses based on industry averages
- Range of contribution

Does not include capital costs and/or debt service. Depending on the organizational scenario/model chosen, other costs need to be considered, including capital costs and/or debt service.

High-level Operating Proforma

| | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Revenue | \$ 3,176,861 | \$ 3,340,966 | \$ 5,845,196 | \$ 6,080,750 | \$ 6,325,163 | \$ 6,313,458 | \$ 6,391,955 | \$ 6,700,048 | \$ 7,053,361 | \$ 7,460,744 |
| Expenses | \$ 1,607,658 | \$ 1,721,946 | \$ 1,981,438 | \$ 2,050,281 | \$ 2,090,836 | \$ 2,139,243 | \$ 2,200,548 | \$ 2,294,864 | \$ 2,403,177 | \$ 2,529,568 |
| Net | \$ 1,569,203 | \$ 1,619,020 | \$ 3,863,759 | \$ 4,030,470 | \$ 4,234,327 | \$ 4,174,215 | \$ 4,191,407 | \$ 4,405,185 | \$ 4,650,183 | \$ 4,931,176 |
| | | | Large Festival comes online | | | | | | | PAGE 19 |

NB: Net does not include capital costs and/or debt service

Organizational Scenarios/Models



Scenarios

<u>Examples</u> of ownership models and management agreements

Key considerations

- Operational risk
- Development costs
- Programming vision
- Capital improvements
- Ownership structure





Developer-led

- Developer takes majority risk; private operating partner
- Public agency contributes land, financing support, etc.
- Team is anchor tenant
- Long-term lease; facility reverts back to public agency upon lease termination

Example: University of Texas Austin

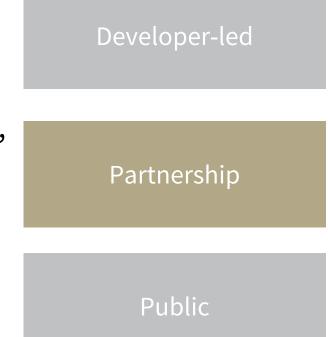
Developer-led Partnership Public



Partnership

- Public agency takes on large share of project
- Team/developer provides level of upfront investment (e.g., construction, adjacent non-sports development)
- Team is primary tenant and operator/leaseholder; assumes operating risk

Example: Braves Battery Park (Atlanta/Cobb County)

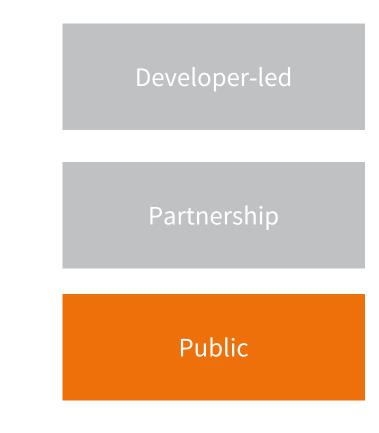




Public

- Public agency builds or finances asset and leases to team
- Private management company contracted to operate venue
- Public agency responsible for "bottom line" and capital expenditures
- Team uses venue

Example: Toyota Field (San Antonio)



Summary of Key Findings



| Sports + entertainment trends provide positive foundation |
|---|
| Potential for increased attendance with higher-level experience |
| |
| Mix of uses differentiates venue; encourages higher levels of new visitation |
| Flexibility in design is important in planning for mix of uses |
| Ctadium and ida increate the ilense of fau December of Courth |
| Stadium can provide important vibrancy for Downtown South and Wake County overall |
| Growth in new visitation and incremental increase in existing team attendance |
| |
| Test desired organizational scenario/model in private market |
| Encourage public and private investors to explore range of financing options |
| |

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