

SCHEDULE J

Public and Private Funding Contributions – US and Canadian Stadiums

SCHEDULE J

Public and Private Funding Contributions – US and Canadian Stadiums

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
CANADA					
British Columbia					
BC Place Revitalization (54,000 capacity)	No.	Yes. \$277 million in capital grant, \$150 million loan, \$40 million in deferred maintenance costs.	No.	Yes.* Pavco contributed \$96 million. *Note that Pavco is actually a Crown Corporation, owned by the B.C. government to manage BC Place and the Vancouver Convention Centre.	The province owns the land and stadium.
Abbotsford Centre (7,000 capacity)	No.	No.	Yes. Approximately \$70 million in funding for construction and an additional \$1 million per year in subsidies for continuing operations.	No.	The city owns the land and arena.

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
Alberta					
Rogers Place <i>(18,347 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>\$226 million in loans, financed through a community revitalization levy TIF, parking revenues from the new building, and redirecting the current Rexall Place subsidy. The City of Edmonton will set the boundaries of the TIF and establish a base amount of revenue. Any municipal property taxes within the TIF area that exceed the base amount go towards paying the loans.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Katz group to contribute \$132.5 million with a \$19.7 million upfront payment and the balance paid in rent over 35 years.</p> <p>\$125 million collected through a 9.5% surcharge on all tickets sold for events at the arena. The amount of this surcharge can be changed from year to year.</p>	<p>The city owns the land and building.</p> <p>Katz Group pays rent, operates the arena, pays expenses and keeps all income.</p>
Calgary Flames Arena Development <i>(19,000 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The City of Calgary has agreed to contribute \$275 million, representing 50% of the capital cost of stadium construction.</p> <p>This contribution will be comprised of \$64.881 million from the city's major capital projects reserve, \$70 million in capital budget savings, \$61.119 million from funding optimization and prioritization of One Calgary capital restricted funding sources, \$40 million through asset optimization, \$10 million in real estate service reserves, and \$29 million in interest revenue.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Calgary Sports and Entertainment Corporation (CSEC) will provide \$275 million and cover all maintenance and operational costs.</p> <p>CSEC has also agreed to make annual contributions of \$1.5 million to community sports in Calgary, provide \$250,000 a year for naming rights (10 year term) and contribute \$200,000 per year in support of community engagement programs.</p>	<p>The City of Calgary will own the land and stadium.</p> <p>The city and CSEC will enter into a 35-year management and license agreement that will see the CSEC cover all operational and maintenance costs.</p>

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
Saskatchewan					
Mosaic Stadium <i>(33,350 capacity)</i>	No.	Yes. \$80 million in capital grant and \$100 million loan to be paid off with \$12 surcharge on tickets over 30-year term.	Yes. \$73 million loan financed through TIF.	Yes. Approximately \$25 million paid by the Roughriders, generated through 20-year naming rights sale.	The city owns the land and stadium. The stadium is operated through the Regina Exhibition Association Limited, a non-profit corporation owned by the city.
Manitoba					
Investors Group Field <i>(33,134 capacity)</i>	No.	Yes. \$160 million loan in two phases; \$85 million to be repaid through TIF levy on development on former stadium site. This amount was written off in 2018 by the University of Manitoba (which had been used as a flow through for the initial loan). The rest of the loan is to be repaid by the Blue Bombers. An additional \$35 million was loaned by the provincial government to cover renovations and structural fixes in 2018.	Yes. The city provided \$12.5 million from the sale of the previous stadium site and an additional \$17.5 million in grants in conjunction with the province.	No.	BBB Stadium Inc., a corporation created by the University of Manitoba, the City of Winnipeg, and the Blue Bombers, owns the land and stadium. The Blue Bombers pay rent and operational costs to BBB.

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
Ontario					
Tim Hortons Field (24,000 capacity)	<p>Yes.</p> <p>\$69.1 million capital grant as part of Pan-Am games bid.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>\$22.3 million capital grant.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>\$54.3 million in funding.</p>	<p>No.</p>	<p>The city owns the land and stadium.</p> <p>The Ticats pay approximately \$1.2 million per year in rent and naming rights.</p>
BMO Field (30,000 capacity)	<p>Yes.</p> <p>\$27 million capital grant.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>\$8 million capital grant.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The city provided a \$9.8 million capital grant and granted use of the land to construct the stadium.</p> <p>In 2014, the city contributed an additional \$10 million in the form of loan with 20-year term in financing stadium expansion for CFL use.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>MLSE contributed \$8 million, was responsible for cost overruns, and purchased stadium naming rights for an additional \$10 million. MLSE later paid an additional \$6.5 million to switch from turf to real grass and add additional seating.</p> <p>In 2014, MLSE and the Argonauts paid \$110 million for renovations to BMO field (with MLSE covering most of the cost).</p>	<p>The city owns the land and stadium.</p> <p>MLSE operates the stadium and pays rent.</p>

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
Quebec					
Saputo Stadium (20, 801 capacity)	No.	Yes. \$23 million grant for stadium expansion in 2012 to cover costs of addition of 7,000 seats and partial roofing.	No. In fact, Stade Saputo pays about \$2 million in municipal taxes a year on the stadium site and adjacent training centre.	Yes. The Saputo family donated \$7.5 million to the initial \$17 million construction cost of the stadium in 2008 (then with a capacity of about 13,000). The Saputo family paid the rest through 25-year term financing.	The city owns the land through the Olympic Park legacy organization. Stade Saputo, a non-profit organization, owns and operates the stadium, while paying municipal tax for the site.
Videotron Centre (18, 259 capacity)	No.	Yes. \$200 million in direct funding was committed; stadium was built below budget, so province matched city funding of \$175 million.	Yes. City funded one-half of the stadium through \$175 million in direct funding.	No.	The city owns land and building. Quebecor Media pays rent and fee for naming and management rights with fees increasing if NHL team awarded. Quebecor keeps all income.
New Brunswick					
Moncton Stadium (10,000 capacity)	Yes. \$7.5 million grant via Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency's (ACOA) Innovative Communities Fund.	Yes. \$6.5 million grant from the provincial Regional Development Corporation.	Yes. \$5 million in direct funding.	Yes.* The University of Moncton contributed \$3.5 million in funding to the construction. *The university is not truly private, but for our purposes, is acting as a private funder.	Joint-ownership and management of the site and stadium by the city and the university.
Nova Scotia					
Wanderers Grounds (6,200 capacity)	No.	No.	No.* *However, the city did put \$1 million in funding toward improving the playing surface to Class A specification in 2017.	Yes. The temporary stadium is wholly funded by Sports & Entertainment Atlantic (SEA).	The city owns the land. SEA owns the temporary stands and pays a rental fee at fair market value for use of the site on game days. The rental agreement is non-exclusive to SEA.

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
UNITED STATES					
Georgia					
Mercedes-Benz Stadium <i>(71,000 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	Yes. The City of Atlanta provided \$200 million in revenue bonds secured and paid-off by 39.3% of the proceeds from the hotel/motel tax of 7% levied on all lodgings in the city. Once these revenues exceed \$200 million, the city will continue to provide a portion of the revenues for ongoing maintenance.	Yes. Private investment of \$1.3 billion covering all additional project costs above the public investment. These funds were raised through private bank loans and proceeds of a personal seat license program.	Georgia World Congress Center Authority owns the land and stadium and leases the venue to the Atlanta Falcons.
SunTrust Park <i>(41,084 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	Yes. The Cobb-Marietta Coliseum and Exhibit Hall Authority provided \$368 million in revenue bonds to be paid back on a 30 year term. \$276 million of the bonds to be paid by Cobb County. \$260 million of the bond debt was financed through existing property tax revenue, remainder collected from a \$5.15 million tax hike on local businesses, 3% rental car fees and a \$3 per night hotel and motel fee in the area. The Cumberland Community Improvement District contributed \$10 million in cash raised from local businesses.	The Atlanta National League Baseball Club Inc. (Braves) will provide \$230 million paid in four equal installments throughout construction. The Braves responsible to pay back \$92 million of revenue bonds, which is to be achieved through the payment of \$3 million in rent each year, \$1.5 million in naming rights revenue, \$100,000 in advertising revenue.	The stadium is owned by the Cobb-Marietta Coliseum and Exhibit Hall Authority. The Braves lease and operate the venue.

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
Minnesota					
U.S. Bank Stadium <i>(66,655 capacity)</i>	No.	Yes. State of Minnesota provided a total of \$348 million. This was financed through public bonds. Bonds to be paid back by the State through hospitality tax, \$20 million from a one-time cigarette tax, \$59.3 million in revenues generated from gambling taxes and sales tax revenues.	Yes. The City of Minneapolis contributed \$150 million financed through a 6.875% citywide state sales tax, 0.5% Minneapolis sales tax, downtown restaurant and liquor sales tax of 3-3.2% and a 2.125% lodging tax.	Yes. The Minnesota Vikings contributed \$477 million with additional private investment of \$125 million, less the amount of revenue generated from stadium builders license revenue. The Minnesota Vikings were responsible for \$50 million of the initial development cost. Once costs in the aggregate amount of \$100 million have been paid from the project accounts, the balance of the contribution shall be ratably paid into the project accounts, 48.8% team/private contribution and 51.2% authority contribution.	The Minnesota Sports Facilities Authority (public entity) owns the land and building.
Allianz Field <i>(19,400 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	No.* *Although there was no direct municipal funding for the construction cost, the City of Saint Paul provided \$18 million for infrastructure improvements surrounding the stadium.	Yes. The \$250 million Allianz Field is being privately funded by the Minnesota United ownership group without any taxpayer-supported subsidies. This price includes a \$100 million MLS expansion fee and \$150 million for the new stadium construction.	Minnesota United FC

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
California					
Los Angeles Stadium at Hollywood Park <i>(100,240 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	Yes. If annual tax revenue from development exceeds \$25 million, the City of Inglewood will reimburse developer for costs of public services and improvements (i.e. utilities, fire service, maintenance). The city generates revenue through ticket surcharge of 0.65% for athletic events. This surcharge is capped once the city achieves annual revenue of \$15 million.	Yes. Stadium is to be privately funded by the ownership group Hollywood Park Land Company, which includes owner of the LA Rams Stan Kroenke, who has contributed \$1.6 billion. The group has obtained a private bank loan of \$2.25 billion to finance the additional costs.	Hollywood Park Land Co. owns land and building.
Banc of California Stadium <i>(22,000 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	No.	Yes. The stadium was entirely funded by private investment coordinated by the Los Angeles FC Ownership Group and assisted by a \$100 million naming rights deal with the Banc of California.	Los Angeles FC owns the land and stadium and will be responsible for operation.

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
Nevada					
Las Vegas Stadium <i>(72,000 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	Yes. Clarke County will contribute the lesser of \$750 million in public financing or the proceeds from a new hotel room tax of 0.88% for rooms within the gambling corridor (Las Vegas Strip) and 0.5% for other rooms within the stadium district. The bonds carry an average interest rate of 3.94% over the 30-year term to be paid by the county.	Yes. \$1.1 billion in private investment. \$250 million financed through the revenues of a permanent seat license agreement, \$100 million of which will go toward the initial development cost. Further construction to be paid on pro rata basis. Any remaining stadium costs to be paid by private investment.	Las Vegas Stadium Authority to own the stadium—entity created in Senate Bill-1 of the Nevada Legislature. Raiders Football Club LLC to initially purchase land to be transferred at no cost to the Las Vegas Stadium Authority.
T-Mobile Arena <i>(20,000 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	No.	Yes. The total project cost of \$350 million funded entirely by MGM Resorts International and Anschutz Entertainment Group. The project was financed through private loans and a \$6 million annual naming rights deal with T-Mobile.	MGM Resorts International, Anschutz Entertainment Group (AEG) and Bill Foley.

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
Texas					
Global Life Field <i>(40,000 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The City of Arlington will contribute \$500 million in the form of complex bonds to be issued incrementally throughout the construction of the field, to be repaid through a half-cent sales tax, 2% hotel occupancy tax, a 5% vehicle rental tax and \$2 million a year in rent for the ballpark paid by the Texas Rangers.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Texas Rangers will contribute the remaining funds, estimated at \$500 million, financed through private loans, a \$3 parking tax on vehicles on location, an Admissions Tax of 10% on all tickets sold and revenue from stadium builder licenses.</p>	The City of Arlington will own both the stadium complex and land, which will be leased to the Texas Rangers.
Michigan					
Little Caesars Arena <i>(20,491 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Provided \$450 million through the Michigan Strategic Fund to the Detroit Downtown Development Authority. Funding in from of bonds issued in 2014, \$250 million of which was released in Series A bonds and an additional \$200 million in Series B.</p> <p>The city also issued \$34.5 million in DDA bonds in 2017 for the relocation of the Detroit Pistons and stadium upgrades, \$65 million for a new training facility and \$4.85 million in closing costs. Detroit's DDA, via its property tax capture ability, will pay back \$250 million of the bonds.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Ilitch Family, through Olympia Development, was responsible for the remaining financing of the \$830 million site. Olympia will pay \$200 million of the bond debt at an interest rate of 4.125%. The city will also reimburse \$74 million to Olympia Development if the arena encourages \$200 million in new development in the area.</p>	The City of Detroit's Downtown Development Authority owns the land and the building, which is leased to Olympia Entertainment.

JURISDICTION	FEDERAL FUNDING	PROVINCIAL FUNDING	MUNICIPAL FUNDING	PRIVATE FUNDING	STADIUM OWNERSHIP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (TIF, hotel/bed tax, rental car tax, levy, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes / No • Amount • Form of Funding (equity, ticket surcharge, etc.) 	
Tennessee					
Nashville Fairgrounds – MLS Franchise Expansion <i>(27,500 capacity)</i>	No.	No.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The City of Nashville to contribute \$225 million in revenue bonds. Ownership group Nashville Holdings LLC to pay the city \$25 million up front and \$9 million a year for 30 years to retire the \$13 million annual debt for the \$225 million bond issuance.</p> <p>A ticket tax of \$1.75 will be assessed and directed towards repayment of the bonds. Tax increased to 2.25% in year 6–7 if sales and ticket tax revenues are below \$4 million for the first five years of operation, or \$3 million in years 6–10. Metro City Council (Nashville) agrees to contribute the difference from non-tax revenues.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Nashville Holdings LLC to contribute \$25 million in cash to finance initial development cost, responsible for any cost overruns associated with the construction of the stadium, \$13 annual lease.</p>	<p>Metropolitan Sports Authority owns the lands and building to be leased to the MLS Franchise for \$200,000 annually.</p>