OKLAHOMA CITY

USSSA Baseball & Softball Research

2001-2026 | Executive Research Summary

≈9,300	≈$2.4M	≈$1.7M	≈$1.6M
TEAM ENTRIES	TEAM ENTRY FEES	GATE ACTIVITY	CONCESSIONS
≈$1.94M	≈$7.1M	≈$5.0M	≈$6.4M
UMPIRE ACTIVITY	EVENT INCOME	EVENT NET	ECONOMIC IMPACT

Approximate values are read from the supplied Hidden Valley graphics and should be reconciled to the underlying dataset before exact citation. They are not audited financial statements.

Executive Summary

The Oklahoma City study is a municipality-wide case study within the Hidden Valley Oklahoma Research / Integrity of the Game initiative. It examines USSSA baseball and softball activity attributed to Oklahoma City from 2001 through 2026 and evaluates participation, modeled tournament financial activity, event-host/director concentration, historical change, and estimated community economic impact.

The corrected dashboard reflects approximately 9,300 team entries and roughly $2.4 million in modeled team-entry-fee activity. Oklahoma City's sport distribution is comparatively balanced: the graphics indicate approximately $1.3 million in baseball team-entry-fee activity and approximately $1.1 million in softball activity.

The broader tournament model indicates approximately $1.7 million in gate activity, $1.6 million in concession activity, and $1.94 million in umpire-fee activity. Event Income is approximately $7.1 million, Event Net approximately $5.0 million, and modeled broader economic impact approximately $6.4 million. These measures describe different layers of the research model and should not automatically be added together or attributed to a single person, organization, facility, or government.

Oklahoma City should be analyzed as a municipality-wide tournament ecosystem rather than as a single-facility study unless underlying event records establish a specific facility.

Longitudinal Pattern: 2001-2026

The annual team-entry-fee series provides a long historical view. The graphic shows substantial year-to-year volatility but an overall positive fitted trend across the research period.

The early 2000s show comparatively modest and uneven activity. A pronounced expansion appears beginning around 2013, followed by a high-activity period around 2014-2016. The visual series suggests annual modeled team-entry-fee activity near $235,000 in 2014, about $198,000 in 2015, and an apparent peak near $245,000 in 2016. Material activity continues through much of 2017-2022, followed by noticeably lower levels during 2023-2025.

The appropriate research question is what facilities, operators, tournament directors, sanctioning relationships, municipal decisions, or market changes correspond with the different eras visible in the data. Temporal correlation alone does not establish causation.

Participation and Sport Mix

The Team Count graphic indicates approximately 9,300 team entries attributed to Oklahoma City during the study period. Team entries should not be interpreted as 9,300 unique teams; the same organization or team may appear in multiple tournaments or seasons.

The sport comparison is notable because baseball and softball are relatively close in modeled team-entry-fee activity. Baseball appears to account for roughly $1.3 million and softball roughly $1.1 million. Oklahoma City's tournament history should therefore be treated as a two-sport ecosystem.

Tournament Financial Ecosystem

Team Entry Fees

Approximately $2.4 million in cumulative modeled team-entry-fee activity. This reflects participation-fee activity in the research model and is not equivalent to audited revenue or profit.

Gate Activity

Approximately $1.7 million in modeled gate activity. The graphic does not establish who collected, retained, or distributed the proceeds.

Concession Activity

Approximately $1.6 million in modeled concession activity. Contracts, operating agreements, or accounting records are required before proceeds can be attributed to a specific entity.

Umpire Activity

Approximately $1.94 million in modeled umpire-fee activity. Officiating is a significant operating layer and should not be characterized as organizational revenue without supporting records.

Event Income, Event Net and Economic Impact

The graphics distinguish three measures that must remain analytically separate. Modeled Event Income is approximately $7.1 million; modeled Event Net is approximately $5.0 million; and modeled Economic Impact is approximately $6.4 million.

Event Income and Event Net describe tournament-event economics under the Hidden Valley model. Economic Impact is intended to describe broader community activity associated with visitors and participants and may include lodging, food, fuel, retail purchases, and related expenditures depending on the model's assumptions.

Event income is not the same as community economic impact. These figures should not be summed into a grand total unless the underlying methodology demonstrates that the categories are non-overlapping.

Event-Host / Tournament-Director Concentration

The Event Host graphic groups team-entry-fee activity according to the event-host or tournament-director field in the dataset. The distribution is concentrated rather than even.

Visually, Ron Bussey appears associated with the largest amount of team-entry-fee activity, roughly $890,000. Steve Steelman appears near $460,000; BIG Show Productions near $330,000; Terri Jungels near $205,000; and Missy Jennings near $175,000. Additional activity is distributed among numerous other listed hosts/directors. These values are approximate visual readings and should be reconciled to the source dataset before exact publication.

Amounts associated with a host/director represent tournament activity attributed through that dataset field. They do not establish personal compensation, personal revenue, profit, ownership of funds, or tax liability.

Municipality-Wide Public-Asset Significance

Oklahoma City's research structure differs from the Bouse Sports Complex case study. The current graphics are filtered at the municipality level and do not, by themselves, establish that all events occurred at one facility. The next research layer should identify the Oklahoma City facilities associated with the underlying event records and determine which were publicly owned, publicly supported, privately operated, or governed through public-private arrangements.

The appropriate analytical chain is: Oklahoma City -> individual facilities -> facility ownership/operations -> tournament organizations -> event hosts/directors -> teams and families -> tournament financial activity -> visitor/community activity -> municipal economic impact -> public accountability.

Public-Interest Questions for Oklahoma City

- Which Oklahoma City facilities account for the tournament activity in the 2001-2026 dataset?
- Which facilities were publicly owned, publicly subsidized, leased, or operated through public-private arrangements?
- What agreements governed tournament access, scheduling, and event allocation at those facilities?
- Who collected or retained team-entry fees, gate proceeds, concession proceeds, and other event-related charges?
- How were umpire expenses administered, documented, and paid?
- What rent, user fees, revenue sharing, or other consideration was received by Oklahoma City or a public facility operator?
- What capital, maintenance, staffing, utility, and operating costs were borne by taxpayers?
- What facilities, organizational relationships, or policy changes correspond with the 2013-2016 expansion visible in the annual data?
- What factors correspond with the lower activity visible during 2023-2025?
- What economic-impact representations were made to public officials, and what records support those representations?
- How concentrated was tournament administration among repeat hosts/directors, and how did that concentration change over time?
- Did the public receive a measurable return commensurate with the value and operating cost of publicly supported facilities?

What the Data Does - and Does Not - Establish

The Hidden Valley dataset can identify scale, historical patterns, sport mix, concentration, relationships, and modeled economic activity. By itself, it does not establish personal income, organizational profit, tax liability, misappropriation, fraud, contract violations, municipal wrongdoing, or criminal conduct. Those conclusions require underlying financial records, contracts, bank records, tax filings, facility agreements, governmental records, sworn evidence, or findings by authorities with appropriate jurisdiction.

Public-Interest Finding

Materiality is the central finding. The Oklahoma City dataset reflects thousands of team entries and millions of dollars in modeled tournament and community economic activity over a 25-year period. The annual series also shows distinct eras of expansion, sustained activity, and contraction. That scale and duration justify detailed examination of facilities, operating arrangements, event-host relationships, public costs, public return, and economic-impact claims.

The data does not, standing alone, establish wrongdoing. It establishes that the activity is sufficiently material to warrant transparency, documentation, and informed public oversight.

Methodology and Editorial Standard

This executive summary is based on the supplied Hidden Valley Oklahoma City research graphics. Approximate figures are visually derived from those graphics and should be reconciled to the underlying dataset before exact citation. Baseball Heaven research distinguishes documented records, dataset observations, modeled estimates, analytical interpretations, allegations, unresolved questions, and findings by competent authorities.

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