

## FINANCING PROFESSIONAL SPORTS FACILITIES

By Mandy Rafool

### ARIZONA

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost * (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB *	Phoenix	Arizona Diamondbacks	Bank One Ballpark	Maricopa County Stadium District	48,500	1998 (scheduled)	Yes	75%	\$338 (projected)	No	The Maricopa County Stadium District has contributed \$238 million which comes from a .25% increase in the county sales tax. The tax is expected to remain in place at current collection rates until the spring of 1998. In addition, the Stadium District has issued \$15 million in bonds which will be paid off with stadium generated revenue and the Diamondbacks will pay \$85 million.
* Arizona (along with Florida) has been awarded a major league baseball expansion team scheduled to begin in 1998.											
NFL	Tempe	Arizona Cardinals	Sun Devil Stadium	Arizona State University	73,273	1958	No	100%	\$1.0  \$5.2 Adjusted to 1995 dollars using the CPI	No	Stadium for Arizona State University football originally cost \$1 million with \$800,000 in state money and \$200,000 from revenue bonds issued by the University. The stadium became host to the Cardinals in 1988. The stadium has been renovated 4 times since 1976. In 1989, \$11 million was raised through skybox sales and was spent to modernize the stadium and add luxury skyboxes. In 1990, the field was lowered and financed through a \$2 million bond issue.
NBA	Phoenix	Phoenix Suns	America West Arena	City	19,023	1992	No	39%	\$90  \$97.7 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	The City of Phoenix contributed \$35 million with \$28 million going to construct the arena and \$7 million for the land. The Phoenix Suns contributed \$55 million. The city has a 30 year commitment from the Suns and receives \$500,000 per year (with annual 3% increase) and 40% of revenue from luxury boxes and advertising.
NHL **	Phoenix	Phoenix Coyotes	America West Arena	City	15,500 to 16,000	1992	No	39%	\$90  \$97.7 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	The City of Phoenix contributed \$36 million with \$28 million going to construct the arena and \$7 million for the land. The Phoenix Suns contributed \$55 million. The city has a 30 year commitment from the Suns and receives \$500,000 per year (with annual 3% increase) and 40% of revenue from luxury boxes and advertising.

\*\* The National Hockey League team formerly known as the Winnipeg Jets is moving to Phoenix and will begin play in the fall of 1996 as the Phoenix Coyotes.

**CALIFORNIA**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost * (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Anaheim	California Angels	Anaheim Stadium	City of Anaheim	64,593	1968	No	100%	\$24  \$112.6 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Stadium publicly financed and originally built as a baseball stadium for the Los Angeles Angels. Team later became the California Angels and stadium was expanded in 1979 to an enclosed multi-purpose facility. In 1996, the city of Anaheim and the Walt Disney Corp. agreed to a deal to keep the team in Anaheim for at least 20 years. Disney will commit \$70 million and the city will commit \$30 million to renovate the stadium to a more compact baseball only facility.
	Chavez Ravine	Los Angeles Dodgers	Dodger Stadium	Dodgers	56,000	1962	No	N/A	\$23  \$116 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Privately financed.
	Oakland	Oakland As (Athletics)	Oakland/ Alameda County Coliseum	City and County	47,313	1966		100%	\$25  \$120 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Coliseum funded as part of a \$25 million bond issue by the city of Oakland and Alameda County. The facility has been renovated several times and is presently undergoing a \$127 million renovation as part of the agreement to bring football back to the stadium.
	San Diego	San Diego Padres	Jack Murphy Stadium	City	46,510	1967	No	100%	\$27  \$123 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Publicly financed after affirmative vote in 1965 by San Diego residents. Stadium was expanded in 1984 at a cost of \$6.4 million and in 1988 underwent a \$76 million renovation paid for with city/county revenue bonds.
	San Francisco	San Francisco Giants *	3Com Park (Candlestick)	City	62,000	1960		100%	\$24.8  \$126.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Publicly financed. Expanded in 1988 at a cost of \$32 million funded with an increase in the hotel tax.

\* Plans are under way to build a new \$255 million stadium for the San Francisco Giants. The stadium, Pacific Bell Park, is scheduled to open in the year 2000 and will be privately financed.

National Conference of State Legislatures

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost * (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NFL	Oakland	Oakland Raiders	Oakland Coliseum	City	47,000	1966		100%	\$25  \$120 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Coliseum funded as part of a \$25 million bond issue by the city of Oakland and Alameda County. The facility has been renovated several times and is presently undergoing a \$127 million renovation as part of the agreement to bring football back to the stadium.
	San Diego	San Diego Chargers	Jack Murphy Stadium	City	60,836	1967	No	100%	\$27  \$123 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Publicly financed after affirmative vote in 1965 by San Diego residents. Stadium was expanded in 1984 at a cost of \$6.4 million and in 1988 underwent a \$76 million renovation paid for with city/county revenue bonds..
	San Francisco	San Francisco 49ers	3Com Park (Candlestick)	City	70,207	1960		100%	\$24.6  \$126.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Publicly financed. Expanded in 1968 at a cost of \$32 million funded with an increase in the hotel tax.
NBA	Inglewood	LA Lakers	Great Western Forum	Team Owner	17,505	1967	No	N/A	\$16  \$73 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Privately funded by Jack Kent Cooke, who later sold the Lakers.
	Los Angeles	LA Clippers	LA Sports Arena	City	16,021	1969		100%	\$8  \$41.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Publicly funded with municipal bonds
	Oakland	Golden State Warriors	Oakland Coliseum Arena	City	15,025	1966		100%	\$25  \$120 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Publicly funded with bonds along with the Coliseum.
	Sacramento	Sacramento Kings	ARCO Arena	McGuire Thomas	17,317	1988	No	N/A	\$40  \$51.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Financed with private funds.

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost * (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NHL	Anaheim	Mighty Ducks of Anaheim	Arrowhead Pond	City	17,250	1993		100%	\$120  \$126.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Publicly financed with municipal bonds
	Inglewood	Los Angeles Kings	Great Western Forum	Team Owner	16,005	1967	No	N/A	\$16  \$73 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Privately funded by Jack Kent Cooke, who later sold the Lakers.
	San Jose	San Jose Sharks	San Jose Arena	City	17,190	1993		82%	\$162.6  \$179 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		\$132 million was financed by the city and \$30 million by the San Jose Arena Management

#### COLORADO

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Denver	Colorado Rockies	Coors Field	Stadium District	50,100	1995	Yes	75%	\$215	Yes	The legislature created a the Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District in the six counties surrounding Denver. The district issued bonds and levied a one-tenth of 1% sales tax within the six-county area to fund the stadium. The tax remains in place until the bonds are paid off in about 10 years. The Rockies contributed \$53 million.
NFL	Denver	Denver Broncos	Mile High Stadium *	City	76,274	1948	No	100%	\$1.0  \$6.3 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Mile High Stadium was financed by the city of Denver and was originally built to house the minor league baseball team. The stadium was expanded to accommodate the Broncos in 1960 and has been improved three additional times including a \$25 million upgrade in 1977. The improvements have been paid for with revenues generated from the 10% seat tax assessed on all city facilities.

\* The Denver Broncos have requested a new stadium that would be funded by extending the sales tax already in place to fund Coors Field. The proposal is likely to go before the voters in November 1997.

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NBA	Denver	Denver Nuggets	McNichols Arena **	City	17,171	1975	No	100%	\$13  \$36.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	McNichols Arena was publicly financed with general obligation bonds issued by Denver at a cost of \$13 million including the land. In 1986, Denver and the Nuggets spent about \$12.5 million on McNichols renovations. The city's portion was generated through the seat tax (10%) assessed on all city facilities.
NHL	Denver	Colorado Avalanche	McNichols Arena **	City	17,022	1975	No	100%	\$13  \$36.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	McNichols Arena was publicly financed with general obligation bonds issued by Denver at a cost of \$13 million including the land. In 1986, Denver and the Nuggets spent about \$12.5 million on McNichols renovations. The city's portion was generated through the seat tax (10%) assessed on all city facilities.

\*\* Both the Nuggets and the Avalanche are owned by Ascent Entertainment Group who is negotiating with the City of Denver to build a private arena (the Pepsi Center) provided the City offers certain tax incentives.

#### CONNECTICUT

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NHL	Hartford	Hartford Whalers	Civic Center Coliseum	City of Hartford	15,100	1975	No	100%	\$30.5  \$86.4 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Civic Center Arena was built in 1975 as a multi-purpose facility through a city general obligation bond issue of \$30.5 million. In 1978, the roof collapsed and \$31 million was spent to rebuild the facility and expand seating capacity. The reconstruction costs were covered by a combination of insurance claims, federal and state grants, and \$600,000 of city general fund revenues. To help ensure team retention, the state of Connecticut has leased the arena from Hartford for 20 years for an amount equal to the bond debt.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NFL*	DC	Washington Redskins	RFK Stadium	District of Columbia	68,454	1961	No	100%	\$19  \$96.7 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Stadium was authorized by Congress and bonds were issued by the city and backed by the federal government. The bonds were retired in the early 1970s.

\* The team is moving to nearby Prince George County, Maryland where a new stadium is under construction.

NBA**											
NHL**											

\*\* The Washington Bullets and the Washington Capitals both currently play in Maryland. Construction is under way for a new privately financed 21,000 seat arena (MCI Arena) to house both teams in the District of Columbia. It is expected to open in 1997.

**FLORIDA**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Miami	Florida Marlins	Joe Robbie Stadium (Pro Player Stadium)	Wayne Huizenga (team owner)	47,862	1987	No	3%	\$115  \$154.2 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Stadium was originally built with private funds as a football stadium. \$10 million was spent by the stadium owner to renovate the stadium for baseball. Florida has a professional sports facility fund program which is a state rebate program that provides \$2 million per year up to 30 years. The program was designed to help attract new teams to Florida. The facility hosting the Marlins has qualified and has received \$4 million in state money to date.
	St. Peters- burg	Tampa Bay Devil Rays *	ThunderDome	City	46,000	1990	Yes	100%	\$147  \$171 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Stadium originally built in 1990 at a cost of \$85 million. The city of St. Petersburg issued general obligation bonds to fund construction. The bond debt is being partially serviced through a 1% increase in the county wide bed tax. Additional bonds in the amount of \$62 million were issued by a tourist development commission to renovate the stadium for the new baseball team. The debt is serviced by a combination of bed tax revenues, stadium revenues and city general fund monies. In addition, the team qualified for the state rebate program designed to attract new teams to Florida.

\* Tampa/St. Pete area was awarded a major league expansion baseball team along with Arizona. The team will begin play in 1998.

			Arena	Owner	Capacity	Year Opened	Approval Authority	Percentage Financed	Stadium Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NFL	Jacksonville	Jacksonville Jaguars	Jacksonville Stadium (Gator Bowl)	City of Jacksonville	73,000	1995	No	90%	\$135	Yes	Gator Bowl was built in 1941 and is being reconstructed for \$121 million including \$10.5 million from the Jaguars. City bond issue of \$49 million to upgrade stadium was under way before city had been awarded the team. Remaining bond debt will be paid through a state rebate program that provides \$2 million annually for 30 years aimed at bringing pro sports to Florida, a one-cent lodging tax, a surcharge on Jaguars tickets and a tax on other events at the Gator Bowl.
	Miami	Miami Dolphins	Joe Robbie Stadium (Pro Player Stadium)	Wayne Huizenga (team owner)	74,916	1987	No	N/A	\$115 \$154.2 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Voted No	Miami taxpayers rejected four proposals between 1976 and 1984 to renovate the Orange Bowl or build a new stadium. Joe Robbie, the team's late owner, took on the project after all those defeats. Funded privately with money generated by leasing luxury boxes and clubhouse seats.
	Tampa Bay	Tampa Bay Buccaneers *	Tampa Stadium (Houlihan's Stadium)	Tampa Sports Authority	74,314	1987	Yes	100%	\$4.6 \$21 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Stadium funded through bonds issued by the sports authority and backed by the city and county governments. Originally designed as a college stadium to seat 48,000, it was expanded to seat 72,000 at a cost of \$10 million after Tampa awarded an NFL franchise in 1976. Another 2,000 seats added when Tampa selected as Super Bowl site. Team added luxury skyboxes.
* On September 3, 1996, Hillsborough County voters approved a one-half cent sales tax increase to help fund law enforcement, education, infrastructure and a new stadium for the Buccaneers. The stadium would receive 11.7% of the revenues generated.											
NBA	Miami	Miami Heat	Miami Arena	Miami Sports and Exhibition Authority	15,200	1988		75%	\$53 \$68.3 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		\$40 million funded with bonds paid for with tourist taxes and \$13 million from private sources.
	Orlando	Orlando Magic	Orlando Arena	City of Orlando	17,248	1989	No	100%	\$102 \$125 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Total facility including land infrastructure and landscaping cost \$102 million. The actual building costs was \$88 million. The costs were covered in part by the City of Orlando through general fund revenues and \$50 million from revenues from the county wide 4% bed tax. The bed tax is currently at 5%.

NHL	Miami	Florida Panthers	Miami Arena	Miami Sports and Exhibition Authority	14,700	1988		75%	\$53		\$40 million funded with bonds paid for with tourist taxes and \$13 million from private sources.
	Tampa *	Tampa Bay Lightning	Ice Palace	Tampa Sports Authority	19,500	1996	Yes	62%	\$139	No	New stadium construction and infrastructure costs are being paid by a combination of team money (\$53 million) and public money (\$86 million).

\* Prior to the 1996 season, the Tampa Bay Lightning played in the ThunderDome in St. Petersburg.

#### GEORGIA

	City	Team	Stadium/Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Atlanta	Atlanta Braves	Fulton County Stadium *	Fulton County Stadium Authority	52,710	1966	Yes	100%	\$18 \$84.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Bonds were issued by the stadium authority and backed by the city and county.
*Olympic Stadium is being converted to a 50,000 seat baseball stadium for the Atlanta Braves and Fulton County Stadium will be torn down. The original Olympic Stadium budget covered construction and renovation costs. If there are cost overruns in the stadium conversion, the Braves will pay the additional costs.											
NFL	Atlanta	Atlanta Falcons	Georgia Dome	Georgia World Congress Center Authority	71,594	1992	Yes	100%	\$214 \$232.4 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	The state legislature authorized donation of the land for the stadium valued at \$14 million. The remaining \$200 million was raised with industrial revenue bonds authorized by the authority. Construction debt is covered by money generated by the stadium and from 39% of a 7 cent/dollar hotel/motel tax imposed in Fulton County. Stadium is used for other events throughout the year.
NBA	Atlanta	Atlanta Hawks	The Omni	Fulton County Stadium Authority	16,378	1972	Yes	100%	\$17 \$62 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	The stadium authority issued bonds which are being repaid with revenues generated by the stadium.



ILLINOIS

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Chicago	Chicago Cubs	Wrigley Field	Tribune Co.	38,765	1914	No	N/A	\$0.25  \$3.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	
	Chicago	Chicago White Sox	Comiskey Park	Illinois Sports Facilities Authority	44,321	1991	Yes	100%	\$150  \$167.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	The Illinois Sports Facilities Authority issued \$150 million in bonds for land and the construction of the new stadium. The debt is serviced from an additional two percent hotel tax levied on Chicago hotels, plus \$5 million annually from the City of Chicago that is received through a state local government distributive fund, and a state match of \$5 million from the state lodging tax. Revenues that exceed the amount necessary for debt service are remitted to the state.
NFL	Chicago	Chicago Bears*	Soldier Field	City of Chicago	66,950	1924	No	100%	\$10  \$20 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Stadium opened with 45,000 seats. It was expanded to 100,000 seats and dedicated to soldiers in WW1 in 1926. It was reconstructed in 1979 by the Chicago Park District to add various amenities and boxes. Capacity is now smaller.
* The Chicago Bears are currently negotiating with city officials for a new stadium.											
NBA	Chicago	Chicago Bulls	United Center	United Center Joint Venture	21,711	1994	No	9%	\$175  \$179.9 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Primarily through private capital, though city provided real estate tax abatements plus state and city grants for \$15 million.
NHL	Chicago	Chicago Blackhawks	United Center	United Center Joint Venture	20,500	1994	No	9%	\$175  \$179.9 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Primarily through private capital, though city provided real estate tax abatements plus state and city grants for \$15 million.

**INDIANA**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NFL	Indianapolis	Indianapolis Colts	RCA Dome (Hoosier Dome)	Convention and Recreational Facilities Authority	60,127	1984	Yes	50%	\$95  \$139.3 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		\$47 million came from a public bond issue backed by county sales taxes on motels, restaurant meals, cigarettes and admissions. The rest came from private sources.
NBA	Indianapolis	Indiana Pacers	Market Square Arena	Marion County Convention and Recreational Facilities Authority	16,530	1974		70%	\$23  \$78.9 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Funding supplied by \$12 million bond issue, \$4 million from the city and \$7 million from Market Square Associates, a private company created to build and operate arena.

**LOUISIANA**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NFL	New Orleans	New Orleans Saints	Superdome	State of Louisiana	76,791	1975	Yes	100%	\$134  \$379 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Publicly financed through a \$134 million bond issue backed by a 4% hotel tax imposed in two parishes. Improvements were recently made at a cost of \$20 million.

**MARYLAND**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Baltimore	Baltimore Orioles	Oriole Park at Camden Yards	Maryland Stadium Authority	48,000	1992	Yes	96%	\$210  \$228 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Financed with \$137 million in lease revenue bonds and \$80 million in lease revenue notes issued by the stadium authority. The debt is being repaid from revenue generated by special sports themed lottery tickets. The remaining costs were covered with cash that had accumulated in the lottery fund since it was established in 1988 to finance sports stadiums. The team contributed \$9 million for construction of skyboxes.
NFL*	Baltimore	Baltimore Ravens **	Memorial Stadium	City of Baltimore	63,000	1950	No	100%	\$6  \$38 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Bonds were issued in the amount of \$6 million by the city of Baltimore. Addition bonds were issued soon after the stadium opened in the amount of \$2.5 million, bringing the total cost to \$8.5 million.

\* The Washington Redskins football franchise is moving to a new stadium being built in Prince George's County, MD. The state is contributing \$70.5 million to the \$160 million project by providing infrastructure improvements funded through the highway trust fund.

\*\* The Ravens will begin play in a new football stadium in 1998. The stadium is projected to cost \$200 million and is being 100% financed by the state through a combination of \$90 million in revenue bonds and \$110 million in surplus sports lottery money and revenues generated from other stadium operations.

NBA	Landover	Washington Bullets **	US Air Arena	Team Owner	18,756	1973	No	N/A	\$18 \$61.7 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Stadium financed by owner of the Bullets.
NHL	Landover	Washington Capitals **	US Air Arena	Team Owner	18,130	1973	No	N/A	\$18 \$61.7 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Stadium financed by owner of the Bullets.

\*\* The Bullets and Capitals are moving into the District and will play in the new MCI Arena under construction.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Boston	Boston Red Sox	Fenway Park*	John Harrington (team owner)	33,871	1912	No	N/A	\$0.42 \$6.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Privately financed in 1912. Building was assessed at \$420,000 and land at \$344,000.
* Boston Red Sox owners have announced that they will privately finance a new ballpark to replace Fenway. The exact location has not been determined.											
NFL	Foxboro	New England Patriots	Foxboro Stadium	Kraft Co. (team owner)	60,794	1971	No	N/A	\$61 \$229.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Privately funded by William Sullivan family.
NBA	Boston	Boston Celtics	FleetCenter	New Boston Garden Corp.	18,624	1995	No	N/A	\$160	No	Financed privately by five life insurance companies.
NHL	Boston	Boston Bruins	FleetCenter	New Boston Garden Corp.	17,565	1995	No	N/A	\$160	No	Financed privately by five life insurance companies.

**MICHIGAN**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Detroit	Detroit Tigers	Tiger Stadium *	City	52,416	1912			Info not available		
* In March 1996, Detroit voters approved the use of \$40 million in Downtown Development Authority bonds to help finance a new stadium to replace the 84 year old Tiger Stadium. Plans call for a new 42,000 seat stadium at a cost of \$240 million. The Tigers have agreed to pay \$145 million and the state will contribute \$55 million out of the Michigan Strategic Fund.											
NFL	Pontiac	Detroit Lions	Silverdome	City of Pontiac Stadium Building Authority	80,365	1975	Yes	100%	\$55.7  \$157.7 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Stadium financed through \$25 million in bonds sold by a special authority, \$16 million in general obligation bonds issued by the city. \$7 million from a 15 year installment loan and a state subsidy of \$800,000 per year.
NBA	Auburn Hills	Detroit Pistons	Palace of Auburn Hills	Team Owner	21,454	1988	No	N/A	\$80  \$103 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Privately funded but the city of Auburn provided property tax abatelements and infrastructure improvements.
NHL	Detroit	Detroit Red Wings	Joe Louis Arena	City	18,227	1979	No	100%	\$34  \$71.3 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Publicly funded

**MINNESOTA**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Minneapolis	Minnesota Twins	Hubert Humphrey Metrodome	City	56,144	1982	No	91%	\$75  \$118.4 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Financed through the sale of \$55 million in revenue bonds. Remainder was funded with \$13 million in interest earned on the bonds and \$7 million from the Vikings and Twins for auxiliary facilities.
NFL	Minneapolis	Minnesota Vikings	Hubert Humphrey Metrodome	City	63,000	1982	No	91%	\$75  \$118.4 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Financed through the sale of \$55 million in revenue bonds. Remainder was funded with \$13 million in interest earned on the bonds and \$7 million from the Vikings and Twins for auxiliary facilities.
NBA	Minneapolis	Minnesota Timberwolves	Target Center	Sports Authority	19,000	1990	Yes	73%	\$117  \$136.3 Adjusted		Funded in part by \$85 million in tax-exempt bonds. The rest from private sources.

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**MISSOURI**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Kansas City	Kansas City Royals	Kauffman Stadium	Jackson County	40,625	1973		100%	\$21.5  \$73.7 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Stadium financed through a \$43 million county bond issue that also funded neighboring football stadium.
	St. Louis	St. Louis Cardinals	Busch Stadium	Gateway Partnership	56,627	1966	No	N/A	\$22  \$103.2 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Privately financed.
NFL	Kansas City	Kansas City Chiefs	Arrowhead Stadium	Jackson County	77,872	1972		100%	\$21.6  \$78.3 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Stadium financed through a \$43 million county bond issue that also funded neighboring baseball stadium. Many public improvements have been made. Team paid for addition of luxury boxes.
	St. Louis	St. Louis Rams	Trans World Dome	Regional Convention and Sports Complex Authority	65,300	1995	Yes	96%	\$299	No	Stadium funded through \$259 million in bonds issued by the sports authority. 50% of the debt is backed by the state through an annual general fund appropriation. 25% of the debt is backed by the county with proceeds from a hotel/motel tax. 25% is backed by the city through convention center activities. Balance of financing came from bond proceeds, interest earnings and \$12 million in PSL revenues.
NHL	St. Louis	St. Louis Blues	Kiel Center	Kiel Center Partners	18,500	1994	No	46%	\$135  \$138.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	The Kiel Center was financed with \$62 million in tax-exempt private activity bonds, \$30 million in equity subscribed by the Kiel Center Partners, \$37 million in bank borrowings and \$6 million in working capital.

**NEW JERSEY**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NFL	East Rutherford	New York Giants	Giant Stadium (Meadowlands)	New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority	78,124	1976	Yes	100%	\$75  \$200.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Financed through \$78 million bond issue handled by the sports authority. Created in 1971, the stadium is part of a larger sports complex that includes a horse-race track which generates revenues that go toward paying off the bond debt.
	East Rutherford	New York Jets	Giant Stadium (Meadowlands)	New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority	78,124	1976	Yes	100%	\$75  \$200.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	In 1984, the Jets started playing in Giants Stadium which was publicly financed through \$76 million bond issue handled by New Jersey sports authority. Stadium is part of a larger sports complex that includes a horse-race track which generates revenues that go toward paying off the bond debt.
NBA	East Rutherford	New Jersey Nets	Continental Airline Arena (Meadowlands)	New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority	20,039	1981		100%	\$85  \$142.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Arena part of larger sports complex that houses a football stadium and horse race-track. Publicly funded by bonds issued by the New Jersey sports authority. Debt paid off by revenue generated from race-track.
NHL	East Rutherford	New Jersey Devils	Continental Airline Arena	New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority	19,040	1981		100%	\$85  \$142.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Arena part of larger sports complex that houses a football stadium and horse race-track. Publicly funded by bonds issued by the New Jersey sports authority. Debt paid off by revenue generated from race-track.

**NEW YORK**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	New York	New York Mets	Shea Stadium	City of New York	55,601	1964	No	100%	\$24  \$117.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	General obligation bonds were issued by the city to finance the stadium.
	New York	New York Yankees	Yankee Stadium	City of New York	57,545	1923	No	21%	\$3.175  \$28.3 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Construction cost \$2.5 million and was privately financed; the land, worth \$675,000 was provided by the city.
NFL	Orchard Park	Buffalo Bills	Rich Stadium	Erie County	80,290	1973	No	100%	\$22  \$75.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Publicly financed with revenue bonds. More seats added for 1995 season at a cost of \$23 million financed by the Bills and the County.
NBA	New York	New York Knicks	Madison Square Garden	MSG Limited Partners	19,763	1925					Extensive renovation in 1990 cost \$200 million and was financed with private funds.
NHL	Buffalo	Buffalo Sabres	Marine Midland	City and Team	21,000	1996	No	45%	\$122		State, county and private funds. Financed with \$25 million from the state, \$20 million from Erie County and \$67 in private funds.
	New York	New York Rangers	Madison Square Garden	MSG Limited Partners	18,200	1925					Extensive \$200 million renovation in 1990 was financed with private funds.
	Uniondale	New York Islanders	Nassau Veterans Coliseum	Nassau County	16,297	1972	No	100%	31.3  \$114 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Funded with tax-exempt bonds.

**NORTH CAROLINA**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NFL	Charlotte	Carolina Panthers	Ericsson Stadium	Panthers	72,350	1996	No	20%	\$247.7	No	Stadium financed by private investors and the sale of permanent seat licenses which qualify buyers to obtain season tickets. The city of Charlotte donated the land for the stadium which is valued at close to \$35 million and made over \$15 million in public infrastructure improvements.
NBA	Charlotte	Charlotte Hornets	Charlotte Coliseum	City	24,042	1988	Yes	100%	\$52 \$67 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Publicly funded with bonds approved by voters. \$10 million in later improvements were financed with operating revenues.

**OHIO**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Cincinnati	Cincinnati Reds	Riverfront Stadium *	City of Cincinnati	52,952	1970	No	100%	\$44 \$172.6 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Publicly financed through a \$44 million revenue bond issue to accommodate football and baseball. Bond debt is serviced with stadium revenues.
	Cleveland	Cleveland Indians	Jacobs Field (Gateway Complex)	Gateway Development Corp.	42,400	1994	No	88%	\$173 \$177.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Built as part of a city sports complex, that was funded both publicly and privately. The Gateway Economic Development Corp. issued \$117 million in bonds backed by voter approved county wide sin taxes on alcohol (\$3/gallon on liquor, 16 cents/gallon on beer) and cigarettes (4.5 cents/pack). They also issued \$31 million in stadium revenue bonds. The Gateway Corp. received about \$20 million up front from early seat sales.
NFL	Cincinnati	Cincinnati Bengals	Riverfront Stadium *	City of Cincinnati	60,389	1970	No	100%	\$44 \$172.6 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Publicly financed through a \$44 million revenue bond issue to accommodate football and baseball. Bond debt is serviced with stadium revenues.
<p>* In early 1996, the Cincinnati City Council passed a resolution authorizing Hamilton County to raise \$540 million for sports facilities. This includes funding for a new baseball stadium for the Cincinnati Reds and either a new football stadium or renovations to Riverfront Stadium for the Bengals. Hamilton County voters then approved a sales tax increase to 8% from 5.5% to raise the money.</p> <p>* The NFL has committed a new team by 1999 and \$48 million for a new football stadium in Cleveland as part of the relocation agreement that occurred when the Browns moved to Baltimore.</p>											
NBA	Cleveland	Cleveland Cavaliers	Gund Arena (Gateway Complex)	Gateway Development Corp.	20,562	1994	No	97%	\$155 \$159.3 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Built as part of a city sports complex that includes Jacobs Field and was funded both publicly and privately. Public funding from state capital improvement funds and county-wide sin taxes on alcohol (\$3/gallon on liquor, 16 cents/gallon on beer) and cigarettes (4.5 cents/pack) for 15 years.



**OREGON**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NBA	Portland	Portland Trail Blazers	Rose Garden	Oregon Arena Corp. (team owner)	21,401	1995	No	14% plus land	\$94	No	Total project cost was \$262 million which includes the basketball arena, 4 parking facilities, a public plaza and an office/retail development. The city donated the land and issued bonds in the amount of \$34.5 million for infrastructure improvements. The bonds are backed by project revenues and revenues generated by the 6% ticket tax.

**PENNSYLVANIA**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Phillies	Veterans Stadium	City of Philadelphia	62,382	1971	No	100%	\$50  \$188 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Publicly financed to accommodate football and baseball. Voters approved a \$25 million city bond issue in 1964 and another \$13 million in 1967 due to cost overruns.
	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh Pirates *	Three Rivers Stadium	Stadium Authority of Pittsburgh	47,972	1970	Yes	100%	\$35  \$137 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Publicly financed with city-backed general revenue bonds to accommodate football and baseball
* The City of Pittsburgh and the Pirates are currently exploring options for a new baseball only facility.											
NFL	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Eagles	Veterans Stadium	City of Philadelphia	65,178	1971	No	100%	\$50  \$188 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Publicly financed to accommodate football and baseball. Voters approved a \$25 million city bond issue in 1964 and another \$13 million in 1967 due to cost overruns.
	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh Steelers	Three Rivers Stadium	Stadium Authority of Pittsburgh	59,600	1970	Yes	100%	\$35  \$137 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Publicly financed with city-backed general revenue bonds to accommodate football and baseball
NBA	Philadelphia	Philadelphia 76ers	CoreStates Spectrum	COMCAST Group	21,000	1996	No	N/A	\$206	No	Privately financed although \$10 million in state capital budget funds were used for the CoreStates Center project.
NHL	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Flyers	CoreStates Spectrum	COMCAST Group	19,500	1996	No	N/A	\$206	No	Privately financed although \$10 million in state capital budget funds were used for the CoreStates Center project.
	Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh Penguins	Civic Arena	City/County	17,537	1961		100%	\$22  \$112		Publicly funded although the team has helped financed some of the major renovation projects such as expand seating, add luxury boxes and

**TENNESSEE**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NFL *	Nashville	Oilers	Cumberland Stadium	Nashville and Davidson County	76,000	1998 (scheduled)	Yes	100%	\$292 (projected)	Yes	The state legislature voted to approve state participation in the Oilers deal. The state will pay for about \$12 million for road improvements and stadium access. The state will also issue \$55 million in general obligation bonds to be serviced with sales taxes on Oilers tickets and merchandise.

\* Nashville has successfully negotiated with the Houston Oilers to move there by 1988

**TEXAS**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Arlington	Texas Rangers	The Ballpark at Arlington	City	49,292	1994	Yes	71%	\$190.7  \$196 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	City issued \$135 million in revenue bonds backed by a special sales tax of .5 percent. The remainder was financed by private investors.
	Houston	Houston Astros	Astrodome	Harris County	54,350	1965	No	100%	\$31.6  \$152.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Multi-use stadium financed by \$23 million bond issue backed by Harris County. Upgraded through a \$42 million program in 1982. Additional seating capacity added in 1989 at a cost of \$60 million.
NFL	Houston	Houston Oilers*	Astrodome	Harris County	59,905	1965	No	100%	\$31.6  \$152.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Multi-use stadium financed by \$23 million bond issue backed by Harris County. Upgraded through a \$42 million program in 1982. Additional seating capacity added in 1989 at a cost of \$60 million.
	Irving	Dallas Cowboys	Texas Stadium	Cowboys	65,846	1971	No	100%	\$35  \$131.6 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Financed by bond issue from the City of Irving. Luxury suites added by team owners in 1985 and 1993.

NBA	Dallas	Dallas Mavericks	Reunion Arena	City	17,502	1980	No	100%	\$27 \$50 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Publicly financed with bonds
	Houston	Houston Rockets	The Summit Arena	City	16,311	1975	No	100%	\$18 \$51 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Publicly financed with bonds.
	San Antonio	San Antonio Spurs	Alamodome	City of San Antonio	20,662	1993	Yes	100%	\$186 \$196 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Originally built as a football stadium in hopes of being awarded an NFL expansion team, the Alamodome was funded by a five-year, half-percent local mass transit tax.
NHL	Dallas	Dallas Stars	Reunion Arena		16,924	1980		100%	\$27 \$50 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Publicly financed with bonds

\* The Houston Oilers are moving to Nashville and will begin play there in 1988

**UTAH**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
NBA	Salt Lake City	Utah Jazz	Delta Center	Team Owner	19,911	1991	No	N/A	\$90  \$100.6 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Mostly financed by team owner. The city donated the land.

**WASHINGTON**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Seattle	Seattle Mariners	Kingdome*	King County	59,702	1976	No	100%	\$69  \$184.7 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Publicly financed by \$40 million in general obligation bonds backed by King County, a 1% car rental tax and a 2% county hotel tax to accommodate baseball and football. In 1995, an additional \$70 million in local bonds were issued to repair the roof.
<p>* In September 1995, King County voters rejected a proposed increase in the county's sales tax to finance a new stadium. The legislature devised a new financing plan where the state contributes \$100 million, new county taxes contribute \$200 million and the Mariners contribute \$45 million. The state share will come from .017 percent of the sales tax collected in King County plus the proceeds from two new lottery games and special stadium license plates. King County Council approved three new taxes to pay its share: a 5 percent admission tax for stadium events; and additional 2 percent car rental tax; and a .5 percent tax on restaurants and bars.</p>											
NFL	Seattle	Seattle Seahawks	Kingdome	King County	66,000	1976	No	100%	\$69  \$184.7 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	Yes	Publicly financed by \$40 million in general obligation bonds backed by King County, a 1% car rental tax and a 2% county hotel tax to accommodate baseball and football. In 1995, an additional \$70 million in local bonds were issued to repair the roof.
NBA	Seattle	Seattle SuperSonics	Key Arena	City	17,102	1995	No	82%	\$114		Funded with public and private funds. \$74.5 million from the city and about \$20 million from the team. Value of land and infrastructure in place is \$15-\$25 million.

**WISCONSIN**

	City	Team	Stadium/ Arena	Stadium Owner	Seating Capacity	Year Opened	Sports Authority	% Publicly Financed	Facility Cost (millions)	Public Vote	Stadium Funding Source
MLB	Milwaukee	Milwaukee Brewers	Milwaukee County Stadium *	Milwaukee County	53,192	1953		100%	\$7.7  \$43.8 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		
<p>* In 1995, the Wisconsin Legislature authorized the creation of a five-county stadium district in the Milwaukee metro area that is authorized to issue \$160 million in tax exempt bonds for the construction of a new \$250 million baseball stadium (Miller Park). Financing for the bonds will come from a one-tenth of 1 percent sales tax in the stadium district. In addition, the Brewers will contribute \$90 million to construction of the new stadium. The state will fund \$36 million in infrastructure costs and the City and County of Milwaukee will share another \$36 million in infrastructure costs. The stadium will be owned jointly by the team and the stadium district. The stadium is expected to be completed by March 1999.</p>											
NFL	Green Bay	Green Bay Packers	Lambeau Field	City	60,789	1957		100%	\$1.2  \$6.5 Adjusted to 1995 dollars		Original construction cost shared by city and the team. The stadium has been expanded six times, all paid for by the team, which is publicly owned as a non-profit corporation.
NBA	Milwaukee	Milwaukee Bucks	Bradley Center	Sports and Entertain- ment Inc.	18,633	1988	No	N/A	\$71  \$91.4 Adjusted to 1995 dollars	No	Money for arena donated by the Bradley family as a gift to people of Wisconsin.

Sources: NCSL survey of sports stadiums, August 1996. National Sports Law Institute, and USA Today, September 6, 1996

NOTE: The % Publicly Financed column includes any bond issue by a public entity even if the debt is serviced entirely by privately generated revenues and there is no actual public subsidy.

All cost figures represent original stadium costs. Stadiums built prior to 1995 were adjusted to 1995 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.