

BUCK THOMAS PARK UMPIRE ANALYSIS

COMPREHENSIVE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Facility	Buck Thomas Park - Moore, Oklahoma
Dataset	1,288 records 71 columns
Corrected structure	7 scenarios 184 records each 10,997 slots each
Rates	\$40-\$100 per umpire/game assignment
Calendar	February 24-November 17, 2024

KEY FINDING: With the corrected schedule held constant, every \$10 increase in umpire compensation adds exactly \$109,970 to modeled annual direct umpire expense.

1. Executive Overview

The Buck Thomas Park Umpire Analysis is a scenario-based operational and financial model created to quantify the officiating requirement associated with a proposed full-season operation of the ten-field Buck Thomas Park baseball complex. It addresses a fundamental RFP question: before establishing what players should be charged, what would it cost to provide the officials required to deliver the proposed schedule?

The model tests seven compensation environments - BCM 40 through BCM 100. The updated CSV is now normalized: every scenario contains exactly 184 records and 10,997 umpire slots. Annual direct umpire cost therefore ranges from **\$439,880** at \$40 per assignment to **\$1,099,700** at \$100, a difference of **\$659,820** attributable entirely to compensation.

Scenario	Records	Slots	Annual Cost
BCM 40	184	10,997	\$439,880
BCM 50	184	10,997	\$549,850
BCM 60	184	10,997	\$659,820
BCM 70	184	10,997	\$769,790
BCM 80	184	10,997	\$879,760
BCM 90	184	10,997	\$989,730
BCM 100	184	10,997	\$1,099,700

2. Why the Analysis Was Developed

The accompanying narrative explains that umpire cost was a major unknown in the 2024 operating proposal. Prior experience described an uncapped or competitive game-by-game market in which increasing the offered rate could materially affect the availability of officials. The model therefore does not assume one preferred rate; it measures the financial consequences of seven possible rates.

Without officials, scheduled games cannot be delivered. Umpire pricing consequently affects registration fees, tournament entry fees, field utilization, scheduling capacity, operating margins and the overall feasibility of the facility.

**10 Fields -> Games -> Umpire Slots -> Compensation -> Annual Umpire Budget -> Required Revenue
-> Player/Team Cost**

3. Facility, Age and Staffing Structure

The ten fields are modeled by age division. Fields 1-5 require one umpire per game; Fields 6-10 require two. If all fields operate simultaneously and officials remain assigned through successive games, the narrative identifies a theoretical minimum of approximately 15 officials present at one time.

The CSV distinguishes **Minimum Required Umpires** from **Total Umpire Slots Required**. The first is a deployment/headcount concept; the second is a paid-assignment workload concept. One individual can fill multiple slots by working multiple games.

Field	Age	Umpires/Game
1	4U	1
2	5U	1
3	7U	1
4	6U	1
5	8U	1

Field	Age	Umpires/Game
6	9U	2
7	10U	2
8	11U	2
9	12U	2
10	15U	2

4. Game Duration and Operating Calendar

The model recognizes that age divisions consume different amounts of field time: approximately one hour for younger divisions, about 90 minutes for 9U-12U, and approximately 1 hour 45 minutes for the oldest modeled group. Game duration changes field throughput and therefore directly changes umpire demand.

The modeled calendar extends from February 24 through November 17, 2024. The operating concept uses Monday, Tuesday and Thursday primarily for USSSA League, Friday for Little League, Saturday and Sunday for tournament play, and Wednesday generally as a rainout/makeup day. Spring, Summer and Fall are separately identified.

5. Program-Level Analysis

Tournament play is the dominant workforce driver. In every scenario it requires **7,605 slots**, or approximately **69.2%** of annual umpire assignments. USSSA League requires 2,496 slots (22.7%); Little League requires 896 (8.1%).

Program	Records	Slots	Share	Cost @ \$40
Little League	28	896	8.1%	\$35,840
Tournament Play	78	7,605	69.2%	\$304,200
USSSA League	78	2,496	22.7%	\$99,840

USSSA League

Scenario	Records	Slots	Cost
BCM 40	78	2,496	\$99,840
BCM 50	78	2,496	\$124,800
BCM 60	78	2,496	\$149,760
BCM 70	78	2,496	\$174,720
BCM 80	78	2,496	\$199,680
BCM 90	78	2,496	\$224,640
BCM 100	78	2,496	\$249,600

Little League

Scenario	Records	Slots	Cost
BCM 40	28	896	\$35,840
BCM 50	28	896	\$44,800
BCM 60	28	896	\$53,760

Scenario	Records	Slots	Cost
BCM 70	28	896	\$62,720
BCM 80	28	896	\$71,680
BCM 90	28	896	\$80,640
BCM 100	28	896	\$89,600

Tournament Play

Scenario	Records	Slots	Cost
BCM 40	78	7,605	\$304,200
BCM 50	78	7,605	\$380,250
BCM 60	78	7,605	\$456,300
BCM 70	78	7,605	\$532,350
BCM 80	78	7,605	\$608,400
BCM 90	78	7,605	\$684,450
BCM 100	78	7,605	\$760,500

6. Seasonal Cost Analysis

Spring is the largest operating period with 6,857 umpire slots. Fall contains 3,372 and Summer 768. Because the corrected schedule is identical across all user groups, seasonal dollar totals now scale precisely with the compensation rate.

Spring 2024

Scenario	Records	Slots	Cost
BCM 40	101	6,857	\$274,280
BCM 50	101	6,857	\$342,850
BCM 60	101	6,857	\$411,420
BCM 70	101	6,857	\$479,990
BCM 80	101	6,857	\$548,560
BCM 90	101	6,857	\$617,130
BCM 100	101	6,857	\$685,700

Summer 2024

Scenario	Records	Slots	Cost
BCM 40	24	768	\$30,720
BCM 50	24	768	\$38,400
BCM 60	24	768	\$46,080
BCM 70	24	768	\$53,760
BCM 80	24	768	\$61,440

Scenario	Records	Slots	Cost
BCM 90	24	768	\$69,120
BCM 100	24	768	\$76,800

Fall 2024

Scenario	Records	Slots	Cost
BCM 40	59	3,372	\$134,880
BCM 50	59	3,372	\$168,600
BCM 60	59	3,372	\$202,320
BCM 70	59	3,372	\$236,040
BCM 80	59	3,372	\$269,760
BCM 90	59	3,372	\$303,480
BCM 100	59	3,372	\$337,200

7. Cost Sensitivity and Financial Exposure

With 10,997 annual assignments held constant, each \$1 change in the game rate changes annual direct umpire cost by \$10,997. A \$5 change equals \$54,985; \$10 equals \$109,970; \$20 equals \$219,940; \$40 equals \$439,880; and the full \$60 difference between BCM 40 and BCM 100 equals \$659,820.

This demonstrates why umpire compensation cannot be treated as a minor line item. A modest market-rate movement becomes a six-figure operating change when multiplied across a ten-field annual schedule.

Rate Change	Annual Cost Effect
\$1	\$10,997
\$5	\$54,985
\$10	\$109,970
\$20	\$219,940
\$40	\$439,880
\$60	\$659,820

8. What the Updated CSV Contains

The updated CSV contains **1,288 records and 71 columns**. Each record represents a modeled operating date within one compensation scenario. The file can be analyzed by user group, program, season, date, field and age division.

Administrative fields: ID, User Group, Sport, Year, Program, Season, Game Week, Start Date, End Date and Day.

Participation: Players Per Team, generally modeled at 11.

Field-level data: games, umpires per game, umpire slots, cost per game and total umpire cost for each of ten fields.

Facility-wide measures: Minimum Required Umpires, Total Umpire Slots Required and Total Umpire Cost.

Additional budget variables: Notes, Image, Contract Labor Hourly Rate, Hours Per Day, Hours Per Week, Player Gate Fee and Player Signup Fee.

9. Player and Team Cost Framework

The spreadsheet is ultimately a revenue-requirement model. It includes an 11-player-per-team assumption, a \$90 player signup variable in league planning, and tournament notes using a \$500 team entry fee. At 11 players, a \$500 team entry equates to approximately **\$45.45 per player**.

These values are planning assumptions, not proof of actual collections. Their purpose is to permit proposed registration, entry, gate and other revenues to be evaluated against the officiating obligation and other operating expenses.

10. Corrected Data-Quality Assessment

The updated file resolves the prior classification imbalance. Every user group now contains exactly **184 records** and **10,997 slots**. Program counts are identical in all seven scenarios: 28 Little League records, 78 USSSA League records and 78 Tournament Play records.

This materially strengthens the analysis. The cost comparisons are no longer affected by different record or slot counts. The denominator is constant, so the scenario curve is a direct compensation-rate sensitivity analysis.

The CSV should be treated as the primary source for structured numerical calculations. The explanatory transcript should be used for intent, history, methodology and column definitions. The transcript contains normal oral/transcription irregularities and should not override structured CSV calculations where the two differ.

11. Capacity Model Versus Actual Operations

The dataset is a planning/capacity model, not an accounting ledger. It does not establish actual registrations, actual games played, actual gate attendance, actual umpire payments, actual tournament collections, refunds or net profit.

The 10,997 slots quantify potential labor exposure under the modeled schedule. Actual utilization could vary with registration, age-division demand, tournament participation, weather, cancellations, holidays, postseason structures, field closures and umpire availability.

12. Relationship to the Oklahoma Professional Umpire Workforce Model

The Buck Thomas analysis provides a quantitative baseline for the later Oklahoma Professional Umpire Workforce Model described in the narrative. It demonstrates the sensitivity of a traditional game-by-game market: when nearly 11,000 assignments must be covered, small changes in per-game price produce large cumulative effects.

A salary-based or professional workforce concept can be evaluated against this baseline for staffing reliability, cost predictability, professional development and operational continuity. Any future comparison should separately identify payroll taxes, benefits, supervision, training and other costs not represented by the Buck Thomas per-assignment calculation.

13. Executive Findings

- 1. Normalized dataset:** seven scenarios, 184 records each, 10,997 slots each.
- 2. Tournament dominance:** 7,605 slots, approximately 69.2% of annual demand.
- 3. Rate sensitivity:** every \$10 increase adds exactly \$109,970 annually.
- 4. Cost range:** \$439,880 at \$40 to \$1,099,700 at \$100.
- 5. Pricing linkage:** player and team pricing cannot be responsibly separated from labor requirements.
- 6. Slots are not headcount:** 10,997 represents assignments; individual officials may cover multiple games.
- 7. Planning baseline:** the model measures capacity and financial exposure rather than actual historical cash flow.

14. Executive Conclusion

The Buck Thomas Park Umpire Analysis was developed because officiating represented a major unknown in determining the cost of operating a ten-field municipal youth baseball complex. Instead of selecting one arbitrary rate, the model tests seven compensation environments against the same corrected operating schedule.

The updated CSV makes the relationship explicit: **10,997 annual umpire assignments multiplied by the market compensation rate** produces direct annual officiating expense ranging from \$439,880 to \$1,099,700. A \$10 rate movement changes annual cost by \$109,970; the full \$40-to-\$100 range changes it by \$659,820.

This explains why the RFP question of what individual players should be charged could not responsibly be answered before the umpire requirement was understood. The analytical progression is facility capacity to games, games to umpire slots, slots to labor cost, labor cost to required revenue, and required revenue to player/team pricing.

For that reason, the Buck Thomas Park Umpire Analysis should be preserved not merely as an RFP spreadsheet, but as a **baseline operational and economic model of umpire-dependent youth baseball facility management** and as a quantitative reference point for evaluating alternative professional umpire workforce structures.