



NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

{Appendix 3, to [Sports Facility Reports, Volume 13](#)}

Research completed as of June 12, 2012

Team: Arizona Cardinals

Principal Owner: William Bidwell

Year Established: 1898

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$.05 (1932)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$901

Percent Change From Last Year: -2%

Stadium: University of Phoenix Stadium

Date Built: 2006

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$455

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 76%

Facility Financing: The Arizona Sports & Tourism Authority contributed \$346 million, most of which came from a 1% hotel/motel room tax, a 3.25% car rental tax, and a stadium related sales tax. The Arizona Cardinals contributed \$109 million. The Cardinals purchased the land for the stadium for \$18.5 million.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: The University of Phoenix Stadium will host its second Super Bowl in 2015, following the 2014 season. Arizona received the simple majority in the second vote by the NFL owners, beating out bids from the Tampa and Orlando areas.

Stadium authorities found some structural roof damage after the 2011 BCS National Championship Game between the Auburn Tigers and the Oregon Ducks. Repairs are currently taking place at an estimated cost of \$4-\$5 million. The BCS National Championship game rotates to different venues on a yearly basis and will not be held again at the University of Phoenix Stadium until 2016.

It has also been reported that the 2011 BCS National Championship generated \$354.6 million for Arizona's economy.

NAMING RIGHTS: The University of Phoenix, Inc.—a subsidiary of the Apollo Group, Inc.—acquired the naming rights to the stadium in 2006. The deal has an average annual value of \$7.72 million and is set to expire in 2025.

Team: Atlanta Falcons

Principal Owner: Arthur Blank

Year Established: 1965

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$545 (2002)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$814

Percent Change From Last Year: -2%

Stadium: Georgia Dome

Date Built: 1992

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$214

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The state legislature authorized a donation of the land valued at \$14 million for the stadium. The remaining \$200 million was raised with industrial revenue bonds authorized by the stadium authority. Construction debt is covered by money generated by the stadium and from 39% of a 7% hotel/motel tax imposed in Fulton County.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: After the NFL lockout ended in July 2011, the Atlanta Falcons discussed plans for an open-air stadium. The Georgia World Congress Center Authority and the Falcons continue negotiations, discussing a second, less desirable, option. This second option would be an indoor/outdoor retractable roof facility instead of an outdoor open-air stadium. The Georgia Dome would still be used for indoor events if this option prevails. The retractable roof with natural grass could potentially cost \$200 million, along with several millions dollars for other changes.

The Falcons will continue playing in the Georgia Dome until the bonds are paid off, which is scheduled to be in 2020; however, it is possible that these could be paid off as early as 2017.

The Southeastern Conference has extended its agreement to use the Georgia Dome for the SEC Football Championship game through the end of the 2017 season.

The 2013 NCAA football season will open with the Chick-fil-A Kickoff Game with Alabama and Virginia Tech at the Georgia Dome.

NAMING RIGHTS: There is no current naming-rights deal for the Georgia Dome.

Team: Baltimore Ravens

Principal Owner: Stephen Bisciotti

Year Established: 1996

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$600 (2000)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.09

Percent Change From Last Year: 1%

Stadium: M&T Bank Field

Date Built: 1998

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$229

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 87%

Facility Financing: The State of Maryland paid \$200 million, including \$86 million in tax-exempt revenue bonds. The Ravens contributed \$5 million and will contribute an additional \$24 million over the 30-year lease.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Dawn Enterprises will supply M&T Bank Stadium with concrete bollards that will act as perimeter security barriers to further ensure the safety and security of the stadium and the people inside.

M&T Bank Stadium is making substantial efforts to become a greener stadium. Directors of the stadium facility hope to receive the first LEED certification for an NFL stadium. A LEED certification would highlight the energy-efficient and environmentally sensitive management and operation of a pre-existing building. The stadium currently recycles 7.5 to 8 tons after every event held in the stadium, which is an increase of 5.5 to 6 tons from five years ago. Additionally, anything that is unable to be recycled is sent to the incinerator to produce steam heat for downtown buildings. These are just a few of the efforts that the stadium is making in this effort to become greener.

NAMING RIGHTS: In May 2003, M&T Bank reached an agreement with the Ravens that will pay an average of \$5.27 million a year for the next 15 years. The deal includes two 28×130-foot M&T signs built on the north and south ends of the stadium, and two smaller signs facing east and west. This deal was for the price of \$79 million and expires in 2017.

Team: Buffalo Bills

Principal Owner: Ralph Wilson Jr.

Year Established: 1959

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Thous.): \$25 (1959)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$792

Percent Change From Last Year: -1%

Stadium: Ralph Wilson Stadium

Date Built: 1973

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$22

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The stadium added more seats prior to the 1995 season and completed a \$63 million renovation prior to the 1999 season. Renovation financing included \$11 million a year for five years, which comes from additional luxury and club seat fees. The Bills received \$18 million over six years from the state as working capital and a \$2.9 million break in rent payments.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: In 2012, the Bills will play their last game at the Rogers Centre in Toronto, Canada. The current deal began in 2008 for \$78 million and will expire unless the Buffalo Bills agree to return to Canada for one regular season game a year. Due to scheduling conflicts, the last preseason game will be played at Ralph Wilson Stadium instead of Rogers Centre in Toronto, as originally scheduled.

The current lease expires in July 2013, and negotiations to extend the lease for an additional 10 years are under way, although the cost to the state will be substantially more than the original \$120 million price of the original lease. Due to the age of Ralph C. Wilson, 93, and the talk of potentially moving the Bills, a repayment protection clause is likely to be added into the new deal. This would allow the state and county to be repaid the full amount of their investment if the team moved during the terms of the lease. However, the restrictiveness of the new lease and the relocation fee that would have to be paid to the NFL would be a substantial cost to the Bills. While the Bills have been discussed as a possible team to move to Los Angeles, it is for these reasons that the move is unlikely to occur.

NAMING RIGHTS: The stadium, originally called Rich Stadium, was renamed in 1998 for former Bills owner Ralph Wilson, Sr., at the request of former New York Governor George Pataki.

Team: Carolina Panthers

Principal Owner: Jerry Richardson

Year Established: 1993

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$206 (1993)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1

Percent Change From Last Year: -3%

Stadium: Bank of America Stadium

Date Built: 1996

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$247.7

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 0%

Facility Financing: The stadium was financed by private investors and the sale of permanent seat licenses that qualify buyers for season tickets. The City of Charlotte donated the land for the stadium, which is valued at close to \$50 million. The city also made more than \$10 million in public infrastructure improvements.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: The Carolina Panthers are in the second year of a 10-year contract with Sportservices to run the concessions at Bank of America Stadium. The Carolina Panthers had previously handled the concessions at Bank of America Stadium through a wholly owned subsidiary.

The Carolina Panthers are publicly discussing the eventual need for major renovations to Bank of America Stadium, or perhaps a replacement stadium. The Panthers believe that the organization is in the middle of a normal NFL stadium cycle and after 10 to 15 years major renovations need to take place or something new needs to be created. Panther's President Denny Morrison has discussed the possibility of a new stadium with Charlotte City Manager Curt Walton. The stadium idea is financially viable with more than 150 potential luxury boxes that could be sold along with 11,000 club seats. A new stadium could cost up to \$1 billion to build.

President Obama is set to deliver his Democratic nomination acceptance speech on Sept. 6, 2012 at Bank of America Stadium in order to reach a wider audience in a swing state. Donors to the team will be rewarded with skybox seats for the event.

NAMING RIGHTS: In 2004, Bank of America purchased the naming rights to the stadium, now known as Bank of America Stadium. The 20-year agreement is worth \$140 million and runs through the 2024 season.

Team: Chicago Bears

Principal Owner: McCaskey Family (currently Virginia Halas McCaskey)

Year Established: 1920

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Hund): \$1 (1920)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.09

Percent Change From Last Year: 2%

Stadium: Soldier Field (Renovated in 2003)

Date Built: 1924

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$10; \$660

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 62%

Facility Financing: The stadium opened with 45,000 seats. The stadium was then expanded to 100,000 seats and the stadium was dedicated to soldiers who fought in WWI in 1926. The stadium was reconstructed in 1979 by the Chicago Park District to add various amenities, boxes, and a \$660 million renovation was completed in 2003. The financing for the renovation came mostly from taxpayers, with the Bears and the NFL contributing a combined \$250 million.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: The Bears were set to host Family Fest in early August 2011 but had to cancel because the turf was deemed unsafe for the players. The Bears had to refund the admission costs of more than 10,000 fans because of the cancellation.

The Bears continue to want natural grass at Soldier Field despite several turf issues during the last few seasons. The field was resodded for \$500,000 at the end of last season. The Park District passed responsibility of field maintenance to SMG Management, Inc. The team officials and SMG have formed a field committee to monitor and control the field more diligently and to avoid disasters in the future, such as the Family Fest cancellation.

NAMING RIGHTS: In response to the city's lack of enthusiasm for selling naming rights to Soldier Field, team officials sold sponsorship rights to the Bears name. Bank One is the presenting partner of the Bears franchise in the first NFL sponsorship of its kind. The 12-year partnership has an annual value of approximately \$4 million and will result in Bank One's presence on signs and concessions at Soldier Field. United Airlines announced a seven-year sponsorship extension with the Bears where the airline will take over naming rights of the former Cadillac Club premier lounge in Soldier Field. Cadillac, meanwhile, will remain a Bears sponsor in a more traditional role.

Team: Cincinnati Bengals

Principal Owner: Michael Brown

Year Established: 1968

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$8 (1967)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$875

Percent Change From Last Year: -3%

Stadium: Paul Brown Stadium

Date Built: 2000

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$453

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 89%

Facility Financing: The stadium was publicly financed through a \$322.2 million bond issue, \$30 million from the state, and investment earnings of \$22.6 million from a construction fund. The team contributed \$50 million that included revenues from personal seat licenses, a ticket surcharge, and nine years of rent payments.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Hamilton County has proposed a budget that would allow the stadium \$8 million for repairs between 2011 and 2015, instead of the original \$24 million. The amount of overspending since the 2000 opening of the stadium is currently being debated and may affect the budget. It is possible that the cost to the public was as much as \$555 million. As for the proposed repairs, the team is looking to add a new high-definition scoreboard, a new playing surface, and upgrade concessions and the heating/cooling systems.

NAMING RIGHTS: In April 2008, Hamilton County Commissioner Todd Portune suggested selling the naming rights for Paul Brown Stadium as a way to decrease the county's construction debt on the venue. It is one of many suggestions Portune has made in the past few years to increase stadium related revenue. Although some sponsors have been sought after, there has been no agreement as of June 2012.

Team: Cleveland Browns

Principal Owner: Randolph Lerner

Year Established: 1946

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$530 (1998)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$977

Percent Change From Last Year: -4%

Stadium: Cleveland Browns Stadium

Date Built: 1999

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$315

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 76.5%

Facility Financing: The public share was \$241 million. The private share was \$74 million, with the Browns contributing \$25 million from seat licensing. The NFL loaned \$50 million to the Browns from its stadium development fund.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: The Cuyahoga County taxpayers are expected to spend \$5.8 million to repair the stadium. The taxpayers were urged by Senator Sherrod Brown to contact the Federal Communications Commission to reconsider the Sports Blackout Rule, which allows sports leagues to black out broadcasts of a local sports game when the game does not sell out. The Bengals had six of their eight home games blacked out during the 2011 season.

Cleveland's major professional franchises are working to extend a cigarette and alcohol "sin" tax that expires in 2015. This tax would pay for future upkeep and maintenance of the sports facilities. A \$5 million loan from the city was requested for repairs that are to be repaid with money from this tax. Repairs include fixing cracked concrete, leaky seals, and replacing seat anchors.

NAMING RIGHTS: When millionaire banker Al Lerner bought the expansion franchise after the original franchise relocated in 1995, he obtained, through the terms of his lease, the right to sell the stadium's name. Responding to the heated objections of fans, Lerner's son, the current owner, has not sold the naming rights to Browns Stadium. Instead, the team has sold the rights to the stadium's four tower-like gates. The gates are named the Cleveland Clinic Sports Health Gate, the National City Gate, Steris Gate, and the First Energy Gate.

Team: Dallas Cowboys

Principal Owner: Jerry Jones

Year Established: 1960

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$150 (1989)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.85

Percent Change From Last Year: 2%

Stadium: Cowboys Stadium

Date Built: 2009

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$1,150

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 30%

Facility Financing: The Cowboys contributed \$800 million. The Cowboys share came from: \$113 million in private bonds that will be repaid with a 10% ticket tax and \$3 parking fee; a \$76 million loan from the NFL; \$348 million in a private bond offerings led by Bank of America Securities; and a \$261-million contribution from owner Jerry Jones. The City of Arlington contributed \$325 million, raised through a voter approved 0.5% increase in the sales tax, 2% increase in the hotel occupancy tax, and a 5% increase in the car rental tax. Finally, Tarrant County contributed \$25 million.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: During the week of Super Bowl XLV, Cowboys Stadium experienced several structural issues. First, due to an unusual weather pattern across Texas, snow, sleet, and ice coated the top of Cowboys Stadium. When temperatures rose, large chunks of ice slid off the structure and injured several people, including media crews.

In addition, more than 1,250 fans arrived at Cowboys Stadium and discovered that their temporary seats were declared unsafe by the fire authority and were either forced to watch the game from standing locations or be relocated. Several hundred people did not even gain access to the stadium and subsequently filed a lawsuit against Jerry Jones and the NFL for the loss of the opportunity to watch the game. The Cowboys have been removed from the lawsuit because the team ticket contract was between the fans and the league, and the Cowboys were not an explicit party to the agreement. A new claim was filed, stating the benefits Jones and the Cowboys received. The statement also presents documents that include excerpts of public statements that show the Cowboys were reckless in their attempt to fill the stadium. More filings were being filed, delaying the lawsuit, as of June 2012.

Reliant Energy signed into an agreement making it a sponsor for the Cowboys. Reliant has developed an electricity plan to use renewable energy credits that will give fans monthly chances to win autographed merchandise and tickets to Cowboys games, and exclusive access to special events.

NAMING RIGHTS: The Cowboys have been unable to find a naming rights partner for the new stadium, but Jerry Jones and the Cowboys continue to look. Jones is confident that a

naming rights agreement will be reached and has stated that this is not a good time period for an agreement in light of the current economic situation. When plans for the new stadium were unveiled, analysts predicted that the deal would approach or surpass the record for naming rights sponsorships for stadiums.

Team: Denver Broncos

Principal Owner: Patrick Bowlen

Year Established: 1960

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$78 (1984)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.05

Percent Change From Last Year: 0%

Stadium: Sports Authority Field at Mile High

Date Built: 2001

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$364.2

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 73%

Facility Financing: The team contributed \$90 million, while a 0.1% sales tax on retail sales financed the remainder of the stadium. The new stadium's cost was capped at \$364 million and the taxpayers' share was capped at \$266 million.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Sports Authority replaced the name Invesco for the Broncos' stadium in a deal that cost approximately \$150 million. Sports Authority will pay an average of \$6 million a year to the Broncos and the stadium district.

Sports Authority originally placed signs that read "Sports Authority Field" instead of "Sports Authority Field at Mile High." The sign had a red background that read more like the Kansas Chiefs than the Broncos. The \$14,000 signs were burned after public outcry.

NAMING RIGHTS: Sports Authority, Inc. paid \$60 million for a ten-year deal that will expire in 2021. Invesco, Inc., who was scheduled to have naming rights until 2021, authorized the new deal due to an adjusted marketing philosophy. A full analysis on NFL naming-rights deals is being done by Tim Romani (consultant and past-Stadium District Chairman) to determine if the deal should extend an additional five years.

Team: Detroit Lions

Principal Owner: William Clay Ford, Jr.

Year Established: 1934

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$5 (1964)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$844

Percent Change From Last Year: 3%

Stadium: Ford Field

Date Built: 2002

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$430

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 36%

Facility Financing: Ford Field was financed through tourism excise taxes (2% rental car tax and 1% hotel room tax) that were used to pay off Wayne County revenue bonds, which provided \$219 million towards construction costs. The team paid for the other 49% of the costs: \$45 million came from the Downtown Development Authority; \$70 million came from the Lions; and \$50 million came from corporate contributions.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: In December 2010, the NFL's Minnesota Vikings played a home game at Ford Field against the New York Giants after the Vikings' Metrodome's inflatable roof collapsed due to a rip in the roofing material caused by heavy snow.

Massachusetts Gov. Mitt Romney, a 2012 Republican presidential candidate, spoke on economic issues to an unanticipated small crowd of just 1,200 supporters in the stadium that holds up to 80,000 people. The original location for the speech was the Westin Book Cadillac; however, tickets sold out too quickly for that location. While the Stadium was big enough to accommodate a larger crowd than the previous venue, it appeared as though Romney was talking to an empty stadium and caused many to mock him for his lack of support.

NAMING RIGHTS: Ford Motor Company paid \$56.6 million for a 25-year naming rights deal that expires in 2026. The average annual value of this deal is approximately \$2.27 million.

Team: Green Bay Packers

Principal Owner: Shareholder owned since 1919

Year Established: 1919

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): N/A

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.09

Percent Change From Last Year: 7%

Stadium: Lambeau Field

Date Built: 1957 (Renovated in 2003)

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$.960 (\$295 renovation 2001)

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100% (57% of renovation)

Facility Financing: Original construction cost shared by the city and the team. The stadium was expanded seven times between 1961 and 2001, all paid for by the team. In 2001, a \$295 million renovation began and was completed in time for the 2003 season, making Lambeau Field one of the premier facilities in the NFL. Public funding for the renovation totaled \$169 million through a 0.5% sales tax. Private funding totaled \$126 million and came from seat licenses (\$92.5 million), public stock offering (\$20.5 million), and a loan from the NFL (\$13 million).

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: The Green Bay Packers are currently expanding Lambeau Field. An additional 6,600 seats will be added to the south end zone. The additional seating will make Lambeau Field the fourth largest NFL stadium with a capacity of 79,000. Two new entrances to the stadium will also be added, and the sound system and scoreboards will be replaced. Furthermore, club-seat ticket holders will have a viewing terrace on the north end zone roof. Most of the work will be done in the summers of 2012 and 2013 and will total a cost of \$143 million. The new seating will be available for the 2013 season.

A Green Bay Packers stock offering, the first since 1997, is financing the project. Before the new stock was sold there were 112,000 stockholders who owned 4.75 million shares. Investors of the new stock, which sold for \$250 a share, are not allowed to sell their share, or get a dividend. They may only transfer stock to immediate family members, and will have no significant stake in the team. Despite the seemingly worthless value of the stock, more than 268,000 shares were sold, making the franchise total more than 360,000 shareholders. By selling the stock, the Packers were able to raise \$67 million to go towards the expansion of Lambeau Field.

The construction has made the inside of the stadium off-limits for the annual Cellcom Green Bay Marathon held on May 20, 2012. The race started and finish at Lambeau, but the typical running through the field is off limits.

NAMING RIGHTS: On June 3, 2003, the Green Bay City Council gave its approval for the Green Bay/Brown County Professional Football Stadium District and the Green Bay Packers to

assist the city in pursuing a naming rights agreement for the stadium. However, as of June 2012, the naming rights have not been sold.

Team: Houston Texans

Principal Owner: Robert McNair

Year Established: 2002

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$700 (1999)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.20

Percent Change From Last Year: 3%

Stadium: Reliant Stadium

Date Built: 2002

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$352

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 73%

Facility Financing: Bob McNair contributed \$115 million toward the construction of Reliant Stadium. This portion was made up of \$50 million in personal seat licenses, \$10 million from parking and ticket taxes for other events, and \$50 million from team ownership. Public financing amounted to \$237 million through a hotel and rental car tax.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Reliant Stadium was supposed to host an NHL exhibition game in September 2012 between the Phoenix Coyotes and Dallas Stars, but the Stars called off the game because the cost of putting ice on the stadium ground was too expensive.

Reliant's portable grass field was reassembled with fresh grass in late 2011 for the Houston Texans to host the first Playoff game in franchise history. A Playoff game has not been held in Houston since January 16, 1994.

NAMING RIGHTS: In 2002, Reliant Energy bought the naming rights to the stadium for more than \$300 million. The deal is the highest paying naming rights agreement in the NFL. The deal expires in 2032 and averages an annual payout of \$10 million and includes Reliant Arena.

Team: Indianapolis Colts

Principal Owner: James Irsay

Year Established: 1946

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$15 (1972)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.06

Percent Change From Last Year: 2%

Stadium: Lucas Oil Stadium

Date Built: 2008

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$750

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 50%

Facility Financing: A 1% tax on prepared food in nine of the ten counties that surround Indianapolis is used. Marion County will add an additional 1% tax to the original 1% it already paid for the RCA Dome.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Lucas Oil Stadium hosted the 2012 Super Bowl and the first ever Big Ten Football Championship game following the 2010 conference realignment.

The visibility of the Indiana Football Hall of Fame at Lucas Oil Stadium will soon be more prominently featured within the stadium. The Hall of Fame will have a rotating display at the stadium that will feature Colts representatives on a permanent basis, as well as a rotation of different inductees and memorabilia from the Hall of Fame, which is located in Richmond. The funding of the more prominent Hall of Fame at the stadium will come from a Hall of Fame Golf Classic.

NAMING RIGHTS: In March 2006, Lucas Oil Products signed a 20-year, \$121.5 million naming rights deal for the Colts' stadium that expires in 2027. The average annual value is \$6.07 million.

The Colts secured 14 funding partners for the \$750 million stadium. The five-to-eight year contracts signed by the companies to put their names on gates, corners, suite levels, club lounges, and other real estate are worth a total of \$10-12 million annually. The combined value of those agreements exceeds Lucas Oil's \$121.5 million naming-rights deal for the building.

Team: Jacksonville Jaguars

Principal Owner: Shahid Khan

Year Established: 1993

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$760 (2012)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$725 (As of September 2011)

Percent Change From Last Year: 0%

Stadium: EverBank Field

Date Built: 1946 (renovated in 1995)

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$130 (1995 renovation)

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 90%

Facility Financing: Renovation was completed in August 1995 at a cost of \$130 million. The renovation was financed through city bonds, state rebates, lodging taxes, and ticket surcharges. The team contributed \$13 million.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: The City of Jacksonville and the NFL's Jacksonville Jaguars are struggling economically. The Jaguars supposedly lost money during the 2010 NFL season, yet the city is allowing the Jaguars to keep their \$4 million share of the EverBank naming rights deal while the City of Jacksonville is \$65 million in debt. The city continues to court the Jaguars because if the Jaguars would relocate, only other tenants would use the field, potentially losing the city more money.

The Jacksonville Jaguars acquired both a new owner, Shahid Khan, and a new head coach, Mike Mularkey, in 2012. Shahid Kahn became the owner on January 4, 2012 after a unanimous 32-0 vote by the NFL owners supported the purchase.

NAMING RIGHTS: EverBank, a privately owned company, paid \$16.6 million for a 5-year naming rights deal in 2010, ending after the 2014 season. The naming rights were purchased on the eve of Jaguars' training camp.

Team: Kansas City Chiefs

Principal Owner: Lamar Hunt Family

Year Established: 1960

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Thous): \$25 (1960)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$986

Percent Change From Last Year: 2%

Stadium: Arrowhead Stadium

Date Built: 1972 (Renovated in 2010)

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$53

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The stadium was financed through a \$43 million county bond issue that also funded the neighboring Kauffman Stadium (MLB). Jackson County paid \$250 million for the renovation of Arrowhead Stadium, and the Chiefs contributed \$125 million for the 2010 renovations.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Arrowhead Stadium hosted a Joplin High School football game to support the recovery of the city of Joplin after tornadoes nearly destroyed the town. Proceeds of the game went to the Joplin Schools Tornado Relief Fund.

NAMING RIGHTS: The Chiefs are still pursuing a naming rights agreement for Arrowhead Stadium.

Team: Miami Dolphins

Principal Owner: Stephen Ross

Year Established: 1966

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$1,100 (2008)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.01

Percent Change From Last Year: 0%

Stadium: Sun Life Stadium

Date Built: 1987

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$125

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 10%

Facility Financing: 90% privately funded by leasing luxury boxes and clubhouse seats. The remainder came from the State of Florida.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Sun Life Stadium, home of the BCS Orange Bowl, will host the BCS National Championship game in 2013. The Orange Bowl is on a rotating schedule with the Rose Bowl, the Sugar Bowl, and the Fiesta Bowl as the host of the BCS National Championship game.

MLB's Florida Marlins will no longer share Sun Life Stadium with the Dolphins. The Dolphins and the Marlins shared Sun Life Stadium from 1993-2011.

NAMING RIGHTS: In January 2010, the Dolphins signed a 5-year contract with Sun Life Financial for \$37.5 million to obtain the naming rights to the stadium. The contract will pay \$7.5 million per year to have the stadium be known as Sun Life Stadium and expires in 2014.

Team: Minnesota Vikings

Principal Owner: Zygmunt "Zygi" Wilf

Year Established: 1961

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$600 (2005)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$796

Percent Change From Last Year: 3%

Stadium: Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome

Date Built: 1982

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$68

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 81%

Facility Financing: \$498 million of public funding will go towards the construction of a new Metrodome. In order to achieve this funding, the Vikings increased their building costs by \$50 million, making their total contribution \$477 million. The State will contribute approximately \$348 million through expanded gambling options and a \$150 million contribution will come through a Minneapolis hospitality tax.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Although the Vikings discussed moving to Farmer's Field, a new arena being built in Los Angeles, a bill was passed to provide the Metrodome with \$498 million of city and state money to keep the team in Minnesota. After the Vikings lease ended in January 2012, the team feared it would not be able to achieve the necessary amount of public funding. However, after the Vikings agreed to increase the amount of building costs to \$975 million, the bill was passed and the Vikings were able to stay in Minnesota. The Vikings are locked into the new stadium for the next 30 years. The new stadium will be built on the current Metrodome site and is expected to be open in fall 2016.

NAMING RIGHTS: The stadium is named after former Vice President and University of Minnesota graduate Hubert H. Humphrey. There are no current plans to change the name of the stadium.

Team: New England Patriots

Principal Owner: Robert Kraft

Year Established: 1960

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$172 (1994)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.4

Percent Change From Last Year: 2%

Stadium: Gillette Stadium

Date Built: 2002

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$325

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 0%

Facility Financing: The team paid for the \$325 million stadium itself.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Gillette Stadium will be smoke free beginning July 14, 2012. The Stadium previously disallowed smoking in seating areas, but had designated areas along the edge of the Stadium that allowed spectators to smoke. This ban will take place for all NFL games, concerts, and events held at the Stadium.

The stadium is looking to triple the amount of renewable solar power generated energy through NRG Energy, Inc. Construction of the new project is expected to be completed for the 2012 season.

NAMING RIGHTS: Global Gillette receives naming rights for \$240 million until the year 2013. The average annual value is expected to be \$8 million.

Team: New Orleans Saints

Principal Owner: Thomas Benson, Jr.

Year Established: 1967

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$70 (1985)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$965

Percent Change From Last Year: 1%

Stadium: Mercedes-Benz Superdome

Date Built: 1975

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$134

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The stadium was publicly financed through a \$134 million bond issue, backed by a 4% hotel tax imposed in two parishes (counties). The State of Louisiana financed an \$85 million renovation of the Superdome.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: The Superdome was closed for an \$85 million renovation that completely modernized the facility. Renovations began in late January 2011 and concluded in late July 2011. Renovations included expansion of the plaza concourse, additional concession points of sale, restrooms on the plaza level, and replacement and reconfiguration of the east and west side plaza seating units, which will now offer 3,100 new seats. Also, the stadium will add three elevators and expand the exterior plaza gates A and C.

Premium lounges and a permanent grand staircase will be added. Also, a natural green vine wall will cover the ramps and sides of the grand staircase leading up to Gate C of the Superdome. Benches will be added on La Salle Street, under the green vine wall, for patrons to relax and enjoy the La Salle Street Square.

The Superdome hosted the 2012 NCAA Men's Basketball Championship, and will host the 2013 NCAA Women's Basketball Championship and the 2013 Super Bowl.

NAMING RIGHTS: Mercedes-Benz obtained the naming rights to the Superdome for a 10-year contract expected to expire in 2020. No prices have been disclosed. Mercedes-Benz will now be the official and exclusive vehicle of the Saints.

Team: New York Giants

Principal Owner: John Mara and Steve Tisch

Year Established: 1925

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$150 (1991)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.30

Percent Change From Last Year: 10%

Stadium: MetLife Stadium

Date Built: 2010

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$1,600

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: N/A

Facility Financing: Financed jointly by the New York Giants and the New York Jets (NFL).

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: MetLife Stadium was awarded the 2014 Super Bowl. The NFL owners voted to waive their previous rule requiring cities with outdoor stadiums to have at least an average temperature of 50 degrees in order to host the Super Bowl. The 2014 Super Bowl is projected to bring in more than \$550 million in revenue to the New York/New Jersey area.

NAMING RIGHTS: MetLife, Inc. went from being a cornerstone partner of the stadium, to obtaining naming rights for the next 25-years at a cost between \$425–625 million. The cornerstone package is still in place until a fourth partner can be found to join Pepsi, Bud Light, and Verizon.

Team: New York Jets

Principal Owner: Robert Wood Johnson IV

Year Established: 1960

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$635 (2000)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.22

Percent Change From Last Year: 7%

Stadium: MetLife Stadium

Date Built: 2010

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$1,600

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 0%

Facility Financing: Financed jointly by the New York Jets and the New York Giants (NFL).

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: MetLife Stadium was awarded the 2014 Super Bowl. The NFL owners voted to waive their previous rule requiring cities with outdoor stadiums to have at least an average temperature of 50 degrees in order to host the Super Bowl. The 2014 Super Bowl is projected to bring in more than \$550 million in revenue to the New York/New Jersey area.

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Team: Oakland Raiders

Principal Owner: Mark Davis

Year Established: 1960

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Thous): \$180 (1966)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$761

Percent Change From Last Year: 0%

Stadium: O.co Coliseum or Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum

Date Built: 1966 (Renovated in 1996)

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$25.5; \$197

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The city and county issued \$197 million in bonds in order to cover the cost of relocating the Raiders from Los Angeles to Oakland and to cover the renovation costs for O.co Coliseum.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Previous owner, Al Davis passed away on October 8, 2011. The controlling interest was passed to his son, Mark Davis for the time being. It is unsure whether Mark Davis will keep the team within the facility or sell it after the 2013 season.

The Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Commission (OACCC) announced that it has come to an agreement to extend the Oakland Raiders lease with the facility through the 2013 season. OACCC has signed off on a feasibility study that will cost \$125,000. The study will investigate potential sites, cost estimates, financing options, and a timeline for the completion of a new stadium for the Raiders. In addition to the investigation regarding a new stadium, the study will investigate the potential economic impact of the Raiders leaving Oakland.

The Raiders lease to stay in the Coliseum expires in 2013 and plans for their next location are being discussed. Rumors about the San Francisco 49ers and Raiders sharing a new stadium in Santa Clara have been prevalent, but as of June 2012, no deal has been reached.

The Anschutz Entertainment Group (AEG) took over the management of the Coliseum in July 2012, replacing SMG, who has managed for the previous 13 years. There are questions concerning AEG's intent, though, as AEG is also the management company for Farmer's Field, a new stadium being built in Los Angeles, with an expected completion date before the 2016 season. However, if AEG poaches the Raiders, the management group will have to pay back \$6 million to the Coliseum.

With the Vikings choosing to stay in Minnesota, the Raiders are one of three teams that are being considered for a move. In an attempt to remain in Oakland, the Raiders have proposed the making of a "Coliseum City" that would be contained in and surrounding the Coliseum. The hope is that developer's bids would help finance the project and the new "City" would elicit new sports stadiums and other sports outlets.

NAMING RIGHTS: In April 2011, Overstock.com purchased the naming rights to the Coliseum in a six year, \$1.2 million deal. The Coliseum was renamed O.co Coliseum in June 2011. However, due to a contract dispute the A's continue to call the stadium Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum on all official team communications and websites.

Team: Philadelphia Eagles

Principal Owner: Jeffrey Lurie

Year Established: 1933

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$185 (1994)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.16

Percent Change From Last Year: 4%

Stadium: Lincoln Financial Field

Date Built: 2003

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$512

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 39%

Facility Financing: The Phillies' (MLB) and the Eagles' new stadiums were funded by a combined \$304 million from the city, \$482 million from the two teams, and \$170 million from the state. The Eagles contributed \$310 million for Lincoln Financial Field.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Lincoln Financial Field is looking to become one of the greenest major sports facilities in the world after completion of a new sustainable energy project wraps up in December 2012. The new design should provide six times the power used during all Eagles home games annually.

Lincoln Financial Field was named the Most Vegetarian-Friendly Stadium in the NFL for the second year in a row by PETA.

NAMING RIGHTS: Lincoln National Corp. agreed to pay \$139.6 million over 20 years for the naming rights to the stadium. The agreement expires in 2022 and has an average annual payout of \$6.7 million. The deal also includes signs in the stadium, suites at home and road games, tickets for the Pro Bowl, commercial time on the Eagles' preseason game broadcasts and television shows, and information kiosks in the stadium.

Team: Pittsburgh Steelers

Principal Owner: Daniel Rooney & Art Rooney II

Year Established: 1933

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Hun): \$25 (1933)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.02

Percent Change From Last Year: 2%

Stadium: Heinz Field

Date Built: 2001

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$281

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 69%

Facility Financing: The Steelers contributed \$76.5 million for the stadium, the state provided \$75 million, and the rest came from the Allegheny Regional Asset District, which administered a 1% county sales tax.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: *The Dark Knight Rises*, the third installment of the Batman trilogy, will include a sporting event scene filmed at Heinz Field. Director Christopher Nolan allowed 10,000 extras to fill the stands and filmed past and present players on the field.

The value for personal seat licenses has soared over the past decades to provide a promising return on investment. A seat that went for \$500 in the end zone is now selling for an average of \$7,486. As a whole, all seat licenses sold by the Steelers have increased 736.3%.

NAMING RIGHTS: H.J. Heinz bought the exclusive naming rights for the Steelers' home field for \$57 million. The deal expires in 2021 and has an average annual payout of \$2.85 million.

Team: San Diego Chargers

Principal Owner: Spanos Family (Currently Alex Spanos)

Year Established: 1960

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$70 (1984)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$920

Percent Change From Last Year: 1%

Stadium: Qualcomm Stadium

Date Built: 1967

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$27

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The City of San Diego issued a \$27 million bond to finance construction.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: In 2011, Qualcomm Stadium hosted several major sporting events including many international soccer matches for teams such as Real Madrid C.F. The City of San Diego is still paying off the debt from the renovations to the stadium in 1997. The Chargers threatened to leave the city because the stadium was outdated. The city contributed as much money as possible to renovate the field in order to keep the team in San Diego. Currently the stadium and the City of San Diego are facing the same problems with their tenants that they experienced prior to the 1997 renovations.

The Chargers, in their continuing efforts to build a new stadium, are in conflict with the city about a new stadium in downtown San Diego. The Chargers are looking for public financing to help cover construction cost, but the stadium will be privately owned. The Chargers are seeking \$600 million as of June 2012.

The Chargers have agreed to add an additional year to the current lease with Qualcomm Stadium. The new lease will run through the 2020 season. The team has an option to vacate the lease every year from February 1 to May 1. If the team decides to vacate the lease it will be forced to pay a termination fee. The termination fee decreases in cost every year; for 2011, the fee was \$25.8 million.

Qualcomm, Inc. temporarily renamed the stadium Snapdragon Stadium for 10 days to drive consumer awareness and brand impact for Snapdragon mobile processor. The three events that played in Snapdragon Stadium instead of Qualcomm Stadium were the Chargers vs. Ravens on December 18, the San Diego County Credit Union Poinsettia Bowl on December 21, and the Bridgepoint Education Holiday Bowl on December 28.

NAMING RIGHTS: In 1997, Qualcomm Corporation purchased the naming rights to the home field of the Chargers. The deal expires in 2017 and has an average annual payout of \$900,000.

Team: San Francisco 49ers

Principal Owner: Denise DeBartolo York & John York

Year Established: 1946

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$13 (1977)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$990

Percent Change From Last Year: 7%

Stadium: Candlestick Park

Date Built: 1960

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$24.6

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The new Stadium will be largely financed by the sale of stadium assets, such as Naming Rights. The remaining costs will come from a capped investment by the City of Santa Clara.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Candlestick Park is leased until 2013. For the 2014 season the team will be moved to the new stadium built in Santa Clara. The stadium is estimated to cost \$1.02 billion. There is some discussion about the Oakland Raiders sharing the new stadium with the 49ers, as the Raiders lease for their stadium also expires in 2013. However, no deals have been made as of June 2012.

The 49ers are expected to place a bid for Super Bowl L (Super Bowl 50), which will be held in February 2016. This bid will be a joint partnership between the City of San Francisco and the 49ers, as the NFL will not determine a place for Super Bowl L until May 2013.

On December 19, 2011, during *Monday Night Football*, Candlestick Park suffered two power outages when a spliced wire leading to the stadium failed along with problems in the computer system. There was also a faulty switch inside the stadium that created a more severe problem. Since then the equipment has all been fixed and tested to assure it works properly. During one of the power outages, the police force was looking for a bomb that had been mentioned in a phone threat.

NAMING RIGHTS: The search for a corporate naming sponsor for Candlestick Park has been very slow. If a naming sponsor were found, 50% of the money would go to a youth recreational fund. Naming rights are a concern for the proposed Santa Clara stadium as well.

Team: Seattle Seahawks

Principal Owner: Paul Allen

Year Established: 1976

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$194 (1997)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$997

Percent Change From Last Year: 1%

Stadium: CenturyLink Field

Date Built: 2002

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$360 (Field); \$70 (Event Center)

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 83%

Facility Financing: \$130 million from team owner Paul Allen, \$127 million from new sports related lottery games, \$101 million in sales taxes from events held at the stadium, \$56 million in admissions and parking taxes, and \$15 million from existing hotel-motel taxes.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: After 35 years, the Seattle Seahawks, Sounders FC, and CenturyLink entered a new era of professional sports; Qwest Field became CenturyLink Field. CenturyLink has been a corporate sponsor of the Seahawks, and Qwest Field and will continue to focus on charitable and volunteer efforts in the Seattle area.

NAMING RIGHTS: Qwest Field is now CenturyLink Field. In April 2011, CenturyLink acquired Qwest; the stadium name change occurred in June 2011. Financial details of the agreement were not disclosed but the cost is rumored to be in the \$60---100 million range, and the lease is expected to last 15–20 years.

Team: St. Louis Rams

Principal Owner: Stan Kroenke

Year Established: 1937

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$750 (2010)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$775

Percent Change From Last Year: -1%

Stadium: Edward Jones Dome

Date Built: 1995

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$280

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The stadium was funded through \$259 million in bonds issued by the St. Louis Regional 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. The remaining 25% is backed by the city through convention center activities.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: St. Louis Rams minority owner, Stan Kroenke, who owned a 40% share of the team, exercised his first right of refusal and agreed to buy the remaining 60% of the Rams. However, Kroenke also owns the NBA's Denver Nuggets, the NHL's Colorado Avalanche, the MLS's Colorado Rapids, and the National Lacrosse League's Colorado Mammoth. To circumvent the NFL's cross-ownership ban, the Colorado sports properties, named above, are now in the name of Josh Kroenke, Stan's son.

The Rams are one of the leading candidates to move to Los Angeles in the future. If one of two local groups (Anschutz Entertainment Group or Majestic Realty Company) proposing to privately finance a state-of-the-art football stadium are able to sign an NFL team to a long-term lease after the 2011 season, a team could move into either the University of Southern California's Coliseum or UCLA's Rose Bowl Stadium for the 2012 season and play there until its new home is built.

The Rams, owned by Philip Anschutz's friend and fellow Denver billionaire, Stan Kroenke, can get out of their lease agreement with the St. Louis Convention & Visitors Commission in 2015 if the Edward Jones Dome does not rank in the top quarter of stadiums in the NFL. The Edward Jones Dome is currently one of the league's older stadiums, and anything other than a new stadium would likely make it impossible for it to rank among the league's top eight facilities. The St. Louis Convention & Visitors Commission (CVC) is proposing how it will make the dome top-tier status. Farmers Field, the potential Los Angeles stadium, is in position to break

ground June 1, 2012. If the Los Angeles stadium breaks ground and the Rams do not like the plans the St. Louis Convention & Visitors Commission have presented, Los Angeles could be looking at the return of the Rams. The Rams rejected the initial proposal to upgrade the Dome and must submit their own improvement plan by May 1. The CVC plan wanted a \$124 million cost for improvements to the dome in order to keep the stadium in St. Louis.

The Rams will play the New England Patriots in London for a game during the 2012 season. It will be considered one of the Rams home games and will be played in Wembley Stadium.

NAMING RIGHTS: Jones Financial Companies, a financial investment company, entered into a 12-year naming rights deal. The deal is expires in 2012 with a total payout of \$73.6 million.

Team: Tampa Bay Buccaneers

Principal Owner: Malcolm Glazer

Year Established: 1976

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$192 (1995)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$981

Percent Change From Last Year: -5%

Stadium: Raymond James Stadium

Date Built: 1998

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$168.5

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: Publicly financed through a .05% sales tax.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: Almost half of the \$7.8 million in public money going toward renovating Raymond James Stadium next year will be spent on luxury suites. The money, which mostly comes from tourist taxes, will pay for new carpeting, furnishings, icemakers, and refrigerators in the 195 suites.

Over the next two years, the Hillsborough County Administrator projects spending nearly \$18.7 million on maintenance and replacement work. This includes nearly \$1.2 million on stadium seats and \$1 million on the sound system. The largest future expenses will be the new scoreboard, estimated at \$7.7 million.

The Bucs are reducing the price of seats by 80% in an effort to spur attendance. General admission tickets for kids will be reduced to \$15.00, while some adult general admission tickets will be reduced to \$30.00. Discounts for season tickets may decrease by as much as 45%.

NAMING RIGHTS: Raymond James Financial bought the naming rights to Raymond James Stadium in 1998. The initial deal paid \$32.5 million over a 13-year period expiring in 2011. In April 2006, the parties extended the deal through 2016.

Team: Tennessee Titans

Principal Owner: Kenneth Stanley (Bud) Adams, Jr.

Year Established: 1960

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Thous): \$25 (1959)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$964

Percent Change From Last Year: -3%

Stadium: LP Field

Date Built: 1999

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$292

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The City of Nashville financed \$150 million for LP Field from excess hotel/motel taxes and surplus funds. The state provided \$70 million in bonds that are repaid through sales taxes generated by the facility.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: The Tennessee Titans and the Jackson County Sports Complex Authority continue to have conflicts about how the stadium should be used. In June 2011, U2 performed at a sold out Vanderbilt Stadium when the band could have performed in front of 10,000 more fans and taken in more money at LP Field. The Titans did not want to bring U2 in to LP Field because the Titans did not get permission from the Country Music Association and were worried about the field recovering in time for the preseason.

The Titans are proposing a \$25 million deal that will upgrade the stadium and keep it more on par with other newly renovated or built stadiums. The plan would be funded by a \$2-per-ticket user fee for all football game and stadium events. An additional \$1 fee may be added to go towards future improvements. Renovations began March 2012.

NAMING RIGHTS: The Louisiana-Pacific Corporation purchased the naming rights to the Titans' stadium in June 2006. The stadium, which was formerly known as The Coliseum, is named LP Field. Louisiana-Pacific entered a 10-year agreement worth \$30 million for the naming rights.

Team: Washington Redskins

Principal Owner: Daniel Snyder

Year Established: 1932

[Team Website](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$750 (1999)

Current Value (\$/Bil): \$1.56

Percent Change From Last Year: 0%

Stadium: FedEx Field

Date Built: 1997

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$250.5

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 28%

Facility Financing: The team privately financed \$180 million in construction costs, while the State of Maryland contributed \$70.5 million for infrastructure improvements.

[Facility Website](#)

UPDATE: The Redskins are installing 8,000 solar panels outside of FedEx. These panels will generate some of the electricity for the stadium on game day and all the electricity for other events. The project is part of a nine-year agreement with NRG Energy.

FedEx Stadium hosted the soccer match between the U.S. Men's National Team versus Brazil on May 30, 2012.

NAMING RIGHTS: Federal Express bought the naming rights to the Redskins' home field in 1999. The deal, which runs through 2025, is worth \$205 million. With an average payout of \$7.6 million, the deal is one of the highest paying in the NFL.