

**Appendix 5.1 to Sports Facility Reports, Volume 2, Number 2**  
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## MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

*Note: Information compiled from Sports Business Daily, RSV Fax, RSV, Sports Industry Update, Sports Business Journal, and other sources published on or before August 6, 2001.*

| <b>Team</b>                           | <b>Principal Owner</b> | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> |                            | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Anaheim Angels                        | Walt Disney Co.        |  |                            | \$195  |
| <b>Stadium</b>                        | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b>                     | <b>% Publicly Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>  |
| Edison International Field of Anaheim | 1966                   | \$24                                       | 100%                       | In April 1998, Disney completed a \$117 M renovation. Disney contributed \$87 M toward the project while the City of Anaheim contributed \$30 M through the retention of \$10 M in external stadium advertising and \$20 M in hotel taxes and reserve funds. |

| <b>Team</b>          | <b>Principal Owner</b> | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> |                            | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>   |
|----------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| Arizona Diamondbacks | Jerry Colangelo        | \$130 (1995)                               |                            | \$291   |
| <b>Stadium</b>       | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b>                     | <b>% Publicly Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| Bank One Ballpark    | 1998                   | \$355                                      | 71%                        | The Maricopa County Stadium District provided \$238 M for the construction through a .25% increase in the county sales tax from April 1995 to November 30, 1997. In addition, the Stadium District issued \$15 M in bonds that will be paid off with stadium-generated revenue. |

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|  |  |  |  | The remainder was paid through private financing; including a naming rights deal worth \$66 M over 30 years. |
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| <b>Team</b>    | <b>Principal Owner</b> | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> |                            | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>   |
|----------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| Atlanta Braves | Time Warner            |  |                            | \$357   |
| <b>Stadium</b> | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b>                     | <b>% Publicly Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| Turner Field   | 1997                   | \$235                                      | 100%                       | The original stadium was built for the 1996 Summer Olympics at a cost of \$209 M. After the games, it was converted into a 50,000-seat baseball stadium for the Braves. The Braves paid for the conversion. |

| <b>Team</b>                 | <b>Principal Owner</b> | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> |                            | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>  |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Baltimore Orioles           | Peter Angelos          | \$173 (1993)                               |                            | \$351  |
| <b>Stadium</b>              | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b>                     | <b>% Publicly Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>  |
| Oriole Park at Camden Yards | 1992                   | \$235                                      | 96%                        | Financed with \$137 M in lease revenue bonds and \$60 M in lease revenue notes issued by the stadium authority. The debt is being repaid from revenue generated by special sports themed lottery tickets. The remaining costs were covered with cash that accumulated in the lottery fund since it was established in 1988 to finance sports stadiums. The team contributed \$9 M for construction of skyboxes. The Maryland Sports Authority spent \$1.5 M on improvements in 1998. |

**UPDATE**

The Orioles have won the right to sell naming rights to Oriole Park at Camden Yards. The decision is part of an arbitrator's ruling that will also provide the team with \$10 M to upgrade the ballpark. Team officials say they have no immediate plans to sell the naming rights.

| <b>Team</b>    | <b>Principal Owner</b> | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> |                            | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>   |
|----------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| Boston Red Sox | Jean R. Yawkey Trust   |  |                            | \$256   |
| <b>Stadium</b> | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b>                     | <b>% Publicly Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| Fenway Park    | 1912                   | \$ .420                                    |                            |   |
| New Stadium    | ?                      | \$665                                      | 47%                        | The plan calls for the city and state to provide \$100 million for infrastructure work and the city to build a \$72.5 million parking garage. The city will also invest \$140 million for land acquisition, while the Red Sox will pay \$352 million to build the new ballpark. |

| <b>Team</b>    | <b>Principal Owner</b> | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> |                            | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b> |
|----------------|------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Chicago Cubs   | Tribune Company        |  |                            | \$224                         |
| <b>Stadium</b> | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b>                     | <b>% Publicly Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>     |
| Wrigley Field  | 1914                   | \$250,000                                  |                            | Owned by the Tribune Company. |

**UPDATE**

The Cubs are offering to sign on for 15 more years at Wrigley Field provided Chicago Mayor Richard Daley grants the teams request to schedule up to 30 more night games per season.

| <b>Team</b>       | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>   |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Chicago White Sox | Jerry Reinsdorf        |                        |  | \$178   |
| <b>Stadium</b>    | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| Comiskey Park     | 1991                   | \$150                  | 100%                                       | The Illinois Sports Facilities Authority issued \$150 M in bonds for land and the construction of the new stadium. A 2% hotel tax levied on Chicago hotels services the debt. |

| <b>Team</b>              | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>   |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Cincinnati Reds          | Carl Lindner           |                        |  | \$163   |
| <b>Stadium</b>           | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| Cinergy Field            | 1970                   | \$44                   | 100%                                       | Publicly financed through a \$44 M revenue bond issue to accommodate football and baseball. Bond debt is serviced with stadium revenues.  |
| Great American Ball Park | 2003                   | \$361                  | 83%  | The original plan called for the Reds to contribute \$30 M up front toward construction, \$10 M at groundbreaking and \$10 M when the venue is completed. Rent will amount to \$2.5 M 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. |

| <b>Team</b> | <b>Principal Owner</b> | <b>Most Recent</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b> |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|

|                   |             |                            | <b>Purchase Price<br/>(\$/Mil)</b> |   |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Cleveland Indians | Larry Dolan |                            | \$320 (1999)                       | \$359   |
| <b>Stadium</b>    | <b>ETA</b>  | <b>Cost<br/>(millions)</b> | <b>%<br/>Publicly<br/>Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| Jacobs Field      | 1994        | \$173                      | 88%                                | Built as part of a city sports complex that was funded both publicly and privately. The Gateway Economic Development Corp. issued \$117 M in bonds backed by voter approved countywide sin taxes on alcohol (\$3/gallon on liquor, 16 cents/gallon on beer) and cigarettes (4.5 cents/pack) for 15 years. They also issued \$31 M in stadium revenue bonds. The Gateway Corp. received about \$20 M up front from early seat sales. |

| <b>Team</b>      | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                            | <b>Most Recent<br/>Purchase Price<br/>(\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>  |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Colorado Rockies | Jerry McNorris         |                            | \$95 (1991)  | \$311  |
| <b>Stadium</b>   | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost<br/>(millions)</b> | <b>%<br/>Publicly<br/>Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>  |
| Coors Field      | 1995                   | \$215                      | 75%  | The legislature created the Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District in the six counties surrounding Denver. The district issued bonds and levied a one-tenth of 1% sales tax within the six-county area to fund the stadium. The tax remains in place until the bonds are paid off in about 10 years. The Rockies contributed \$53 M. |

| <b>Team</b>    | <b>Principal Owner</b> |             | <b>Most Recent<br/>Purchase Price<br/>(\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b> |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Detroit Tigers | Michael Ilitch         |             | \$82 (1992)  | \$152                         |
| <b>Stadium</b> | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost</b> | <b>%</b>   | <b>Facility Financing</b>     |

|               |      |                   |                          |   |
|---------------|------|-------------------|--------------------------|---|
|               |      | <b>(millions)</b> | <b>Publicly Financed</b> |   |
| Comerica Park | 2000 | \$395             | 63%                      | The Tigers owner will contribute \$145 M 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 \$66 M over 30 years for naming rights. |

| <b>Team</b>        | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>   |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Florida Marlins    | John Henry             |                        | \$150 (1998)                               | \$153   |
| <b>Stadium</b>     | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| Pro Player Stadium | 1987                   | \$115                  | 3%   | Stadium was originally built with private funds as a football stadium. The Marlins spent an additional \$10 M to renovate the stadium for baseball. Pro Player paid \$20 M for 10-year naming rights beginning in 1996. |

#### **UPDATE**

A new ballpark for the Marlins could be decided by Miami voters deciding whether to support financing with their tax dollars. Miami Mayor Joe Carollo's plan uses \$118 M in funds from an existing hotel-motel tax, \$148 M from refinancing existing city debt, and \$120 M from the Marlins. The team has said that a decision must be made by July or August to meet a self imposed deadline. Marlins owner John Henry has said the team must be in a new ballpark by 2005 because of mounting losses incurred.

In July, a Florida appeals court reversed a lower court ruling and said Miami's 20% parking surcharge is unconstitutional. The surcharge was part of the funding proposal to build a new stadium for the Marlins. The city will appeal the ruling, however, if it fails it may have to repay the \$20 M already collected by the tax since 1999.

A vote on funding for a new Marlins ballpark could come in October or November, despite the court ruling that call the funding into question. If the public votes in favor of the proposed tax extension, legislators might be persuaded to amend the law so it overcomes the court's objections.

| <b>Team</b>    | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>   |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Houston Astros | Drayton McLane Jr.     |                        | \$102.7 (1992)                             | \$239   |
| <b>Stadium</b> | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| Enron Field    | 2000                   | \$266                  | 68%  | Financed through a team payment valued at \$53 M; Private investors will contribute \$35 M; and a \$180 M hotel/rental car tax. |

| <b>Team</b>        | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>   |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Kansas City Royals | David Glass            |                        | \$96 (2000)                                | \$96  |
| <b>Stadium</b>     | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| Kauffman Stadium   | 1973                   | \$43                   | 100%                                       | Stadium financed through a \$43 M million county bond issue that also funded neighboring football stadium. \$13 M in revenue bonds with \$10 M in private donations for stadium features. |

**UPDATE**

Kansas City Royals owner David Glass has indicated that he will not make a financial commitment to build a new ballpark or renovate Kauffman Stadium. Glass stated his goals were to invest in the team, rather than a venue. The Jackson County Sports Authority is planning a \$300 M upgrade to Kauffman and Arrowhead (NFL Chiefs) Stadiums, half of which would come from a new tax that goes before voters in November 2002.

| <b>Team</b>         | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b> |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Los Angeles Dodgers | News Corp.             |                        | \$350 (1998)                               | \$270                         |
| <b>Stadium</b>      | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>     |
| Dodger Stadium      | 1962                   | \$18                   | 0%   | Private.                      |

| <b>Team</b>       | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>  |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Milwaukee Brewers | Wendy Selig-Prieb      |                        |  | \$155  |
| <b>Stadium</b>    | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>  |
| Miller Park       | 2001                   | \$322                  | 66%  | The Brewers are contributing \$90 M for the stadium structure. The State of Wisconsin is contributing \$160 M through a five-county, one-tenth-of-a-cent sales tax increase. The \$72 M infrastructure costs are split as follows: \$18 M each from the city and county with \$36 M from the state. Miller Brewing paid \$41 M for 20-years for the naming rights. |

| <b>Team</b>     | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>                           |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Minnesota Twins | Carl Pohlad            |                        |  | \$89  |
| <b>Stadium</b>  | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>                               |
| Metrodome       | 1982                   | \$102.8                | 93%  | Financed through the sale of \$55 M in revenue bonds, a |



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|  |  |  |  | hotel and liquor tax that raised \$15.8 M, and a Metro liquor tax that raised \$8 M. The City of Minneapolis spent \$4 M on the infrastructure costs. The remaining costs were financed with \$13 M in interest earned on the bonds and \$7 M from the Vikings and Twins for auxiliary facilities. |
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**UPDATE**

In April, a Minnesota House committee voted to table the issue regarding a new ballpark for the Twins. The bill called for a \$140M interest free loan to the team from the Workers' Compensation Assigned Risk Plan fund, plus \$10M in sales tax exemptions. The Twins would invest \$150M toward the \$30M ballpark.

A House bill replaced a \$140M interest-free loan with a 10% ticket tax in a reworked bill for a new ballpark. The proposed tax would support revenue bonds that would be issued instead of a loan. However, Twins officials said they probably would not support the change because it would require the team to guarantee repayment of the bonds.

In May, legislation that may have provided funding for a new \$300 M ballpark died without a hearing on the Senate or House floor in Minnesota. Team officials will now monitor plans for a special session to see if they have an opportunity to revive the issue there or if they should organize for next year.

Minnesota's House speaker has said he will convene a task force this summer to review plans for a new Twins ballpark. The panel's job will be to review funding options for the venue. The House leaders had problems with the free loan portion of the original bill and an amendment that created a 10% ticket tax to support revenue bonds the state was to issue.

| <b>Team</b>     | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>                           |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Montreal Expos  | Claude Brochu          |                        | \$75-80 (1991)                             | \$84  |
| <b>Stadium</b>  | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>                               |
| Olympic Stadium | 1976                   | C\$770                 | 100%                                       | Paid for from public sources and Olympic Games revenue. |

| <b>Team</b>   | <b>Principal Owner</b>           | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b> |
|---------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| New York Mets | Nelson Doubleday and Fred Wilpon |  | \$249                         |

| <b>Stadium</b> | <b>ETA</b> | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>                         |
|----------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Shea Stadium   | 1964       | \$21                   | 100%                       | General obligation bonds were issued by the city. |

**UPDATE**

New York Mayor Rudy Giuliani is proposing to split the cost of new, \$800 M ballparks with the Mets and Yankees. Under the plan, the city would contribute \$400 M in cash toward each ballpark and issue cash exempt bonds. The Mets and Yankees would then make annual payments on the bonds with revenue from ticket sales, naming rights, advertising and parking.

| <b>Team</b>      | <b>Principal Owner</b> | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b> |
|------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| New York Yankees | George Steinbrenner    | \$75 (10%)                                 | \$491                         |

| <b>Stadium</b> | <b>ETA</b> | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>  |
|----------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Yankee Stadium | 1923       | \$2.3                  | 100%                       | Private financing with land given by the city. In 1974-74 Yankee Stadium closed for renovations which eventually cost the city \$100 M. Since 1989, the city has spent \$13 M on stadium improvements. |

**UPDATE**

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| <b>Team</b>       | <b>Principal Owner</b>    | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b> |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Oakland Athletics | Steve Schott, Ken Hoffman | \$85 (1995)                                | \$125                         |

| <b>Stadium</b>              | <b>ETA</b> | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Network Associates Coliseum | 1966       | \$30                   | 100%                       | \$100 M renovation in 1997. |

**UPDATE**

In mid-February 2001, Commissioner Bud Selig said he would support the A's in their considerations for a new ballpark. In early March the A's showed strong interest in moving to Santa Clara when Schott asked city officials to hold a proposed site for a new stadium. Team officials still face the obstacles of getting MLB approval for the move and overcoming the San Francisco Giants' market rights to Santa Clara County. Other issues include private financing, City Council support, and voter approval for redevelopment funds. Schott said the team will need up to six months to offer a stadium plan.

Santa Clara officials feel the A's have more work to do on their financing plan before the city can get behind development plans for a new ballpark. The team has proposed a \$262 M ballpark that includes \$82 M from the city. The remaining portion would come from the team. An Additional \$55 M would be needed from the city's redevelopment agency to pay for infrastructure around the venue.

| <b>Team</b>           | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>  |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Philadelphia Phillies | Bill Giles             |                        |  | \$145  |
| <b>Stadium</b>        | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>  |
| Veterans Stadium      | 1971                   | \$50                   | 100%                                       | Publicly financed to accommodate football and baseball. Voters approved a \$25 M bond issue in 1964 and another \$13 M in 1967 due to cost overruns.                                       |
| TBA                   | 2003                   | \$346                  | 50%  | The stadiums for the Phillies and Eagles will be funded by a combined \$304 M from the city, \$482 M from the two teams, and \$170 M from the state. The Phillies will contribute \$172 M. |

**UPDATE**

In June 2001, the Phillies revealed the design of their new \$346 M, 43,000-seat ballpark, scheduled to open in 2004. Groundbreaking is scheduled for November. The ballpark will feature natural grass and an outfield view of Center City. As part of the financing agreement, the team will maintain all naming rights for the new stadium.

| <b>Team</b>        | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>   |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Pittsburgh Pirates | Kevin McClatchy        |                        | \$85-90 (1996)                             | \$145   |
| <b>Stadium</b>     | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| PNC Park           | 2001                   | \$209-233              | 71%  | The Pirates will contribute \$40 M to the project. The remaining amount will come from the state, county, and city as part of an \$809 M sports facilities/convention center financing proposal that includes a new stadium for the Steelers. PNC Bank purchased the naming rights for \$30 M for 20 years. |

| <b>Team</b>      | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>  |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| San Diego Padres | John Moores            |                        | \$80 (80% share)                           | \$205  |
| <b>Stadium</b>   | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>  |
| Qualcomm Stadium | 1967                   | \$24                   | 100%                                       | Publicly financed after affirmative vote in 1965 by San Diego residents. Stadium was expanded in 1984 at a cost of \$6.4 M. A renovation in 1997 cost \$78 M, which was supported by the sale of \$60 M in bonds and the sale of naming rights to Qualcomm Corp. for \$18 M over 20 years. |
| TBA              | 2002                   | \$411                  | 57%  | The city's investment is capped at \$225 M, not including financing costs. The Centre City Development Corporation   |

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|  |  |  |  | will contribute \$7.1 M for land acquisition, and as much as \$10 M if the total cost exceeds \$110 M. The team will cover any land costs between \$100-\$110 M. |
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**UPDATE**

A Superior Court Judge upheld the validity of the voter-approved contract between the team and San Diego for the new ballpark. The Judge rejected allegations that gifts from Padres owner John Moores to a city council member tainted decisions and thus voided the contract. The Padres had hoped to open the new ballpark in '02, but now probably will not open until late 2003 or opening day 2004.

| <b>Team</b>          | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>  |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| San Francisco Giants | Peter A. Magowan       |                        | \$100 (1992)                               | \$213  |
| <b>Stadium</b>       | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>  |
| Pacific Bell Park    | 2000                   | \$306                  | 5%   | The financing plan includes \$121 million from naming rights (24-years \$50 M with Pacific Telesis) and other sponsorships, concession rights and the selling of charter seats; a \$170 M loan secured by the Giants; and a \$15 M tax increment financing by the City's Redevelopment Agency. |

| <b>Team</b>      | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>  |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Seattle Mariners | Hiroshi Yamauchi       |                        | \$106 (1992)                               | \$236  |
| <b>Stadium</b>   | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>  |
| Safeco Field     | 1999                   | \$517                  | 72%  | The Mariners will contribute \$145 M including all cost overruns. The public's share is capped at \$372 M. |

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|  |  |  |  | Washington State contribution: .017% sales tax credit, proceeds from the sale of sports lottery scratch games (\$3 M a year guaranteed), and proceeds from the sale of commemorative ballpark license plates. King county: .5% sales tax on food and beverages in King County restaurants, taverns and bars; 2% sales tax on rental car rates in King County; 5% admission tax on events at the new ballpark. Due to cost overruns the Mariners are hoping to acquire another \$60 M in public funds to help pay for the new stadium. Safeco Field opened July 15, 1999. |
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| <b>Team</b>         | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b> |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| St. Louis Cardinals | William O. DeWitt Jr.  |                        | \$150 (included Busch Stadium)             | \$206                         |
| <b>Stadium</b>      | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>     |
| Busch Stadium       | 1966                   | \$22                   | 0%   | Private.                      |

**UPDATE**

In June 2001, team officials worked out a stadium-financing plan to make the proposed project for a new ballpark work. The new plan for a \$346 M ballpark includes \$200 M in 30-year bonds financed by the state, St. Louis city and St. Louis County. The Cardinals will contribute \$138 M, plus an additional \$20 M in land costs. The team has agreed to provide naming rights revenue towards the governments' share of the ballpark. The county will use some hotel and motel tax money for its share of the debt. The ballpark will be part of a mixed-use development called Ballpark Village that is planned to include office space, street-level shops and restaurants, residential units, parking, a Cardinals Museum, and an aquarium. Major League Baseball has agreed to put the 2006 All-Star game in St. Louis if the ballpark is built.

| <b>Team</b>     | <b>Principal Owner</b> | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b> |
|-----------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Tampa Bay Devil | Vincent Naimoli        | \$130                                      | \$225                         |

|                 |            |                        |                            |   |
|-----------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Rays            |            |                        |                            |   |
| <b>Stadium</b>  | <b>ETA</b> | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b> | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| Tropicana Field | 1990       | \$85                   | 100%                       | The city of St. Petersburg issued general obligation bonds to fund construction. The bond debt is being partially serviced through a 1% increase in the countywide bed tax. A tourist development commission issued additional bonds for \$62 M to renovate the stadium for the new baseball stadium. The debt is serviced by a combination of bed tax revenues, stadium revenues and city general fund monies. In addition, the team qualified for the state rebate program designed to attract new teams to Florida. \$65 M renovation project completed in 1998, \$14 M of which was funded by the Devil Rays. |

|                           |                        |                        |  |   |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Team</b>               | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b>   |
| Texas Rangers             | Thomas O. Hicks        |                        | \$250 (1998)                               | \$281   |
| <b>Stadium</b>            | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly Financed</b>                 | <b>Facility Financing</b>   |
| The Ballpark at Arlington | 1994                   | \$191                  | 80%  | City issued revenue bonds backed by a special sales tax of .5% at the local level and made infrastructure improvements. |

|                   |                        |                        |  |                               |
|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| <b>Team</b>       | <b>Principal Owner</b> |                        | <b>Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)</b> | <b>Current Value (\$/Mil)</b> |
| Toronto Blue Jays | Rogers Communications  |                        | \$112M (2000 – 80%)                        | \$162                         |
| <b>Stadium</b>    | <b>ETA</b>             | <b>Cost (millions)</b> | <b>% Publicly</b>                          | <b>Facility Financing</b>     |

|         |      |        | <b>Financed</b> |  |
|---------|------|--------|-----------------|--|
| Skydome | 1989 | C\$570 | 63%             | Local government paid \$360 M, with \$150 M from 30 corporations and \$60 M from luxury seat fees. |