Historical Theme Comment Dev **POWHATAN PT** REVITALIZATION ASSOCIATION GOVT COUNCIL/ HIST/ PPRC/ REC COM PLAN BD/ MITTEE BD OF ED **CULT ARTS** SOCIETY Community No cost tinancing . **PPRA** BUS **OWNERS** & LAND-SERV **LORDS** CLUBS/SR CITIZENS/ CHURCHES/ **RESIDENTS** Mixed Use Dev •

Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center RP-4 Project Plan



HISTORIC TRANSITION FROM THE PAST TO THE FUTURE



COMMUNITY DESIGNED AND CONTROLLED REVITALIZATION



Powhatan Point Revitalization Association November 2012

POWHATAN POINT HOTEL CONFERENCE CENTER RP-4 PROJECT PLAN

The Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center RP-4 Project Plan described herein, offers the community, its property owners and investors a significant financial, esthetic, and functional benefit. More specifically, it represents the anchor tenant and start of a major revitalization change for the downtown area. The Powhatan Point Revitalization Association (PPRA) has initiated the feasibility research, concept development, and financial analysis to assess implementation and planning for the project. As reflected herein, the Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center RP-4 Project is part of the larger redevelopment plan of the downtown waterfront district guided by a central theme of creating a destination site applying mixed land use for retail, office and luxury condos.

The downtown theme integrates a complementary set of elements including:

- (a) river front design that provides river drive/biking/walking streetscape with cruise/sternwheeler docking wharf, boat docks, boardwalks, and distinctive river front landscape;
- (b) retail focus on cultural arts, speciality stores and eateries that offer unique identity and product not found in typical retail shopping centers, creates a broader regional attraction of the patronizing public;
- (c) professional office that focuses on research, software development and finance for companies seeking quiet, attractive working environment for its employees and low-cost living conditions;
- (d) luxury condos integrated into the downtown complex with optimum river views, balconies, high quality design/amenities and surrounding work, shop and play activities; and
- (e) destination enclave offering unique character and charm, year-round recreation, serenity, an indian legacy and get-away life-style, that attracts those vacation families, the business seminar/tech conference attendee with maybe family tag-along, a time-share user, a retiree, the young single/couple new dweller, and senior down-sized couple.

The Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center RP-4 Project facilitates the above theme with the ready availability of hotel rooms, exhibit/conference space, and social gathering/entertainment functions. It's facility design and waterfront infrastructure is a place-making landmark with special character/identity, creating an inviting boating/sternwheeler/cruise line stop-over, and complements the downtown cultural arts district. The hotel conference center provides for many a first-time experience of the area through business visits, conferences and stays at the hotel, which will market the community (networking), and encourage follow-on stays, retail purchases, and potential condo buyer/time-share interest.

This destination theme also dictates why extra attention must be made to create the unique architecture character, cultural arts retail focus, inviting waterfront, historic legacy identity, and recreational attributes.

RP-4 DISTRICT CURRENT USE

The Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center Revitalization District RP-4 (shown in Figure 1) is represented as the peninsula of the downtown district, where the Captina Creek merges with the Ohio River. Although several structures exist in the area outlined, the majority of the land is unoccupied. RP-4 Revitalization District covers approximately 4.3 acres or a 187,425 sqft footprint (120 x 670 x 615 x 510 feet). The land is owned by several owners, who will be approached to invest their properties as part of a land bank assembly Group that will leverage their respective investment into the value of the hotel.

The location is ideally suited for hotel conference center facilities because it: (a) is at the center of the large oil and gas exploration area dictating worker short-term residences; (b) has no competitive conference center or hotels are within 15 miles; (c) represents an attractive landmark with atheistic view of the river and creek; and (d) serves as anchor tenant to the planned revitalized cultural arts district.

The proposed land use for Revitalization District RP-4 is based upon the need for a hotel conference center that is the anchor tenant of the larger Powhatan Point downtown cultural arts revitalization district as shown in Figure 2. Aside from the role property of the proposed land use for Revitalization district as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 1. Powhatan Point Hotel Conference RP-4 Current Use District

revitalization district as shown in Figure 2. Aside from the role played to revitalize the downtown district the <u>RP-4 Revitalization Hotel Conference</u> <u>Center Project offers a significant benefit to the community</u>:

- (a) in adding employment jobs for 110+ individuals;
- (b) as <u>potential purchasing power</u> of 250 quests per day to a level of \$100K per week, that represents <u>\$5M a year to the community retail businesses</u>; and
- (c) significantly enhancing the tax revenue to the town based upon \$52M ratable versus <\$1M existing ratables for the current property, which based on a 1% tax rate represents increased property tax revenue of \$510K/year and city hotel/conference/exhibit city taxes offers \$568K (tax increment financing (TIF) would reduce property tax revenue from \$510K to \$126K for the first ten years while the balance of 375K is applied as an investment into the project by the community).

FEMA FLOOD PLANE IMPACT ON DOWNTOWN/HOTEL REVITALIZATION DISTRICT LAND USE

The downtown district has suffered over the years from annual flood threats due to its river front location being in a Flood Plane. Under FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) occupancy requirements for flood plane redevelopment, all new structures must be constructed with flood resistant materials to a height of ten feet above current grade or effectively the first level. To meet these challenges, parking garage facilities will be provided as foundational elements for all downtown redevelopment to satisfy FEMA regulations, while also serving a functional parking need for all tenants. All parking facilities/electrical/piping/elevator shafts will apply flood resistant materials, including separate utility areas that will be constructed as sealed/flood door compartments to meet FEMA flood plane occupancy requirements.



Figure 2. Powhatan Point Downtown District Proposed Plan.

The downtown district is designated as mixed land use with retail office and condos with four and five level structures, with restrictions that retail and office occupy a single level on lower levels and condos reside above in multiple levels. The hotel conference center is an exception which represents a seven level structure, as illustrated in *Figure 3*.

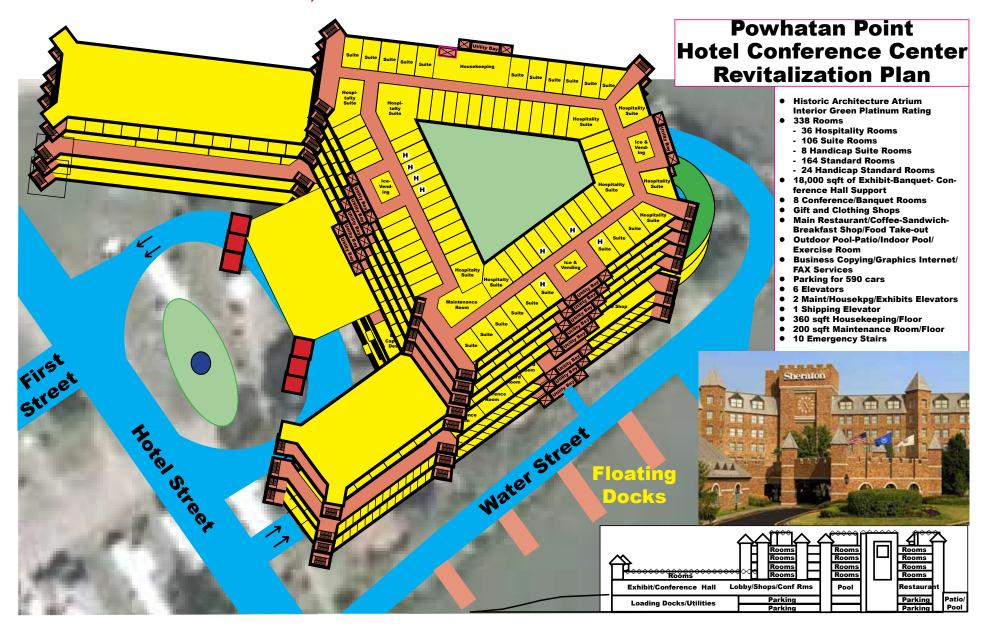


Figure 3. Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center Revitalization Project RP-4.

The fundamental strategies established by the PPRP in the hotel conference center include: (a) pre-defined design of large integrated development for municipal foundational parking, hotel facilities, and recreation/entertainment; (b) historical facades and identity; (c) platinum green rating; and (d) infrastructure/Water Street waterfront streetscape support.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center prominence on the the Ohio River and at the mouth of the Captina Creek serves as a landmark and a special identity for Powhatan Point on the Ohio River. During the westward migration, young George Washington traveled the Ohio River, and camped overnight several times at Powhatan that was selected because of the natural water confluence of the creek and river and incredible view of the area surrounding it.. The Algonquian Indian Tribes (Powhatan Indians were part of the tribe) migrated west, or may have been settled in the area, found the area to their liking, by establishing a village on one of the town's peaks overlooking the Ohio and Captina Creek region, known as "Indian Knob". In the early formative years, settlers of the community recognized that legacy, and took the name of the Powhatan Indian Chief and previous Indian settlement site for its own, "Powhatan Point". Although little remains of the Indian village or historical records, efforts have begun to reestablish that legacy with a Ohio Valley Indian Museum and potential site restoration of the Indian Knob Village.

ARCHITECTURE

The proposed building architecture facades and interiors reflect earlier colonial designs as illustrated in *Figure 2*, to reinforce Powhatan Point's legacy of the indian and colonial settlement periods of the Ohio Valley. An European castle-like design was selected to reflect the many early fort structures build at major interchange points, as symbols of strength and protection to the settlers of the area. The architecture also establishes a distinct look for the area and establishes an architecture theme for the overall downtown district redevelopment (further illustrated by *Figure 2*).

STRUCTURE

The Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center is constructed as a seven (7) story facility with a build-out area of approximately 397,000 sqft, including: (a) two levels of parking for 592 spaces, delivery docks, waste collection, maintenance and utilities; (b) a high ceiling 20' main lobby level with 12,000 sqft in two separate Exhibit/Conference Halls (7,500/4,600 sqft), 14,000 sqft for seven conference and two board room space, main lobby/retail/offices; restaurants; central entertainment/social meeting/sports bar, inside/outside recreational facilities and pools; and (c) four levels of hotel rooms (341 rooms). The main lobby atrium design is an environmentally controlled open interior space running from the main lobby level to the open roof area with a transparent cover. Interior facing hotel rooms are provided a sense of openness with natural light appeal.

Interior structure is steel I-beam with unique floor construction of an integrated floor/ceiling design with electrical/lighting/cooling/heating/plumbing embedded to reduce on-site work efforts. Outside facades will be constructed off-site and mounted to exterior framework. Platinum Rating for energy efficiency is achieved through: (a) centrally integrated utilities; (b) insulated material construction; (c) clean renewable energy implementation (solar and wind provisioned); (d) on-site water recovery/waste water treatment; and (e) purple water reuse for flushing, landscape irrigation, and heated exterior walks/streets during winter months.

Design and construction is expected to take two years and remain in use for 200+ years with routine maintenance upkeep and renovation at significantly reduced operational/maintenance costs.

GREEN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY

The application of green energy technology is fully implemented for the building to meet a Platinum Green Rating. It's features begin with: (a) the atrium that applies natural sunlight for the building center; (b) solar generation implanted in the roof and side paneling facing south and downsized wind turbines; (c) embedded floor & ceiling radiated heating/cooling water piping and central heat/cooling source with roof and deep ground heat/river water cooling exchange; (d) recyclable high insulated building materials applied; and (e) on-site waste recycling, water treatment and purple water reuse.

ACCESS

Hotel access is provided for the pedestrian, auto, and delivery/operation maintenance as illustrated in *Figure 4*. Pedestrians can gain access thru walkway entry points leading directly into the hotel main levels facing downtown along First Street, or direct walkway from Water Street-river front, or center atrium of the adjoining structures. Autos are provided a drive-up/drop-off main entry to the lobby, or may enter via direct street entry to garage levels. Pedestrian/delivery elevators, emergency stairs and retail escalators are throughout and at all levels of the facility to assure easy pedestrian access (supports handicap concerns). The center atrium facilitates an open space environment and direct sunlight to the building center and interior facing rooms.

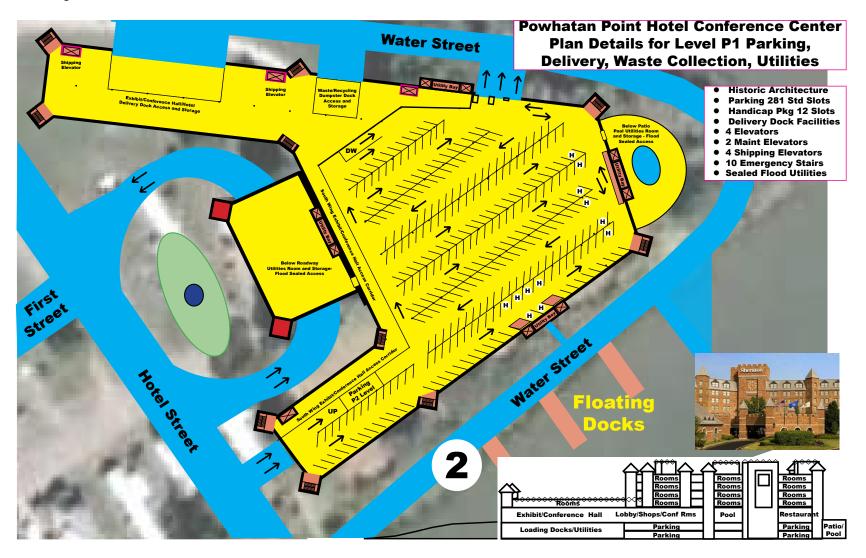


Figure 4. Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center Access and Parking Level P1

PARKING

As described in Figure 4 and 5, the hotel foundation P1 and P2 levels serve primarily as a parking garage for 592 cars including 24 handicap, all of which are managed by the Powhatan Point Municipal Parking Authority. The parking facilities are all housed under the hotel on two levels with all-weather and pedestrian safety protection. An off-street ramp from Hotel Street via loop driveway supports pick-up/dropoff patrons to the main lobby of the center's third level. Separate entry to the garage parking is from Hotel Street. while the garage exit

is onto Water Street.

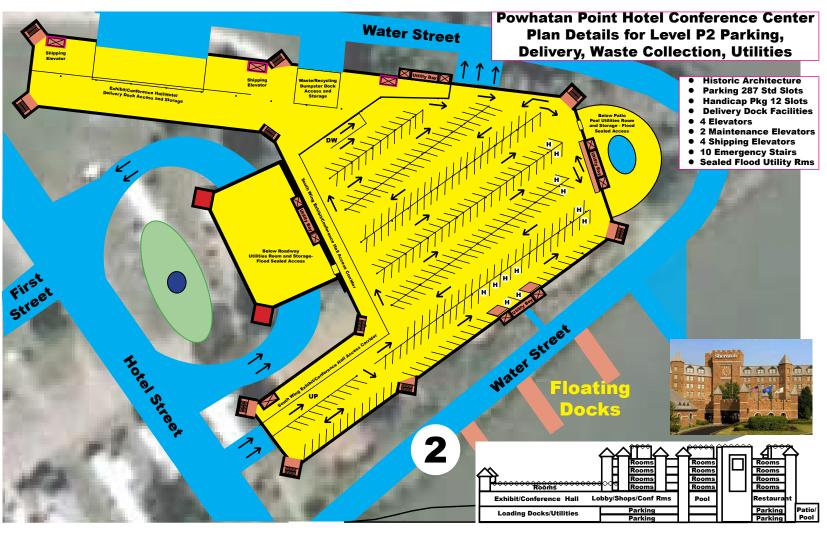


Figure 5. Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center Access and Parking Level P2.

LOWER DELIVERY DOCKS, WASTE COLLECTION AND UTILITIES

Housed within the lower levels are ten 16 foot high bay doors to support delivery/exhibit trailer docking and waste removal dumpsters (see *Figure 4 and 5*), all of which are accessible from Water Street. This delivery/shipping access is augmented with four 8 x 10 foot large shipping elevators (three for exhibits and one for hotel use), eight 6 x 8 standard elevators (six for guest use and two for housekeeping/delivery), 10 emergency stairs throughout the facility that fire isolated in each of the towers. Elevators/controllers/electric drives and utility vertical channels to upper floors are housed in the mainstays structures on four sides of the hotel structure. Utilities are housed in two flood proof compartments (one below lobby drop-off and one below the outside patio and pool), to service the electrical, communication, fire/security, water/sewer, heating/cooling, and pool support.

HOTEL MAIN LOBBY/EXHIBIT/CONFERENCE FACILITIES

Hotel Main Lobby Floor illustrated in *Figure 6*, occupies 72,000 sqft of space in a triangular design. The extended legs of the design represent a combined 12,100 sqft of Exhibit/Conference Halls (7,500 sqft/4,600 sqft respectively), in a column-less/20 foot high ceiling/dividable configuration. In the main building structure, these facilities are supplemented with three 3,500 sqft and two 2,400 sqft conference rooms (summary 11,300 sqft), along with two 1,200 sqft board rooms.

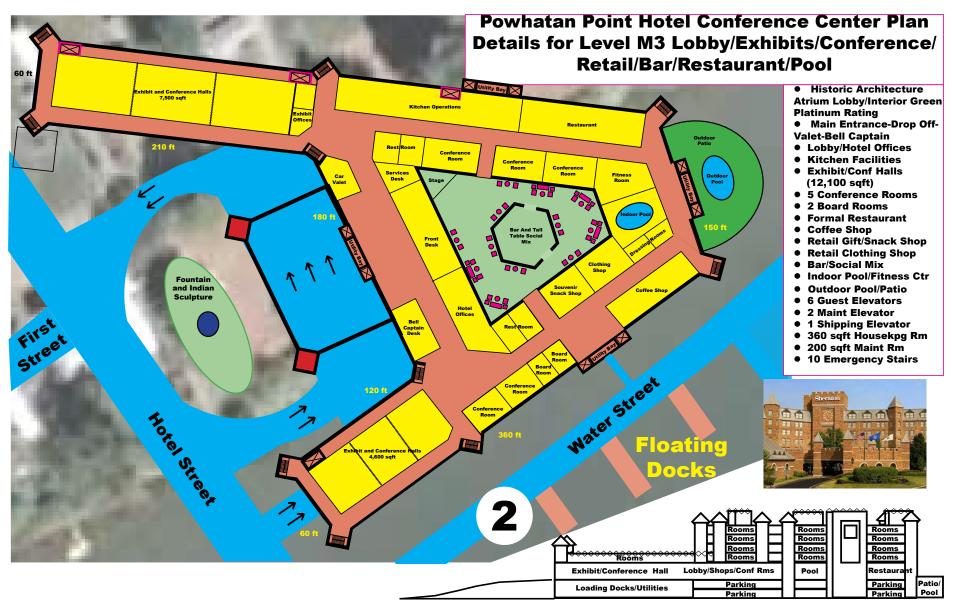


Figure 6. Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center Main Lobby/Exhibit/Conference Level M3



The main lobby, check in, service desks and hotel offices fronts the drive-in drop-off/pick-up access to the hotel. On same level are two retail stores serving guest general condiments/snack/drinks and gift/clothing needs, as well as an upscale restaurant and 24 hour coffee shop. Located as the foundational floor of the interior atrium with rooftop glass ceiling, representing approximately 14.000 sqft (120 x 120 feet), is a central entertainment area, which offers an entertainment stage, social meeting lounges areas, and sports bar with limited food service. Inside/outside recreational facilities, patio, fitness center, and pools are easily accessible to all of the guests.



Four large delivery elevators service the exhibit halls and hotel, while eight standard elevators service the main structure from all four sides of the hotel. Ten emergency stairs accessible from all floors assure easy and safe exiting of the building. Immense 7,000 sqft area for kitchen food preparation and storage, service all food needs of the hotel. Utility (efficient through green energy recovery methods), maintenance and fire/security support are centralized which reduces operation costs significantly.

HOTEL ROOMS

The hotel is expected to be rated as a four-star facility, offering 341 rooms of a mix of accommodations including hospitality and luxury suites that offer river/creek water views, while also provisioning other smaller, well-furnished suites and standard rooms. As shown, in *Figures 7 and 8*, hotel rooms are provided on 4 floors R4-R7 levels, with level R4 (*Figure 7*) expanded over the exhibit area.

Level R4 supports 116 rooms, including: (a) 9 Hospitality Rooms that include one or two bedrooms; (b) 39 luxury one bedroom suites (15 x 30 feet/450 sqft) with 2 others configured for handicap; (c) 20 Suites (15 x 22 feet/330 sqft); and (d) 41 Standard Rooms (10 x 24 feet/240 sqft) with 6 others configured for handicap. Each floor provisions a large housekeeping area (30 x 60 ft/ 1,800 sqft) including the collocation of two delivery and one shipping elevator for room services. Each housekeeping unit will house linen/cleaning capabilities, storage of sup-

plies and other guest accommodation support. A separate maintenance room (40 x 20 feet/ 800 sqft) provides added service support at each level including storage of spare/replacement furnishings, bedding and appliances.

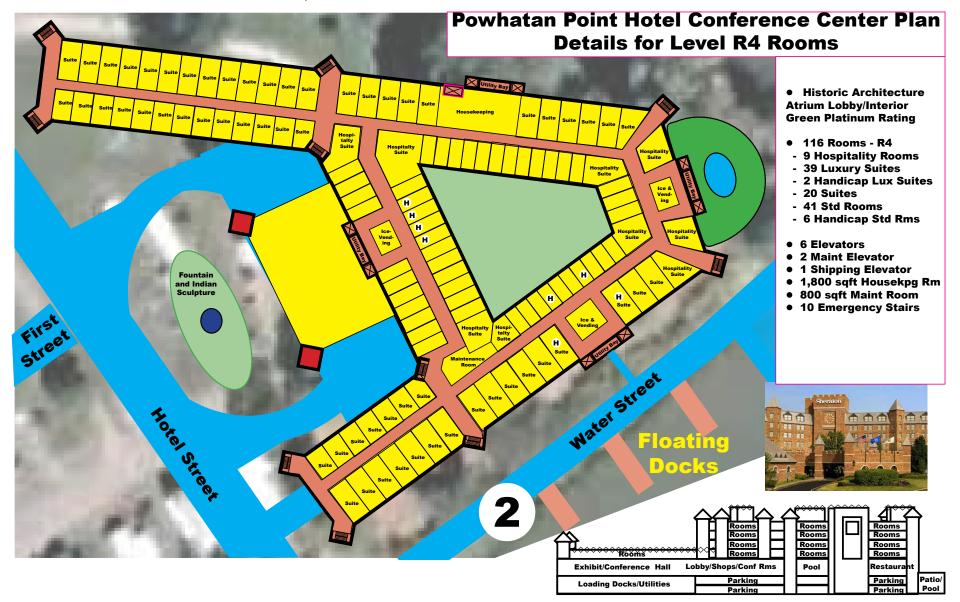


Figure 7. Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center Rooms Level R4

Level R5 through R7 replicate Level R4 less the units on R4 over the Exhibit Halls. Each supports 75 rooms, including: (a) 9 Hospitality Rooms; (b) 17 luxury one bedroom suites (15 x 30 ft/450 sqft) with 2 others configured for handicap; (c) 20 Suites (15 x 22 ft/330 sqft); and (d) 41 Standard Rooms (10 x 24 Ft/240 sqft) with 6 others configured for handicap. Housekeeping and maintenance areas are also replicated as defined for R4. Quests for all four floors enjoy easy access from three sides of the building via 6 elevators and 6 (10 for R4) emergency stairs. Ice and vending machines are conveniently located by each of the three sets of elevators.

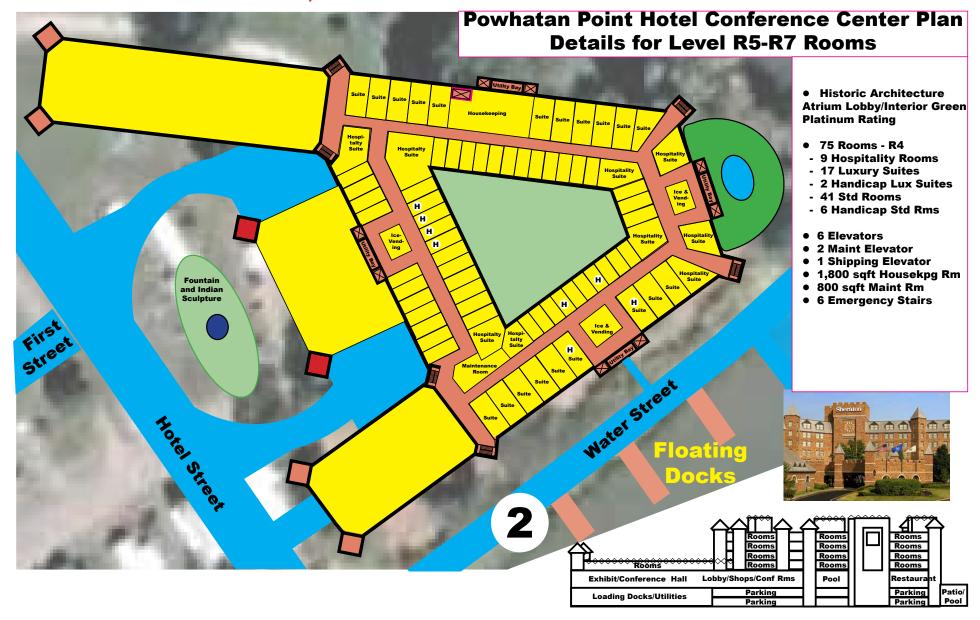


Figure 8. Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center Rooms Levels R5-R7

MARKET ANALYSIS

In assessing the current market, three critical elements are reviewed: (a) demand; (b) competitive market; and (c) sustainability.

The <u>demand review</u> is initially driven primarily by the recent gas and oil exploration prominence (as illustrated by *Figure* 9), which is expected to require 40,000 workers over the five years for the area with many of those coming from other parts of the country.

Powhatan Point resides in the center of Ohio's largest potential shale deposits (50+ feet thick) and in an area nearly devoid of any readily available housing or hotels to support the influx of personnel. The first horizontal fracking well was drilled 5 miles from the community in 2009 with two more beginning in April 2012, with expectation over 15-20 will be operating in next 12 months within a 15 mile radius that will double and triple over the next 3-4 years.

This is in addition to the expectation that in the next few weeks, a deci-

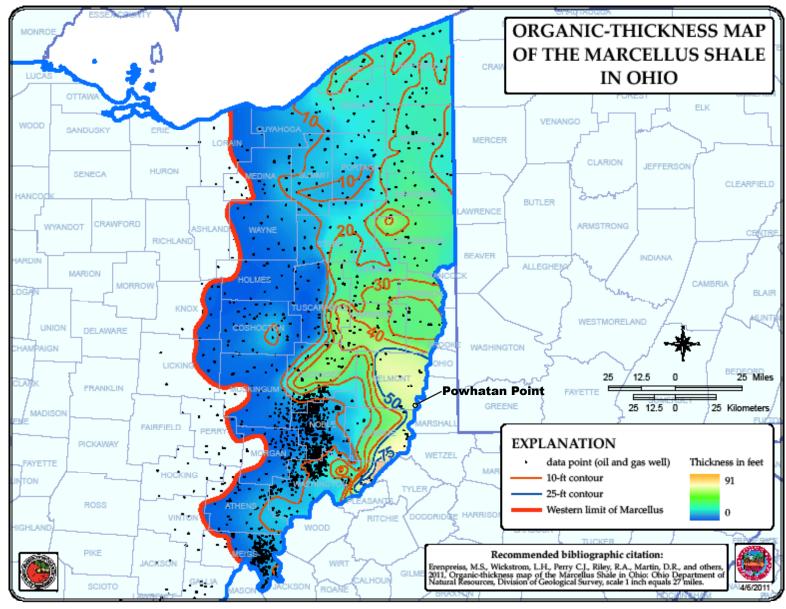


Figure 9. Powhatan Point Marcellus Shale Map Location

sion will be made to build a fracking gas and oil refining plant within five miles north or south of Powhatan Point, that will be additional 4,500 workers to construct and operate the plant in addition to the pipelines/trucking to it.

The <u>competitive market review</u> identifies the current hotel room inventory, vacancy rates, and pricing analysis. *Attachment 1, Market Analysis* identified 31 hotels/motels within a 30 mile radius, with the majority residing 15 miles plus, with the closest residing in Moundsville, WV (four within 6 miles). Of the 31 hotels the majority fall under a three star rating with a room price range of \$50-\$100. The remaining are new or franchise hotels (Holiday Inn, Springhill, Hampton Inn, Days Inn, etc.) offering rooms at rates of \$100-150, reside primarily in the St. Clairsville and Wheeling area (+15 miles). Continental/Buffet breakfast are typically included. Occupancy rates are increasing as the oil and gas exploration continues to grow with most of the better hotels being fully occupied throughout the week. This is at a time when the O&G boom is just beginning, which will dictate an immediate need for hotel growth for another 3,000 rooms.

The large conference/banquet hall and/or exhibit space (7,500 and 4,600- summary 11,100 sqft) and augmented conference/board rooms (three 3,500 sqft, two 2,400 sqft conference rooms, and two 1,200 sqft board rooms - summary 13,700 sqft), represents the only facilities of its type in the area. Given the hotel accommodations, unique river location/mountain setting, adjacent planned recreation facilities (18 golf course, water/snow skiing, fishing, hunting, hikiing trails, horseback riding, snowmobile/four-wheeler trails) and cultural arts district, many trade show/seminar/conference coordinators will find an attractive venue for their programs. Combining the O&G boom, limited/no competition, with getaway vacationing and event programs should easily meet the hotel conference center occupancy goals desired.

The <u>sustainable criteria</u> is based upon leveraging the O&G exploration boom as a catalyst to build the hotel, that otherwise would unlikely justify itself short-term from either meeting the occupancy rate or investor/loan institutions accepting the risks. The goal of the hotel significance in its architecture design, scale, river front and town centered location, is to create a landmark tenant for the redeveloped downtown area. An area with a destination/tourism focus with an unique cultural arts district, river landing for sternwheelers/river cruise yacting/boating enthusiasts that will augment the larger goal of creating an attractive conference/exhibit site, a vacation getaway and/or resort environment. The downtown cultural arts redevelopment includes mixed retail, office and condo construction, that will initially support housing/office needs for O&G, complementing facility use of the hotel. To achieve the long-term sustainability of the downtown redevelopment, will require the area to initially share and later migrate towards a greater model of tourism, vacation homes, retirement, time-sharing condos, and young residential tenants as the O&G industry exploration declines into a production process. In general, we view the hotel primarily as a solution for the long-term goal of making Powhatan Point a destination town, while exploiting immediate O&G needs. Those objectives should further reinforce the return-on-investment and long-term profitability of the hotel development.

REVITALIZATION IMPLEMENTATION

Critical aspect to any Revitalization is how does the investors and town benefit financially. A strategic Issue/goal in any revitalization/redevelopment effort is the necessity of a Business and Financial Model that defines fundamentally how we operate or how revitalization could finance the itself. More specifically, what methods can be applied that do not add financial burden to the community. The traditional approach is a developer provides a plan, the town reviews/makes suggestions, but is limited to what can be required. Typically, some adjacent infrastructure can be provided but the major issues of utility augmentation/road building are left to the town to solve, that in the end costs the community more than they can receive from taxation. It is further detrimental when the community supports tax increment financing that defers tax revenue to the developer without any revenue benefit until after deferment phase.

Alternate choices that should be considered, that have been applied in other communities, is the formulation of community owned non-profit corporation, as is being done under the Powhatan Point Revitalization Association (PPRA). This organization, if tasked by the Town to implement its approved Revitalization Plan, would coordinate/manage acquisition of the land, filing for financing with state/federal government for various available programs, as well as developing and administering the redevelopment and associated infrastructure improvements.

Powhatan Point Hotel Conference Center, RP-4

The Powhatan Point Revitalization Association is a non-profit corporation that is controlled by the town's stakeholders with a sole charter of conducting Revitalization for the community. Under its Articles of Incorporation, the organization facilitates the management, financing, design and operation/maintenance of each Revitalization project. Under that purview the PPRA would also implement a Limited Liability Corporation (LLC) relationship with each Revitalization project and respective equity partners to implement the development and operation of the facilities constructed. In those capacities the PPRA would also serve as the majority ownership in each LLC.

The **Finance Model** (shown in *Figure 9*) illustrates the basic formula of PPRA/government investment thru the PPRA/LLC, which includes the benefit of Local/State/Federal Grants/Credits/Loans, along with Ohio Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Statues to derive an equity down payment investment. This investment along with other equity partners (property land bank equity, private investment and community stock investors) contributions would meet banking institutes loan qualification to support the lion share of

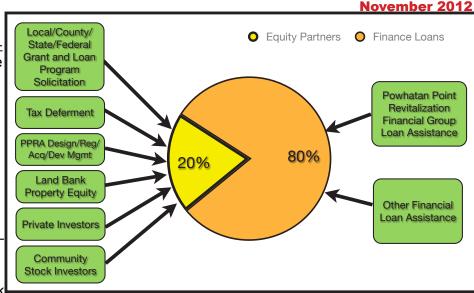


Figure 9. Financial Model Revitalization Project Investment

the development costs. In providing this investment the PPRA would establish itself as the majority ownership, to assure financial contributions will control the redevelopment and support infrastructure/historical enhancements are fulfilled.

To <u>qualify for Ohio's TIF incentives</u>, the Town of Powhatan Point must designate a specific area or the complete commercial district in need of redevelopment under the qualification criteria established by the Ohio state/county/township/municipality TIF statues (discussed in more detail in subsequent sections). This designation upon approval by the respective authority, provides the community financial benefits, in particularly gap financing, based upon anticipated revenue from the Revitalization project.

Specifically, the hotel conference center represents a tentatively \$52M assessed redevelopment on property approximately assessed at <\$1M. The \$51M increased tax increment asset would derive based upon a 1% tax rating, a annual \$510K tax increment for the town. Under the Ohio statues the municipality could offer a 10 year TIF offer, or \$5M to assist in the financing of the hotel, or optionally a 15 year TIF at 75% of the assessed \$500K, or \$375K x 15 = \$5.625M TIF offer. The later would allow the effected authorities the ability too collect a minimum of \$125K annually for those 15 years. The financing could also be done incrementally with a decreasing TIF percentage. This flexibility gives each project an opportunity to adjust to its needs.

<u>Under the tax increment financing, those funds can be transferred to the PPRA as a community equity investment</u>. When added with other equity from municipal property, landbank assembly of current property owners, grants, credits and subsidized loans, as well as contributions of services to develop the project, it is easy to justify majority ownership without incurring any local financing or liabilities. The <u>PPRA value/benefit is its ability to complete construction with the community interests included</u> with regards to historical and local perimeter infrastructure enhancements.

LAND BANK EQUITY INVESTMENT BY LANDOWNERS

A key element to the financing and ability to develop the properties resides in convincing the six (6) land owners with 16 lots, described in Figure 10, to invest their property into the project. Known in the industry as a Land Bank Assembly Equity Investment that the loan institutes treat as collateral based upon assessed property value only. The property values, which are also considered to be equity shares in the LLC, which would receive dividend payments based upon revenue produced by the project. To incentivize the land owners to invest their respective properties into the LLC hotel development, the PPRA would increase their investment value at approximately 10x that of the assessed land value, as described in Figure 10. It is expected that the typical owner property with a \$50K investment lot, over the first 25 years under the loan period and lease option would receive annually \$10,417 (\$50K/\$12M x \$2.5M).

This annual revenue is calculated for a typical \$50K lot divided by the PPRA \$12M downpayment, or a 0.0042% equity investment benefit. Under the lease option approach the PPRA-Hotel LLC is expected to derive a \$2.5M annual revenue (see Table 1), which when multiplied by the landowners 0.0042% investment equity value (\$50K) provides the owner an annual dividend of \$10,417, or \$260,417 for the first 25 years, and after loan pay-off an increased annual revenue of \$22,722 annually, or \$570,000 over next 25 years. That represents \$830,000 over the first 50 years with assumption that the revenue stream will remain constant. Landowners with larger lot investments and/or multi-lots would see larger returns. The downside is if the lease is terminated or PPRA chooses to operate and maintain the facility, which would be subject to profit margin changes. See Table 1 PPRA operation senario.

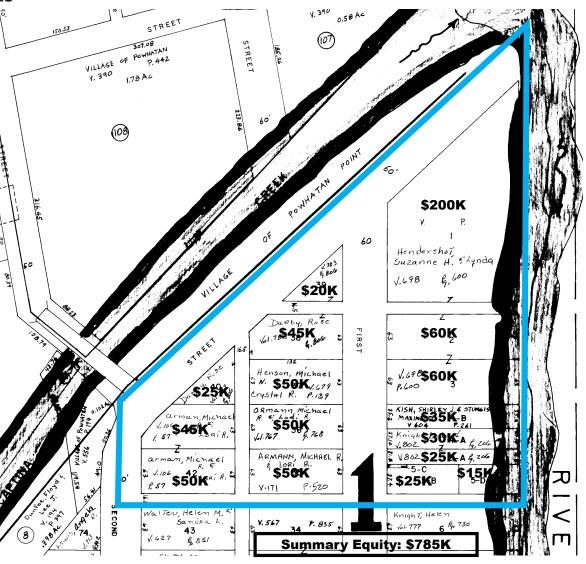


Figure 10. Land Bank Assembly Property Owners - Proposed Investment Benefit

These incentives coupled with paid relocation of tenants and owners and assistance in rent compensation over the first six months, should greatly reduce owner impact, or their tenant concerns and make them equity participants in the development that will pay immediate and long-term benefits, that are expected to win their respective participation.

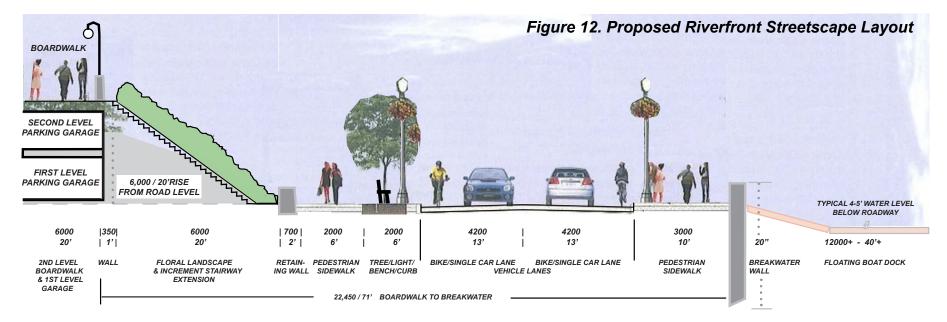
INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

The PPRA Financial Model includes beyond the Tax Increment Financing (TIF) which is used to develop parking, project road, streetscape improvements, an infrastructure surcharge set-aside of 10% that would fund construction of the waterfront road, streetscape and utility improvements. The expected infrastructure improvements during TIF period can be further obligated for further community development that may include: (a) historic Indian Knob Village/George Washington camping site restoration/enhancements; (b) the Ohio Valley Indian and Powhatan Coal/Gas/Oil Energy Museums/Exhibit Halls, (c) community road/sidewalk improvements; and (d) other municipal uses under the imposed TIF statues.

One of the most notable infrastructure improvements would be the waterfront with extended Water Street road, streetscape for biking/walking, and boat landing/dock areas to include a sternwheeler wharf with utility and fuel hook-up facilities (as exemplified by *Figure 11 and 12*). This will dramatically enhance the waterfront as a tourist stop and attract hotel patrons. Utilities must be upgraded to assure that in-ground facilities are flood resistant and sealed from the waters that could contaminate or disable their use. Sewer/water treatment and electrical/communication distribution would be upgraded as priority in the overall revitalization effort and specifically those elements in the RP-4 district.



Figure 11. Riverfront Streetscape Example



PPRA/MUNICIPAL PARKING

The parking facilities, previously described in *Figure 4 and 5*, serve the hotel interests and revenue charged for its use supports the loan obligations of its construction. Based upon 592 parking spaces and a daily fee of \$6 x 365 days x a conservative 50% use rate, the parking facilities could generate an annual \$650K. If automated fee collection is applied to reduce need for staffing, this can be a significant source for the project and PPRA. Upon completion of the loan these parking facilities will be transferred to the community as municipal parking assets along with its revenue, in addition to the hotel/property tax plan. Operation/revenue collection for the parking will be assigned to the PPRA or Lessor during loan period.

PROCESS

- 1. INITIATE EQUITY SOLICITATION TO MEET 20% DOWN PAYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIVATE CAPITAL LOANS (2013-2014)
- 2. IMPLEMENT PREDEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS-REPORTING, ESTIMATING/ BUDGETING/PREPLANNING/ CONTRACTING/CONSTRUCTION/ PRESALES-LEASING MARKETING (2012-2016)
- 3. HOTEL/LEASE OR PPRA FACILITY FINANCING (2016-2052)
- 4. EQUITY PARTNER REVENUE EXPECTATIONS (2016-2052+)

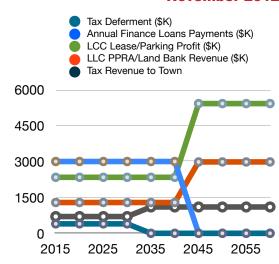


Figure 13. Revitalization Project Financial Process

LEASE OR MANAGED REVENUE SOURCES

The business/finance models have options to how they gener-

ate revenue for the PPRA and equity partners. One approach is lease the building operation and maintenance to a third party hotel management group, who would market, staff and administrate its operation and collect profits for itself. The second involves the PPRA doing the same. The former offers less risk day-to-day, but could be handed back to us if the lessor fails or pulls-out. Although risks could be higher, there are organizations who can be subcontracted to assist in the operation with the PPRA. Based on Pro Forma basic analysis and assumed lease rates, the later has more potential for the PPRA, then the former, but greater risks. These options are described in **Proforma Financial Analysis, Table 1**, and its determination deferred to a later date once the project gets off the ground.

To illustrate the financial relationships under the PPRA Financial Model Process, *Figure 13* is offered. During the initial 25 year period, the majority of these lease fees along with municipal parking revenue are applied to the loan payments (\$3M) to cover construction costs. Once the loan is paid (based on a 25 year payback period) those payments are converted into increased lease profits (\$5.4M). Predicated upon the PPRA equity share of 55%, as described in *Proforma Financial Analysis, Table 1*, an annual return of \$1.2M (during loan payback period) and \$3M (after loan payback) is projected on PPRA investment from the lease/operational revenue. The parking ownership and related revenue generation will be transferred to the town after loan period. Tax Increment Financing (TIF), Grants and Land Bank Assembly facilitate nearly 50% of the down payment for loan support. Although this reduces the annual property tax from \$500K to \$135K for first 15 years, it does not preclude city hotel/entertainment tax under PPRA, that combined provide annually \$700K that increases \$1.1M after TIF ends in FY2030.

TYPICAL PPRA PROJECT FINANCIAL EXPECTATIONS

The LLC project financial expectations are illustrated in *Figure 11* based upon the pro forma analysis described in *Table 1*. It accounts for the down payment (20%) and loan process over a 25 year payback period and revenue generated from the lease option based upon LLC equity owners annual revenue. The percentage of the LLC PPRA equity investors is predicated on community contributions related to TIF/Grant/Land Bank and Services contributions (see *Figure 9*) towards the 20% down payment. Other investors will make up the balance of the 20%. Tax deferment (TIF) is defined over fifteen (15) years at 75% of \$525K development tax rate (\$394K x 15 = \$5.9M) and eliminated thereafter. Although PPRA Return on Investment (ROI) is low in first 25 years (\$1.3M annually), there are significant increases (\$3M+) in the out years (exceeding 200 years). Land Bank property owners are expected to receive 6.5%, or share annually \$155K and \$300K after loan period.

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Tax Increment Financing along with several tax credit, loan subsidies, and grants will be applied by the PPRA to support financing the infrastructure improvements of the development, but also serves the community through the PPRA to use the exemption as an equity position. Several statutes give general purpose units of government the authority to exempt increases in the valuation of a parcel or parcels of real property within a designated development project or area from local property tax, in order to create a financing mechanism known as "tax increment financing" (TIF). These statutes provide that the property owners receiving the exemptions make a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) to the local government granting the exemption. The PILOT is equivalent to all or some portion of the tax the property owner would otherwise have been obligated to pay. The PILOT is deposited in a service fund, the proceeds of which are used by the local government to fund/invest in public improvements serving the property (frequently the amortization of bonds financing the original acquisition of the site and/or construction of public infrastructure). These measures include:

- Municipal Tax Increment Financing (O.R.C. 5709.40, 5709.42-5709.43)
- Urban Redevelopment Tax Increment Financing (O.R.C. 5709.42-5709.43)
- Township Public Improvement Tax Increment Financing (O.R.C. 5709.73-5709.75)
- County Redevelopment Tax Increment Financing (O.R.C. 5709.77-5709.81)
- Municipal Urban Renewal Debt Retirement Fund (O.R.C. 725.03)

In general, the statutes provide that 100 percent of the redevelopment value added to real property can be exempted for a term of up to 10 years to support a TIF. With the approval of the local school board, the process can be increased to as much as 100 percent for maximum term increased to 30 years. Likewise, the approval of other political jurisdictions impacted by the tax exemption supporting the TIF is required to extend beyond the 75 percent and 10-year limit, unless the jurisdiction issuing the TIF makes compensation to the impacted subdivisions equal to 50 percent of the taxes exempted above the 75 percent threshold.

FINANCIAL PRO FORMA ANALYSIS

Financial Pro Forma *Analysis*, shown in *Table 1*, describes estimated build and loan costs, expected lease revenue, return on investment (ROI), and related contributions and breakdowns. With a \$52.5M build costs and a 10% infrastructure surcharge of \$5.2M create an overall cost of \$57.7M is expected. Based upon 10% down payment (\$11.5M), the loan amount of \$46.2M is required. Under a 25 year payback with added loan costs, the total facility expenditure costs would increase to \$77M. To meet this expense the facility is expected to generate in the same period municipal parking revenue of \$9.4M and hotel lease space of \$119.3M revenue. This represents a cumulative revenue total of \$135.5M over the 25 years. A \$58.5M profit in first 25 years would then be divided within the LLC investors and PPRA (minimum of 51% or \$32.1M+). Thereafter, and subsequent to the loan being paid off, the annual profit will significantly increase from \$2.3M to \$5.4M, or approximately \$1.3M/3M to the PPRA. This does not include hotel room and convention conference/exhibit city taxes received annually of \$569K by the town, or annual property tax under RP-4 of \$525K. Over the first 10 year period, less the tax deferment of \$5.9M (RAD/TIF) the total property tax revenue received is \$1.4M. The summary benefit from the PPRA investment to the community from the annual lease revenue and taxes during loan period of \$2M and thereafter \$4M, as a owner in the RP-4 project.

Table 1. Powhatan Point - Hotel Conference Center Revitalization District RP-4 Financial Pro Forma

			Parking	Annual Revenue	25 Year
Level	Build-out Sqft	Cost x \$20K/slot	Slots	x \$6 x 365 x 50%	Revenue
Hotel Parking-P1	72,000	\$ 5,860,000	293	\$ 320,835	\$ 8,020,875
Hotel Parking-P2	60,000	\$ 5,980,000	299	\$ 327,405	\$ 8,185,125
Parking Subtotal	132,000	\$ 11,840,000	592	\$ 648,240	\$ 16,206,000
				Optional PPRA Lease	
Level	Build-out Sqft	Cost x \$125/sqft	Leaseable sqft	Annual Revenue x \$18/sqft	Optional Lease 25 Year Revenue
Studies/Engr/	Bulla-out Sqit	COSE X \$125/SQIE	Sqit	x \$10/Sqit	25 fear Revenue
Contr/Relocation		\$ 1,500,000	0	\$ -	\$0
Site Prep		\$ 1,500,000	0	\$ -	\$0
Road/Streetscape		\$ 4,500,000	0	\$ -	\$0
Lobby/ConfRm-M3	72,000	\$ 9,000,000	72,000	\$ 1,296,000	\$ 32,400,000
Hotel Rooms-R4	72,000	\$ 9,000,000	72,000	\$ 1,296,000	\$ 32,400,000
Hotel Rooms-R5 Hotel Rooms-R7	40,400 40,400	\$ 5,050,000 \$ 5,050,000	40,400 40,400	\$ 727,200 \$ 727,200	\$ 18,180,000 \$ 18,180,000
Hotel Rooms-R8	40,400	\$ 5,050,000	40,400	\$ 727,200 \$ 727,200	\$ 18,180,000
	,	,			, ,
Main Lobby/Rm Subtotal	265,200	\$ 40,650,000	265,200	\$ 4,773,600	\$ 119,340,000
Facility Summary	397,200			\$ 5,421,840	\$ 135,546,000
_		Contribution(10%)		\$ 5,249,000	
		ture Cost Summary:		\$ 57,739,000	
Loan Costs @4.5%					
	Less Loan Dov	vn Payment of 20%:		<u>\$ 11,547,800</u>	
		Loan Requirement:		\$ 46,191,200	
		Takal Bassada		Optional Lease	25 Year Period Total
Monthly Payment	Annual Paymts	<u>Total Paymts</u> Covering 25 Yr		Annual Revenue - Costs Summary	Revenue - Costs Summary
\$ 256,746		\$ 77,023,800		\$ 2,340,888	\$ 58,522,200
250,7.10	φ 5/000/352		Repayment:		\$ 135,546,000
Projected Operational Re	venue:		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Elements	Percent %
	Annual Parki	ing Fees: 592 x 6 x 3	65 x 50% =	\$ 648,240	4%
	Annual Room Fees	s: 350 x avg \$160 x 3	865 x 60%=	\$ 12,264,000	66%
		ace) x avg \$750 x 52		\$ 1,497,600	8%
		: 9 x avg \$1,000 x 52		\$ 234,000	1%
Retail, Bar	and Food Service	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	\$ 3,832,500	<u>21%</u>
		ary Annnual Projecte	ed Revenue:	\$ 18,476,340	100%
Projected Operational Co	sts:			Elements	Percent %
			n Payment:	\$ 3,080,952	19%
Staffing C		se/Mgmt Fee 4% of t e staff @ avg \$85,000		\$ 739,054 \$ 5,100,000 \$ 1,750,000	5% 32%
		staff @ avg \$35,000		\$ 5,100,000 \$ 1,750,000	11%
		enance, Utilities: \$1		\$ 1,800,000	11%
		ference Support: \$1		\$ 1,800,000 \$ 3,650,000	23%
	Sur	nmary Annnual Proje	ected Costs:	\$ 16,120,006	100%
		Projected Annual Pr		\$ 2,356,334	13%
Projected Tax Revenue:					
				days x 60% occupancy):	
Annual Conf					
	Annual Exhibit Bo	oth City Tax (\$50 x 64	booths x 52 w	eeks x 60% occupancy):	
			= -	City Tax Total:	
					\$ 1,053,400
Optiona	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Ortica					\$ 26,334,990
		I LLC-PPRA (min 559			\$ 1,287,488 \$ 2,982,012
Optional General Annual LLC-PPRA (min 55%) Leasing Revenue After Loan: \$ 2,982,012 Optional Summary LLC-PPRA Revenue for 25 Year Period: \$ 32,187,210					
Tax Increment Financing Program 15 Year Decreasing Tax Deferment Supports Loan Down Payment					
Proj Annual Tax Payment Before Deferment (\$52.5M Assessment x 1% tax): \$ 524,900					
Proj	Ailluai Tax Payii		• •	•	
				2014-29 (15 x \$394K)	
	Drojec			2014-29 (15 x \$131K) Over 25 Year Period:	\$ 1,393,313 \$ 7,217,375
	riojec	ted Tax Reveilue Alt	c. pererment	Over 25 real Periou:	Ψ /,21/,3/3

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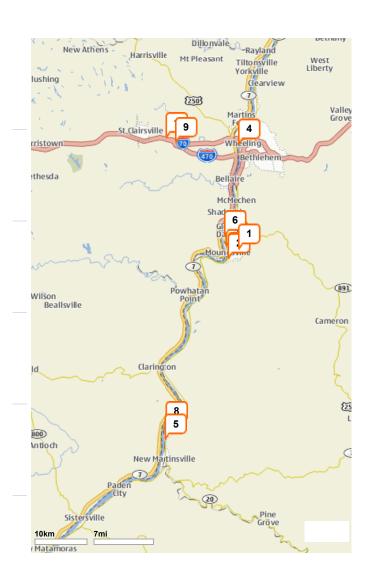
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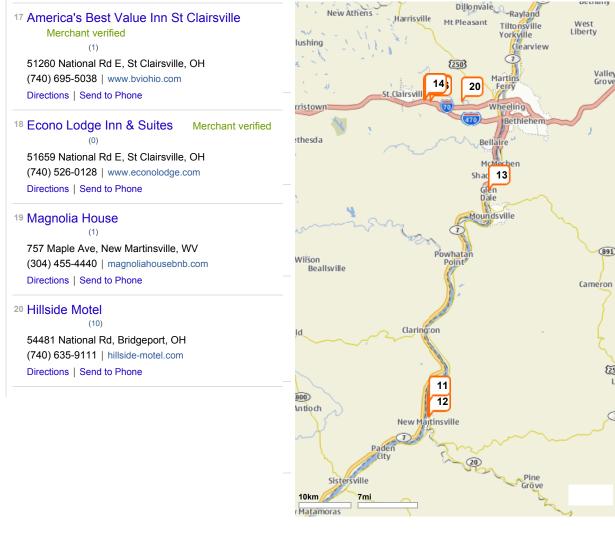
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	avg/ni		
3.9 out of 5 (27 reviews)	avg/ni Expedia Special F 03/03 to 03		

