

Oklahoma Public-School Athletic Facilities in the Youth-Sports Tournament Economy

Doctoral-Level Public-Asset Governance, Economic-Activity and Accountability Research Summary

Core principle: School-facility association is not school-facility allocation. Multi-facility event records establish association with an event population; they do not establish how teams, games, fees, umpire assignments, revenues, costs, or proceeds were distributed among individual facilities.

Purpose. This report converts the Hidden Valley Public School facility filter into a policy and accountability framework for evaluating how taxpayer-supported educational athletic infrastructure intersects with sanctioned youth-sports tournament activity.

Source basis. Quantitative findings are derived from the uploaded two-page Integrity of the Game Public School Report. The source report identifies records in which the Public School field is non-null. It does not independently establish ownership, authorization, payments, contracts, or financial receipt by any school or district.

1. Executive Research Findings

Metric	Reported Value	Interpretation
Calculated Team Entry Fees	\$1,237,760	Event-division activity associated with records containing educational-facility fields.
Baseball / Softball	\$433,739 / \$804,021	Softball is the larger share of calculated activity.
Minimum Games Played	7,965	Modeled minimum game count.
Minimum Umpire Assignments	15,737	Modeled umpire game assignments; not unique people.
Total Teams	2,475	Team entries represented.
Facility Configurations	63	Distinct facility or facility-combination categories.
Director / Entity Categories	17	Director/entity fields associated with filtered records.
Municipality / County Categories	53 / 33	Geographic categories or combinations.
League Teams / Entry Fees	57 / \$0.00	Participation exists even where the displayed league fee is zero.

The data describe a recurring statewide event footprint rather than a single isolated use. Activity is displayed in 2012 and every season from 2017 through 2026. The largest season is 2022 at approximately **\$309.67K**, followed by 2023 at approximately **\$214.61K**.

The defensible finding is not that schools received \$1.237 million. It is that **\$1.237 million in calculated team-entry-fee activity is associated with event records in which educational facilities appear within the documented facility footprint.**

2. Longitudinal Activity Pattern

Season	Total	Baseball	Softball
2026	\$72.50K	\$57.47K	\$15.03K
2025	\$50.90K	\$50.90K	Not displayed
2024	\$96.50K	\$45.96K	\$50.54K
2023	\$214.61K	\$48.90K	\$165.71K
2022	\$309.67K	\$53.89K	\$255.78K
2021	\$112.62K	\$53.92K	\$58.70K
2020	\$73.91K	\$48.46K	\$25.46K
2019	\$120.02K	\$35.13K	\$84.89K
2018	\$58.05K	\$12.54K	\$45.51K
2017	\$128.98K	\$26.56K	\$102.42K
2012	\$0	Not displayed	\$0

The annual distribution shows persistence across multiple tournament cycles and changing sport composition. Softball is especially prominent in 2017, 2019, 2022 and 2023, while baseball accounts for the full displayed 2025 total and the larger component in 2026.

The 2022 peak is especially notable: approximately \$255.78K of the \$309.67K total is softball. In 2023, approximately \$165.71K of the \$214.61K total is softball. These remain calculated event-activity values, not verified school revenue.

3. Educational Facilities as Auxiliary Tournament Infrastructure

Page 1 shows educational facilities repeatedly appearing in multi-facility configurations that also contain municipal, tribal, college, private, or other athletic venues. Visible examples include Bethel High School, North Rock Creek High School, Shawnee High School, Dale High School, Chickasha High School, Little Axe High School, Berryhill High School, Glenpool High School, Sperry High School, Tulsa Edison High School, Moore High School, Southmoore High School, Westmoore High School, Bethany High School, Prue High School, Sapulpa High School and Seminole State College.

Structural finding: Educational athletic facilities appear to function as supplemental event capacity within larger youth-sports tournament networks. This is stronger and more defensible than claiming that an individual school generated or received the full value of a multi-facility event.

Classification limitation. The current Public School field is a screening variable rather than a perfected ownership classification. The displayed population appears to include public K-12 schools, public higher education, and private educational institutions. Before legislative publication, the facility universe should be normalized into separate ownership/governance classes.

4. Director / Entity Concentration

Director / Entity	Calculated Activity	Approx. Share
BIG Show Productions	\$507.96K	41.0%
Rick Glasser	\$429.00K	34.7%
Midwest Sports Productions	\$205.51K	16.6%
All other displayed categories	Approx. \$95.29K	7.7%

The three largest director/entity categories represent approximately **92.3%** of the filtered calculated activity. This concentration is policy-relevant because it identifies where contract review and records requests may be most efficient. It does not establish receipt of the calculated amount, control of a facility, or retention of event proceeds.

5. Public-Asset Governance Framework

Governance Question	Primary Evidence Needed
Authorization	Board policy, board minutes, administrator approval, facility-use application.
Terms of Use	Lease, license, permit, MOU, tournament agreement, rate schedule, scheduling records.
Cost Recovery	Field rental, lights, utilities, custodial labor, maintenance, security and field-preparation invoices.
Financial Receipt	Receipts, deposit records, activity-fund/general-fund ledger entries and payment confirmations.
Gate / Parking / Concessions	Collection-right agreements, concession terms, parking terms and remittance records.
Risk Management	Insurance certificates, additional-insured provisions, indemnification and incident procedures.
Public Benefit	Community access, school-program benefit, documented revenue, improvements and cost offsets.
Equal Access	Policies showing how competing users obtain access and whether rates/terms are applied consistently.

The Hidden Valley dataset supplies the **event-side evidence**: teams, seasons, facility combinations, director/entity fields, calculated entry-fee activity, minimum games and umpire assignments. It does not supply the **district-side evidence** needed to establish authorization, cost recovery, receipt or public benefit.

6. Association Is Not Allocation

ASSOCIATION IS NOT ALLOCATION. If a record lists several facilities and carries \$100,000 in Calculated Team Entry Fee activity, the defensible finding is that \$100,000 is associated with the complete event/facility configuration. It is not methodologically valid to assign the full amount to one school, divide it equally among sites, or describe it as school revenue without independent evidence.

The preferred terms are **associated activity**, **documented event footprint** and **facility configuration** - not school revenue or money generated at a school unless primary financial records establish those propositions.

7. League Activity and \$0.00-Fee Records

The report identifies **57 league teams** while displaying **\$0.00 in League Team Entry Fees**. A public \$0.00 listing does not prove that no operational or economic activity occurred. The correct research response is not to impute a fee; it is to preserve the \$0.00 value and identify the record for primary-document follow-up.

8. Data Quality and Classification Priorities

Priority	Reason
Public vs. private educational ownership	The current Public School field appears broader than Oklahoma public K-12 schools.
K-12 vs. higher education	School-district assets and public higher-education assets should be analyzed separately.
Facility-name normalization	Variant or concatenated school names can inflate distinct-facility counts.
Municipality / county normalization	Geographic fields should be standardized before legislative mapping.
Event-level deduplication	The same multi-facility event can appear across facility analyses; statewide totals require event-level controls.
Umpire terminology	Use Minimum Umpire Assignments, not unique officials, because assignments can repeat individuals.

These are methodological quality-control issues, not evidence that the underlying tournament records are invalid. Correcting them before external publication will improve credibility and reproducibility.

9. Legislative and Oversight Significance

For elected officials, the most compelling presentation is not a claim of wrongdoing. It is a documented public-governance question: **How are publicly supported educational athletic facilities authorized, priced, insured, maintained, reimbursed and accounted for when they are incorporated into private or sanctioned tournament networks?**

Attention Metric	Current Finding
Calculated activity associated with educational-facility records	\$1.23776 million
Team entries	2,475
Minimum games	7,965
Minimum umpire assignments	15,737
Facility configurations	63
Director/entity categories	17
Municipality / county categories	53 / 33
Time span	2012 and 2017-2026

10. Recommended Records-Request Program

For each verified public school district or public higher-education institution, request board minutes and policies; facility-use applications and approvals; leases, permits, licenses and MOUs; rate schedules; invoices and receipts; payment and deposit records; activity-fund/general-fund ledger entries; utility, custodial, maintenance, security and field-preparation costs; insurance certificates and indemnification; gate, parking and concession agreements; scheduling calendars; communications with tournament directors or sanctioning organizations; booster-club involvement; and records of facility improvements or revenue sharing.

The research progression should be: **event record -> verified public facility -> governing entity -> authorization document -> financial agreement -> invoice/payment -> deposit account -> public cost -> public benefit**. This chain converts a descriptive tournament dataset into a public-asset stewardship study.

11. Recommended Presentation to State and Federal Officials

State audience. Lead with public-asset stewardship, school-board governance, consistent facility-use policies, cost recovery, accounting, insurance and auditability. Separate public K-12 districts from state public higher education.

Federal audience. Present the dataset as a documented interstate youth-sports activity network intersecting with publicly supported educational facilities. Do not imply federal jurisdiction merely from facility use. Federal relevance should be tied to independently documented federal funding, tax, grant, interstate-commerce, civil-rights, fraud, or other federal program issues where evidence supports that connection.

Recommended headline: Oklahoma's youth-sports tournament economy extends beyond municipal sports complexes. Hidden Valley records identify recurring use of educational athletic facilities within statewide and regional tournament networks. The current dataset establishes association and scale - not revenue allocation. The next accountability question is whether public records demonstrate authorization, cost recovery, financial transparency and measurable public benefit.

12. Conclusion

The Public School-filtered dataset establishes a meaningful statewide research problem: educational athletic facilities are repeatedly embedded in youth-sports tournament configurations carrying measurable team participation, game volume, umpire assignments and calculated entry-fee activity. The evidence supports further public-record investigation into governance and stewardship. It does not, by itself, establish improper use, unreported revenue, unlawful conduct, or financial receipt by a school, district, director or sanctioning organization.

The most credible next step is a verified public-facility master list followed by district-specific documentary review. That approach preserves the strength of the quantitative dataset while moving the research from association toward auditable answers about authorization, cost, payment, accounting and public benefit.

Independent Research Disclaimer

This report is an independent research and analytical publication for research, education, transparency and public-interest purposes. Calculated Team Entry Fees are analytical estimates based on documented participation and publicly displayed pricing. They are not audits, tax determinations, forensic-accounting conclusions, legal findings or allegations. Identification in the dataset does not itself imply wrongdoing, misconduct, tax noncompliance, criminal activity or civil liability.

APPENDIX A - EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IDENTIFIED IN THE FILTERED DATASET

49 normalized educational facility names were identified from the underlying Public School-filtered source material. This appendix is intended to make the facility universe explicit rather than leaving school names embedded only inside multi-facility chart labels.

Normalization note: obvious display variants were consolidated for this list: 'Choctaw Junior High' with 'Choctaw Junior High School'; 'Sallisaw High School Field' with 'Sallisaw High School'; and 'Rainout-Collinsville High School' variants with 'Collinsville High School.' The source field remains a screening field and includes public K-12, public higher education, and private educational institutions; classification does not imply public ownership.

#	Educational Facility / Institution
1	Berryhill High School
2	Bethany High School
3	Bethel High School
4	Binger High School
5	Carl Albert High School
6	Cashion High School
7	Chickasha High School
8	Choctaw High School
9	Choctaw Junior High School
10	Collinsville High School
11	Dale High School
12	Del City High School
13	Del Crest Middle School
14	Dewey High School
15	Dibble High School
16	El Reno High School
17	Glenpool High School
18	Hilldale High School
19	Little Axe High School Field
20	McLoud High School
21	Miami High School
22	Mid America Christian University
23	Midwest City High School
24	Minco High School
25	Moore High School
26	Muldrow High School
27	Noble High School Sports Complex
28	North Rock Creek High School
29	Oklahoma City University SF
30	Oklahoma Wesleyan University
31	Prue High School
32	Putnam City High School

#	Educational Facility / Institution
33	Putnam City North High School
34	Putnam City West High School
35	Sallisaw High School
36	Sapulpa High School
37	Seminole State College
38	Shawnee High School
39	Skiatook High School
40	Southern Nazarene University SF
41	Southmoore High School
42	Sperry High School
43	Tecumseh High School
44	Tulsa Edison High School
45	Tuttle High School
46	Union City High School
47	Victory Christian High School
48	Westmoore High School
49	Yukon Middle School

Classification caution. Names such as Mid America Christian University, Oklahoma City University SF, Oklahoma Wesleyan University, Southern Nazarene University SF, and Victory Christian High School demonstrate why the next research phase should classify each entry by legal ownership/governance before describing the entire filtered population as public-school property.