Appendix 1 to Sports Facility Reports, Volume 5, Number 2 (© Copyright 2005, National Sports Law Institute of Marquette University Law School)

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL

Note: Information complied from Sports Business Daily, Forbes.com, Lexis-Nexis, and other sources published on or before January 7, 2005.

Team	Principal Owner	Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)		Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Anaheim Angels	Arturo Moreno	\$184	(2003)	\$241 (+7%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Edison International Field of Anaheim Angel Stadium of Anaheim (2004)	1966	\$24	100%	In April 1998, Disney completed a \$117 M renovation. Disney contributed \$87 M toward the project while the City of Anaheim contributed \$30 M through the retention of \$10 M in external stadium advertising and \$20 M in hotel taxes and reserve funds.

UPDATE

On January 4, 2005, team owner Arte Moreno announced that the team would change its name to "The Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim." Moreno believes that the name change will allow the team to tap into a larger marketing area in the greater Los Angeles community. Commissioner Bug Selig has approved the name change, but there are pending lawsuits by the city to enjoin the team, requiring the name to remain "The Anaheim Angels." The city sued arguing that the lease precludes the change, while the team argues that by leaving "Anaheim" in the name, the change satisfies the terms of the lease.

NAMING RIGHTS

In early 2004 Edison International exercised their option to terminate their 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. The club is considering keeping the new name permanently, but no decisions on reselling the naming rights have been made.

Team	Principal Owner		Purchase Price Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Arizona Diamondbacks	Jeffrey Royer, Dale Jensen, Mike Chipman, Ken Kendrick	\$130 (1995)		\$276 (+3%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Bank One Ballpark	1998	\$355	71%	The Maricopa County Stadium District provided \$238 M for the construction through a .25% increase in the county sales tax from April 1995 to November 30, 1997. In addition, the Stadium District issued \$15 M in bonds that will be paid off with stadium-generated revenue. The remainder was paid through private financing; including a naming rights deal worth \$66 M over 30 years.

Diamondback's executive Ken Kendrick and the three other general partners -- Dale Jensen, Mike Chipman and Jeff Royer, who in early 2004 bought out former owner Jerry Colangelo's general partnership, removed Jerry Colangelo as Chairman and CEO and replaced him with former agent Jeff Moorad. Moorad has also been given an ownership share. He became CEO-elect on September 1, and pending approval will become Chairman on January 1, 2006. Colangelo will stay on for an additional three years, but only in an advisory role.

NAMING RIGHTS

On June 5, 1995, the Arizona Diamondbacks entered into a \$66 million naming-rights agreement with Bank One that extends over 30 years, expiring in 2028, and averages a yearly payout of \$2.2 million. In January 2004, Bank One Corporation and J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. merged, however, there are no plans to change the ballpark's name to reflect the merger.

Team	Principal Owner	Most Recent	Purchase Price	Current Value (\$/Mil)
		(\$/	Mil)	Percent Increase/Decrease Since Last Year
Atlanta Braves	Time Warner	\$12 (1976)		\$374 (-12%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost	%	Facility Financing
		(millions)	Publicly	
			Financed	
Turner Field	1997	\$235	100%	The original stadium was built for the 1996 Summer
				Olympics at a cost of \$209 M. After the games, it was
				converted into a 50,000-seat baseball stadium for the
				Braves. The Braves paid for the conversion.

In early September, 2004, Comcast Corporation teamed with Turner Broadcasting System Inc. to launch a dedicated state-of-the-art network to the Braves in its Southern division. "BravesVision" features live games in HDTV along with classic contests and more. Comcast hopes that in markets where an existing regional sports network holds local-cable rights, this becomes a new trend.

NAMING RIGHTS

In September 1996, Time Warner 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 mayor Ivan Allen Jr. In addition, by naming the stadium after Turner, Time Warner gave up at least \$3 million a year in potential naming rights revenue. The Braves have played at Turner Field since April 4, 1997.

Team	Principal Owner	Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)		Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Baltimore Orioles	Peter Angelos	\$173	(1993)	\$296 (-5%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Oriole Park at Camden Yards	1992	\$235	96%	Financed with \$137 M in lease revenue bonds and \$60 M in lease revenue notes issued by the stadium authority. The debt is being repaid from revenue generated by special sports themed lottery tickets. The remaining costs were covered with cash that accumulated in the lottery fund since it was established in 1988 to finance sports stadiums. The team contributed \$9 M for construction of skyboxes. The Maryland Sports Authority spent \$1.5 M on improvements in 1998.

As of January 7, 2005, Major League Baseball and Peter Angelos have yet to agree on a compensation package to offset the effect of the Expos relocation to Washington D.C. The sides were reportedly on the verge of an agreement in which MLB would agree to guarantee that the Orioles would sell for no less than \$360 million, and the Orioles would receive 60 percent of the revenue from a partnership in a regional sports network with the new D.C. franchise. A third proposal, and seeming sticking point, is how MLB can guarantee to make up for any loss of revenue caused by the new franchise. The two sides wish to use different formulas to reach a figure. If the parties fail to reach an agreement, Angelos could file suit against MLB and could be joined by the State of Maryland, however, further negotiations are anticipated before Angelos would resort to litigation.

NAMING RIGHTS

In September of 2001, The State Board of Public Works amended their lease with the Orioles giving the team the authority to enter into a naming rights agreement. In addition, because the Baltimore Ravens had received a better contract on their new stadium despite a contract guarantee of parity with the Ravens, the Maryland Stadium Authority was forced to deposit \$10 million into an improvement fund for Oriole Park at Camden Yards. As of January 2005, the Orioles have not entered into a corporate naming rights agreement for their stadium.

Team	Principal Owner	Most Recent Purchase Price		Current Value (\$/Mil)
		(\$/Mil)		Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Boston Red Sox	John Henry & Tom Werner	\$700 (2002)		\$533 (+9%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost	%	Facility Financing
		(millions)	Publicly	
			Financed	
Fenway Park	1912	\$.420		

Red Sox officials announced in mid-September that the team is preparing for one of the largest expansions in the history of Fenway, potentially adding as many as two thousand seats to the league's smallest park. In order to better handle the flow of fans created by the addition of seats in both right and left field, the team also has built wider concourses in right field and behind third base. The Sox also won city approval to close off local street Yawkey Way to traffic, as well as widen gates and add turnstiles.

NAMING RIGHTS

Former Boston Globe owner General Charles Henry bought the team for his son John I 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 of Fenway Park.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease Since Last Year
Chicago Cubs	Tribune Company		\$21 (1981)	\$358 (+7%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost	%	Facility Financing
		(millions)	Publicly	
			Financed	
Wrigley Field	1914	\$250,000		Owned by the Tribune Company.

Over the summer, concrete chunks fell from the 90 year-old upper deck of Wrigley field, causing the Chicago Building Commisioner to order an investigation to determine whether the cause was simple fatigue or whether expansions over the years have created structural problems in the bleachers. As of early October, steel expansion has been ruled out as the cause.

Also, a new proposal from Mayor Daley's office would require that the Cubs be forced to eliminate 180 of the 1,980 new Wrigley Field bleacher seats that the Cubs want, and sacrifice \$379,080 in annual ticket revenues to satisfy the city's request that 70% of fans sitting in grandstands see the third-floor windows of neighborhood buildings. The proposal was born of neighborhood and fan proposals, and the Cubs are now forced to accept or attempt to negotiate with the city on the 70% figure.

The Cubs have paid a penalty of \$6,725 for work at Wrigley that was done without building permits. The team also paid \$36,010 for two permits issued retroactively for the work, which included stair replacement and bleachers repairs. Team officials have said they were not aware that permits were required, a claim that is doubted by the Mayor's office.

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. Selling the naming rights to Wrigley field is not likely to happen anytime soon. In June 2001, Executive Vice President Mark McGuire stated, "None of us has the courage to pursue that...Wrigley Field is a very, very special place, and it's known as Wrigley Field. To tamper with that is just too much to take on."

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Chicago White Sox	Jerry Reinsdorf		\$20 (1981)	\$248 (+6%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
U.S. Cellular Field	1991	\$150	100%	The Illinois Sports Facilities Authority issued \$150 M in bonds for land and the construction of the new stadium. A 2% hotel tax levied on Chicago hotels services the debt.

In May, the White Sox and the Illinois Sports Facilities Authority (ISFA) announced a portion of the 2005 Phase V renovation plans, which feature a 15,000-square-foot baseball and softball skills instruction area for kids, to be located above the left field concourse. The area will be known as "FUNdamentals", and beginning in 2005 will remain open during the game. Phase V also includes the addition of a 314-seat "Scout" seating area, which provides its ticket-holders with access to a private restaurant and lounge, service from private staff and reserved parking as well as behind-the-scenes views of the ballpark's inner workings.

NAMING RIGHTS

On January 31, 2003, U.S. Cellular and the Chicago White Sox agreed to a 23-year, \$68 million naming rights deal.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Cincinnati Reds	Carl Lindner		\$183 (1999)	\$245 (+10%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Cinergy Field	1970	\$44	100%	Publicly financed through a \$44 M revenue bond issue to accommodate football and baseball. Bond debt is serviced with stadium revenues.
Great American Ball Park	2003	\$290	82%	The original plan called for the Reds to contribute \$30 M up front toward construction, \$10 M at groundbreaking and \$10 M when the venue is completed. Rent will amount to \$2.5 M annually for nine years, and then one dollar per year for the remaining 21 years of the 30-year lease. However, because of the rising costs of this project the team has agreed to expand its lease in the facility to 35 years. The county will pay most of the cost using proceeds from the half-cent sales tax increase voters approved in 1996.

The Cincinnati Reds and The Great American Insurance Company have agreed to a 30-year, \$75 million naming-rights deal. The Reds will now call their new home, "Great American Ball Park." The deal, which expires in 2033, will pay out an average of \$2.5 million annually.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Cleveland Indians	Larry Dolan		\$320 (1999)	\$292 (-12%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly	Facility Financing
		(minions)	Financed	
Jacobs Field	1994	\$173	88%	Built as part of a city sports complex that was funded both publicly and privately. The Gateway Economic Development Corp. issued \$117 M in bonds backed by voter approved countywide sin taxes on alcohol (\$3/gallon on liquor, 16 cents/gallon on beer) and cigarettes (4.5 cents/pack) for 15 years. They also issued \$31 M in stadium revenue bonds. The Gateway Corp. received about \$20 M up front from early seat sales.

Richard Jacobs bought the naming rights to the Cleveland Indian's homefield in 1994 for \$13.9 million. All Indians home games are now played at Jacobs Field, affectionately referred to by locals as "The Jake." The deal extends over 20 years.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent	Current Value (\$/Mil)
			Purchase Price	Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
			(\$/Mil)	
Colorado Rockies	Jerry McNorris/Charlie	Monfort	\$95 (1992)	\$285 (-6%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost	%	Facility Financing
		(millions)	Publicly	
			Financed	
Coors Field	1995	\$215	75%	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 are to fund
				the stadium. The tax remains in place until the bonds are
				paid off in about 10 years. The Rockies contributed \$53 M.

In 1995, Adolph Coors Company paid \$15 million dollars for the naming rights to Coors Field. The deal is for an indefinite period of time. This is Major League Baseball's first open-ended naming rights arrangement.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Detroit Tigers	Michael Illitch		\$82 (1992)	\$235 (-1%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Comerica Park	2000	\$395	63%	The Tigers owner will contribute \$145 M to the new stadium. The remaining costs will be financed through publicly through a 2% car rental tax and a 1% hotel tax, and money from Indian casino revenue.

Comerica Park and the Tigers are cooperating with the FBI in bulking up security efforts for the 2005 All-Star game. The City of Detroit has spent approximately 40 million dollars in road work and water main replacements in preparation for the All-Star game and the 2006 Super Bowl.

NAMING RIGHTS

Comerica Bank purchased the naming rights for Comerica Park on December 21, 1998. Comerica will pay \$66 million over 30 years. The average annual payout is \$2.2 million. The deal expires in the year 2030.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent	Current Value (\$/Mil)
			Purchase Price	Percent Increase/Decrease From Last year
			(\$/Mil)	
Florida Marlins	Jeffrey Loria		\$158.5 (2002)	\$172 (+27%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost	%	Facility Financing
		(millions)	Publicly	
			Financed	
Pro Player	1987	\$115	3%	Stadium was originally built with private funds as a
Stadium				football stadium. The Marlins spent an additional \$10 M
				to renovate the stadium for baseball. Pro Player paid \$20
Dolphins Stadium				M for 10-year naming rights beginning in 1996.

The Marlins new stadium plans are on hold until the state legislators meet and discuss the topic of financing next May. A final \$30 million seems to have prevented the original plan to break dirt in December or January, and the delay makes a 2007 opening look less likely than a 2008 opening. If the state legislators fail to guarantee the money again, team president David Samson suggests the team may be willing to finance the remainder, mostly through future revenues. Frustrated with the lack of movement on the new stadium deal, the Marlins have met with Las Vegas Mayor Arthur Goodman about possibly moving the team to Las Vegas. While the Marlins have not specifically threatened to move, it is implied as an option if the new stadium deal continues to stall.

NAMING RIGHTS

In 1996, Pro Player entered into a 10 year, \$20 million deal renaming Joe Robbie Stadium. When parent company, Fruit of the Loom filed for bankruptcy, the deal fell apart. In January 2005 the stadium owner, H. Wayne Huizenga, announced that the stadium name was being changed to Dolphins Stadium. While the Marlins will also play in the stadium, their owner hopes to have a baseball-only stadium by 2008.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent	Current Value (\$/Mil)
			Purchase Price	Percent Increase/Decrease From last year
			(\$/Mil)	
Houston Astros	Robert McLane Jr.		\$102.7 (1992)	\$320 (-2%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost	%	Facility Financing
		(millions)	Publicly	
			Financed	
Minute Maid Park	2000	\$266	68%	Financed through a team payment valued at \$53 M; Private
				investors will contribute \$35 M; and a \$180 M hotel/rental
				car tax.

The Houston Astros originally had a naming-rights agreement with Enron for \$170 million over 28 years. When the Enron scandal broke and resulted in bankruptcy, Enron promptly fired thousands of employees in the Houston area. Faced with a public relations nightmare, the Astros actually bought back the naming-rights from bankrupt Enron for \$2.1 million. Prior to the buyback, Enron had remained current on all its payments to Houston under the agreement. On June 5, 2002, the Houston Astros inked a 28 year deal with Minute-Maid, a division of Coca-Cola, worth more than \$100 million. The deal expands a long-term relationship with Minute-Maid and Coca-Cola, who signed the deal in an effort to compete with rival Pepsi Co owned Tropicana. Tropicana currently owns the naming-rights for the Tampa Bay Devil Rays' stadium in Florida.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent	Current Value (\$/Mil)
			Purchase Price	Percent Increase/Decrease From last year
			(\$/Mil)	
Kansas City	David Glass		\$96 (2000)	\$171 (+12%)
Royals				
Stadium	ETA	Cost	%	Facility Financing
		(millions)	Publicly	
			Financed	
Kauffman Stadium	1973	\$43	100%	Stadium financed through a \$43 M million county bond
				issue that also funded neighboring football stadium. \$13 M
				in revenue bonds with \$10 M in private donations for
				stadium features.

A proposed upgrade plan for Kaufmann Stadium, known as "Bistate II", was voted on by citizens of both Kansas and Missouri in November, 2004. The plan was defeated, passing in only one of the five states that voted on the issue. The proposed plan would have been used for wider concourses, scorecards, and around 50 new luxury boxes, anticipated to have brought in an additional \$4-5 million per year.

NAMING RIGHTS

On July 2, 1993, Royals Stadium was renamed in honor of Ewing M. Kauffman. Kauffman, a self-made millionaire, purchased the Royals as an expansion team in 1968 with the commitment of making the Royals a competitive team. Kauffman, who was a much beloved member of the Kansas City community, passed away on August 1, 1993. It is highly unlikely that the Royals would entertain any thoughts of selling the naming rights under these circumstances. 2003 is the thirty-first year that Kansas City has played in their current facility.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Los Angeles Dodgers	Frank McCourt		\$430 (2004)	\$399 (-11%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Dodger Stadium	1962	\$18	0%	Private.

New Owner Frank McCourt plans to make the following changes in a long term plan to make the park more fan (and perhaps hitter) friendly:

Each dugout will be pushed forward so that it is aligned with the front of the "Dugout Club" seats. The new dugouts will be deeper from back to front, and a modern waist-high wall of safety netting so common in other parks will be installed in front of each one.

More yellow seats will be added to the outfield side of each dugout, again aligning with the front of the dugouts to create a smooth, continuous line, without changing the outfield dimensions.

The red, rubber warning track ringing the entire field will be replaced with a more traditional dirt track.

The Dodgers already have secured approval for the changes from the city planning commission, approval that was made easier by the fact that stadium seating capacity will remain fixed at 56,000. This is possible despite the installation of somewhere between 1,400 and 1,600 new seats because areas currently not being used for viewing will be decommissioned and no longer counted as fan seating.

NAMING RIGHTS

As one of the only two privately funded stadiums built in the twentieth century, Dodger Stadium opened on April 10, 1962. The Dodgers do not currently have a naming rights deal in place for Dodger Stadium.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last year
Milwaukee	Selig Family Trust		\$11 (1970)	\$174 (-16%)
Brewers				
Stadium	ETA	Cost	%	Facility Financing
		(millions)	Publicly	
			Financed	
Miller Park	2001	\$322	66%	The Brewers are contributing \$90 M for the stadium structure. The State of Wisconsin is contributing \$160 M through a five-county, one-tenth-of-a-cent sales tax increase. The \$72 M infrastructure costs are split as follows: \$18 M each from the city and county with \$36 M from the state.

Mark Attanasio, a New York native who lives in Los Angeles and is managing director of the Trust Company of the West, has purchased the Brewers and reportedly will pay \$223 million for a franchise valued at about \$180 million. The deal was approved by Major League Baseball in mid-January 2005. With the purchase of the Brewers, Attanasio inherits an estimated \$100 million dollar debt.

NAMING RIGHTS

Miller Brewing Company purchased the naming-rights to Miller Park for \$41.2 million over 20 years. The deal has an average annual payout of \$2.1 million and expires in 2020.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Minnesota Twins	Carl Pohlad		\$44 (1984	\$168 (+14%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome	1982	\$102.8	93%	Financed through the sale of \$55 M in revenue bonds, a hotel and liquor tax that raised \$15.8 M, and a Metro liquor tax that raised \$8 M. The City of Minneapolis spent \$4 M on the infrastructure costs. The remaining costs were financed with \$13 M in interest earned on the bonds and \$7 M from the Vikings and Twins for auxiliary facilities.

In June, the proposal to fund the a new Twins Stadium hit a disappointing snag in the state House Ways and Means Committee. The biggest sticking point and most significant amendment to the bill adopted by the Ways and Means Committee was a change in the main financing mechanism. Rep. Tom Rukavina proposed that a metro-wide liquor and car rental tax replace a proposal that would have generated funds based on the difference between tax revenues gathered at the Metrodome and taxes generated by the new ballpark. A current liquor and car rental tax in the metro area is already set to expire at the end of 2005, and legislators who voted against the bill objected at least in part to that tax continuing. The session ends on May 17, and interested parties hope the bill can be reintroduced and passed before then. There is talk about new stadiums for two other teams in the Twin Cities area, the NFL's Vikings and University of Minnesota Golden Gophers football team, thereby providing some competition for funding as the state considers a new stadium for the Twins.

NAMING RIGHTS

The Twins' home stadium is named after former Vice President and University of Minnesota graduate Hubert H. Humphrey. The Twins have no current plans to change the name of the stadium.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
			(\$/Mil)	Terent increase/Decrease From East Tear
Montreal Expos	Major League Baseball		\$120 (2002)	\$145 (+29%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost	%	Facility Financing
		(millions)	Publicly	
			Financed	
Olympic Stadium	1976	C\$770	100%	Paid for from public sources and Olympic Games revenue.

Almost 33 years after the Senators departed Washington, D.C., the District and Major League Baseball announced on September 29th that the Montreal Expos are relocating the nation's capital. The Mayor of D.C. signed legislation in late December that approves financing for a new stadium to house the relocated team that will now be called the Washington Nationals. The baseball owners approved the change in early December and the last step required for completion of the deal is approval by Commissioner Bud Selig. The legislation allows for renovations of RFK Stadium where the Nationals will play during the 2005 season and also allows the city to sell up to \$584 million in bonds to fund construction of a new 41,000-seat stadium to be constructed near the Anacostia River. The future of Olympic Stadium in Montreal remains open.

NAMING RIGHTS

The Expos played their first home game at Olympic Stadium on April 15, 1977. On July 17, 1976, Olympic Stadium, although not yet completed, hosted the opening ceremonies for the 1976 Summer Olympic Games. There are no plans to rename the stadium.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
New York Mets	Fred Wilpon		\$391 (2002)	\$442 (-11%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost	%	Facility Financing
		(millions)	Publicly	
			Financed	
Shea Stadium	1964	\$21	100%	General obligation bonds were issued by the city.

The Mets, spurred on by an original proposal from Mayor Guiliani, would like to replace Shea Stadium, but will have to rely on private funding, says Mayor Michael Bloomberg. The city's current stance is that the budget deficit would only allow for small contributions to infrastructure, so larger plans remain on hold and in doubt.

NAMING RIGHTS

Shea Stadium was named after William A. Shea, who spearheaded the drive to bring National League Baseball back to New York after the Dodgers and Giants left in 1957. The Mets rent their stadium from the city and any naming rights agreement would have to be initiated by the city. The city has expressed no intention of changing the stadium's name.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last year
New York Yankees	George Steinbrenner		\$75 (10%) 2000	\$832 (-2%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Yankee Stadium	1923	\$2.3	100%	Public financing with land given by the city. In 1974-75 Yankee Stadium closed for renovations which eventually cost the city \$100 M. Since 1989, the city has spent \$13 M on stadium improvements.

Despite no promise from the city or the mayor to help finance the new park, the Yankees are still preparing plans to replace the current Yankee Stadium with a new, \$750 million stadium at Macombs Dam Park. The stadium would include 51,000 seats and up to 75 luxury boxes, designed to evoke the style of the original Yankee Stadium. An alternative plan proposed by Bronx president, Adolfo Carrion would use the current Yankee Stadium for Little League and a Yankee Hall of Fame and Museum with a wider development including a hotel and conference center, sports and fitness center and a high school for sport-industry careers. The Yankees plan would be privately funded, while portions of Carrion's plan, estimated at an overall cost of \$1.5 billion, would be financed through taxpayer funds. No decisions have been made on either of the proposed plans.

NAMING RIGHTS

The Yankees, like the Mets, rent their stadium from the city. The city has not expressed any interest in assigning the naming rights of the legendary ballpark to any corporation. With huge budget deficits in New York City, a naming rights deal for Yankee Stadium or Shea Stadium may no longer be out of the realm of possibility.

Team	Principal Owner etics Steve Schott, Ken Hoffman		m Principal Owner Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Oakland Athletics			\$85 (1995)	\$186 (+8%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Network Associates Coliseum McAfee Coliseum (2004)	1966	\$30	100%	\$100 M renovation in 1997.

Owners of the Oakland Athletics are reportedly willing to pay up to \$100 million to build a new ballpark, but only on the condition that the new site is the parking lot of the current McAfee Coliseum. If the site at McAfee Coliseum does not work out, team owners appear to have ruled out relocating the A's to the South Bay area. It appears more likely that they might sell the A's to others who would potentially we willing to move the A's out of Oakland, possibly to Las Vegas.

NAMING RIGHTS

Network Associates officials decided in September of 2003 not to invoke the clause in their 1998 \$5.8 M naming-rights deal with the A's and Raiders that would allow them to opt out after five years. Network Associates currently pays about \$1.3 million per year. The deal calls for the fee to increase 5% each year from the base payment of \$1.05 million. The deal now extends through 2008 unless the A's or Raiders move. The stadium changed its name to the McAfee Coliseum during the summer of 2004 to reflect a change in the company's name.

Team Philadelphia			Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil) \$30 (1981)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year \$281 (+18%)
Phillies		S ,		
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Veterans Stadium	1971	\$50	100%	Publicly financed to accommodate football and baseball. Voters approved a \$25 M bond issue in 1964 and another \$13 M in 1967 due to cost overruns.
Citizens Bank Park	2004	\$348	50%	Totals include \$348 M for ballpark construction and \$110 M for site work. The city and state will each put \$88 M towards construction, while the team and city will split site costs. The Phillies and NFL Eagles will collectively receive \$304 M for construction and \$90 M for operation costs from the city of Philadelphia, collected through a 2% car rental tax. The state will contribute \$170 M to the Phillies' and Eagles' stadium projects through grants.

Citizens Financial Group, Inc., the owner of naming rights at Citizens Bank Park, has announced a change in its corporate logo. The bank will change its logo from a green "C" to a more "contemporary symbol" with four green arrows. The effect of the logo change on Citizens Bank Park was not yet determined as of January 2005.

NAMING RIGHTS

On June 17, 2003, the Phillies entered into a naming-rights agreement for their new stadium. The ballpark is called Citizens Bank Park. The deal totals \$95 million. Citizens Bank will pay \$57.5 million over 25 years, or \$2.3 million annually, to put its name on entrances, scoreboard, concourses, parking lot banners and behind home-plate. The bank will also pay the Phillies an additional \$37.5 million for advertising on Phillies radio and television broadcasts.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Pittsburgh Pirates	Kevin McClatchy		\$92 (1996)	\$217 (-3%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
PNC Park	2001	\$228	70%	The Pirates contributed \$40 M to the project. The remaining amount will come from the state, county, and city as part of an \$809 M sports facilities/convention center financing proposal that includes a new stadium for the Steelers.

In an attempt to bolster sales, the Pirates have put a price freeze on season tickets and offered season ticket holders who buy in 2005 and renew in 2006 the first opportunity to purchase tickets for the 2006 all star game. Also, individual tickets for club seats will drop from the current level of \$55 and \$60 to \$47 and \$52.

NAMING RIGHTS

In August 1998, PNC Bank agreed to a 20-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	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
San Diego Padres	John Moores		\$94 (1995)	\$265 (+17%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Qualcomm Stadium	1967	\$24	100%	Publicly financed after affirmative vote in 1965 by San Diego residents. Stadium was expanded in 1984 at a cost of \$6.4 M. A renovation in 1997 cost \$78 M, which was supported by the sale of \$60 M in bonds and the sale of naming rights to Qualcomm Corp. for \$18 M over 20 years.
Petco Park	2004	\$449	57%	The city's investment is \$206 M; county redevelopment funds account for \$76 M; The Port of San Diego is providing \$21 M, and the Padres are providing \$146 M.

The Padres created an unprecedented partnership with Cox Communications and Sony Electronics in their newly completed Petco Park. The trio spent more than \$4 million outfitting Petco Park with 300 HDTVs, wiring the ballpark with HDTV cables and retrofitting broadcast facilities for high definition. Also, Cox broadcasts 114 Padres games in high definition, whereas the most any other team broadcasts in HD is 20-30 games.

NAMING RIGHTS

In January 2003, the San Diego Padres agreed to a 22-year, \$60 million naming rights deal with San Diego-based Petco. Petco has been based in San Diego since 1965 and has more than 600 stores in 43 states. With the completion of this deal, both San Diego stadiums will have naming-rights agreements with San Diego based companies. Funds from the naming-rights deal will be put towards the Padres' portion of the stadium's funding, which totals \$146 million.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
San Francisco Giants	Peter A. Magowan & Harmon Burns		\$125 (1992)	\$368 (-4%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
SBC Park	2000	\$306	5%	The financing plan included \$121 million from naming rights (24-years \$50 M with Pacific Telesis) and other sponsorships, concession rights and the selling of charter seats; a \$170 M loan secured by the Giants; and a \$15 M tax increment financed by the City's Redevelopment Agency.

Pacific Telesis purchased the naming-rights to Pac Bell Park in 2000. The agreement extends over 24 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.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Seattle Mariners	Hiroshi Yamauchi		\$125 (1992)	\$396 (+3%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Safeco Field	1999	\$517	72%	The Mariners contributed \$145 M including \$100M in cost overruns. The public's share is capped at \$372 M. Washington State contribution: .017% sales tax credit, proceeds from the sale of sports lottery scratch games (\$3 M a year guaranteed), and proceeds from the sale of commemorative ballpark license plates. King county: .5% sales tax on food and beverages in King County restaurants, taverns and bars; 2% sales tax on rental car rates in King County; 5% admission tax on events at the new ballpark. Safeco Field opened July 15, 1999.

Safeco Corporation bought the naming rights to Safeco Field in June of 1998. The deal extends until 2019, paying an average \$2 million annually for a \$40 million total.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
St. Louis Cardinals	William O. DeWitt Jr.		\$150 (included Busch Stadium) (1995)	\$314 (+2%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Busch Stadium	1966	\$22	0%	Private.
TBA	2006	\$387.5		

The Cardinals announced on August 4th, 2004 that Anheuser-Busch has agreed to a 20-year extension of its long-term marketing agreement. The agreement provides Anheuser-Busch with exclusive alcohol beverage sponsorship on all Cardinals radio and TV broadcasts, promotions, use of the team logo, and stadium signage, including naming rights for the new stadium. The new ballpark is scheduled to open in April 2006, and will also be called "Busch Stadium". The new stadium will have a street "rebuilt" through the stadium site that will allow motorists to enjoy unobstructed views into the ballpark, including onto the playing field. The proximity to the roadway has caused objections from the St. Louis Fire Department, which is attempting to stall construction in order to change plan to allow room for emergency vehicles between the highways and the stadium.

NAMING RIGHTS

August A. Busch Jr., who was instrumental in convincing the Board of Directors of Anheuser Busch to buy the Cardinals, played a major role in securing the Cardinals' current home in down town St Louis. Busch Stadium opened on May 12, 1966. The Cardinals have no current plans to change the name of Busch Stadium. However, potential naming rights revenue will undoubtedly play a significant role in the financing of a new stadium.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Tampa Bay Devil Rays	Vincent Naimoli		\$130 (1995)	\$152 (+4%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Tropicana Field	1990	\$85	100%	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 for \$62 M to renovate the stadium for the new baseball 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. \$65 M renovation project completed in 1998, \$14 M of which was funded by the Devil Rays.

Tropicana, owned by PepsiCo, holds the naming rights to Tropicana Field. The agreement extends for 30 years and pays out a total of \$50 M dollars with an average annual pay out of \$1.5 M.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From Last Year
Texas Rangers	Thomas O. Hicks		\$250 (1998)	\$306 (-8%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Ameriquest Field in Arlington	1994	\$191	80%	Financing for the stadium comes from \$135 M in bonds sold by the Arlington Sports Facilities Development Authority and the remaining balance 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 M. rental payment by the team and a half cent local Arlington sales tax that was approved in 1991.

The Rangers home field received a new name when the team signed as its naming rights sponsor California-based Ameriquest Mortgage Co. in May 2004. The team signed a 30-year agreement with the company worth \$75 M. What was formerly known as the Ballpark in Arlington is now the new Ameriquest Field in Arlington. The team plans on removing 91 seats in the left-field section to display the company's bell-shaped logo. The Rangers also made improvements to the ballpark by renovating the luxury suites and the appearance of the All American Grille.

Team	Principal Owner		Most Recent Purchase Price (\$/Mil)	Current Value (\$/Mil) Percent Increase/Decrease From last Year
Toronto Blue Jays	Rogers Communications	S	\$112M (2000 – 80%)	\$169 (+2%)
Stadium	ETA	Cost (millions)	% Publicly Financed	Facility Financing
Sky Dome	1989	C\$570	63%	Local government paid \$360 M, with \$150 M from 30 corporations and \$60 M from luxury seat fees.

In November 2004, the Toronto Blue Jays purchased their home stadium, Sky Dome from Sportsco International, in a deal estimated at \$21 M US or \$25 M Canadian. Rogers Communications, which owns the Blue Jays, says that in purchasing the Sky Dome, it seeks to maximize revenue, the team's relationship with fans and the in-game experience by cutting out the middleman and consolidating revenues. Prior to the sale, the Blue Jays were the only MLB team that did not either own or control its own facility.

NAMING RIGHTS

In August 2003 Sportsco International, which bought Skydome in 1999, secured the right from local officials to put signage on the outside of the building and is seeking corporate sponsorship. Sportsco is asking \$2.8 million per year and is targeting consumer products, financial services, and automotive companies.