Overview of Austin Visitor Industry, Use of Hotel Occupancy Tax in Texas Cities & **Austin Convention Center** Operations

Presentation to Visitor Impact Task Force

January 3, 2017



Austin Visitor Industry

Impact to Local Businesses

- Hotels, Restaurants, Taxi, Valet, Entertainment
 - 2015 \$6.3 Billion economic impact on local spending*
 - 2015 52,500 industry jobs*
- Taxes from Hotel Occupancy, Rental Car, Sales, Alcohol Bev, etc.
 - 2015 Local Tax impact of \$192.5 million* including:
 - \$79.4 million in Hotel Occupancy Tax
 - \$8.9 million in Rental Car Tax
 - \$33-38 million in <u>City's</u> General Fund Taxes Sales, Alcohol Bev, etc.



^{*} Data from the State of Texas Office of Governor Economic Development and Tourism Estimates.

Use of Hotel Occupancy Tax in Other Texas Cities

- ► Each Texas city employs a different business model, making simple comparisons difficult
- ▶ HOT allocations in certain Texas cities shows some of those differences

	Austin	Fort Worth 1,7,8	Dallas ³	Houston 2,3,4	San Antonio ⁶	Average
Rate Assessed	15.00%		15.00%	17.00%	16.75%	15.75%
State	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6.00%
County	0%	0%	0%	2%	1.75%	0.75%
Sports Authority	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0.40%
Tourism Public Improvement District (TPID)9	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0.40%
City (combined Chapter 351 and 334)	9%	9%	7%	7%	9%	8.20%
Convention Center Expansion Venue Debt Service (Ch. 334)	2.00%	2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.00%	1.20%
Convention Center (Ch. 351)	4.50%	3.71%	4.72%	4.00%	2.42%	3.87%
CVB (Ch. 351)	1.45%	3.29%	2.10%	1.65%	2.32%	2.16%
Arts (Ch. 351)	1.05%	0.00%	0.18%	1.35%	1.02%	0.72%
Other (Ch. 351)	. 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.24%	0.25%

¹ Funds arts with General Fund transfer

²Sports Authority assessment for venue bonds - allowed for Houston only

County assessment for Dome debt

⁴ State law allows 19.3% max for Houston cultural arts allocation, but only 15% for others

TPID - managed by CVB; 50% for incentives; 45% for marketing; 5% for administration

County assessment - combined with 5% County Rental Car Tax for Riverwalk improvements, youth athletic facilities, rodeo, arenas enhancements, performing arts centers

Fort Worth assessed the additional 2% to fund its Convention Center expansion through Chapter 351, not Chapter 334

Fort Worth's alkoation to CVB is 47% up to a certain base with an incremental portion allocated to other uses

9 TPIDs are now available to Austin, Fort Worth and San Antonio per 2015 State Legislation

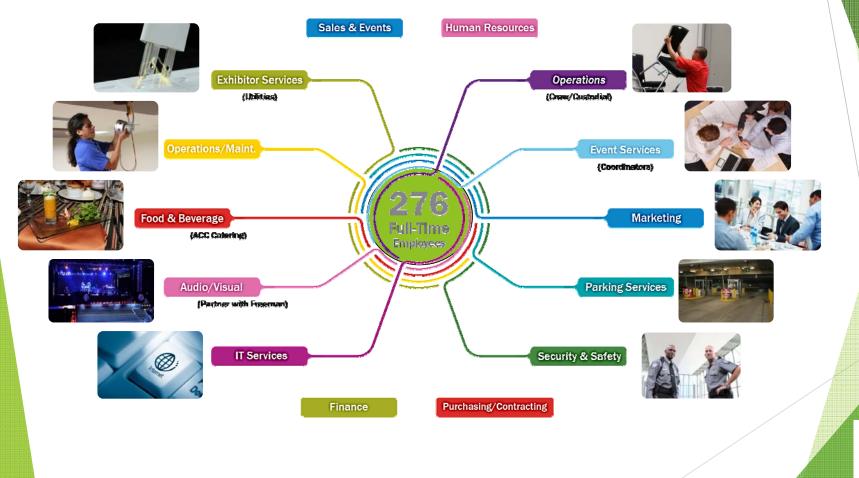
Source: Respective Oty's website, published budgets, financial reports.



Austin Convention Center

- Current Facility
 - ▶ 881,400 gross square feet
 - ▶ 369,132 square feet of total meeting and exhibit space
 - ▶ 5 contiguous Exhibit Halls (247,052 sq. ft.)
 - ▶ 7 Ballrooms (63,928 sq. ft.- combined)
 - ▶ 54 Meeting Rooms (58,000 sq. ft.)
 - Service Yard with 17 loading docks
 - ▶ 24-hour security
 - Includes 2 parking garages
- LEED® Gold Certification for Existing Buildings
 - Achieved carbon-neutral status in 2016
- Austin Convention Center has smallest exhibit space in competitive set

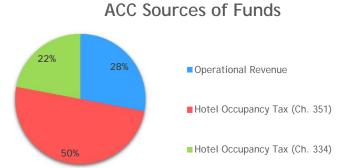


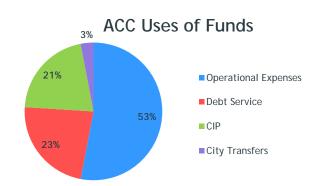




(Does not include Department's funding related to Palmer Events Center)

► From Fiscal Year 2016 Budget







Legal Framework

- 4.5% Hotel Occupancy Tax
 - ▶ Used according to Section 351.101(a)(1) of State Tax Code
 - ▶ Pledged to Convention Center outstanding debt
 - ▶ Allocated to Convention Center debt and operations per City Code Section 11-2-7(b)(1)
- 2% Hotel Occupancy Tax (Venue)
 - ▶ Used according to Section 334.042(d) of State Local Government Code
 - ▶ Pledged to Convention Center Venue outstanding debt
 - ▶ Allocated to Convention Center Expansion/Waller Creek Venue per City Code Section 11-2-15
- Operational Revenue Facility Rental/Usage Fees, Parking Fees, Contractor Revenue
 - Fees authorized by case law that allows cities to charge fees, but requires that the fee return no more than the cost to provide a service
 - Approved by Council in annually adopted fee schedule or contract



Business Model

- Revenue Approach
 - Seek to Maximize Hotel Occupancy Tax
 - ▶ Seek events that generate significant hotel rooms nights
 - Benefits all recipients of the tax Convention Center, Austin Convention and Visitors Bureau (ACVB), Arts
 - ▶ Benefits the greater Visitor Industry hotels, restaurants, bars, visitor destinations
 - Discount facility fees, as approved in fee schedule, when significant hotel room nights are generated
 - ▶ Work with and around other large events requiring significant hotel rooms
- Business Operations Approach
 - Offer full-service operations, most in-house with key partnerships
 - Security, cleaning, maintenance functions staffed with City employees receiving living wages and benefits
 - ▶ Utilize partners for sales/marketing, catering, AV/rigging services
 - Utilize temporary workforce for event-related activities
 - Provides a pathway from temporary to full-time work
 - Provides flexibility for those looking for part-time, supplemental work



Austin Convention Center

Impact to visitor industry bigger than room night generation

- ▶ Provides business to hotels, restaurants, other hospitality businesses during the week, when leisure travel doesn't, allowing business to employ more/full-time
 - ▶ 70% of 2016 ACC events occurred during the week
- Business/convention travel spurs leisure travel that otherwise would not exist. A report indicated:
 - ▶ 60% of travelers have taken business trips that include leisure travel as well, and
 - ▶ 55% of those travelers bring family members with them
- Business/convention travelers spend more than leisure travelers on average. A study indicated:
 - ▶ Business travelers spent approximately 6% more than leisure travelers
- ► ACC room night estimates are conservative and do not include those room nights booked around or outside room blocks (i.e. regularly underestimated)
 - ▶ One study indicated an average of 34.1% of rooms booked outside the block
 - Another study indicated up to 15% of rooms booked around the block



Questions?

