City of Palm Coast, Florida Agenda Item

Agenda Date: February 13, 2024

Department CITY ADMINISTRATION Division

Amount Account #

Subject: PRESENTATION - SPORTS ACTIVITIES CENTER

Presenter: Lauren Johnston, Assistant City Manager

Attachments:

1. Presentation

Background:

Council Priority: A. Strong Resilient Economy

UPDATED BACKGROUND FROM THE DECEMBER 12, 2023, WORKSHOP:

Per Council direction at the December 12, 2023, Workshop, staff will present on the Sports Complex Assessment conducted by Synergy Sports. Synergy Sports Global is a full-service sports facility development and management company.

ORIGINAL BACKGROUND FROM DECEMBER 12, 2023, WORKSHOP:

City Council will review a comprehensive presentation on the feasibility study for a proposed sports complex. The study aims to assess the viability of such a facility, considering factors such as economic impact, community engagement, and potential benefits for residents and visitors alike. The study includes a regional gap analysis, with similar facilities across the Southeast. The presentation will be an integral part of the City Council's decision-making process regarding the development of this significant community asset.

City Council continues to prioritize economic development as a key driver of prosperity for the community. Recognizing the importance of securing additional funding to diversify the city without competing with private businesses, the City Council will assess and discuss alternative funding sources. The goal is to identify sustainable revenue streams, including grants, partnerships, and collaborative initiatives that can support City Council's priorities.

As Palm Coast experiences smart managed growth, the City Council acknowledges the increasing need for recreation amenities. On December 5th City Council approved the Parks Master Plan. This plan set goals and strategies, on the development of facilities that not only meet the demands of our growing community but also position the city as a destination for sports enthusiasts, events, and tournaments.

UPDATED BACKGROUND FROM OCTOBER 18, 2022, WORKSHOP:

In 2022, City Council adopted a Strategic Action Plan priority for the westward expansion.

A5. The westward expansion is guided by master planning for smart, managed, growth. Economic development is driven by Town Center regional destination initiatives. Economic

growth and community marketing are supported by competitive youth sport activity centers catering to young athletes, families, and fans from regional and distant locations.

Several projected outcomes were determined for this priority: create a conceptual master plan for Matanzas Woods Fly over, secure funding through legislative appropriations and conduct a youth sports activity center feasibility study.

City Council approved a contract with Sports Facilities Companies at the October 18, 2022, business meeting to conduct a youth sports activity center. The completed Sports Complex feasibility study will showcase the market demand and feasibility of developing a sports complex in Palm Coast.

Recommended Action: FOR PRESENTATION ONLY

City of Palm Coast

Sports Complex Assessment February 13, 2024



Synergy Sports

- National sports consulting firm
- Expertise in creating public/ private sports partnerships with municipalities, colleges, and universities
- Currently over 30 sports complex projects in development nationally as public private partnerships

Executive Summary

- Synergy was contracted after the initial study was presented to City Council to provide next-step consulting
 - The Parks Master Plan recommended developing additional flat fields as well as indoor sports and recreation opportunities
 - Initial Study was well done. We reviewed it and noted revisions to City staff
 - The conceptual site plan was revised to a more realistic design
 - Cost estimate was reviewed
 - A more detailed financial model was created based on actual rights holder information, fees, currently operating facilities, etc.
 - Funding options were determined, and a funding pathway was identified
 - A development path and timeline was created

Feasibility Study Assessment

The initial study recommended:

- Twenty flat fields (16 turf/ 4 grass)
- Outdoor Stadium
- Indoor Facility (approx. 112,000 sqft)
- Support Spaces & Buildings
- 180 acres

The initial study projected:

- Cost estimate of \$93M
- Year 1 Economic Impact: \$30M
- 75,000 room nights (Yr. 1)
- Projected loss of \$500,000 in year 1, loss of \$110,000 in year 2

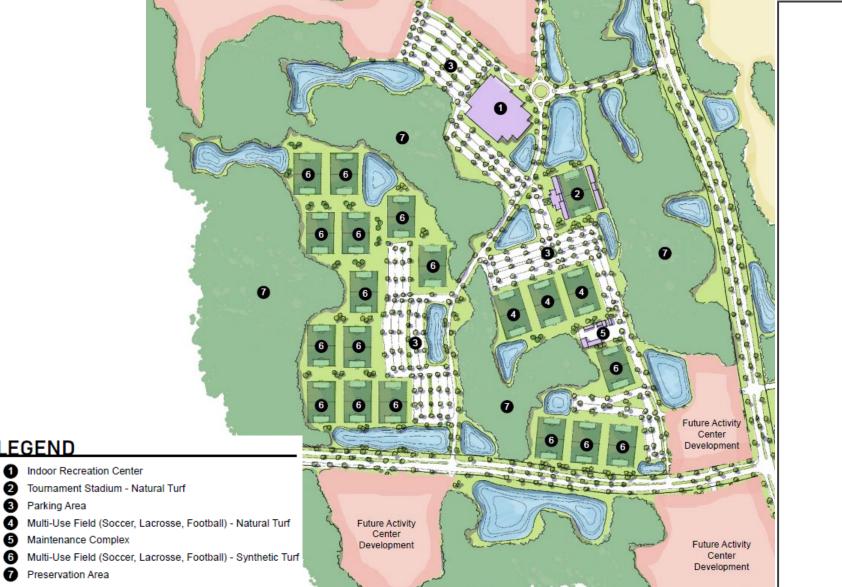
Feasibility Study Review

Facility Components

- Field recommendation is appropriate
- Outdoor Stadium is appropriate
- Indoor Facility may be inadequate for larger tournaments. Add leasable spaces, community spaces, etc. (~140,000 sqft).
- Support Spaces & Buildings are sufficient
- 180 acres is sufficient for current needs + some growth

Financial Review

- Cost estimate is realistic
- Year 1 Economic Impact (\$30M) is considered low.
- 75,000 room nights (Yr. 1) is low
- Study only estimated overnight spending; did not include spending by day visitors
- Did not include TDC participation, impact of USL (additional 1 cent), or capital raised by naming rights
- Revenues <u>can</u> support operations and financing obligation



LEGEND

Parking Area

2

3

4

6

6

Revised Site Plan

Rendering provided by ETM

Funding Options

| * - | |
|------------|--|



Issue Bonds

Capital Improvement Budget Developer Funded/ Private

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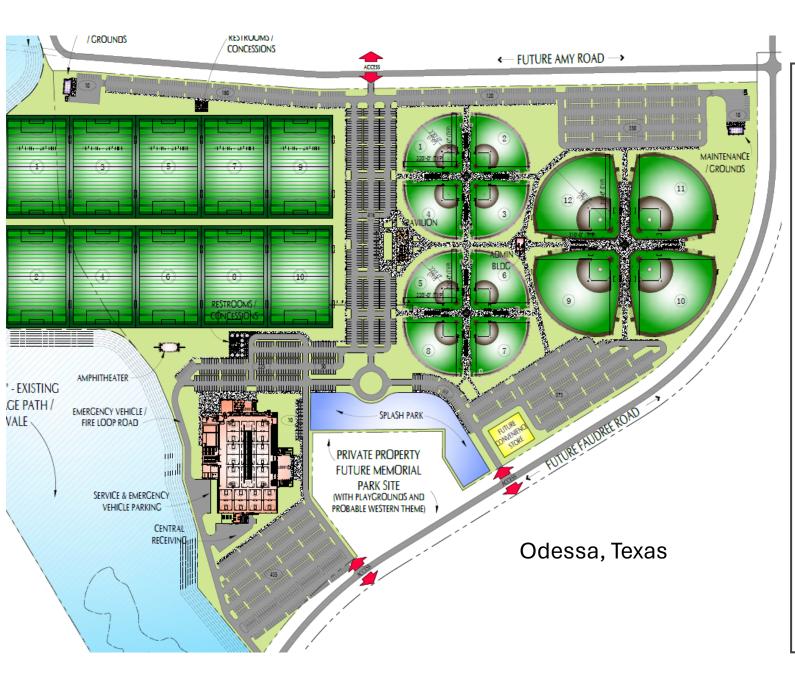
Public Private Partnership/ Municipal Lease

What is a P3 Municipality Lease?

- 1. The municipality and the private sector each bring value to the project
- 2. The City brings land, possibly some capital, possible tax incentives or economic development incentives, TDC support, etc.
- 3. The private side brings the balance of the capital required to fund the project along with development expertise, sports experience, vendor relationships, and operating expertise
- 4. The land is leased by the City to the private side for \$1
- 5. The private side then develops the project as a private project with an agreement to lease the improved facility back to the City for a pre-determined amount
- 6. Doesn't use City's bond capacity and ensures the City maintains control of the use of the facility (as Master Leaseholder)
- 7. The private side operates the complex

How Does A P3 Municipality Lease Work?

- 1. Municipality funds Feasibility Study/ Economic Impact Assessment, Financial Modeling/ Budget
- 2. Municipality funds pre-development architecture, engineering, site surveys, etc. (managed by Synergy). Last out of pocket cost that the City is required to pay
- 3. Synergy engages private funding partners. Private funding provides the capital to develop the project; up to 100% of project costs +7% for Professional Services
- 4. Developed as a private project utilizing local firms when possible; Allows for faster, more efficient, and more affordable development
- 5. Municipality leases the facility back from the private side
- 6. Externally operated (fee + incentive)
- 7. All revenues go to the municipality
- 8. Creates economic impact, regional spending, and supports development (visitors pay the bulk of the costs)
- 9. Allows for ideal mix of community use and sports tourism
- 10. Only recommended if the financial model supports positive cash flow (facility can support itself)



Case Study

- 100-acre site
- 12 diamonds
- 10 flat fields
- 140,000 square foot indoor facility
 - 10 Full-size courts/ 24 volleyball courts
 - Ability to house a 200m banked, indoor competitive track
 - Leasable medical space
 - Leasable fitness space
 - 2,400 parking spots
- Community amphitheater
- Splash park
- Walking trails
- \$90M cost estimate
- City committed land + pre-development costs (\$1M)
- Private funding/ municipal lease is providing all \$90M
- Privately operated

Palm Coast Financial Model

| Revenue | YR1 | YR2 | YR3 | YR4 | YR5 | YR6 | YR7 | YR8 | YR9 | YR10 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Basketball | 424,000 | 424,000 | 488,000 | 561,000 | 645,000 | 710,000 | 781,000 | 820,000 | 861,000 | 904,000 |
| Volleyball | 508,000 | 508,000 | 584,000 | 672,000 | 773,000 | 850,000 | 935,000 | 982,000 | 1,031,000 | 1,083,000 |
| Soccer | 733,000 | 733,000 | 843,000 | 969,000 | 1,114,000 | 1,225,000 | 1,348,000 | 1,415,000 | 1,486,000 | 1,560,000 |
| Football | 228,000 | 228,000 | 262,000 | 301,000 | 346,000 | 381,000 | 419,000 | 440,000 | 462,000 | 485,000 |
| Lacrosse | 135,000 | 135,000 | 155,000 | 178,000 | 205,000 | 226,000 | 249,000 | 261,000 | 274,000 | 288,000 |
| Fitness | 150,000 | 150,000 | 173,000 | 199,000 | 229,000 | 252,000 | 277,000 | 291,000 | 306,000 | 321,000 |
| Summer Camp | 135,000 | 135,000 | 155,000 | 178,000 | 205,000 | 226,000 | 249,000 | 261,000 | 274,000 | 288,000 |
| Sponsorship | 176,000 | 176,000 | 202,000 | 232,000 | 267,000 | 294,000 | 323,000 | 339,000 | 356,000 | 374,000 |
| Food and Beverage | 726,000 | 726,000 | 835,000 | 960,000 | 1,104,000 | 1,214,000 | 1,335,000 | 1,402,000 | 1,472,000 | 1,546,000 |
| Facility Rental | 230,000 | 230,000 | 265,000 | 305,000 | 351,000 | 386,000 | 425,000 | 446,000 | 468,000 | 491,000 |
| Vendor Rental Income | 17,000 | 17,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | 26,000 | 29,000 | 32,000 | 34,000 | 36,000 | 38,000 |
| Total Income | \$ 3,462,000 | \$ 3,462,000 | \$ 3,982,000 | \$ 4,578,000 | \$ 5,265,000 | \$ 5,793,000 | \$ 6,373,000 | \$ 6,691,000 | \$ 7,026,000 | \$ 7,378,000 |
| Gross Profit | \$ 3,462,000 | \$ 3,462,000 | \$ 3,982,000 | \$ 4,578,000 | \$ 5,265,000 | \$ 5,793,000 | \$ 6,373,000 | \$ 6,691,000 | \$ 7,026,000 | \$ 7,378,000 |

Tournament Potential-20 Fields

| | # Tournaments | Total Spending | Total Room Nights | Hotel Tax Generated | Sales Tax Generated | Spending + Taxes |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Full Calendar Year | 46 | \$32,740,033.67 | 82,308 | \$535,001.86 | \$2,291,802.36 | \$35,566,837.89 |
| 50% Capture | 23 | \$16,370,016.84 | 41,154 | \$267,500.93 | \$1,145,901.18 | \$17,783,418.95 |
| 35% Capture | 16 | \$11,459,011.79 | 28,808 | \$187,250.65 | \$802,130.82 | \$12,448,393.26 |
| 25% Capture | 12 | \$8,185,008.42 | 20,577 | \$133,750.47 | \$572,950.59 | \$8,891,709.47 |

Source: Huddle Up Group

This impact represents a single sport on a single asset.

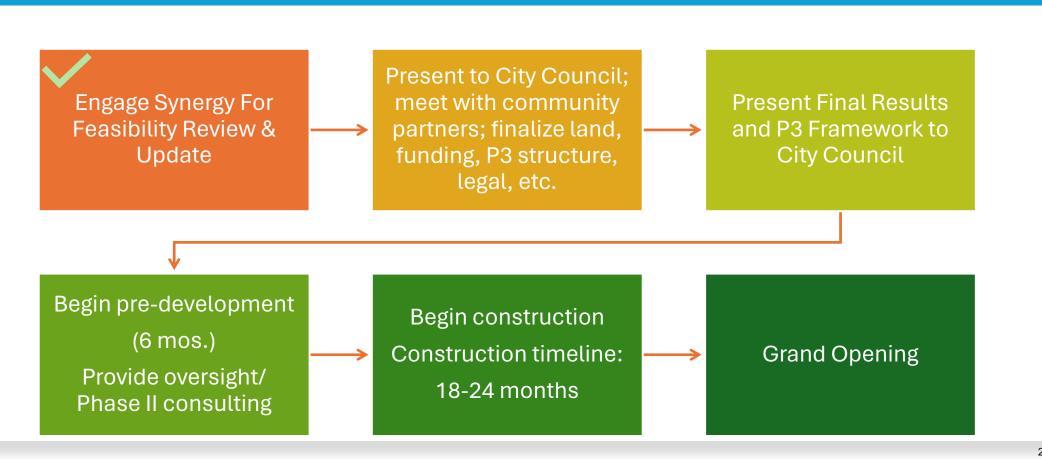
Palm Coast Financial Model

| Expenses | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| General Manager | 75,000 | 79,000 | 83,000 | 87,000 | 91,000 | 96,000 | 101,000 | 106,000 | 111,000 | 117,000 |
| Taxes | 30,660 | 31,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 | 31,000 |
| Labor | 182,000 | 187,000 | 193,000 | 199,000 | 205,000 | 211,000 | 217,000 | 224,000 | 231,000 | 238,000 |
| FOH Payroll | 58,000 | 60,000 | 62,000 | 64,000 | 66,000 | 68,000 | 70,000 | 72,000 | 74,000 | 76,000 |
| Maintenance | 45,000 | 46,000 | 47,000 | 48,000 | 49,000 | 50,000 | 52,000 | 54,000 | 56,000 | 58,000 |
| Total Administrative & General Payroll | <u>\$ 390,660</u> | \$ 403,000 | <u>\$ 416,000</u> | <u>\$ 429,000</u> | <u>\$ 442,000</u> | \$ 456,000 | <u>\$ 471,000</u> | \$ 487,000 | <u>\$ 503,000</u> | \$ 520,000 |
| Basketball | 140,000 | 129,000 | 137,000 | 143,000 | 148,000 | 163,000 | 180,000 | 189,000 | 198,000 | 208,000 |
| Soccer | 168,000 | 155,000 | 164,000 | 171,000 | 178,000 | 196,000 | 215,000 | 226,000 | 237,000 | 249,000 |
| Soccer | 242,000 | 224,000 | 236,000 | 247,000 | 256,000 | 282,000 | 310,000 | 325,000 | 342,000 | 359,000 |
| Football | 75,000 | 70,000 | 73,000 | 77,000 | 80,000 | 88,000 | 96,000 | 101,000 | 106,000 | 112,000 |
| Lacrosse | 45,000 | 41,000 | 43,000 | 45,000 | 47,000 | 52,000 | 57,000 | 60,000 | 63,000 | 66,000 |
| Fitness equipment | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 2,500 | 2,600 | 2,700 |
| Fitness Payroll | 75,000 | 75,000 | 87,000 | 100,000 | 115,000 | 126,000 | 139,000 | 146,000 | 153,000 | 161,000 |
| Summer Camp Expense | 68,000 | 68,000 | 78,000 | 89,000 | 103,000 | 113,000 | 125,000 | 131,000 | 137,000 | 144,000 |
| Accounting | 46,720 | 47,090 | 47,480 | 47,870 | 48,260 | 48,680 | 49,130 | 49,610 | 50,090 | 50,600 |
| Marketing/Promotional | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 |
| Facility Supplies | 181,000 | 181,000 | 208,000 | 239,000 | 275,000 | 303,000 | 333,000 | 350,000 | 368,000 | 386,000 |
| Office Expenses | 20,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | 26,000 | 30,000 | 33,000 | 36,000 | 38,000 | 40,000 | 42,000 |
| Insurance | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 440,000 | 484,000 | 532,400 | 585,640 | 644,204 | 708,624 |
| Taxes & Licenses | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Utilities | 600,000 | 600,000 | 690,000 | 794,000 | 913,000 | 1,004,000 | 1,104,000 | 1,159,000 | 1,217,000 | 1,278,000 |
| Food and Beverage | 363,000 | 333,960 | 350,700 | 364,800 | 375,360 | 364,200 | 400,500 | 420,600 | 441,600 | 463,800 |
| Total Expenses | \$ 2,294,720 | \$ 2,228,050 | \$ 2,412,180 | \$ 2,611,770 | \$ 2,869,820 | \$ 3,100,180 | \$ 3,401,430 | \$ 3,594,350 | \$ 3,799,494 | \$ 4,018,724 |
| Net Operating Income | \$ 1,167,280 | \$ 1,233,950 | \$ 1,569,820 | \$ 1,966,230 | \$ 2,395,180 | \$ 2,692,820 | \$ 2,971,570 | \$ 3,096,650 | \$ 3,226,506 | \$ 3,359,276 |
| Other Expenses | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management Fee (10%) | \$ 346,000 | \$ 346,000 | \$ 398,000 | \$ 458,000 | \$ 527,000 | \$ 579,000 | \$ 637,000 | \$ 669,000 | \$ 703,000 | \$ 738,000 |
| Replacement Reserve (5%) | \$ 173,100 | \$ 173,100 | \$ 199,100 | \$ 228,900 | \$ 263,250 | \$ 289,650 | \$ 318,650 | \$ 334,550 | \$ 351,300 | \$ 368,900 |
| Income Before Debt Service | \$ 821,280 | \$ 887,950 | \$ 1,171,820 | \$ 1,508,230 | \$ 1,868,180 | \$ 2,113,820 | \$ 2,334,570 | \$ 2,427,650 | \$ 2,523,506 | \$ 2,621,276 |

Economic Impact

| <mark>*Economic I</mark> | Impact o | does not in | clu | de impac | t dı | uring the c | on | struction _[| pe | riod or of a | dc | litional cor | nn | nercial dev | /el | opment to | SU | pport faci | . <mark>ity</mark> | |
|---|--------------|-------------|-----|-------------|------|-------------|----|------------------------|-------|--------------|----|--------------|----|-------------|-------|-------------|-----|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | | Year 5 | | Year 6 | | Year 7 | | Year 8 | | Year 9 | | <u>Year 10</u> |
| Non-Local Participant Days | | 108,696 | 6 | 114,130 | C | 119,837 | 7 | 125,829 | Э | 132,120 |) | 138,726 | | 145,663 | 3 | 152,946 | | 160,593 | 1 | 168,6 |
| Non-Local Spectator Days | | 141,304 | | 148,370 | | 155,788 | | 163,577 | | 171,756 | | 180,344 | | 189,361 | | 198,829 | | 208,771 | | 219,2 |
| Total Non-Local Days | | 250,000 |) | 262,500 | 2 | 275,625 | 5 | 289,406 | 3 | 303,877 | 7 | 319,070 | | 335,024 | ł. | 351,775 | | 369,364 | ł | 387,8 |
| Average Daily Spending Per Non- Local Person | \$ | 195.00 | \$ | 204.75 | \$ | 214.99 | \$ | 225.74 | \$ | 237.02 | \$ | 248.87 | \$ | 261.32 | \$ | 274.38 | \$ | 288.10 | \$ | 302.51 |
| Direct Spending by Type: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hotel | 50% \$ | 24,375,000 | \$ | 26,873,438 | \$ | 29,627,965 | \$ | 32,664,831 | \$ | 36,012,976 | \$ | 36,012,976 | \$ | 36,012,976 | \$ | 36,012,976 | \$ | 36,012,976 | \$ | 36,012,97 |
| Restaurant / Meals | 30% \$ | 14,625,000 | \$ | 16,124,063 | \$ | 17,776,779 | \$ | 19,598,899 | \$ | 21,607,786 | \$ | 23,822,584 | \$ | 26,264,399 | \$ | 28,956,500 | \$ | 31,924,541 | \$ | 35,196,80 |
| Entertainment/Leisure | 10% \$ | 4,875,000 | \$ | 5,374,688 | \$ | 5,925,593 | \$ | 6,532,966 | \$ | 7,202,595 | \$ | 7,940,861 | \$ | 8,754,800 | \$ | 9,652,167 | \$ | 10,641,514 | \$ | 11,732,26 |
| Retail/Shopping | 7% \$ | 3,412,500 | \$ | 3,762,281 | \$ | 4,147,915 | \$ | 4,573,076 | \$ | 5,041,817 | \$ | 5,558,603 | \$ | 6,128,360 | \$ | 6,756,517 | \$ | 7,449,060 | \$ | 8,212,58 |
| Transportation | 1% \$ | 487,500 | \$ | 537,469 | \$ | 592,559 | \$ | 653,297 | \$ | 720,260 | \$ | 794,086 | \$ | 875,480 | \$ | 965,217 | \$ | 1,064,151 | \$ | 1,173,22 |
| Other | <u>2%</u> \$ | 975,000 | \$ | 1,074,938 | \$ | 1,185,119 | \$ | 1,306,593 | \$ | 1,440,519 | \$ | 1,588,172 | \$ | 1,750,960 | \$ | 1,930,433 | \$ | 2,128,303 | \$ | 2,346,454 |
| Total | 100% \$ | 48,750,000 | \$ | 53,746,875 | \$ | 59,255,930 | \$ | 65,329,662 | \$ | 72,025,953 | \$ | 75,717,283 | \$ | 79,786,974 | \$ | 84,273,809 | \$ | 89,220,545 | \$ | 94,674,32 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual Direct Economic Impact | \$ | 48,750,000 | \$ | 53,746,875 | \$ | 59,255,930 | \$ | 65,329,662 | \$ | 72,025,953 | \$ | 75,717,283 | \$ | 79,786,974 | \$ | 84,273,809 | \$ | 89,220,545 | \$ | 94,674,32 |
| Indirect/Induced Spending | 63% \$ | 30,712,500 | \$ | 33,860,531 | \$ | 37,331,236 | \$ | 41,157,687 | \$ | 45,376,350 | \$ | 47,701,888 | \$ | 50,265,794 | \$ | 53,092,500 | \$ | 56,208,943 | \$ | 59,644,82 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Annual Economic Impact | \$ | 79,462,500 | \$ | 87,607,406 | \$ | 96,587,165 | \$ | 106,487,350 | \$ | 117,402,303 | \$ | 123,419,171 | \$ | 130,052,768 | \$ | 137,366,309 | \$ | 145,429,488 | \$ | 154,319,14 |
| State Sales Tax | 6% \$ | 4,738,500 | \$ | 5,224,196 | \$ | 5,759,676 | \$ | 6,350,043 | \$ | 7,000,923 | \$ | 7,357,505 | \$ | 7,750,637 | \$ | 8,184,066 | \$ | 8,661,920 | \$ | 9,188,75 |
| County Sales Tax | 0.5% \$ | 394,875 | | 435,350 | | 479,973 | | 529,170 | | 583,410 | | 613,125 | | 645,886 | | 682,005 | | 721,827 | | 765,73 |
| Hotel Occupancy Tax/ TDC | 0.070 ¢ | | Ť | , | Ŧ | | Ŧ | 020,170 | Ŧ | | Ť | 0.0,120 | Ŧ | 0.0,000 | Ť | 002,000 | + | /,0_/ | ÷ | |
| Sponsorship | 1.0% \$ | 243,750 | \$ | 268,734 | \$ | 296,280 | \$ | 326,648 | \$ | 360,130 | \$ | 360,130 | \$ | 360,130 | \$ | 360,130 | \$ | 360,130 | \$ | 360,13 |
| Gas tax capture | 5 c / gal \$ | 24,375 | \$ | 26,873 | \$ | 29,628 | \$ | 32,665 | \$ | 36,013 | \$ | 39,704 | \$ | 43,774 | \$ | 48,261 | \$ | 53,208 | \$ | 58,66 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tax Impact to County | \$ | 663,000 | \$ | 730,958 | \$ | 805,881 | \$ | 888,483 | \$ | 979,553 | \$ | 1,012,959 | \$ | 1,049,790 | \$ | 1,090,396 | \$ | 1,135,164 | \$ | 1,184,52 ⁻ |
| Operating Income Before | | 004 000 | | 007.070 | | 4 474 000 | | 4 500 000 | | 4 000 455 | | 0.440.000 | • | 0.004.5=0 | | 0.407.075 | | | • | 0.004.000 |
| Lease | \$ | | | 887,950 | | 1,171,820 | | 1,508,230 | - · · | 1,868,180 | | 2,113,820 | | 2,334,570 | - · · | 2,427,650 | · · | 2,523,506 | | 2,621,276 |
| Naming Rights Capital | \$ | 5,000,000 | \$ | 5,000,000 | \$ | 5,000,000 | \$ | 5,000,000 | \$ | 5,000,000 | \$ | 3,000,000 | \$ | 3,000,000 | \$ | 3,000,000 | \$ | 3,000,000 | \$ | 3,000,000 |
| Total Available for Leaseback Payment | \$ | 6,484,280 | \$ | 6,618,908 | \$ | 6,977,701 | \$ | 7,396,713 | \$ | 7,847,733 | \$ | 6,126,779 | \$ | 6,384,360 | \$ | 6,518,046 | \$ | 6,658,670 | \$ | 6,805,796 |
| Municipal Lease | \$ | (6,000,000) | | (6,000,000) | | (6,000,000) | | (6,000,000) | | (6,000,000) | | (6,000,000) | | (6,000,000) | | (6,000,000) | | (6,000,000) | \$ 19 | 9 (6,000,000 |
| Net Income | \$ | 484,280 | \$ | 618,908 | \$ | 977,701 | \$ | 1,396,713 | \$ | 1,847,733 | \$ | 126,779 | \$ | 384,360 | \$ | 518,046 | | 658,670 | | 805,796 |

Development Process



Roles & Responsibilities

City Council/ City Manager -Continues to lead the project Synergy & Partners (Funding, CM, Operator):

-Provide expertise & ongoing support

Contractors, Subcontractors, and Professional Services: -Execute the project

FAQs

Q: What are the terms of the lease?

A: The lease is amortized over 30 years at a 6% IRR. Typically, municipalities can pay off the lease within ~17 years

Q: Who owns the facility?

A: The funding group would own the facility until the last lease payment is made. It's then turned over to the City

Q: How are non-appropriations handled?

A: Non-appropriation risk is factored in. Ultimately, if the City does not appropriate funds, the funding group would take possession of the facility and operate it to secure its ROI

Q: Who operates the facility?

A: We have several operators we work with that are well-vetted and have a proven track record. A private operator is better suited to manage the day-to-day operations, balance community use, and partner with the TDC to bring in a variety of events, both sport and non-sport

Q: Who's responsible for repairs & maintenance?

A. The operator handles all daily operations, maintenance, repairs, etc. A deferred maintenance account is established for capital improvements in the future

FAQs

Q: How do naming rights and corporate donations work?

A: We suggest creating a Sports Foundation- a non-profit that will house any donations and act as an intermediary between the City and the sports complex itself

Q: Does municipal leasing impact our credit rating?

A: No, unless funds are not appropriated. Underwriting is based on the credit rating of the municipality, it's balance sheet, and the projected financial performance of the complex

What's Next



City Council Consensus to move forward to structure the P3 framework

- Legal - Financial - Professional Services - Development/ Construction - Present structure to Council for approval



Begin pre-development

- 6-10 month process - Architecture/ Construction Documents - MEP - Environmental/ Site Civil

- Surfacing
- Construction Manager



Construction

- 18-24 month process - Fields can come online before

indoor facility

- Secure naming rights and advertising sponsorships

- Operator Identified

- Secure tournaments & events

