

# Downtown Hotel, Conference and Restaurant Proposal

FINANCIAL DEAL REVIEW

February 16, 2016



# Our Approach

- Understand Project Details and Context
- Analyze the Project's Need for Public Financing Assistance by Reviewing:
  - ▶ Development Costs
  - ▶ Pro Forma Analysis
  - ▶ Sources of Financing
  - ▶ Financial Returns Analysis
- Estimate City's Financing Capacity Based on:
  - ▶ Projections of Hotel, Sales, Food & Beverage, and TIF Revenues
  - ▶ Financing Assumptions
- Structure Financial Assistance to Minimize City Risk
- Develop Conclusions and Next Steps

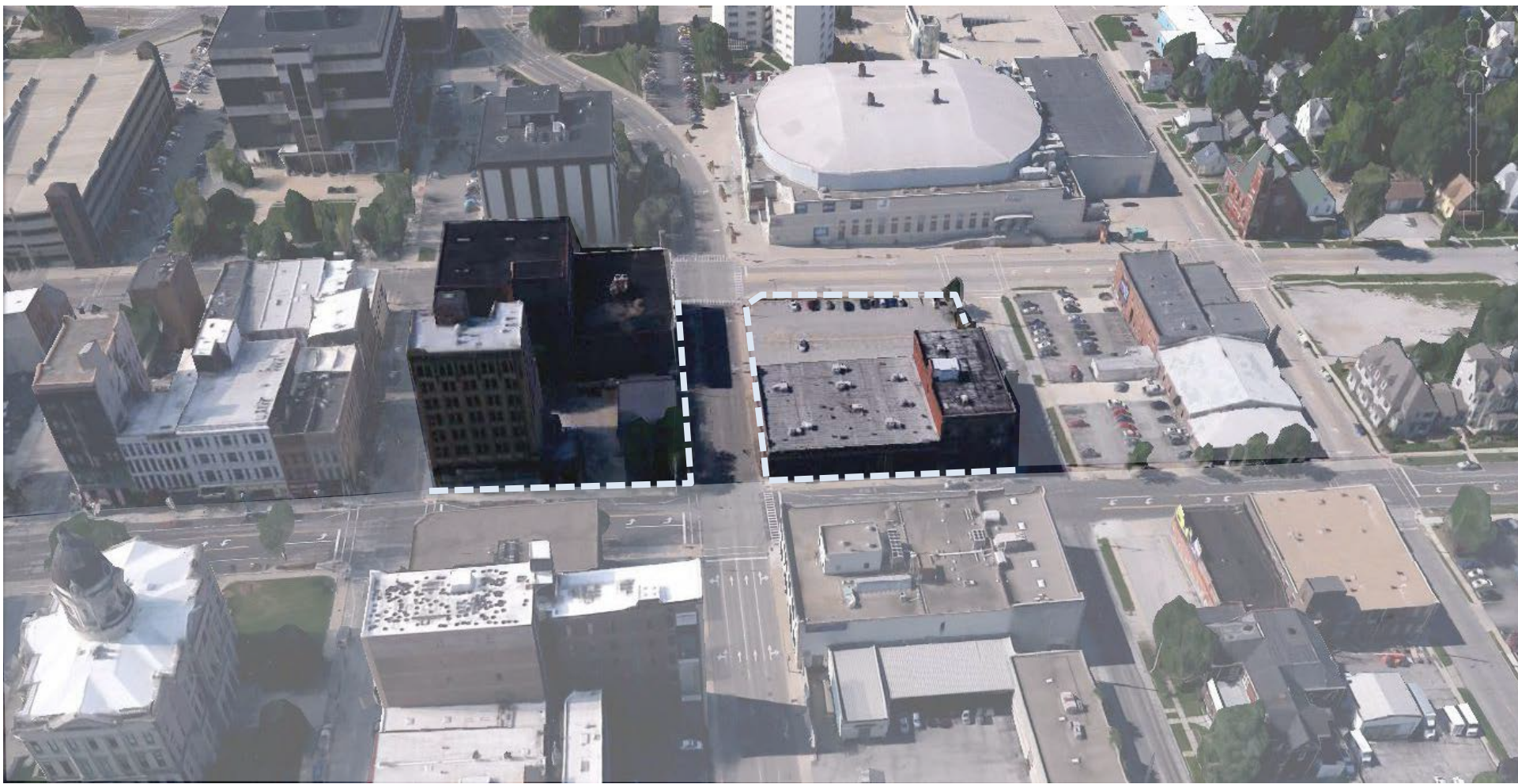
# Project Overview

- **\$53 Million Project:** Includes historic renovation of Front “N” Center and Commerce Bank
- **Development Program**
  - ▶ 129-key full-service upscale hotel including a restaurant operated as part of the hotel
  - ▶ 12,000-SF conference center/ meeting space
  - ▶ 10,000 SF of space for three restaurants that will be leased out to operators separate from the hotel
  - ▶ 250-space parking garage
  - ▶ Skybridge connecting the hotel with the conference center
- **BDRP Role: Development Facilitator**
- **Assistance Request: \$13 Million + Contribution of City-Owned Butler Parking Lot for \$0**
  - ▶ Based on TIF, food and beverage tax, sales tax and hotel taxes generated from the Project



# Project Context

- Potential to be a pioneering development in Downtown Bloomington
- Potential to create a new dining destination in southwest part of Downtown
- Synergy with U.S. Cellular Coliseum and rest of Downtown



# Development Costs

## Review of Key Budget Categories

- BDRP budget adjusted downward by \$2.5 million
  - ▶ Removal of \$1.0 million for construction of a rooftop bar/restaurant from Hard Costs
  - ▶ Developer Management & Overhead reduced to market-typical levels
  - ▶ Financing costs recalculated and adjusted downward
  - ▶ Soft Costs and Pre-opening and Marketing Costs adjusted higher to market-typical levels

Uses	Total	% of Total Cost	Adjusted by SB Friedman	% of Total Cost
Land Acquisition	\$5,400,000	10.0%	\$5,400,000	10.5%
Hard Costs **	\$38,244,769	71.1%	\$37,125,417	72.5%
Soft Costs **	\$2,515,358	4.7%	\$2,569,627	5.0%
Financing Costs **	\$2,894,835	5.4%	\$2,533,661	4.9%
Pre-Opening & Marketing <sup>1**</sup>	\$140,000	0.3%	\$1,190,851	2.3%
Development Management & Overhead **	\$3,824,477	7.1%	\$1,670,644	3.3%
Other <sup>2</sup>	\$741,762	1.4%	\$741,762	1.4%
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>	<b>\$53,761,201</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$51,231,962</b>	<b>100%</b>

Sources: BDRP, SB Friedman, HVS.

\*\* Items adjusted by SB Friedman.

1. Pre-Opening and Marketing was moved to a separate category outside Soft Costs per HVS standards.

2. Other includes Tenant Coordination, Franchise Fee, and Working Capital.

# Pro Forma Analysis

## Income and Expense Assumptions

- Average Daily Rate (ADR) and Occupancy assumptions are key drivers of financing gap
- BDRP estimate of ADR is 20% lower than 2014 HVS study projection of \$160 (2018)
- *SB Friedman* assumed an ADR range from \$129-\$150 and the HVS Occupancy of 69% at stabilization

Cash Flow Summary for Year 1-3 with ADR = \$129

	Year 1	Year 2	Stabilized Year 3
<b>Keys</b>	129	129	129
<b>Occupancy</b>	62%	65%	69%
<b>ADR</b>	\$129	\$133	\$137
Hotel Revenue	\$3,765,858	\$4,066,520	\$4,446,270
Food/Beverage Revenue	\$2,500,000	\$2,675,000	\$2,768,625
Conference Revenue	\$390,000	\$520,000	\$535,600
Restaurant Rent	\$150,000	\$231,750	\$318,270
Parking Revenue	\$501,072	\$516,104	\$527,458
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$7,306,930</b>	<b>\$8,009,374</b>	<b>\$8,596,223</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$4,565,164</b>	<b>\$5,223,637</b>	<b>\$5,660,723</b>
<b>Net Operating Income</b>	<b>\$2,741,766</b>	<b>\$2,785,737</b>	<b>\$2,935,500</b>

Cash Flow Summary for Year 1-3 with ADR = \$150

	Year 1	Year 2	Stabilized Year 3
<b>Keys</b>	129	129	129
<b>Occupancy</b>	62%	65%	69%
<b>ADR</b>	\$150	\$155	\$159
Hotel Room Revenue	\$4,378,905	\$4,728,511	\$5,170,081
Food/Beverage Revenue	\$2,500,000	\$2,675,000	\$2,768,625
Conference Revenue	\$390,000	\$520,000	\$535,600
Restaurant Rent	\$150,000	\$231,750	\$318,270
Parking Revenue	\$501,072	\$516,104	\$527,458
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$7,919,977</b>	<b>\$8,671,365</b>	<b>\$9,320,035</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$4,957,514</b>	<b>\$5,653,931</b>	<b>\$6,138,438</b>
<b>Net Operating Income</b>	<b>\$2,962,463</b>	<b>\$3,017,434</b>	<b>\$3,181,596</b>

Note: Revenues (other than parking) and expenses inflated at 3% after stabilization.

Sources: *SB Friedman*; BDRP.

## Estimate of Project Gap and City Financing Capacity Based on \$129-\$150 ADR Range

# Sources of Financing

- Financing commitments and documentation not yet available
- Federal Historic Tax Credits
  - ▶ \$1.00/credit
  - ▶ \$5 million based on 20% of eligible costs
- Equity contribution and permanent loan adjusted to market-typical levels (e.g., lenders require a 1.6 Debt Coverage Ratio on permanent loan upon stabilization)
- City assistance based on returns analysis

Sources at Takeout	BDRP Budget	% of Total Sources	SB Friedman Adjusted Budget		SB Friedman Adjusted Budget	
			ADR = \$129	% of Total Sources	ADR = \$150	% of Total Sources
Historic Tax Credits	\$4,986,715	9%	\$4,947,663	10%	\$4,947,663	10%
Permanent Loan	\$33,869,556	63%	\$25,685,629	50%	\$27,838,968	54%
Cash Equity	\$1,904,929	3%	\$9,426,681	18%	\$10,246,392	20%
City Assistance (TIF, Hotel Tax, Sales Tax)	\$13,000,000	24%	\$11,171,989	22%	\$8,198,939	16%
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>\$53,761,201</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$51,231,962</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$51,231,962</b>	<b>100%</b>

Sources: SB Friedman; BDRP.

# Returns Analysis and Need for City Assistance

## Projected Developer Returns

- Analysis based on target return of 18% on equity and Debt Coverage Ratio (DCR) of 1.6
- Project is not financially feasible without assistance
  - ▶ Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 8.4% on equity
- City assistance of **\$8.2MM to \$11.2MM** needed to achieve target return and DCR threshold

	SB Friedman Estimates			With BDRP's Requested \$13MM Assistance ADR=\$150	Benchmark Returns
	No Assistance ADR=\$150	With \$11.2MM Assistance ADR=\$129	With \$8.2MM Assistance ADR=\$150		
IRR on Cash Equity	8.4%	17.9%	17.9%	30.6%	18.0% <sup>2</sup>
Cash Equity Contribution as a % of Total Financing Sources to Maintain 1.6 DCR on Permanent Loan	37%	18%	20%	10.6% <sup>1</sup>	20% <sup>3</sup>

Sources: *SB Friedman*.

1. *SB Friedman* adjusted the equity contribution upward from the original 3.4% to reflect a 70% LTV Permanent loan and 1.6 debt coverage, while also maintaining BDRP's assumed \$13 million in assistance.

2. HVS 2014 Hotel & Conference Center Feasibility Study.

3. HVS 2015 Hotel Cap Rates Report.



# Drivers of City Tax Revenues from Project

- Project generates hotel, food and beverage, sales and real estate tax revenues
- Revenue generation based on equalized assessed values (EAVs) and sales revenue assumptions
- SB Friedman adjusted BDRP assumptions on EAV and sales:
  - ▶ EAV projection of property reduced by over 50% based on comparable properties in Bloomington-Normal
  - ▶ Food and beverage revenue projections reduced, based on 2010 National Restaurant Association Report
  - ▶ Conference food and beverage revenue reduced to reflect 2 events/week
  - ▶ Hotel revenues reflect ADR range of \$129-\$150

EAV Assumptions	BDRP		SB Friedman	
	EAV	EAV/Unit	EAV	EAV/Unit <sup>1</sup>
Hotel and Conference	\$5,945,000	\$46,085/Room	\$2,415,468	\$18,725/Room
Restaurant	\$650,000	\$43/SF	\$750,000	\$50/SF
Parking	\$1,666,667	\$6,667/Space	\$750,000	\$3,000/Space
<b>Total EAV</b>	<b>\$8,261,667</b>		<b>\$3,915,468</b>	

1. Based on comparable properties in Bloomington

Sales Revenue Assumptions <sup>1</sup>	BDRP		SB Friedman	
	Total Sales	FB Sales/SF	Total Sales	FB Sales/SF
Food & Beverage Revenue: Hotel Restaurant	\$2,500,000	\$554	\$2,500,000	\$554
Food & Beverage Revenue: Non-Hotel Affiliated Restaurants <sup>2</sup>	\$5,500,000	\$520	\$4,232,800	\$400
Conference Food & Beverage Revenue <sup>3</sup>	\$1,040,000		\$520,000	
Hotel Revenue <sup>4</sup>	\$3,948,077		\$3,765,858 - \$4,378,905	

1. Table does not include additional \$250,000 of retail sales from hotel.

2. Sales tax revenue was adjusted to assume an average across restaurants of \$400/SF per 2010 National Restaurant Association Report.

3. Conference Revenue was based on two events per week at \$20/ticket

4. Based on an ADR range of \$129-\$150

# Tax Revenue Projections

- Tax Increment Financing (TIF) and Business District (BD) with 1% tax rate assumed to encompass Project site
- City local share and home rule sales tax/hotel tax from Project assumed to be pledged to generate needed City assistance

## Tax Revenue Projections at Project Stabilization

	Tax Rate	BDRP Projection	SBF Projection
Sales & Food/Bev. Tax Revenue <sup>1</sup>	6.5%	\$598,850	\$482,682
Hotel Tax Revenue <sup>2</sup>	7.0%	\$276,365	\$263,610 - \$306,523
TIF Revenue <sup>3</sup>	8.1142%	\$968,428	\$247,910

Sources: *SB Friedman*; BDRP.

1. 1% of State Sales Tax, 2% of City F/B Tax, 2.5% Home Rule Sales Tax, 1% New BD Tax. Includes \$11,250 of Sales Tax revenue (at 4.5%) in addition to Food & Beverage Tax revenue. The 2.5% home rule sales tax includes a new 1% tax effective January 2016. Negotiations are still underway on the use of this new 1% sales tax revenue, therefore the potential to pledge this additional 1% is subject to further discussions.
2. 6% Hotel Tax + 1% BD Tax. Hotel Revenue based on an ADR range of \$129-\$150.
3. Revenue above the 2014 Base based on assessed value.

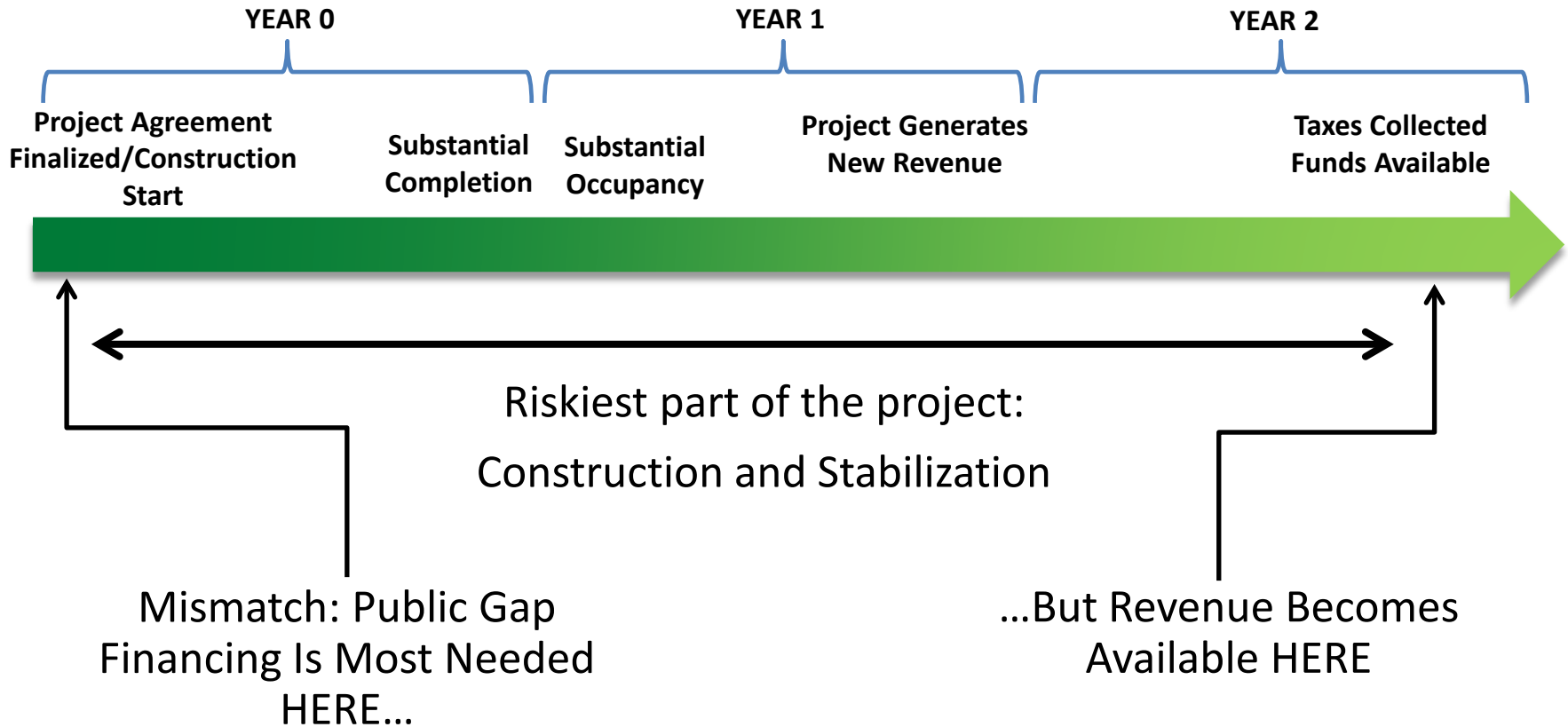
# City Financing Capacity

- Financing capacity range from **\$8.8MM to \$13.2MM** could be adequate to cover financing gap of \$8.2MM to \$11.2MM
- Range based on:
  - ▶ ADR \$129 to \$150
  - ▶ 4.5%-7% discount rate depending on financing mechanism/instrument used
  - ▶ 1.25 DCR

	ADR= \$129		ADR= \$150	
	Direct Project Revenue (20-Years)	Direct Project Revenue (25-Years)	Direct Project Revenue (20-Years)	Direct Project Revenue (25-Years)
20/25-Year Revenue PV (@ 4.5%-7%)	\$11,198,488	\$16,086,987	\$11,751,441	\$16,874,796
Supportable Debt at 1.25 Debt Coverage	\$8,958,790	\$12,869,590	\$9,401,153	\$13,499,837
<b>Financing Capacity (Less 2% Issuance Fee)</b>	<b>\$8,779,615</b>	<b>\$12,612,198</b>	<b>\$9,213,129</b>	<b>\$13,229,840</b>

Source: *SB Friedman*.

# Fundamental Timing Problem



# Municipal Risk Spectrum: Financing Mechanisms

**Lesser Risk**

**Greater Risk**



**Developer Note**

**Revenue Bond**

**Alternate Revenue Bond with Special Tax Backing**

**Alternate Revenue Bond with GO Backing**

Revenues from Project itself; only to the extent they can be financed & materialize

Other Special Revenue Pledges (e.g., Special Assessment; Area-Wide Pledge)

Other Municipal Revenue Sources Affecting General Fund (e.g., sales tax, hotel tax)

Full Municipal Faith and Credit



**Higher Financing Costs**

**Lower Financing Costs**

*Mixing approaches can balance risk and cost*

# Conclusions

- **\$8.2MM to \$11.2MM** in assistance appears to be required to make project financially feasible
- City financing capacity of **\$8.8MM to \$13.2MM** from project revenue could be adequate to cover financing gap
- City has potential to obtain a direct fiscal benefit after financial assistance

Estimate of Direct Fiscal Benefit to City (2015 \$s)

	ADR=\$129	ADR=\$150
Present Value (PV) of 25-Year Tax Revenue PV	\$16,086,987	\$16,874,796
Potential City Financial Assistance	\$11,171,989	\$8,198,939
<b>PV of 25-Year City Benefit</b>	<b>\$4,914,998</b>	<b>\$8,675,857</b>

- Unique, pioneering project has potential to generate indirect catalytic benefits on Downtown Bloomington
- However, Project is still in preliminary stage; a complete development team and program must be obtained prior to committing City assistance
- Form of assistance can be structured to further mitigate risk to the City

# Potential Next Steps to Advance Project

## **BDRP to Obtain:**

- Commitment from an appropriately experienced and acceptable hotel developer
- Evidence of site control
- Financing commitments from acceptable lenders, tax credit buyers and equity investors
- Lease or other commitments from appropriate other tenants
- Franchising agreement for an acceptable hotel brand
- Detailed plans and specifications for the development acceptable to the City administration
- Construction and development costs prepared in sufficient detail by a general contractor or professional cost estimator
- Revised, final financial projections of net operating income, tax generation and other factors

## **Recommended Near Term City Actions**

- Endorse BDRP's efforts to advance the Project
- Initiate creation of the TIF District and Business District
- Obtain appraisals for Project site

# Discussion



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