

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Note: Information compiled from Sports Business Daily, RSV Fax, RSV, Sports Industry Update, Sports Business Journal, and other sources published on or before December 12, 2000.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Arizona Cardinals	William Bidwell			\$305
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Sun Devil Stadium	1958	\$1	100%	Stadium for Arizona State University football became host to the Cardinals in 1988. The stadium has been renovated 4 times since 1976. In 1989, \$11 M was spent to modernize the stadium and add luxury skyboxes. Bonds were issued and paid off with skybox revenue.
New Stadium	2004	\$335	@71%	Team will pay \$85 M. Remaining portion from hotel and car rental tax increase, income tax money from player salaries, and \$10 M from the Fiesta Bowl.

UPDATE

Since that time, Governor Jane Hull pledged to help the Cardinals despite the failed vote, and supported a proposal calling for a \$329 M stadium with the team investing \$75M and signing a 25-year lease. The Fiesta Bowl, which would join the Cardinals in leaving Sun Devil Stadium, would invest \$20 M. The remaining \$159 M in public money would come from a proposed 0.5% increase in the hotel tax statewide plus an additional 0.5 percent increase in Maricopa County.

In April of 2000, the Arizona Senate signed off on a \$331 million stadium-financing package, under which the team would pay \$85 million and the Fiesta Bowl would pay \$10 million toward a new 73,000-seat stadium. The remaining funds would come from a hotel/motel and car rental tax on Maricopa County voters. This plan was accepted by voters on November 7, 2000 after a very close vote (51%/49%). Under the terms of the bill, the team would retain all NFL revenues, including tickets, luxury suites, premium seats, concessions, signs, and parking, as well as the stadium naming rights. The bill did not include the \$122 million expected cost to develop the stadium site.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Atlanta Falcons	Taylor Smith			\$321
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Georgia Dome	1992	\$214	100%	The state legislature authorized donation of the land for the stadium valued at \$14 M. The remaining \$200 M was raised with industrial revenue bonds authorized by the authority. Construction debt is covered by money generated by the stadium and from 39% of a 7-cent/dollar hotel/motel tax imposed in Fulton County. Stadium is used for other events throughout the year.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Baltimore Ravens	Art Modell		\$275 (49%: 2000)	\$479
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
PSINet Stadium at Camden Yards	1998	\$229	0%	State of Maryland paid \$200 M, including \$86 M in tax-exempt revenue bonds. The Ravens contributed \$5 M from PSL's and \$24 M over the 30-year lease. In addition, PSINet purchased the naming rights for \$105 M over 20 years.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Buffalo Bills	Ralph Wilson Jr.			\$365
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Ralph Wilson Stadium	1973	\$22	100%	Publicly financed. More seats added for 1995. \$63 M dollar renovation completed for the 1999 season.

				Formerly Rich Stadium until 25 year naming rights deal expired in 1998 (Rich Foods \$1.5 M for 25 years.)
--	--	--	--	---

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Carolina Panthers	Jerry Richardson		\$140 (1993)	\$513
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Ericsson Stadium	1996	\$247.7	0%	Stadium financed by private investors and the sale of permanent seat licenses that qualify buyers to obtain season tickets. The city of Charlotte donated the land for the stadium which is valued at close to \$50 M and made over \$10 M in public infrastructure improvements. In addition, Ericsson paid \$20 M for 10 year naming rights in 1996.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Chicago Bears	Virginia McCaskey			\$319
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Soldier Field	1924	\$10	100%	Stadium opened with 45,000 seats. It was expanded to 100,000 seats and dedicated to soldiers in WWI in 1926. It was reconstructed in 1979 by the Chicago Park District to add various amenities and boxes. Capacity is now smaller.

UPDATE

In early November, the Bears received a commitment from the NFL for a \$100 million loan for the renovation. This, along with the \$100 million contribution expected from the team through personal seat licenses, make the renovation a distinct possibility. Funding for the remainder of the project could come through revenue attained from the Comiskey Park hotel tax increase.

The latest proposal offered by the Bears and Mayor Richard Daley calls for a \$587 M redevelopment plan, \$365 M of which would go toward work on the stadium itself. Although no new taxes or state funds would be used, the state legislature would still need to empower the Sports Facilities Authority to issue \$387 M in new bonds. Under the financing plan, \$100M would come from the Bears, another \$100M from an NFL loan and the remainder from the 30-year bonds, which would be retired with proceeds of an existing 2% tax on hotel bills.

Additionally, the Bears would sign a 30-year lease at Soldier Field. In return, the Bears would get 100% of the revenue from suites, stadium advertising and concessions on game days. The Bears plan to raise \$50M from revenue streams including PSL's with another \$50 M coming from a loan, toward their \$200 M commitment to the project.

On November 30, the IL State Legislature approved deal. The 63,000-seat stadium will be ready for the 2003 season, and will feature two jumbo video screens, 133 luxury suites, a restaurant and a new underground parking garage. Other amenities which could be part of the stadium package are 19 acres of new parkland around Soldier Field, new roadwork into the stadium and \$22M in future upgrades to Comiskey Park.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Cincinnati Bengals	Michael Brown			\$423
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Paul Brown Stadium	2000	\$452	100%	Stadium financing sources include \$322.2 M in a bond issue, State of Ohio contribution of \$30 M, seat licenses of \$25 M, and construction fund investment earnings of \$22.6 M.

UPDATE

Paul Brown Stadium opened in 2000. The location of the stadium along the river places it near the Reds' new stadium. Hamilton County set the maximum price of a new stadium at \$288 million, excluding infrastructure costs. As of January of 2000, the stadium had cost Hamilton County taxpayers some \$292 M; \$110 M in direct construction changes, \$70 M site acquisition, and \$22 M to architects and designers.

Cost overruns for Paul Brown Stadium continued to rise, as last-minute work on the stadium has put the total cost of the project an additional \$1.2 million over budget, bringing the total to \$452 million - \$45 million over budget.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Cleveland Browns	Alfred Lerner		\$530 (1998)	\$557
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Cleveland Browns Stadium	1999	\$308.5	70%	The Browns contributed \$54 M and \$25 M from seat licenses. The remainder is publicly financed.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Dallas Cowboys	Jerry Jones			\$713
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Texas Stadium	1971	\$30	83%	Financed by bond issue from the City or Irving. Luxury suites added by team owners in 1985 and 1993 and \$5 M personal bank loans by the team.
UPDATE				
Cowboys' owner Jerry Jones expressed his desire to construct a new 100,000-seat stadium to replace Texas Stadium. Jones said it would take approximately 4 or 5 years to put together a plan for such an operation, but also stated that the proposal could be tied into the city's proposal to host the 2012 Olympic Games. Initially, the team discussed a potential new stadium near the Texas Rangers stadium in Arlington. Although the team's lease at Texas Stadium runs until 2008, the team could break the lease by 2006 with payments to the City of Irving.				

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Denver Broncos	Pat Bowlen			\$471
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Mile High Stadium	1948	N/A	100%	Mile High Stadium was originally built to house a minor league baseball team. The stadium was expanded to accommodate the Broncos in 1960 and has been improved three additional times. The stadium also was expanded in 1977 financed through \$25 M bond issue. The improvements have been paid for with the revenues generated from the 10% seat tax assessed on all city facilities.
TBA	2001	\$360	75%	The team will contribute \$90 M. A 0.1% sales tax will finance the remainder. The new stadium cost is capped at \$364.2 M. The taxpayers share is capped at \$266 M.
UPDATE				

In order to afford its share of the new stadium and to remain competitive, the Broncos announced that it would raise ticket prices in the new stadium. The team's 24,000 season ticket holders will be faced with an increase in the average ticket from \$42.50 to \$49.24.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Detroit Lions	William Clay Ford Jr.			\$378
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Pontiac Silverdome	1979	\$55.7	100%	City of Pontiac bond issue. Stadium financed through \$25 M sold by the authority. \$16 M in general obligation bonds were sold by the City, \$7 M, 15 year installment loan, and a state subsidy of \$800 K per year.
Ford Field	2002	\$225	35%	Financing through new tourism excise taxes (2% rental car tax and 1% hotel room tax) used to pay off Wayne County revenue bonds providing \$80 M toward construction costs. \$45 M will come from the Downtown Development Authority. \$70 M contribution from the Lions and \$50 M from corporation contributions. Ford Motor Company will pay \$40 M in naming rights.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Green Bay Packers	Community Owned			\$337
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Lambeau Field	1957	\$960 K	100%	Original construction cost shared by the city and the team. The stadium has been expanded six times, all paid for by the team, which is publicly owned as a non-profit corporation. In November 1997, the Packers sold shares of stock generating \$24 M for the stadium renovation fund.

UPDATE

The Packers announced plans to sell the naming rights to Lambeau Field, although they are hoping that funding for their \$295 million renovation plan can be accomplished without doing so. The plan calls for the team to accept a naming rights deal beginning with the 2003 season, provided it exceeds \$120 million over 20 years, and split the revenue with the city. This too was passed by the voters, by the same margin as the Lambeau Field renovation plan, on November 7, 2000.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Houston Texans	Bob McNair		\$700 M (1999)	NA
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Reliant Stadium	2002	\$402M	71%	As part of the bid for the new stadium, McNair promised \$115 M toward construction. This portion will be made up of \$50 M in PSLs, \$10 M from parking and ticket taxes for other events, and the remaining \$50 M from team ownership. Houston voters have approved \$195 M in hotel and rental car taxes for a new stadium.

UPDATE

In early November, the Texans announced a 30-year; \$300 million naming rights deal with Reliant Energy. The team's new stadium, which will be completed in time for the beginning of the 2002 season, will be called Reliant Stadium. The stadium will be a part of a complex that will include the new Texans stadium; the Astrodome, which will be renamed the Reliant Astrodome; Reliant Arena, Reliant Hall and a new exhibition center called the Reliant Center.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Indianapolis Colts	James Irsay			\$332
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
RCA Dome	1984	\$95	50%	\$47 M came from a public bond issue backed by county sales taxes on motels, restaurant meals, cigarettes and

				admissions. The rest came from private sources. In 1994, RCA paid \$10 M for 10-year naming rights.
--	--	--	--	---

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Jacksonville Jaguars	J Wayne Weaver		\$140 (1993)	\$460
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Alltel Stadium	1946	\$135	90%	Renovation in 1995 that cost \$121 M. Financed through city bonds, state rebate, lodging tax, and ticket surcharge. Alltel paid \$6.2 M for 10-year naming rights in 1997.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Kansas City Chiefs	Lamar Hunt family			\$367
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Arrowhead Stadium	1972	\$43	100%	Stadium financed through a \$43 M county bond issue that also funded neighboring football stadium. Many public improvements have been made. Team paid for addition of luxury boxes.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Miami Dolphins	H. Wayne Huizenga		\$138 (1994)	\$472
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Pro Player Stadium	1987	\$115	10%	90 % funded privately with money generated by leasing luxury boxes and clubhouse seats. The remainder came from the State of Florida. Pro Player, Inc. paid \$20 M

				for 10-year naming rights beginning in 1996.
--	--	--	--	--

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Minnesota Vikings	Billy Joe McCombs		\$246 (1998)	\$322
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome	1982	\$102.8	87%	Financed through the sale of \$55 M in revenue bonds, a 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.

UPDATE

In May 2000, the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission offered to provide a \$226 million renovation to the Metrodome. However, the Vikings decided against the proposal and claimed that a renovated Metrodome would not help them.

The team continues its search for options. The Vikings presented a study by Ellerbe Becket to members of the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission showing the financial feasibility of constructing a new stadium as compared to renovating the Metrodome. The study put the price tag of renovating the Metrodome at \$358 million, \$8 million more than the cost of building a new open-air stadium, and only \$67 million less than what it would cost to build a new state-of-the-art domed stadium.

By December, the Vikings and the University of Minnesota had agreed to talk about the possibility of building a football stadium together. However, other reports had the Vikings meeting with officials in San Antonio to discuss potentially relocating the team to San Antonio's 65,000 seat Alamodome.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
New England Patriots	Robert Kraft		\$153 (1994)	\$464
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Foxboro Stadium	1971	\$61	0%	Privately funded by Sullivan family.

TBA	2002	\$325		To be Privately Funded.
UPDATE				
<p>In April of 2000, the Patriots unveiled their plans for a \$325 million privately financed stadium. The new facility will have 80 luxury suites, 120,000 square feet of club-lounge space, and 60,000 regular seats. The team plans to open the stadium in the spring of 2002. The State of Massachusetts agreed to provide \$70 million in infrastructure costs. The new 68,000-seat stadium was started in June 2000 and is being built adjacent to Foxboro Stadium. Patriots officials expect to find a naming rights sponsor for \$3-5 million annually.</p>				

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
New Orleans Saints	Tom Benson			\$324
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Louisiana Superdome	1975	\$134	100%	Publicly financed through a \$134 M bond issue backed by a 4% hotel tax imposed in two parishes. Improvements were recently made at a cost of \$20 M.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
New York Giants	Wellington Mara, Robert Tisch			\$387
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Giants Stadium	1976	\$75	100%	Financed through a \$78 M bond issue handled by the sports authority. Created in 1971, the stadium is part of a larger sports complex that includes a horse-race track that generates revenues that go toward paying of the bond debt.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
New York Jets	Robert Wood Johnson IV		\$635 (1999)	\$384

Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Giants Stadium	1976	\$75	100%	In 1984, the Jets started playing in Giants stadium, which was publicly financed through \$78 M bond issue handled by the New Jersey Sports Authority. Stadium is part of a larger sports complex that includes a horse-race track that generates revenues that go to paying of the bond debt.

UPDATE

In late September 2000, New York Mayor Rudolph Giuliani reiterated his interest in constructing a 100,000-seat retractable roof stadium for the Jets in Manhattan. Giuliani met with Johnson and NFL Commissioner Paul Tagliabue about the possibility, and each indicated that the Jets might be willing to relocate.

In December, the Jets began circulating detailed architectural plans as they sought support for a 75,000-seat football stadium on the West Side of Manhattan that would convert into an annex of the Jacob K. Javits Convention Center. The proposed stadium would transform into an even larger sports bowl should the city lure the Olympics in 2012.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Oakland Raiders	Al Davis			\$315
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Oakland Coliseum	1996	\$200-223	100%	The Raiders moved back to Oakland for the 1995 season. The city and county paid about \$225 M for improvements to the Coliseum as part of the relocation package. \$12.5 M renovation from 1980-1986. \$100 M renovation in 1996.

UPDATE

Since moving back to Oakland, the Raiders have seen their attendance decrease. The team recently sued the city of Oakland and Alameda County for \$1.1 billion, claiming that by failing to sell-out Network Associates Coliseum, the city and county breached their contract with the team. The Raiders also allege that by not selling out the stadium, the team's value has decreased by \$400 million. Meanwhile, Oakland and Alameda taxpayers are faces with a \$23 million charge to pay the debt on stadium renovation since sales of personal seat licenses never materialized.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Philadelphia Eagles	Jeffrey Lurie		\$185 (1994)	\$329
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
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.
New Stadium	2003	\$395	21%	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 Eagles will contribute \$ 310 M.

UPDATE

The city has looked into the possibility of renovating Veterans Stadium so the Eagles and Phillies could play through their leases, which expire in 2010. The cost of such renovation would be about \$82 million for renovation and \$16.8 for maintenance costs through 2010. Financing for such a renovation was passed on November 7, 2000, when voters passed a \$162.1 million bond issue to cover the cost to improve city facilities, \$40 million of which is slated to improve Veterans Stadium.

Finally, because of a teachers' strike in Philadelphia, Mayor John F. Street failed to submit a proposal for a new stadium for both teams by an October 5 deadline. The projects, which do not have a site determined yet, would cost a total of about \$1.2 billion.

On November 17, 2000, the Phillies and Eagles announced an agreement for two new stadiums. The stadiums will be funded, in part, with at least \$304M raised by the city, \$482M from the two teams, and \$170M the state agreed to contribute to the \$1.01B project. The Phillies and Eagles would lease the stadiums for 30 years and provide \$60M over 30 years to benefit children in Philadelphia. In addition, if either club is sold, the city is to receive 25% of any increase in team value resulting from the stadiums.

Under the deal, the teams keep all revenues generated by the stadiums, including concessions, naming rights, parking and luxury suites. The Eagles also have the right to sell 29,000 PSLs. The Eagles are to "contribute" \$310M toward the construction of their \$395M stadium.

In early December, the City Council passed the proposal.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Pittsburgh Steelers	Daniel Rooney			\$414
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Three Rivers Stadium	1970	\$35	100%	Publicly financed with city backed general revenue bonds to accommodate football and baseball.
TBA	2001	\$244	67%	Steelers contributed \$76.5 M. The State will provide \$75 M for the stadium, with the rest from the Allegheny Regional Asset District, which administers the 1% county sales tax. Sale of naming rights is still a possibility.

UPDATE

The Steelers may not qualify for the league loan because they asked for and received a waiver for their premium on club seating last November, before the new resolution passed. They still receive the waived portion of the visitors' share of the club seating premium but would not get it up front in a lump sum the way the Eagles, Patriots and Broncos will receive it. The Steelers have hired IMG to find a naming rights deal for the team's new stadium. They have also been working closely with NFL Properties to try to put together other deals to increase revenue at the Steelers new venue.

Because the cost of a new stadium grew from \$212 million to \$244 million, the Steelers agreed to pay a total of \$113.1 million toward the construction, a \$38.1 million increase. In addition, the Steelers agreed to pay \$2.5 million per year in rent, along with a 5% ticket surcharge for team and non-team events and 15% net revenue from non-sports events. The Steelers will receive revenue from 1,100 parking spaces.

Team	Principal Owner	Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
San Diego Chargers	Alex Spanos		\$393

Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Qualcomm Stadium	1967	\$27	100%	In 1997, the stadium had a \$78 m renovation. It was financed with \$18 M in naming rights and \$60 M from bonds. Qualcomm Corp. paid \$18 M for 20-year naming rights.
UPDATE				
With the team's stadium lease expiring in 2003, combined with the Rose Bowl's winning approval to host more events, there is some speculation that the team may seek to move. Spanos, although he has not said so publicly, is believed to prefer a new stadium.				

Team	Principal Owner	Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)	
San Francisco 49ers	Ed DeBartolo Jr.	\$20 M (1977)	\$379	
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
3Com Park	1960	\$24.6	100%	Expanded in 1968.

Team	Principal Owner	Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)	
Seattle Seahawks	Paul Allen	\$203 (1997)	\$407	
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Kingdome	1976	\$69	100%	Publicly financed by \$40 M in general obligation bonds backed by King County, a 1% car rental tax and a 2% county hotel tax to accommodate baseball and football.
Husky Stadium	1920			The Seahawks began play in Husky Stadium in 2000. The team will play there until the beginning of the 2002 season, when their new stadium is set to open.
TBA	2002	\$430	75%	\$100 M from team owner Paul Allen. \$127 M from new sports related lottery games. \$101 M in sales taxes in

				King County attributed to events in the stadium. \$56 M in admissions and parking taxes. \$15 M from existing hotel-motel taxes. Allen will also pay for overruns.
--	--	--	--	--

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
St. Louis Rams	Georgia Frontiere		\$60 (30%; 1995)	\$418
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
TWA Dome	1995	\$300	100%	Stadium funded through \$259 M in bonds issued by the sports authority. 50% of the debt is backed by the state through an annual general fund appropriation. The county backs 25% of the debt with proceeds from a 3.5% hotel/motel tax. 25% is backed by the city through convention center activities. TWA agreed to a \$26 M for the naming rights for 20-years.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Tampa Bay Buccaneers	Malcolm Glazer		\$192 (1995)	\$532
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Raymond James Stadium	1998	\$190	100%	Publicly financed through a one-half percent sales tax. Raymond James Financial paid \$55 M over 18 years for the naming rights beginning in 1998.

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Tennessee Titans	Kenneth Stanley Adams, Jr.			\$506
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing

Tennessee Stadium	1999	\$292	100%	City of Nashville will finance \$150 M from excess hotel/motel taxes and surplus funds. The State will provide \$70 M in bonds that will be repaid through sales tax generated by the facility. Another \$12 M comes from infrastructure improvements and \$2 M in the form of land donations. Adelphia Communications Corp. paid \$30 M over 15 years for the naming rights.
-------------------	------	-------	------	---

Team	Principal Owner		Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil)
Washington Redskins	Daniel Snyder		\$800 (includes stadium; 1999)	\$741
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Jack Kent Cooke Stadium	1997	\$250.5	28%	The team privately financed construction costs of \$180 M, while the state of Maryland contributed \$70.5 M for infrastructure improvements.