

**Atlantic City
Casino Parking Fee Study (AC-)
2016 1st Quarter**

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Introduction

For several years, the Lloyd D. Levenson Institute of Gaming, Hospitality and Tourism (LIGHT) has been producing the Atlantic City Tourism Performance Indicators (AC-TPI) as a quarterly report describing non-gaming revenue for the Atlantic City region. The impetus for the report was the changing dynamics with respect to gaming supply in the U.S. northeast, particularly following the introduction of Pennsylvania gaming in 2006. The increased competition for the gaming dollar resulted in significant gaming dollar losses for the Atlantic City region. However, there continued to be growth in non-gaming revenue for the Atlantic City region, growth that was not garnering attention in light of the regional declines in gaming.

The dynamics changed again in 2014, this time internal to the resort, as four casinos (Atlantic Club, Showboat, Revel and Trump Plaza) ceased operation during the calendar year. The AC-TPI analyzed changes in three taxes whose combined revenues were driven either exclusively (the Atlantic City Casino Parking Fee) or significantly (Atlantic County Lodging Fee and the Atlantic City Luxury Tax) by revenue generated at casino properties in Atlantic City. Since there were significantly fewer parking spaces and hotel rooms at casino properties, these fees undoubtedly would be lower. Yet much of the business from these four closures remained captured by the Atlantic City casino market. Per property performance for the remaining casinos in the Atlantic City market increased. This restructuring of the local marketplace dynamics required a change in the manner in which the AC-TPI captures performance of non-gaming for the Atlantic City region.

Originally, the AC-TPI settled on the three taxes for two main reasons. First, the taxes were publicly available and therefore easily verified. Second, because of some unique characteristics of the market place, certain measures that are commonly used to measure hotel performance were not available for the Atlantic City region. Specifically, many destinations describe the dynamics of their local hospitality industry using lodging Occupancy, Average Daily Rate (ADR) and Revenue per Available Room (RevPAR). STR, Incorporated solicits owners of lodging properties to supply operating performance on either a monthly or a daily basis, and the provider in turn receives, for a fee, feedback on their performance relative to their local competitive set. Destinations can purchase the

data to describe their total performance over time, and many regularly do. Unfortunately, for the Atlantic City region, the casino hotels do not participate in this program. The Trend Reports for the region thus do not capture the most significant driver of revenue for the Atlantic City region, namely the casinos.

Still, the Trend Report does capture a significant portion of the non-casino lodging in the Atlantic City region. Since the closure of the four casino properties in 2014, that portion of the local lodging industry has grown significantly. Figure 1 shows that the month prior to the first of the four closures, December 2013, non-casino lodging accounted for 24% of the Atlantic City region (Atlantic County N.J.). One year later, after all four closures, the December 2014 non-casino lodging accounted for 29% of lodging in the Atlantic City region. Thus, there is a growing need for performance measures for the Atlantic City region that separate out the performance of the non-casino lodging industry and report the Occupancy, ADR and RevPAR that STR, Incorporated provides. While it will certainly not suffice alone to describe lodging performance, it can supplement our use of the Atlantic County Lodging Fee which does capture the performance of the casino properties in Atlantic City.

Indeed, in choosing to begin including the Occupancy, ADR and RevPAR

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A. Atlantic City Casino Parking Fee

The Atlantic City Casino Parking Fee data is provided by the NJ Casino Control Commission (NJCCC). This figure serves as a surrogate for transportation, assuming that if the number of vehicles taxed has gone up or down, then so too will other expenditures on transportation to and from, as well as within, the resort. The tax is described by the NJCCC as:

“By law, casinos remit a fee of \$3.00 per day for each parking space used by patrons in their facility. \$0.50 of the parking fee is deposited into the Casino Revenue Fund, with the remaining \$2.50 forwarded to the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority for public projects in Atlantic City. The commission audits and certifies the amounts payable by each casino under the law.”

The amount collected under the fee, charged to patrons of the casino hotel parking garages, is necessarily influenced by the number of available parking spaces. Over the past 10 years there have been some significant changes to

spaces) utilizing the figures displayed in Figure 2. Figure 3 is labeled with the three most recent annual highs (labeled above the data series) and a few annual lows (below the data series) for each of the past 10 years. Highs occur in July or August, with the best recorded month occurring in July 2006 (\$285) and the current 12 month best occurring in August 2015 (\$199). Typically, the slowest month is recorded in December or January, the exception being November 2012 (\$104), being the result of Hurricane Sandy. The highest annual low recorded was in January 2007 (\$219). The low in the past twelve months was recorded in December 2015 (\$137). March of 2016 was down marginally from March of 2015 (\$149 to \$151 respectively).

Figure 4 shows the year over year change in the Atlantic City Casino Parking Fee per 100 parking spaces for the prior 12 months. From April through August of 2015, strong double digit gains, or close to in the typically strong August month, were realized for the fee. November of 2015 change is the first reported where the prior year had identical supply figures, November being off by only 2%. February of 2016 showed positive growth (10%), partially, but not wholly, attributable to the extra day. The final half of the 12 months shown here suggest that perhaps the visitor market to the casinos has begun to stabilize.



Atlantic County Lodging Fee

The Atlantic County Lodging Fee, the Atlantic County portion of the State Occupancy Fee, is utilized in this report to get a clearer picture of lodging performance for the region. While this figure is not Atlantic City specific, there is general consensus that the Atlantic City tourism market impacts the hotel industry throughout the county and thus is a reliable measure of the Atlantic City tourism economy. The figure is released by the NJ Division of Taxation and is described as:

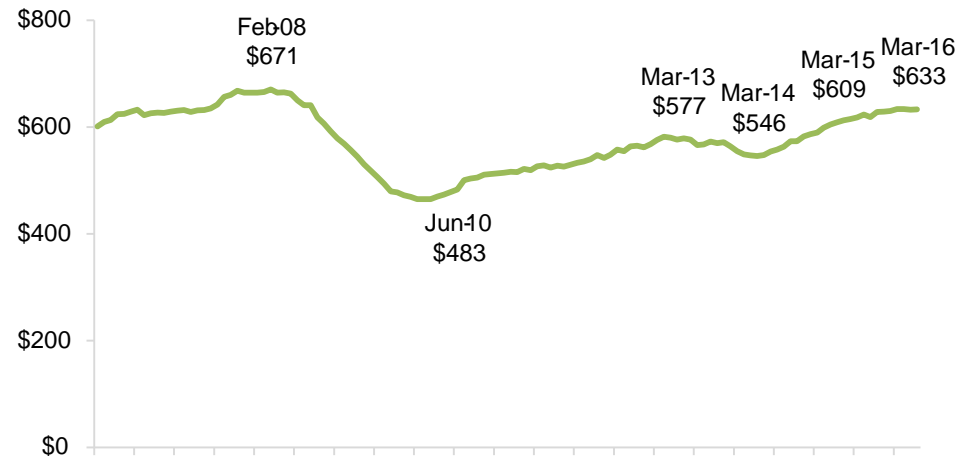
“Legislation enacted in 2003 (P.L. 2003, c. 114) imposed a 7% State Occupancy Fee on the rent for every occupancy of a room in a hotel, motel or similar facility in most New Jersey municipalities, between August 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004. For occupancies on and after July 1, 2004, the Fee was reduced to 5%. A hotel/motel is a building regularly used and kept open for the lodging of guests, including bed and breakfasts, inns, etc. The State Occupancy Fee is imposed on the room rentals that are currently subject to the 7% New Jersey sales tax and is in addition to the sales tax. Special Rate Provisions: Since Newark, Jersey City, Atlantic City, Wildwood, Wildwood Crest, and North Wildwood already impose local taxes or fees on hotel/motel occupancies, the new State Occupancy Fee is imposed at a lower rate in ... Atlantic City (1%)...”

The same challenges that confront the continued reporting of the total revenue generated under the Atlantic City Casino Parking Fee also affect the reporting of the Atlantic County Lodging Fee total revenue. Namely, the closure of the four casinos in 2014 greatly reduced the supply of rooms

e supply of rooms displayed in Figure 6 is used to describe the Atlantic County Lodging Fee on a per 100 room basis in Figure 7. Figure 7 is labeled with the annual high (labeled above the data series) and the annual low (below the data series) for each of the past ten years. Similar to the Atlantic City Parking Fee described earlier in this report, highs occur in July or August. Unlike the parking fee however, the best recorded month occurred only recently in August 2015 at \$110. Lows occur in December or January, with the notable exception of the Hurricane Sandy impacted month of November 2012 (\$49). Otherwise, the highest annual low

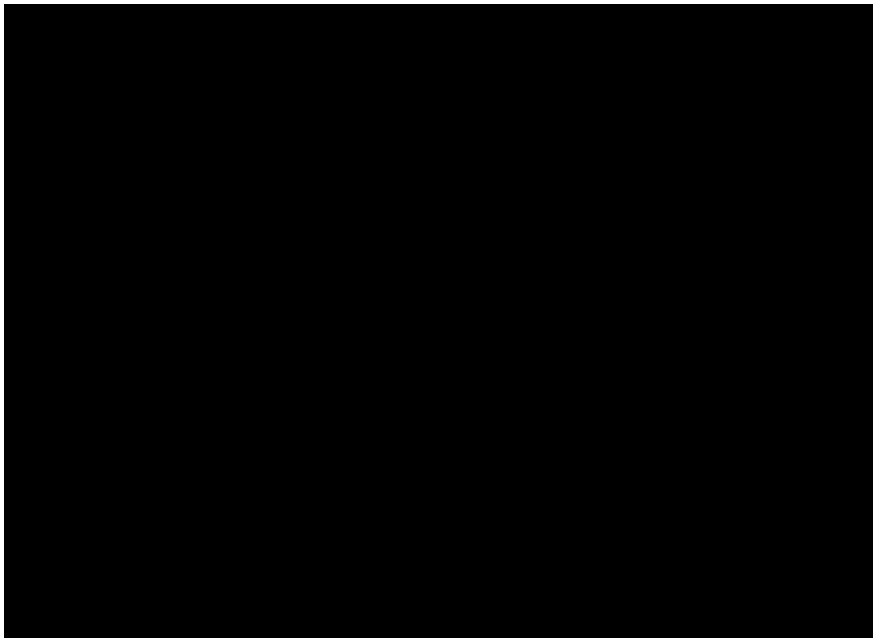
revenue figures for the same month analyzed in the previous section. Like the parking figures, however, October was a low performing month when comparing year over year figures. Altogether, the lodging market in Atlantic County experienced healthy year over year gains.

Given the seasonal nature of the Atlantic County Lodging Fee (see Figure 7), it is again easier to visualize the long term trend by examining the 12 month trailing total for the fee. Figure 9 shows the 12 month trailing total for the Atlantic County Lodging Fee per 100 rooms. The 12 months ending in February 2008 produced the highest Atlantic County Lodging Fee per 100 rooms at \$671. On a per property basis, declines have given way to increases. The twelve months ending in March 2016 averaged \$633, or 4.0% higher than the twelve months ending in March 2015 (\$609). While we do not attempt to forecast 2016, similar increases to this past year would indicate per supply performance would be approaching the high experienced in February 2008 (\$671). Regardless, Figure 9 reveals the growth in per supply lodging performance is on a healthy trend.



Atlantic City Tourism Performance Indicators (AC-TPI):
Occupancy, Average Daily Rate (ADR) and Revenue per Available Room
(RevPAR). These three measures have long been a staple of analyzing lodging
performance and have been adopted by numerous destination marketers
across the globe in analyzing the health of a tourist destination's lodging
industry. While these measures are not available for the casino properties in
Atlantic City, they do provide valuable information nonetheless for the non-
casino lodging properties in the Atlantic City region (Atlantic County).

Figures 10 through 12 provide STR, Incorporated figures from the Trend
Report, showing Occupancy, ADR and RevPAR for the most recent 12
month year over year performance as shown in Figures 10 through 12.
While the year started rather modest for the non-casino hotels, the months
of September 2015 through March 2016 were particularly encouraging.



December 2015 in particular saw impressive gains with RevPAR (33%), and February of 2016 was up 21%, a factor of both increased demand as measured by Occupancy (24% and 15% respectively) as well as price as measured by ADR (7% and 5% respectively).

Comparing across sections of this report again, the non-casino hotel performance in Atlantic County evidenced in this section with Occupancy, ADR and RevPAR stands in contrast to the parking fee, this time to a larger degree than the lodging fee. Non-casino hotel performance (Occupancy, ADR and RevPAR) did not experience the same gains as was seen in the Parking Fee in the first 8 months. Conversely, the non-casino hotel performance markedly outgained the year over year performance of the parking fee in the final four months of the year. Indeed, the non-casino hotel performance (Occupancy, ADR and RevPAR) outpaces the total lodging market analyzed in the previous section when examining the Atlantic

County lodging fee which measures both casino hotel and non-casino hotel performance. Continued out performance by the non-casino hotel sector may signal that the casino hotels are not capturing growth in demand for lodging accommodations that the non-casino hotels are realizing.

The addition of Occupancy, Average Daily Rate (ADR) and Revenue per Available Room (RevPAR) provides valuable insight into non-casino lodging performance in the Atlantic City region. Of these three measures, RevPAR may be of the most value in determining longer term trends in the market place as RevPAR is a combination of both Occupancy and ADR (Occupancy multiplied by ADR is equal to RevPAR). As such, changes in RevPAR will be the summary variable for the non-casino lodging performance measure included in the AC-TPI Snapshot presented in the final section of this report.

2016 Atlantic City Tourism Performance Index (AC-TPI)

The Lloyd D. Levenson Institute of Gaming, Hospitality and Tourism (LIGHT) has concluded that non-casino Revenue per Available Room (RevPAR) and the Atlantic City Casino Parking Fee and Atlantic County Hotel Fee (both on a per supply basis) can serve as an effective proxy for the performance of the tourism economy in Atlantic City. These measures, or more precisely the year over year change in the monthly figures for these measures, are compiled into an Atlantic City Tourism Performance Index Snapshot at the end of each quarter. A more detailed annual report is provided to give the longer term analysis of the Atlantic City tourism economy. We are grateful for the support of STR, Incorporated for supplying the RevPAR figures, the New Jersey Casino Control Commission for providing the Parking Fee, and the New Jersey Treasury for providing the Lodging Fee. The goal of the AC-TPI is to provide key measures with analysis that can describe the results of the resorts current efforts at revitalizing the Atlantic City tourism economy.

