

WORKING PAPER

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1995-2015**

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**Colorado College Working Paper 2010-03
April, 2010**



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Abstract: A total of 56 stadiums and arenas opened between 1995 and 2009 including: 17 new baseball stadiums, four basketball arenas, nine hockey arenas, seven dual use NBA/NHL venues and 19 football fields. And it's far from over: the San Francisco 49ers, San Diego Chargers, New York Giants, New York Jets, Minnesota Vikings, Oakland Athletics, Florida Marlins, Tampa Bay Rays, Minnesota Twins, Sacramento Kings, Orlando Magic, New Jersey Nets, New York Islanders and Pittsburgh Penguins anticipate new arenas by 2015. This paper summarizes recent and emerging trends associated with the capacity, cost, public subsidy and accompanying legislative characteristics of stadium and arena construction.

Introduction

“You get two messages from the voters: Don’t use public money for ball parks to pay for the greedy owners, but don’t you dare let these teams leave;” then – Mayor Tom Murphy responded to Pittsburgh voters’ 1997 rejection of a referendum that would have raised taxes to finance PNC Park (Delaney and Eckstein 2003). Regardless, PNC Park was completed in 2001 after the city Regional Asset District, and subsequently state legislators, met to approve \$563² million worth of public funds for the project in 1998. Friction between the public demand for major league stadiums and its willingness to subsidize them has hardly abated in the past decade. Reservations about public expenditures have not appeared to dampen the stadium-building momentum; perhaps this is why a total of 56 stadiums and arenas opened between 1995 and 2009, including: 17 new baseball stadiums, four basketball arenas, nine hockey arenas, seven dual use NBA/NHL venues and 19 football fields. On face arena construction has visibly accelerated; in the 15 years between 1995 and 2010, US major league sports teams will have built more new arenas than were erected between 1960 and 1990 (Quirk and Fort 1997). Figure 1 compares numbers of athletic venues opened since the 1912. The stadium boom is far from over: the San Francisco 49ers, San Diego Chargers, New York Giants, New York Jets, Minnesota Vikings, Oakland Athletics, Florida

Marlins, Tampa Bay Rays, Minnesota Twins, Sacramento Kings, Orlando Magic, New Jersey Nets, New York Islanders and Pittsburgh Penguins anticipate new arenas between 2010 and 2015.

The purpose of this paper is to summarize recent and emerging trends in stadium and arena construction for all four U.S. major league sports. Stadiums consume substantial portions from state and municipal coffers, and current, relevant evaluations of their impact become increasingly critical as each new project breaks ground. Such a synoptic study of stadium characteristics has not been published recently. We focus on stadiums and arenas built between 1995 and 2009, paying additional attention to franchise-municipality arrangements that should yield stadiums between 2010 and 2015. Section 1 compares numbers of arenas in use built before and after 1995. Section 2 describes changes in the capacities of stadiums and arenas built before and during this period; section 3 contains observations about the costs of newer stadiums and arenas, and compares them to parallel figures for older venues. Financing options and patterns evident in municipal stadium financing behavior are outlined in section 4, and complementary legislative measures are detailed in section 5.

Data Description

Data in the first half of the paper presents opening dates of stadiums and arenas, their capacities, total costs and the breakdown of public and private shares. Newer facilities are highlighted. Any comparative costs in the text are expressed in 2000 U.S. dollars; CPI data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was used to deflate nominal stadium costs. Data in the second half elaborates on public financing methods and the legislative or administrative histories of stadium initiatives by sport and stadium. Note that public

and private shares will not always sum to the total listed cost. This occurs because public funding packages frequently include additional resources for infrastructure, or cover sports and other entertainment facilities in clusters; the exact uses of public stadium funds are consequently impossible to distinguish in some cases. Tables 3 and 4 show different capacity values for the same facilities because venues shared by the NBA and NHL have different seating structures for the two sports as well as concerts and other events (these are not included in the data). The costs of dual use arenas are figured into the average costs of NBA and NHL arenas because both teams have historically contributed resources to those construction projects. To avoid double counting, these values are omitted from total numbers of arenas constructed, costs and referenda.

Overview of Current Stadium Studies

A wealth of literature examines the economic and political consequences of stadium and arena construction. Contemporary studies of major league facilities can be classified broadly into four categories: studies in the first group assess the real economic benefits of stadiums to their host cities or counties (Baade and Dye 1990, 2001, Noll and Zimbalist 1997); accounts in the second category model the impacts of a new stadium on the value of a franchise (Alexander and Kern 2004, Clapp and Hakes 2005, Coates and Humphreys 2005, Leadley and Zygmunt 2005); papers in the third group are characterized by examinations of the motivations for, and outcomes of, public financing for stadiums (Carlino and Coulson 2004, Groothuis, Whitehead and Johnson 2001, Groothuis and Whitehead 2004, Keating 1999, Grant-Long 2005, Baade and Matheson 2005, Owen 2003, Weiner 2004), and the final collection of studies addresses particular legislative cases or patterns (Turner and Marichal 1998, Coates and Humphreys 2003). One additional 2005 study by Baade and Matheson supplies a nearly exhaustive analysis of stadium construction trends up to 2003 for the NFL only. Their most salient findings are reviewed later in this paper. Our contribution to what is a rich body of work will be a comprehensive, up to date index of stadium information providing insight on trends across both the four major league sports and accompanying movements in finance and legislation. We likewise include available data on future major league stadiums and arenas; these facilities drastically shift the aggregate figures describing stadium trends, and have pivotal ramifications for the public sector.

Stadium and Arena Construction 1995-2010

The number of functional stadiums and arenas opened to the public before 1990 is dwindling. Nine MLB venues remain, among them Fenway Park (1912) and Wrigley Field (1914). Seven NBA arenas are still in use, three NHL arenas, one shared NBA/NHL arena, 11 NFL fields and Oakland-Alameda Coliseum (formerly McAfee Coliseum) – the only facility still shared by baseball and football - remain. Arena sharing has virtually disappeared from the NFL and MLB, while numerous relatively new facilities continue to serve both NBA and NHL teams in the same location.

Capacity Trends

In 1950, the median capacity for a Major League Baseball field was 36,677, 10,000 for an NBA arena³, 13,350 for an NHL arena and 47,246 for an NFL field (Quirk and Fort 133). Figs. 3, 9, 13 and 19 show the average capacity for stadiums built by major league sport and by year. Major League Baseball stadiums built before 1995 could seat an average of 45,368 people, while more recent ballparks seat an average of 44,419 people. The average capacity of older NBA arenas is 19,652 patrons, while new NBA arenas seat 19,159¹. Old National Hockey League arenas have an average capacity of 18,244, and modern of 18,381. Finally, seasoned football fields hold 71,162, whereas new stadiums house only 70,563 fans. These averages excluded planned facilities for all sports. Newer stadiums constructed for the NHL have been larger on average than older models, while the opposite is true for more recently built football, baseball and basketball venues. The largest stadium in Major League Baseball is the Minnesota Twins' current

Metrodome, with a seating capacity of 56,144. Target Field, the planned Twins' ballpark, has a smaller planned seating capacity of 42,000. The New Yankee Stadium finished in 2009 is among the largest of MLB stadiums with a seating capacity of 52,325. The Washington Redskins' FedEx field is still the largest stadium in the NFL, seating 91,704. Planned football stadiums have an average seating capacity of 75,700, which is significantly higher than average for football fields completed before 1995.

Trends in Stadium and Arena Costs

Arguably some of the most heated debates in industry and government erupt over the public financing implications of new stadiums and arenas. More than \$6.61⁴ billion was allocated to Major League Baseball facilities constructed or proposed between 1995 and 2009; a total of \$6.93 billion was apportioned to National Football League venues. In addition, over \$1.86 billion was designated for dual use NHL/NBA arenas, \$1.6 billion for NBA only arenas and approximately \$1.42 billion on venues for NHL use - amounting to a total of roughly \$17.96 billion in real dollars. Figs 4, 10, 14 and 20 compare average stadium costs by sport and by year. The average real cost of a Major League Baseball field before 1995 was \$187 million, while the current bill stands at \$389 million. Average NBA arena costs have climbed from \$177 million before 1995 to \$316 million 1995-2009, while NHL arenas have actually fallen from an average of \$217 million before 1995 to \$205 million after 1995. The most notable change in construction costs arises among stadiums of the National Football League, whose facilities carried an average price tag of \$182 million until 1995, after which average costs rose to \$365 million.

Private sources contributed \$7.08 billion to major league facility construction deals negotiated between 1995 and 2009, financing: \$2.19 billion worth of Major League Baseball's stadium projects, \$2.82 billion for the NFL and \$2.07 billion between the NBA and NHL¹. Public costs outweigh this figure, though not staggeringly. \$10.34 billion in government funds were committed to major league venue projects 1995-2009, with \$3.15 billion for baseball, \$4.03 billion for football and \$3.11 billion for basketball and hockey arenas. Public monies are still enthusiastically sought by sports franchises aiming to obtain new facilities. 94% of all MLB ballparks are at least partially financed by public dollars, as are 95% of NFL stadiums, 86% of dual use NBA/NHL arenas, 94% of NBA arenas and 88% of arenas serving the NHL. This data is not contrary to trends identified by previous literature; comparative statistics for stadiums and arenas of the 1950s show that public funds endowed 12% of MLB stadiums, 46% of NBA arenas, 36% of NFL stadiums and virtually no proportion of NHL arena costs. By 1991 these percentages exploded to 80.5%, 65%, 65% and 93%, respectively (Quirk and Fort 133). This distribution has hardly changed; NBA, NHL and shared NBA/NHL arenas are both more likely to utilize completely private resources, and have slightly higher private to public funding ratios.

Financing Strategies and Legislation

Brief History of Private Financing Options

Faced with markedly compounding costs and increasingly intricate legal barriers, team owners and sponsors turned to new financing options. They found a wellspring in seating prices and options. Miami Dolphins' owner Joe Robbie pioneered club seating, extra revenues from which would buttress stadium costs. Luxury suites followed in the 1970s, in addition to personal seat licenses

(PSLs) that permitted the purchase and trade of stadium and arena seats on consumer markets. Sales of naming rights, parking advertising and concessions also became staples of the private finance strategy (Greenberg 116). The increasing availability of premium seating options in the 1995-2009 period is worth some discussion. Specific data on premium seating was not available for Major League Baseball, so this paper focuses on premium seating in the NFL, NBA and NHL. National Football League venues averaged 6,569 available club seats before 1995. This number rose to 9,424 on average between 1995 and 2009. The average number of available luxury suites per NFL stadium rose from 138 before 1995 to 248 between 1995 and 2009. NBA arenas built before 1995 provided an average of 1,515 club seats, while newer arenas raised this number to 2,487. Available NBA luxury suites actually fell from an average of 96 before 1995 to 77 between 1995 and 2009. Hockey arenas provided 1,891 club seats on average before 1995, and an average of 2,578 between 1995 and 2009. Like the NBA, NHL arenas decreased the number of available luxury suites from an average of 110 before 1995 to 86 between 1995 and 2009. Each major league sport venue type for which data is available has nearly doubled seating sold to the public at a premium.

Premium seating is but one example of a major league venue revenue stream. Other revenue sources include naming rights agreements, concessions, parking, ticket sales, non-sporting events, and advertising. The amounts of revenue received from each vary significantly by venue, so a case study approach may provide insight into the proportion each stream occupies in a stadium budget. Invesco Field revenues totaled approximately \$105 million in 1999 (unadjusted), of which \$29.8 million came from ticket sales; \$4.4 million from local television and radio; \$567,000 from premium seating and roughly \$1.0 million from concessions. Municipalities

also benefit from private revenue options. The operating city, county or district is eligible to receive gross receipts taxes for clothing and memorabilia sold at a venue, as well as sales tax on concessions, special parking taxes and ticket surcharges.

The Evolution of Public Financing for Stadiums and Arenas

In 1871 Chicago's White Stockings played the first season in Major League Baseball history on publicly owned lakefront land. Ensuing decades saw an expansion of publicly financed sports facilities; the city of San Diego Board of Park Commissions opened a \$150,000 facility in 1914, followed by investments from Pasadena in 1922 and Los Angeles in 1923 (Reiss 4). Stemming Olympic hopes spurred the stadium financing trend forward; municipalities financed new arenas primarily through the sale of bonds serviceable through taxes or general fund appropriations.

Modern government approaches to athletic venue financing are far more heterogeneous. Public funding methods for arenas opened during the 1995-2009 period include bond issuances, sales taxes, excise taxes, commemorative license plate sales, diversions of cable bill revenues, PILT payments, general fund appropriations, lotteries and ticket sale revenue sharing. Taxes on: rental cars, hotels, casinos, restaurants, player wages, property, tourism, alcohol, tobacco and entertainment facilities have likewise found state and municipal approval as financing strategies. The most prevalent options by far are bond issuances and hotel taxes. Numerous stadium construction plans are accompanied by blueprints for adjacent or nearby hotels, making hotel tax increases a popular option. Sales taxes have been raised to finance new stadiums and arenas on several occasions, though these increases are frequently, as in Denver, limited to the county or multi-county area most immediately affected by stadium construction. Rental car taxes are augmented

or imposed almost as frequently, with 8 stadiums from this period benefiting from the revenue they generate. Cable bill diversions support the Pacers' Conseco Fieldhouse; in what may be the most creative approach to arena financing, the City Capital Improvement Board entered into an agreement with Comcast and Time Warner, who now divert cable bill revenues to the Pacers and the arena.

Referenda, Legislation and Other Forms of Agreement to Finance

More than 20 stadium or arena construction referenda were submitted to the public between 1974 and 1996, proposing numerous options including: raising excise taxes, sales taxes, utility taxes, hotel taxes, the sales tax or property taxes, establishing sports lotteries, rolling back legislation that precluded public funding of an arena, approving unspecified expenditures or simply approving the construction of a facility. Of these, 41 percent passed (Fort 161). Fort suggests that cities or states seeking to maintain current franchises or obtain expansion teams are more likely to see a referendum offering, and that most elections run rather close. 25 referenda were submitted to the public between 1995 and 2005; 21 of these, or 84% passed. Referendum propositions for PNC Park, Safeco Field, Soldier Field renovations and a Charlotte Arts Arena package were defeated, but in each case a special legislative session, city council vote or independent agreement between the team franchise and municipality circumvented existing obstacles and provided for stadium construction. In the Minnesota Twins case, a referendum proposal was presented in the wake of the team's rejection of 2002 state legislation authorizing a stadium project. The city and state supplements, claimed the Twins, were too small. Stadium referenda have not been the only mechanism used to secure funding for major league arenas. Legislative sessions have recurrently debated and finalized stadium legislation without referendum vote; regional development and municipal maintenance

boards have also independently secured agreements with franchises to finance facilities, though tax issues are seldom delegated to non-legislative authorities.

Conclusion

Stadium building in the last decade has been aggressive, extensive and extremely consequential. Major league facilities have been assembled more quickly between 1995 and 2005 than in any other decade.

Construction peaks between 1996 and 2005 at a rate of 9 new venues in 1999, rates above a single stadium per year are not even evident before 1966. Major league athletic venues were built at a rate of 0.36 arenas per year, or one arena every 2.8 years, before 1990. The average rate of construction after 1990 is comparably astounding at 3.63 stadiums per year.

Average costs per arena⁵ increased in all cases except for the NHL, and total venue construction costs soared for all four major league sports throughout the decade; total costs to the public sector burgeoned with them.

This analysis indicates that individual arena costs have weighed most heavily – certainly for football and baseball – at the earliest and latest periods in construction history. Only after 1989 did the construction costs of football and baseball stadiums consistently exceed those of NBA and NHL arenas. Early costs for NBA and NHL arenas are thrust upward by the price of Madison Square Garden, which cost \$608.9 million in real terms. The Garden is likewise by far the highest costing venue used by the National Hockey League; the Dallas Stars' American Airlines Center follows with a real cost of \$404.9 million.

Perhaps surprisingly, the data illustrates a substantial decline in average costs per arena after the first peak in 1950-1969. The 1970s and early 1980s constitute a particularly anemic period for major league sports construction. Costs for NFL arenas began to grow gradually after 1995, while MLB arenas show consistent growth in average costs only after 2000. The period shows significant variation in NHL and NBA facility costs. For the NFL, average real arena costs for venues planned for 2010 through 2015 outweigh average costs for earlier arenas of the 1950s and 1960s. This observation holds for baseball, though the difference is less salient. The average real cost of planned NBA arenas is significantly higher than the average real cost of an arena in the 1980s, while the opposite is true for a comparison between average real NHL arena costs of the 1960s and the future. What remains to be discerned is whether the amount of public responsibility for the financing of early and later facilities has shifted in concert with their costs.

In fact, the composition of arena financing shifted in favor of increased private funding for every major league sport after the 1970s. Overall private contributions to major league venue financing projects have grown faster than public contributions since 1995. In the National Football League, the bulk of the financing burden still rests upon public shoulders, yet the relative public contribution is declining. The public financed 84% of NFL venue projects before 1995, 62% of stadium costs incurred between 1995 and 2009, and is scheduled to pay for only 19% of stadiums to be built between 2010 and 2015. Baseball's Fenway Park and Wrigley Field were wrought entirely by private means. Public funds did begin to contribute 1950-1969, when the public bore up to 100% of the cost burden for stadiums. The public share of MLB venue financing has remained above 50% since 1966 with the exception of 2000, 2006 and 2009. The public will cover 65% of the cost for ballparks opening 2010-2015.

While public funds accounted for 60% of NBA arena financing between 1995 and 2009, the public portion of financing has historically averaged 38% before 1995. The public share of NBA arena financing has fluctuated year to year. The public share remained generally below 50% between 1992 and 2001, yet rebounded between 2002 and 2005. The public will finance only 24% of planned NBA facilities.

In his “Stadium Game,” Martin Greenberg predicted the onset of a “New Frontier” era for major league stadium and arena construction. The ‘New Frontier’ would feature more, and larger, venues than had any preceding time – and the 1995-2009 period certainly has. Contrary to a slew of other conjectures, however, individual arena costs do not appear to have advanced as dramatically as the total funds spent on facilities. Nor has the public share of stadium cost, which appears to be declining steadily in the four major league sports. It is the sheer volume of construction projects in the late 1990s and early 2000s that has driven total costs astronomically upward during this period. Still, higher capacity construction between 1995 and 2010 will translate into the highest sums of public dollars ever spent on major league sports, as well more of the increasingly intense public confrontations over the return on these investments. The new Yankees and Giants stadiums are exemplary of the brewing controversies over municipal roles in financing. “It’s a pleasure to give this to you people,” remarked Yankees owner George Steinbrenner at the groundbreaking of the new Yankees stadium; “enjoy the new stadium. I hope it’s wonderful” (Matthews 2006). The pleasure may in fact be all his own. (Fig. 14-17 below)

Notes

¹Public and private cost shares may not add up to the total cost. Public sector funding packages contain provisions for either construction of adjacent or additional arenas in a package, or additional funds for infrastructure around a stadium or arena. In several cases, stadiums and arenas appear under-funded from the outset; no evidence suggests the debts have been settled, and the cost data reflects these gaps.

²Costs listed in the legislative sections and references to appropriations are nominal, whereas costs addressed in the “Trends in Stadium and Arena Costs” section are all CPI deflated costs.

³NHL and NBA dual use arenas are counted twice in capacity calculations; NHL/NBA arenas have different capacity thresholds for the two sports.

⁴Costs are deflated using dollar purchasing power data (US cities) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The data uses base years (100 index) 1982-1984 and deflates nominal costs by applying the formula: real cost is equal to nominal cost multiplied by the quotient of the CPI index value for a stadium’s opening year and 100.

⁵Averages used here are arithmetic means. The Stadium and Arena costs section seeks to compare facilities across longer periods of time, and deliberately uses median measures to avoid the skewing described earlier in this section.

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Figure 1

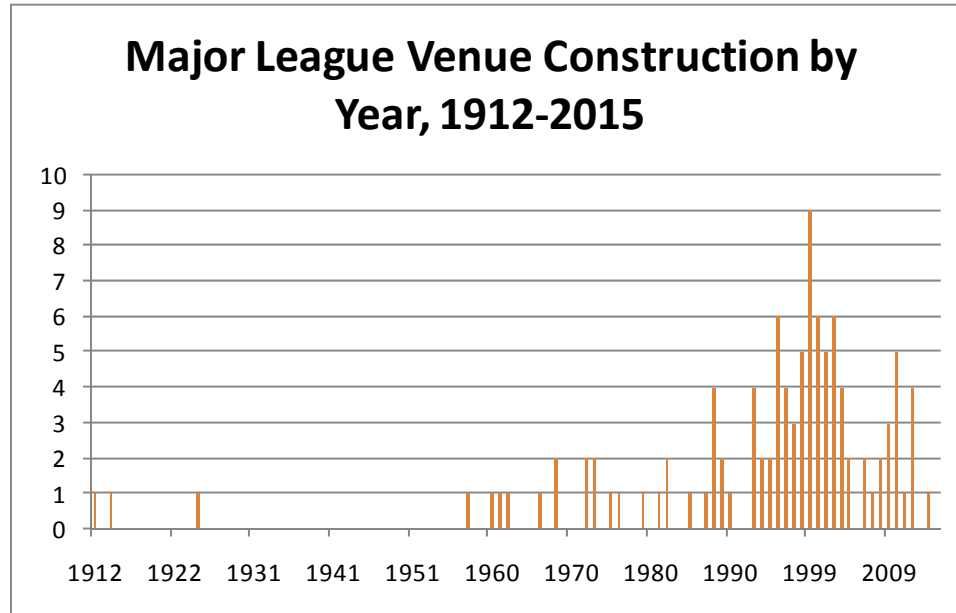


Table 1 NFL

Team	Current Venue	Opening Year	Nominal Cost	Real Cost	Nominal Private Funds	Real Private Funds	Nominal Public Funds	Real Public Funds	Public Share	Capacity	Luxury Suites Available	Club Seats	Average Ticket (2005)	Average Ticket (2008)
49ers	Candlestick Park	1960	\$24.60	\$423.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.60	\$423.72	100.0%	70,207	93	0	\$64.00	\$70.55
Bears	Soldier Field	1924	\$10.00	\$97.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10.00	\$97.57	100.0%	61,500	133	8,600	\$68.89	\$88.33
Bengals	Paul Brown Stadium	2000	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$424.00	\$424.00	94.2%	65,790	114	7,620	\$55.72	\$69.85
Broncos	Invesco Field at Mile High	2001	\$364.20	\$364.20	\$91.05	\$91.05	\$273.15	\$273.15	75.0%	76,125	106	8,500	\$63.94	\$76.75
Browns	Cleveland Browns Stadium	1999	\$290.00	\$297.94	\$71.00	\$72.94	\$210.00	\$215.75	72.4%	73,200	145	8,754	\$48.79	\$54.41
Buccaneers	Raymond James Stadium	1998	\$168.50	\$176.01	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$168.50	\$176.01	100.0%	65,657	195	12,332	\$63.59	\$90.13
Buffalo Bills	Ralph Wilson Stadium	1973	\$22.00	\$87.17	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.00	\$87.17	100.0%	73,967	164	6,878	\$39.37	\$51.24
Cardinals	University of Phoenix Stadium	2006	\$455.00	\$387.31	\$169.00	\$143.86	\$285.00	\$242.60	62.6%	63,400	88	7,400	\$44.98	\$65.08
Chargers	Qualcomm Stadium	1968	\$27.00	\$138.53	\$27.00	\$138.53	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	71,294	113	7,882	\$54.82	\$81.39
Chiefs	Arrowhead Stadium	1972	\$43.00	\$176.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43.00	\$176.60	100.0%	79,451	80	10,199	\$66.49	\$80.69
Colts	Lucas Oil Stadium	2008	\$720.00	\$571.95	\$108.00	\$85.79	\$612.00	\$486.16	85.0%	63,000	137	7,100	N/A	\$81.13
Cowboys	Cowboys Stadium	2009	\$1,150.00	\$913.53	\$675.00	\$536.20	\$325.00	\$258.17	28.3%	80,000	300	15,000	\$66.20	\$84.12
Dolphins	Land Shark Stadium	1987	\$115.00	\$174.57	\$103.50	\$157.11	\$11.50	\$17.46	10.0%	75,235	195	10,209	\$51.96	\$66.11
Eagles	Lincoln Financial Field	2003	\$518.00	\$481.22	\$330.00	\$306.57	\$188.00	\$174.65	36.3%	68,532	172	10,828	\$66.09	\$69.00
Falcons	Georgia Dome	1992	\$214.00	\$261.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$214.00	\$261.57	100.0%	71,228	203	5,600	\$52.67	\$63.95
Giants	Giants Stadium	1976	\$78.00	\$236.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$78.00	\$236.81	100.0%	78,741	119	124	\$71.59	\$88.06
Jaguars	Jacksonville Municipal Stadium	1995	\$121.00	\$135.89	\$17.00	\$19.09	\$102.00	\$114.55	84.3%	76,877	75	11,000	\$40.16	\$55.30
Jets	Giants Stadium	1976	\$78.00	\$236.81	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$78.00	\$236.81	100.0%	78,741	119	124	\$71.59	\$88.06
Lions	Ford Field	2002	\$430.00	\$409.85	\$210.70	\$200.83	\$219.30	\$209.02	51.0%	65,000	120	7,000	\$56.90	\$66.39
Packers	Lambeau Field	1957	\$0.96	\$5.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.96	\$5.87	100.0%	72,292	167	6,260	\$56.13	\$63.39
Panthers	Bank of America Stadium	1996	\$248.00	\$278.53	\$248.00	\$278.53	\$50.00	\$56.15	20.2%	73,298	159	11,358	\$54.86	\$63.32
Patriots	Gillette Stadium	2002	\$325.00	\$309.77	\$325.00	\$309.77	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	68,756	2,000	6,000	\$90.89	\$117.84
Raiders	Oakland Coliseum	1968	\$25.50	\$27.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25.50	\$27.88	100.0%	63,026	143	9,000	\$58.89	\$62.23
Rams	Edward Jones Dome	1995	\$280.00	\$314.46	\$11.20	\$12.58	\$268.80	\$301.89	96.0%	66,000	124	6,500	\$60.92	\$68.28
Ravens	M&T Bank Stadium	1998	\$220.00	\$229.80	\$22.00	\$22.98	\$198.00	\$206.82	90.0%	71,008	108	7,904	\$62.01	\$77.20
Redskins	FedEx Field	1997	\$250.50	\$265.77	\$180.00	\$190.97	\$70.50	\$74.80	28.1%	91,704	280	15,044	\$67.53	\$79.13
Saints	Superdome	1975	\$134.00	\$434.15	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$134.00	\$434.15	100.0%	72,968	137	14,077	\$51.31	N/A
Seahawks	Qwest Field	2002	\$360.00	\$343.13	\$108.00	\$102.94	\$251.00	\$239.24	69.7%	67,000	100	N/A	\$44.78	\$61.25
Steelers	Heinz Field	2001	\$281.00	\$270.89	\$109.20	\$105.27	\$171.00	\$164.85	60.9%	65,050	129	7,300	\$59.19	\$67.47
Texans	Reliant Stadium	2002	\$449.00	\$427.96	\$256.00	\$244.00	\$194.00	\$184.91	43.2%	71,500	187	8,200	\$56.73	\$66.69
Titans	LP Field	1999	\$290.00	\$297.94	\$70.50	\$72.43	\$219.50	\$225.51	75.7%	68,798	175	11,800	\$47.82	\$58.55
Vikings	Metrodome	1982	\$68.00	\$121.72	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$68.00	\$121.72	100.0%	64,035	113	0	\$67.94	\$73.23

Table 2 MLB

Team	Current Venue	Opening Year	Nominal Cost	Real Cost	Nominal Private Funds	Real Private Funds	Nominal Public Funds	Real Public Funds	Public Share	Capacity
Angels	Angel Stadium of Anaheim	1966	\$24.00	\$127.40	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$24.00	\$127.40	100.0%	45,113
Astros	Minute Maid Park	2000	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$85.00	\$85.00	\$180.00	\$180.00	72.0%	40,950
Athletics	Oakland Coliseum	1968	\$25.50	\$126.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25.50	\$126.23	100.0%	34,007
Blue Jays	Rogers Centre	1989	\$500.00	\$696.94	\$185.00	\$257.87	\$315.00	\$439.08	63.0%	50,516
Braves	Turner Field	1997	\$239.00	\$253.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$239.00	\$253.57	100.0%	50,096
Brewers	Miller Park	2001	\$382.00	\$368.26	\$90.00	\$86.76	\$252.12	\$243.05	66.0%	41,900
Cardinals	Busch Stadium (New)	2006	\$344.00	\$292.83	\$302.72	\$257.69	\$41.28	\$35.14	12.0%	46,700
Cubs	Wrigley Field	1914	\$0.03	\$0.51	\$0.03	\$0.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	41,118
Devil Rays	Tropicana Field	1998	\$115.00	\$152.37	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$115.00	\$152.37	100.0%	43,772
Diamondbacks	Chase Field	1998	\$354.00	\$369.77	\$102.66	\$107.23	\$251.34	\$262.54	71.0%	49,033
Dodgers	Dodger Stadium	1962	\$23.00	\$129.41	\$23.00	\$129.41	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	56,000
Giants	SBC Park	2000	\$255.00	\$255.00	\$291.00	\$291.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	5.9%	41,600
Indians	Progressive Field	1994	\$175.00	\$202.05	\$38.50	\$44.45	\$136.50	\$157.60	78.0%	43,405
Mariners	Safeco Field	1999	\$517.00	\$531.16	\$144.76	\$148.72	\$372.24	\$382.44	72.0%	47,447
Marlins	Land Shark Stadium	1985	\$125.00	\$200.00	\$67.50	\$108.00	\$57.50	\$92.00	46.0%	47,662
Mets	Citi Field	2009	\$632.00	\$502.04	\$528.00	\$419.43	\$164.40	\$130.59	26.0%	42,000
Nationals	Nationals Park	2008	\$611.00	\$485.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$611.00	\$485.36	100.0%	41,888
Orioles	Camden Yards	1992	\$110.00	\$134.45	\$4.40	\$5.38	\$105.60	\$129.08	96.0%	48,190
Padres	PETCO Park	2004	\$449.40	\$409.60	\$146.00	\$133.07	\$303.40	\$276.53	67.5%	42,500
Phillies	Citizens Bank Park	2004	\$458.00	\$417.44	\$229.00	\$208.72	\$229.00	\$208.72	50.0%	43,647
Pirates	PNC Park	2001	\$216.00	\$208.23	\$40.00	\$38.56	\$151.20	\$145.76	70.0%	38,496
Rangers	Rangers Ballpark	1992	\$191.00	\$220.53	\$38.20	\$44.11	\$152.80	\$176.42	80.0%	48,911
Red Sox	Fenway Park	1912	\$0.65	\$11.20	\$0.65	\$11.20	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	39,928
Reds	Great American Ballpark	2003	\$320.00	\$297.28	\$57.60	\$53.51	\$262.40	\$243.77	82.0%	42,271
Rockies	Coors Field	1995	\$215.00	\$241.46	\$53.00	\$59.52	\$162.00	\$181.94	75.3%	50,381
Royals	Kauffman Stadium	1973	\$43.00	\$170.38	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$43.00	\$170.38	100.0%	38,177
Tigers	Comerica Park	2000	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$111.00	\$111.00	\$189.00	\$189.00	63.0%	40,120
Twins	Metrodome	1982	\$124.00	\$221.96	\$8.68	\$15.54	\$115.32	\$206.43	93.0%	56,144
White Sox	U.S. Cellular Field	1991	\$150.00	\$188.11	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$150.00	\$188.11	100.0%	40,615
Yankees	Yankee Stadium II	2009	\$1,600.00	\$1,270.99	\$800.00	\$635.50	\$220.00	\$174.76	13.8%	52,325

Table 3 NBA

Team	Current Venue	Opening Year	Nominal Cost	Real Cost	Nominal Private Funds	Real Private Funds	Nominal Public Funds	Real Public Funds	Public Share	Capacity	Luxury Suites Available	Club Seats	Average Ticket (2005)	Average Ticket (2008)
76ers	Wachovia Center Complex	1996	\$206.00	\$225.21	\$170.50	\$186.40	\$35.50	\$38.81	17.2%	21,600	126	1,880	\$44.47	\$43.00
Bobcats	Time Warner Cable Arena	2005	\$265.00	\$234.57	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$265.00	\$234.57	100.0%	19,026	51	2,300	\$36.13	\$29.10
Bucks	Bradley Center Arena	1988	\$90.00	\$131.31	\$90.00	\$131.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	18,717	68	0	\$42.78	\$47.64
Bulls	United Center	1994	\$175.00	\$202.05	\$162.75	\$187.91	\$12.25	\$14.14	7.0%	21,711	376	3,100	\$52.54	\$63.00
Cavaliers	Quicken Loans Arena	1994	\$152.00	\$175.50	\$79.04	\$91.26	\$72.96	\$84.24	48.0%	20,562	92	2,000	\$42.52	\$56.10
Celtics	TD Banknorth Garden	1995	\$160.00	\$179.69	\$160.00	\$179.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	18,624	104	2,350	\$55.93	\$65.43
Clippers	Staples Center	1999	\$375.00	\$385.27	\$271.50	\$278.94	\$58.50	\$60.10	15.6%	18,997	32	2,500	\$43.38	\$57.00
Golden State Warriors	Oracle Arena	1966	\$25.50	\$135.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25.50	\$135.36	100.0%	19,596	72	3,900	\$23.82	\$31.13
Grizzlies	FedEx Forum	2004	\$250.00	\$227.86	\$20.06	\$18.28	\$228.00	\$207.81	91.2%	21,165	75	2,500	\$35.29	\$36.82
Hawks	Philips Arena	1999	\$213.50	\$219.35	\$20.25	\$20.80	\$193.25	\$198.54	90.5%	18,729	96	2,893	\$41.43	\$38.00
Heat	Miami Arena	1988	\$213.00	\$218.83	\$213.00	\$218.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	19,600	78	Unknown	\$50.87	\$58.55
Hornets	New Orleans Arena	1999	\$84.00	\$86.30	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$84.00	\$86.30	100.0%	18,000	44	2,800	\$28.61	\$24.58
Jazz	EnergySolutions Arena	1991	\$94.00	\$117.88	\$94.00	\$117.88	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	19,911	56	668	\$39.50	\$41.31
Kings	ARCO Arena	1988	\$40.00	\$58.36	\$40.00	\$58.36	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	17,317	30	412	\$59.80	\$59.80
Knicks	Madison Square Garden	1968	\$123.00	\$608.87	\$123.00	\$608.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	19,763	89	3,775	\$70.51	\$70.51
Lakers	Staples Center	1999	\$375.00	\$385.27	\$271.50	\$278.94	\$58.50	\$60.10	15.6%	18,997	32	2,500	\$79.21	\$57.00
Magic	Amway Arena	1989	\$98.00	\$136.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$98.00	\$136.60	100.0%	17,248	26	0	\$37.66	\$38.46
Mavericks	American Airlines Center	2001	\$420.00	\$404.89	\$210.00	\$202.44	\$210.00	\$202.44	50.0%	19,200	144	1,600	\$53.00	\$60.56
Nets	Izod Center	1981	\$85.00	\$164.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$85.00	\$164.92	100.0%	20,049	29	1,060	\$55.44	\$60.98
Nuggets	Pepsi Center	1999	\$164.50	\$169.01	\$159.57	\$163.94	\$4.94	\$5.07	3.0%	19,099	95	1,800	\$36.98	\$44.29
Pacers	Conseco Fieldhouse	1999	\$183.00	\$188.01	\$95.00	\$97.60	\$88.00	\$90.41	48.1%	18,345	66	2,500	\$45.79	\$42.39
Pistons	Palace of Auburn Hills	1988	\$70.00	\$102.13	\$70.00	\$102.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	22,076	180	1,000	\$36.75	\$47.50
Rockets	Toyota Center	2003	\$235.00	\$218.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$235.00	\$218.32	100.0%	18,300	80	2,900	\$55.59	\$41.98
Spurs	AT&T Center	2002	\$186.00	\$177.28	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$186.00	\$177.28	100.0%	18,797	50	Unknown	\$45.00	\$51.45
Suns	US Airways Center	1992	\$90.00	\$110.01	\$54.90	\$67.10	\$35.10	\$42.90	39.0%	18,422	88	2,270	\$51.66	\$58.26
Supersonics	Key Arena	1995	\$94.00	\$108.53	\$19.74	\$22.79	\$74.26	\$85.74	79.0%	17,072	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tailblazers	Rose Garden	1995	\$262.00	\$294.25	\$46.00	\$51.66	\$216.00	\$242.59	82.4%	19,980	70	2,397	\$42.59	\$47.34
Thunder	Ford Center	2002	\$89.00	\$84.83	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$89.00	\$84.83	100.0%	19,599	56	3,380	Unknown	\$36.35
Timberwolves	Target Center Arena	1990	\$104.00	\$137.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$104.00	\$137.80	100.0%	20,500	68	0	\$40.60	\$39.37
Wizards	Verizon Center	1997	\$260.00	\$275.85	\$200.00	\$212.19	\$60.00	\$63.66	23.1%	20,173	110	3,000	\$46.83	\$30.89

Table 4 NHL

Team	Current Venue	Opening Year	Nominal Cost	Real Cost	Nominal Private Funds	Real Private Funds	Nominal Public Funds	Real Public Funds	Public Share	Capacity	Luxury Suites Available	Club Seats	Average Ticket (2005)	Average Ticket (2008)
Avalanche	Pepsi Center	1999	\$164.50	\$169.01	\$159.57	\$163.94	\$4.94	\$5.07	3.0%	18,007	95	1,800	\$38.48	\$40.62
Blackhawks	United Center	1994	\$175.00	\$202.05	\$175.00	\$202.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	20,500	376	3,100	\$34.88	\$52.22
Blue Jackets	Nationwide Arena	2000	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	18,138	78	3,200	\$44.08	\$47.76
Blues	Scottrade Center	1994	\$170.00	\$196.28	\$135.50	\$156.45	\$34.50	\$39.83	20.3%	19,260	91	1,684	\$28.23	\$29.94
Bruins	TD Banknorth Garden	1995	\$160.00	\$179.69	\$160.00	\$179.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	17,565	104	2,350	\$56.44	\$61.40
Buffalo Sabres	HSBC Arena	1996	\$127.50	\$139.39	\$72.00	\$78.72	\$55.00	\$60.13	43.1%	18,690	80	5,000	\$30.07	\$36.43
Capitals	Verizon Center	1997	\$260.00	\$275.85	\$200.00	\$212.19	\$60.00	\$63.66	23.1%	18,672	110	3,000	\$38.15	\$41.66
Coyotes	Jobing.com Arena	2003	\$180.00	\$167.22	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$180.00	\$167.22	100.0%	17,799	Unknown	Unknown	\$25.41	\$37.45
Devils	Prudential Center	2007	\$375.00	\$312.72	\$100.00	\$83.39	\$275.00	\$229.33	73.3%	17,625	76	2,200	\$54.67	\$57.15
Flyers	Wachovia Center Complex	1996	\$206.00	\$225.21	\$170.50	\$186.40	\$35.50	\$38.81	17.2%	19,519	126	1,880	\$55.66	\$60.25
Hurricanes	RBC Center	1999	\$158.00	\$162.33	\$20.00	\$20.55	\$138.00	\$138.00	87.3%	18,730	75	2,000	\$37.91	\$38.38
Islanders	Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum	1972	\$31.00	\$127.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$31.00	\$127.32	100.0%	16,297	32	153	\$44.01	\$48.84
Kings	Staples Center	1999	\$375.00	\$385.27	\$271.50	\$278.94	\$58.50	\$60.10	15.6%	18,118	32	2,500	\$45.98	\$47.20
Lightning	St. Pete's Times Forum	1996	\$139.00	\$151.96	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$139.00	\$151.96	100.0%	19,500	72	3,300	\$44.27	\$42.41
Mighty Ducks	Honda Center	1993	\$123.00	\$145.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$123.00	\$145.60	100.0%	17,174	84	1,716	\$30.32	\$43.50
Panthers	BankAtlantic Center	1998	\$212.00	\$22.98	\$27.30	\$0.00	\$184.70	\$22.98	87.1%	19,452	70	2,300	\$44.28	\$52.61
Penguins	Mellon Arena	1961	\$22.00	\$124.62	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$22.00	\$124.62	100.0%	16,958	56	1,696	\$36.61	\$51.45
Predators	Sommet Center	1996	\$144.00	\$157.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$144.00	\$157.43	100.0%	17,133	70	1,850	\$40.78	\$47.22
Rangers	Madison Square Garden	1968	\$123.00	\$608.87	\$123.00	\$608.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%	18,200	89	3,775	\$45.83	\$54.96
Red Wings	Joe Louis Arena	1979	\$57.00	\$140.87	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$57.00	\$140.87	100.0%	20,066	86	0	\$43.13	\$46.60
Sharks	HP Pavilion	1993	\$162.50	\$192.36	\$30.00	\$35.51	\$132.50	\$156.84	81.5%	17,496	68	3,000	\$33.00	\$43.07
Stars	American Airlines Center	2001	\$420.00	\$404.89	\$210.00	\$202.44	\$210.00	\$202.44	50.0%	18,532	144	1,600	\$36.36	\$37.80
Thrashers	Philips Arena	1999	\$213.50	\$219.35	\$20.25	\$20.80	\$193.25	\$198.54	90.5%	18,545	96	2,893	\$43.54	\$48.51
Wild	Xcel Energy Arena	2000	\$130.00	\$130.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$130.00	\$130.00	100.0%	18,064	64	2,800	\$51.37	\$61.28

Figure 2 NFL

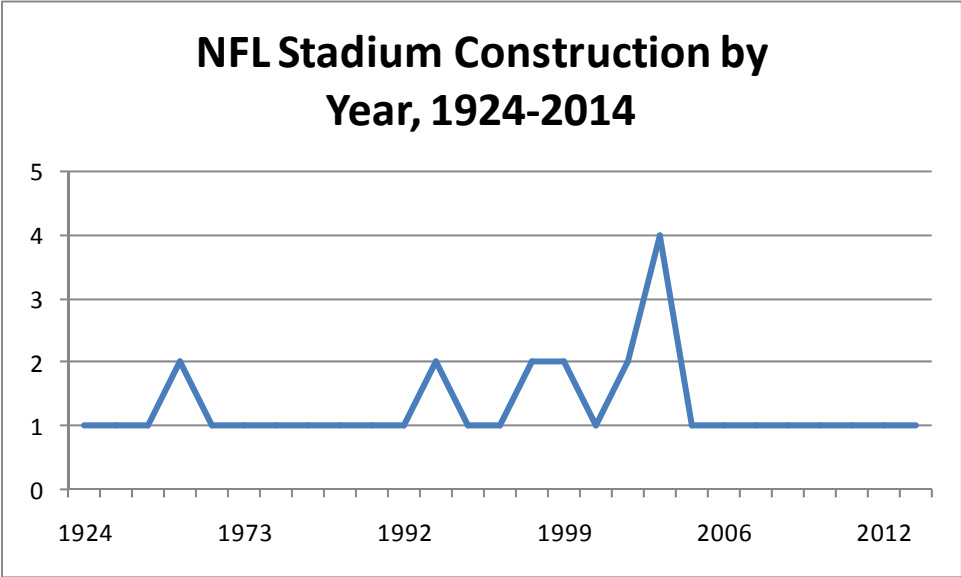


Figure 3 NFL

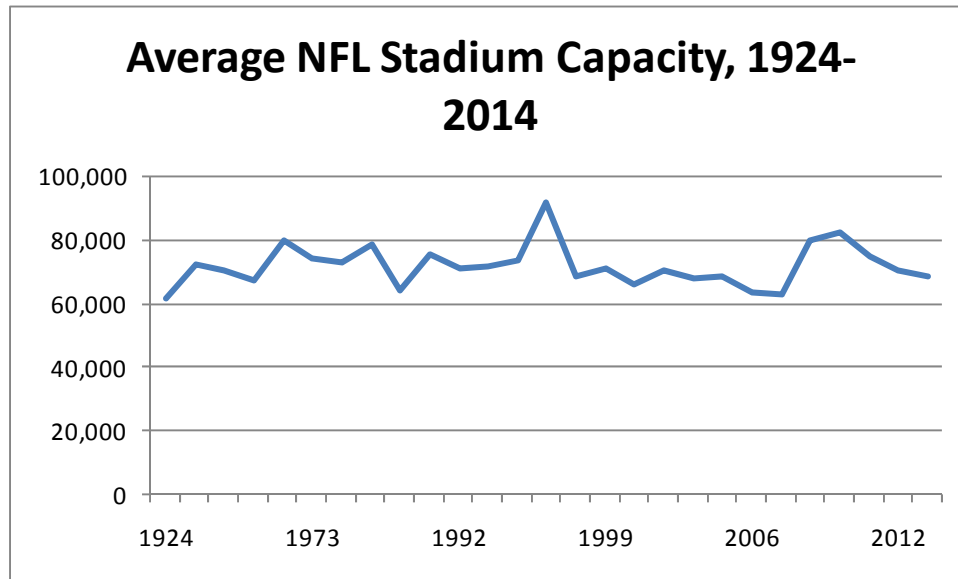


Figure 4 NFL

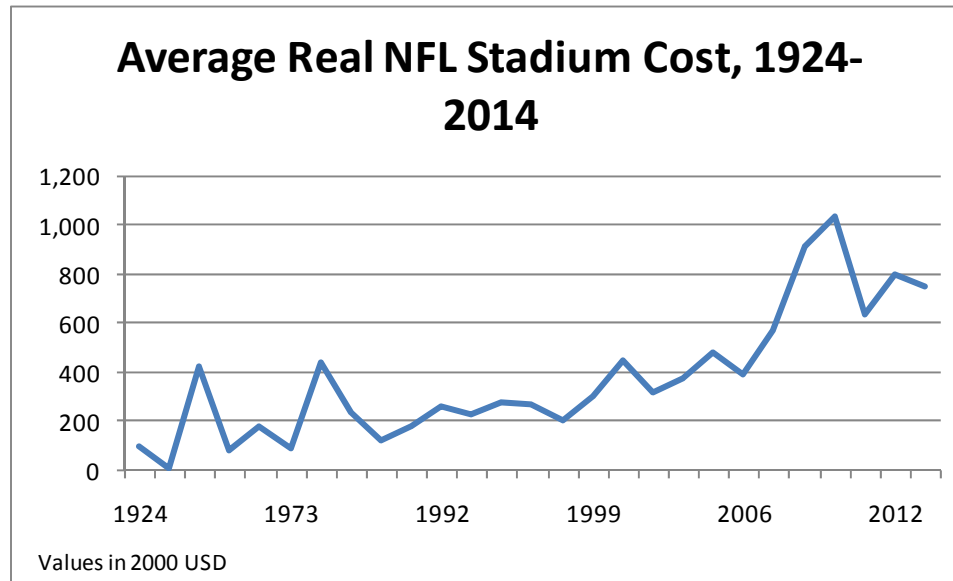


Figure 5 NFL

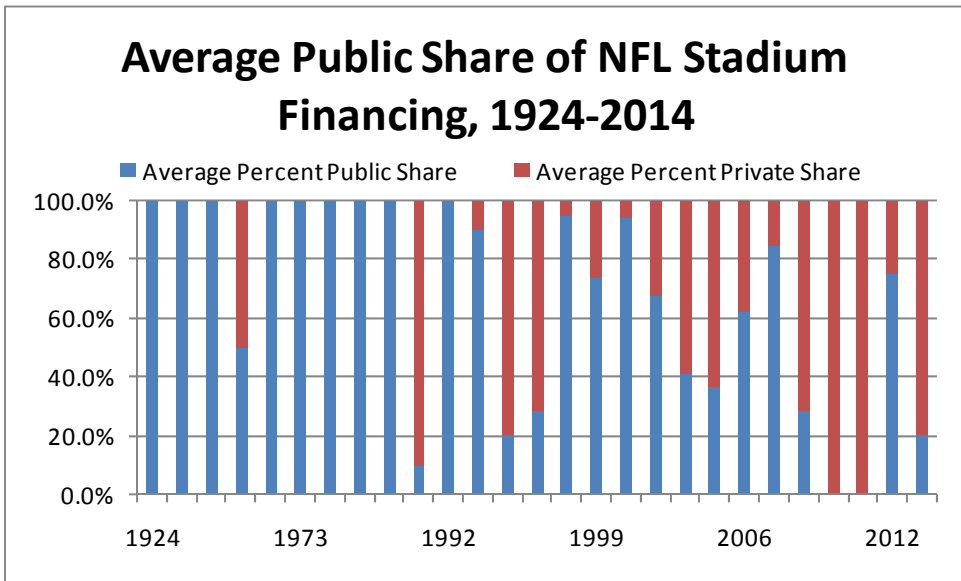


Figure 6 NFL

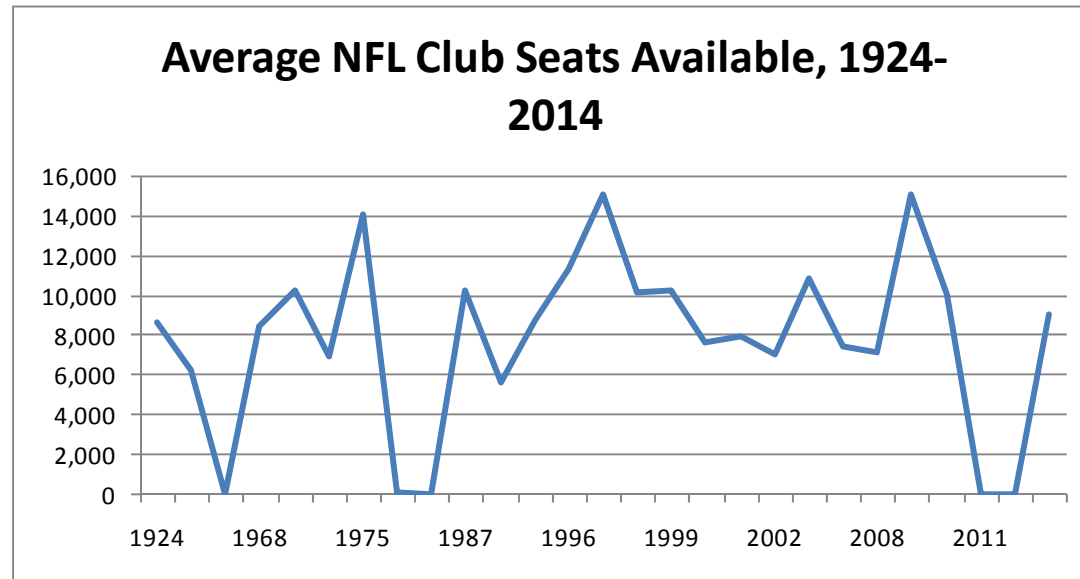


Figure 7 NFL

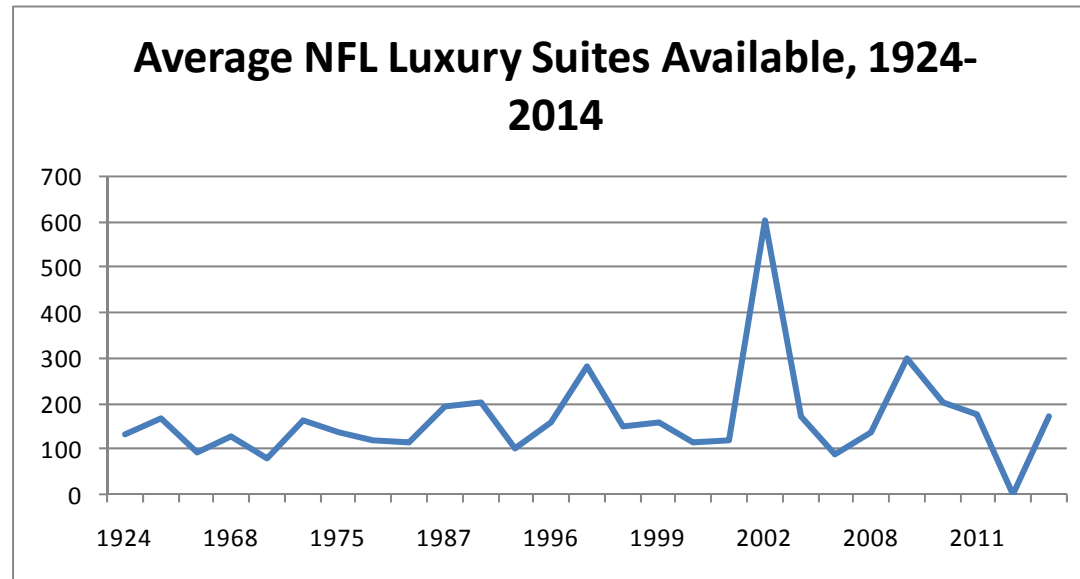


Figure 8 MLB

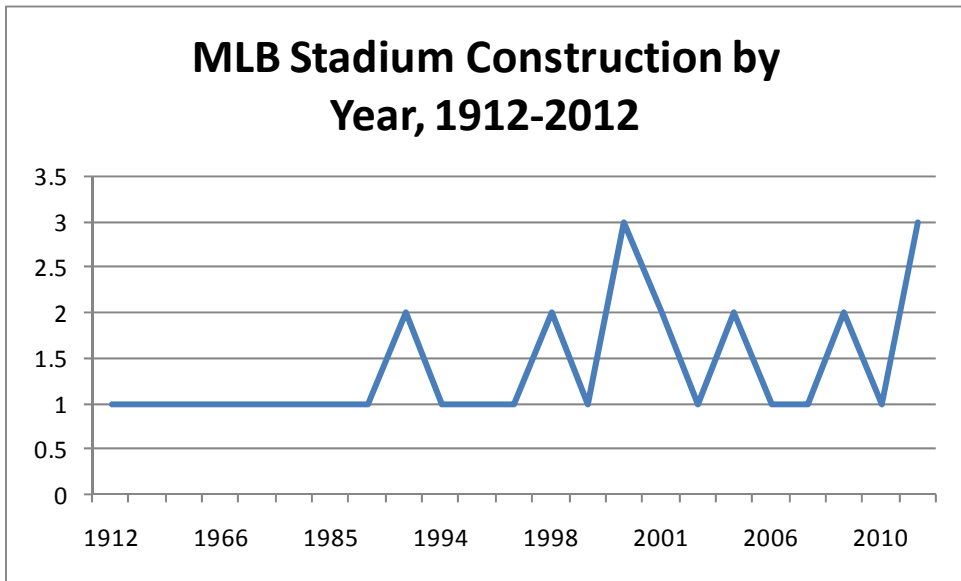


Figure 9 MLB

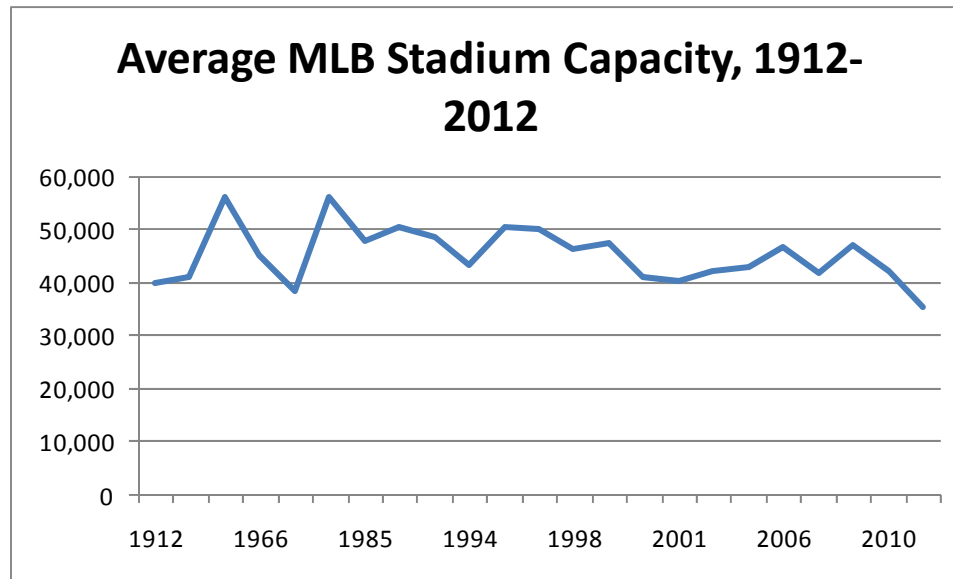


Figure 10 MLB

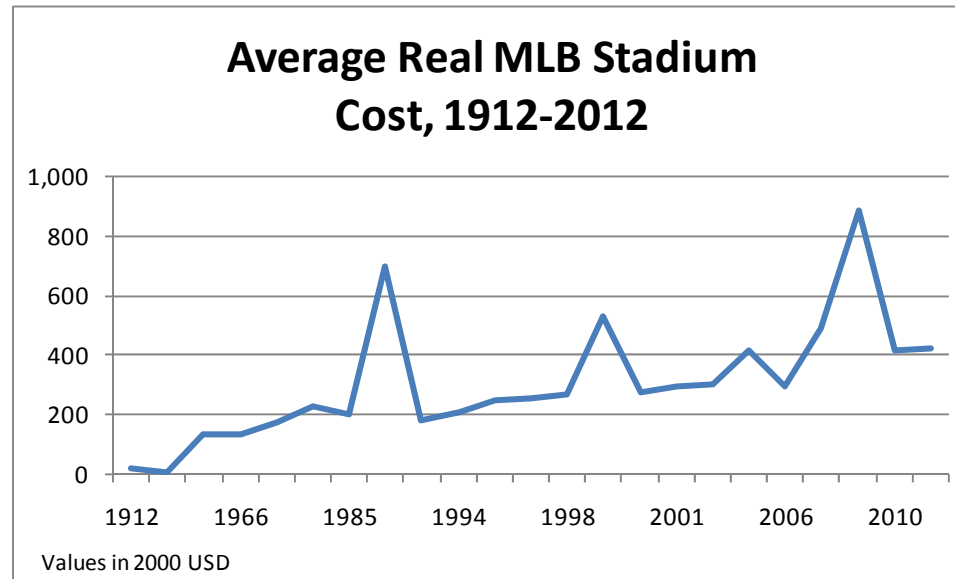


Figure 11 MLB

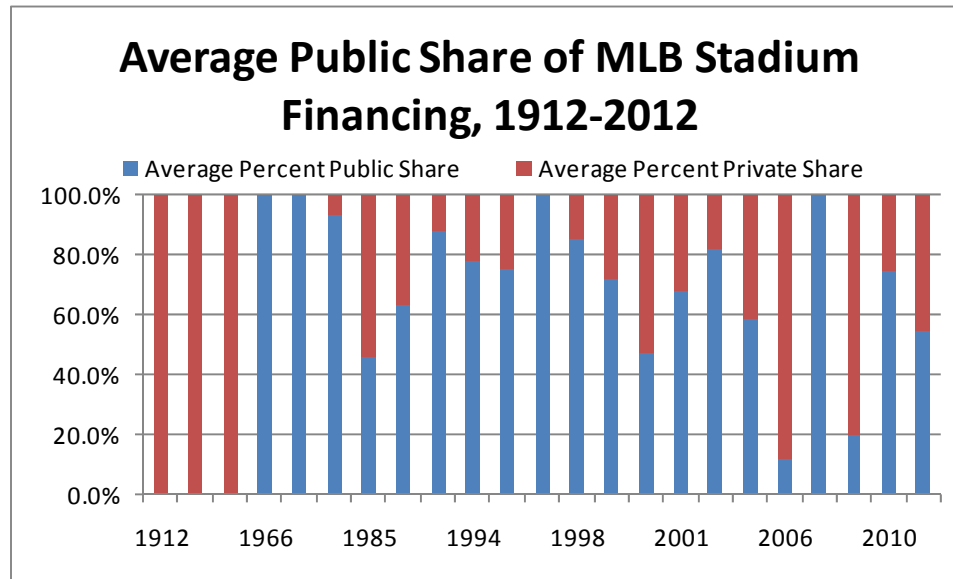


Figure 12 NBA

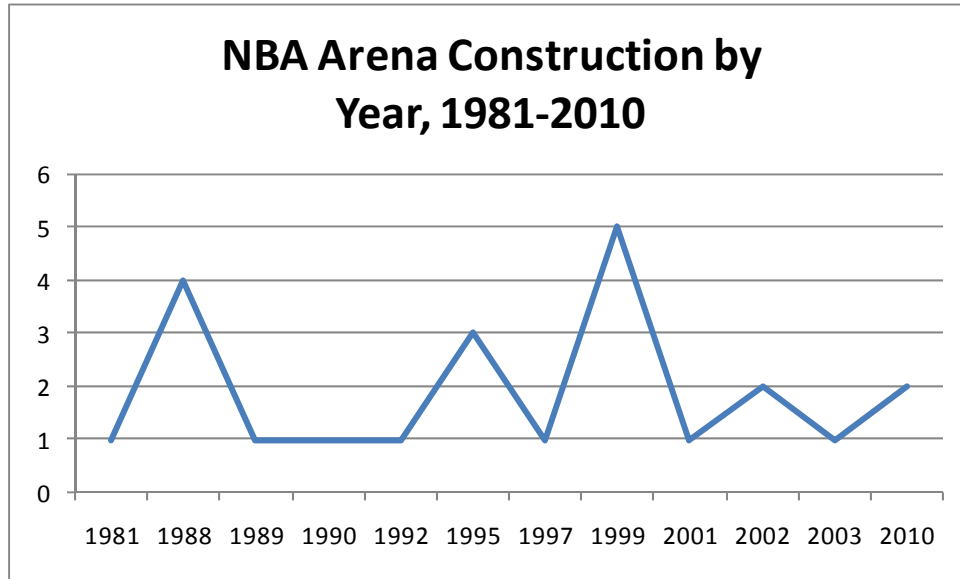


Figure 13 NBA

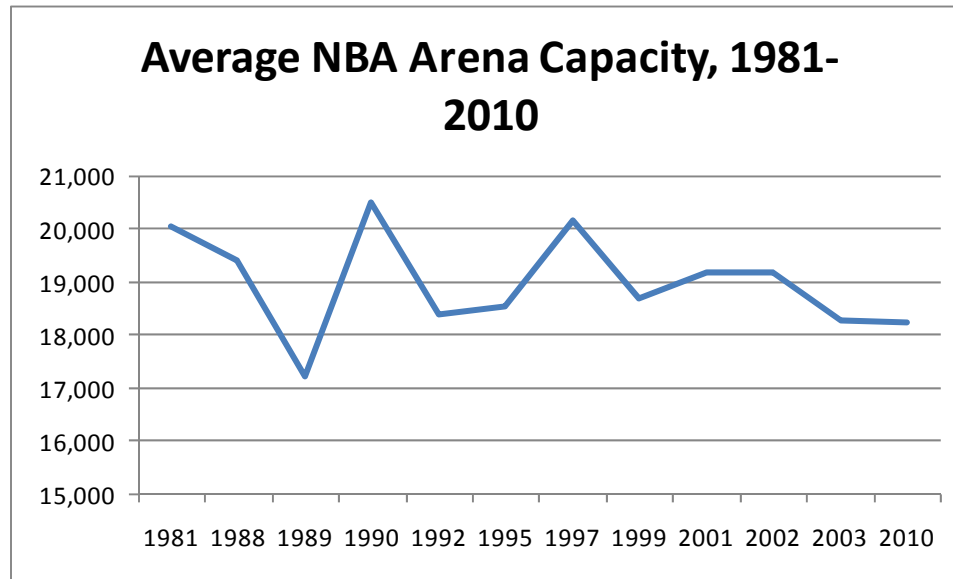


Figure 14 NBA

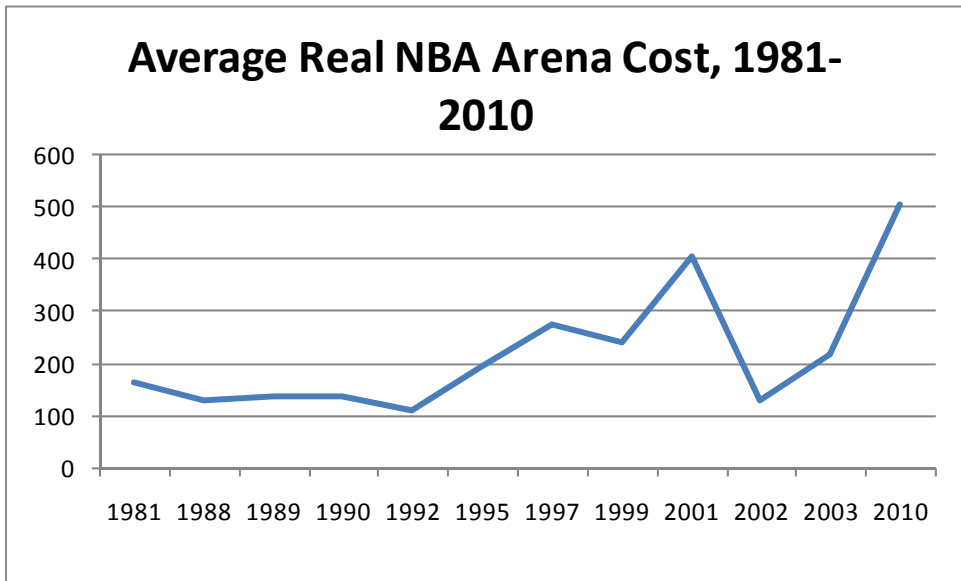


Figure 15 NBA

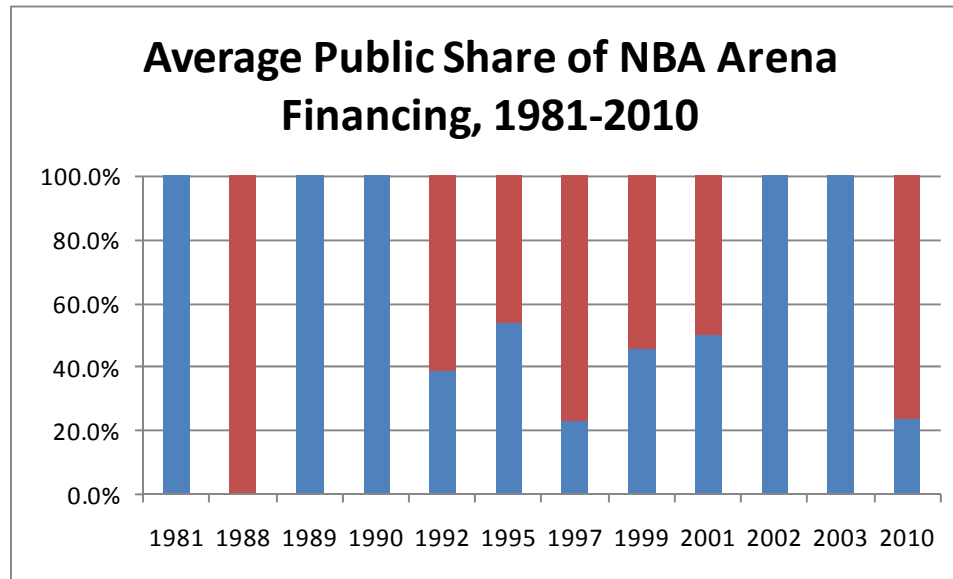


Figure 16 NBA

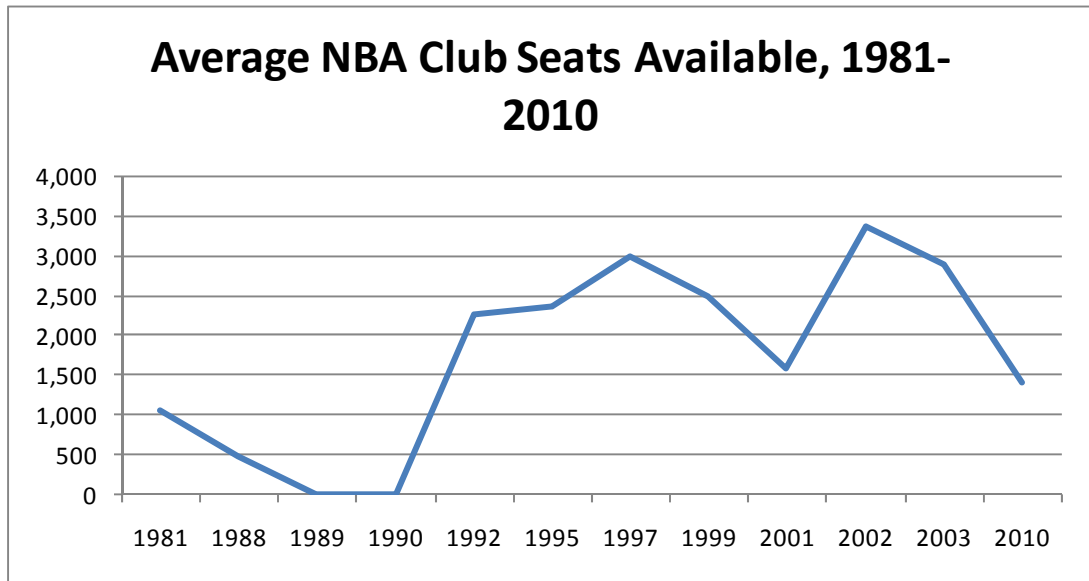


Figure 17 NBA

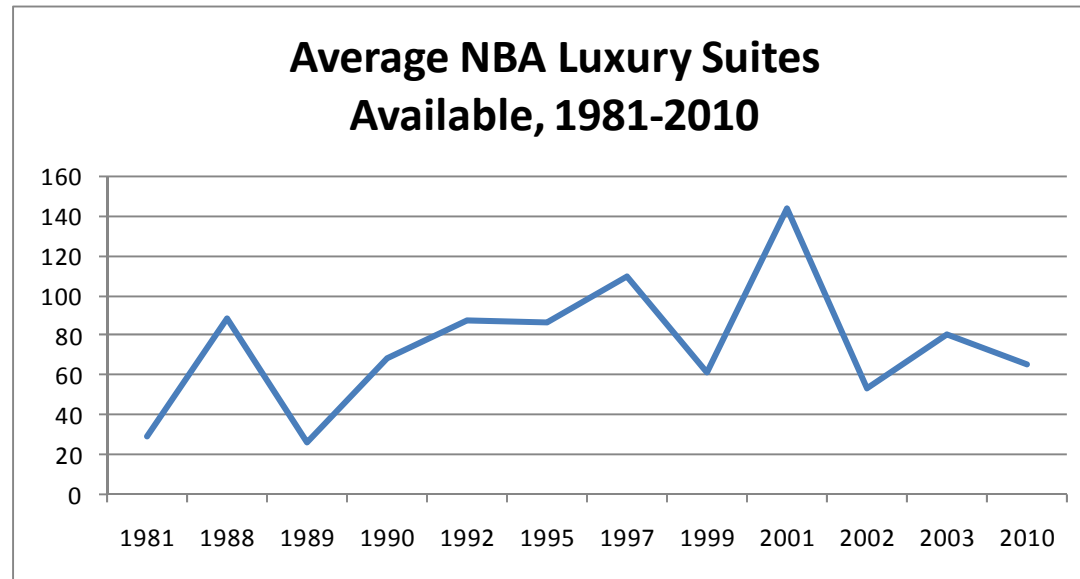


Figure 18 NHL

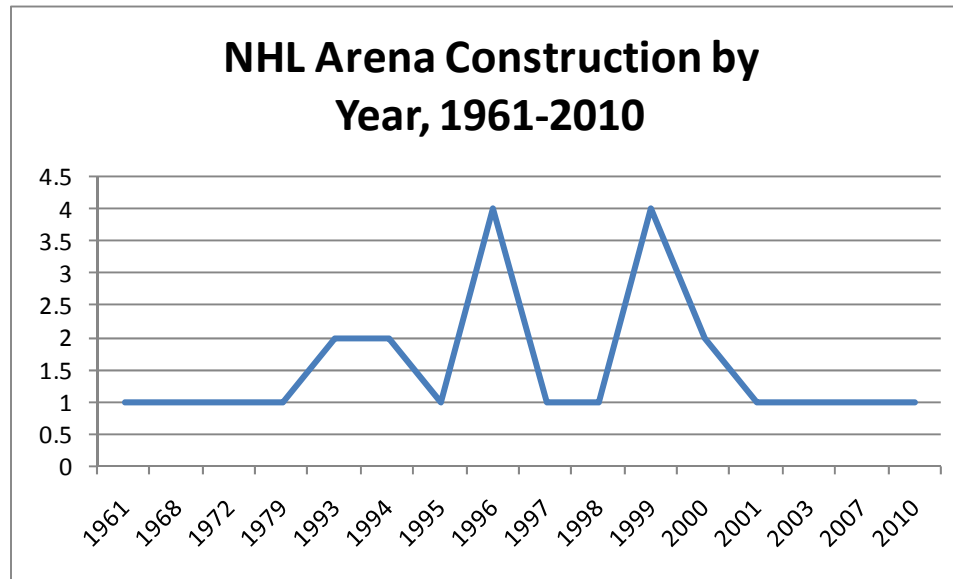


Figure 19 NHL

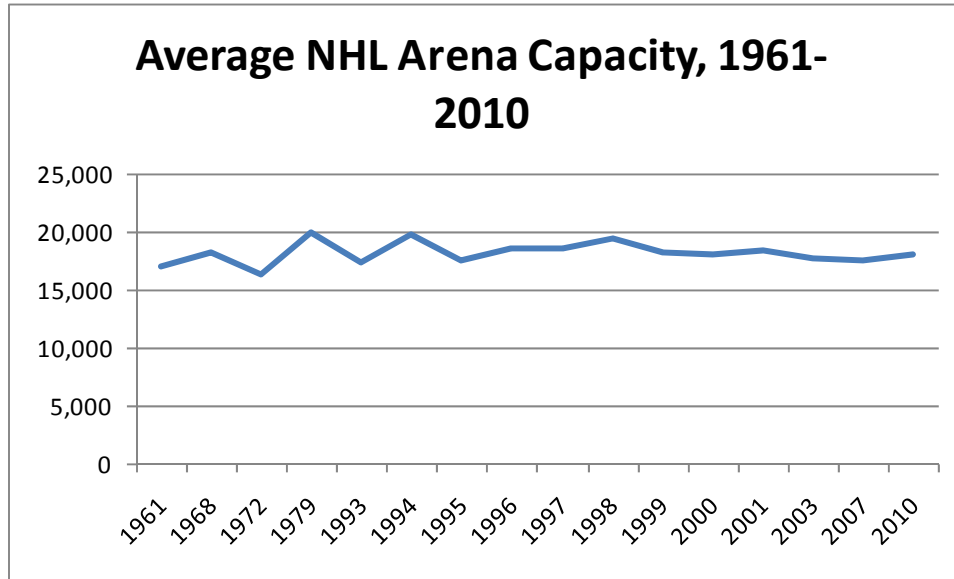


Figure 20 NHL

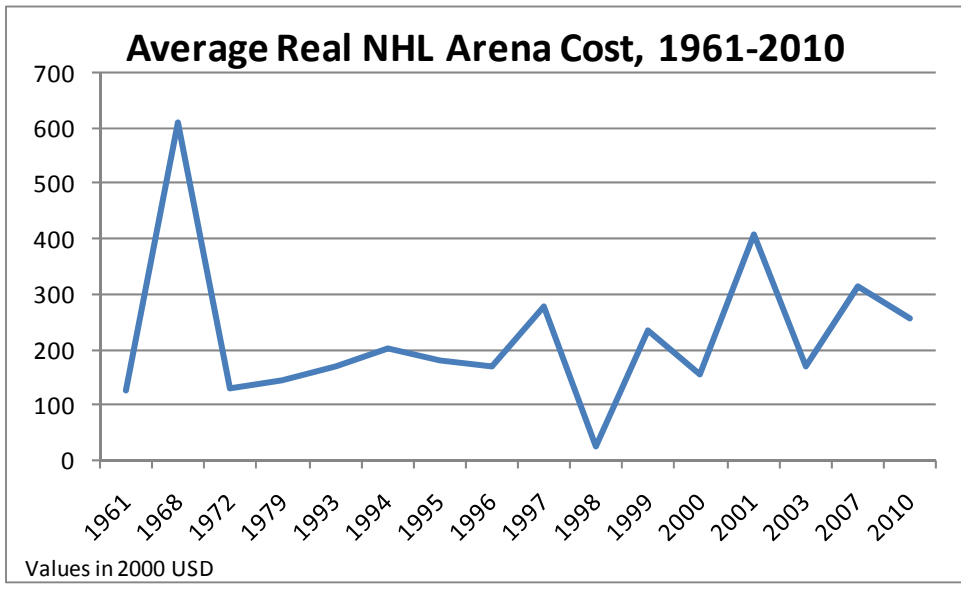


Figure 21 NHL

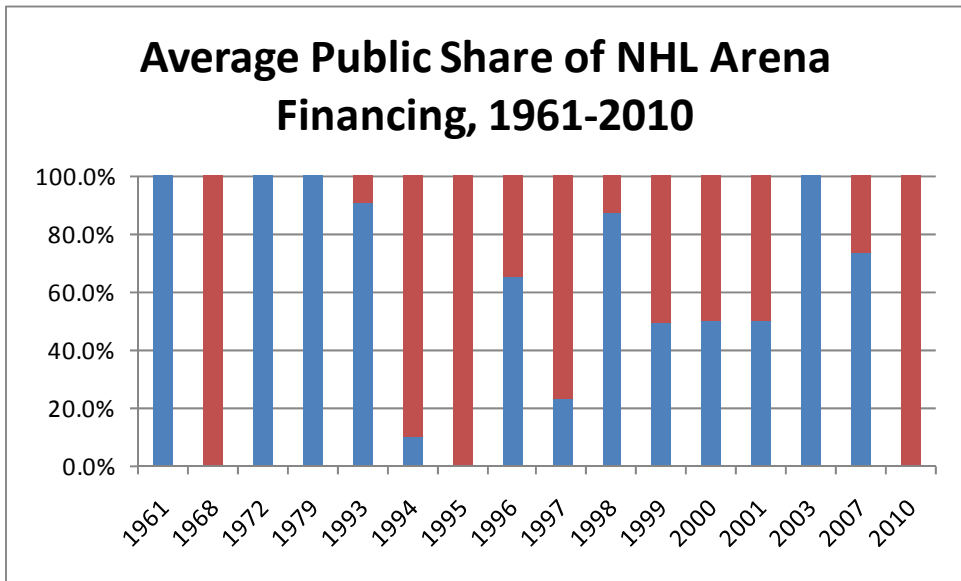


Figure 22 NHL

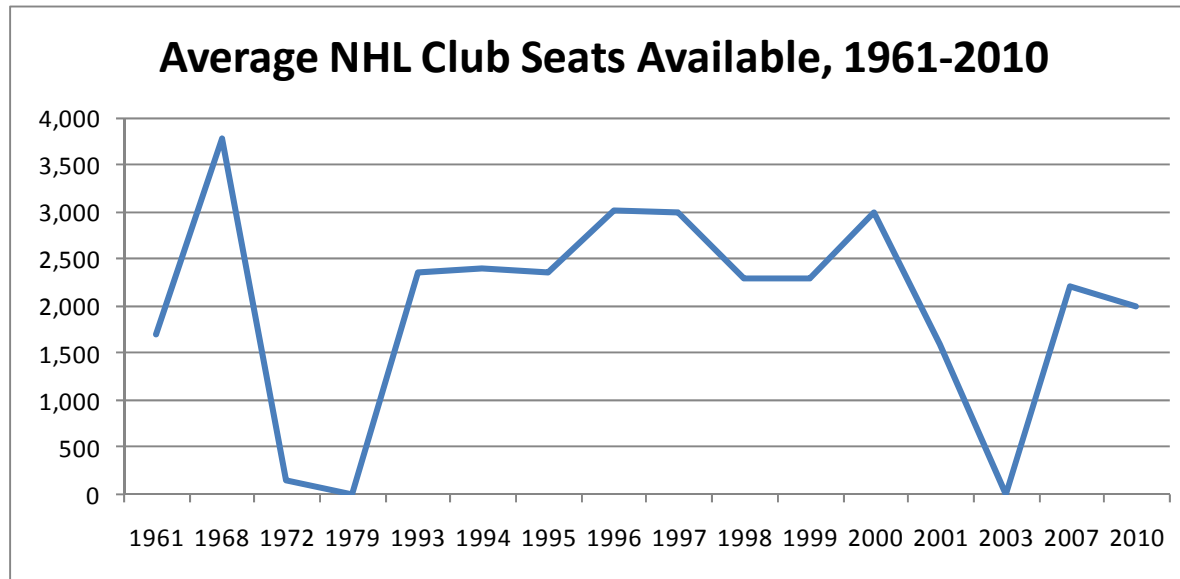


Figure 23 NHL

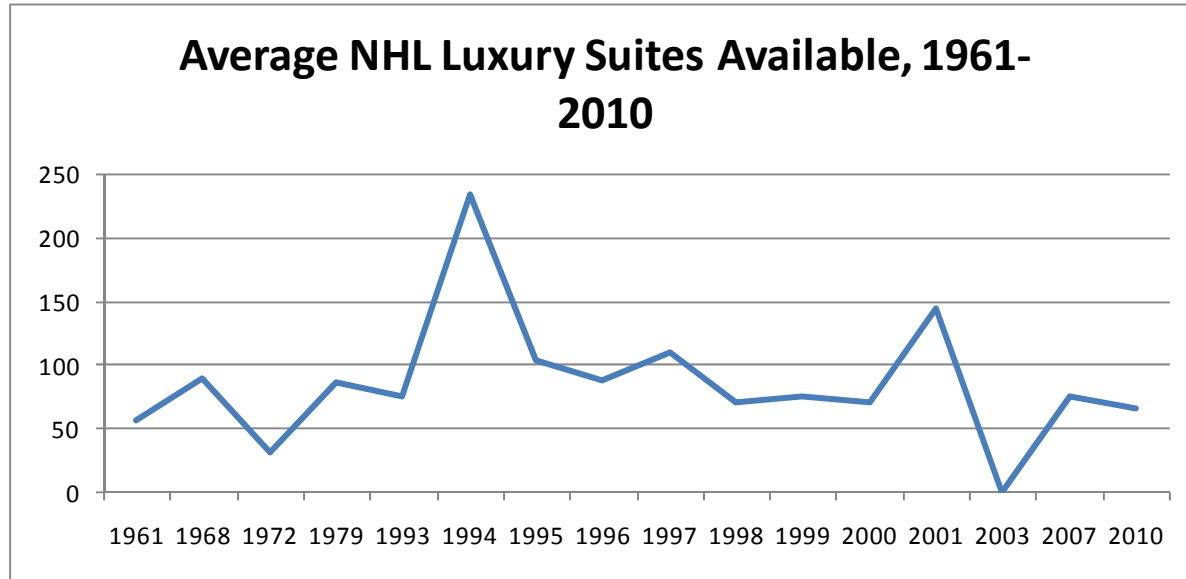


Table 5 NFL

Team	Arena	Opened	Total Cost	Private Financing	Public Financing	Public Financing	Legislation	Referendum?
49ers	49ers Stadium	2014	937	823	114	The City of Santa Clara will subsidize stadium construction with non-tax revenues.	A timeframe for public vote is currently being established. The original proposal establishes the Santa Clara Stadium Authority to own and operate the stadium, in order to ensure that City General Fund revenues are not used. Stadium construction costs are to be offset by facility revenues.	Y
Bengals	Paul Brown Stadium	2000	450	25	424	Bond sales and parking revenues	Hamilton County voters approve half cent sales tax to pay off \$322 million bond in 1996	Y
Broncos	Invesco Field at Mile High	2001	364.2	91.05	273.15	Denver passes 1 cent per 10 dollar tax on retail goods in Metro Denver	Voters in the six-county area that comprises Metro Denver approved a plan for the stadium that included an extended sales tax increase on November 3, 1998.	Y
Browns	Cleveland Browns Stadium	1999	290	71	210	Taxpayer subsidy from alcohol and tobacco tax	Taxpayers pass alcohol and tobacco taxes in 1996	Y
Buccaneers	Raymond James Stadium	1998	168.5	0	168.5	Financed by 0.05 percent rebate and tourist development tax, \$20 million in Florida state sales tax revenue and \$11 million in community development tax.	City of Tampa, Hillsborough County legislatures pass community development tax in 1995	Y
Cardinals	University of Phoenix Stadium	2006	455	169	285	Arizona Sports and Tourism Authority issues bonds secured by tax revenue	Maricopa county voters approve stadium financing legislation by referendum vote in 2000	Y
Chargers	New Chargers Stadium	N/A	400	N/A	N/A	No information available	No information available	
Colts	Lucas Oil Stadium	2008	720	108	612	Tax passed on pull tab machines and slot machines in Marion county	Legislators pass tax on slot Machines in Marion county. Plan also approved in pan City-County council. No referendum vote.	
Cowboys	Cowboys Stadium	2009	1150	675	325	Arlington measure raises the city sales tax by a half-cent, hotel occupancy tax by 2 percent, and car rental tax by 5 percent.	Arlington voters approve stadium financing package in November 2004	Y
Eagles	Lincoln Financial Field	2003	518	330	188	City contributes \$304 million in tax funds, \$170 million furnished by the state.	State of Pennsylvania approves its share of stadium funding 2 Feb 1999. Philadelphia approves its share 9 Dec. 2000. Non referendum vote	
Expansion Team	LA Stadium	2011	800	800	0	Stadium is privately financed, but will benefit from \$500 million bond package for infrastructure.	Voters of Industry, CA approve property tax-secured bonds to fund major commercial development including and surrounding the new LA stadium in January 2009.	Y

Team	Arena	Opened	Total Cost	Private Financing	Public Financing	Public Financing	Legislation	Referendum?
Giants	Meadowlands Stadium	2010	1300	1300	0	No municipal resources	Meadowlands Stadium Corporation receives loans from NFL owners and issues bonds to be repaid at \$650 million each by the Giants and Jets.	
Jaguars	Jacksonville Municipal Stadium	1995	121	17	102	City bond issue; state rebate; lodging tax; ticket surcharge	Florida legislature passes city bond issue; state rebate; lodging tax; ticket surcharge. Stadium is not built but renovated to accommodate NFL franchise given to Jacksonville in that year	
Jets	Meadowlands Stadium	2010	1300	1300	0	No municipal resources	Meadowlands Stadium Corporation receives loans from NFL owners and issues bonds to be repaid at \$650 million each by the Giants and Jets.	
Lions	Ford Field	2002	430	210.7	219.3	Hotel and rental car tax	New taxes of 1% on hotels and 2% on rental cars were approved by Wayne County voters on 5 Nov. 1999	Y
Panthers	Bank of America Stadium	1996	248	248	50	While stadium itself is privately financed, the city provided \$40 million for land and the county contributed \$10 million for building relocation.	Unknown	
Patriots	Gillette Stadium	2002	325	325	0	No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Rams	Edward Jones Dome	1995	280	11.2	268.8	Debt issued by City, State and County; annual debt service paid by City (\$6 million from tax revenue); State (\$12 million from tax revenue); County (\$6 million from hotel/motel tax)	St. Louis approves new taxes for convention center expansion and stadium in 1994. State legislature passes tax arrangements same year	
Ravens	M&T Bank Stadium	1998	220	22	198	Tax-exempt revenue bonds issued by Maryland Stadium Authority. Bonds secured by lottery proceeds and the state general fund		
Redskins	FedEx Field	1997	250.5	180	70.5	The state contributes \$70.5 million from its general fund.	Maryland taxpayers approve parking infrastructure legislation	
Seahawks	Qwest Field	2002	360	108	251	Parking tax, sports related lottery games, King County sales taxes (\$101 million), extension of King County hotel/motel tax	City council votes and approves: non referendum	
Steelers	Heinz Field	2001	281	109.2	171	Regional Asset District funds, parking taxes and amusement/entertainment taxes	Non referendum vote by city and state	
Texans	Reliant Stadium	2002	449	256	194	Harris County-Houston Sports Authority issue bonds secured by hotel occupancy taxes and short term vehicle rental taxes.	Harris county sports authority votes to sell bonds to finance stadium in August of 2004	
Titans	LP Field	1999	290	70.5	219.5	City of Nashville: excess hotel/motel taxes and surplus funds; state provides \$70 million; \$55 million in bonds repaid through sales taxes, \$12 million for infrastructure and \$2 million in the form of land donations.	Metropolitan council and Titans owner agree on financing package and franchise move in June 1999	
Vikings	Vikings Stadium	2012	1000	250	750	Public financing is contingent upon support from the Minnesota State Legislature, which is still discussing the stadium project.	After an early 2009 proposal to fund the stadium using revenues from a new casino in Minnesota, Rep. Tom Hackbarth (R-Cedar) proposed the addition of slot machines to two horse tracks in hopes of using the proceeds to support stadium construction. No decision has been made on this proposal to date, and the NFL disapproves of formal links between football and gambling.	

Table 6 MLB

Team	Arena	Opened	Total Cost	Public Financing	Private Financing	Public Financing	Legislation	Referendum?
Astros	Minute Maid Park	2000	250	180	85	Harris County approves 2% hotel tax and 5% rental car tax	Voters of Harris County approve ballot measure for downtown Houston park on 5 Nov. 1996	Y
Athletics	Cisco Field	2012	500	Unknown	Unknown			
Braves	Turner Field	1997	239	239	0	No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Brewers	Miller Park	2001	382	252	90	0.10 cent sales tax passed in 5 county area	Voters approve 0.10 cent sales tax enforced by Southeast Wisconsin Professional Baseball District; takes effect in 1996	Y
Giants	SBC Park	2000	255	15	291	Tax increment funds secured by City Redevelopment Agency.	No legislation: private funds take loan out against personal credit and finance remainder of field directly	
Mariners	Safeco Field	1999	517	372	145	King county approves 0.5-cent tax on prepared food in restaurants and bars, two-percent rental car tax, commemorative license plates, sports theme lottery scratch games,.071 percent of an existing sales tax.	Proposal to increase the sales tax by 0.01% in King County is narrowly defeated by voters 19 Sept. 1995. Special session of the legislature is called 14 Oct. 1995 to authorize funding package for new stadium that includes credit against the state sales tax, sale of special stadium license plates, lottery funds, food & beverage tax in King County restaurants and bars and car rental surcharge in King County, and ballpark admissions tax. King County Council approves package on 23 Oct. \$632 million in bonds were approved for financing construction in March 2006. An additional \$83 million were approved in January 2009 in order to complete the final phases of construction. In addition to tax-exempt bond financing, New York City and New York State financially supported construction by paying for infrastructure improvements needed (totaling approximately \$177 million) as well as bestowing sales tax exemptions on construction materials and equipment and giving the Mets a property tax exemption. The City's Industrial Development Agency (IDA) owns the land under Citi Field but does not require the Mets to pay rent for use of the property; the Mets do pay for maintenance and upkeep of the land. As part of their agreement with the City, the Mets have entered a non-relocation agreement, promising to stay in New York City for another 35 years. According to a 2009 joint report by the IBO and the IDA, the total public sector cost of subsidies - from New York City, New York State, and the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) - total \$371 million.	Y
Mets	Citi Field	2009	632	164	528	City contributes \$89.7 million in capital funds, New York State provides 74.7 million in rent credits. Mets receive \$528 million in bonds from the City, subject to gradual reimbursement.		

Team	Arena	Opened	Total Cost	Public Financing	Private Financing	Public Financing	Legislation	Referendum?
Nationals	Nationals Park	2008	611	611	0	City sells 610.8 million in bonds secured by taxes on stadium tickets, concessions and merchandise; new business tax.	City council adopts stadium financing package by vote of 7 to 6 in 2004.	
Pirates	PNC Park	2001	216	151	40	The Regional Asset District (RAD) contributes \$13.4M annually to finance \$170M in bonds. The county hotel tax contributes \$8M annually to finance \$99M in bonds. A 5% surcharge on Pirates and Steelers tickets raises \$3M annually to finance \$22M in bonds. A 1% wage tax is levied on players who do not live in the city, and will add \$7M to the project. \$300M in matching funds from the state. \$36M in interest earnings. \$28M in federal infrastructure improvements	Voters reject 1997 referendum to raise taxes; Regional Asset District approves 143 million dollar financing share in July 1998, and state legislators agree to provide 75 million in the 1998 legislative session	Y
Reds	Great American Ballpark	2003	320	262	58	Sales tax increase of .05/1 dollar	In March 1996, Cincinnati voters approved a half-cent-per-dollar sales tax increase to build separate stadiums for Cincinnati's Reds and Bengals. The budget for both stadiums was \$544 million. However, the Bengals new stadium alone exceed that amount. In November of 1998, Cincinnati voters chose to build a stadium on the waterfront and ruled out a popular ballpark proposal referred to as Broadway Commons.	Y
Twins	Metrodome	1982	124	115	9	Countywide .15 percent sales tax increase	Twins reject 2002 legislation from Minnesota to approve ballpark because county/state contribution is too small. Hennepin County votes on a .15 percent tax increase to fund its share of the construction costs	Y
Yankees	Yankee Stadium II	2009	1,600	220	800	New York City contributes for parking facilities (\$75 million), parkland along the waterfront (\$135 million) and other work related to the stadium	Voters approve legislation that provides for Bronx development in 2005	Y

Table 7 NBA

Team	Arena	Opened	Total Cost	Public Financing	Private Financing	Public Financing	Legislation	Referendum?
76ers	Wachovia Center Complex	1996	206	36	171	None	Primarily private financing from loans and Spectator; city and state make contributions for infrastructure: legislation will feature re-design and transportation	
Bobcats	Time Warner Cable Arena	2005	265	265	0	GHotel and rental car tax	Voters reject an arts package referendum to build arena and other complexes in 2001. Charlotte-Mecklenburg city council approved proposal to build in 2002 without a referendum vote	Y
Celtics	TD Banknorth	1995	160	0	160	None	Financing is private: no legislation	
Clippers	Staples Center	1999	375	59	272			
Hawks	Philips Arena	1999	214	193	20	3% rental car tax and bonds to be repaid in arena revenues	Georgia legislature authorizes car rental tax in 1996 to repay bonds for arena	
Heat	Miami Arena	1988	213	0	213	No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Hornets	New Orleans Arena	1999	84	84	0	Metropolitan Area Projects imposes a 1 cent sales tax to fund arena construction	Voters approve sales tax on December 14, 1993	Y
Lakers	Staples Center	1999	375	59	272	No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Magic	Amway Center	2010	480	322	158	Orange County Tourist Tax on hotel occupancy raised to 6% in 2006. \$100 million of arena cost covers land and infrastructure.	Orange County, FL commission approved construction of events and recreation center by 5-2 vote in 2007. City of Orlando approved construction project by vote of 6-1 in 2008.	
Mavericks	American Airlines Center	2001	420	210	210	Hotel and rental car tax	Dallas taxpayers approved a new hotel tax and rental car tax in 1998	Y
Nets	Barclays Center	2010	637	150	487	Arena financing contingent upon IRS ruling to allow \$800 million in tax-exempt bonds. Community opposition to use of eminent domain for land seizures has delayed groundbreaking.	Unknown	
Nuggets	Pepsi Center	1999	165	5	160	No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Pacers	Conseco Fieldhouse	1999	183	88	95	City Capital Improvement Board enters into franchise agreement with Comcast and Time Warner to divert portions of cable bill revenues to Pacers and arena funding	Capital Improvement Board approves fund diversion to Conseco project in 1998	
Spurs	AT&T Center	2002	186	186	0	County sells bonds to finance arena in December 2000; bonds are repaid through hotel and car rental taxes	Bexar county voters pass tax referendum in November 1999	Y
Wizards	Verizon Center	1997	260	60	200	No municipal resources	No municipal resources	

Table 8 NHL

Team	Arena	Opened	Total Cost	Public Financing	Private Financing	Public Financing	Legislation	Referendum?
Avalanche	Pepsi Center	1999	165	5	160	No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Blue Jackets	Nationwide Arena	2000	175	0	175	No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Bruins	TD Banknorth	1995	160	0	160			
Buffalo Sabres	HSBC Arena	1996	128	55	72	Arena financed through loan from New York State, County bonds secured by ticket surcharge, New York City bonds and private bank loans.	No referendum vote/legislation	
Canadiens	Bell Centre	1996				No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Canucks	General Motors Place	1995				No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Capitals	Verizon Center	1997	260	60	200	District of Columbia provides \$60 million for infrastructure	Unknown	
Coyotes	Jobing.com Arena	2003	180	180	0	City of Glendale: 30 million in general obligation bond funding, and \$150 million in excise tax funding, which will be repaid through revenue generated directly from the project.	Voters approve general obligation bonds for public improvements in 1999.	
Flyers	Wachovia Center Complex	1996	206	36	171	City and State make contributions for infrastructure.	Unknown	
Hurricanes	RBC Center	1999	158	138	20	22 million (\$48 million financing by hotel tax) by Wake County and the City of Raleigh, \$22 million by NC State, \$18 million by State of North Carolina	Centennial authority reaches agreement with Hurricanes in 97	

Team	Arena	Opened	Total Cost	Public Financing	Private Financing	Public Financing	Legislation	Referendum?
Kings	Staples Center	1999	375	59	272			
Lightning	St. Pete's Times Forum	1996	139	139	0	State sales tax bonds; county tourist tax bonds; city parking bonds; county ticket surcharge; city ticket surcharge; private revenue bonds.	Legislature passes bonds and tax increases for financing	
Maple Leafs	Air Canada Centre	1999				No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Panthers	BankAtlantic Center	1998	212	185	27	Broward county bonds secured by 2% tourism tax	Legislature passes tax increases and bond payments	
Penguins	Consol Energy Center	2010	321	0	321	No municipal resources	No municipal resources	
Predators	Sommet Center	1996	144	144	0	General obligation bonds issued by city of Nashville	Nashville city council passes bonds to fund arena	
Stars	American Airlines Center	2001	420	210	210	City issues bonds secured by 5% rental car tax, 2% hotel tax and \$3.4 million per year lease agreement.	Initial \$125 million funding package passed by 1,600 votes in 1998	
Thrashers	Philips Arena	1999	214	193	20	Taxable revenue bonds secured by stadium revenues. \$62 million in public infrastructure costs financed by 3% car rental tax and \$20 million from Time Warner Cable.	Unknown	
Wild	Xcel Energy Arena	2000	130	130	0	Property taxes (PILT) and city of St. Paul	State of Minnesota voters pass legislation to fund portion of arena on 10 Apr 1998	Y