DAVENPORT & COMPANY

Member NYSE|FINRA|SIPC

Presentation Prepared for the Navy Hill Commission The Navy Hill Project

City of Richmond, Virginia



November 2, 2019



- In the 20 minute allotted presentation time, clarify and/or add context to certain key points presented at the Navy Hill Commission's October 19, 2019 Meeting.
 - Questions to be addressed at the end of the 20 minute presentation.



The Role of the EDA



Overall Bond Uncertainty – EDA Determines Details

- 3.0 Bonds.
 - 3.1 Issuance

A. Upon satisfaction of all conditions precedent to issuance of the Bonds under the Financing Documents (as defined in the Development Agreement) by the Developer, the Authority and the City, the Authority shall issue the Bonds pursuant to the Act for the purposes of financing all or part of the costs of the Arena Project.

B. The Authority shall select the Trustee, determine the form and content of the Indenture and the other Financing Documents to which it is a party, and schedule the issuance of the Bonds in a manner that does not conflict with this Cooperation Agreement and in coordination with the City. The Authority shall ensure that the Indenture is written in a manner to minimize the interest on the Bonds and the amount of time required to pay off the Bon

Source: Cooperation Agreement in Ordinance Number 2019-211.

Key clause of sentence not highlighted. Specifies that the City is in control of the decisions.



- ✓ The Economic Development Authority ("EDA") would be a conduit issuer for the Non-Recourse Revenue Bonds LEGALLY AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE THE BONDS.
 - Most Common Conduit Issuer in Virginia.
- The EDA is a pass-through entity only.
- The City/City Council negotiates and sets all terms and conditions of the Agreements with the Developer – Not the EDA.



Cash Flow Impact as Presented October 19, 2019

□ Incomplete Presentation



Planned Tax Revenues from Existing Real Estate Properties

Year Year 31	Calendar ear Ending 31-Dec-18	Bond Year Ending	in Original	Existing	Remainder of				
Year Year 31	ear Ending 31-Dec-18		in Original						11
31	31-Dec-18	Ending		Dominion	Expanded		Cumulative		
		C. Harris	TIF District	Tower 1	Financing Area	Total	Total		
1 31		1-Mar-20							
	31-Dec-19	1-Mar-21				\$1,951,920	\$1,951,920		
2 33	31-Dec-20	1-Mar-22	\$29,589	\$2,110,248	\$891,200	\$3,031,037	\$4,982,957		
3 33	31-Dec-21	1-Mar-23	\$44,829	\$2,191,795	\$1,350,212	\$3,586,836	\$8,569,793	Total for Year 1 to 5 period	
-	31-Dec-22	1-Mar-24	\$60,374	\$2,274,972	\$1,818,405	\$4,153,751	\$12,723,544		1
5 33	31-Dec-23	1-Mar-25	\$76,230	\$2,359,814	\$2,295,961	\$4,732,004	\$17,455,548	is \$17 million.	
6 33	31-Dec-24	1-Mar-26	\$92,402	\$2,446,352	\$2,783,068	\$5,321,822	\$22,777,371		
	31-Dec-25	1-Mar-27	\$108,899	\$2,534,620	\$3,279,918	\$5,923,437	\$28,700,807	Total for entire bond peri	•
	31-Dec-26	1-Mar-28	\$125,725	\$2,624,654	\$3,786,704	\$6,537,084	\$35,237,891	-	
	31-Dec-27	1-Mar-29	\$142,887	\$2,716,489	\$4,303,627	\$7,163,003	\$42,400,894	is \$316 million.	Incomplete
	31-Dec-28	1-Mar-30	\$160,393	\$2,810,161	\$4,830,887	\$7,801,441	\$50,202,335		moompioco
11 3:	31-Dec-29	1-Mar-31	\$178,249	\$2,905,706	\$5,368,693	\$8,452,648	\$58,654,984		
	31-Dec-30	1-Mar-32	\$196,462	\$3,003,162	\$5,917,255	\$9,116,879	\$67,771,863		presentation of
	31-Dec-31	1-Mar-33	\$215,040	\$3,102,567	\$6,476,788	\$9,794,395	\$77,566,258		
14 33	31-Dec-32	1-Mar-34	\$233,989	\$3,203,960	\$7,047,512	\$10,485,461	\$88,051,719		Revenues "With
	31-Dec-33	1-Mar-35	\$253,317	\$3,307,381	\$7,629,651	\$11,190,348	\$99,242,067		Revenues with
	31-Dec-34	1-Mar-36	\$273,031	\$3,412,870	\$8,223,432	\$11,909,333	\$111,151,401		
17 33	31-Dec-35	1-Mar-37	\$293,140	\$3,520,469	\$8,829,089	\$12,642,698	\$123,794,099		the Project" and
	31-Dec-36	1-Mar-38	\$313,651	\$3,630,220	\$9,446,859	\$13,390,730	\$137,184,829		
	31-Dec-37	1-Mar-39	\$334,572	\$3,742,167	\$10,076,984	\$14,153,723	\$151,338,552		
	31-Dec-38	1-Mar-40	\$355,912	\$3,856,352	\$10,719,712	\$14,931,975	\$166,270,527		<u>Excludes City</u>
	31-Dec-39	1-Mar-41	\$377,678	\$3,972,821	\$11,375,294	\$15,725,793	\$181,996,320		Exolution old
	31-Dec-40	1-Mar-42	\$399,880	\$4,091,619	\$12,043,988	\$16,535,487	\$198,531,807		
	31-Dec-41	1-Mar-43	\$422,526	\$4,212,793	\$12,726,056	\$17,361,375	\$215,893,182		Expenses in a
	31-Dec-42	1-Mar-44	\$445,624	\$4,336,390	\$13,421,766	\$18,203,780	\$234,096,962		
	31-Dec-43	1-Mar-45	\$469,185	\$4,462,460	\$14,131,389	\$19,063,034	\$253,159,996		"Do Nothing
	31-Dec-44	1-Mar-46	\$493,217	\$4,591,051	\$14,855,205	\$19,939,473	\$273,099,469	Courses John Courses of	<u>"Do Nothing</u>
	31-Dec-45	1-Mar-47	\$517,729	\$4,722,214	\$15,593,497	\$20,833,440	\$293,932,909	Source: John Gerner calc	U
28 33	31-Dec-46	1-Mar-48	\$542,732	\$4,856,000	\$16,346,555	\$21,745,287	\$315,678,196	using numbers from Mui	Scenario".
								Draft Projection No. 26 V	SCENAIN .
TOTAL			\$7,157,263	\$90,999,305	\$215,569,708	\$315,678,196			



Tax Revenues from Existing Properties + Planned Dominion 2 Tower

	Existing Real Estate Property in Increment Financing Area										
		Bond Existing Remainder of		Planned							
	Calendar	Year	in Original	Dominion	Expanded		Cumulative	Dominion		Cumulative	
Year	Year Ending	Ending	TIF District	Tower 1	Financing Area	Total	Total	Tower 2	Combined	Total	
	31-Dec-18	1-Mar-20									
1	31-Dec-19	1-Mar-21				\$1,951,920	\$1,951,920		\$1,951,920	\$1,951,920	
2	31-Dec-20	1-Mar-22	\$29,589	\$2,110,248	\$891,200	\$3,031,037	\$4,982,957	\$26,705	\$3,057,742	\$5,009,662	
3	31-Dec-21	1-Mar-23	\$44,829	\$2,191,795	\$1,350,212	\$3,586,836	\$8,569,793	\$1,418,433	\$5,005,269	\$10,014,931	
4	31-Dec-22	1-Mar-24	\$60,374	\$2,274,972	\$1,818,405	\$4,153,751	\$12,723,544	\$3,581,052	\$7,734,803	\$17,749,735	
5	31-Dec-23	1-Mar-25	\$76,230	\$2,359,814	\$2,295,961	\$4,732,004	\$17,435,548	\$3,665,894	\$8,397,898	\$26,147,632	
6	31-Dec-24	1-Mar-26	\$92,402	\$2,446,352	\$2,783,068	\$5,321,822	\$22,777,371	\$3,752,432	\$9,074,254	\$35,221,886	
7	31-Dec-25	1-Mar-27	\$108,899	\$2,534,620	\$3,279,918	\$5,923,437	\$28,700,807	\$3,840,700	\$9,764,137	\$44,986,023	
8	31-Dec-26	1-Mar-28	\$125,725	\$2,624,654	\$3,786,704	\$6,537,084	\$35,237,891	\$3,930,734	\$10,467,818	\$55,453,841	
9	31-Dec-27	1-Mar-29	\$142,887	\$2,716,489	\$4,303,627	\$7,163,003	\$42,400,894	\$4,022,569	\$11,185,573	\$66,639,414	· · ·
10	31-Dec-28	1-Mar-30	\$160,393	\$2,810,161	\$4,830,887	\$7,801,441	\$50,202,335	\$4,116,241	\$11,917,682	\$78,557,096	Incomplete
11	31-Dec-29	1-Mar-31	\$178,249	\$2,905,706	\$5,368,693	\$8,452,648	\$58,654,984	\$4,211,786	\$12,664,434	\$91,221,530	incompiete
12	31-Dec-30	1-Mar-32	\$196,462	\$3,003,162	\$5,917,255	\$9,116,879	\$67,771,863	\$4,309,242	\$13,426,121	\$104,647,651	
13	31-Dec-31	1-Mar-33	\$215,040	\$3,102,567	\$6,476,788	\$9,794,395	\$77,566,258	\$4,408,647	\$14,203,042	\$118,850,693	presentation of
14	31-Dec-32	1-Mar-34	\$233,989	\$3,203,960	\$7,047,512	\$10,485,461	\$88,051,719	\$4,510,040	\$14,995,501	\$133,846,194	procontación or
15	31-Dec-33	1-Mar-35	\$253,317	\$3,307,381	\$7,629,651	\$11,190,348	\$99,242,067	\$4,613,461	\$15,803,809	\$149,650,003	
16	31-Dec-34	1-Mar-36	\$273,031	\$3,412,870	\$8,223,432	\$11,909,333	\$111,151,401		\$16,628,284	\$166,278,286	Revenues "With
17	31-Dec-35	1-Mar-37	\$293,140	\$3,520,469	\$8,829,089	\$12,642,698	\$123,794,099		\$17,469,247	\$183,747,534	
18	31-Dec-36	1-Mar-38	\$313,651	\$3,630,220	\$9,446,859	\$13,390,730	\$137,184,829	\$4,936,300	\$18,327,031	\$202,074,564	the Draiget" and
19	31-Dec-37	1-Mar-39	\$334,572	\$3,742,167	\$10,076,984	\$14,153,723	\$151,338,552	\$5,048,247	\$19,201,969	\$221,276,534	the Project" and
20	31-Dec-38	1-Mar-40	\$355,912	\$3,856,352	\$10,719,712	\$14,931,975	\$166,270,527	\$5,162,432	\$20,094,407	\$241,370,941	
21	31-Dec-39	1-Mar-41	\$377,678	\$3,972,821	\$11,375,294	\$15,725,793	\$181,996,320		\$21,004,693	\$262,375,634	Excludes City
22	31-Dec-40	1-Mar-42	\$399,880	\$4,091,619	\$12,043,988	\$16,535,487	\$198,531,807		\$21,933,186	\$284,308,820	<u>LXCIUUES CILY</u>
23	31-Dec-41	1-Mar-43	\$422,526	\$4,212,793	\$12,726,056	\$17,361,375	\$215,893,182		\$22,880,248	\$307,189,068	
24	31-Dec-42	1-Mar-44	\$445,624	\$4,336,390	\$13,421,766	\$18,203,780	\$234,096,962	\$5,642,470	\$23,846,251	\$331,035,318	Expenses in a
25	31-Dec-43	1-Mar-45	\$469,185	\$4,462,460	\$14,131,389	\$19,063,034	\$253,159,996	\$5,768,540	\$24,831,574	\$355,866,892	<u>LAPCHSUS III U</u>
26	31-Dec-44	1-Mar-46	\$493,217	\$4,591,051	\$14,855,205	\$19,939,473	\$273,099,469		\$25,836,604	\$381,703,496	
27	31-Dec-45	1-Mar-47	\$517,729	\$4,722,214	\$15,593,497	\$20,833,440	\$293,932,909		\$26,861,734	\$408,565,230	<u>"Do Nothing</u>
28	31-Dec-46	1-Mar-48	\$542,732	\$4,856,000	\$16,346,555	\$21,745,287	\$315,678,196	\$6,162,080	\$27,907,367	\$436,472,597	
											Seconaria"
TOTAL			\$7,157,263	\$90,999,305	\$215,569,708	\$315,678,196		\$120,794,401	\$436,472,597		Scenario".



Analysis of Cash Flow Impact Over the First 5 Years

Complete "Apples to Apples" Comparison of Revenues <u>AND</u> Costs



Doing Nothing – Revenues for the First 5 Years:					
Project Development Block Revenue	\$0				
Increment Area Real Estate Revenue	\$25,900,000				
Purchase of Land	\$O				
1.5% Meals Tax to Schools from Project	\$O				
Budgetary Savings	<u>\$0</u>				
> TOTAL REVENUE	\$25,900,000				
Less: City Incremental Costs for the First 5 Years:					
□ City Coliseum Costs (\$4,000,000					
Coliseum Demolition Costs	(\$12,000,000)				
TOTAL COSTS	(\$16,000,000)				
Net Revenues for the First 5 Years	\$9,900,000				

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Source: Developer/MuniCap/City



Over the first 5 years of the Non-Recourse Revenue Bonds: **Project Development Block Revenue** \$46,600,000 \$21,000,000 Increment Area Real Estate Revenue \$15,800,000 Purchase of Land > 1.5% Meals Tax to Schools from Project \$1,600,000 \$4,000,000 **Budgetary Savings** \geq \$89,000,000 TOTAL REVENUE Less: Debt Service/City Incremental Costs for the First 5 Years: Total Debt Service (\$44,000,000) (\$23,600,000) Stabilization Fund (Reserve) Source: Developer/MuniCap/City **City Incremental Costs** (\$5,400,000)Total Revenue excludes TOTAL COSTS (\$73,000,000) amount contributed to Project. Total Debt Service is net of capitalized interest. Net Revenues for the First 5 Years \$16,000,000



Over the first 5 years of the Non-Recourse Revenue Bonds:

 Project Development Block Revenue Increment Area Real Estate Revenue Purchase of Land 1.5% Meals Tax to Schools from Project 	\$55,000,000 \$22,200,000 \$15,800,000 \$1,600,000
 Eudgetary Savings 	\$1,600,000 \$4,000,000
> TOTAL REVENUE	\$98,600,000
Less: Debt Service/City Incremental Costs for th	e First 5 Years:
Total Debt Service	(\$47,100,000)
Stabilization Fund (Reserve)	(\$28,500,000)
City Incremental Costs	(\$5,400,000)
TOTAL COSTS	(\$81,000,000)

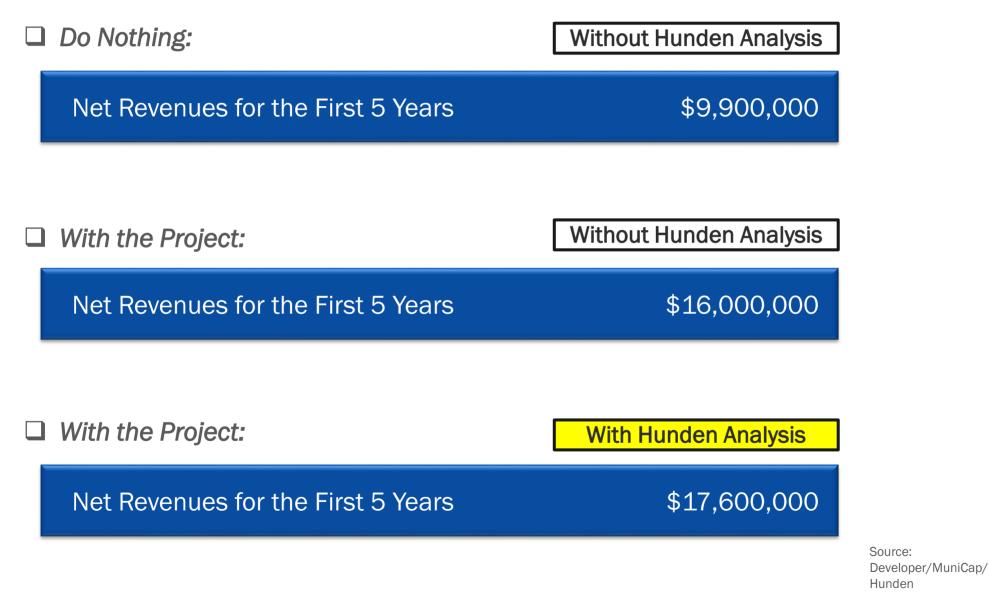
Net Revenues for the First 5 Years

\$17,600,000

Source: Developer/MuniCap/City Hunden

Total Revenue excludes amount contributed to Project. Total Debt Service is net of capitalized interest and includes start of Turbo redemption.







Analysis of Cash Flow Impact Over Life of Bonds

Complete "Apples to Apples" Comparison of Revenues <u>AND</u> Costs



Doing Nothing – Revenues for the First 5 Years:	
Project Development Block Revenue	\$0
Increment Area Real Estate Revenue	\$429,300,000
Purchase of Land	\$O
1.5% Meals Tax to Schools from Project	\$O
Budgetary Savings	<u>\$0</u>
> TOTAL REVENUE	\$429,300,000
Less: City Incremental Costs for the First 5 Years:	
City Coliseum Costs	(\$4,000,000)
Coliseum Demolition Costs	(\$12,000,000)
TOTAL COSTS	(\$16,000,000)
Surplus:	\$413,300,000

Source: Developer/MuniCap/City

*Note: No actual bonds are issued; in this scenario "Life of Bonds" refers to the same time period for the Non-Recourse Bonds as in the "With the Project" scenario.



Over the estimated life of the Non-Recourse Revenue Bonds: **Project Development Block Revenue** \$763,900,000 \$424,300,000 Increment Financing Real Estate Revenue \$15,800,000 Purchase of Land 1.5% Meals Tax to Schools from Project \$31,700,000 \$4,000,000 **Budgetary Savings** \$1,239,700,000 TOTAL REVENUE Less: Non-Recourse Revenue Bonds/City Incremental Costs: Total Debt Service(19 years) (\$480,800,000) (\$74,500,000) **City Incremental Costs** Source: (\$555,300,000)TOTAL COSTS Surplus: \$684,400,000

Developer/MuniCap/City

Total Revenue excludes amount contributed to Project. Total Debt Service is net of capitalized interest/ bond funded DSRF and includes amounts funded from Stabilization Fund.

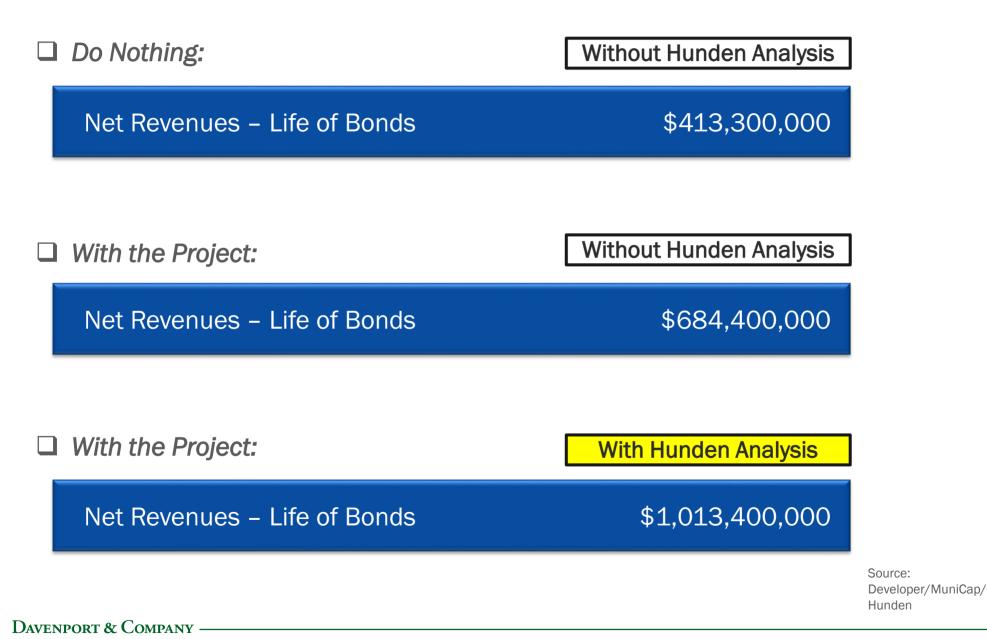


Over the estimated life of the Non-Recourse Revenue Bonds: **Project Development Block Revenue** \$889,200,000 \$588,700,000 Increment Financing Real Estate Revenue \$15,800,000 Purchase of Land 1.5% Meals Tax to Schools from Project \$31,700,000 \succ \$19,000,000 **Budgetary Savings/Other Incremental Rev** \$1,544,400,000 TOTAL REVENUE Less: Non-Recourse Revenue Bonds/City Incremental Costs: (\$456,500,000) □ Total Debt Service(17 years) (\$74,500,000) **City Incremental Costs** (\$531,000,000) TOTAL COSTS Surplus: \$1,013,400,000

Source: Developer/MuniCap/City Hunden

Total Revenue excludes amount contributed to Project. Total Debt Service is net of capitalized interest/ bond funded DSRF and includes amounts funded from Stabilization Fund.







The Project



- Parcels Created
- Request for Proposals Process
- □ Timeframe for Investment



Causation versus Correlation

- The development parcels have not yet been declared surplus by the City of Richmond.
- Therefore, prior private development was not possible and these parcels had not been actively marketed by the City.

But for the Project, the majority of development parcels do not currently exist without major capital investment.

All potential development areas of the Project were subject to a comprehensive Request for Proposals ("RFP") that was distributed nationwide on November 9, 2017. <u>The RFP also</u> <u>stated specific social impact development objectives</u> <u>required of the Developer and Project.</u>

Presented October 19, 2019



Major Lag in Impact (2018 Dissertation)

Sport-led Urban Development Strategies: An Analysis of Changes in Built Area, Land Use Patterns, and Assessed Values Around 15 Major League Arenas

From this research study, it is clear that the three metrics (land-use composition, built volume,

and assessed value) are interrelated and build upon one another to provide one key measurement of arena-

led development outcomes. Across all 15 cases, there were significant development lags since the opening

of the major league venues, which demonstrates that the arena may not have had a direct impact on the

development outcomes. As there is a ten to 15 year development lag since the opening of the arena, it can

be concluded that professional sports facilities may not have the direct impact on urban redevelopment as

city officials and proponents of arena-led developments have promised. In summary, there might be an

inflation of the sports facility's capability and presence in downtown urban redevelopment strategies.

Assertion of development lag ignores key simultaneous and correlated development from the Taxable Private Investment.

> <u>The Arena is being built simultaneously with</u> <u>significant Private Investment.</u>



- ✓ Non-Recourse Revenue Bonds means that the investors who buy this type of debt can only rely on Incremental Revenue generated by the Project and the Increment Financing Area.
- If there is a shortfall in the Incremental Revenues, the City will have no Moral Obligation or General Obligation to provide one dollar more than the Incremental Revenue.
- \checkmark The City's Credit will not be at risk.
- As a result, there has to be a high level of assurance and comfort that significant Private Investment is available to build the Project.

What is the Time Frame for Investment and When is the Project expected to be Completed?



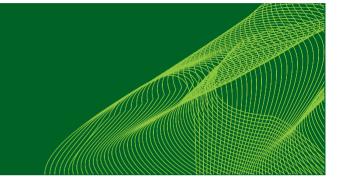
Inves	l Year tment by Project Block vn in Fiscal Year that Construction Starts)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total Investment
(Shot	,	\$ 245,000,000	\$ -	Completion	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ 245,000,000
A		-	66,411,704	Completion	-	-	-	66,411,704
A	B Office / Retail	-	133,294,544	Completion	-	-	-	133,294,544
В	Residential/Retail	-	46,175,871	-	Completion	-	-	46,175,871
C	Residential/Office/Retail/GRTC	157,286,000	-	Completion	-	-	-	157,286,000
D	Build-to-Suit Office/Retail/Hospitality	-	307,272,848	-	Completion	-	-	307,272,848
E	Residential/Retail	-	23,546,426	Completion	-	-	-	23,546,426
F1	. Hotel/Retail	162,984,184	-	Completion	-	-	-	162,984,184
F2	Blues Armory	10,000,000	-	Completion	-	-	-	10,000,000
I	Residential (or) Office/Retail	-	-	136,930,656	-	-	Completion	136,930,656
N	Residential (or) Office/Retail	-	-	-	133,590,870	Completion	-	133,590,870
U	Residential (and/or) Hotel/Retail	-	123,121,056	-	Completion	-	-	123,121,056
	Total	\$ 575,270,184	\$ 699,822,449	\$ 136,930,656	\$ 133,590,870	\$-	\$ -	\$1,545,614,159

No Lag in Private Investment with the Arena:

✓ Approximately \$860 Million of Taxable Private Investment by the Developer in Sequence 1 (Blocks A2/A3/C/D/E/F1/F2).



Cannibalization



Concerns

Evaluation by Nationally Recognized Economic Consultant



Cannibalization

- A significant amount of planned future tax revenues for bond payment is from lodging taxes generated by the new convention hotel or from part of the meals tax charged by new restaurants on the development parcels.
- For example, planned lodging tax revenues would be \$2.5 million for 2022. This would be 28% of all occupancy tax revenue collected by the City of Richmond in FY2019.
- The planned meals tax revenues from the development parcels would be \$3.1 million in 2022. That would be 8% of all prepared food tax revenues for the City of Richmond in FY2018.
- If these sales take sales away from other existing and new businesses in the city, the development parcels would be cannibalizing tax revenue that would normally have gone to the future General Fund.

Discussion of "IF" there is cannibalization without mention of supporting analysis. No discussion of "IF THERE IS NO CANNIBALIZATION"



 \checkmark The City Administration shared the same concern.

 ✓ As a result, an Independent, Nationally recognized Economic Development Consultant was retained to evaluate, among other things this very concern.

 Hunden was hired by the Mayor to serve as an INDEPENDENT CHECK AND BALANCE on the Developer's Projections.

Note: City Council is in the process of hiring a 2nd Independent Economic Consultant.



HUNDEN'S KEY FINDINGS:

- There is no cannibalization of revenues because the new Project elements "grow the pie" by bringing new people, spending and taxes to the City (i.e. "Halo Effect").
 - In effect, Hunden found that the opposite of Cannibalization will be the result for Richmond.
 - In addition, the Greater Richmond Convention Center Authority would be a winner with this Project.



HUNDEN'S OTHER KEY FINDINGS:

- The Navy Hill Project is a transformational project for the City.
- The Project has the ability to re-energize a currently depressed and dormant area in the heart of downtown Richmond.
 - In the past two years the assessed value of the taxable real estate in this area only grew 2% each year.
 - In the past two years, the assessed value of taxable real estate in the entire City grew 7-8%+ each year.

Cannibalization Concerns (cont)



HUNDEN'S OTHER KEY FINDINGS:

- The Arena and Private Taxable Investment as proposed are 100% correlated.
- Absent the Project, the people, places and reasons to be in the Navy Hill area would not exist without some major inducement from a beneficial partner (i.e. the City).
- The Coliseum is outdated and represents an increasing liability to the City.
- ✓ Unless the Coliseum is removed, its presence will be a deterrent to any meaningful development in the area.



HUNDEN'S OTHER KEY FINDINGS:

- The Navy Hill Project is primarily composed of taxable private sector development and will generate new revenue to the City.
- \checkmark The Developer's projections were on the low end.
- Hunden estimates even more revenues to the City as a result of the Project.
- In Hunden's expert opinion, if the Project does not happen growth is likely to be depressed at 1.5% versus the assumed 2.0% by the Assessor.



 Highly respected and nationally known economic development consultants.

Team of approximately a dozen professionals

Several hundred assignments; in the business for over 25 years.

 Specializes in Real Estate Development, Tourism Development, and Economic Development.



- RELEVANT EXPERIENCE includes Entertainment Districts, Convention Centers, Arenas/Stadiums, Mixed-Use Retail/Office, Hotels, and Entertainment Facilities.
- REPEAT CLIENTS include: Cities of Chicago, Indianapolis, Durham, Fort Worth, and Madison.



Recommended Next Steps

RİCHMOND IL ILILI VIRGINIA

- 1st Request that all legal parties (Hunton Andrews Kurth, Roth Jackson, McGuireWoods, City Attorney's Office, Orrick) present to the Commission, among other topics, the following:
 - Legal Safeguards & Protections for the City, including "Conditions Precedent" to Issuing the Arena Bonds;
 - \checkmark Framework of the key operating documents; and
 - Structure and Management of the Navy Hill District Corporation, including ongoing role and responsibilities of current and future City Administrations/City Councils.



- 2nd Request that the Developer Team (Capital City Partners) present to the Commission, among other topics, the following:
 - New Arena Rationale/Correlation/Synergy with Private Investment.
 - Ongoing operations and safeguards to the City.
 - ✓ Sequencing of the Project (both Private and Public Investment).
- 3rd Request that the City present to the Commission the Social Impact of the Project
 - ✓ Affordable housing;
 - \checkmark Jobs and Job Training;
 - ✓ Modern GTRC Transit Center; and
 - ✓ ESB/MBE Participation.



- 4th Request that Hunden Strategic Partners (Independent Economic Consultant specializing in hotel, retail and multi-purpose entertainment venues/arenas) present to the Commission the following:
 - \checkmark Summary of their findings and conclusions
 - Convention Center Authority will further benefit;
 - The opposite of Cannibalization would occur; and
 - Without the Project the IFA would continue to lag in future assessed value growth.



- 5th Request that Davenport & Company LLC, as the long-standing Financial Advisor to the City, be allowed to present to the Commission the following:
 - Our October 19, 2019 presentation (never presented), which included in-depth responses to all of the Commission's initial questions and detailed cash flow analysis; and
 - The credit rating implications of this Project.







- 1. EDA is a legal conduit only has no negotiating ability.
- 2. A complete cash flow analysis 5 year and over the life of the bonds reveals the following:
 - City is better off by doing the Project.
- 3. A Full-blown RFP was developed and distributed nationwide.
 - Proposers had complete discretion over properties they wished to obtain; and
 - City mandated certain Social Impact requirements for any submittal.
- 4. Arena Construction happens concurrently with significant Private Investment.
 - To sell non-Recourse Bonds the Developer must have a minimum of \$450 Million* of Private Investment simultaneously.





- 5. Cannibalization Concerns City Administration concurs.
 - Nationally recognized economic development consultant retained to evaluate this – Findings were – No Cannibalization, but rather a overall positive to the City.
- 6. Recommendation to the Commission Obtain Additional Information:
 - Invite the legal team that negotiated the key documents;
 - Invite the Developer to present key aspects of the Arena and other Project components;
 - Invite the City to address social impact to the citizens;
 - Invite Hunden and the 2nd Independent Economic Consultant to discuss their findings and directly Mr. Gerner's concerns and observations; and
 - Invite Davenport to fully present our written Report which includes an in-depth Financial Analysis.





DAVENPORT & COMPANY ------

Presented October 19, 2019



Example of Correlation Development in Area

New 100,000-square-foot building planned for biotech park

🛔 Mille Platania ③ September 17, 2019 🌩 0





Source: Richmond BizSense.

Located at 706 E. Leigh Street, near the existing Coliseum.

Tax-Exempt Project

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