# "If You Build It, Will They Come?" January 18, 2001

## "Critiquing the Deal"

Presented by
Christopher S. Dunlavey, AIA
President



**BRAILSFORD & DUNLAVEY** 

## **Brief History**

- 1995: The Browns Leave Town
- Ohio Legislature Takes Action
  - Chapter 3383 of Ohio Revised Code
  - 15% of All Eligible Project Costs
  - Ohio Arts & Sports Facilities Commission
- Commission Resolution R-97-07 Sets Criteria
- B&D Retained as Sports Facility Consultant



## Project Criteria

- Eligibility of Project Sponsor
- Need for Facility ("No Relocation" Clause)
- State Property Interest
- Demonstration of Ability to Fund 85%
- Meeting of Project Milestones
- Compliance with State Construction Laws



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#### Aspects of the Deal

- 1. Who pays for what?
  - Q. What is the franchise's "Fair Share"?

Capital Investmt Rent/Rev Sharing

- A. WHATEVER THEY CAN AFFORD!
- 2. Who takes the risk?

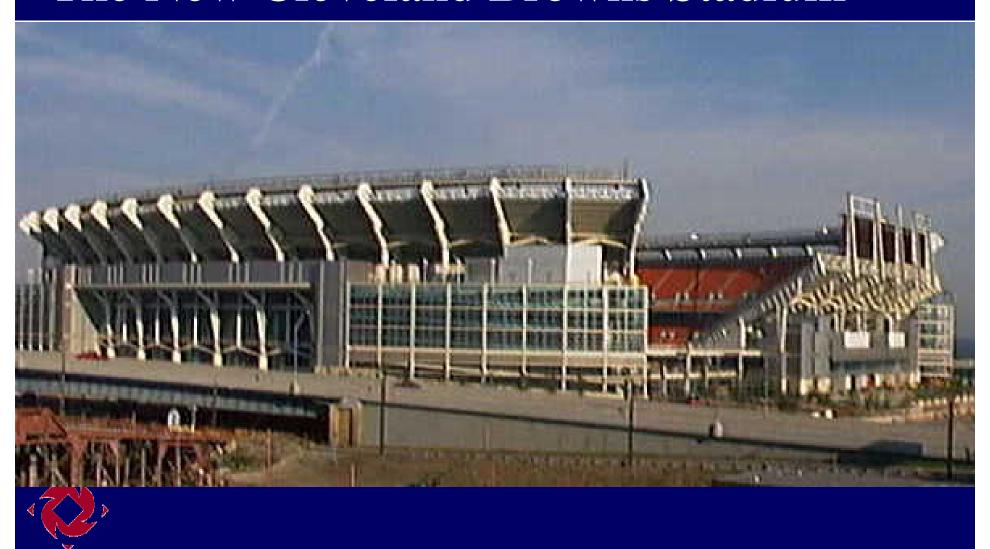


## Four Areas of Project Risk

- Capital Cost Risk
- Revenue Risk
- Operating Cost Risk
- Financing Risk



# Project Basics: The New Cleveland Browns Stadium



# Project Basics: The New Cleveland Browns Stadium

- Applied for Funding in 1997
- Recently Completed Gateway Developments
  - "Sin Tax" Funding Mechanism Extended in 1996
- · Commitment from N.F.L.
  - \$48 m Funding
  - Franchise Guaranteed by Year 2000
- Stadium Design by HOK Sport
- · Huber, Hunt & Nichols as Construction Manager
- Multiple Prime Contract Approach



# Project Basics: Paul Brown Stadium





## Project Basics: Paul Brown Stadium

- Applied for Funding in 1998
- Both Bengals and M.L.B. Reds Planned
- New Sales Tax Increase Approved
- Anchor to Riverfront Redevelopment
- Innovative NBBJ Design
- Turner/Barton Malow/D.A.G. as C.M.
- Construction Manager with GMP Approach



# Comparative Sources of Funds

Source	Cleveland	Cincinnati
NFL/Team	\$48 million	\$0
Facility Licensing	\$0	\$25 million
State of Ohio	\$37.5 million	\$65 million
Tax Revenue Bonds	\$157.4 million	\$391 million
City Dept/Gen Fund	\$39 million	\$7.9 million
Investment Income	\$7.6 million	\$13.5 m
Total Sources	\$289.5 million	\$502.7 m

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Use	Cleveland	Cincinnati
Stadium Hard Costs	\$187 million	\$253.5 m
Contingencies	\$14.3 million	\$8.4 million
Other Soft Costs	\$48.7 million	\$73.7million
Parking Structure	\$0	\$72 million
Site Acquisition	\$0	\$68.2 m
Related Roadways, etc.	\$0	\$26.8 m
Interest, Fina. Costs	\$39.5 million	\$ 0
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#### Comparative Lease Terms

#### Cleveland

- \$250,000 / Year Rent
- Franchise Responsible for Operating Costs

#### Cincinnati

- \$1.7 million / Yr Rent (Declining to \$900k)
- Operating Cost Sharing by Categories
- Team Guaranteed 50,000 Tickets for 1st 2 years



# Capital Cost Risk: New Cleveland Browns Stadium

Result:

Contingencies and NFL Funds Covered Final \$283 Million Budget



## Capital Cost Risk: Paul Brown Stadium

#### Results:

Severe cost overruns,

County shouldering costs through
debt capacity of Sales Tax Revenue Stream



## Revenue Risk & Operating Cost Risk

#### Cleveland

- No Revenue Risk
- No Operating Cost Risk Cincinnati
  - Risk of Ticket Sale Shortfall
  - Risk of Operating Cost Inflation



### Financing Risk

#### Cleveland

- "Sin Tax" Revenues Understood
- No Other Demands on Financing Structure Cincinnati
- Debt Service on Bengals, Reds, and Related
- Operating Costs
- Enormous Sales Tax Capacity Strained

#### Lessons Learned

- Keep Project Scope Clear and Simple
- Don't Co-Mingle Areas of Risk
- Design Innovation and Speed Are Enemies
- Build In Healthy Contingencies
- Get Your Partner Committed With Capital
- Give Your Partner the Risk & the Upside



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