

Sports Facility Reports



MAJOR LEAGUE SPORT STADIUM/ARENA REFERENDA (1990-2020)

{Sports Facility Reports, [Volume 21](#)}

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. Approximately \$259M in bonds were issued for the Park and will be paid off between 2018 and 2021.	-	2001
Detroit	Comerica Park (Tigers)	1996	Passed	The Tigers' owner will contribute \$145M to the new stadium. The remaining costs will be financed publicly through a 2% car rental tax and a 1% hotel tax, and from Indian casino revenue. Comerica Bank paid \$66M over 30 years for naming rights. Overall, the stadium cost \$300M to build.	Downtown sports and entertainment shopping complex.	2001
Cincinnati	Great American Ball Park (Reds) & 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. The total cost for the Great American Ball Park was \$290M and about \$454M for Paul Brown Stadium.	-	2003

Houston	Enron Field (Astros; now Minute Maid Park)	1996	Passed	Financed through a team payment valued at \$52M; Private investors will contribute \$33M; and a \$180M from the public stemming from a 2% hotel tax and 5% rental car tax. The park came under budget with only \$248.2M of the \$250M public financing being allotted for the project.	-	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.	-	2000
Pittsburgh	PNC Park (Pirates) & Heinz Stadium (Steelers)	1997	Defeated; PNC approved in 1998 by Board (6-1)	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. Even though the referendum did not go to a ballot, the new proposal called Plan B, was approved in 1998. PNC and Heinz stadiums, along with renovating a convention center, cost the public \$809M. The specific breakdown for the stadiums are: \$228M for PNC, and \$233 for Heinz. There was a 7% hotel tax increase. The Steelers privately funded \$76.5M, and the Pirates funded \$40M (\$8.5M upfront and the rest paid over a period of time).	Triple the size of the convention center, infrastructure improvements on the North Shore. Along with the two new stadiums, part of the money allocated was used to triple the size of the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. This expansion of the center cost \$267M in public funds.	2001
San Diego	PetCo Park (Padres)	1998	Passed (59.6%)	\$275M in city bonds generated by an increased hotel tax. The name on the ballot was Proposition C. On the ballot, it guaranteed the Padres would pay \$115M.	\$300M allocated for retail/hotel/ballpark complex, revitalization of 26 square blocks.	2003
St. Paul	Proposed 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.	-	-
Kansas City	Kauffman Stadium (Royals)	2006	Passed (53%)	Voters agreed to a 3/8 cent increase in sales tax that would raise \$425M to help fund \$575M in stadium renovations for Truman Sports Complex. The complex includes Arrowhead Stadium and Kauffman Stadium. The Chiefs and the Royals also contributed \$100M to the project (\$25M from the Royals and \$75M from Chiefs). \$256M was used for renovations to Kauffman Stadium. State will have \$50M available in tax credits for the project.	Construction of the Royals Hall of Fame beyond the left field wall. Construction of the Pepsi Party Porch behind right-center field.	2009
Kansas City	Kauffman Stadium (Royals)	2006	Defeated (52%)	In a separate referendum, voters in Kansas City voted against a use tax to raise \$200M to add a rolling roof that could cover either stadium or the space between the stadiums.	-	-

Mesa	Sloan Park part of Cactus League Stadium (Chicago Cubs)	2010	Passed (63.7%)	Mesa Bed Tax Increase measure increased the local hotel taxes from 3% to 5% to fund a new \$84M Cactus League stadium for the Chicago Cubs. The measure will also allow the use of additional money from the city's enterprise fund.	Mesa will spend an additional \$15M on utilities and parking; the adjacent land is designated for a retail and entertainment complex.	2014
Houston	AstroDome (Astros)	2013	Defeated (53%)	Voters declined to adopt a proposal to use \$217M in bonds to turn the AstroDome into an event and expo center. The facility will likely be demolished, but there have been efforts to re-use the facility in some way.	-	-
Arlington	Rangers Stadium (Texas Rangers)	2016	Passed	Residents in Arlington, Texas voted to approve a new billion-dollar stadium to be built, which keep the Rangers in Arlington through 2054. The new stadium is going to be built south of Randol Mill Road, which is currently where a team parking lot is located. The stadium will be billed by the City of Arlington in a 50-50 proposition. This would move a half-cent sales tax that is already in place to help pay for AT&T Stadium. The new baseball stadium will have a retractable roof. The Rangers' lease with Globe Life Park is good through 2024, but the Rangers could be playing at the new stadium as early as 2021. http://www.wfaa.com/news/politics/new-rangers-stadium-ballpark-vote-early-voting-results/350121470	Arlington and Rangers officials said that Globe Life Park will not be bulldozed. Instead, the stadium is going to be repurposed as retail, office, and dining space.	2024

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

MARKET	FACILITY (TEAMS)	YEAR	RESULT	TAXPAYER COSTS	ADDITIONAL PROJECTS	OPEN
Denver	Dick's Sporting Goods Park (Colorado Rapids)	2004	Passed (67.5%)	Voters approved the creation of \$64M through sales tax revenue and Promissory Interest Tax revenue bonds. The \$64M was used for infrastructure improvements around Dick's Sporting Goods Park. The park cost \$131M to construct.	200-acres of mixed-use retail and commercial development. Youth soccer fields complex. There are 24 fields total in the complex.	2007
Kansas City	Arrowhead Stadium (Wizards now Sporting KC)	2006	Passed (53%)	Voters agreed to a 3/8 cent increase in sales tax to help fund \$575M in stadium renovations for Truman Sports Complex. The complex includes Arrowhead stadium and Kauffman Stadium. The Chiefs and the Royals also contributed \$100M to the project. \$375M will be used for renovations to Arrowhead stadium. \$256M will be used to renovate Kauffman Stadium. State will have \$50M available in tax credits for the project.	-	2010

Miami	Miami Freedom Park (Inter Miami)	2019	Passed (60%)	Voters supported plans to re-develop a Miami owned golf course into Miami Freedom Park, a stadium and commercial development. Inter Miami will have 73 acres to construct a 25,000-seat stadium, over 700 hotel rooms, and roughly 1 million square feet of commercial space. Once completed, this stadium will be the permanent home to Inter Miami.	For Inter Miami's inaugural season, the team will be playing in Fort Lauderdale, while its permanent home in Miami is being developed.	2020
Nashville	Nashville Fairgrounds Stadium (SC Nashville)	2018	Passed (79%)	Approval of the much-debated \$275 million stadium project at the Fairgrounds Nashville — including the 10-acre mixed-use development with housing, retail, restaurants and a hotel — marks a win for Mayor David Briley. The key action Tuesday was a 31-8 vote to demolish existing buildings and structures at the fairgrounds south of downtown. The ordinance, which also enacts a \$1.75 ticket tax at the stadium that will increase over time, faced a 27-vote threshold for passage, presenting a greater test than the three other bills, which needed just simple majorities. In the end, it picked up seven additional votes than the 24 it received on a second of three votes. https://www.tennessean.com/story/news/2018/09/04/nashville-mls-stadium-soccer-council-vote/1162074002/		2021

<u>NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION</u>						
MARKET	FACILITY (TEAMS)	YEAR	RESULT	TAXPAYER COSTS	ADDITIONAL PROJECTS	OPEN
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. The venue total is \$213M and sits on \$38M of county land.	-	1999
Dallas	American Airlines Center (Mavericks & 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 the Shock Show and Rodeo, which attracts 1M visitors annually.	2002
Houston	Proposed Stadium (Rockets & WNBA Comets)	1999	Defeated (54%)	Rejected a proposal that would have raised \$80M in public funds through hotel and car rental taxes.	-	-

Houston	Toyota Center (Rockets & WNBA Comets)	2000	Passed (61%)	Voters approved an almost identical plan they had rejected one year earlier. Nearly all the \$125M - \$175M public contribution will come from existing hotel and car rental tax.	-	2003
Charlotte	Proposed Stadium (Hornets)	2001	Defeated (57%)	In 2001, voters defeated a non-binding referendum that would have paid \$215M for a new stadium for the then Charlotte Hornets.	-	-
Oklahoma City	Ford Center (Thunder)	2008	Passed (61.9%)	In 2008, voters approved a 1-cent sales tax increase for a 15-month time period. The sales tax increase will be used to pay for \$100M in improvements at the Ford Center.	The tax revenue will also be used to finance a \$20M practice facility for the Thunder.	2012

<u>NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE</u>						
MARKET	FACILITY (TEAMS)	YEAR	RESULT	TAXPAYER COSTS	ADDITIONAL PROJECTS	OPEN
Cleveland	FirstEnergy Stadium (Browns)	1995	Passed	The Browns contributed \$54M and \$25M from seat licenses. The remainder is publicly financed, and the total cost was \$283M.	-	1999
Detroit	Ford Field (Lions)	1996	Passed (68%)	A total of \$240M in bonds was approved for two stadiums and ancillary projects. Total cost was \$500M.	Downtown sports-entertainment shopping complex	2002
Cincinnati	Great American Ball Park (Reds) & 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 9 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. The total cost for the Great American Ball Park was \$290M and about \$454M for Paul Brown Stadium. The public cost for Paul Brown was close to \$555M, much of which was due to cost overruns.	-	2000
Nashville	Adelphia Stadium (Titans; now Nissan Stadium)	1996	Passed (58.8%)	The City of Nashville will finance \$150M from excess hotel/motel taxes and surplus funds. The State will provide \$56M in bonds that will be repaid through sales tax generated by the facility. Another \$12M comes from infrastructure improvements and \$2M in the form of land donations. Adelphia Communications Corp. paid \$30M over 15 years for the naming rights. Total cost of construction was \$290M.	-	1999
Tampa	Raymond James Stadium (Buccaneers)	1996	Passed (53%)	Publicly financed through a one-half percent sales tax known as the Community Investment Tax. Raymond James Financial paid \$35M over 13 years for the naming rights beginning in 1998.	-	1998

Pittsburgh	PNC Park (Pirates) & Heinz Field (Steelers)	1997	Defeated; PNC approved in 1998 by Board (6-1)	Voters in all participating 11 counties overwhelmingly defeated the referendum that would have been 0.5% sales tax increase. 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. Even though the referendum did not go to a ballot, the new proposal called Plan B, was approved in 1998. PNC and Heinz stadiums, along with renovating a convention center, cost the public \$809 M. The specific breakdown for the stadiums are: \$228M for PNC, and \$233M for Heinz. There was a 7% hotel tax increase. The Steelers privately funded \$76.5M, and the Pirates funded \$40M (\$8.5M upfront and the rest paid over a period of time).	Along with the two new stadiums, part of the money allocated was used to triple the size of the David L. Lawrence Convention Center. This expansion of the center cost \$267M in public funds.	2001 for both stadiums
San Francisco	Proposed 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 bond.	Entertainment complex including movie theaters, and 49ers Hall of Fame.	2006 the plan was cancelled and in 2008 the bond was repealed
Seattle	CenturyLink Field (Seahawks & 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 the exhibition center's profits.	2002
Denver	Invesco Field at Mile High (Broncos & MLS Rapids; now called the Sports Authority Field at Mile High)	1998	Passed (57%)	\$289M raised by extending a 0.1% sales tax that was previously used to finance Coors Field. The overall cost was \$400.7M.	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%)	Brown County taxpayers will pay principal and interest on \$160M in bonds or a loan via a 0.5% county sales and use tax. A second matter was rejected by voters that would have allowed the county to use excess revenues from this tax to provide property tax relief. The Professional Football Stadium District issued \$174M in bonds and as of 2015 the tax raised \$300.3M.	-	2003
Phoenix	University of Phoenix Stadium (Cardinals)	2000	Passed (51%)	\$1.8 billion plan funded by increased hotel and car rental taxes. The overall cost was \$455M and the Arizona Sports & Tourism Authority provided \$300.4M for the construction.	\$200M to renovate Cactus League facilities; immediate doubling of Arizona tourism budget, improvements in statewide youth sports facilities.	2006

Dallas	AT&T Stadium (Cowboys)	2004	Passed (55%)	In April of 2004, residents of Arlington Texas approved a 0.5% sales tax increase, 2% hotel-motel tax increase, and a 5% rental car tax increase to provide \$325M in funds to go towards the \$1.3B stadium.	-	2009
Kansas City	Arrowhead Stadium (Chiefs)	2006	Passed (53%)	Voters agreed to a 3/8 cent sales tax increase to help fund \$525M in stadium renovations for Truman Sports Complex. The complex includes Arrowhead stadium and Kauffman Stadium. The Chiefs and the Royals also contributed \$100M to the Project. \$375M was used for renovations to Arrowhead stadium.	The Chiefs also built a \$30M office complex adjacent to their practice facility in Truman Sports Complex	2010
Kansas City	Arrowhead Stadium (Chiefs)	2006	Defeated (52%)	In a separate referendum, voters in Kansas City voted against a use tax to raise \$170M to add a rolling roof that could cover either stadium or the space between the stadiums.	-	-
Santa Clara/San Francisco	Levi's Stadium (49ers)	2010	Passed (58.2%)	In June 2010, voters in Santa Clara approved \$440M in subsidies that would go toward construction of a new \$937M stadium for the 49ers. Early proposals said \$113M would be in the form of direct tax subsidies and the remaining \$330M is covered by subsidies that are to be paid back from stadium revenues. The measure stipulated that construction costs covered by the Redevelopment Agency funds be capped, and no money could be used from the City's General or Enterprise funds or from new residential taxes. The details of the related stadium included that the redevelopment agency to provide \$42M directly to the project, with another \$17M chargeable for infrastructure. \$35M was to come from a new hotel tax to be passed by the city council and another \$20M from Silicon Valley Power. The remaining amount would be covered by issuance of repayable bonds by the NFL and by the 49ers. The total project cost was \$1.3B: \$330M in construction bonds, \$200M loaned from the NFL, and City and team loaned \$850M from Goldman Sachs, U.S. Bank, and Bank of America.	-	2014
Miami	Sun Life Stadium (Dolphins)	2013	Vote Failed but did not count (57%)	Owner Stephen Ross hoped to have a plan for renovations in place prior to the NFL awarding Super Bowl 50 and LI, the measure would have authorized the Miami-Dade County to increase the local hotel tax from 6% to 7%, allowing for \$7.5M a year to be put into improving and modernizing the Sun Life Stadium. This referendum required approval of a bill in the state legislature; however, state lawmakers failed to vote on the bill, making the election irrelevant.	-	-

Las Vegas	Proposed Stadium (Oakland Raiders)	2016	Passed	Senate Bill 1 was proposed to build a football stadium for a professional sports team and UNLV. The state assembly for Nevada had the final vote for Senate Bill 1, which was passed 28-13. The Nevada Senate approved the bill 16-5. A location for the stadium still has not been picked out. The Raiders are going to be the team using the stadium. Hotel room taxes will be raised to help fund the project. Majority of the funds are coming from private entities. http://www.mercurynews.com/2016/10/13/nevada-assembly-set-to-vote-on-las-vegas-stadium-for-raiders/	-	Raiders owner, Mark Davis, offered to put down a pledge of half-a-billion to indicate how serious he was about moving to Las Vegas. David Beckham is a supporter of building a stadium and says it could be used for European club summer exhibitions and establishing an MLS team.
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NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

MARKET	FACILITY (TEAMS)	YEAR	RESULT	TAXPAYER COSTS	ADDITIONAL PROJECTS	OPEN
Dallas	American Airlines Center (Mavericks & Stars)	1998	Passed	\$125M package, which passed by only 1,600 votes, funded by new 5% car rental and 2% hotel taxes. \$140M of this was issued in bonds.	\$236M annually for municipal works; \$1.2M in new business tax revenue.	2001
Scottsdale	Gila River 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 arena cost \$225M with \$180M funded by the city.	The plan called for a \$170M arena as part of a \$535M Los Arcos Mall redevelopment project, including a 14-screen movie theater, a hotel, a conference center, and a YMCA.	2003
New York	Proposed Stadium (Islanders)	2011	Defeated (57%)	The citizens of Nassau County voted down a \$400M general obligation fund. The referendum was the last attempt to keep the Islanders in Nassau County. The team will play in Barclays Center instead.	A minor league baseball park would also have been added.	-
Glendale	Proposed Tax Increase Reversal (Phoenix Coyotes)	2012	Defeated (66.07%)	Glendale City Sales Tax Increase measure was on the ballot by petition. This measure proposed to reverse a 0.7% sales tax increase, which was to be used for many municipal operating costs, including the \$17M arena management payment to a likely buyer for the NHL's Phoenix Coyotes.	-	-

OTHER PROPOSED SPORTS STADIUM REFERENDA

MARKET	LEAGUE	FACILITY (TEAMS)	YEAR	RESULT	PROPOSAL	ADDITIONAL DETAILS
Cleveland	MLS	Proposed Stadium (Proposed Team)	2006	Not on Ballot	Proposed construction of a \$320M, 20,000+ seat MLS stadium complex in Macedonia, a suburb of Cleveland. However, the Ohio legislature denied Summit County permission to seek voter approval of a cigarette tax of 30 cents a pack to help fund a \$170M domed facility.	Proposed complex included: two shopping centers, restaurants, administrative offices, and a medical campus with an urgent care center, sports rehabilitation center, and senior citizens wellness center.
Las Vegas	MLS	Proposed Stadium (Professional Sports Teams)	2012	Not on Ballot	The Nevada Harrah's Sports Arena Initiative would have created a special tax district with a 0.9 cent sales tax to fund the construction and maintenance of a 20,000-seat sports arena for professional sports teams. Competing measure, Proposed Senate Bill 495, would have prohibited the creation of an area in which the sales tax was higher than other parts of the county. However, neither measure made the ballot after the Nevada Supreme Court held the citizen's sports arena initiative invalid.	-
Columbus	NHL	Nationwide Arena (Blue Jackets)	2014	Not on Ballot	The Arena Bailouts Demand a Vote Initiative sought to amend the ordinance authorizing the city's and county's contract to purchase, operate, and maintain the Nationwide Arena for approximately \$250M to be paid through 2039, and suspend performance until a public vote could be held. The initiative qualified for the ballot but was later ruled invalid. The Franklin County Board of Elections voted 4-0 to keep the petitions off the ballot.	-
Sacramento	NBA	Golden 1 Center (Kings)	2014	Not on Ballot	The Sacramento Voter Approval of Sports Arena Subsidies Stop Initiative sought to prohibit city subsidies for the construction of a sports arena without prior voter approval in a citywide referendum—specifically, the City's use of \$258M to subsidize the \$450 M sports arena for the Sacramento Kings. Subsequently, the initiative was held to violate the City Charter and violated election, thus it was not placed on the ballot.	-
Las Vegas	MLS	Proposed Stadium (Expansion Team)	2015	Not on Ballot	The initiative sought a \$56.5M city subsidy for the proposed \$200M, 24,000-seat MLS stadium; consisting of \$25M in bonds towards construction and \$31.5 M for infrastructure. Despite the city council enacting a nearly identical law, MLS abandoned the proposed franchise and the stadium plans were terminated.	The deal also required the city to provide the 13-acre stadium site at Symphony Park free of charge.

City of Carson	NFL	Proposed Zoning for Stadium (Raiders/ Chargers)	2015	Not on Ballot	Initiative to amend the zoning of a 168-acre site to allow the construction of a \$1.7B, 70,000-seat professional football stadium. However, the city council approved the measure directly, thus precluding the need for an election. The stadium proposal did not include any public funding and is projected to be completed in 2019.	The development project also includes: parking, a hotel, commercial buildings, retail space, and recreational opportunities.
Inglewood	NFL	City of Champions Stadium (Rams)	2015	Not on Ballot	Initiative to amend the zoning of the 300-acre site of the former Hollywood Park racetrack to allow for the construction of a 70,000-seat stadium. The city council approved the measure directly. While the development is to be privately funded, costing roughly \$2.6B, the city tentatively agreed to reimburse the developers \$60M for infrastructure from tax proceeds, and another possible \$8M from cost of security, medical services, and shuttles to off-site parking. The stadium is scheduled to open in 2019.	There are plans for retail space, office space, and residential units. Also, there will be a 6,000 seat performing arts facility. There were labor disputes regarding project and many unions started a petition that would have led to a city council vote. However, the issue was resolved in March 2015.

POSSIBLE FUTURE REFERENDA

MARKET	LEAGUE	FACILITY (TEAMS)	YEAR	RESULT	PROPOSAL	ADDITIONAL DETAILS
Miami	MLS	Proposed Stadium (Miami MLS Franchise)	2016	Passed	<p>City of Miami—David Beckham's Soccer Stadium Referendum did not make the ballot in 2014 or in March 2016. In March 2016, Beckham and his investors paid \$19M for the new stadium land. Although he is not seeking any city subsidies, the Mayor of Miami-Dade County and the Miami City Commission must approve the project. David Beckham was able to secure land to build the soccer stadium after the county commissioners approved selling the three acres of land for \$9 million. The vote was 9-4 by the Miami-Dade commissioners that also give Beckham the remaining third of his planned nine-acre stadium site. Beckham now has to win approval from the city of Miami to build the privately funded venue. The stadium would have 25,000 seats with an open roof and no parking garages.</p> <p>http://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/community/miami-dade/article154621519.html</p>	In exchange for Miami Beckham United’s payment of a \$850,000/year “management fee” over 60 years, the city may transfer its land to the Miami-Dade School Board—to spare the team stadium property taxes and to create partnerships with local schools.
San Diego	NFL	Proposed Stadium (Chargers)	2016	Defeated	<p>Citizens in San Diego County completely rejected the referendum that would have given hundreds of millions of tax dollars to a stadium the Chargers wanted built in downtown San Diego. Chargers are now going to lease the new stadium that the Los Angeles Rams own and the two teams are going to share the stadium.</p> <p>https://www.nytimes.com/2016/11/10/sports/football/san-diego-rejects-chargers-stadium.html</p>	

OTHER RELATED REFERENDUM

MARKET	LEAGUE / TOPIC	FACILITY (TEAMS)	YEAR	RESULT	PROPOSAL	ADDITIONAL DETAILS
City of St. Louis and St. Louis County	-	All sports stadium subsidies	2002 & 2004	Both Passed	After St. Louis agreed to subsidize a new stadium for the Cardinals, activists got referenda, on both the city and the county the ballots, to bar sports stadium subsidies of any kind without a popular vote. Both referenda passed, but the court held they could not apply retroactively to the previously approved subsidies.	-
Seattle	-	All sports stadium subsidies	2006	Passed	Initiative mandating that the City of Seattle prove that, for any amount provided to subsidize a new sports facility, it would turn a profit equal to the return it could get on U.S. Treasury bonds.	-
Lynwood	NFL	Recall Campaign	2007	Passed (70%)	Pursuant a recall campaign motivated by a proposed NFL stadium and super center, three council members and Mayor Louis Byrd were recalled from their legislative positions in 2007.	-
Aurora	NASCAR	Motor Sports Facility Subsidies	2015	Defeated (51%)	Referenda measure would have amended the Aurora City Charter, by repealing the ban on providing economic incentives to motor sports facilities, such as a NASCAR-style speedway.	-
Glendale	NHL	New Taxing District (Coyotes)	2016	-	The Coyotes are hoping for new legislation that would allow the creation of a municipal taxing district that would help give the team a new arena. A proposal suggested from \$350-750M to be generated for an area from sales and excise taxes within a new district. This legislation would help generate taxes to pay for the arena, but public funds would not be used to build it. The Coyotes would contribute between \$100-170M	The same funds could be used for hotels or commercial real estate.