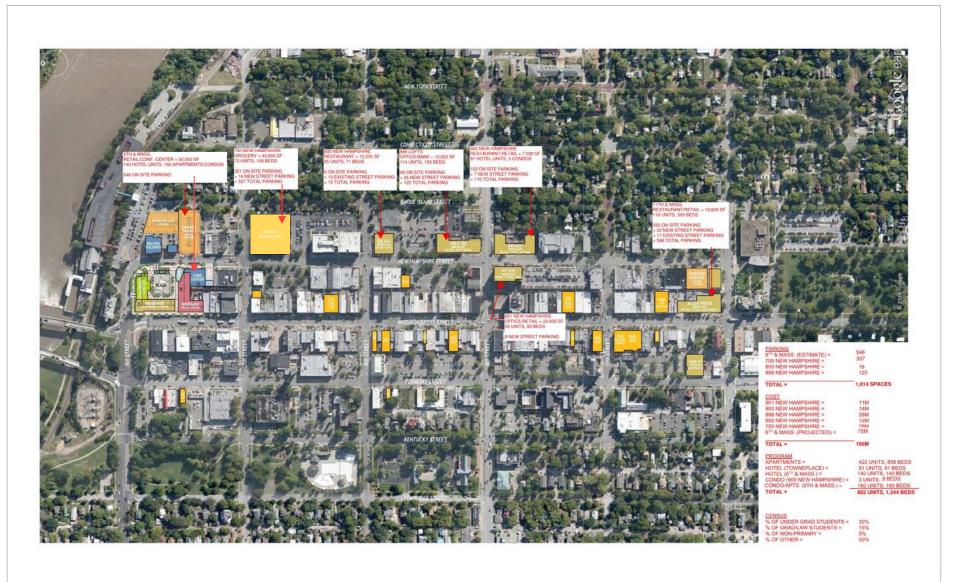
DOWNTOWN LAWRENCE, KS



Downtown Lawrence Developments

LAWRENCE, KANSAS SCALE: 1:150

NORTH NEW HAMPSHIRE STREET CORRIDOR

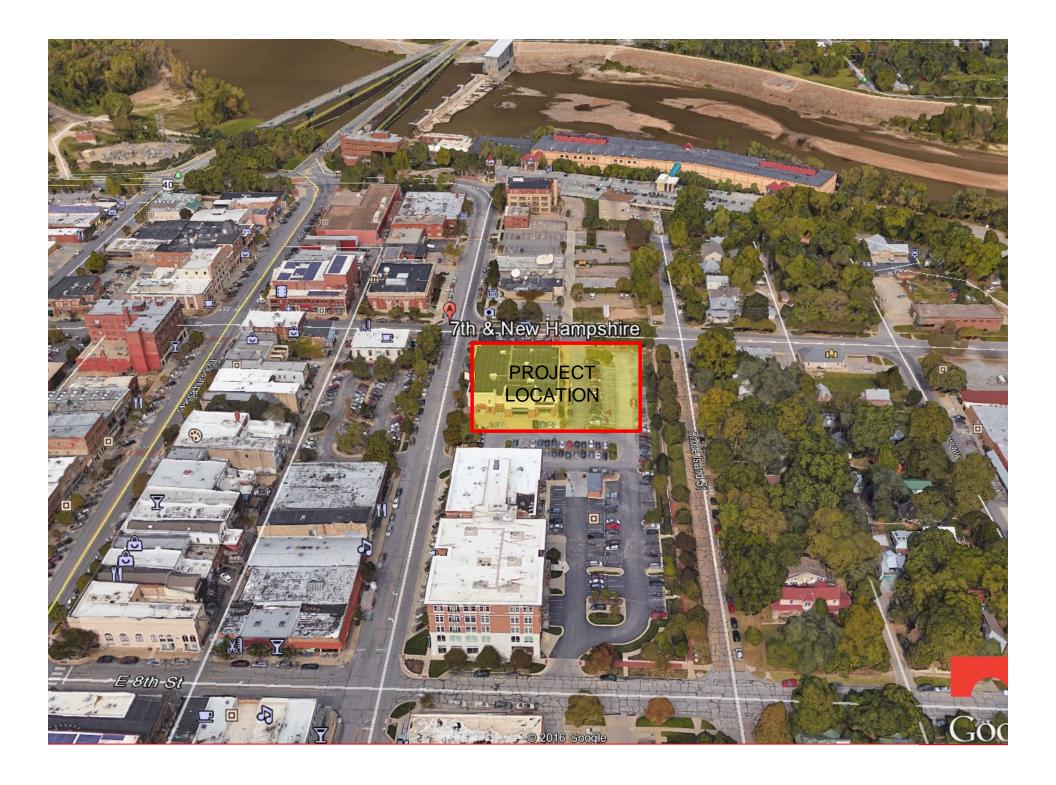




SOUTH WEST PERSPECTIVE 700 NEW HAMPSHIRE

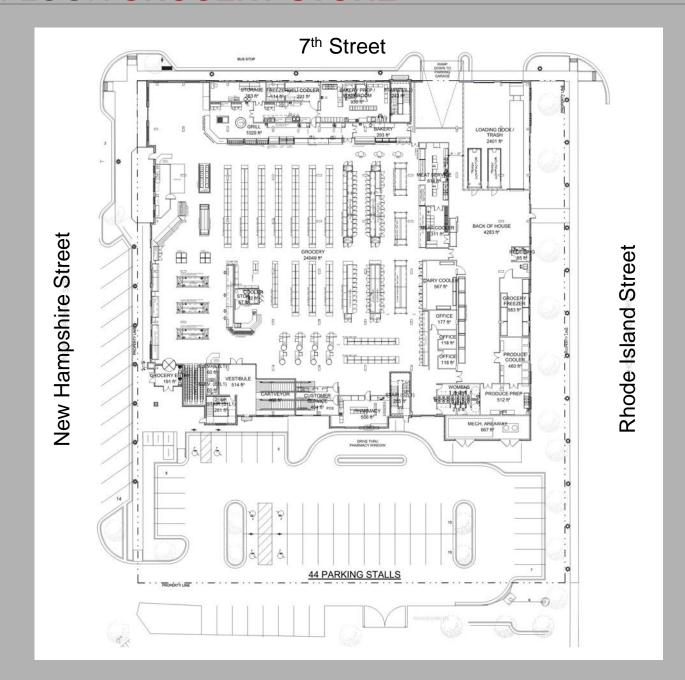


NORTH WEST PERSPECTIVE 700 NEW HAMPSHIRE



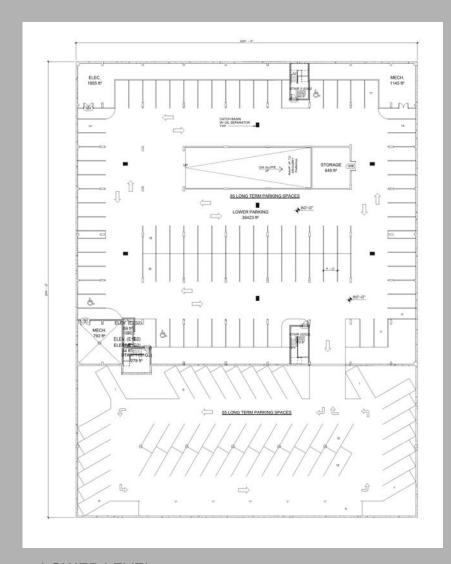


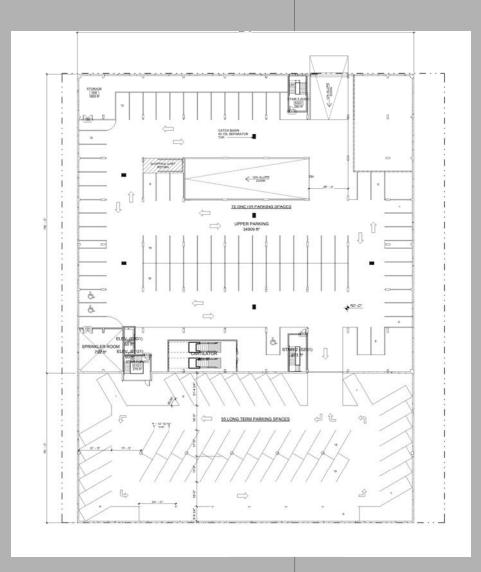
FIRST FLOOR GROCERY STORE





UNDERGROUND PARKING





LOWER LEVEL

UPPER LEVEL





APARTMENT LEVELS





SECOND FLOOR

THIRD & FOURTH FLOOR





SOUTH ELEVATION



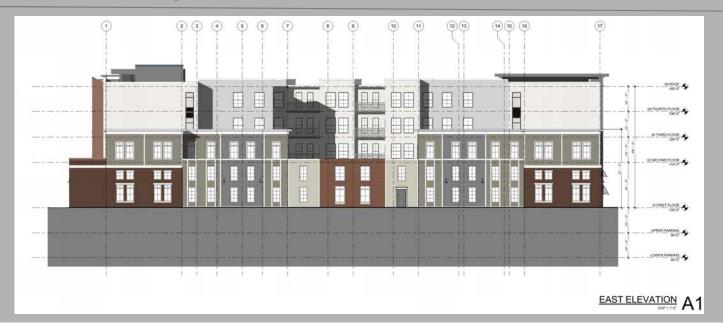
WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION



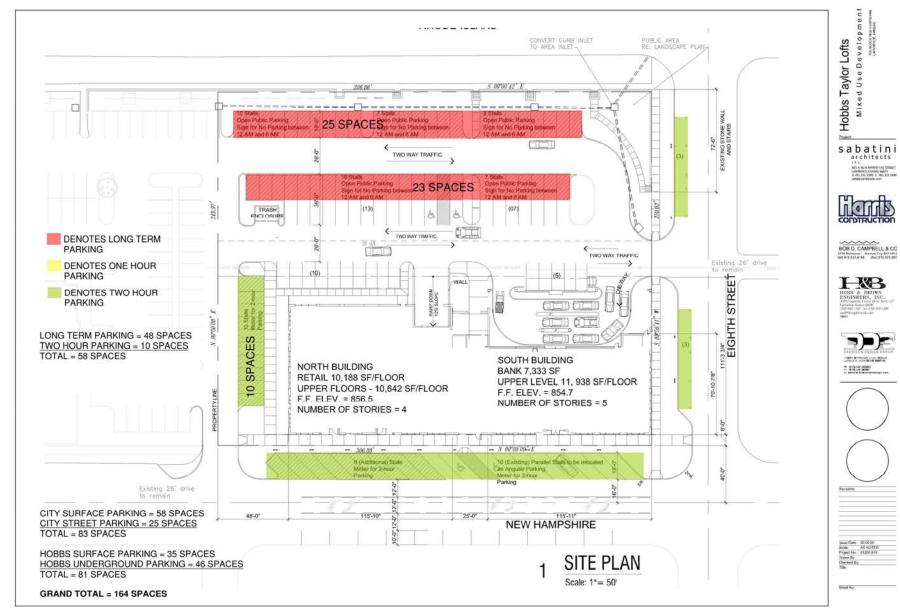
PERSPECTIVES



- Significant issue is parking
- Request includes removing 48 city parking stalls next to Hobbs Taylor (see diagram on next slide)
- Spaces would be replaced: By converting private parking on the Borders parcel to public parking
- Consultant cover letter statement: "we know the Price Chopper name which will help with consumer acceptance and reach the forecasted image. The site's greatest weakness is parking and every effort to enhance convenient parking in the development should be considered."

City Staff Parking Demand Analysis

- Demand analysis per city staff report
- Total residential required = 116
- Total retail required = 149
- Existing public parking at Hobbs Taylor = 58
- Existing on-street parking perimeter of site = 9
- Total demand = 332
- Total supply = 337



DOMESTIC COMPANIES OF LIGHT FOR CONTROL OF THE

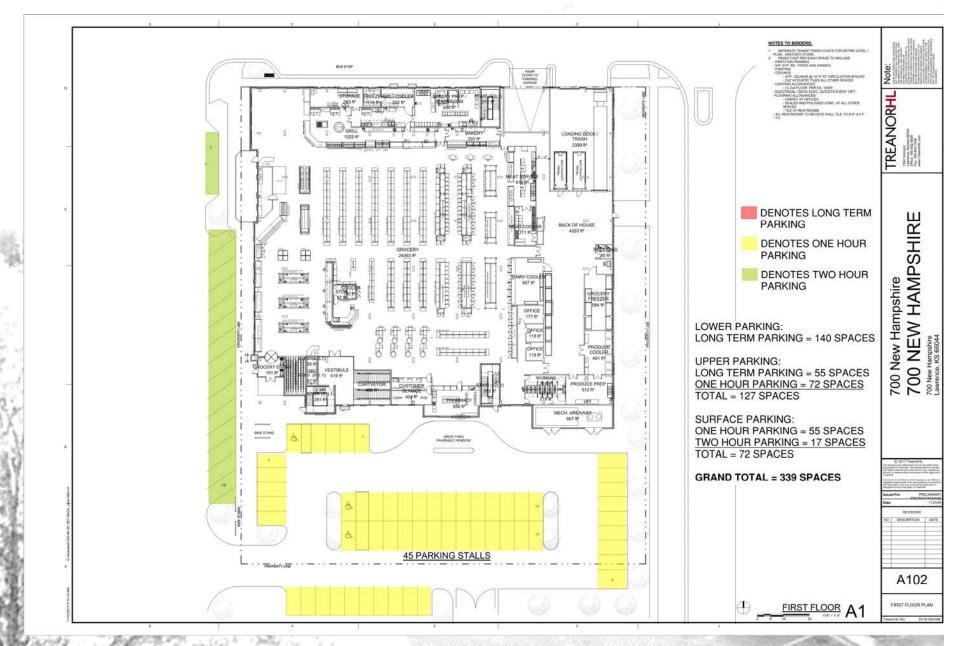
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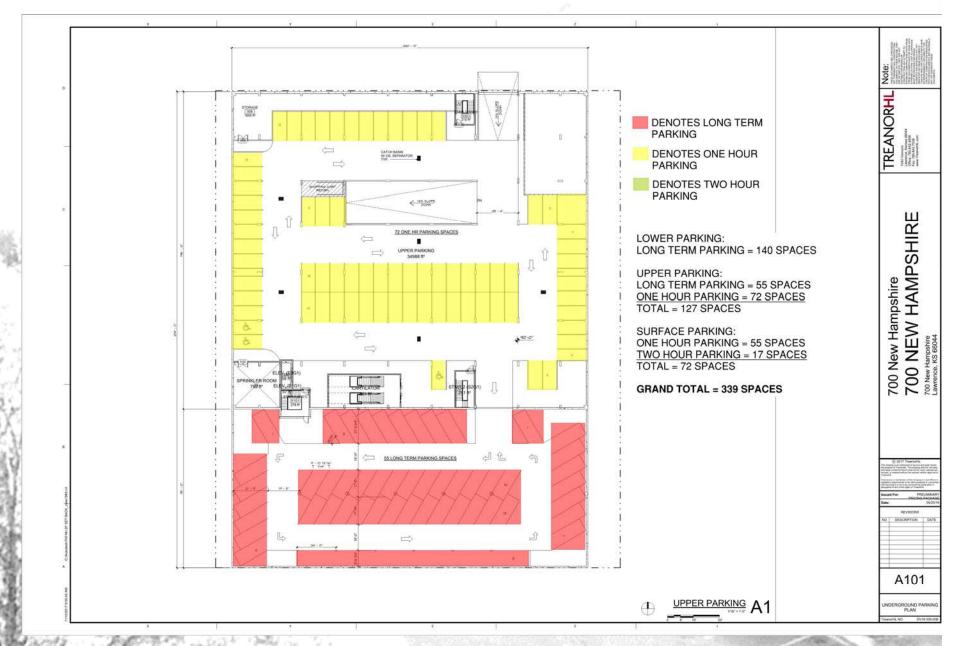


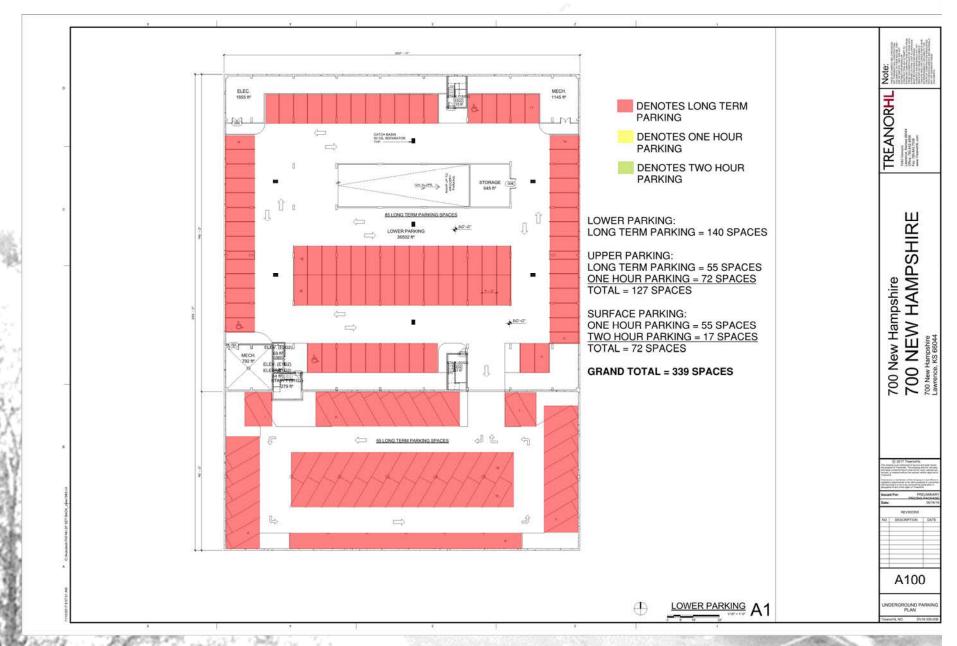












Possible Parking Solutions

- City manager suggested consideration of a lease purchase option
- Basic Idea: Developer would pay to build parking garage – lease back to city to be operated as a public facility
- Tax increment revenues would be used to defray costs

Incentive Request

- Tax Increment Financing District (to pay for underground parking structure)
- Low interest or no interest loan to Queen's Price Chopper to pay for equipment and fixtures (request - \$2,250,000; total estimated cost of grocery store equipment is \$3.5 million)
- Trade parking spaces for Hobbs Taylor spaces (48 city spaces)

TIF District

- In connection with past requests for the formation of a TIF district, there has generally been a cost-benefit analysis performed. There is no specific requirement for a cost-benefit analysis to be performed in the current policy (as defined in Section 1.8.1). There are, however, general cost benefit considerations contained in several sections of the policy to be taken into account. Section 5.1.2 provides as follows:
- It is the policy of the City to consider the judicious use of TIF for those proposed projects that demonstrate a substantial and significant public benefit. A proposed project demonstrates substantial and significant public benefit if it creates new jobs or retains existing jobs, eliminates of blight, strengthens the employment and economic base of the City, increases property values, increases tax revenues, reduces poverty, provides affordable housing, upgrades older neighborhoods, facilitates economic self-sufficiency, promotes projects that are of community-wide importance, implements the comprehensive plan of the City, or furthers the economic goals and objectives of the City, as set forth in this policy.

Substantial and Public Benefit

 Project satisfies community goal of having a downtown grocery store and eliminating a food desert for Northeast and East Lawrence - will enhance community health by providing source of fresh produce and vegetables within walking distance of populations not currently served. Also brings back downtown pharmacy with same type of benefits.

Food Desert

- Approximately 24,000 people in Lawrence live in a food desert, defined as being more than one mile from a grocery store
- Bulk of people in food desert in Lawrence live in Northeast food desert area – basically North Lawrence and East Lawrence
- Of these, approximately 10,000 live below poverty level

• Source: Distance, time among barriers to fresh groceries for 24,000 residents in Lawrence food deserts, Journal World, December 19, 2016 citing Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department data.

New Jobs

- 125 new grocery store jobs (full time and part time)
- Anticipated payroll of \$2.75 million
- Jobs being created are available to disadvantaged populations
- These jobs do not include other jobs created by the construction project and building maintenance and operation

Strengthens Economic Base of City of Lawrence

- Makes downtown Lawrence attractive place to live and work
- Significant number (over 50%) of new residents in 901 New Hampshire, 888 New Hampshire, and Pachamama's are new to Lawrence

Reduces Poverty

- New jobs that are walkable/pedestrian friendly
- Elimination of food desert
- Affordable housing requirement met 15% of units set aside for affordable housing

Upgrade Older Neighborhoods

Walking distance to East Lawrence

 Developer has agreed to move building location back 20 feet to west to respect Rhode Island historic homes

 Building height along Rhode Island has been stepped down

Project of Community wide Importance

 Ad hoc Grocery Store committee has been advocating for downtown grocery store

 Project dramatically strengthens the attractiveness of downtown Lawrence as a place to live, work and play

Comprehensive Plan

 City currently considering changes to development policy to promote more infill development and encourage greater density in downtown

Furthers Economic Goals

- A primary goal of the City is to protect and strengthen downtown Lawrence as the primary business district of the City
- Downtown Grocery store make downtown living more attractive
- More people living downtown substantially strengthens downtown businesses

Summation

In summary, Proposed grocery store meets ALL of the broad policy goals outlined in the city's Tax Increment Financing Policy

Issues and Opportunities

- Following areas of concern have been raised by City staff:
 - Sales tax increment may not be true increment risk that sales that otherwise might occur in other grocery stores in Lawrence might be diverted to this store but overall sales tax revenues would not increase
 - City has not historically made loans to operating businesses
 - Importance of adequate parking and downtown parking needs

Lack of Sales Increment

- Our response to this concern:
 - Overall cost benefit must be used to compare the expected benefits to be gained from the project including all of the factors listed above to the cost to the City; we believe on balance that the elimination of blight, enhancement of downtown, new jobs created, additional payroll that will deliver additional revenue to the City offset this cost
 - Growth of the City will offset this issue somewhat difficult to quantify how much exact benefit
 - Significant number of residents for our projects in downtown are new to area will offset this
 - Sales dollars will be used to pay for parking that will help ameliorate downtown parking shortage

Loan Request

- There is significant gap between what grocery store operator can afford to pay in rent and the capitalize return needed to pay for the equipment if privately financed
- Gap is around \$4 per square foot
- May be other ways to decrease the gap by for example cost sharing with City on parking or City waiving infrastructure fees

<u>CID</u>

 In lieu of a loan, we could create a Commercial Improvement District which has special assessment for equipment costs – to be paid back over 15-20 years

 CID statue permits special assessment used to "equip" buildings

 Less risk to the city because priority of payment is on par with real estate taxes

600 BLOCK REDEVLOPMENT

Project Analysis GSF:

 Parking Garage P1 =
 117,120 gsf
 (380 Stalls)

 Surface Parking P2 =
 21,965 gsf
 (71 Stalls)

 Underground Parking P3 =
 29,280 gsf
 (95 Stalls)

 Building A =
 36,024 gsf

Building B & Lobby = 95,473 gsf (140 Hotel Units)
Building C = 73,430 gsf (80 Apt. Units)
Building D = 123,000 gsf (80 Apt./Condo Units)

TOTAL = 496,292 gsf

Land Area = 152,682 sf

Building A: Conference Center

 Meeting Rooms =
 6,090 sf

 Kitchen & Support =
 5,252 sf

 Ballroom =
 15,170 sf

 Lobby & Mezzanine =
 9,512 sf

 TOTAL sf
 36,024 sf

Building B: Mixed Use Hotel/Retail

Lobby (1st) = 10,282 sf Hotel Rooms (Mass. St. 2nd) = 12,086 sf Hotel Rooms (Mass. St. 3rd-5th) = 23,400 sf Hotel Rooms (N.H. St. 3rd-7th) = 49,705 sf TOTAL sf 95,473 sf

Building C: Mixed Use Apartments/Retail

Retail (Mass. Street) = 14,686 sf <u>Apartments(2nd thru 5th floors) = 58,744 sf</u> TOTAL sf 73,430 sf

Building D: Apartments/Condos Condo Lobby (1st floor) =

Condo Lobby (1st floor) = 3,775 sf Office (1st floor) = 2.925 sf Condos (1st-12th) = 116,300 sf

TOTAL sf = 123,000 sf

P1: Parking Garge New Hampshire St.

Parks per deck 95 Number of levels x

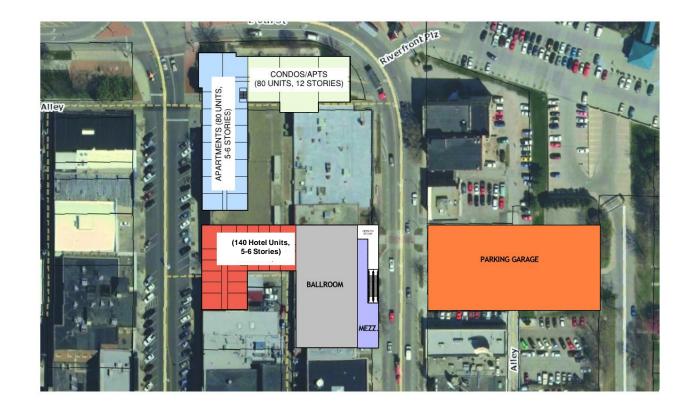
 Number of levels
 x 4

 TOTAL SF
 380 parks/117,120 sf

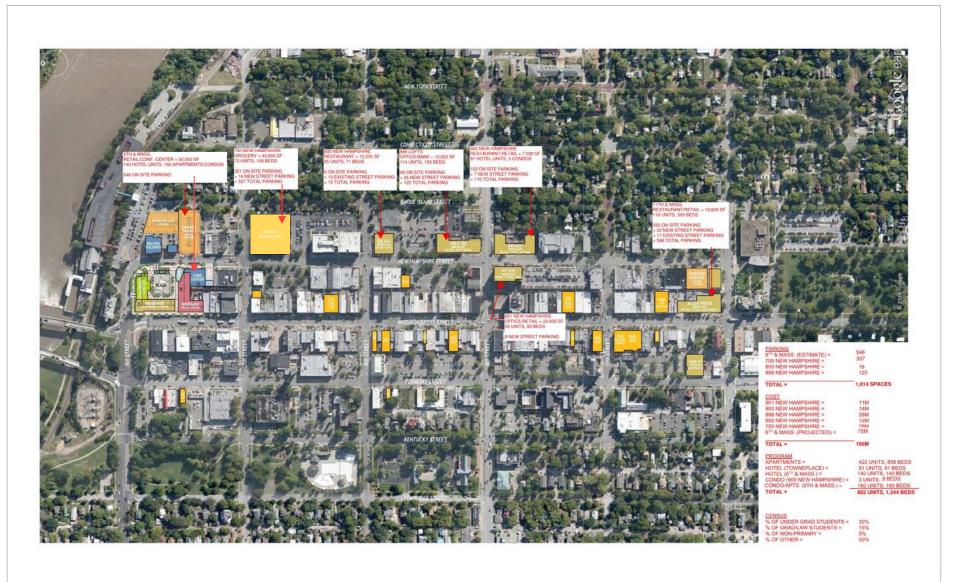




600 BLOCK REDEVLOPMENT



DOWNTOWN LAWRENCE, KS



Downtown Lawrence Developments

LAWRENCE, KANSAS SCALE: 1:150

What we are asking for...

- Land swap: Exchange city owned parking lot to the north for the plaza area
- City owned conference center but with special assessment district where developer guarantees payment of bonds
- Dedication of increment of hotel guest tax to pay for conference center (new guest tax dollars)
- Tax increment financing district to pay for private parking for hotel, condos, and apartments
- City owned public parking garage located on east side of New Hampshire to serve conference center