



MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

{Appendix 1, to Sports Facility Reports, [Volume 17](#)}
Research completed as of July 28, 2016

Team: Arizona Diamondbacks

Principal Owner: Ken Kendrick

Year Established: 1998

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Dbacks](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$238 (2004)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$925

Percent Change From Last Year: +10%

Stadium: Chase Field

Date Built: 1998

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$354

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 75%

Facility Financing: The Maricopa County Stadium District provided \$238 million for the construction through a 0.25% increase in county sales tax from April 1995 to November 1997. In addition, the Stadium District issued \$15 million in bonds that are being paid off with stadium-generated revenue. The remainder was paid through private financing, including a naming-rights deal worth \$66 million over thirty years and the Diamondbacks' investment of \$85 million. In 2007, the Maricopa County Stadium District paid off the remaining balance of \$15 million on its portion of Chase Field. The payment erased the final debt for the stadium nineteen years earlier than expected.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@MariCo_StadDist](#)

NAMING RIGHTS: On June 5, 1995, the Arizona Diamondbacks entered into a \$66.4 million naming rights agreement with Bank One that extends over thirty years, expires in 2028, and averages a yearly payout of \$2.2 million. In January 2004, Bank One Corporation and J.P. Morgan

Chase & Co. merged and announced they were phasing out the Bank One brand name. In 2005, the name was changed from Bank One Ballpark to Chase Field.

Team: Atlanta Braves

Principal Owner: Liberty Media

Year Established: 1876

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Braves](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$400 (2007)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,175

Percent Change From Last Year: +2%

Stadium: Turner Field

Date Built: 1996 (Opened 1997)

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$235

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The original stadium was built for the 1996 Summer Olympics and cost \$232 million. After the Olympics, it was converted into a 50,000-seat baseball stadium for the Braves. The Braves paid for the conversion.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@Turner_Field](#)

UPDATE: New for 2016, Turner Field is in the process of being sold to Georgia State University and a real estate development team Carter and Oakwood. Georgia State University and Carter and Oakwood won the bid to redevelop Turner Field and the adjacent seventy acres of property. Georgia State University and Carter and Oakwood are planning on turning Turner Field into a football stadium.

Additionally, the Braves have decided to construct a new stadium instead of electing to renovate Turner Field. SunTrust Park, in Cobb County, should be ready for the start of the 2017 season.

NAMING RIGHTS: In September 1996, Time Warner, Inc. Chairman Gerald Levin announced that he planned to name the Braves' new stadium for Ted Turner after Levin's company merged with Turner Broadcasting System. The decision disappointed many fans in Atlanta who had hoped that the stadium would be named after legend Hank Aaron or former Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen Jr. By naming the stadium after Turner, Time Warner gave up at least \$3 million per year in potential naming rights revenue. In 2011, the Braves completed a naming rights deal for a 500-space portion of the Green Parking Lot, now deemed the "Delta SkyMiles Medallion Lot," which is an exclusive lot reserved for Delta SkyMiles Medallion members.

Team: Baltimore Orioles

Principal Owner: Peter Angelos

Year Established: 1953

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Orioles](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$173 (1993)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,000

Percent Change From Last Year: +0%

Stadium: Oriole Park at Camden Yards

Date Built: 1992

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$107

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 96%

Facility Financing: The project was financed with \$137 million in lease revenue bonds and \$60 million in lease revenue notes issued by the Maryland Stadium Authority. Revenue generated by special sports-themed lottery tickets is paying the debt. The remaining costs were covered with cash that accumulated in the lottery fund that was established in 1988 to finance sports stadiums. The team contributed \$9 million for the construction of skyboxes. The Maryland Sports Authority spent \$1.5 million on improvements in 1998.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

NAMING RIGHTS: In September 2001, the Maryland Stadium Authority amended its lease with the Orioles, giving the team the authority to enter into a naming rights agreement. However, as of June 2010, the Orioles had not entered into a corporate naming rights agreement for their stadium. There are no current plans to change the name.

Team: Boston Red Sox

Principal Owner: John Henry, Tom Werner, and Larry Lucchino

Year Established: 1901

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@RedSox](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$380 (2002)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$2,300

Percent Change From Last Year: +10%

Stadium: Fenway Park

Date Built: 1912

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$.450

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 0%

Facility Financing: The cost of constructing the stadium was funded entirely with private money.
[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: @fenwaypark

UPDATE: In 2016, improvements to Fenway Park include adding more safety netting between home plate and the dugouts. This will help protect more fans from fly balls and the occasional flying bat. An additional 222 new seats are located in the right field State Street Pavilion section. Fenway Park also made improvements to the concessions stands. Savenor will have its own concession stand in Yawkey Way. There is also a new bar added to Fenway, which serves craft beers. Chewing tobacco was also banned from the ballpark.

Also in 2016, Fenway Park added three virtual reality booths to the ballpark. The virtual reality booths are located in Wally's Clubhouse, the Kids Concourse, and on the Budweiser Right Field Food Deck. The virtual reality booth will make the fans feel like they are playing Right Field.

NAMING RIGHTS: Former Boston Globe owner General Charles Henry bought the team for his son, John Taylor, in 1904. After changing the name from the Pilgrims to the Red Sox in 1907, Taylor announced plans to build a new ballpark in 1910. Taylor called the new ballpark Fenway Park because of its location in the Fenway district of Boston. There are no current plans to change the name.

Team: Chicago Cubs

Principal Owner: Ricketts family

Year Established: 1876

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: @Cubs

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$700 (2009)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$2,200

Percent Change From Last Year: +22%

Stadium: Wrigley Field

Date Built: 1914

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$.250

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 0%

Facility Financing: Restaurateur Charles H. Weeghman privately funded the entire cost of the ballpark.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: In 2016, Wrigley Field has had many updates. The outside marquee was refurbished, metal detectors were added to the entrances, the ticket office was moved to its new permanent location, the men's restroom near the western gate was expanded, and the women's restroom near

the First Aid station was also expanded. The Budweiser Bleachers have now also been completed. The completion of the bleachers was delayed due to the weather. These improvements are all part of the Cubs \$575 million renovation to the historic ballpark. Upgrades to the 100-year-old Wrigley Field area are expected to be complete by 2018.

Also new improvements to the fan portions at Wrigley Field include a new bar that has been introduced at the Sheffield and Waveland Avenue gates. An elevator was also installed in this location. The Pepsi Batter's eye at center field was renamed to the Fannie May Bleacher "Sweet" and only four fans can experience this suite during a single game. A replica ivy wall and five display cases with Cubs history have been added to the bleacher area. Many new food spots were also added to Wrigley in 2016.

In 2016, the team clubhouses were renovated. There is now an amphitheater, a batting cage, dining area, and a yoga studio. A temporary Cubs batting tunnel and a temporary visiting team's batting room and weight room have also been added. Two parking lots have also been renamed in 2016. The Brown Lot is now the Toyota RAV4 Lot and the Green Lot is now the Toyota Camry Lot.

NAMING RIGHTS: Originally known as Weeghman Park, Wrigley Field was built on grounds once occupied by a seminary. The ballpark became known as Cubs Park in 1920 after the Wrigley family bought the team. In 1926, the ballpark was named Wrigley Field after William Wrigley Jr., the club's owner. Although experts in sports marketing believe the sale of naming rights will prove necessary as a means of financing Wrigley renovations, the Ricketts family says it will not sell the naming rights because of the strong history associated with the ballpark.

Team: Chicago White Sox

Principal Owner: Jerry Reinsdorf

Year Established: 1900

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@whitesox](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$20 (1981)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,050

Percent Change From Last Year: +8%

Stadium: U.S. Cellular Field

Date Built: 1991

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$167

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The Illinois Sports Facilities Authority issued \$150 million in bonds for the land and the construction of the new stadium. A two percent hotel tax levied on Chicago hotels services the debt.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: In 2016, U.S. Cellular Field added two new outfield video scoreboards and replaced the center field scoreboard with a new video scoreboard. The new center field video scoreboard is four times bigger than the old scoreboard.

NAMING RIGHTS: On January 31, 2003, U.S. Cellular Corp. and the Chicago White Sox agreed to a 23-year, \$68 million naming rights deal with an annual buyout around \$2.96 million. In 2011, the White Sox agreed to a multi-year naming rights sponsorship deal with Gold Coast Tickets for the premium club level seating at U.S. Cellular Field, an area formerly known as the Jim Beam Club.

Team: Cincinnati Reds

Principal Owner: Robert Castellini

Year Established: 1869

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Reds](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$270 (2006)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$905

Percent Change From Last Year: +2%

Stadium: Great American Ball Park

Date Built: 2003

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$291

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 96%

Facility Financing: The Reds contributed \$30 million toward construction of the stadium. Rent will amount to \$2.5 million annually for the thirty-year lease. However, because of the extra costs of the project, the team expanded its lease with the facility to thirty-five years. The County will pay most of the cost, using proceeds from the 0.5% sales tax increase that voters approved in 1996.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: In 2016, the Great American Ballpark added a brand new entertainment area to the left field area. It is called Fioptics District and there is a full service walk-in bar on the View level. An all you can eat concession stand was also added. The Great American Ballpark also added over a dozen arcade games to the Machine Room.

NAMING RIGHTS: The Cincinnati Reds and the Great American Insurance Company agreed to a thirty-year, \$75 million naming rights deal that expires in 2033. The average annual payout is \$2.5 million.

Team: Cleveland Indians

Principal Owner: Larry Dolan

Year Established: 1901

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Indians](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$323 (2000)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$800

Percent Change From Last Year: -3%

Stadium: Progressive Field

Date Built: 1994

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$175

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 82%

Facility Financing: The stadium was built as part of a city sports complex that was funded both publicly and privately. The Gateway Economic Development Corp. issued \$117 million in bonds backed by voter-approved countywide sin taxes on alcohol (\$3/gallon on liquor, 16 cents/gallon on beer) and cigarettes (\$0.045/pack) for fifteen years. It also issued \$31 million in stadium revenue bonds. The Gateway Economic Development Corp. received about \$20 million upfront from early seat sales.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: As of 2016, Progressive Field is in Phase 2 of its current renovation. Progressive Field replaced the old scoreboard with a new and bigger video scoreboard, added safety netting that expands from the visiting dugout to the home team dugout, and added drink rails to the left field corner.

In 2016, Progressive Field opened the Home Plate Club. Progressive field also removed nearly 1,000 seats from the ballpark because of the renovation.

NAMING RIGHTS: When former owner Richard Jacobs bought the naming rights to the ballpark, which opened in 1994, he bought the naming rights for \$13.9 million for twenty years (expiring in 2014). However, when Jacobs sold the Indians to Larry Dolan in 2000, as part of the deal Jacobs only retained naming rights through the 2006 season as part of the deal. The team had conversations with Jacobs about extending the deal due to Jacobs' expressed interest in keeping his family's name on the ballpark. The name of the ballpark remained Jacobs Field through the 2007 season. However, the stadium was renamed Progressive Field in 2008, when Progressive Corp. gained naming rights for \$57.6 million. The Ohio-based insurance company entered into a sixteen-year naming-rights deal for approximately \$3.6 million per year. This agreement also made the company the official auto insurer of the ball club.

Team: Colorado Rockies

Principal Owners: Charlie and Dick Monfort

Year Established: 1991 (First Game - 1993)

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Rockies](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$95 (1992)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$860

Percent Change From Last Year: +1%

Stadium: Coors Field

Date Built: 1995

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$215

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 75%

Facility Financing: The legislature created the Denver Metropolitan Major League Baseball Stadium District in the six counties surrounding Denver. The District issued bonds and levied a one-tenth of 1% sales tax within the six-county area to fund the stadium. The tax will remain in place until the bonds are paid off in about ten years. The Rockies contributed \$53 million.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

NAMING RIGHTS: Coors Brewing Company (now MillerCoors) purchased the naming rights to the stadium prior to its completion in 1995. Coors Brewing reportedly paid a one-time \$15 million lump sum for indefinite naming rights.

Team: Detroit Tigers

Principal Owner: Mike Ilitch

Year Established: 1901

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@tigers](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$82 (1992)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,150

Percent Change From Last Year: +2%

Stadium: Comerica Park

Date Built: 2000

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$361

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 38%

Facility Financing: Public financing paid for 38% (\$115 million) of the ballpark's cost through a 2% car rental tax, a 1% hotel tax, and money from Indian casino revenue. Tiger's owner Mike Ilitch footed the remaining 62%.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: @ComericaPark

UPDATE:

In 2016, Comerica Park added fixed food locations that replaced the portable carts. Comerica Park also added the Chevrolet Pavilion in the left field area, which has several seating options. In 2016, Comerica Park also added a larger new bar area near the Big Cat Food Court.

NAMING RIGHTS: Comerica Bank, a financial services company, purchased the naming rights for Comerica Park on December 21, 1998. Comerica will pay \$66 million over thirty years. The average annual payout is \$2.2 million, and the deal expires in 2030.

Team: Houston Astros

Principal Owner: Jim Crane

Year Established: 1962

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@astros](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$465 (2011)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,100

Percent Change From Last Year: +38%

Stadium: Minute Maid Park

Date Built: 2000

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$252

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 68%

Facility Financing: Public financing of \$180 million (sixty eight percent) came from a two percent hotel tax and a five percent car rental tax. The Houston Sports Facility Partnership provided a \$33 million (twelve percent) interest-free loan with no repayment due until ten years of ballpark operation occurred. Astros owners contributed \$52 million (twenty percent). The project was completed under budget, as only \$248.2 million of \$250 million in public money allotted for the project was used.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: In 2016, Minute Maid Park made several updates. Minute Maid Park introduced self-order food kiosks for the first time, and renovated suites and the upper deck levels.

Minute Maid Park also added new LED lights that will reduce energy use by sixty two percent and which in turn will help lighting conditions. The Wi-Fi was also updated. Minute Maid Park also improved its mobile access with 600 high-density points.

NAMING RIGHTS: On June 5, 2002, the Houston Astros inked a twenty-eight-year deal with Minute Maid, a division of Coca-Cola, worth \$178 million. The Astros had to pay Enron \$2.1

million to opt out of a thirty-year, \$100 million agreement signed in 2000. The deal expands a long-term relationship with Minute Maid and Coca-Cola, who signed the deal in an effort to compete with rival Tropicana, owned by PepsiCo. Tropicana currently owns the naming rights for the Tampa Bay Rays' stadium in Florida.

Team: Kansas City Royals

Principal Owner: David Glass

Year Established: 1969

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Royals](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$96 (2000)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$865

Percent Change From Last Year: +24%

Stadium: Kauffman Stadium

Date Built: 2009

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$250

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The stadium was financed through a \$43 million county bond issue. Half of the bond money (\$21.5 million) was used to fund the neighboring Arrowhead Stadium (NFL Kansas City Chiefs). The \$250 million renovation of Kauffman Stadium was financed by a three eighth percent increase in the county sales tax.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@KauffmanStadium](#)

UPDATE: New for 2016, Kauffman Stadium added metal detectors to the ballpark entrance. Kauffman Stadium also added signs throughout the ballpark celebrating 2015's World Series win and added the World Series trophy to the ballpark so fans can look at it.

NAMING RIGHTS: On July 2, 1993, Royals Stadium was renamed in honor of former owner Ewing M. Kauffman, who passed away on August 1, 1993. Kauffman, a self-made millionaire and beloved member of the Kansas City community, purchased the Royals as an expansion team in 1968 with the commitment of making the Royals a competitive team.

Team: Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim

Principal Owner: Arturo Moreno

Year Established: 1961

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Angels](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$184 (2003)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,340

Percent Change From Last Year: +3%

Stadium: Angel Stadium of Anaheim

Date Built: 1998

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$117

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: In April 1998, Disney completed a \$117 million renovation. Disney contributed \$87 million toward the project, while the City of Anaheim contributed \$30 million through the retention of \$10 million in external stadium advertising and \$20 million in hotel taxes and reserve funds.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@angelstadium](#)

UPDATE: As of 2016, the Angels still have not decided if the team will stay in Anaheim or move to a different location. The Angels can exercise their option to move between 2016-2019. If the Angels decide to opt out of the current lease then the Angels have to stay at Angel Stadium until 2029.

NAMING RIGHTS: In early 2004, Edison International exercised its option to terminate its twenty-year, \$50 million naming rights agreement with the Anaheim Angels. Beginning with the 2004 season, the ballpark changed its name from Edison International Field of Anaheim to Angel Stadium of Anaheim. No decision on reselling the naming rights has been made.

Team: Los Angeles Dodgers

Principal Owner: Guggenheim Baseball Management LLC

Year Established: 1890

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Dodgers](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$2,000 (2012)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$2,500

Percent Change From Last Year: +4%

Stadium: Dodger Stadium

Date Built: 1962

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$18

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 0%

Facility Financing: The stadium was privately funded by then owner, Walter O'Malley.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: New for 2016, Dodger Stadium made many improvements. Dodger Stadium added more standing room tables and stools to the top of the park so fans could have a more picturesque view of the stadium and the surrounding area; added more memorabilia to display throughout the stadium, which includes exhibits on the top deck, Press Box, and the field level entries; and added the Emirates Lounge which can accommodate groups of thirty to seventy guests.

Dodger Stadium also improved the electrical infrastructure throughout the stadium, which will help light up exterior stairs, and also improved pedestrian areas that will help guide fans safely through the parking lots and along the routes that fans take when they use the Dodger Stadium Express.

NAMING RIGHTS: There is no current naming rights deal in place for Dodger Stadium.

Team: Miami Marlins

Principal Owner: Jeffrey Loria

Year Established: 1991 (First Game - 1993)

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Marlins](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$158 (2002)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$675

Percent Change From Last Year: +4%

Stadium: Marlins Park

Date Built: 2012

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$515 million

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 76%

Facility Financing: Miami-Dade County is responsible for a large percentage of the financing for the facility, with \$347 million coming from tourist-related taxes and bond money and \$12 million coming from road and utility repairs. The City of Miami agreed to pay \$13 million in addition to covering the cost of land and demolition. The Marlins covered \$155 million, plus any cost overruns, in addition to purchasing \$100 million worth of parking from the City of Miami.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@MarlinsPark](#)

UPDATE: As of 2016, Marlins Park lowered and brought in the outfield fence. The fence will be brought in in front of the home run sculpture, and will reduce the distance from home plate from 418 feet to 407 feet. The height of the fence has been reduced from thirteen feet to six feet.

Marlins Park has been selected by MLB to host the 2017 All-Star Game. This will mark the first time Miami has hosted the All-Star Game.

NAMING RIGHTS: The Marlins do not currently have a contract in place for naming rights of Marlins Park. Marlins President David Samson said in January 2012 that the Marlins were seeking a naming rights partner, and until a deal is finalized, the facility will be known as Marlins Park.

Team: Milwaukee Brewers

Principal Owner: Mark Attanasio

Year Established: 1970

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Brewers](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$223 (2005)

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

Percent Change From Last Year: +0%

Stadium: Miller Park

Date Built: 2001

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$414

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 71%

Facility Financing: The Brewers contributed \$90 million for the stadium, while the public contributed \$310 million through a five-county 0.10% sales tax increase. The \$72 million infrastructure costs were split as follows: \$18 million from the City, \$18 million from Milwaukee County, and \$36 million from the State.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@brewersevents](#)

UPDATE: New to Miller Park in 2016, Miller Park added a Brewers Treat Truck, which provides free ice cream all summer long to tailgaters and to residents of local neighborhoods. Every Sunday, children under fourteen get a free meal voucher.

Miller Park also enhanced the playground kids' area, renovated the Home Plate Team Store; and added the Executive Suite, which is located on the PNC Club Level.

NAMING RIGHTS: Miller Brewing Company purchased the naming rights to Miller Park for \$41.2 million over twenty years. The deal has an average annual payout of \$2.1 million and expires in 2020. For the first time in Miller Park history, the club level at Miller Park is now the subject of a naming rights deal and is known as the "PNC Club Level," part of an expanded five-year sponsorship deal with PNC Bank.

Team: Minnesota Twins

Principal Owner: Jim Pohlad

Year Established: 1961

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Twins](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$44 (1984)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$910

Percent Change From Last Year: +2%

Stadium: Target Field

Date Built: 2010

Estimated Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$545 (includes site acquisition and infrastructure)

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 72%

Facility Financing: The Twins contributed \$152.4 million. Hennepin County contributed \$392 million raised from bonds that will be financed through a 0.15% sales tax increase.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: In June 2016, Target Field will host its first Major League Soccer Match.

NAMING RIGHTS: The Twins and Target Corp reached a twenty-five-year marketing deal that includes the naming rights to the new ballpark. The deal is believed to cost \$5–\$8 million annually. Target also holds the naming rights to the Target Center, home of the Minnesota Timberwolves. This is the first time that one company has had dual facility naming rights in a single city.

Team: New York Mets

Principal Owner: Fred Wilpon

Year Established: 1962

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Mets](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$391 (2002)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,650

Percent Change From Last Year: +22%

Stadium: Citi Field

Date Built: 2009

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$688

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 19% (not including savings gained through use of tax-exempt bonds)

Facility Financing: The Mets were responsible for Citi Field's construction costs. The Mets initially contributed \$613 million from tax-exempt municipal bonds to pay for the construction, with another \$82.3 million in tax-exempt bonds needed to complete construction. The use of tax-exempt bonds saved the Mets an estimated \$513 million. An additional \$89.7 million came from the City of New York and \$74.7 million came from the State of New York to cover infrastructure improvements, site preparation, installation of pilings, and mass transit improvements.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@citifield](#)

UPDATE: As of 2016, Citi Field created five photo spots so fans can take pictures in those specific locations. The fans have to tag the picture with the hashtag #NikonMet and those pictures will be displayed on the big screen in center field.

Citi Field also introduced Coca-Cola Corner, which is located in the upper deck right field area. This area now has tables, food stands, comfy booths and turf flooring for fans to enjoy.

NAMING RIGHTS: The Mets and Citigroup reached a twenty-year, \$400 million, naming rights and multifaceted strategic marketing and business partnership. The naming rights agreement has been under intense scrutiny in light of the \$45 billion in government bailout money Citigroup took in 2008 and 2009. There was a failed attempt by a few members of Congress to dissolve the naming-rights agreement between the Mets and Citigroup.

Team: New York Yankees

Principal Owner: Steinbrenner Family

Year Established: 1903

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Yankees](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$10 (1973)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$3,400

Percent Change From Last Year: +6%

Stadium: Yankee Stadium

Date Built: 2009

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$1,100

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 32%

Facility Financing: The Yankees contributed approximately \$1.1 billion. The public contributed \$480 million for parking facilities, park land, infrastructure improvements, and transportation improvements. The use of tax-exempt bonds will save the Yankees an estimated \$786 million over forty years.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: In 2016, Yankee Stadium added Delta Airlines' name and logo on top of the right center field scoreboard. The letters and logo will be fourteen feet tall. This is an eight-year extension to the Delta Airlines sponsorship. The sponsorship will now last through the 2023 season with Delta paying more than \$1 million dollars per year.

NAMING RIGHTS: The Yankees own the naming rights to the new Yankee Stadium, and do not have any current plans to seek a corporate sponsor for the ballpark. The Yankees join the Cubs, Dodgers, Red Sox, and Royals in electing to not sign a naming rights deal and instead opt for corporate sponsorship of specific sections of the ballpark, such as club levels, restaurants, and viewing areas.

Team: Oakland Athletics

Principal Owner: Lewis Wolff

Year Established: 1901

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Athletics](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$180 (2005)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$725

Percent Change From Last Year: +0%

Stadium: Oakland Coliseum

Date Built: 1966

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$26

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The cost of constructing the stadium was underwritten through a city bond issue. A \$200 million renovation was completed in 1996.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@OdotCoCOLISEUM](#)

NAMING RIGHTS: In 2016, Overstock.com opted to drop out of the naming rights lease. Overstock had one more year in the lease. The naming rights for the Oakland Coliseum are now for sale for any company interested in buying the naming rights. The stadium will be called the Coliseum until a company buys the naming rights.

Team: Philadelphia Phillies

Principal Owners: John Middleton

Year Established: 1883

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Phillies](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$48 (1981)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,235

Percent Change From Last Year: -1%

Stadium: Citizens Bank Park

Date Built: 2004

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$346

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 50%

Facility Financing: Approximately half of the financing for Citizens Bank Park came from a combination of city and state funds. The State contributed a total of \$170 million in grants to the Phillies and Eagles (NFL) for their new stadiums. The City of Philadelphia contributed \$304 million total toward the construction of the two stadiums. This money is being collected through a two percent car rental tax. It is unclear how the city and state monies were divided between the two facilities.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

NAMING RIGHTS: On June 17, 2003, the Phillies entered into a naming rights agreement for its new stadium, Citizens Bank Park. The deal totals \$95 million. Citizens Bank is paying \$57.5 million over twenty-five years, or \$2.3 million annually, to put its name on entrances, scoreboards, concourses, parking lot banners, and behind home plate. Citizens Bank is also paying the Phillies an additional \$37.5 million for advertising during Phillies radio and television broadcasts.

Team: Pittsburgh Pirates

Principal Owner: Robert Nutting

Year Established: 1887

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Pirates](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$92 (1996)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$975

Percent Change From Last Year: +8%

Stadium: PNC Park

Date Built: 2001

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$237

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 85%

Facility Financing: The Pirates contributed \$40 million to the project. The remaining amount came from the State, County, and City as part of an \$809 million sports facilities/convention center financing proposal that included Heinz Field for the Steelers (NFL).

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: For the 2016 season, PNC Park added new restaurants and concession stands. Tablet computers were also added to all of the suites. There is also a new in-park merchandiser added to the ballpark.

NAMING RIGHTS: In August 1998, PNC Bank agreed to a twenty-year, \$40 million deal for the naming rights to PNC Park. The deal ends in 2020 and averages an annual payout of \$2 million.

Team: San Diego Padres

Principal Owner: Ron Fowler and the Seidler/O'Malley families

Year Established: 1969

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Padres](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$600 (2012)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$890

Percent Change From Last Year: +0%

Stadium: PETCO Park

Date Built: 2004

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$285

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 66%

Facility Financing: The Padres contributed \$146.1 million toward the construction of PETCO Park. The City contributed the remaining money needed for the stadium. This money was raised through hotel taxes, \$75.4 million from the City Center Development Corp., and \$21 million from the Port of San Diego. An additional \$171.8 million was required for land acquisition and infrastructure.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@PetcoPark](#)

UPDATE: In 2016, Petco Park replaced the Petco Park sign. Petco Park also removed the retired player numbers and replaced them with the Sycuan sign, which was placed on top of the batter's eye. Sycuan is now a sponsor of the Padres. The retired numbers were instead placed among the entrances to the ballpark.

Petco Park also took out the bleacher-style Beacher seats in center field. The bleacher seats were replaced by The Beach, which is sponsored by the Sun Diego. The Beach is supposed to have the look and feel of a pier. The Beach has sixty seats and has space for 600 people to stand.

Petco Park also opened the new Hall of Fame before the All-Star Game started. The Hall of Fame is dedicated to Commissioner Selig and is call the Selig Hall of Fame Plaza. Petco Park also hosted the 2016 All-Star Game.

Also new to Petco Park in 2016 are LED lights. There is also a new safety net behind home plate that expands from each dugout. The new net is supposed to be less noticeable and safer. All 222 seats behind home plate were also replaced with new seats.

NAMING RIGHTS: In January 2004, the San Diego Padres agreed to a twenty-two-year, \$60 million naming rights deal with San Diego-based PETCO.

Team: San Francisco Giants

Principal Owner: Charles Johnson

Year Established: 1883

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@SFGiants](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$100 (1993)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$2,250

Percent Change From Last Year: +12%

Stadium: AT&T Park

Date Built: 2000

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

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 0%

Facility Financing: The stadium was financed using \$121 million from a naming-rights deal and other sponsorships, a \$170 million loan secured by the Giants, and \$15 million in tax increment financing by the city's redevelopment agency. Selling concession rights and charter seats helped obtain additional financing.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@ATTParkSF](#)

UPDATE: New in 2016, AT&T Park added a virtual reality experience. The virtual reality experience is located in AT&T's @Cafe, which is located behind the center field bleachers. Fans who use the virtual reality experience are able to choose one of many different realities to experience. Fans can see the batting cages, the outfield, and spring training practice at the Scottsdale Stadium. AT&T Park added 543 new or upgraded Wi-Fi access points, which will mostly be placed underneath the seats. AT&T Park also upgraded the stadium's LED ribbon boards, so now the ballpark has new video scoreboards.

NAMING RIGHTS: Pacific Telesis purchased the naming rights to Pac Bell Park in 2000. The agreement extends over twenty-four years, paying the Giants \$50 million at an average of \$2.1 million annually. In December 2002, San Antonio based SBC Communications decided to retire its Pacific Bell trade names. Pacific Bell Park became SBC Park on January 1, 2004. Prior to the 2006 season, the name of the stadium was changed from SBC Park to AT&T Park. The change was the result of SBC Communications, Inc. purchasing AT&T and adopting the name AT&T, Inc.

Team: Seattle Mariners

Principal Owner: Nintendo Company Ltd.

Year Established: 1977

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Mariners](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$100 (1992)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,200

Percent Change From Last Year: +9%

Stadium: Safeco Field

Date Built: 1999

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$517

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 76%

Facility Financing: The Mariners contributed \$145 million, including \$100 million in cost overruns toward the financing of the stadium. The public's share was capped at \$372 million. Washington State's contribution was comprised of a 0.017% sales tax credit, proceeds from the sale of sports lottery scratch games (\$3 million/year guaranteed), and proceeds from the sale of commemorative ballpark license plates. King County contributed funds via a 0.5% sales tax on food and beverages in King County restaurants, taverns, and bars, a 2% sales tax on rental car rates in King County, and a 5% admission tax on events at the new ballpark.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: Currently, Nintendo Company Ltd. is planning on selling the Mariners. Nintendo is planning on selling the majority of their shares to ROOT Sports NW. First Avenue Entertainment LLLP will also have a limited partnership in the ownership. John Stanton will become the new chairman and CEO of the Mariners. The sale of the team has not yet taken place because MLB still has to approve the sale, which is supposed to occur in August.

NAMING RIGHTS: Safeco, an insurance company, bought the naming rights to Safeco Field in June 1998. The deal extends until 2019, paying an average of \$2 million annually for a total of \$40 million. In May 2008, Liberty Mutual acquired Safeco Corp., but there are currently no plans to change Safeco Field's name to reflect the new ownership.

Team: St. Louis Cardinals

Principal Owner: William DeWitt Jr.

Year Established: 1892

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Cardinals](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$150 (1996)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,600

Percent Change From Last Year: +14%

Stadium: Busch Stadium

Date Built: 2006

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$357

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 12%

Facility Financing: The ballpark was primarily privately financed—\$90.1 million from the Cardinals, \$9.2 million in interest earned on the construction fund, and \$200.5 million in bonds to be paid over a twenty-two-year period (\$15.9 million per year) by the team. Public financing came from St. Louis County contributing \$45 million through a long-term loan.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: In 2016, Busch Stadium replaced the old scoreboards in center field and replaced them with two new HD LED video scoreboards. New ribbon boards will also be added down by the foul lines and new equipment was also added to the control room. Busch Stadium also added a new Wi-Fi system to the stadium, so fans can now connect to the Internet faster.

Busch Stadium also improved some suites and lower-level seats. A new safety net replaced the old net behind home plate. The new safety net is now thirty feet tall and expands from one dugout to the other.

NAMING RIGHTS: The St. Louis Cardinals entered into a twenty-year naming rights deal (through the 2025 season) with Anheuser-Busch to keep the same name as its previous stadium. Terms of the deal were not released.

Team: Tampa Bay Rays

Principal Owner: Stuart Sternberg

Year Established: 1995 (First Game - 1998)

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@RaysBaseball](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$200 (2004)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$650

Percent Change From Last Year: +4%

Stadium: Tropicana Field

Date Built: 1990

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$138

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The City of St. Petersburg issued general obligation bonds to fund construction. The bond debt is being partially serviced through a 1% increase in the countywide bed tax. A tourist development commission issued additional bonds of \$62 million to renovate the stadium. The debt is serviced by a combination of bed tax revenues, stadium revenues, and city general fund monies. In addition, the team qualified for the state rebate program designed to attract new teams to Florida. A \$65 million renovation project was completed in 1998, \$14 million of which was funded by the Rays.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@TheTrop](#)

UPDATE: The Tampa Bay Rays are currently in the process of looking for a site to build a new ballpark. The Rays got approval from the City to be released early from the lease the Rays had to play at Tropicana Field. The Rays are looking at sites closer to Tampa Bay itself and are looking for a public-private partnership to help pay for the new stadium.

Tropicana Field also added new safety netting behind home plate. The safety netting now spans from visitor's dugout to the Rays dugout.

NAMING RIGHTS: Tropicana, owned by PepsiCo, holds the naming rights to Tropicana Field. The agreement extends for thirty years and cost a total of \$50 million, with an annual payout of \$1.5 million.

Team: Texas Rangers

Principal Owners: Rangers Baseball Express (Ray Davis and Bob Simpson Co-Chairman)

Year Established: 1960

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Rangers](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$593 (2010)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,225

Percent Change From Last Year: +0%

Stadium: Globe Life Park in Arlington

Date Built: 1994

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$191

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 71%

Facility Financing: Financing for the stadium came from \$135 million in bonds sold by the Arlington Sports Facilities Development Authority, and the remaining balance was provided by the sale and lease of luxury suites and seat options, loans guaranteed by the team, a concessions contract with Sportservice, and city street funds. Debt service on the bonds is financed through a \$3.5 million annual rental payment by the team and a 0.5% local Arlington sales tax that was approved in 1991.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@RangersInfo](#)

UPDATE: As of 2016, Globe Life Park added a new LED video scoreboard that is above the visiting bullpen area in center field. Globe Life Park also replaced the old foul poles with new ones. This is the first time that the foul poles have ever been replaced.

NAMING RIGHTS: On February 5, 2014, the Rangers signed a ten-year, multi-million dollar deal with Globe Life and Accident Insurance to rename the stadium to Globe Life Park in Arlington. While the deal is shorter than most sponsorship deals, the value, while not specifically known, is believed to be one of the largest in Major League Baseball.

Team: Toronto Blue Jays

Principal Owner: Rogers Communications, Inc.

Year Established: 1976 (First Game - 1977)

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@BlueJays](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$137 (2000)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$900

Percent Change From Last Year: +3%

Stadium: Rogers Centre

Date Built: 1989

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$570 (Canadian)

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 63%

Facility Financing: The local government paid \$360 million, thirty corporations contributed \$150 million, and the final \$60 million came from luxury seat fees.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@RogersCentre](#)

UPDATE: In 2016, Rogers Centre added an all-dirt infield to the stadium. This is the first time that the stadium will have an all-dirt infield.

NAMING RIGHTS: In November 2004, owner of the Toronto Blue Jays, Rogers Communications, purchased the Sky Dome from Sportsco International and renamed it Rogers Centre.

Team: Washington Nationals

Principal Owner: Ted Lerner

Year Established: 1969

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Nationals](#)

Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil): \$450 (2006)

Current Value (\$/Mil): \$1,300

Percent Change From Last Year: +2%

Stadium: Nationals Park

Date Built: 2008

Facility Cost (\$/Mil): \$611+

Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed: 100%

Facility Financing: The City of Washington, D.C. agreed to pay up to \$610.8 million to finance the stadium with money generated by issuing bonds. Revenue to pay the debt is coming from in-

stadium taxes on tickets, concessions and merchandise (estimated at \$11-\$14 million annually), a new tax on businesses with gross receipts of \$3 million or more (estimated at \$21-\$24 million annually), and \$5.5 million in annual rent payments over a thirty-year lease term from the baseball team's owner. The Nationals are responsible for any cost overruns.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

UPDATE: In 2016, Nationals Park renamed the old Scoreboard Walk to Budweiser Terrace, renamed the Red Porch to Budweiser Brew, renamed the Red Loft to the Bud Light Loft and remodeled and expanded the PNC Diamond Club. Nationals Park also added a “Lime-a-Rita Lookout” on the gallery level. The President’s Club was renamed to the Delta Sky 360 Club. The Nationals are now running the team store, so new merchandise will be offered.

Metal detectors and K-9 units are now at all of the stadium’s entrances. There is also now only one smoking pen at Nationals Park, which is located outside the first base gate. Fans that want to smoke have to have a wristband and have to return through the metal detectors to enter the park again.

NAMING RIGHTS: The Nationals have decided to sell the naming rights for the stadium, and are now looking for a company to buy the naming rights.