



2021 ISHA AWARDS OF EXCELLENCE APPLICATION

Entries must be for projects completed by September 1, 2020 through August 31, 2021.

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Entry Category:

____ **Education/Workforce Development** – A program or project that introduces new employees, demonstrates an effective training mechanism, or otherwise enhances knowledge of our industry.

____ **Events and Fundraising** – A program or project that clearly raised significant funds for a industry related cause and/or an event that experienced a dramatic increase in attendance, industry visibility and/or net profitability.

XX **Governmental Affairs** – A program or project that effectively communicates the message of governmental activities, or demonstrates success in championing an industry cause.

____ **Member Programs** – A program or project that shows performance results through increases in members or retention of members.

____ **Public Relations** – A program or project that positively highlights the activities of the association to external audiences.

____ **Communications** – A program or project that positively impacts the association's communication to members and stakeholders.

Please respond to the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

1. Title of Program: Legislative Win on Texas Venue Project/ Hotel Occupancy Tax Bill
2. Goals & Objectives of Program:

- a. The goal of our advocacy was:
 - i. Through great effort of the Texas hotel industry, local hotel tax revenues may not be used for general infrastructure projects such as city parks, airports, etc. Our goal with regard to this bill was to kill a provision that would have allowed use of an added two percent hotel occupancy tax for general city parks, city airports, and/or city economic development projects;
 - ii. To narrow the bill to allow the City of Dallas to only use an additional local hotel tax for convention center/exhibition facilities at the popular Fair Park development in the City of Dallas that hosts the Texas State Fair and other major events and use the revenue for expansion of the existing downtown Dallas KBH convention Center; and
 - iii. To limit the use of any local hotel tax for Fair Park to no more than 20 percent of the total amount that would be generated from a new two percent additional hotel tax, with the remaining 80 percent of the hotel tax proceeds to be committed by state law to expansion of the existing Dallas KBH convention center.

3. Target Audience:

Our target audience was initially statewide since the filed bill would have allowed a new two percent local hotel tax election by any city or county in the State of Texas. The proceeds from the new local hotel tax could be used for any purpose related to city parks, area airports, and local economic development. Accordingly, local hotel associations and convention and visitor bureaus from across the state were very concerned about the bill due to its expansion of the authority to impose an increased local hotel tax of up to two percent for purposes which were not directly related or likely to be impactful to hotel activity (general city parks, airports, and economic development). We also knew that if this authority existed in state law, city leaders would almost always prefer to ask city voters for approval for an additional hotel tax for their city parks, airports and economic development over projects that would have higher tourism impacts (convention center expansions, sports stadiums, etc.).

4. Results of Program:

Texas state law has long allowed a Texas city or county to hold a local election, known as a “venue project election,” giving the city or county authority to impose up to a two percent additional local hotel tax. The additional local hotel tax revenue can only be used for certain authorized categories of projects as codified in the Texas Local Government Code. These categories currently include: convention centers, exhibition halls, expo centers, stadiums, and certain other facilities. State law specifically prohibited using the additional hotel tax revenue for public parks, airports, or for economic development purposes.

As filed, the proposed state legislation, SB 2181, sought to remove this prohibition, thereby enabling all three of these purposes (parks, airports, and economic development) to be funded by Texas cities through the use of an added local hotel tax.

Our first task was to determine real intent of the legislators who filed this bill: Chairman Rafael Anchia of Dallas and Senator Royce West of North Texas. Upon calling their offices, we learned that the push for these bills was from the Fair Park Conservancy, a nonprofit association advocating for additional funding for improvements and maintenance of the historic Fair Park development in Dallas, Texas.

Fair Park has a long history of special events including being the home of the Texas Centennial celebration in 1936. See the attached long list of historic aspects of the venue. It continues to host the annual Texas State Fair, football games, concerts and other events throughout the year. The exhibition halls and other Fair Park buildings are designated historic structures and its location is within a minority dominated neighborhood, making it a very popular and valued jewel for the area and for Texans from across the State.

We knew immediately that there would be very strong support by both Republicans and by Democrats for funding improvements to the historic and iconic Fair Park facilities. In our communications with the legislative sponsors, we made the following requests:

- i. Since their intent was really to assist Fair Park in securing funding, the bill needed to be amended to only apply to the City of Dallas and to specifically to the improvements to Fair Park within the City of Dallas. Amending the bill to no longer provide state-wide authority for hotel tax elections for this purpose would eliminate this policy issue for all other Texas cities. After much negotiation and pressure, our draft amendment that bracketed the bill to only apply to Dallas and to the Fair Park Improvements was agreed to and included in the House committee sub for the bill.
- ii. Second, we asked that the amount that could be spent on Fair Park be limited to no more than twenty percent of the proceeds from the two percent added local hotel tax proposition. Our justification was that Dallas hoteliers had long intended to use a new two percent local hotel tax election to fund an expansion of the downtown Dallas KBH Convention Center. Use of a hotel tax election for Fair Park would make it politically and economically challenging to also secure an added hotel tax election for the convention center expansion.

- iii. The political reality in Dallas was that Dallas has a very liberal city council and a majority of the current council members were not likely to support a convention center expansion through an added hotel tax. They preferred to use added hotel tax propositions for general city facilities such as the Fair Park Development or to supplement the funding for area arts and historical structures.
- iv. We determined that we could kill two birds with one stone if we allowed some of a new hotel tax proposition to be used for Fair Park if it was limited to no more than 20 percent of the proceeds. We also thought it would be strategically valuable if we required under state law that any proposal for Fair Park funding had to be part of a joint proposition that also authorized use of the 80 percent of the proceeds of the two percent added hotel tax for a convention center expansion project. In this way, the Fair Park advocates got what they wanted, and the hotel industry got what it wanted.
- v. The City of Dallas initially opposed our requirement that the election must include a joint proposition authorizing both projects and that the Fair Park project be limited to only 20 percent of the proceeds. We held firm and kept the bill locked up in the Senate committee until the City ultimately agreed to the compromise.

5. Evaluation Measures:

We try to evaluate the effectiveness of our legislative advocacy by whether we were able to achieve a win/win solution that served the purposes of the hotel industry, while at the same time sustaining our long-term working relationship with the major cities of Texas and other political leaders. In this case, the City of Dallas negotiated hard against our changes, but at the end of the process, they were thrilled and celebrated the new compromise authority to have added funding for their iconic Fair Park facilities that did not necessitate an increase to local property taxes.

In turn, the lodging industry was very excited to have a state law requirement of a joint proposition for both the Fair Park project and the Convention Center Expansion. In this way, we would ensure that the convention center expansion would be authorized with any proposition for Fair Park. This approach also resulted in the likelihood for a majority of support from the Dallas City Council for the proposition, as well as an increased urgency to bring the proposition to the voters due to the popularity of investing in Fair Park.

6. How was the program presented to the Target audience?

The compromise was first presented to the Fair Park Advocates and the House sponsor of the bill. They agreed to the changes; however, the City of Dallas objected to the limitations that the bill provided to the City's authority under the bill. We had several negotiating sessions with the City, all of which ended without any resolution of their concerns. The bill passed the House with our changes.

However, the Senate version of the bill was heard in the Senate without the inclusion of our provisions. The City testified in favor of the Senate version of the bill and we testified against that version, much to the disdain of the committee. At the end of the hearing, the City celebrated the positive response of the Senate Committee to their version of the bill that gave them unlimited authority to add increased hotel taxes for Fair Park projects. However, the City's celebration was cut short when the Senate Sponsor, Royce West came out of the hearing and lectured the City staff and city officials that their bill was not going to go anywhere until they reached a compromise with the state hotel industry association.

The next day, we received a call from the City's chair of their Legislative Committee, City Council Member Lee Kleinman. He simply stated, we will agree to your compromise in order to pass the bill. The bill passed, was signed by the Governor, and upon it becoming an effective, the news media in Dallas celebrated the passage of this new funding source for the iconic Fair Park facility that also would benefit the Dallas Convention Center.

7. Addition information:

- a. Attachments: Copy of the filed bill; Copy of the Passed bill.
- b. Copy of Listing of the History related to the Fair Park Development
- c. Article on the passage of the Fair Park Bill in the Dallas paper.*

*The attached *Dallas Morning News* article contains an error regarding the new legislation. The article incorrectly states the hotel industry was "not keen" on the proposal, and the hotel industry had to be pressured to support an 80/20 split in favor of the convention center. This is not accurate; an 80/20 split was, in fact, the hotel industry's idea, and it was the City of Dallas that was "not keen" on the split when initially proposed.

ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN OCTOBER 8, 2021

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NEWS > COMMENTARY

New law could give Fair Park a \$100 million shot in the arm and cost Dallas taxpayers nothing

Local leaders quietly pushed through a bill to use hotel occupancy taxes to restore the city's historic but neglected 'crown jewel' as well as overhaul the convention center.





Despite entertainment bookers' interest in the unique qualities of the Fair Park Band Shell, the decaying sound booth is among the many deficiencies that make this venue unusable for most big-ticket events.
(Brandon Wade / Special Contributor)



By [Sharon Grigsby](#)

9:25 AM on Jul 9, 2021 CDT

There's a lot of new in historic Fair Park: New vision, new leadership, new master plan.

What we still need is new money. Truckloads of it.

Cash to overhaul the Cotton Bowl, the coliseum, the band shell and other venues that, vastly improved, would lure big-time entertainment acts, sporting events — and jobs for neighbors in need of work.

I'll tell you today how the city can generate those dollars, at no cost to Dallas taxpayers and with no drain on our local government's general fund.

Just-signed bipartisan legislation, which wound its way, unnoticed, through Austin's regular session, aims to provide a \$100 million capital-investment shot in the arm for Fair Park. Even in a legislative year as ugly as this one, the State Fair, the Texas-OU game and historic art deco trumped partisanship.

Once the City Council OKs this revenue idea, the final decision will be in the hands of Dallas voters. Pulling the funding lever would send a portion of new hotel occupancy tax dollars to Fair Park and even more to work on the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center.





A lone chair overlooked the solitary Lagoon at Fair Park on a recent Friday. Advocates of this historic greenspace hope that a new funding mechanism — if approved by voters — would spark events and programming that keep the park and surrounding neighborhoods bustling year-round. (Brandon Wade / Special Contributor)

The financing mechanism mirrors the one Dallas used to build the American Airlines Center. That 1997 legislation, nicknamed the Brimer Bill, made it possible for the city to designate its increased hotel occupancy taxes to pay off the bonds that financed the arena's construction.

The original legislation focused on stadiums, convention centers and entertainment districts, but excluded parks. Now, thanks especially to the work of state Rep. Rafael Anchía and Sen. Royce West, Fair Park also gets a chance to benefit.

There's still much to learn about what Dallas Park Board member Tim Dickey calls "a moonshot for Fair Park," but so far, I like what I'm hearing.

All involved make a convincing case that if we are ever to take action to save a long-neglected treasure, this is the best way forward. It's a strategy that owes its start to both phenomenal teamwork and lucky timing.

If not for Dickey coming up with the idea several years ago, partnering with eventual park board president Calvert Collins Bratton and refusing to let go, this doesn't happen.

If not for Anchía initially making this a priority in the 2021 general session and West stepping in to wrestle the hotel industry into line, this moonshot is just a dream.

If not for former City Council member and chairman of the Legislative Ad Hoc Committee Lee Kleinman negotiating through thorny weeds, the bill's potential financial firepower fizzles.

“In a horribly partisan session, this bill was an important bipartisan effort,” Anchía told me just after Gov. Greg Abbott signed the legislation late last month. “It’s also the story of a community rallying to get something material done.”



A handful of the key players in getting revised legislation through the 2021 session gathered at the Fair Park Band Shell on a recent Friday afternoon. From left: Dallas Park Board President Calvert Collins Bratton, former City Council member Lee Kleinman, state Sen. Royce West, park board member Tim Dickey and Fair Park First executive director Brian Luallen. Also key to the bill's passage was state Rep. Rafael Anchía. (Brandon Wade / Special Contributor)

The Fair Park advocates' push coincided with the hotel industry's support for what it believes is a must-do convention center overhaul. In February, Dallas City Hall began work on a master plan for a major upgrade and expansion of that

complex.

With state law now looping in Fair Park for potential hotel occupancy taxes, voters' approval would allow the city to issue bonds to be repaid through a 2% tax increase at all Dallas hotels.

That translates to a total tax between 15% and 17%, depending on whether the hotel is part of the tourism public improvement district, which already assesses an extra 2% fee.

The convention center would get 80% of the funding pie and Fair Park 20%.

Those of us who are far more passionate about Fair Park than we are the convention center may not love that breakdown, but it's not as out of whack as it looks. While the park piece sweetens the deal for voters, conventions at the Kay Bailey drive far more hotel nights and visitor dollars.

Fair Park supporters believe the 20% cut, estimated at \$100 million, will exponentially accelerate progress at Fair Park. And it's worth repeating: The money comes from tourists and business travelers, not the city's budget or residents' wallets.





The "paddle boat swans" remained docked at Fair Park on a recent Friday as the park sat almost entirely empty. The hope is that the new funding mechanism approved by the Legislature will make Fair Park a year-round destination. (Brandon Wade / Special Contributor)

“Fair Park is often called our crown jewel, but we have let it rot,” Collins Bratton told me. “This will signal a huge investment that we value Fair Park and its surrounding neighborhoods right now.”

Collins Bratton, Dickey and others — including all those intent on Fair Park hosting the 2036 Texas bicentennial celebration — would love to see the referendum vote as early as November. But that decision rests with the council.

It’s notable that Kleinman, who was most often the City Council’s financial hawk in his four terms in office, described the revised legislation as a gift. “It’s not costing our taxpayers anything,” he told me on a recent afternoon at Fair Park.

Dickey, the booster rocket in this success, acknowledges that he was initially among the skeptics when the original Brimer Bill was proposed as the financing tool to build the American Airlines Center.

Now he recognizes its potential for Fair Park: “The AAC has been a success ... and they paid off those bonds in 15 years instead of 30 because Brimer was such a powerful generator of new tax revenue.”

Dickey and Collins Bratton joined the Dallas Park Board in late 2017 as controversy flared over how to move Fair Park forward. For those of us who know Dickey, his reaction was unsurprising. He read everything Fair Park-related he could get his hands on.

Even with \$50 million in 2017 bond dollars, Dickey recognized Fair Park needed tens of millions more for capital improvements. That’s when he had his light-bulb moment: What about using the Brimer Bill?

The Trust for Public Land, which was studying ways to improve park financing, looked into Dickey’s idea but found language in the 1997 bill that excluded

municipal parks — even one like Fair Park, which is hardly a traditional greenspace.

As Anchía's former communications director, Dickey knew better than most of us how difficult it is to pass legislation. But West and Anchía, who share some of the same constituents, once again proved to be a powerful team.

Fair Park isn't in Anchía's district but, like so many of us, he recognizes the significance of the historic art deco buildings and looks forward to every State Fair. Anchía also is bullish on revitalizing Fair Park to create economic development in the surrounding neighborhoods.

Anchía gave big props to Rep. Angie Chen Button for masterfully laying out the Dallas-specific bill on the House floor. "She put on a cowboy hat and had a Big Tex bobble head. ... The next thing you know, the thing passes in like two seconds."

The hotel-industry lobby was not so keen on the legislation and demanded, at the least, a 90%-10% split in favor of the convention center.

That's when West stepped in to pull off the heaviest lift of all — persuading the hotel lobby to maintain the original 80-20 plan.

Once he had those folks in line, West made sure his fellow senators remembered that Fair Park is an asset for the entire state — and has a place in the hearts and memories of so many Texans.

The bicentennial is not so far away, West said, and "obviously, the place where it needs to take place is right here at Fair Park and it needs to be a spectacular



Rep. Rafael Anchía, the initial champion of the Fair Park legislation in Austin this session, described the result like this: "In a horribly partisan session, this bill was an important bipartisan effort. It's also the story of a community rallying to get something material done." (Lynda M. Gonzalez / Staff Photographer)

event.”

The senator’s goal is not only to make sure visitors year-round have a grand time but to make Fair Park the hub of an economic engine for South Dallas.

“For this to work we must make sure that these issues are really addressed in the community, not just given lip service,” he told me.

Brian Luallen, executive director of Fair Park First, said the new legislation can close a gap — not just in dollars but in perception — as his group raises private funds for the new community park.

“The question of what the city is doing for this public park often comes up,” he said. “This new legislation is that answer.”

If voters say yes to the financing tool, Luallen sees endless possibilities for the dollars.

Even in its bedraggled state, the 1936 band shell intrigues major entertainment bookers, but it lacks critical infrastructure and audio-visual capabilities.

Improvements to the Cotton Bowl have made it functional but hardly competitive for hosting the sports and top-name entertainment events that North Texas regularly gets. Many more suites, a second set of locker rooms, flashier video and better restrooms are on the wish list.

Ditto for the coliseum, which got a new roof and better seats with some of Fair Park’s 2017 bond dollars but still lacks basics such as a wraparound concourse.

Collins Bratton’s motto for Fair Park’s year-round possibilities is “from rodeo to the Rolling Stones.” For instance, she envisions a mega music festival that brings in millions of dollars and tens of thousands of people.

She also wants to see Dallas do right by the surrounding neighborhoods. “We have an obligation as the city that is the owner of those grounds,” she said. “It’s not just putting in a park, it’s about jobs and economic and educational opportunities.

“This new funding mechanism could open the door to all of that year-round.”



Sharon Grigsby. I'm the Metro columnist, which means that if it's happening in North Texas, I'm likely to write about it. My work on Baylor's sexual assault scandal earned a spot as a 2018 Pulitzer finalist. I was born in Waco, raised my own family in the suburbs and have been back in Dallas ever since.

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HISTORY

Since its roots began in 1886, Fair Park has evolved into one of the world's premier destinations engulfed with timeless history and landscape.



Fair Park's Historical Timeline

January 30, 1886: The Dallas State Fair Association is chartered by the State of Texas. An 80-acre tract of land in cotton fields east of Dallas is selected for the fairgrounds.

October 26 - November 6, 1886: Over 14,000 visitors attend the Dallas State Fair. Renowned Indian Quanah Parker visits the fair and gives a speech to the fairgoers.

June 19, 1897: African-American citizens of Dallas celebrate Emancipation Day (“Juneteenth”) at the fairgrounds.

October 5, 1900: African-American educator Booker T. Washington speaks at the fairgrounds auditorium on “Colored People’s Day” at the fair.

1902: Fire devastates the fairgrounds, destroying the State Fair exhibit building and other wood structures.

1903: State Legislature outlaws track betting on horse racing, the fair’s main source of revenue. After the fair’s revenue drops fifty percent, the fair association deeds the fairgrounds to the City of Dallas.

1907: Fair Park becomes the site of year-round activities, including movies and renting automobiles for a drive in the park. A skating rink is also added.

1909: President Howard Taft is the first U.S President to visit the fair, delivering a speech to 8,000 spectators in the racetrack grandstand.

1911- Fair Park's boundaries expand by 7.4 acres to accommodate a roller coaster.

1918: Army takes control of the site for "Camp Dick" for five months just as WW1 ends.

1926: Fair Park stadium is built, later to become the Cotton Bowl. WWR Radio opens a studio.

1929: The universities of Texas and Oklahoma play a neutral site football game during the fair that becomes the first in a long-running annual series.

June 6, 1936: The Texas Centennial Exposition opens to the public. It is not a celebration of Texas independence, but also a festival of architecture, art and light. Over 250,000 spectators witness the three-mile-long parade.

1941: "Opera Under The Stars," later called the Starlight Operettas, introduces summer theater to Dallas audiences in Fair Park's Band Shell. The Operettas move indoors in 1951 and are known today as the Dallas Summer Musicals.

1946: Elsie the Borden Cow becomes a main attraction to fairgoers who line up around two blocks to get a glimpse of the animal.

1951: R. L. Thornton purchases a large Santa Claus figure from Keren's Chamber of Commerce and commissions an artist to make a giant cowboy out of the material. The next year, "Big Tex" makes his debut at the State Fair.

1956: Elvis performs in the Cotton Bowl, singing his way through "Heartbreak Hotel" and "Don't Be Cruel" to the delight of thousands of fans.

1960: The Dallas Texans of the new American Football League and the new Dallas Cowboy of the established National Football League play their first season in the Cotton Bowl. The Texans will move to Kansas City in 1963, the Cowboys to Irving in 1971.

1970: The Dallas Cowboys pay their last game in the Cotton Bowl.

1976: President Gerald R. Ford officially opens the fair to celebrate the 100-year anniversary of the State Fair and the U.S. Bicentennial.

1978: The Texxas World Music Festival is held in the Cotton Bowl. Famous musicians and bands including Aerosmith, Journey, Eddies Money, Fleetwood Mac and Van Helen perform.

1982: The friends of Fair Park is established; citizens vote for \$18 million bond funds for Fair Park.

1984: The Dallas Grand Prix is held on a 2.43 mile course through the Fair Park during the summer. Fair Park is designated a State Archeological Landmark.

1985: The Texas Star, the tallest Ferris wheel in North America at 212 feet in height, is built in Italy and shipped to Fair Park in time to operate during the fair.

1986: The fair is listed as a National Historic Landmark. The Texas Sesquicentennial is celebrated at the park.

1987: Fair Park is designated a City of Dallas Landmark.

1994: African American Museum opens. Fair Park is one of nine American venues for to host World Cup Soccer games. The first round of games is played in the Cotton Bowl Stadium.

2003: Fair Park receives the prestigious National Trust for Historic Preservation Honor Award for the revitalization and restoration for the site.

2009: Between 2003 and 2009, other restoration projects are completed, including the long-overdue restoration of the Esplanade reflecting basin, which includes a sound, light, and water show fountain.

2011: This exhibit was funded by the City of Dallas 2003 bond funds through the Park and Recreation Department with matching grant funds from the National Park Service's Preserve America Program.

Introduced

87R1002 SRA-D

By: West

S.B. No. 2181

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

relating to the financing of certain sports and community venue projects.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 334.008(c), Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

(c) To the extent that a provision of this chapter, including Section [~~Sections~~] 334.024(f), [~~334.1015, and 334.2515,~~] applies to a venue project that is a municipal parks and recreation system or facility, the provision applies [~~those provisions apply~~] to a venue project authorized by this section, and references to a municipality are considered references to a county to which this section applies.

SECTION 2. Section 334.2515, Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 334.2515. APPLICATION. Except as provided by Section 334.2516, this subchapter does not apply to the financing of a venue project that is:

- (1) an area described by Section 334.001(4)(C);

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(2) ~~[an area or facility that is part of a municipal parks and recreation system as described by Section 334.001(4) (D);~~

~~[-3-]~~ a project described by Section 334.001(4) (E), except for a project described by Section 334.001(4) (A); or

(3) ~~[-4-]~~ a facility described by Section 334.001(4) (G).

SECTION 3. Section 334.1015, Local Government Code, is repealed.

SECTION 4. This Act takes effect September 1, 2021.

Engrossed

By: West

S.B. No. 2181

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

relating to the use of hotel occupancy tax revenue by certain municipalities for certain projects.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 334.2515, Local Government Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 334.2515. APPLICATION. Except as provided by Sections ~~[Section]~~ 334.2516 and 334.2518, this subchapter does not apply to the financing of a venue project that is:

- (1) an area described by Section 334.001(4) (C);
- (2) an area or facility that is part of a municipal parks and recreation system as described by Section 334.001(4) (D);
- (3) a project described by Section 334.001(4) (E), except for a project described by Section 334.001(4) (A); or
- (4) a facility described by Section 334.001(4) (G).

SECTION 2. Subchapter H, Chapter 334, Local Government Code, is amended by adding Section 334.2518 to read as follows:

Sec. 334.2518. USE OF REVENUE BY CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES FOR CERTAIN PARK FACILITIES. (a) This section applies only to a municipality that has a population of more than 1 million but less

than 1.3 million.

(b) Subject to Subsection (c), a municipality to which this section applies may acquire, construct, improve, and equip a venue project that is an amphitheater, arena, exhibit hall, music hall, or stadium located within a municipally owned park that is at least 100 acres in size and all or part of which is designated as a national historic landmark district, if the applicable type of facility is specifically listed in the ballot proposition for a venue project for the expansion of an existing convention center facility that primarily hosts conventions and has at least one million square feet of meeting space.

(c) A municipality may not spend more than 20 percent of the revenue from the convention center facility expansion venue project described by Subsection (b) for costs related to an amphitheater, arena, exhibit hall, music hall, or stadium located within a municipally owned park.

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2021.