What This Document Contains

HR&A Potomac Yard Economic and Fiscal Impact Study

About the HR&A Potomac Yard Economic and Fiscal Impact Study

Alexandria Economic Development Partnership (AEDP) hired HR&A Advisors (HR&A) in June 2023 as a technical advisor to conduct an analysis assessing both the economic and fiscal impacts of planned development at the Potomac Yard site, with a particular focus on the difference in impact between two potential development scenarios, one of which includes a new arena and accelerated development of a sports and entertainment district alongside it.

HR&A has extensive experience in analyzing economic and fiscal impact and utilized the IMPLAN input-output model, an industry-standard tool, to consider the impact to the City of Alexandria and the Commonwealth of Virginia on both a one-time basis from construction and an ongoing basis from annual operations once built.

HR&A's role is strictly limited to analysis of economic and fiscal impact, and it is not involved in discussion or development of 1) any underwriting or financing contemplated for development of the project, and 2) non-tax revenue that the jurisdictions may generate from the project/site (e.g., parking revenue from a publicly owned garage, naming rights, etc.).

How the Impact Report Has Helped Inform City and State Planning

Using the HR&A analysis, the Commonwealth of Virginia and City of Alexandria identified revenues available for use to support a Project Revenue bond financing. The Commonwealth and City have modeled the use of revenues directly attributable to the arena and parts of Phase 1 of the development as available to be pledged to the bonds. Excluded in the model are any carveouts for Commonwealth transportation funding, public school funding, etc. as well as any carveouts for Alexandria stormwater, metro funding, etc. No revenues from Phases 2 or 3 were modeled in bond financing pledge.

HR&A's revenue projections were extrapolated to 2063 at the same growth rate to match Monumental Sports & Entertainment's (MSE) contemplated lease term with the Sports and Entertainment Authority.

The Commonwealth and City used the HR&A analysis to then model a variety of scenarios that would generate additional revenues available to support the project revenue bond financing. Those include a 10% admissions (ticket) tax on arena and performance venue events, below-grade parking revenues, and campus naming rights. The addition of those revenues and their pledge to the revenue bonds creates a 2x coverage ratio.

CSL International's Business Model Analysis

About CSL International's Business Model Analysis

Monumental Sports & Entertainment hired CSL International (CSL) in 2023 to develop a business model related to the operations of a new arena in Alexandria, Virginia. Based on the firm's analysis, CSL estimates the proposed arena can support 221 events on an annual basis.

CSL found that in the four years prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, an aging Capital One Arena hosted an average of 216 events annually, including a high of 228 events in 2018. A new arena in Potomac Yard would include modern design features that would provide the ability to host NBA and NHL games on the same day, which releases highly sought after event space and days. Moving forward, the arena can shift away from flexibility for the Wizards and Capitals and focus on event maximization, including back-to-back concerts, family shows, combatives, and additional sports content.

In total, CSL has completed over 2,500 consulting and advisory engagements for a variety of clients, including recent studies for a broad array of public and private entities throughout the Washington metropolitan area.



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MEMORANDUM

To: Alexandria Economic Development Partnership (AEDP)

From: HR&A Advisors, Inc.

Date: January 22, 2024

Potomac Yard Economic and Fiscal Impact Study - REVISED - Scenario reflecting on-site Re:

direct impacts (no offsite spending by new visitors and residents); Assumes 221 arena

events and 115 concert venue events annually

HR&A Advisors ("HR&A", "Consultant") was hired by AEDP as a technical advisor to conduct an economic and fiscal impact analysis, which is one of the firm's core capabilities. The Consultant's sophisticated and market-tested models measure the impact of development projects in terms of job creation, wages, tax revenues, and overall economic activity.

The consultant conducted an impact analysis to be used by the Alexandria Economic Development Partnership ("AEDP") in assessing both the economic and fiscal impacts of planned development at Potomac Yard, with a particular focus on the impact generated by two different potential development scenarios.

This memo provides results, by scenario, for the following tasks included within HR&A's scope of work:

- Economic Impact Economic impact of Potomac Yard development to the City of Alexandria and the Commonwealth of Virginia, both one-time (construction) and ongoing (annual operations)
- Net Fiscal Impact Net fiscal impacts for all measured sources of tax revenue (property, sales, income, business, admission, and hotel taxes, alongside special tax districts and stormwater fees) to Alexandria and Virginia, both one-time (construction) and ongoing (annual operations).

The information provided in this memo is based on updated Monumental Sports and Entertainment ("Monumental", "MSE") operations information shared by the City of Alexandria "City" on October 31, 2023, which reflects 221 arena events and 115 concert venue events held annually.

This scenario reflects direct impacts associated with on-site activity and zeros any off-site direct spending by new visitors and players for the arena, concert venue, and conference hotel.

METHODOLOGY

Development Program

Based on information provided by AEDP, JBG SMITH ("JBGS"), and Monumental, and their partners Clark Construction, HR&A established a development program and construction timeline for two potential development scenarios, (1) a "Baseline" scenario that reflects planned development under current market conditions, and (2) an "Arena + Accelerated Development" scenario that includes a new arena and

entertainment district, as well as an accelerated build out of the site based on increased demand generated by the entertainment uses.

- Scenario 1: Baseline Development (Completed 2030-2046)
- Scenario 2: Arena + Accelerated Development
 - o Arena and Entertainment Uses Completed 2028:
 - Includes the arena, e-sports facility, music venue, arena parking garage, Wizards team facility, and VT/MSE Headquarters/MSE Studio/Spec office building; all private development is included in Phases I-III below.
 - o Phase 1 Completed 2029
 - o Phase 2 Completed 2031
 - o Phase 3 Completed 2036

Results for each scenario reflect the incremental impact relative to current activity today.

Proposed Development Program by Scenario (Gross Square Feet)

| | Scenario 1: Baseline | Sc | enario 2: Arena | + Accelerated | Development | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Parcel | Baseline Development | Arena | Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 | Scenario 2 Total |
| High-Rise | , | | | | | |
| Residential | | | - | - | 1,168,000 | 1,168,000 |
| Mid-Rise Residential | 379,000 | - | 1,477,000 | 1,551,000 | 968,000 | 3,996,000 |
| Townhomes | - | _ | - | - | - 1 | |
| Office | 840,000 | 197,000 | | 200,000 | 1,392,000 | 1,789,000 |
| Hotel | - | - | 535,000 | 239,000 | - | 774,000 |
| Academic | | 75,000 | - | - | - | 75,000 |
| Retail | 98,000 | 20,000 | 114,000 | 178,000 | 212,000 | 524,000 |
| Entertainm- | | | | | | |
| ent | - | 70,000 | - | - | - | 70,000 |
| Conference | | | | | | |
| Space | - | - | 100,000 | - | - | 100,000 |
| Sports | - | 933,000 | - | - | - | 933,000 |
| Total | 1,317,000 | 1,295,000 | 2,226,000 | 2,168,000 | 3,740,000 | 9,429,000 |
| % of | | | | | | |
| Total | 100% | 14% | 24% | 23% | 40% | 100% |
| Year of Completion | 2030-2046 | 2028 | 2029 | 2031 | 2036 | |

Note: Development program and economic and fiscal impact analysis includes the buildout of the site located at 3750 Richmond Highway, which is not owned by JBG SMITH but is expected to be catalyzed for redevelopment by the buildout of the Arena and other Phase I development, per guidance from AEDP and JBG SMITH. The Consultant assumes a 499,000 SF mid-rise residential building with 577 units based on a nearby precedent, The Reserve, with development of this site to occur on the same timeline as Phase 2.

Note: Academic space reflects space tentatively set aside for Virginia Tech to occupy separate from any space associated with its Innovation Center, which is excluded from this analysis.

Economic Impact

HR&A utilized the IMpact analysis for PLANning (IMPLAN) input-output model, created by MIG, Inc., to analyze the project's economic impacts from both construction and annual ongoing operations at full build-out of Potomac Yard. For each dollar of spending in the economy, IMPLAN traces the pattern of commodity purchases and sales between 546 industries within the specified geography. The IMPLAN model is used to conduct economic impact analyses by leading public and private sector organizations across the United States.

The economic impact analysis estimates economic output, job creation, and wages/income paid to employees at the following levels:

- Direct impacts: resulting from project construction and operations spending;
- Indirect impacts: resulting from industry-to-industry transactions from project construction and operations;
- Induced impacts: resulting from employee spending in the economy, including employees of directly and indirectly affected businesses.

Fiscal Impact

The Consultant considered the range of assessed local and state taxes to evaluate one-time and ongoing net fiscal impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed development. For local taxes, we used the fiscal rate assumptions as reviewed and confirmed in a 6/30/23 check-in call with AEDP. Please see the Appendix for additional detail on the taxes and rates used in the fiscal analysis.

Additional Notes

- Public ownership of certain facilities Based on guidance provided by AEDP, this analysis currently assumes public ownership of a number of facilities, which are assumed to be exempt from property taxes in this analysis. These facilities include:
 - Arena (including e-sports facility)
 - o Concert / music venue
 - o Arena parking garage
 - Wizards practice facility
 - Wizards team office space
 - MSE Headquarters and NBC Studio
- Public Benefits / Proffers This analysis excludes any considerations of public benefits or proffers that may be provided as part of this project, which would be confirmed as part of the development approvals process.
- Revenue and cost escalations Unless otherwise noted, all revenues and costs are escalated at a 2.0% inflation rate annually over the 30-year term considered in this analysis, which provides a conservative estimate of revenue/cost growth over time and ensures equal treatment of revenues and costs relative to one another. All net present value ("NPV") calculations apply a 4.08% discount rate, which reflects the discount rate used by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The discount rate is used to discount future cash flows back to their present value and accurately value future revenues in today's dollars.

ECONOMIC IMPACT FINDINGS

Note: All Virginia impacts are inclusive of Alexandria impacts.

Potomac Yard One-Time Construction Impacts

Table 1 | Potomac Yard Construction One-Time Jobs

| | | | Scenario 2 Detailed | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|---------|----------|-----------|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| Total Construction Jobs | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Arena +Entertainment | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III | |
| Alexandria | 345 | 2,535 | 655 | 480 | 460 | 940 | |
| Virginia | 2,380 | 17,645 | 4,640 | 3,335 | 3,190 | 6,480 | |

Source: HR&A analysis using IMPLAN

Table 2 | Potomac Yard Construction One-Time Labor Income (Net Present Value, \$2023)

| | | | Scenario 2 Detailed | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| Total Construction Labor | | | | | | | |
| Income | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Arena +Entertainment | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III | |
| Alexandria | \$29,000,000 | \$256,000,000 | \$73,000,000 | \$41,000,000 | \$39,000,000 | \$103,000,000 | |
| Virginia | \$182,000,000 | \$1,347,000,000 | \$345,000,000 | \$258,000,000 | \$245,000,000 | \$499,000,000 | |

Source: HR&A analysis using IMPLAN

Note: NPV analysis assumes a 4.08% discount rate; construction costs for the "Arena + Entertainment" phase of development are escalated at 3.5% annually until projected confirmation of costs in 2024 and 2025 based on information provided by Clark Construction and JBGS; all other costs are inflated at a rate of 2% annually for all dollar values.

Table 3 | Potomac Yard Construction One-Time Economic Output (Net Present Value, \$2023)

| · | | | Scenario 2 Detailed | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Total Construction Output | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Arena +Entertainment | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III |
| Alexandria | \$60,000,000 | \$451,000,000 | \$128,000,000 | \$83,000,000 | \$79,000,000 | \$161,000,000 |
| Virginia | \$1,040,000 | \$5,473,000,000 | \$1,572,000,000 | \$1,003,000,000 | \$952,000,000 | \$1,946,000,000 |

Source: HR&A analysis using IMPLAN

Note: NPV analysis assumes a 4.08% discount rate; construction costs for the "Arena + Entertainment" phase of development are escalated at 3.5% annually until projected confirmation of costs in 2024 and 2025 based on information provided by Clark Construction and JBGS; all other costs are inflated at a rate of 2% annually for all dollar values.

Potomac Yard Permanent (Ongoing) Impacts: Stabilized Year

Table 4 | Potomac Yard Permanent Jobs: Annual

| | | | Scenario 2 Detailed | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Ongoing Jobs (Stabilized- | | | | | | |
| Year) | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Arena +Entertainment | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III |
| Alexandria | 9,190 | 22,340 | 2,910 | 1,395 | 2,535 | 15,500 |
| Virginia | 12,330 | 29,555 | 3,735 | 1,715 | 3,325 | 20,780 |

Source: HR&A analysis using IMPLAN

Note: The stabilized year for Scenario 1 Baseline Development is in 2047, when all development will be in full operation. Portions of the development will be in full operation prior to 2047 and those earlier impacts are reflected in the NPV results below.

Table 5 | Potomac Yard Permanent Labor Income: Annual (\$2023)

| | | | Scenario 2 Detailed | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Ongoing Labor Income | | | | | | |
| (Stabilized Year) | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Arena +Entertainment | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III |
| Alexandria | \$1,065,000,000 | \$2,387,000,000 | \$249,000,000 | \$80,000,000 | \$276,000,000 | \$1,782,000,000 |
| Virginia | \$1,264,000,000 | \$2,847,000,000 | \$303,000,000 | \$102,000,000 | \$326,000,000 | \$2,116,000,000 |

Source: HR&A analysis using IMPLAN

Table 6 | Potomac Yard Permanent Economic Output: Annual (\$2023)

| | | | Scenario 2 Detailed | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| Ongoing Output (Stabilized | | | | | | | |
| Year) | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Arena +Entertainment | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III | |
| Alexandria | \$2,917,000,000 | \$6,527,000,000 | \$633,000,000 | \$238,000,000 | \$770,000,000 | \$4,886,000,000 | |
| Virginia | \$3,531,000,000 | \$7,960,000,000 | \$803,000,000 | \$309,000,000 | \$928,000,000 | \$5,920,000,000 | |

Source: HR&A analysis using IMPLAN

Permanent Ongoing Impacts: 30-Year Net Present Value

Table 7 | Potomac Yard Operations 30-Year NPV of Labor Income (\$2023)

| | | | Scenario 2 Detailed | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Ongoing Labor Income | | | | | | |
| (NPV) | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Arena +Entertainment | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III |
| Alexandria | \$10,900,000,000 | \$28,100,000,000 | \$4,200,000,000 | \$1,300,000,000 | \$4,000,000,000 | \$18,600,000,000 |
| Virginia | \$12,900,000,000 | \$33,600,000,000 | \$5,200,000,000 | \$1,700,000,000 | \$4,700,000,000 | \$22,000,000,000 |

Source: HR&A analysis using IMPLAN

Note: NPV analysis assumes a 4.08% discount rate and 2% annual rate of inflation for all dollar values.

Table 8 | Potomac Yard Operations 30-Year NPV of Economic Output (\$2023)

| | | | Scenario 2 Detailed | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| Ongoing Output (NPV) | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Arena +Entertainment | Phase I | Phase II | Phase III | |
| Alexandria | \$29,700,000,000 | \$76,600,000,000 | \$10,800,000,000 | \$3,800,000,000 | \$11,100,000,000 | \$50,900,000,000 | |
| Virginia | \$36,000,000,000 | \$93,700,000,000 | \$13,700,000,000 | \$5,000,000,000 | \$13,400,000,000 | \$61,600,000,000 | |

Source: HR&A analysis using IMPLAN

Note: NPV analysis assumes a 4.08% discount rate and 2% annual rate of inflation for all dollar values.

FISCAL IMPACT FINDINGS

Table 9 | Fiscal Impacts by Scenario for the Commonwealth of Virginia (\$2023)

| | Scena | rio 1: Baselin | e | Scenario 2: Ar | ena + Accelerated | d Development | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| Ongoing | One-Time | | | One-Time | | | |
| Output | Const. | Stabilized | 30-Year | Constr. | Stabilized | | |
| (NPV) | Impacts | Year Total | NPV | Impacts | Year Total | 30-Year NPV | |
| Sales and | | | | | | | |
| Use Tax - | | | | | | | |
| On-site | \$4.9M | \$1.9M | \$25.1M | \$38.6M | \$10.9M | \$179.0M | |
| Sales and U | se Tax | | | | | | |
| - Off-site Sp | ending* | \$0.0M | \$0.0M | | \$0.0M | \$0.0M | |
| Personal | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Tax | \$7.2M | \$36.4M | \$377.0M | \$53.5M | \$94.9 M | \$1,230.7M | |
| Business | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Tax | \$3.2M | \$7.4M | \$77.9M | \$24.6M | \$16.8M | \$219.7M | |
| Hotel Tax | | \$0.0M | \$0.0M | | \$2.9M | \$46.7M | |
| Total | \$15.3M | \$45.7M | \$480.0M | \$116.7M | \$125.5M | \$1,676.1M | |
| Net Fiscal | | | | | | | |
| Cost | | \$28.7M | \$292.5M | | \$85.2M | \$915.5M | |
| Total Net F | iscal Impact | \$17.0M | \$187.5M | | \$40.3M | \$760.6M | |
| Cource: HDQ A a | naheir | | | | | | |

Source: HR&A analysis

Note: 30-Year NPV analysis assumes a 4.08% discount rate; construction costs for the Arena + Entertainment phase of development in Scenario 2 are escalated at 3.5% annually until projected confirmation of costs in 2024 and 2025 based on information provided by Clark Construction and JBGS; all other costs are inflated at a rate of 2% annually for all dollar values. NPV reflects all one-time and ongoing impacts.

Note: State fiscal information including tax rates and per capita fiscal costs is provided in Tables 31 and 32. Additional detail on specific taxes:

- Sales and Uses Taxes On-site: Informed by information in Tables 17
- Sales and Uses Taxes Off-site: Informed by information in Table 26
- Personal Income Tax: Informed by analysis of total employment generation, as computed by IMPLAN and shown in Tables 1 and 4; Total income by employee generated by IMPLAN analysis of industry mix; Given personal income tax in Virginia is applied based on location of residence, calculation of personal income tax takes into account share of Potomac Yard employment projected to live in Virginia (74%) based on existing Census data on commuting patterns.
- Business Income Tax: Informed by analysis of employment generated by all uses, as computed by IMPLAN and shown in Tables 1 and 4.
- Hotel Tax: Informed by information in Table 15

^{*}Off-site sales tax revenue zero-ed out in this version of the analysis.

Table 10 | Fiscal Impacts by Scenario for City of Alexandria (\$2023)

| | Scenario 1 : Baseline | | | Scenario 2: Arena + Accelerated Development | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------|--|------------|------------|--|
| Ongoing | One-Time | Stabilized | | One-Time | Stabilized | | |
| Output | Construction | Year | 30-Year | Construction | Year | 30-Year | |
| (NPV) | Impacts | Total | NPV | Impacts | Total | NPV | |
| Sales and Use | | | | | | | |
| Tax - On-site | \$3.8M | \$1.9M | \$24.0M | \$29.9M | \$10.6M | \$168.9M | |
| Sales and Use | | | | | | | |
| Tax - Off-site S | pending* | \$0.0M | \$0.0M | \$0.0M | \$0.0M | \$0.0M | |
| Admission | | | | | | | |
| Tax | | \$0.0M | \$0.0M | | \$1.5M | \$25.8M | |
| Business Tax | \$0.2M | \$5.7M | \$58.8M | \$1.6M | \$14.0M | \$170.2M | |
| Property Tax | | \$6.3M | \$64.5M | | \$42.7M | \$566.1M | |
| Hotel Tax | | \$0.0M | \$0.0M | | \$6.6M | \$106.7M | |
| Personal Prope | erty - Car | \$0.1M | \$1.7M | | \$1.6M | \$21.2M | |
| Potomac Yard S | Special Tax District | \$1.1M | \$11.6M | | \$7.7M | \$102.0M | |
| Storm w ater | | | | | | | |
| Fee | | \$0.1M | \$1.0M | | \$0.8M | \$11.1M | |
| Subtotal | \$4.0M | \$15.2M | \$161.6M | \$31.5M | \$85.5M | \$1,172.0M | |
| Fiscal Operatin | g Costs | \$10.2M | \$103.7M | | \$51.6M | \$707.6M | |
| Total Net Fisca | | \$5.0M | \$57.9M | | \$33.9M | \$464.5M | |

Source: HR&A analysis

Note: 30-Year NPV analysis assumes a 4.08% discount rate; construction costs for the Arena + Entertainment phase of development in Scenario 2 are escalated at 3.5% annually until projected confirmation of costs in 2024 and 2025 based on information provided by Clark Construction and JBGS; all other costs are inflated at a rate of 2% annually for all dollar values. NPV reflects all one-time and ongoing impacts.

Note: The City may collect additional revenue from fees collected for any facilities which it owns (e.g., parking revenue from a City garage). This revenue is not reflected within the fiscal analysis since it is a not a tax revenue.

Note: Per guidance from AEDP, analysis assumes public ownership of arena, music venue, e-sports facility, MSE headquarters, NBC studio, and arena parking garages. As such, these uses are not subject to property taxes.

Note: Local fiscal information including tax rates and per capita fiscal costs is provided in Tables 29 and 30. Additional detail on specific taxes:

- Sales and Uses Taxes On-site: Informed by information in Tables 17
- Sales and Uses Taxes Off-site: Informed by information in Table 26
- Admission Tax Informed by analysis of total annual visitor projections provided by Monumental and estimated conference space attendees. Admission tax is assumed to apply to 95% of Arena and Entertainment visitors, since school-sponsored events are exempted from admissions taxes, and 50% of conference attendees.
- Business Income Tax: Informed by analysis of employment generated by all uses, as computed by IMPLAN, as shown in Tables
- Property Tax: Informed by information in Tables 37, 38, and 40
- Hotel Tax: Informed by information in Table 15
- Personal Property Car: Informed by information in Table 11
- Potomac Yard Special Tax District Informed by information in Tables 37, 38, and 40
- Stormwater fee Informed by information in Table 11

^{*}Off-site sales tax revenue zero-ed out in this version of the analysis.

APPENDIX: ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSUMPTIONS AND INPUTS

Table 11 | Proposed Development Program by Scenario (Square Feet)

| Table 11 F | Proposed Development Program by Scenario (Square Feet) | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Scenario 1: Baseline | S | cenario 2: Aren | a + Accelerated | l Development | | | | | |
| Parcel | Baseline Development | Arena | Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 | Scenario 2 Total | | | | |
| High-Rise | Î | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential | - | - | - | | 1,168,000 | 1,168,000 | | | | |
| Mid-Rise Residential | 379,000 | - | 1,477,000 | 1,551,000 | 968,000 | 3,996,000 | | | | |
| Townhome | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | |
| Office | 840,000 | 197,000 | | 200,000 | 1,392,000 | 1,789,000 | | | | |
| Hotel | - | - | 535,000 | 239,000 | - | 774,000 | | | | |
| Academic | <u>-</u> | 75,000 | <u>-</u> | | | 75,000 | | | | |
| Retail | 98,000 | 20,000 | 114,000 | 178,000 | 212,000 | 524,000 | | | | |
| Entertainm- ent | - | 70,000 | - | - | - | 70,000 | | | | |
| Conference Space | _ | - | 100,000 | - | _ | 100,000 | | | | |
| Sports | - | 933,000 | - | - | - 1 | 933,000 | | | | |
| Total | 1,317,000 | 1,295,000 | 2,226,000 | 2,168,000 | 3,740,000 | 9,429,000 | | | | |
| % of Total Year of Completio | 100% | 14% | 24% | 23% | 40% | 100% | | | | |

Source: JBG Smith

n

2030-2046

Note: The development program used in this analysis includes the buildout of the Alexandria Toyota dealership site, located at 3750 Richmond Highway, as part of Scenario 2. The site is not owned by JBG Smith but its redevelopment is expected to be catalyzed by the buildout of the Arena and other Phase I development. Based on the size of the site and development typology precedent at the neighboring mid-rise multifamily development The Reserve, the Consultant estimates development capacity for a 499,000 SF mid-rise residential building with 577 units. The timeline for development of this site is assumed to align with Phase II. All other private development considered within this analysis would occur on property controlled by JBG Smith within Potomac Yard. Note: Academic space reflects space tentatively set aside for Virginia Tech to occupy separate from any space associated with its Innovation Center, which is excluded from this analysis.

2029

2031

2036

2028

Construction and Infrastructure Costs

Table 12 | Proposed Development Construction Cost by Use (\$2023)

| | Sce | nario 1: Base | eline | Scenario 2 | : Arena + Acce | lerated Dev. |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Category | Est. Hard Costs ('000) | Est. Soft Costs ('000) | Total Est. Cost ('000) | Est. Hard Costs ('000) | Est. Soft Costs ('000) | Total Est. Cost ('000) |
| High-Rise Apartment | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$458,000 | \$138,000 | \$596,000 |
| Mid-Rise Apartment | \$116,000 | \$42,000 | \$158,000 | \$1,228,000 | \$438,000 | \$1,666,000 |
| Office | \$440,000 | \$124,000 | \$564,000 | \$937,000 | \$263,000 | \$1,200,000 |
| Hotel | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$337,000 | \$146,000 | \$483,000 |
| Academic | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$38,000 | \$12,000 | \$50,000 |
| Retail | \$56,000 | \$12,000 | \$68,000 | \$299,000 | \$66,000 | \$365,000 |
| Entertainment | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$88,000 | \$19,000 | \$107,000 |
| Conference Space | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$62,000 | \$13,000 | \$75,000 |
| Sports* | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$1,041,000 | \$173,000 | \$1,214,000 |
| Total | \$612,000 | \$178,000 | \$790,000 | \$4,488,000 | \$1,268,000 | \$5,756,000 |

^{*}Sports costs include the development of the proposed arena, e-sports facility, and monumental team training facilities. Arenarelated parking garage costs are classified separately as an infrastructure expense.

Note: Development construction costs modeled in this analysis exclude contingency costs, as those costs are considered reserves rather than a defined cost, and developer fees.

Note: All costs shown in \$2023; within the analysis, construction costs for the Arena and entertainment uses in Scenario 2 are escalated at 3.5% annually until projected confirmation of costs in 2024 and 2025 based on information provided by Clark Construction and JBGS; all other construction costs across both scenarios are inflated at a rate of 2% annually for all dollar values.

Source: JBG SMITH, Monumental

Table 13 | Proposed Infrastructure Cost (\$2023)

| _ | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Scenario 1 | Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 | Arena | | |
| Unit | Estimated Expenditures | Estimated Expenditures | Estimated Expenditures | Estimated Expenditures | Estimated Expenditures | | |
| Site Infrastructure | | | | | | | |
| Hard Costs | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$26,440,000 | \$75,360,000 | | |
| Soft Costs | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$39,470,000 | \$26,330,000 | | |
| Arena/Entertainment Parking Garage Infrastru | cture | | | | | | |
| Hard Costs | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$228,200,000 | | |
| Soft Costs | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$21,210,000 | | |
| Total | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$65,910,000 | \$351,100,000 | | |

Source: IBG SMITH

Note: Per JBG SMITH, there are no site infrastructure costs anticipated with development of Scenario 1 since site infrastructure costs are driven by 1) the need to relocate existing utilities to accommodate the arena and 2) the need to upsize utilities for arena requirements (e.g., NBA's dual power feed requirement) and peak usage and 3) the need to run new horizontal connections at the time of the garage design and construction.

Table 14 | Construction Spending Adjustment

The Consultant used a construction spending adjustment to estimate the share of construction impacts that occurs locally in Alexandria and in the Commonwealth of Virginia. This adjustment is based on worker commuting patterns, JBG SMITH's regional construction materials sourcing estimates, and IMPLAN data on materials and labor share of spending.

| | Local One-Time Impacts | State One-Time Impacts |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Labor Share of Costs | 43% | 41% |
| Share of Local Labor | 13% | 74% |
| Materials Share of Costs | 57% | 59% |
| Share of Local Spending | 0% | 25% |
| Total Spending Adjustment | 6% | 45% |

Source: HR&A analysis using IMPLAN, JBG SMITH, Census OnTheMap

Table 15 | Revenue from Proposed Private Development: Hotel (\$2023)

| | Scenario 1: Baseline | Scenario 2: Arena + Accelerated Dev. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | |
| Hotel Occupancy | ₩ ₩ ₩ | 75% |
| Average Daily Rate | ¥ | \$418 |
| Hotel Keys | 5 | 991 |
| Total Room Revenue | ä | \$113,510,000 |
| % of Revenue from Rooms | * | 85% |
| Total Hotel Revenue | \$0 | \$133,540,000 |

Source: JBG SMITH

Note: There is no hotel use planned for Scenario 1 ("Baseline"). Tax calculations for fiscal analysis apply a 15% discount to room revenue to remain conservative given the hotel properties of the caliber currently planned do not exist in the local Northern Virginia market.

Table 16 | Revenue from Proposed Private Development: Retail (\$2023)

| | Scenario 1: Baseline Scenario | | Scena | rio 2: Arena + Ac | celerated Dev. | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Unit | Sq. Ft. | Sales per SF | Total Sales | Sq. Ft. | Sales per SF | Total Sales |
| Grocery | 10,293 | \$625 | \$6,433,000 | 54,721 | \$625 | \$34,201,000 |
| Day Care | 3,743 | \$350 | \$1,310,000 | 19,899 | \$350 | \$6,965,000 |
| Full-Service F&B | 18,715 | \$600 | \$11,229,000 | 99,493 | \$600 | \$59,696,000 |
| Limited-Service | | | | | | |
| F&B | 18,715 | \$950 | \$17,779,000 | 99,493 | \$950 | \$94,518,000 |
| Gym | 7,128 | \$500 | \$3,564,000 | 37,896 | \$500 | \$18,948,000 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | | |
| Retail | 23,394 | \$400 | \$9,358,000 | 124,366 | \$400 | \$49,747,000 |
| Vet | 3,743 | \$300 | \$1,123,000 | 19,899 | \$300 | \$5,970,000 |
| | | \$1,08 | | | | |
| Personal Care | 2,950 | 8 | \$3,210,000 | 15,683 | \$1,088 | \$17,064,000 |
| Total | 88,681 | \$609 | \$54,006,000 | 471,450 | \$609 | \$287,109,000 |

Source: JBG SMITH; Retail Maxim 2021

Note: Proposed retail mix provided by JBGS. Projected sales per square foot information is based on Consultant analysis of retail data provided by JBGS of the existing Potomac Yard Shopping Center, retail owned by JBGS near Nationals Ballpark in Washington DC, and retail sales per square foot data from Retail Maxim.

Table 17 | Estimated Annual Retail Sales at the Existing Potomac Yard Shopping Center (\$2023)

| Retail Category | Total Annual Revenue | Replaced in Phase 1 | Replaced in Phase 2 | Replaced in Phase 3 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Home Store | | | | |
| Electronics Store | | | | |
| Personal Care | | | | |
| Clothing | | | | |
| Miscellaneous and General Retail | | | | |
| Full Service F&B | | | | |
| Limited Service F&B | | | | |
| Total | | | | |

Source: HR&A analysis of data from JBG SMITH and Retail Maxim

Note: The existing shopping center will be closed and replaced across the three phases of development in Scenario 2. The analysis of economic and fiscal impacts is structured to reflect the loss of the existing impacts. The sales in this table for existing Potomac Yard retail are netted out from Scenario 2 total sales in the economic impact model across the corresponding phases. All taxes generated by the existing retail center are netted out of the fiscal impact analysis by phase.

Table 18 | Proposed Private Development Operations: Residential (\$2023)

| 0, | | | Scenari | o 1: Base | line | Scenario Accelei | 2: Arenarated De | - |
|--------------|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Housing Type | NSF Per Employee | Vacancy | Net Square Feet | Total Jobs | Sales/ Rent per NSF | Net Square Feet | Total Jobs | Rent per NSF |
| High-Rise | | | | | | | | |
| Apartment | 15,000 | 5% | 0 | 0 | * | 934,660 | 59 | \$3.70 |
| Mid-Rise | | | | | | | | |
| Apartment | 15,000 | 5% | 303,040 | 19 | \$3.50 | 3,196,586 | 202 | \$3.70 |
| Total | | | 0 | 19 | | 4,131,246 | 262 | |

Source: JBG SMITH (development program and pricing), HR&A analysis (SF per employee and assumed vacancy)

Note: There are no high-rise rental, townhome, or condo uses planned for Scenario 1 ("Baseline"). Achievable multifamily rental pricing is expected to be higher in Scenario 2 due to increased interest and demand generated by arena and entertainment district development. Under growth rates modeled in analysis, apartment rents in Scenario 2 will be \$4.09/SF when Phase I development stabilizes in 2028.

Table 19 | Revenue from Proposed Private Development: Conference Space (\$2023)

| Scenario 1: Baseline | Scenario 2: Arena + Accelerated Dev. |
|----------------------|---|
| | 160,000 |
| <u> </u> | 93 |
| \$0 | \$4,780,000 |
| \$0 | \$4,620,000 |
| | \$160,000 |
| | - - \$0 |

Source: HR&A Analysis

Note: The Consultant reviewed national conference hotel precedents to reach an estimated average level of even**s**, visitation, and revenues based on the size of the proposed Potomac Yard conference space.

Note: There is no conference space planned for Scenario 1 ("Baseline").

Table 20 | Proposed Private Development Operations: Office (Non-Arena-Related Office Uses)

| | Scenario 1: Baseline | | | Scenario 2: Aren | a + Accelerate | ed Dev. |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Office Industry | Square Feet | SF Per Employee | Total Jobs | Square Feet | SF Per Employee | Total Jobs |
| Online Retail | 59,979 | 152 | 395 | 113,728 | 152 | 748 |
| Software Publisher | 59,979 | 152 | 395 | 113,728 | 152 | 748 |
| Data Processing | 59,979 | 152 | 395 | 113,728 | 152 | 748 |
| Internet Publishing | 59,979 | 152 | 395 | 113,728 | 152 | 748 |
| Computer Programming | 59,979 | 152 | 395 | 113,728 | 152 | 748 |
| Computer Design | 59,979 | 152 | 395 | 113,728 | 152 | 748 |
| Scientific Research | 59,979 | 152 | 395 | 113,728 | 152 | 748 |
| Advertising & PR | 69,975 | 152 | 460 | 132,682 | 152 | 873 |
| Management Consulting | 69,975 | 152 | 460 | 132,682 | 152 | 873 |
| Management Of | | | | | | |
| Companies | 69,975 | 152 | 460 | 132,682 | 152 | 873 |
| Design | 69,975 | 152 | 460 | 132,682 | 152 | 873 |
| Legal Services | 69,975 | 152 | 460 | 132,682 | 152 | 873 |
| Marketing Research | 69,975 | 152 | 460 | 132,682 | 152 | 873 |
| Total | 839,700 | (**)(* | 5,524 | 1,592,189 | * | 10,475 |

Source: JBG SMITH; CBRE, HR&A

Note: Analysis assumes employment at non-arena-related offices uses is made up of 50% technology jobs (software publisher, data processing, internet publishing, computer programming, computer design, and scientific research) and 50% professional services (advertising & PR, management consulting, management of companies, design, legal services, and marketing research). Note: Space per office employee is based on analysis by CBRE of average office space per worker in current "post-Covid" environment.

Table 21 | Proposed Private Development Operations: Academic

| 9 | Scenario 2: Arena + Accelerated Dev. | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Unit | Square Feet | SF Per Employee | Total Jobs |
| Academic | 75,000 | 300 | 250 |

Note: Academic space reflects space tentatively set aside for Virginia Tech to occupy separate from any space associated with its Innovation Center, which is excluded from this analysis.

Arena and Entertainment Uses - Revenues and Operations (Scenario 2 Only)

Table 22 | Proposed Arena and Entertainment Operations Onsite Game/Event (\$2028)

| Category | Estimated Revenues |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Parking | |
| Limited Service | |
| Sports Retail | |
| Total | \$116,705,000 |
| Source: Monumental | |

Note: Reflects activity associated with 221 events at the arena and 115 events at the concert venue annually, as projected by Monumental and CSL data.

Table 23 | Proposed Arena Team Facility Operations - Non-Payroll (\$2028)

| Category | Estimated Operational Spending |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Stadium Operations | \$248,700,000 |
| Performing Arts | \$6,470,000 |
| Headquarters Operations | \$37,550,000 |
| Total | \$292,720,000 |
| Source: Monumental | |

Note: Reflects activity associated with 221 events at the arena and 115 events at the concert venue annually, as projected by Monumental and CSL data.

Table 24| Proposed Arena Facility Jobs - Payroll

| Category | Annual Personnel Payroll | Labor Income per Stadium Operations Job | Total FTE- Equivalent Jobs |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Stadium Operations Personnel | \$24,967,000 | \$25,825 | 242 |

Source: Monumental; HR&A Analysis using IMPLAN

Note: Reflects activity associated with 221 events at the arena and 115 events at the concert venue annually, as projected by Monumental and CSL data. Estimate of non-corporate personnel (e.g., on-site security, etc.), for which the Consultant estimated by applying 25% of Monumental's non-player payroll.

Table 25 | Monumental Full-Time Office Employment

| Office Industry | Estimated Jobs |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Management of Companies | 165 |
| Management Services | 165 |
| Advertising & PR | 165 |
| Marketing Research | 165 |
| Total | 658 |

Source: Monumental; HR&A Analysis

Note: Monumental office employment data provided directly from Monumental. The Consultant's analysis assumes total Monumental full-time employment is split evenly across four office-using industries.

Table 26 | Total Off-Site Spending by Arena-Related Visitors - Annual (\$2023)

(Note: Results of this table zero-ed out to remove off-site spending from direct impacts)

| Category | Estimated Revenue |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Team-Related Visitors | |
| Entertainment | \$0 |
| Shopping | \$0 |
| Hotel | \$0 |
| Transportation | \$0 |
| Food & Beverage | \$0 |
| Attendee Offsite Spending | |
| Entertainment | \$0 |
| Shopping | \$0 |
| Hotel | \$0 |
| Transportation | \$0 |
| Food & Beverage | \$0 |
| Total Off-Site Revenues | \$0 |

Source: HR&A analysis of Monumental data

Note: Results of this table zero-ed out to remove off-site spending from direct impacts. Off-site spending accounts for all spending that occurs elsewhere in Alexandria and Virginia from demand generated directly by arena development and other entertainment uses (e.g., visitors to the arena, music venue, e-sports facility, etc.). Monumental provided an estimate of total off-site visitor spending based on analysis of the planned facilities. The Consultant applied a discount to revenue numbers provided by Monumental to account for spending that occurs on-site at Potomac Yard (which is already captured within on-site retail spending analysis) as well as spending that occurs outside of Virginia (which is outside the geography considered in this study).

Note: Reflects activity associated with 221 arena events and 115 concert venue events annually, as projected by Monumental and CSL data.

Table 27 | Total Applicable Player Spend - Annual (\$2023)

(Note: Results of this table zero-ed out to remove off-site spending from direct impacts)

| Category | Capitals | Wizards |
|--|--------------|-----------------|
| Total Players in Roster | 24 | 22 |
| Players' Estimated Salaries | \$75,000,000 | \$151,000,000 |
| Gross Salary Per Player | \$3,100,000 | \$6,900,000 |
| Estimated Effective Tax Rate for Players | 45% | 45% |
| Estimated Annual After Tax Income Per Player | \$1,700,000 | \$3,800,000 |
| Estimated Annual Spending per Player | \$0* | \$0* |
| Total Players Currently Living in Virginia | 17 (71%) | 4 (18%) |
| Estimated Players Living in Virginia After Arena Construction | 18 (75%) | 6 (25%) |
| Share of Players - Net New Residents in Virginia | 4% | 7% |
| Share of Income Spent in State | = | 147 |
| Share of State Income Spent in City of Alexandria | ξ | (5) |
| Off-site Spend Included in Analysis (%) | 0% | 0% |
| Total Annual Net New Player Spend in Virginia | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total Annual Net New Player Spend in City of Alexandria | \$0 | \$0 |

Source: HR&A analysis of Monumental data, BLS

^{*} Results of this table zero-ed out to remove off-site spending from direct impacts

Table 28 | Total Player's Spend by Category (\$2023) - (Note: Results of this table zero-ed out to remove off-site spending from direct impacts)

| Category | Individual Player Spend Estimated | % Spending in Virginia | Net New Player Spend in Virginia | % Spending in City of Alexandria | Net New Player Spend in City of Alexandria |
|--|--|---------------------------|---|---|--|
| Food at home | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Food away from home - Full- service restaurants | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Food away from home - Limited-service restaurants | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Alcoholic beverages | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Shelter - Mortgage | | | | | |
| payments | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Shelter - Rent | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Natural gas | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Electricity | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Fuel oil and other fuels | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Telephone services | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Water and other public | | | | | |
| services | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Household operations | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Housekeeping supplies | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Household furnishings and | | | | | |
| equipment | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Apparel and services | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Vehicle purchases (net | | | | | |
| outlay) | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Gasoline, other fuels, and | 40 | 00/ | 40 | 00/ | 40 |
| motor oil | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Other vehicle expenses Public and other | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| transportation | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Health insurance | \$0 \$0 | 0% | \$0 \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Medical services | \$0 | 0% | \$0 \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| | | 0% | \$0 | 0% | |
| Drugs | \$0 | | | | \$0 |
| Medical supplies | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Fees and admissions | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Audio and visual equipment and services | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | 40 |
| Pets, toys, hobbies, and | | 070 | Ψ0_ | 070 | \$0 |
| playground equipment | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Other entertainment supplies, | 70 | | | | ,, |
| equipment, and services | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Personal care products and | | | | | |
| services | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Reading | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |

| Education | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
|-------------------------|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| Tobacco products and | | | | | |
| smoking supplies | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Miscellaneous | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Life and other personal | | | | | |
| insurance | \$0 | 0% | \$0 | 0% | \$0 |
| Total Off Site Revenues | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |

Source: HR&A analysis Note: Results of this table zero-ed out to remove off-site spending from direct impacts

APPENDIX: FISCAL IMPACT ASSUMPTIONS AND INPUTS

Table 29 | Local Fiscal Revenue Assumptions

| Tax Type | Rate | Note |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Local Sales and Use Taxes | | |
| Restaurants | 5.0% | Applied to direct restaurant spending, plus indirect spending from residents, students, and visitors |
| General Retail | 1.0% | Applied to total retail sales |
| Admissions | 10% | Applied to any entertainment admission charge, not to exceed \$0.50 per person admitted |
| Hotel Taxes | | |
| Room Rental Tax | 6.5% | Applied to total hotel revenue |
| Nightly Lodging Fee | \$1.25 per night | Applied to the number of occupied room nights |
| Business Taxes | | |
| Business Licenses Tax | \$437 per worker | Average estimate per worker, calculated from FY2023 total business license tax revenues in City of Alexandria, divided by the number of employees; Applied to all new employees excluding any employment directly within the arena, since business license taxes for those facilities is capped under current City policy |
| Business Personal Property Tax | \$188 per worker | Average estimate per worker, calculated from FY2023 total business license tax and business personal property revenues in City of Alexandria, divided by the number of employees; Applied to all new employees |
| Personal Property Taxes | | |
| Personal Property (Vehicle) Tax Rate | 5.33% | Applied to the trade-in value of a vehicle. The City of Alexandria estimates an average personal property tax |
| Average Tax rate per Household Assuming One Car | \$312 per household | of \$624 per household for two vehicles; HR&A assumes one vehicle per new household |
| Property Taxes | | |
| Mill Rate | \$1.11 per \$100 assessed value | Applied to the property's assessed value |
| Potomac Yard Special Tax District Tier I Special Services District Tax | \$0.20 per \$100 assessed value | Applied to the valuation of Land Bay F, G, and H and the multi-family portion of Land Bay I in Potomac Yard |
| Stormwater Fee: Commercial | \$0.084/SF | Stormwater fee for commercial properties, applied pe SF; determined as an effective rate based on estimate of total commercial fee collected by the City divided by total commercial space; Multifamily buildings are included as commercial space for the purposes of thit calculation |

Local Fiscal Costs

To calculate the net fiscal impact of construction and operation, HR&A determined costs associated with public services as a result of new development. HR&A determined resident, worker, and student costs per capita by attributing a detailed breakout of existing city costs to each group. Cost per visitor to the arena and entertainment uses are derived based on HR&A analysis of proprietary public service cost data for precedent professional sports venues.

Table 30 | Local Fiscal Costs (2023)

| Cost Type | Rate | Note |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Residents | \$1,200/ resident | Estimated average City spending per resident for services with a marginal cost for new residents |
| Workers + Residents | \$1,000/ worker or resident | Estimated average City spending per worker and resident for services with marginal costs for both groups |
| Students | \$15,700/ student | Estimated average spending per student from \$338 million ACPS 2022 Final Budget across 15,700 students; The total cost per student is \$21,500; Based on the City's contribution of 73% of the ACPS budget, cost per student from City budget is \$15,700 annually |
| Visitors | \$4.22 / visitor | Estimated average City spending per visitor to the arena and entertainment uses for City services with a marginal cost for accommodating new visitors (e.g., public safety) |

Sources: HR&A analysis of ACPS 2022 Budget and FY23 City of Alexandria Budget by Department; proprietary data on public service costs for visitors to professional sports facilities.

Table 31 | State Fiscal Revenues

| Table 31 State Histar Revenues | | |
|--|-------|--|
| Тах Туре | Rate | Note |
| Local Sales and Use Taxes | | |
| General Retail | 5.0% | Applied to total retail sales |
| Hotel Taxes | | |
| Room Rental Tax | 3% | Applied to total hotel revenue |
| Business Taxes | - N | * |
| Business Licenses Tax and Business Personal Property Tax per job | 0.4% | Effective rate estimate developed by HR&A based on state business tax revenues divided by Gross State Product (GSP); The effective rate is then applied to expected business value added by Potomac Yard development |
| Personal Income Taxes | | |
| Personal Income Tax (effective) | 5.00% | Personal income tax in Virginia ranges from 2.75-5.75%, based on income; The effective tax rate for any households earning more than \$17,000 is 5.00% |

State Fiscal Costs

To calculate the net fiscal impact of construction and operation at the state level, HR&A determined costs associated with public services as a result of new development by attributing a detailed breakout of existing city costs to resident and worker groups.

Table 32 | State Fiscal Costs (\$2023)

| Cost Type | Rate | Note |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Residents | \$2,600/ resident | Estimated average State spending per resident for services with a marginal cost for new residents; Analysis includes residents on-site at Potomac Yard as well as new residents living elsewhere in Virginia based on employment generated at Potomac Yard |
| W orkers + Residents | \$400/ worker or resident | Estimated average State spending per worker and resident for services with marginal costs for both groups |

Sources: HR&A analysis of FY23 Commonwealth of Virginia Budget

Table 33 | Performers' Personal Income Tax Calculation

| Category | tal | |
|---|----------------|--------|
| Ticket Sales | | |
| Total arena ticket sales revenue \$372,080,0 | 00 Per CSL | /MSE |
| Share of arena ticket sales revenue for concerts/events* | 1% Per CSL | /MSE |
| Total concert venue ticket sale revenue \$23,280,0 | 00 Per CSL | /MSE |
| Share of concert venue ticket sales revenue for concerts/events | 0% Per CSL | /MSE |
| Total concert/event revenues from all venues \$138,620,0 | 00 | |
| Performer share of Promoter split 8 | 5% <i>HR</i> & | A Est. |
| Estimated Performer take home share of gross revenues 6 | 6% <i>HR</i> & | A Est. |
| Total estimated performer income from concerts/events \$77,770,0 | 00 | |
| Virginia tax rate for entertainers and performers 5.0 | 0% | |
| Annual Personal Income Taxes (Ticket Sales) \$3,890,0 | 00 | |
| Merchandise | | |
| Merchandise sales per capita \$12 | .50 Per CSL | /MSE |
| Profit margin 9 | 0% Per CSL | /MSE |
| Profit to performer \$11 | .25 | |
| Total annual concert/event attendees 1,410,0 | 00 Per CSL | /MSE |
| Total estimated performer income from merchandise \$15,830,0 | 00 | |
| Virginia tax rate for entertainers and performers 5.0 | 0% | |
| Annual Personal Income Taxes (Merchandise) \$790,0 | 00 | |
| Total Annual Personal Income Taxes from Performers (Ticket Sales + Merchandise) \$4,680,0 | 00 | |

^{*}Share of non-sporting event revenue, per CSL, which includes concerts, family shows, and other events. Source: HR&A analysis of Monumental and CSL data

Table 34 | Players' Personal Income Tax Calculation

| Category | Capitals | Wizards | Total |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Home Players, Virginia Residents (Net New) | | | |
| Total Players in Roster | 24 | 22 | 46 |
| Players' Estimated Salaries | \$75,370,000 | \$151,240,000 | \$226,610,000 |
| Gross Salary Per Player | \$3,140,000 | \$6,870,000 | |
| Total Players Currently Living in Virginia | 17 (71%) | 4 (18%) | |
| Estimated Income of Current VA Residents | \$53,380,000 | \$27,500,000 | \$80,880,000 |
| x Virginia State Taxes for Players | 5.00% | 5.00% | |
| Current Income Tax Liability | \$2,670,000 | \$1,370,000 | \$4,040,000 |
| Estimated Players Living in Virginia After Arena Construction | 18 (75%) | 6 (25%) | |
| Income of Future VA Residents | \$56,520,000 | \$37,810,000 | \$94,330,000 |
| x Virginia State Taxes for Players | 5.00% | 5.00% | |
| = Future Income Tax Liability | \$2,830,000 | \$1,890,000 | \$4,720,000 |
| Net New Personal Income Tax Liability in Virginia | \$160,000 | \$520,000 | \$680,000 |
| Total Estimated Duty Days in Season | 204 | 195 | |
| Estimated Duty Days in Virginia | 123 | 113 | |
| Share of "Duty Days" in Virginia | 60% | 58% | |
| Net New Annual Personal Income Taxes (Home Players, Virginia Residents) | \$90,000 | \$300,000 | \$390,000 |
| Home Players, Non-Virginia Residents | | | |
| Total Players in Roster | 24 | 22 | 46 |
| Players' Estimated Salaries | \$75,370,000 | \$151,240,000 | \$226,610,000 |
| Gross Salary Per Player | \$3,140,000 | \$6,870,000 | |
| Total Home Players Currently Living Outside Virginia (or State With Reciprocity) | 6 | 15 | 21 |
| % of Players Living in State Without Reciprocity | 25% | 68% | 46% |
| Conservative Estimate of Future Non-Virginia Residents Living in State Without Reciprocity | 20% | 60% | |
| Estimated Income of Future Non-Virginia Residents | \$15,070,000 | \$90,750,000 | |
| X Virginia State Taxes for Players | 5.00% | 5.00% | |
| = Net Personal Income Tax Liability in Virginia | \$750,000 | \$4,540,000 | \$5,290,000 |
| Total Estimated Duty Days in Season | 204 | 195 | |
| Total Estimated Daty Days III Season | 123 | 113 | |
| Estimated Duty Days in Virginia | 123 | | |
| | 60% | 58% | |
| Estimated Duty Days in Virginia | | \$2, 630,000 | \$3,080,000 |
| Estimated Duty Days in Virginia Share of "Duty Days" in Virginia Net New Personal Income Taxes (Home | 60% | | \$3,080,000 |

| Share of Players Subject to Personal Income Taxes | 90% | 90% | |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Average Number of Total Visiting Players Subject to Taxation | 22 | 20 | 41 |
| Average Total Income of Visiting Players (per Team, Summed by League) | \$95,030,000 | \$151,710,000 | \$246,740,000 |
| Average Total Team Income Subject to Taxation | \$85,520,000 | \$136,540,000 | |
| Total Estimated Duty Days in Season | 204 | 195 | |
| Estimated Duty Days in Virginia | 81 | 82 | |
| Share of "Duty Days" in Virginia | 40% | 42% | |
| Average Total Visiting Player Income Subject to Virginia Personal Income Tax | \$33,960,000 | \$57,420,000 | \$91,380,000 |
| x Virginia State Tax Rate for Visiting Players | 5.00% | 5.00% | |
| Net New Annual Personal Income Taxes (Visiting Players) | \$1,700,000 | \$2,870,000 | \$4,570,000 |
| Total Net New Annual Personal Income Taxes (Home + Visiting Players) | \$2,240,000 | \$5,800,000 | \$8,040,000 |

Source: HR&A analysis of Monumental data

Note: Analysis for home player Virginia residents is structured to determine income from player's whose residency in Virginia would be incremental to existing residency.

Table 35 | Duty Days Analysis for Determination of Player Personal Income Tax Apportionment

| | NHL | NBA |
|--|------|------|
| Pre-Season Games | 6 | 4 |
| Regular Season Games | 82 | 82 |
| Share of Games Away | 50% | 50% |
| Total Games Away | 44 | 43 |
| Number of Games in States With Income Tax Reciprocity With Virginia* | 3.5 | 2 |
| Total Games Away in States Without Income Tax Reciprocity | 40.5 | 41 |
| Estimated Duty Days Per Away Game** | 2 | 2 |
| Total Estimated Duty Days Outside Virginia | 81 | 82 |
| Total Estimated Duty Days in Season*** | 204 | 195 |
| Share of Duty Days In Virginia | 60% | 58% |
| Share of Duty Days Outside Virginia | 40% | 42%_ |

Note: Duty days and the distribution of duty days will vary from player to player and across season based on the specific circumstances of each player (for example, whether a player plays any playoff/all-star/other non-standard games, occurrence of injuries that may restrict traveling with the team, etc. This analysis provides a reasonable estimate of the average duty days a player will reasonably spend in Virginia and in other jurisdictions with which Virginia does not have personal income tax reciprocity.

^{*} For states with personal income tax reciprocity with Virginia (MD, DC, WV, PA, KY), player activity there will not contribute to duty days out of state or be subject to apportionment. For NBA, count is based on an estimated 4 games per season against the Philadelphia 76ers. For NHL games, count is based on an estimated 7 games per season against the Philadelphia

Flyers and Pittsburgh Penguins. These numbers represent estimated averages for applicable away games across seasons, hence the inclusion of fractions of games.

Table 36 | Player Residency for Determination of Income Tax Apportionment

| | NH | NHL | | NBA | |
|--|----|------|----|------|--|
| | # | % | # | % | |
| Current | | | | | |
| Virginia Residents | 17 | 71% | 4 | 18% | |
| Resident of State with Reciprocity (MD, DC, WV, PA, KY) | 1 | 4% | 3 | 14% | |
| Resident of State without Reciprocity (all other states) | 6 | 25% | 15 | 68% | |
| Total | 24 | 100% | 22 | 100% | |
| Future Estimate (Following Team Relocation) | | | | | |
| Virginia Residents | | 75% | | 25% | |
| Resident of State with Reciprocity (MD, DC, WV, PA, KY) | | 5% | | 15% | |
| Resident of State without Reciprocity (all other states) | | 20% | | 60% | |
| Total | | 100% | | 100% | |

Note: Current data provided by MSE; future estimates are assumptions developed by HR&A based on MSE numbers.

Table 37 | Property Valuation Approach by Development Type (\$2023)

| Use | Valuation Approach | NOI per GSF | Cap Rate | Equalization Rate* |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|
| | | 1101 per dar | cap nace | Rate |
| Retail | Income Approach | | | |
| Office | Income Approach | | | |
| Rental Apartment | | | | |
| (Scenario 1)** | Income Approach | | | |
| Rental Apartment | | | | |
| (Scenario 2)** | Income Approach | | | |
| Hotel | Income Approach | | | |

^{*} Equalization rate applied to align market value information with assessed values based on review of assessed values for comparable properties.

Source: For income approach valuation, NOI generated from HR&A analysis of JBG rent projection; Cap rate: CBRE; Equalization rate: HR&A analysis.

^{**} Duty days per away game is an estimate developed by HR&A to account for time spent out of state during the season in addition to game days, during which practice, meetings, or other team activities occur.

^{***} Total duty days in the season for each league is based on the 2023-2024 season and accounts for the minimum number of duty days for a veteran player, assuming no playoffs or other team commitments outside the preseason and regular season. These numbers represent estimated averages for applicable games across seasons going forward.

^{**} Rental premium for rental family apartment applied for "Scenario 2" based on projected increased residential demand catalyzed by the arena and entertainment uses. Analysis assumes rents of \$3.50/SF/Mo (existing achievable rents in National Landing) for "Scenario 1: Baseline" and rents of \$3.70/SF/Mo. for "Scenario 2: Arena + Accelerated Development" (which escalate to \$4.09/SF/Mo by stabilization of first multifamily rental building in 2028). Premium is based on precedent multifamily rents in similar stadium/entertainment districts.

Table 38 | Total Property Value at Full Build Out (\$2023)

| | | | | Scenario 2 Detailed | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| | Scenario 1 Total | Scenario 2 Total | Phase 1 | Phase 2 | Phase 3 | Arena + Entertainment |
| Rental Apartment | | | | | | |
| Office | | | | | | |
| Hotel | | | | | | |
| Retail | Ť | | | | | |

Table 39 | Fiscal Impact Summary by Use and Phase - One-Time Construction Impacts

| Fiscal Type | Applicable Uses | Applicable Parcels |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Sales and Use | | Arena Phase and Phase I |
| Tax - On-site | Construction Materials | Phase II |
| Tax - OTI-Site | | Phase III |
| Business Tax | | Arena Phase and Phase I |
| | Construction Employment | Phase II |
| | | Phase III |
| | | Arena Phase and Phase I |
| Personal Income Tax | Construction Employment | Phase II |
| | · · · | Phase III |

Table 40 | Fiscal Impact Summary by Use and Phase - Ongoing Permanent Impact

| Fiscal Type | nmary by Use and Phase – Ongoing Permane Applicable Uses | Applicable Phases |
|--|---|--|
| Sales and Use Tax - On-site | Food & Beverage and Retail Sales | Arena Phase and Phase IPhase IIPhase III |
| Sales and Use Tax - Off-site Spending | Arena - Player Offsite Spending Arena & Conference Hotel - Visitor Offsite Spending Residential - Resident Offsite Spending | Arena Phase and Phase IPhase IIPhase III |
| Admission Tax | Arena, Music Venue, and Conference Hotel – Event Tickets | Arena Phase and Phase I |
| Business Tax | All employment generated* | Arena Phase and Phase IPhase IIPhase III |
| Property Tax | All privately owned development | Arena Phase and Phase IPhase IIPhase III |
| Hotel Tax | Hotel Revenue | Arena Phase and Phase IPhase II |
| Personal Income Tax | All employment generated* Arena - Player Salaries (net new players in Virginia) Note: Does not include personal income tax from new multifamily residents | Arena Phase and Phase I Phase II Phase III |
| Personal Property Tax - Car | Residential - Applied to all new residents from residential development | Arena Phase and Phase IPhase IIPhase III |
| Potomac Yard Special Tax District | All privately owned development | Arena Phase and Phase IPhase IIPhase III |
| Stormwater Fee | Residential - Applied to all new residents from residential development The back of the formula of the second of the secon | Arena Phase and Phase IPhase IIPhase III |

^{*} Employment generation is primarily driven by the Arena and Office uses. Smaller amounts of employment are generated as part of Multifamily and Hotel development, though this employment is much less than the employment generated by Office and Arena uses, which are the primary driver of Personal Income Tax and Business Tax generation.

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In 2023, CSL was retained by Monumental Sports & Entertainment ("MSE") to develop a business model related to the operations of a new arena ("Arena") in Alexandria, Virginia. The results of our analysis concluded that the Arena can support 221 events on an annual basis.

- In the four years prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, an aging Capital One Arena hosted an average of 216 events annually, including a high of 228 events in 2018;
- Unlike the 27-year old Capital One Arena, a new Arena would include modern design features that
 would provide the ability to host NBA and NHL games on the same day, which releases highly soughtafter event days;
- Scheduling prioritization for the new Arena will shift away from flexibility for the Wizards and Capitals, and focus on event maximization, including back-to-back concerts, family shows, combatives (i.e., boxing and mixed martial arts), and additional sports content; and,
- The live entertainment industry is experiencing significant growth:
 - Introduction of new content including the re-imagination of the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Baily Circus, Mattel's Monster Truck Live Glow Party and High Live, new offerings from Cirque du Soleil, etc.
 - Concert activity has seen five percent compound annual growth in last 15 years, with the number of performances and ticket sales increasing over 20 percent in the last full concert season.
 - Emerging sports content including indoor lacrosse, professional volleyball, pickleball, CrossFit Games, PBR Team Series, etc.

Event promoters recognize that the Washington metropolitan area is the fastest-growing and has the highest concentration of high-income households among all 10 North American markets with a dual NBA/NHL arena. Among the nine U.S. markets hosting dual NBA/NHL arenas, the Washington metropolitan area includes the highest level of concert attendance among its residents.