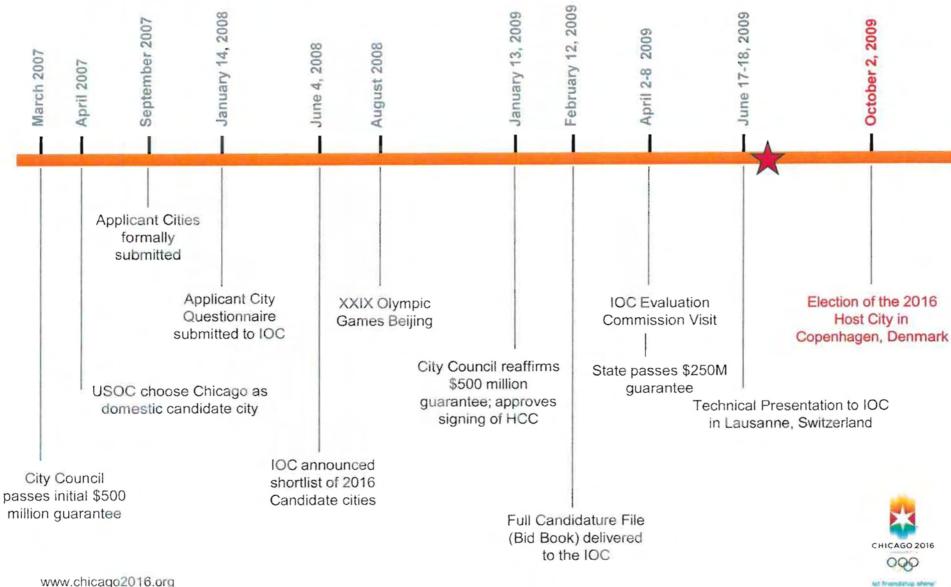




let friendship shine

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2016 BID TIMELINE



GAMES CREATE AN UNMATCHED ECONOMIC STIMULUS

The 2016 Games will drive an economic expansion over 11 years – from 2011-2021

Economic Impact

- Most likely forecast indicates \$22.5 billion in new economic activity from the Games
- Chicago is projected to receive more than half the economic impact \$13.7 billion
- Input assumptions and offsets were conservative

Job Creation

- The Games will create 315,000 new job-years
- Chicago will see the bulk of job creation, with 172,000 job-years expected to occur in the city
- \$11.4 billion of labor income anticipated
- Immediately creating 100 new jobs per year over 2 years with Michael Reese demolition
- Increased Tax Revenue
 - There is a projected increase of \$1.5 billion of indirect business taxes within Illinois
 - \$1.0 billion of increased tax revenue anticipated within Chicago



UNPRECEDENTED BENEFITS TO THE COMMUNITY

- The <u>minimum</u> goals for contract participation are 30% for MBEs and BEPDs and 10% for WBEs, with an aspirational goal of exceeding participation levels attained by previous U.S. Cities that have hosted the Games.
- Utilizing training programs for M/WBEs and BEPDs to improve access to capital, bonding capacity and working capital management and hosting networking and educational events to develop mentor/protégé relationships.
- A goal of 30% affordability for the housing units within the Olympic Village (above the City's 20% minimum)
- Supporting the objective of having 10% of the construction hours (roughly 50% of all apprentice hours) being worked on by apprentices that are minority/low or moderate income who have matriculated from the Chicago Public Schools or the City Colleges of Chicago.
- A \$10MM Fund has been established by local foundations to help fund initiatives related to neighborhood, business, workforce and youth development programs



FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT FOR SECURITY COSTS INCURRED BY OLYMPIC GAMES

 Public safety related services will be federally reimbursed as part of the National Special Security Event (NSSE) designation for which an Olympic games will automatically qualify. (Certain elements of an Olympic transport program receive federal grant support.)

• This reimbursement of security costs will mitigate the single largest operating exposure that the Games would have.

"Muy (feds) will pay it up front"? Le. Secret Size and observa?

We platen per up laten.



ALL RECENT OLYMPIC GAMES HAVE REALIZED AN OPERATING SURPLUS

Munich 1972 \$714 Million

Montreal 1976 \$705 Million

Los Angeles 1984 \$861 Million

Seoul 1988 \$1.06 Billion

Barcelona 1992 \$314 Million

Atlanta 1996 \$635 Million

Sydney 2000 \$281 Million

Athens 2004 \$167 Million

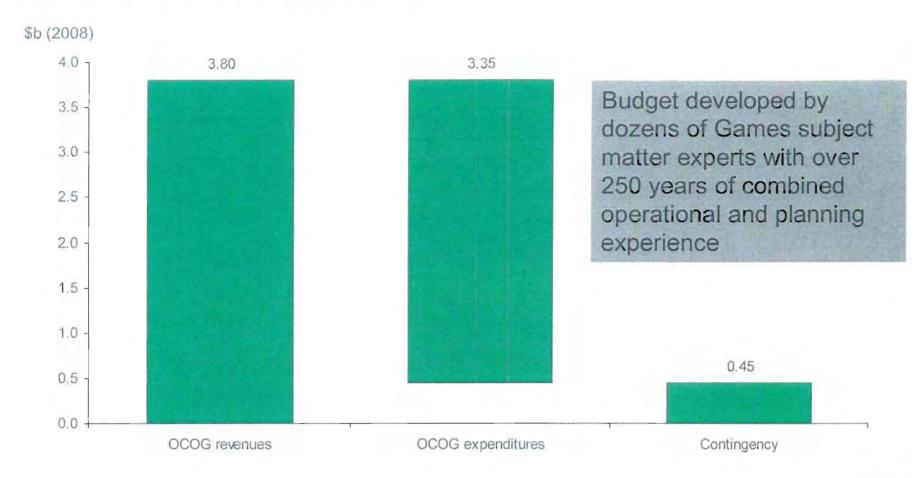
Average operating surplus for Summer Games: \$592 Million

Average operating surplus for US-held Summer Games: \$748 Million



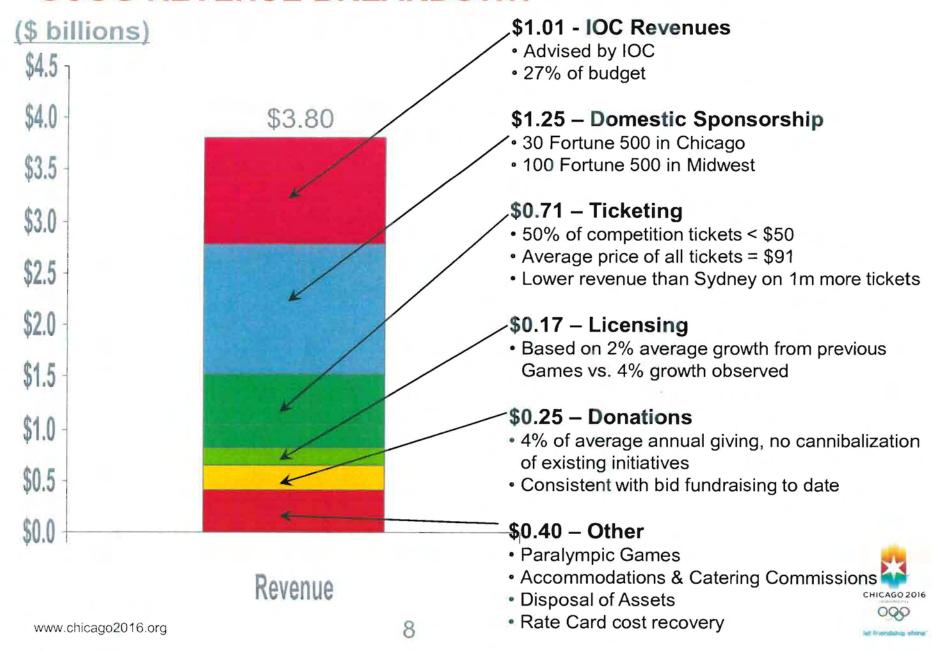
^{* 2006} values, adjusted from 1995 USD based on a 2.5% inflation rate Source: Economics of the Olympic Games; Olympic Coordination Authority

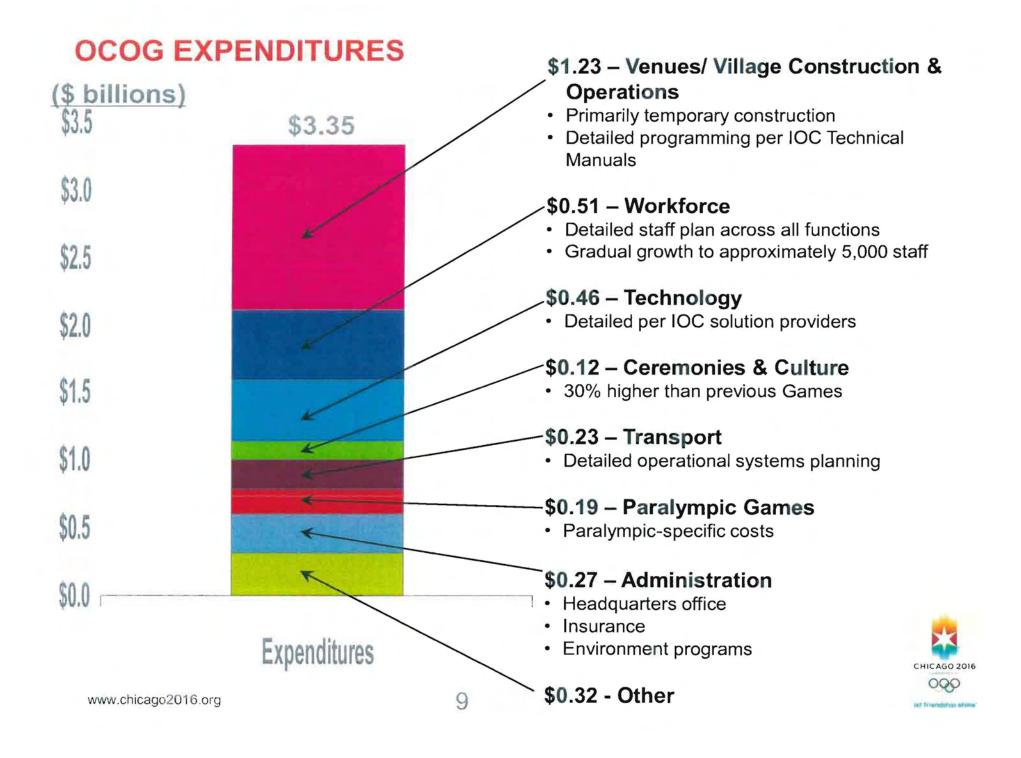
OCOG BUDGET OVERVIEW





OCOG REVENUE BREAKDOWN





OCOG INSURANCE.GUARANTEE SUMMARY

Unions pension
funds are pitching
in \$1/2 Bill
(\$500 mm)

Additional Contingency Insurance (\$500m)

