



## MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

{Appendix 1, to *Sports Facility Reports, Volume 16*}

Research completed as of August 12, 2015

### Team: Arizona Diamondbacks

**Principal Owner:** Ken Kendrick

**Year Established:** 1998

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Dbacks](#)

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

**Current Value (\$/Mil):** \$840

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +43.6%

**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](#)

**UPDATE:** In 2015, Chase Field introduced the *American Airlines Lounge*. This exclusive area is reserved for certain ticketed fans and located below ground behind the Diamondbacks dugout. The lounge features a unique theme, private bar, and custom dining options.

Chase Field also unveiled a variety of new dining experiences in 2015. These include new digital menu boards and new food choices. Also, the stadium now offers credit card readers at all concession shops and portable stands.

Further additions to the field include the improvement of retail spaces for the sale of team merchandise. There have been several “walk-in concept” stores added, as well as a six hundred square foot addition to the main retail store.

Chase Field will also feature new security measures in 2015. As fans enter the facility, they must pass through metal detectors as mandated by Major League Baseball.

**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):** \$1,150

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +57.5%

**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 games, 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 2015 at Turner Field are technology improvements throughout the stadium designed to enhance the fan experience. With upgrades to the MLB.com Ballpark app, fans will find the ticket experience easier to manage. Also new is the development of the *Piedmont Healthcare iBeacon Challenge*. This is an “app” designed to improve the fan experience by revealing fun facts about the stadium as fans make their way around the grounds. This new ballpark feature is further enhanced by the upgraded Wi-Fi system, which is up to thirty times faster than the previous one.

Turner Field has also taken steps to improve game day fan relations by hiring personnel to monitor social media networks. This will allow game day staff to attend to any fan issues promptly.

In honor of the Braves 50<sup>th</sup> year in Atlanta, the Braves Hall of Fame has added 2 new exhibits to honor the past homes of the Braves and the time spent in Atlanta.

Additionally, the Braves have decided to construct a new stadium instead of electing to renovate Turner Field. SunTrust Field 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 his company's merger 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:** +61.3%

**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 of 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.

## **Team: Boston Red Sox**

**Principal Owner:** John Henry and Tom Werner

**Year Established:** 1901

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@RedSox](#)

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

**Current Value (\$/Mil):** \$2,100

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +40%

**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: N/A

**UPDATE:** In 2015, improvements to Fenway Park include an enhanced Wi-Fi network to improve fan connectivity and the overall stadium experience. The improvements will allow the stadium to be a leader in digital connectivity among sports venues.

Improvements to fan gathering areas are also new for 2015. A new *Group Party Suite* is located on the *State Street Pavilion* level and can accommodate up to thirty-five people. The *State Street Pavilion* has been expanded to include an additional 100 reserved seats. Also the *Lansdowne Pavilion* has been added to accommodate up to sixteen people. Finally, the *Budweiser Right Field Deck* has been improved with the addition of a new bar, lounge seating, and exclusive menu options.

Further renovations to the stadium for 2015 include a new workout facility for the visiting clubs and new LED ribbon boards throughout the stadium to provide fans with more game information.

**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):** \$1,800

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +50%

**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:** Construction began on renovations to Wrigley Field after the 2014 season. New for 2015 are the improvements of the stadium infrastructure as well as expansion in different areas. The main expansion is to the *Budweiser Bleachers*, which adds 300 new bleacher seats and will include new concession stands, restrooms, and terrace areas.

Also new for 2015 are two large video boards in both right and left field that now flank the iconic manual scoreboard in centerfield. Additional signage has also been added to the outfield areas for the season. Further stadium renovations for 2015 include improvements to stadium restrooms and excavation of the property just outside the stadium to allow for future construction.

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.

**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 ball park.

## 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):** \$975

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +40.3%

**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 2% hotel tax levied on Chicago hotels services the debt.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

**UPDATE:** In 2015, the biggest changes to U.S. Cellular Field primarily concern the players. Here, improvements were made to the home clubhouse in an effort to expand the space to 14,000 square-feet. The expansion includes amenities such as a new lounge, weight room, and rehab facility.

**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):** \$885

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +47.5%

**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 nine years, and then one dollar per year for the remaining twenty-one years of 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 voters approved in 1996.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

**UPDATE:** In 2015, Great American Ball Park hosted the annual MLB All-Star game. Accordingly, Great American Ball Park received \$5 million in improvements. In recognition of the All-Star game being hosted this year, new signage has been added to the stadium in honor of the event.

On the main concourse, the Reds spent approximately \$2 million dollars to improve the storefronts and concession stands. The improvements were designed to replicate a “main street” type atmosphere. Additionally, the Reds unveiled renovated gathering areas including the *Handlebar*. For 2015, this area has been remade to accommodate 110 spectators in an open-air all-you-can-eat and drink venue. The Reds also created both the *Ole Smokey Tennessee Moonshine Bar* and *Bootleggers Bar* as new social spaces.

Another change for 2015 is the addition of the *Pampers’ Nursing Suite*. This new area is a 600 square foot space that was remodeled on the suite level to provide mothers privacy when nursing babies. The addition is believed to be one of the first of its kind in all of MLB.

**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):** \$825

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +44.7%

**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 Corp. received about \$20 million up front from early seat sales.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

**UPDATE:** In 2015, Progressive Field unveiled improvements from center field to right field. This upgrade has been dubbed *The Corner* and repurposed as a new social area. Renovations include the removal of a little-used upper-deck area and several suites, which removed approximately 7,000 seats, reducing the capacity from 42,404 to 35,400.

The renovations for the stadium also include a remodeled Gate C, which allows views into the ballpark from the street outside. The construction also created a new indoor-outdoor bar and relocated the Bob Feller and Jim Thome statues. Additionally, this year Progressive Field will unveil a new statute in honor of Larry Doby.

Further improvements for 2015 include relocating team bullpens into one area, which allow for improved fan views and experiences. For the children, the *Kids Clubhouse* has been expanded to two stories. This expansion required the removal of approximately sixteen suites and leaves the team with approximately eighty.

**NAMING RIGHTS:** Former owner Richard Jacobs bought the naming rights when the ballpark opened in 1994 for \$13.9 million for twenty years (expiring in 2014). However, when Jacobs sold the Indians to Larry Dolan in 2000, 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 throughout 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):** \$855

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +48.7%



**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 remains 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. The Company 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):** \$1,125

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +65.4%

**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: [@ComericaParkOps](#)

**UPDATE:** In 2015, Comerica Park received Wi-Fi and cellular upgrades. The Wi-Fi is free for public use and is the first installment of any public wireless system in the stadium. Comerica Park was fitted with 600 wireless signal antennas, which required about twenty-six miles of copper and fiber optic cables. The Wi-Fi also functions with Apple's iBeacon network to help enhance the fan experience. The cellular service upgrade included the addition of a distributed antenna system.

**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):** \$610 (2011)

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

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +50.9%

**Stadium:** Minute Maid Park

**Date Built:** 2000

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

**Percentage of Stadium Publicly Financed:** 68%

**Facility Financing:** Public financing of \$180 million (68%) came from a 2% hotel tax and a 5% rental car tax. The Houston Sports Facility Partnership provided a \$33 million (12%) interest-free loan with no repayment due until ten years of ballpark operation occurred. Astros owners contributed \$52 million (20%). 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:** After the 2015 season, work will begin on a reported \$15 million renovation to Minute Maid Park. On the third base side, the ticket sales office will be altered to become a restaurant. This new restaurant will allow for viewing the ballpark from outside the stadium on Texas Avenue.

Inside the stadium, major changes are planned for the center field area of the ballpark. The changes include the possible removal of *Tal's Hill* and reconfiguring the layout of the bullpen areas. The altering of the layout to the field surface would allow for the addition of three new bars, four concession fronts, and field level group seating. Construction is planned to begin after the 2015 season and be completed in time for the 2016 season.

**NAMING RIGHTS:** On June 5, 2002, the Houston Astros inked a 28-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 30-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):** \$700

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +42.9%

**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 3/8-cent increase in the county sales tax.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: [@KauffmanStadium](#)

**UPDATE:** In 2015, Kauffman Stadium received a \$750,000 renovation. The renovation repurposed the old *.390 Club* into the *Craft & Draft*. This new establishment serves approximately seventy-five craft beers and is available to between eighty and one hundred season ticket holders. The new space has an industrial feel and features a tiered seating area, stained concrete floors, and wood ceilings.

**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):** \$1,300

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +67.7%

**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:** Angel Stadium of Anaheim faces an uncertain future as the team has an option to get out of its current lease between 2016 and 2019. However, if the team decides to stay, they have the option to do so until 2029. Conversation has begun as to whether to renovate or relocate to a new stadium.

**NAMING RIGHTS:** In early 2004, Edison International exercised its option to terminate its 20-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):** \$2,400

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +20%

**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 2015, Dodger Stadium features improvements to the *Lexus Dugout Club*, including an improved collection of Dodger memorabilia, an expanded kitchen and dining area, and an expanded bar that has new video monitors for watching the game.

Dodger Stadium also received four upgraded concession stands on the reserve level. Additionally, the team has added multiple beverage kiosks that have the ability to be repositioned throughout the stadium as desired.

**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):** \$650

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +30%

**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 new facility, with \$347 million coming from tourist-related taxes and bond money and \$12 million from road and utility repairs. The City of Miami has agreed to pay \$13 million in addition to covering the cost of land and demolition. The Marlins will cover \$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:** Marlins Park has been selected by MLB to host the 2017 All-Star game. This will mark the first time Miami has hosted the Midsummer Classic.

**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:** +54.9%

**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 for 2015, Miller Park unveiled the *Selig Experience*. This attraction consists of a three-dimensional representation of former MLB Commissioner Allan H. (Bud) Selig in a replica of his old Milwaukee County Stadium office. This multimedia exhibit tells the story of Selig's influential role in bringing baseball back to Milwaukee.

Additional improvements to Miller Park include two new concession stands that feature area restaurants: *The Smoke Shack* on the Plaza Pavilion, and *Holey Moley* on the Field Level concourse down the first base line. The Brewers also have announced the improvement of the *JCI Club Patio*.

Further upgrades to Miller Park for 2015 include a new ticket and guest relations area that are located on Loge Level as well as a new *Season Seat Holders Headquarters*. The team also has upgraded the connectivity in Miller Park with improvements to the Wi-Fi network.

**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 known as the "PNC Club Level," as part of an expanded five-year sponsorship deal with PNC Bank.

## Team: Minnesota Twins

**Principal Owner:** Pohlad Family

**Year Established:** 1961

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Twins](#)

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

**Current Value (\$/Mil):** \$895

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +47.9%

**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:** New for 2015, the Minnesota Ballpark Authority approved plans to renovate two different areas of Target Field by investing approximately \$2.5 million. The first renovation is the combining of several suites to create one larger suite area that will be functional for bigger social gatherings. This new area will include both audio and video capabilities for possible meetings.

The second renovation is the remaking of a retail space in left field into a bar area. This area will be able to accommodate about 200 spectators and features two rows of drink rails where fans can stand and view the game. The new bar will also feature an LED video screen above the bar for viewing the game action.

**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 NBA 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):** \$1,350

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +68.8%

**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 the construction cost of Citi Field. 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:** There were several changes at Citi Field in 2015. On the field, bringing the fence in right-center field closer to home plate has reconfigured the playing surface. The change in dimension is from three to eleven feet and reduces the distance to 380 feet, which is down from the original 415 feet when Citi Field opened in 2009.

The field also features a new LED scoreboard that is believed to be the highest resolution video display in all of baseball for the 2015 season. This new addition expands the old video board by removing the ad panels that originally flanked the smaller board. This change increases the overall size by about sixty-two percent.

Another change to Citi Field is the addition of an LED display in left field that is used as the *K Board*. The *K Board* is used to track strikeouts during the game. The team also added LED boards to the fascia of the second deck in left field to serve as advertisement space throughout the game. The advertisements rotate every half inning allowing for seventeen different options during the game.

**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):** \$3,200

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +28%

**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

**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:** +46.5%

**Stadium:** O.co 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](#)

**UPDATE:** In 2015, Oakland Coliseum received \$10 million in upgrades per the A's agreement with O.co Coliseum to extend their stadium lease ten years. The major upgrade was the addition of two LED video boards measuring 36 feet high by 145 feet wide. The square footage of the two video boards ranks second only to Seattle's Safeco Field in all of MLB. Additionally, LED ribbon boards were added. The LED technology in the stadium marks a major upgrade to the video systems.

Also new in 2015, the A's have installed super slow motion cameras behind first and third base. These cameras will be used to better view potential impact plays on the field. Additionally, a new control room was added in order to manage all the new electronic systems.

**NAMING RIGHTS:** In April 2011, Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum Authority approved a naming-rights deal for the stadium with Overstock.com, now O.co. The official name of the stadium is now "O.co Coliseum." The naming-rights deal is for six years, but given that both the Raiders (NFL) and A's have leases that expired in 2013, the deal with O.co provides the company with necessary protection. The O.co Coliseum signage officially debuted on June 7, 2011.

## **Team: Philadelphia Phillies**

**Principal Owners:** David Montgomery

**Year Established:** 1883

[Team Website](#)

Twitter: [@Phillies](#)

**Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil):** \$30 (1981)

**Current Value (\$/Mil):** \$1,250

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +28.2%

**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 to the Phillies and Eagles (NFL) for their new stadiums through grants. The City of Philadelphia contributed \$304 million total toward the construction of the two stadiums. This money is being collected through a 2% car rental tax. It is unclear how the city and state monies were divided between the two facilities.

## [Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

**UPDATE:** In 2015, Citizens Bank Park unveiled a few new features. The first feature for the ballpark is the introduction of metal detectors at every gate. The new safety precautions are part of an MLB mandate that all stadiums are following this year.

Also new for 2015 is the addition of the *Player's Clubhouse*, which can be found on the second level of the *Majestic Clubhouse Store*. Here, fans can purchase on-field merchandise as well as customizable team gear. The stadium now also offers fans the ability to pay for purchases throughout the stadium with *Apple Pay* by using mobile devices such as iPhones and the Apple Watch.

**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. The 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):** \$900

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +57.3%

**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 2015 season, PNC Park will showcase several major renovations. The first is the creation of new terraces in left field and *The Porch*, which are considered standing room areas. The terraces will connect two bleacher areas and *The Porch* is a patio area that overlooks center field.

Further improvements for 2015 include new bar areas. The *Left Field Rotunda Bar* is an outdoor area that offers sixty feet of drink rails. The *300 Level Concourse Bar* is also an outdoor bar located behind section 316. Each new area offers social gathering spaces for fans and provides video screens so fans can watch what is happening on the field.

The final improvement for 2015 is the creation of the *Administration Building Meeting Center*. This space is able to host events of up to 100 people. The room has audio and video technology as well as the ability to be divided for smaller groups.

**NAMING RIGHTS:** In August 1998, PNC Bank agreed to a twenty-year, \$40 million deal for the naming rights to PNC Park. The deal officially 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):** \$800 (2012)

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

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +44.7%

**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:** PETCO Park received several upgrades in 2015. On the field, the left field fence was moved about 3 feet closer to home plate, and the outfield wall height from left field to centerfield was lowered to seven feet.

PETCO Park also upgraded many electronic components of the stadium. The major upgrade is the installment of a new video board with a screen measuring 61.2 feet tall by 123.6 feet wide, making it the third largest in all of MLB. The stadium also features the addition of LED ribbon boards placed along the fascia of the *Toyota Terrace Level* and the left field grandstand. Sony agreed to supply a new control room for the new equipment.

There were also seating renovations for 2015. In left field, two rows of seats have been created in the lower box area that allow for an additional 171 seats. Also in left field, the upper box area had a reduction of the overhang and an addition of 111 barstool seats to replace 192 traditional seats. The left field area also had 610 seats removed in order to create a new social space with the ability to accommodate about 270 people.

**NAMING RIGHTS:** In January 2003, the San Diego Padres agreed to a 22-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 (1992)

**Current Value (\$/Mil):** \$2,000

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +100%

**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:** AT&T Park had several renovations for the 2015 season. On the technology front, the stadium unveiled a new LED scoreboard that measures 38 feet wide by 13 feet tall and is used to display messages throughout the game. Also, T-Mobile has been added to the stadium's line-up of wireless service providers.

Also added for the 2015 season is a new food court located in the lower center field area near the garden area that offers a variety of food options. The stadium also received an upgrade to the home team's clubhouse. The Giants redesigned the lockers and opened up more floor space within the clubhouse. The renovated clubhouse also features redesigned kitchen and dining areas.

Outside the stadium, the team introduced *The Yard at Mission Rock*. This area is designed to be a gathering place for fans, local residents, and employees to eat and shop. The buildings in this area are unique because they are constructed out of pop-up shipping containers.

**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):** \$1,100

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +54.9%

**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 towards the financing of the stadium. The public's share was capped at \$372 million. Washington State's contribution 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 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:** In 2015, Safeco Field added new LED field lights, becoming the first MLB stadium to feature the new lights. They are designed not only to light the field at night but also to decrease costs by up sixty percent. The lights are reported to be able to last at least fifty years.

**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 (1995)

**Current Value (\$/Mil):** \$1,400

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +70.7%

**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 came 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:** Renovations to Busch Stadium continue in 2015. Most notably is the major addition of the *UMB Champions Club*. This area is designed as a luxury VIP experience and has been expanded an additional 1,000 square feet. The expansion adds eighty-seven new seats. Also notable is that the Gate 5 area was reconfigured to allow for better movement of fans within the stadium. A new retail store was also added to the center field area.

Additional improvements for 2015 include repainting of structural steel, installing new netting behind home plate, renumbering of bleacher seat sections, and adding new directional signage for fans. New televisions were installed in certain areas in addition to the installation of the new Trivision Scoreboard.

Renovations were also made to concession areas for the 2015 season. The newest concession location will be *The Barrel Aged Cocktail Bar* located in section 130. This new bar area was added based on customer demand and will feature an array of beverages.

**NAMING RIGHTS:** The St. Louis Cardinals entered into a twenty-year naming-rights deal (through the 2025 season) with Anheuser-Busch to give its new stadium 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):** \$625

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +28.9%

**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:** For 2015, Tropicana Field received approximately \$500,000 worth of repairs and improvements. The main improvement was the installment of four new air conditioning units to replace units that were becoming difficult to service. Additionally, repairs were made to several expansion joints and exterior concrete sections. Tropicana Field also unveiled a redesign to a walkway that now allows for better fan viewing opportunities. Furthermore, upper deck bathrooms were retiled.

**NAMING RIGHTS:** Tropicana, owned by PepsiCo, holds the naming rights to Tropicana Field. The agreement extends for thirty years and pays out a total of \$50 million dollars, 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):** \$1,220

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +47.8%

**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:** Globe Life Park unveiled a new dining experience in 2015. The *Cholula Porch* is an all-you-can-eat restaurant that allows for 2,357 new dining tickets. The open air dining area takes up about 7,000 square feet and the new kitchen will cover an additional 2,000 square feet.

**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 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):** \$870

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +42.6%

**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: [@Rogers\\_Centre](#)

**UPDATE:** For the 2015 season, the Blue Jays replaced the turf at the Rogers Centre with a new artificial turf, which is supposed to be softer and better on player's knees. The new turf is the first step toward installing real grass into the stadium, which the team hopes to do for the 2018 season.

**NAMING RIGHTS:** In November 2004, the owners of the Toronto Blue Jays, Rogers Communication, purchased the Sky Dome from Sportsco International and renamed it the 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):** \$1,280

**Percent Change From Last Year:** +82.8%

**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 the money generated by issuing bonds. Revenue to pay the debt will come 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 30-year lease term from the baseball team's owner. The Nationals are responsible for any cost overruns.

[Facility Website](#)

Twitter: N/A

**UPDATE:** In 2015, Nationals Park received new sod for the entire field after the National Hockey League played its Winter Classic in the stadium. The project required roughly 100,000 square feet of new sod. Other changes include the construction of a new retail store located near the Center Field Plaza. This new retail area is almost twice the size of the old store.

Additionally for 2015, Nationals Park will feature modifications devoted to the history of baseball. First, the team statues of baseball legends Frank Howard, Walter Johnson, and Josh Gibson were relocated from the Center Field Plaza to an area closer to Potomac Avenue. Also, the Nationals have partnered with the Library of Congress to display a “Baseball America” exhibit located near the Home Plate Gate.

**NAMING RIGHTS:** The Nationals own the naming rights for the new Nationals Park and are considering selling the naming rights to the stadium. The team might even sell the naming rights to the levels of luxury suites, which currently bear the names of presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln.