

DAVIS BALLPARK

USSSA BASEBALL & SOFTBALL 2001-2026 EXECUTIVE RESEARCH SUMMARY

HIDDEN VALLEY INTEGRITY OF THE GAME RESEARCH INITIATIVE

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma | Research Period: 2001-2026

~3,050	~\$540K	~\$1.17M
Team Entries	Team Entry Fees	Gate Activity
~\$585K	~\$515K	~\$2.3M
Concession Activity	Umpire Fees	Modeled Event Income

Purpose. Publication-ready synthesis of the supplied Davis Ballpark USSSA graphics and historical research. Financial values are approximate research readings/model outputs, not audited financial statements.

Executive Overview

Davis Ballpark is a significant case study within the Hidden Valley Integrity of the Game examination of Oklahoma youth baseball and softball. The supplied research identifies the facility at 12101 S. May Avenue in Oklahoma City and describes a youth-sports history dating to 1969. The USSSA graphics show substantial tournament participation and modeled financial activity across the 2001-2026 research period.

Research Scale

The current graphics indicate approximately 3,050 tournament team entries, roughly \$540,000 in team-entry-fee activity, approximately \$515,000 in umpire-fee activity, approximately \$1.17 million in gate activity, about \$585,000 in concession activity, and approximately \$2.3 million in modeled event income. These figures portray Davis Ballpark as a recurring node in a larger youth-sports tournament economy.

Tournament Participation

Approximately 3,050 team entries should be interpreted as tournament participation instances, not 3,050 unique teams. A team may enter multiple events. Even with that limitation, the volume demonstrates sustained tournament utilization.

Baseball and Softball Mix

The sport-specific graphic shows approximately \$330,000 in baseball team-entry fees and approximately \$210,000 in softball team-entry fees. On those approximate values, baseball represents about 61% of entry-fee activity and softball about 39%.

Team-Entry Fees

Cumulative USSSA team-entry-fee activity is approximately \$540,000. This should not automatically be described as revenue retained by Davis Ballpark. Funds may have been collected or distributed among tournament directors, sanctioning organizations, facility operators, or other parties.

Gate and Concessions

The gate graphic indicates approximately \$1.17 million in modeled gate activity and the concession graphic approximately \$585,000. These categories show that tournament economics extended well beyond team registration and included substantial spectator-related spending.

Umpire Fees

Approximately \$515,000 in estimated umpire-fee activity demonstrates why gross receipts should not be confused with profit. Tournament operations can include officials and numerous other expenses not independently established by the supplied graphics.

Event Income and Net

The graphics indicate approximately \$2.3 million in modeled event income and approximately \$1.7 million in modeled event net. These are research-model values rather than audited profit. Actual profitability or distributions would require contracts, bank records, accounting records, tax filings, and event settlement documents.

Economic Impact

The economic-impact graphic indicates approximately \$2.2-\$2.3 million. Economic impact is distinct from event income and may represent visitor spending such as meals, fuel, lodging, retail, transportation, and related activity. It should not be characterized as cash received by the facility or USSSA.

Event Hosts

The event-host graphic shows tournament activity distributed among multiple directors or hosts, with several visibly larger concentrations. A stronger forensic structure would trace Tournament -> Tournament Director -> Facility -> Entry Fees -> Gate -> Expenses -> Net -> Recipient.

Historical Ownership and Stewardship Context

The historical research describes Davis Ballpark as a longstanding south Oklahoma City youth-sports facility associated with Optimist organizations and community baseball and softball. It also describes deterioration around the early 2010s followed by efforts to restore operations.

The supplied research reports that the property was later conveyed to Turtlestone LLC and that a deed restriction concerned continued use as playing fields. It describes a reported consideration of approximately \$3,000 for nearly 20 acres and subsequent disagreement among Optimist participants concerning the transaction and organizational authorization.

The research also describes later quiet-title litigation seeking removal of the playing-field restriction and reports that a default judgment resulted when no representative of the Southside Optimist Club appeared. Subsequent litigation reportedly challenged the property's disposition. These matters should be presented as documented historical claims and litigation history, not as an adjudicated finding of fraud unless the underlying court record expressly establishes such a finding.

Why Davis Ballpark Matters

Davis Ballpark presents a governance model different from a conventional municipally owned sports complex. Its importance lies in the intersection of community recreation, nonprofit stewardship, private property, tournament commerce, family expenditures, and long-term youth-sports infrastructure.

Priority Areas for Further Documentation

- Property chain: deeds, restrictive covenants, releases, mortgages, conveyances, title records, and contemporaneous valuations.
- Nonprofit governance: bylaws, board minutes, resolutions, membership records, notices, voting records, dissolution documents, and transfer authorization.
- Court record: complete quiet-title and subsequent litigation files, including pleadings, orders, exhibits, service records, and judgments.
- Tournament contracts: agreements identifying who contracted with tournament directors and who controlled the facility during each operating period.
- Gate and concessions: documentation identifying who collected, retained, or shared admissions and concession proceeds.
- Financial reconciliation: comparison of modeled activity with available deposits, rentals, accounting records, tax filings, and event settlement records.

Methodological and Legal Caution

The Hidden Valley dataset demonstrates economic activity associated with USSSA tournament participation at Davis Ballpark. It does not, by itself, demonstrate that USSSA, Davis Ballpark, an Optimist organization, a tournament director, property owner, or any individual received or retained the entire amount attributed to a category. Modeled economic impact is not revenue.

The proper analytical sequence is: **gross activity -> collected revenue -> operating expense -> distributions -> retained income -> economic impact**. Each step requires its own evidence. Historical ownership allegations likewise require verification against primary property, nonprofit, and court records before legal conclusions are drawn.

Executive Finding

The Davis Ballpark record supports continued investigation and documentation. The supplied graphics show a meaningful tournament footprint - approximately 3,050 team entries and multiple millions of dollars in modeled tournament-related and economic activity - while the historical research describes a separate but important property-governance dispute involving nonprofit stewardship, a reported low-value conveyance, a recreational-use restriction, and subsequent litigation.

The strongest next step is to reconstruct the complete property and governance chain and overlay that chronology with the USSSA tournament record. That approach can identify which entity controlled the facility during particular periods, which tournament directors operated events, how the property changed hands, and how the documented tournament economy interacted with those changes.