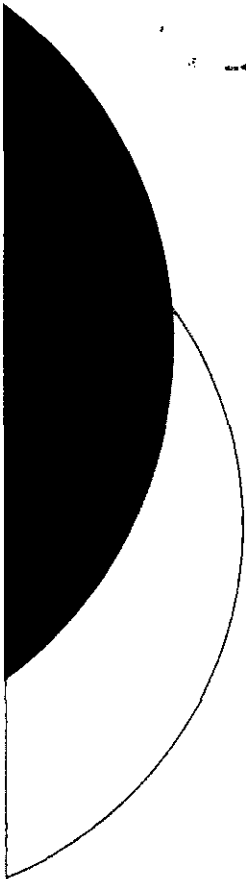


Late Backup



Briefing on Economic Impact of a Second Convention Center Hotel

November 4, 2010



Items Covered in Today's Briefing

- The economic impact analysis of a new Convention Center hotel, as directed by City Council
 - Council Resolution: *"Conduct an analysis of the potential economic impact of a new Convention Center hotel in Downtown Austin and present Council with possible strategies for facilitating development of such a project"*
 - To be presented by Jon Hockenyos, Texas Perspectives
- Information on convention requirements, existing hotel room inventory, and convention center space
 - To be presented by Bob Lander of the Austin Convention & Visitors Bureau and Mark Tester, Director of the Austin Convention Center

1916 BSC



The Potential Economic Impact of a Second Convention Center Hotel

City of Austin



Presented by TXP | Fall 2010



Background

- Review of Recent Industry Trends.
 - All peers have experienced impact of downturn, but Austin relatively in better shape
 - Convention center hotel accounting for increasing share
- Summary of Arguments For and Against
 - FOR: 1) Net tourism market share maintenance or gains; 2) New economic activity and job creation; 3) Additional tax-base and tax revenue.
 - AGAINST: 1) Demand-related; 2) Impact on existing hotels; 3) Role of public sector
- Review of CC Hotel Capacity of Austin and Peer Cities
 - San Antonio, Indianapolis, Nashville
 - San Antonio and Indianapolis have much more developed convention infrastructure, including convention center hotel room capacity; Nashville comparable



Trends in the Visitor Industry

Year-to-Date Hotel Occupancy in Various Cities

	1-9/2007	1-9/2008	1-9/2009	1-9/2010	'07-'10 Change
Austin	71.8	69.6	62.3	64.7	-7.1% pts.
Dallas	61.4	61.0	52.1	55.1	-6.3% pts.
Fort Worth	69.4	67.4	55.0	56.7	-12.7% pts.
Houston	67.2	66.4	56.8	55.8	-11.4% pts.
Indianapolis	61.7	59.8	53.6	58.4	-3.3% pts.
Nashville	66.7	62.4	54.9	59.5	-7.2% pts.
San Antonio	68.3	68.0	58.4	60.2	-10.1% pts.
Source: STR Hotel Reports, TXP					



Trends in the Visitor Industry

City of Austin Taxable Hotel Receipts (Millions)

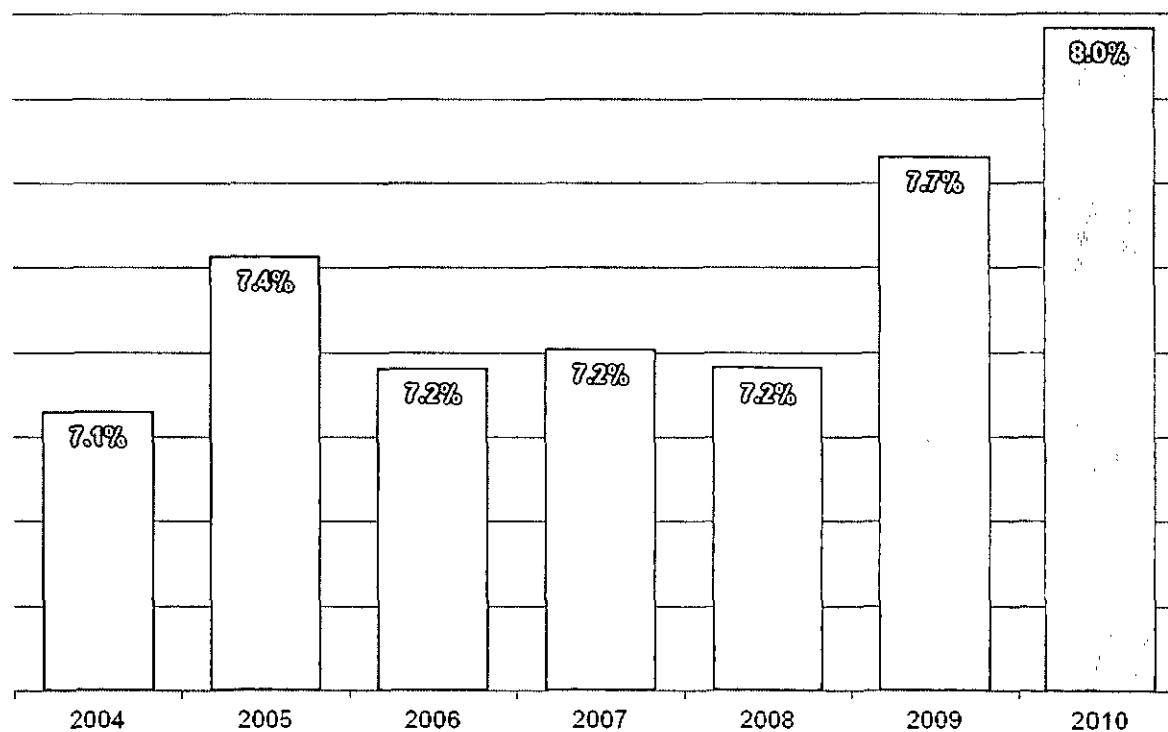
	1 st Q	2 nd Q	3 rd Q	4 th Q	Annual
2002	\$71.39	\$82.40	\$66.40	\$68.39	\$288.58
2003	\$77.22	\$77.63	\$71.70	\$63.96	\$290.51
2004	\$74.44	\$85.82	\$85.33	\$79.13	\$324.73
2005	\$92.86	\$102.57	\$96.20	\$91.19	\$382.83
2006	\$112.80	\$120.53	\$116.95	\$106.17	\$456.45
2007	\$131.49	\$134.42	\$127.04	\$116.15	\$509.10
2008	\$134.22	\$143.15	\$127.22	\$114.20	\$518.79
2009	\$120.08	\$114.03	\$102.92	\$104.01	\$441.04
2010	\$119.81				

Source: : Texas Comptroller, TXP



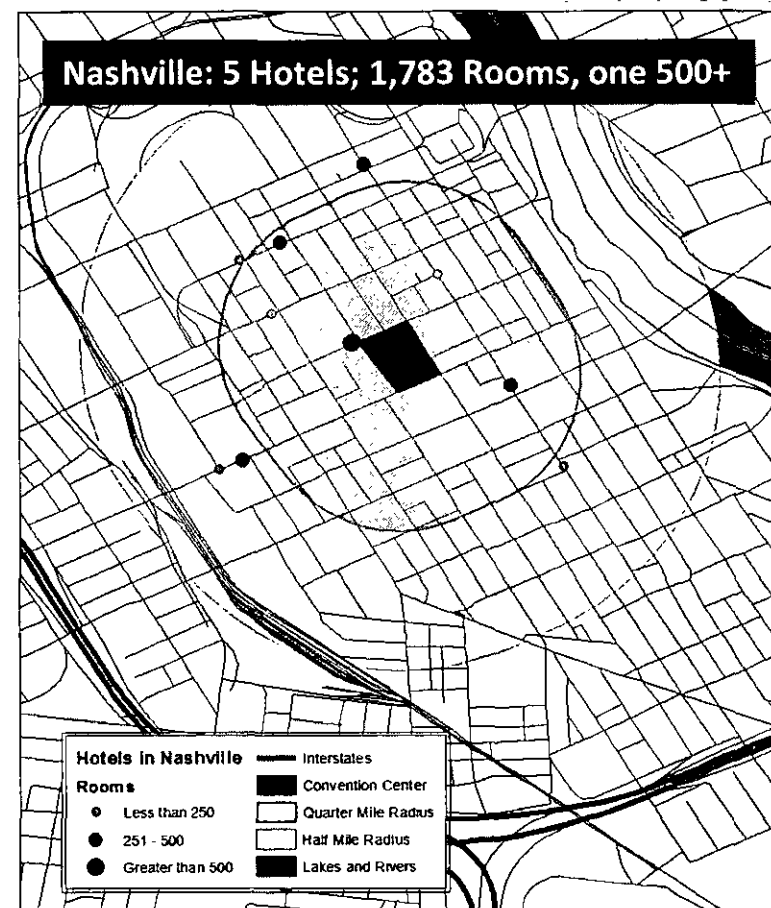
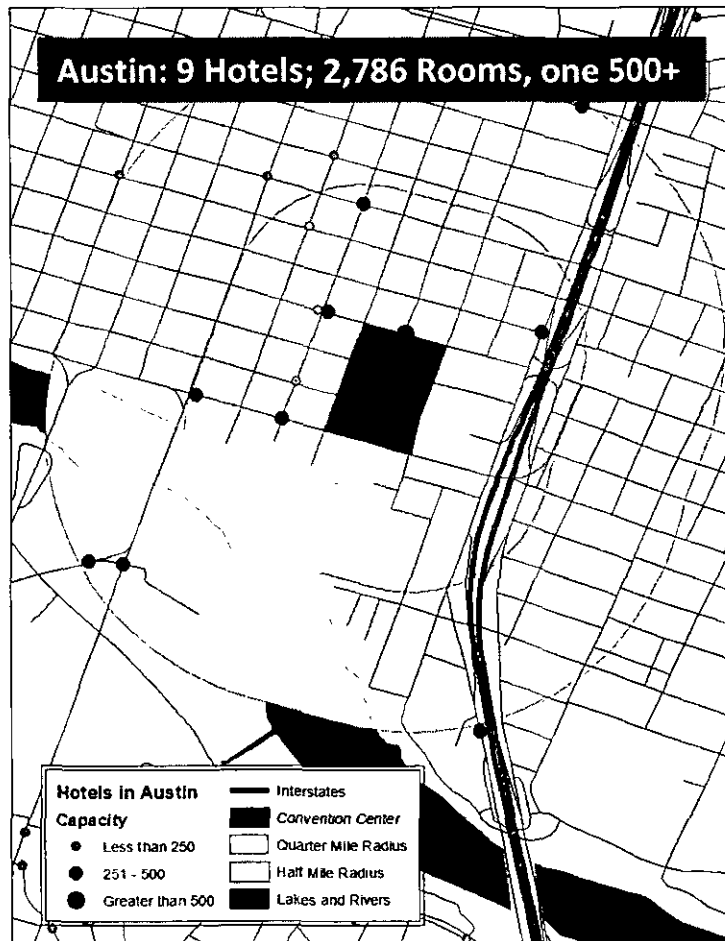
Trends in the Visitor Industry

Convention Center Hotel as a % of Total Receipts – 1Q



Trends in the Visitor Industry

Hotel Infrastructure Near CC (With 0.25 Mile Data)

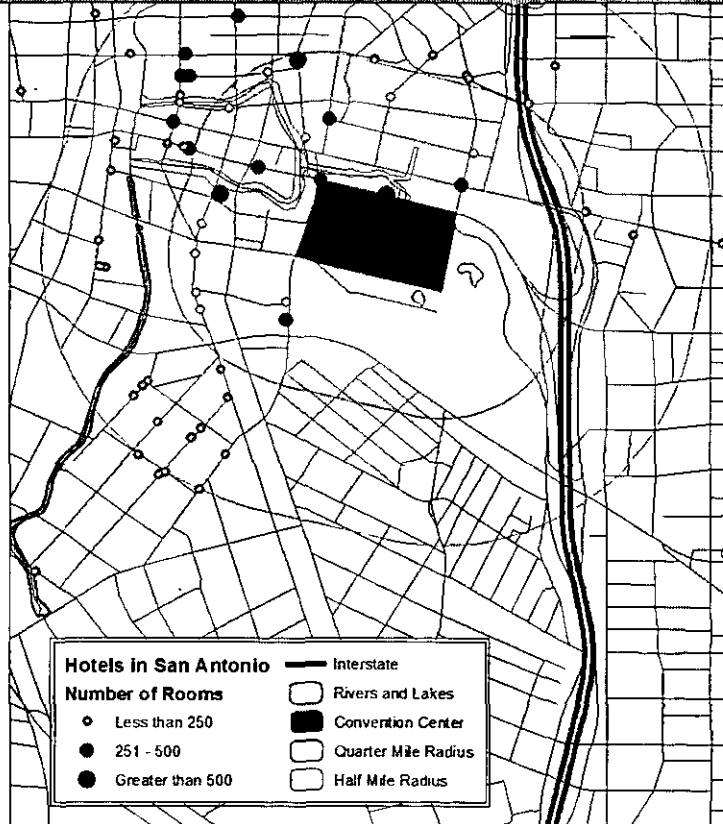




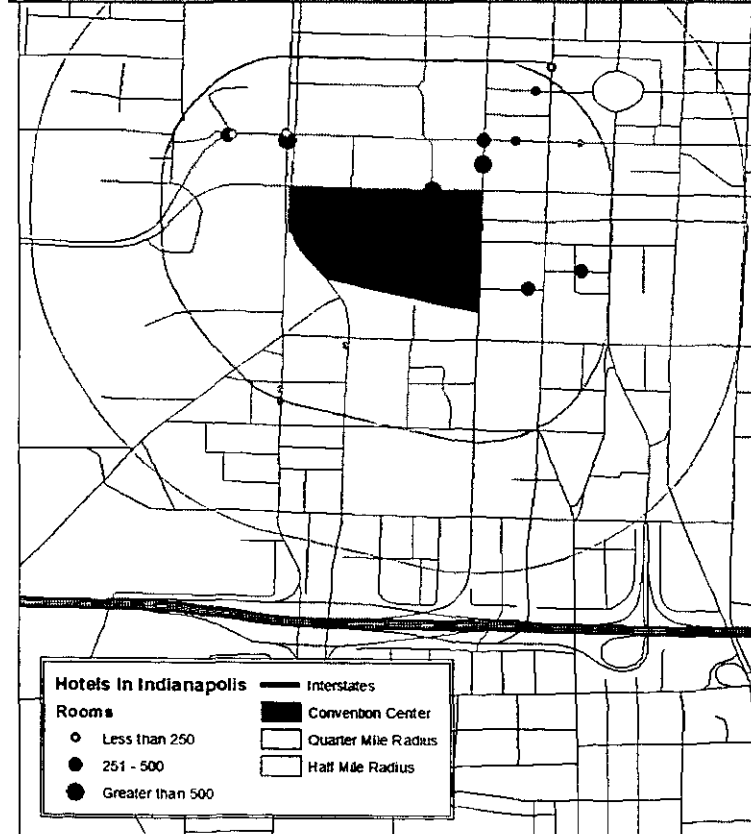
Trends in the Visitor Industry

Hotel Infrastructure Near CC (With 0.25 Mile Data)

San Antonio: 16 Hotels; 4,547 Rooms, three 500+



Indianapolis: 14 Hotels; 5,188 Rooms, three 500+





Economic & Tax Revenue Impact

Overview

- Impact is a function of net new activity brought to the community.
 - Not the same as activity at the hotel; some cannibalization, but also some spillover due to new capacity to attract meetings (independent of ripple effects)
- TXP engages Trends Analysis Projections LLC (TAP), industry experts, to provide insight on expected level of net new activity.
 - TAP provides data on convention bookings to 50 CVBs across the country
 - Asked to estimate local demand for 800 room hotel
- TAP baseline projection (no new capacity)
 - 44 events at an average of 9,600 room-nights per event; 422,400 room-nights
 - Reflects Austin's current conversion rate of 19%; Texas cities currently converting at 23% and peer communities converting at 33%



Economic & Tax Revenue Impact Scenarios from Adding 800-Room Hotel

- **Scenario A: Hilton Only**
 - 40,050 additional net new room-nights annually
 - Based on average performance of Hilton from 2004-09
 - Equals 0.9% of total Austin room-nights in 2009
- **Scenario B: Hilton + Other CVB-related**
 - 78,492 additional net new room-nights annually
 - Based on average performance of Hilton from 2004-09 plus related activity identified by CVB
 - Equals 1.7% of total Austin room-nights in 2009
- **Scenario C: TAP**
 - 135,000 additional net new room-nights annually
 - Increases both events and room-nights per event by 20% and brings conversion in-line with peer communities
 - Equals 2.9% of total Austin room-nights in 2009



Economic & Tax Revenue Impact

Further Inputs

- Spending by visitors is based on EXPACT data set
 - \$340/day; \$1,240 per trip
- Each spending category is feed into local input-output model
- Tax revenue modeled as function of economic activity
 - Property taxes assumed to match market value of existing Hilton

Spending by Category	Per Trip	Per Day
Lodging & Incidentals	\$543.33	\$147.64
Food & Beverage	\$373.22	\$101.42
Entertainment/Recreation	\$43.28	\$11.76
Retail	\$122.05	\$33.17
Local Transportation	\$158.43	\$43.05
TOTALS	\$1,240.31	\$340.72



Economic & Tax Revenue Impact Summary Results

	Scenario A	Scenario B	Scenario C
Net New Room Nights	40,450	78,492	135,000
Direct Net New Spending	\$13,782,178	\$26,743,900	\$45,997,381
Total Economic Activity	\$25,063,548	\$48,635,057	\$83,648,431
Total Value-Added	\$15,014,526	\$29,135,233	\$50,110,285
Total Earnings	\$8,073,975	\$15,667,303	\$26,946,516
Total Jobs	351	682	1,172
Direct Tax Revenue	\$1,073,102	\$1,640,403	\$2,483,077
Lodging Taxes	\$543,367	\$1,054,387	\$1,813,462
Sales Taxes	\$59,843	\$116,124	\$199,724
Property Taxes	\$469,892	\$469,892	\$469,892
Indirect Taxes	\$121,264	\$235,309	\$404,713
Total Taxes	\$1,194,366	\$1,875,712	\$2,887,791

Conclusions

Impact of Adding 800-Room Hotel

- Austin currently is not getting its “fair share” of group meeting activity requiring a large number of single-location rooms
 - Both Texas and out-of-state competitors are converting at a higher rate
- The economic and tax revenue impact with increased activity could be significant
 - Scenario B findings: direct annual spend of approx. \$27 million yields total annual economic activity of \$48.6 million and almost 680 permanent jobs
 - Tax revenue from above to City would be approx. \$1.9 million annually, with most coming from impact of direct spending
- Potential to bring other resources to bear on project
 - Existing covenants related to Hilton and City economic development policy should influence direction



AUSTIN CVB

BY THE NUMBERS: ECONOMIC IMPACT

- Total Annual Visitors (Austin MSA): 20 million.
- Annual Visitor Spending: \$4 billion.
- Tourism Supported Jobs: 80,000 +.
- Taxes Generated by Tourism: \$300 million in state and local taxes.
- For every \$1 the City of Austin invests in Tourism Promotion, \$550 comes back to the local economy.



A 2000 PEAK ROOM CONVENTION: AUSTIN

- The 1500–2000 peak room convention, is a large and consistently performing market
- Currently we need upwards of 9–12 hotels or more to meet group requirements
- Equates to 9–12 contracts, related negotiations and block management
- Few “Full Service National Brands” and many “Limited Service” options

CURRENT CONVENTION HOTEL INVENTORY

Easy Walking Distance

Name of Hotel	Total Rooms	Miles to CC
Hilton Austin	800	0.0
Four Seasons	291	0.1
Hampton Inn Downtown	209	0.1
Radisson Hotel Town Lake	413	0.1
Courtyard/Residence Inn	449	0.2
Omni Downtown	375	0.4
Hilton Garden Inn	254	0.5
Driskill Hotel	189	0.5
Inter-Continental SFA	189	0.6

12 Hotels

3169

total rooms

Shuttle Required

Name of Hotel	Total Rooms	Miles to CC
Embassy Suites Town Lake	262	0.5
Austin Sheraton	362	0.5
Hyatt Regency	448	0.6

3 Hotels

1072

total rooms



AVERAGE COMMITTABLE ROOMS

Easy Walking Distance

Name of Hotel	Total Rooms	Committable
Hilton Austin	800	650
Four Seasons	291	50
Hampton Inn Downtown	209	125
Radisson Hotel Town Lake	413	250
Courtyard/Residence Inn	449	150
Omni Downtown	375	175
Hilton Garden Inn	254	150
Driskill Hotel	189	25
Inter-Continental SFA	189	50

12 Hotels

3169

1625

Shuttle Required

Name of Hotel	Total Rooms	Committable
Embassy Suites Town Lake	262	150
Austin Sheraton	362	150
Hyatt Regency	448	150

3 Hotels

1072

450



2000 PEAK ROOM GROUP COMPETITIVE SNAPSHOT

- Denver: 2–3 Hotels, Hyatt, Sheraton, Marriott options
- Seattle: 2–3 Hotels, Westin, Sheraton, Hilton, Marriott, and other national brands
- San Diego: 2 Hotels, Hyatt & Marriott
- Indianapolis: 2 Hotels, JW Marriott, Westin, Hyatt, Marriott
- San Antonio: 2–3 Hotels, Hyatt, Marriott

LOST BUSINESS FOR AUSTIN

- Austin has lost over 1.6 million RN since the Hilton opened (2004)
- Cited reasons of either a better hotel package and lack of hotel availability
- After the 2006 announcement of the White Lodging project, demand doubled from 860,000 RN to 1.6 million RN
- Demand held at 1.4 million RN in FY 08
- In 2009, the proposed hotel project was put on hold; demand declined in FY 09 to 1.1 million RN

CONVENTION CENTER

- Average convention utilizes 42% of ACC Exhibit Space.
- Infrastructure improvement of ACC: possible by-product.
- Improve markets served – expand into more lucrative, medical, corporate, national association markets.
- Maximize convention occupancy through layering of business opportunities.



Summary

- Austin's conversion rate is low in comparison to peer cities
- Austin would gain jobs and capital investment from a new convention center hotel, leading to increased tax revenue
- Austin could expand into other convention markets with the addition of a new convention center hotel
- The existing bond covenants related to the Hilton Hotel will influence direction



Questions
