



## Major League Sport Stadium/Arena Referendum's (since 1990)

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*Note: Information compiled from Sports Business Daily, RSV Fax, RSV, Sports Industry Update, Sports Business Journal, Stadia Magazine and other sources published on or before July 26, 2001.*

### Major League Baseball

Market	Facility (teams)	Year	Result	Taxpayer costs	Additional projects	Open
Milwaukee	Miller Park (Brewers)	1995	Defeated  (64%)	Rejected the state's request to use revenue from a lottery to fund a stadium. Subsequently, a 0.1% sales tax was implemented in five counties, resulting in taxpayers paying \$310M of the estimated \$400M total cost.	None	2001
Detroit	Comerica Park (Tigers)	1996	Passed	The Tigers owner will contribute \$145M to the new stadium. The remaining costs will be financed through publicly through a 2% car rental tax and a 1% hotel tax, and money from Indian casino revenue. Comerica Bank paid \$66M over 30 years for naming rights.	Downtown sports and entertainment shopping complex.	2001
Cincinnati	Great American Ball Park (Reds) and Paul Brown Stadium (Bengals)	1996	Passed	The original plan called for the Reds to contribute \$30M up front toward construction, \$10M at groundbreaking and \$10M when the venue is completed. Rent will amount to \$2.5M annually for nine years, and then one dollar per year for the remaining 21 years of the 30-year lease. However, because of the rising costs of this project the team has agreed to expand its lease in the facility to 35 years. The county will pay most of the cost using proceeds from the half-cent sales tax increase voters approved in 1996.		2003
Houston	Enron Field (Astros)	1996	Passed	Financed through a team payment valued at \$53M; Private investors will contribute \$35M; and a \$180M hotel/rental car tax.		2000
San Francisco	Pacific Bell Park (Giants)	1996	Passed	The financing plan includes \$121M from naming rights (24-years \$50M with Pacific Telesis) and other sponsorships, concession rights and the selling of charter seats; a \$170M loan secured by the Giants; and a \$15M tax increment financing by the City's Redevelopment Agency.	None	2000
Pittsburgh	PNC Park (Pirates), NFL stadium (Steelers)	1997	Defeated	Voters in all participating 11 counties overwhelmingly defeated the referendum. City, local and state officials persisted to develop a variety of public funding sources, including a hotel tax increase, to help fund \$772.2M of the estimated \$943M project.	Triple the size of the convention center, infrastructure improvements on the North Shore.	2001

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San Diego	MLB Stadium (Padres)	1998	Passed (60%)	\$225M in city bonds generated by an increased hotel tax.	Retail/hotel/ballpark complex, revitalization of 26 square blocks.	2003
St. Paul	MLB stadium (Twins)	1999	Defeated (58%)	0.5% increase in city 's sales tax would have paid one-third of the cost of a proposed \$325M stadium.	None	N/A
<b>National Football League</b>						
Cleveland	Cleveland Browns Stadium (Browns)	1995	Passed	The Browns contributed \$54M and \$25M from seat licenses. The remainder is publicly financed.		1999
Detroit	Ford Field (Lions)	1996	Passed (68%)	A total of \$240M in bonds was approved for two stadiums and ancillary projects.	Downtown sports-entertainment shopping complex.	2002
Cincinnati	Great American Ball Park (Reds) and Paul Brown Stadium (Bengals)	1996	Passed	The original plan called for the Reds to contribute \$30M up front toward construction, \$10M at groundbreaking and \$10M when the venue is completed. Rent will amount to \$2.5M annually for nine years, and then one dollar per year for the remaining 21 years of the 30-year lease. However, because of the rising costs of this project the team has agreed to expand its lease in the facility to 35 years. The county will pay most of the cost using proceeds from the half-cent sales tax increase voters approved in 1996.		2003
Nashville	Adelphia Stadium (Titans)	1996	Passed	City of Nashville will finance \$150 M from excess hotel/motel taxes and surplus funds. The State will provide \$70 M in bonds that will be repaid through sales tax generated by the facility. Another \$12 M comes from infrastructure improvements and \$2 M in the form of land donations. Adelphia Communications Corp. paid \$30 M over 15 years for the naming rights.		1999
Tampa	Raymond James Stadium (Buccaneers)	1996	Passed	Publicly financed through a one-half percent sales tax. Raymond James Financial paid \$55 M over 18 years for the naming rights beginning in 1998.		1998
Pittsburgh	PNC Park (Pirates), NFL stadium (Steelers)	1997	Defeated	Voters in all participating 11 counties overwhelmingly defeated the referendum. City, local and state officials persisted to develop a variety of public funding sources, including a hotel tax increase, to help fund \$772.2M of the estimated \$943M project.	Triple the size of the convention center, infrastructure improvements on the North Shore.	2001
San Francisco	NFL stadium (49ers)	1997	Passed (50.1%)	Two referendums authorized the city to enter into a lease of park lands at Candlestick Point, and to change various zoning and land uses so that a new stadium and entertainment complex could be built there. Public contribution capped at \$100M.	Entertainment complex, including movie theaters, 49ers Hall of Fame.	2004
Seattle	Washington state football/soccer stadium and exhibition center (Seahawks and UW)	1997	Passed (51%)	\$15M from raising the hotel tax; six new lottery games will raise \$127M; \$101M from rebated county sales tax.	\$45M indoor exhibition center; \$27M parking structure; \$10M for statewide athletic fields; State Permanent Common School Fund will receive 20% of profits from the exhibition center.	2003
Denver	Invesco Field at Mile High Stadium (Broncos and MLS Rapids)	1998	Passed (57%)	\$289M raised by extending a 0.1% sales tax that was previously used to finance Coors Field.	The referendum allows the stadium district to spend an additional \$75M for other projects, which would also come from the tax increase.	2001
Green Bay	Lambeau Field renovations (Packers)	2000	Passed (53%)	Taxpayers will pay principal and interest on \$160M in bonds or a loan via a 0.5% county sales and use tax; a second question that would have allowed the	None	2003

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county to use excess revenues from this tax to provide property tax relief was rejected.

Phoenix	NFL stadium (Cardinals)	2000	Passed (51%)	\$1.8 billion plan funded by increased hotel and car rental taxes.	\$200M to renovate Cactus League facilities; immediate doubling of Arizona tourism budget, improvements in statewide youth sports facilities.	2004
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### **National Basketball Association**

Miami	American Airlines Arena (Heat)	1996	Passed	The public will provide \$141.2M that will come from hotel and transportation taxes. American Airlines will pay approximately \$42M over 20 years beginning in 1999 for the naming rights.	None	1999
Dallas	American Airlines Center (Mavericks and Stars)	1998	Passed	\$125M package, which passed by only 1,600 votes, funded by new 5% car rental and 2% hotel taxes.	\$236M annually for municipal works; \$1.2M in new business tax revenue.	2001
San Antonio	SBC Arena (Spurs)	1999	Passed (60%)	\$146.5M portion will come from a county tax increase, a hotel tax increase from 15% to 16.75%, and a car rental tax increase from 10% to 15%.	Arena to be shared with San Antonio Shock Show and Rodeo, which attracts 1M visitors annually.	2002
Houston	NBA arena (Rockets and WNBA Comets)	1999	Defeated (54%)	Rejected a proposal that would have raised \$80M in public funds. (see below)	None	N/A
Houston	NBA arena (Rockets and WNBA Comets)	2000	Passed (61%)	Approved an almost identical plan that voters had rejected one year earlier. Nearly all the \$125M - \$175M public contribution will come from existing hotel and car rental tax.	None	2003

### **National Hockey League**

Dallas	American Airlines Center (Mavericks and Stars)	1998	Passed	\$125M package, which passed by only 1,600 votes, funded by new 5% car rental and 2% hotel taxes.	\$236M annually for municipal works; \$1.2M in new business tax revenue.	2001
Scottsdale	NHL arena (Coyotes)	1999	Passed	The public voted to allow half the state sales tax generated through the project (about \$151M) to be used to finance its portion of the redevelopment.	The total plan called for a \$170M arena as part of a \$535M Los Arcos Mall redevelopment project, including a 14-screen movie theater, a 500-room hotel and conference center, and a YMCA.	2003