

Sports Facility Reports



MAJOR LEAGUE SPORT STADIUM/ARENA REFERENDA (1990-2016)

{Sports Facility Reports, [Volume 17](#)}

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 |

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|----------------------|---|-------------|--|--|--|-------------|
| 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. | - | - |

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|----------------|--|-------------|---------------------------|--|---|-------------|
| 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 |
| Atlanta | SunTrust Park (Braves) | 2013 | N/A | Cobb County has agreed to pay \$14M in transportation improvements, \$10M from the Cumberland County Improvement District (a self-taxing commercial district), and \$276M by issuing revenue bonds. Since no new tax is being introduced, no referendum is required – only a vote of the County Commission. Cobb County borrowed roughly \$400M for construction and will make payments of \$22.4M for the debt. The Braves invested \$372M and there was local contributions of \$300M. | - | 2017 |
| 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. | - | - |

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 |
| St. Paul | Proposed Stadium (Minnesota United FC) | 2016 | Approved by legislation | The legislation approved a property-tax exemption and liquor license for the team, which paved the way for the start of construction. The stadium is on a 10 acre lot along Snelling Avenue, and the property had not previously been subject to taxes since it was government land. The stadium will seat 20,000 and is estimated to cost \$150M, solely provided by the team. Upon completion of construction, the stadium will become publicly owned. | There will be a sales tax exemption related to the construction of the building that expires one year after the first MLS game is played in the stadium. Someone that owns 25 adjacent acres will redevelop the land in order to develop spaces for retail, hospitality, entertainment, office, residential, and food and beverage stores/companies. | 2018 |
| Orlando | Orlando City Stadium (Orlando City FC) | 2014 | Approved by Local Government (City of Orlando Board of Commissioners & Orange County Commissioners) | Local legislation and the Florida State Senate approved financing packages for the stadium, but the House of Representatives did not pass the bill. The bill would have offered funding and a tax break for the stadium. Now it is 100% privately funded and will cost about \$155M. The club paid the city \$18M for the land. | - | 2017 |
| Washington D.C. | Proposed Stadium (D.C. United) | 2014 | Passed by Legislation (District of Columbia Stadium Development Act of 2014) | This is a \$300M project, but the club and city will share the cost. The city will pay \$150M for the land. | There are preliminary talks about developing a training center nearby. | 2018 |

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

| 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. | - | - |
| Orlando | Amway Center (Magic) | 2006 | N/A | Amway Arena was a joint public-private venture, with public money coming from a 1-cent increase in tourism taxes on hotel occupancy and municipal bonds. Approval of the plan only required a majority of city commissioners and a super majority of county commissioners to vote "yes." Overall, the building cost \$480M. | - | 2010 |
| 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 |

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|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---|--|--|-------------|
| Sacramento | Golden 1 Center (Kings) | 2014 | Not on Ballot; City Council Approved 7-2 | The city is responsible for a \$233M subsidy, most of which is financed through a parking revenue bond (about \$212M in bonds and \$11M from parking & economic development funds). Also, the city transferred \$32M worth of land to the Kings and will pay about \$21.9M a year in debt service paid through the Kings' lease payments and parking revenue. Kings will contribute \$254M. The project total is \$507M. | There will be a hotel, office tower, and shopping in the surrounding area. | 2016 |
| Milwaukee | Proposed Stadium (Bucks) | 2015 | No referendum scheduled; passed by a Senate vote (21-10), Wisconsin Assembly (52-34), then signed by Governor Scott Walker | The cost of the arena is \$524M, and Bucks will pay \$250M (\$100M from Herb Kohl and the other \$150 from the two current owners, Marc Lasry and Wesley Edens). The public funding is \$250M, with a mixture of funding from the state (\$55M), Milwaukee County (\$4M per year for total of \$55M), city of Milwaukee (giving \$47M), and Wisconsin Center District (\$93M). It will be a 714,000 square foot arena. | The Milwaukee Common Council approved \$47M for a new parking garage and public plaza. | 2018 |

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

| 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 |

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|----------------------|--|-------------|--|---|--|--|
| 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 |

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| 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 |

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| Minnesota | U.S. Bank Stadium (Vikings) | 2012 | N/A | State lawmaking officials approved a financing bill that will contribute public funds to the stadium venture by legalizing electronic pull-tabs and bingo in bars and restaurants. Officially \$498M in public money will go to the stadium, with the bulk coming from appropriation bonds. Even though the City Charter mandates that any expenditure for a sports venue exceeding \$10M requires voter approval in a public referendum, the City avoided a referendum by using city revenue controlled by state law. The team has contributed \$577M to the project. | - | 2016 |
| 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. | - | - |
| Atlanta | Mercedes-Benz Stadium (Falcons) | 2013 | No referendum scheduled; Atlanta City Council voted 11-4 | A \$1B stadium that has a retractable roof with the city providing \$200M in bonds through a hotel-motel tax, and the Falcons will provide \$800M. | Team owner, Arthur Blank, and the city will both spend \$15M on developing surrounding neighborhoods. | 2017 |

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 subsidizes 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. |

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| 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. |
| Texas | MLB | Proposed Stadium (Rangers) | 2016 | On Ballot for Nov. Vote | The city council approved a plan for a \$1B stadium with a retractable roof. The proposed plan would have the same taxes used to construct the Dallas Cowboy's stadium: half-cent sales tax, 2% hotel tax, and 5% car rental tax. It could cost the voters up to \$500M. | There would be an adjacent \$200M entertainment complex, convention center, and hotel. |

POSSIBLE FUTURE REFERENDA

| MARKET | LEAGUE | FACILITY (TEAMS) | YEAR | RESULT | PROPOSAL | ADDITIONAL DETAILS |
|---------------|---------------|--|-------------|---------------|---|--|
| Miami | MLS | Proposed Stadium (Miami MLS Franchise) | 2016 | | City of Miami—David Beckham's Soccer Stadium Referendum did not make the ballot in 2014 or in March 2016. The proposed stadium deal—authorizing a \$250 M, privately financed, 30,000-seat stadium, to be constructed on about 9 acres, 6 of which Beckham acquired and 3 of which are owned by the Miami-Dade County. 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. With this new location, a referendum on a ballot may not be necessary, only local government approval. | 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. |

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| San Diego | NFL | Proposed Stadium (Chargers) | 2016 | Will most likely be on Ballot | The measure, if approved, would authorize up to a billion dollars in public subsidies for a new \$1B stadium for the San Diego Chargers, built on the existing Qualcomm Stadium. The NFL and Chargers will front \$650M with the public paying \$350M from a 4% hotel tax increase. The measure will not make either the December 2015, or the January 2016, ballots due to the inability of the city and team to reach an agreement. Nevertheless, the city council voted to move forward with a \$2.1M environmental impact review and report (EIR) on the proposed stadium. The measure will likely go on the November ballot. If they fail, the Chargers could use the Rams stadium. | The mayor of San Diego has yet to comment on the stadium but other government officials have called out the mayor on his silence and the need for him to get behind the stadium. The city will also have to pay \$800M for land acquisition and a convention center project. A major concern related to the vote is the exact percentage needed for it to pass, either a majority over 50% or at least 66.7%. Some believe a simple majority is needed, but are unsure since there has yet to be a ruling related to this specific kind of dealing. |
| Las Vegas | NFL | Proposed Stadium (Oakland Raiders) | 2016 | Not on ballot | There has yet to be a set location or price for the proposed new stadium. Originally the stadium was set at \$1.4B but in 2016 it was said to be at \$2B due to the Raiders owner wanting the stadium to have a retractable roof. Reports have indicated that the stadium could cost the taxpayers \$750M, the most in stadium construction history. The Raiders would pay \$500M, \$200M of which would be a loan from the NFL, and \$150M paid by Sheldon Adelson, a hotel-casino magnate. The stadium would have 65,000 seats | 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. |

| <u>OTHER RELATED REFERENDUM</u> | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 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. | - |

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|-----------------|---------------|--|-------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 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. |