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**Exploring Major Brands for Mobile Home Furnace Installations** **Aligning System Specifications with Mobile Home AC Requirements** **Evaluating Carrier Options for Mobile Home Air Conditioning** **Navigating Trane Models for Mobile Home Heating** **Selecting Goodman Units for Reliable Mobile Home Climate Control** **Verifying Rheem Specifications in Mobile Home HVAC Retrofits** **Identifying Compatible Parts Across Multiple Mobile Home Brands** **Adapting Different Brand Coils and Compressors for Mobile Home Use** **Maintaining Uniform Performance with Mixed Brand Components** **Comparing Equipment Sizes to Mobile Home Square Footage** **Assessing Future Upgrade Paths for Mobile Home AC Brand Choices** **Checking Warranties Offered by Various Mobile Home HVAC Brands**
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# Evaluating Carrier Options for Mobile Home Air Conditioning

## Overview of HVAC needs specific to mobile homes

When it comes to choosing a carrier for air conditioning in a mobile home, several factors need careful consideration to ensure that you make the best possible decision for your specific needs. Mobile homes come with unique challenges and requirements when it comes to installing an efficient and effective air conditioning system. Filters in mobile homes should be replaced regularly to maintain air quality **mobile home hvac units** temperature. Therefore, evaluating carrier options must be done with a keen eye on various critical aspects.

Firstly, one of the most important factors is the size and capacity of the air conditioning unit. Mobile homes generally have limited space, so selecting a unit that fits well within this space without sacrificing performance is crucial. The capacity of the air conditioner should align with the size of your home to ensure optimal cooling without excessive energy consumption. A unit that is too large may lead to unnecessary energy use and higher costs, while one that is too small may struggle to cool your home efficiently.

Energy efficiency is another critical factor to consider. With rising energy costs and an increased focus on environmental sustainability, choosing an energy-efficient carrier can save you money in the long run while reducing your carbon footprint. Look for units with high SEER (Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio) ratings, as these indicate better energy performance.

The climate in which you live also plays a significant role in determining which air conditioning carrier would be most suitable for your mobile home. Different climates demand different features; for instance, if you reside in a particularly humid area, selecting a unit with superior dehumidification capabilities would be beneficial.

Another essential aspect is the ease of installation and maintenance. Mobile homes often have unique layouts that can complicate installation processes. It's wise to choose a carrier known for straightforward installation procedures and easy maintenance requirements. This will not only save you time but also reduce potential service costs over time.

Reliability and durability are paramount when selecting any major appliance, including air conditioners. Research brands recognized for their reliability and longevity in service life. Reading customer reviews and consulting consumer reports can provide insights into how various carriers perform over extended periods under different conditions.

Price naturally remains an influential factor in decision-making processes; however, it should not overshadow other considerations like quality or efficiency. While it might be tempting to opt for cheaper alternatives upfront, investing slightly more initially could result in significant savings down the line through reduced repair costs or lower utility bills due to better efficiency.

Lastly, consider additional features such as smart technology compatibility or noise levels if these are important to you or could enhance your comfort at home significantly.

In conclusion, evaluating carrier options for mobile home air conditioning involves balancing multiple factors-size and capacity suitability, energy efficiency ratings, climate-specific needs, installation ease along with maintenance simplicity-and weighing them against cost considerations while factoring in brand reliability along with any extra convenience features desired by homeowners today seeking improved living environments amidst varying climatic circumstances encountered across diverse locales globally!

# Importance of efficient heating and cooling solutions —

- Overview of HVAC needs specific to mobile homes
- Importance of efficient heating and cooling solutions
- Understanding Financing Options for Mobile Home HVAC
- Explanation of common financing packages available
- Key factors to consider when choosing a financing option

- **Personal Loans for HVAC Systems**
- **Pros and cons of using personal loans for HVAC installation**

When considering air conditioning systems for mobile homes, it's essential to evaluate various options to ensure a comfortable living environment. Mobile homes present unique challenges in climate control due to their compact size and structural design, which necessitates choosing an appropriate air conditioning system that caters to these specific needs.

One of the most popular types of air conditioning systems for mobile homes is the ductless mini-split system. This system is highly efficient and versatile, making it ideal for the limited space in mobile homes. Ductless mini-splits consist of an outdoor compressor and one or more indoor units that can be mounted on walls or ceilings. The absence of ductwork simplifies installation and reduces energy loss, making this option not only space-efficient but also cost-effective over time.

Another suitable choice is a packaged air conditioning unit. These systems house all components-compressor, condenser, and evaporator-in a single unit typically installed outside the home. Packaged units are particularly useful for mobile homes with limited space inside since they require minimal indoor equipment. They offer powerful cooling capabilities but demand adequate exterior space for setup.

Window air conditioners are also common in mobile homes due to their affordability and ease of installation. These units fit into window frames and provide sufficient cooling for smaller spaces. However, they may not be as energy-efficient as other systems mentioned here, making them better suited for temporary or supplemental use rather than as a primary source of air conditioning.

Finally, portable air conditioners serve as another viable option, especially when flexibility is crucial. These units can be moved from room to room based on where cooling is needed the most. While convenient, they generally offer less power compared to fixed installations and may not be ideal for larger mobile homes or those located in areas with extreme heat.

In evaluating carrier options for mobile home air conditioning, homeowners must consider factors like energy efficiency, installation complexity, cost-effectiveness over time, and specific climate conditions where the mobile home resides. Each type has its advantages tailored to different needs; hence it's important that decisions are guided by individual requirements alongside expert advice from HVAC professionals.

Ultimately, selecting an appropriate air conditioning system involves balancing budget considerations with practical aspects such as space constraints and desired comfort levels within your mobile home environment-ensuring you enjoy optimal living conditions regardless of external temperatures.

## **More About Us**

Mobile Home Air Conditioning Installation Services



## **What Yelp Says About Us**

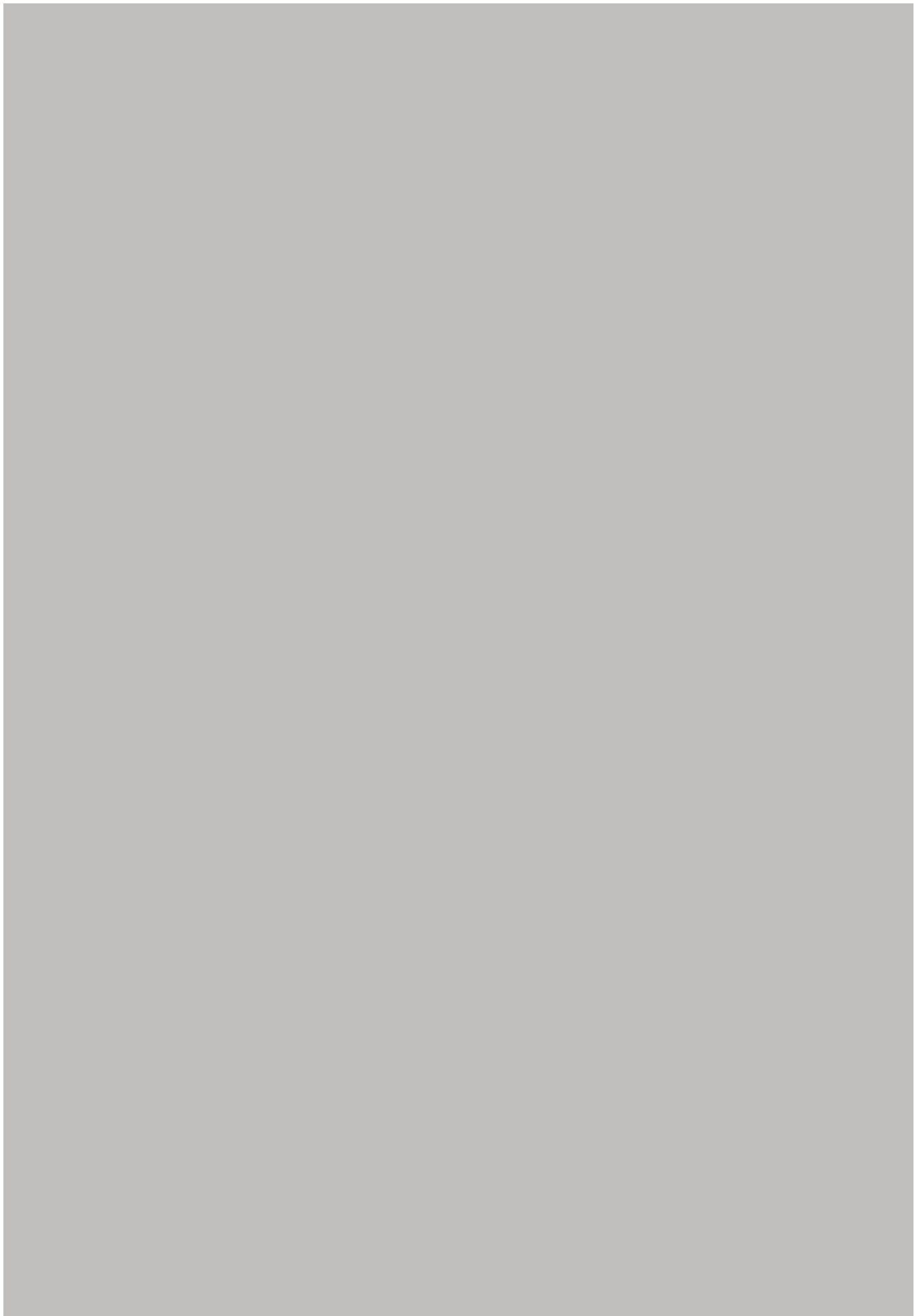
Mobile Home Hvac Service





## **How to reach us**

Mobile Home Hvac Repair



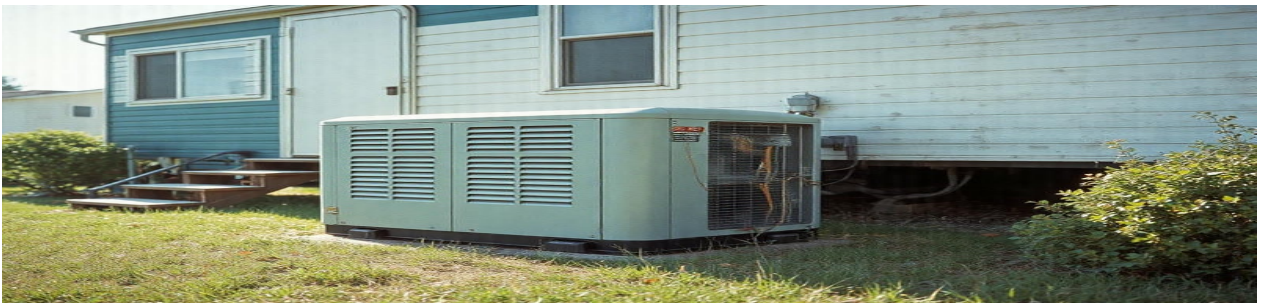
## Affordable Payment Plans for Upgrading Mobile Home AC Systems



Choosing the right payment plan for upgrading your mobile home AC system is a crucial decision that can significantly impact your financial stability and comfort at home.. With numerous options available, it's essential to consider several factors to ensure you select a plan that aligns with your needs and budget. Firstly, assess your financial situation.

Posted by on 2024-12-30

## Aligning Equipment Compatibility with Financing Options in Mobile Homes



In the dynamic world of mobile homes, aligning equipment compatibility with financing options is a crucial element that can significantly impact the success of any project.. The process involves ensuring that the equipment used in mobile home construction or renovation is not only technically suitable but also financially feasible.

Posted by on 2024-12-30

## Benefits of Payment Plans Tailored for Mobile Home HVAC Upgrades



When contemplating upgrades to your mobile home's HVAC system, choosing the right payment plan is as crucial as selecting the equipment itself.. As energy efficiency and comfort become increasingly important, many homeowners are considering tailored payment plans that make these enhancements more accessible.

Posted by on 2024-12-30

## Best Practices for Financing Energy-Efficient HVAC Systems in Mobile Homes



In recent years, the push towards sustainability has gained significant momentum, with energy-efficient HVAC systems emerging as a critical component in reducing energy consumption and emissions.. Mobile homes, often overlooked in conversations about sustainable living, present unique challenges and opportunities in implementing these systems.

Posted by on 2024-12-30

# Understanding Financing Options for Mobile Home HVAC

In the quest to create a comfortable living environment within mobile homes, selecting the right air conditioning system is paramount. As residents of these compact domiciles seek efficient and environmentally conscious solutions, evaluating carrier options for mobile home air conditioning becomes crucial. This consideration involves understanding the energy efficiency and environmental impact of different carriers, ensuring that choices made today do not compromise future sustainability.

Energy efficiency stands as a critical factor in determining an appropriate air conditioning carrier. Mobile homes, often characterized by limited space and insulation challenges, require systems that can deliver optimal cooling without excessive energy consumption. Modern air conditioning units have evolved significantly in this regard, with many manufacturers focusing on enhancing their energy performance. High-efficiency models often bear Energy Star ratings or similar certifications which indicate superior performance compared to standard models. These systems not only reduce electricity bills but also lessen the demand on power grids, contributing to broader environmental benefits.

The environmental impact of air conditioning carriers extends beyond just energy consumption; it encompasses the entire lifecycle of the unit from production to disposal. Traditional refrigerants used in older air conditioning systems have been notorious for their ozone-depleting properties and high global warming potential (GWP). However, advancements in technology have led to the development of more eco-friendly alternatives like R-32 and R-410A refrigerants. These modern refrigerants offer lower GWP values and are less harmful to the atmosphere, aligning with global initiatives aimed at mitigating climate change.

When evaluating carrier options for mobile home air conditioning, it is essential to consider both upfront costs and long-term savings. While high-efficiency units may come with a higher

initial price tag, they often provide significant savings over time through reduced utility bills. Furthermore, investing in an environmentally friendly system can increase a mobile home's market value, appealing to an increasingly eco-conscious consumer base.

Additionally, regular maintenance plays a pivotal role in sustaining both energy efficiency and environmental integrity of air conditioning systems. Proper servicing ensures that units operate at peak performance levels while minimizing refrigerant leaks or other issues that could exacerbate environmental harm.

In conclusion, as we navigate towards more sustainable living practices, evaluating carrier options for mobile home air conditioning necessitates a balanced consideration of energy efficiency and environmental impact. By choosing high-performance systems equipped with environmentally safe refrigerants and committing to regular maintenance schedules, mobile home residents can enjoy comfortable indoor climates without compromising ecological well-being. Such conscientious decisions help pave the way for greener living spaces that respect both our immediate needs and those of future generations.



# Explanation of common financing packages available

When evaluating carrier options for mobile home air conditioning, the decision often hinges on a careful cost analysis that weighs the initial investment against potential long-term savings. This consideration is particularly pertinent in today's climate, where energy efficiency and sustainability are becoming increasingly important to homeowners. Understanding both

immediate and future financial implications can guide one towards an informed choice that aligns with both budget constraints and long-term comfort goals.

The initial investment in an air conditioning system encompasses several components: the purchase price of the unit, installation costs, and any additional expenses related to upgrading electrical systems or making structural modifications to accommodate the unit. The range of available units varies significantly in terms of capacity, brand reputation, technology sophistication, and efficiency ratings. Opting for a high-efficiency model may entail a higher upfront cost compared to standard units, yet this is where considerations of long-term savings come into play.

Long-term savings primarily arise from reduced energy consumption due to higher efficiency ratings. Air conditioners with advanced features like variable-speed compressors or smart thermostats can adjust cooling output according to demand, thereby minimizing wasted energy. Over time, these efficiencies translate into lower utility bills—a significant factor given that air conditioning represents a substantial portion of electricity usage during warmer months.

Moreover, high-quality systems tend to have longer lifespans and require fewer repairs over time. This durability not only enhances value but also mitigates the likelihood of unexpected maintenance costs disrupting one's financial planning. Additionally, newer models often include warranties that cover significant components for extended periods, providing peace of mind against unforeseen expenses.

Environmental impact is another aspect intertwined with financial considerations when evaluating air conditioning options. Systems engineered for superior energy efficiency typically produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions—a priority for environmentally conscious consumers aiming to reduce their carbon footprint while enjoying modern comforts.

Nevertheless, achieving long-term savings involves more than just selecting an efficient unit; it requires ongoing maintenance practices such as regular filter changes and professional servicing to ensure optimal performance throughout its lifespan.

In conclusion, while the initial investment in a mobile home air conditioning system might seem daunting at first glance—especially when opting for higher-end models—the potential for significant long-term savings cannot be overlooked. By balancing upfront costs with expected reductions in energy expenditures and factoring in environmental benefits alongside enhanced



system reliability, homeowners can make decisions that offer both immediate comfort and sustained economic advantages over time. This comprehensive approach ensures that one's choice not only meets current needs but also aligns with future aspirations for sustainable living within budgetary means.

# Key factors to consider when choosing a financing option

The installation process of air conditioning in mobile homes presents a unique set of challenges, particularly when evaluating carrier options. Mobile homes, by their very nature, are designed differently from traditional houses, and this distinction plays a crucial role in determining the most suitable air conditioning solution.

One of the primary considerations is the structural limitations inherent in mobile homes. These structures often have less insulation compared to conventional homes, which can significantly affect cooling efficiency. Moreover, mobile homes typically have limited space for ductwork and other HVAC components, making it essential to choose a system that fits seamlessly within these spatial constraints. Carrier options must be evaluated carefully to ensure they can be installed without extensive modifications to the home's infrastructure.

Another challenge lies in the electrical capacity of mobile homes. Many older models may not have the necessary wiring or circuit breakers to support high-energy-consuming air conditioning units. This limitation necessitates either an upgrade of the electrical system or selecting a more energy-efficient unit that operates within existing capabilities. Carrier options offering high-efficiency units with lower energy demands might prove advantageous here.

Moreover, ventilation is another critical factor when considering air conditioning systems for mobile homes. Proper ventilation ensures efficient circulation of cool air and helps maintain indoor air quality. Mobile homes often require specialized solutions such as packaged terminal air conditioners (PTACs) or mini-split systems that offer flexible installation options and do not rely on traditional ductwork.

Cost-effectiveness is always a significant consideration. The initial purchase price, installation costs, and long-term energy expenses all contribute to the overall cost-benefit analysis when selecting an AC unit carrier for a mobile home. It's important to weigh these factors against each other; for instance, investing in a slightly more expensive but highly efficient unit could result in substantial savings over time due to reduced energy consumption.

Finally, ease of maintenance should not be overlooked during evaluation. Carrier options that offer robust customer service and readily available replacement parts can greatly reduce downtime if issues arise with the system after installation.

In conclusion, choosing an appropriate carrier option for air conditioning in mobile homes requires careful consideration of several factors: structural limitations, electrical capacity, ventilation needs, cost-effectiveness, and ease of maintenance. By addressing each challenge thoughtfully and systematically evaluating potential solutions against these criteria, homeowners can ensure they select an air conditioning system that optimally meets their specific requirements while enhancing comfort and efficiency within their living spaces.

## Personal Loans for HVAC Systems

When evaluating carrier options for mobile home air conditioning, two critical factors often come into play: maintenance requirements and carrier support services. These elements not only influence the immediate decision-making process but also have long-term implications for the efficiency, reliability, and overall satisfaction with the chosen air conditioning system.

Maintenance requirements are a fundamental consideration when selecting an air conditioning system for a mobile home. Unlike traditional homes, mobile homes often have unique spatial constraints and can be more susceptible to environmental factors such as dust and temperature fluctuations. Therefore, choosing a system that is designed to withstand these

conditions with minimal maintenance is crucial. Opting for a unit that requires frequent servicing can result in increased costs and inconvenience over time. It's essential to thoroughly understand the manufacturer's recommended maintenance schedule and ensure it aligns with your capacity for upkeep.

Moreover, some systems come equipped with advanced features that simplify maintenance tasks. For instance, self-cleaning filters or alerts that notify homeowners when servicing is due can be invaluable in maintaining optimal performance without requiring extensive technical knowledge or intervention. When evaluating options, consider whether these features justify any additional upfront costs by potentially reducing long-term maintenance burdens.

Equally important are the carrier support services associated with the air conditioning systems under consideration. The quality of customer service provided by the manufacturer or supplier can significantly affect user experience post-purchase. Reliable support services ensure that should any issues arise-be it installation challenges or operational malfunctions-they are resolved promptly and efficiently.

Ideal carrier support services offer comprehensive warranty coverage, responsive customer service channels, and access to certified technicians who can perform necessary repairs or replacements swiftly. Additionally, some carriers provide online resources such as troubleshooting guides and video tutorials which empower homeowners to address minor issues independently without professional assistance.

Evaluating carrier options also involves assessing their reputation within the industry. Researching customer reviews and testimonials can provide valuable insights into how effectively a company supports its products after sale-a crucial factor that often distinguishes exceptional carriers from those offering merely adequate service.

In conclusion, when selecting an air conditioning system for your mobile home, it's imperative to balance initial purchase considerations with ongoing maintenance needs and available support services. By prioritizing these aspects during your evaluation process, you ensure not only comfort but also peace of mind knowing you've made a well-informed decision tailored specifically to meet both current demands and future contingencies of mobile living environments.

**About Oklahoma City**

For other uses, see Oklahoma City (disambiguation).

Oklahoma City is located in the United States

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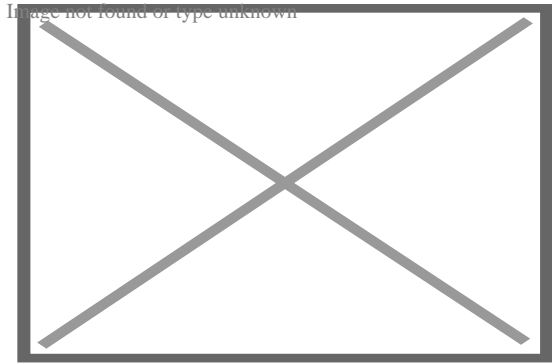
Oklahoma City

City

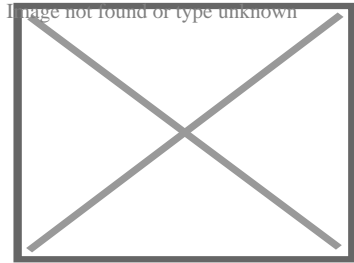
Location within the United States

# Oklahoma City

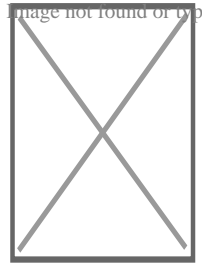
State capital city



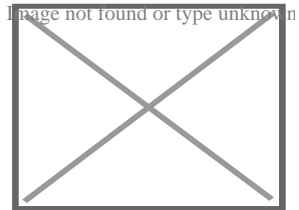
Downtown Oklahoma City



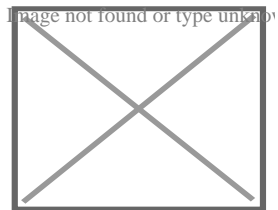
Oklahoma City Hall



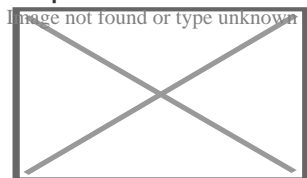
Skydance  
Bridge



Oklahoma City  
National Memorial



Oklahoma State  
Capitol



Paycom Center



## Flag of Oklahoma City

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Flag

Official seal of Oklahoma City

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Seal

Nickname(s):

"OKC", "The 405", "Oklas", "Boomtown", "The Big Friendly",<sup>[1]</sup> "The City",<sup>[2]</sup>

Map

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Interactive map of Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City is located in Oklahoma

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Oklahoma City

City

Location within the state of

Oklahoma

Coordinates: 35°28′7″N 97°31′17″W﻿ / ﻿35.46861°N 97.52139°W﻿ / 35.46861; -97.52139  
Country United States State Oklahoma Counties

- Oklahoma

- Canadian
- Cleveland
- Pottawatomie

Founded April 22, 1889<sup>[3]</sup> Incorporated July 15, 1890<sup>[3]</sup> Government

• Type Council–manager • Body Oklahoma City Council • Mayor David Holt (R) • City manager Craig Freeman Area

<sup>[4]</sup>

- City

620.79 sq mi (1,607.83 km<sup>2</sup>) • Land 606.48 sq mi (1,570.77 km<sup>2</sup>) • Water 14.31 sq mi (37.06 km<sup>2</sup>) • Urban

421.73 sq mi (1,092.3 km<sup>2</sup>) Elevation

<sup>[5]</sup>

1,198 ft (365 m) Population

(2020)

- City

681,054 Image Bank 62nd in North America

20th in the United States

1st in Oklahoma • Density 1,122.96/sq mi (433.58/km<sup>2</sup>) • Urban

982,276 (US: 46th) • Urban density 2,329.2/sq mi (899.3/km<sup>2</sup>) • Metro

<sup>[6]</sup>

1,441,695 (US: 42nd)

- Oklahoma Cityan
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Demonyms

GDP





the deadliest terror attack in U.S. history until the attacks of September 11, 2001, and the deadliest act of domestic terrorism in U.S. history.

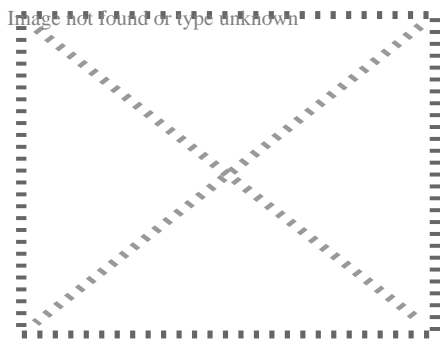
Since weather records have been kept beginning in 1890, Oklahoma City has been struck by 14 violent tornadoes, 11 of which were rated F4 or EF4 on the Fujita and Enhanced Fujita scales, and two rated F5 and EF5.<sup>[14]</sup>

## History

[edit]

Main article: History of Oklahoma City

For a chronological guide, see Timeline of Oklahoma City.



Map of Indian Territory (Oklahoma) 1889, showing Oklahoma as a train stop on a railroad line. Britannica 9th ed.

### Native American names for Oklahoma City

Choctaw: *TãfÅ ãçâ, -Å¹maha chito Oklahumma*

Cherokee:

*ãf Åjã... Å½ã, Å£ãf Åjã... Å½ã, Å!ãf Åjã... Å½ã, Å³ãf Åjã... Å½ã, Å°ãf Åjã... Å½ã, Å¹ãf Åjã... Å½ã, Å!ãf Åjã, Å•ã... Åjãf Åjã... Å½ã, Å²ãf Åjã... Å½ã, Åç*

*Romanized: ogalahoma gaduhvi*

Cheyenne: *Ma'xepóno'e*

Comanche: *Pia SookaãfÅ'ã, Å hni*

Delaware: *Oklahoma-utènaii*

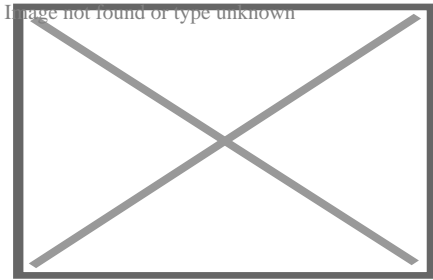
Iowa-Oto: *Chína Chége ItúãfÅçã, Å•ã, Å¸<sup>[15]</sup>*

Navajo: *Halgai Hóteeldi Kin HaalãfÅ ã, Å¼áhí*

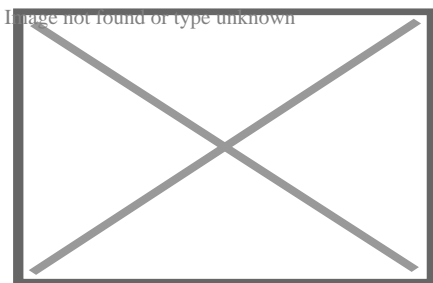
Meskwaki: *Okonohômîheki<sup>[16]</sup>*

Oklahoma City was settled on April 22, 1889,<sup>[17]</sup> when the area known as the "Unassigned Lands" was opened for settlement in an event known as "The Land Run".

<sup>18]</sup> On April 26 of that year, its first mayor was elected, William Couch. Some 10,000 homesteaders settled in the area that would become the capital of Oklahoma. The town grew quickly; the population doubled between 1890 and 1900.<sup>[19]</sup> Early leaders of the development of the city included Anton H. Classen, John Wilford Shartel, Henry Overholser, Oscar Ameringer, Jack C. Walton, Angelo C. Scott, and James W. Maney.



Lithograph of Oklahoma City from 1890.



Looking north on Broadway from present-day Sheridan Ave, 1910.

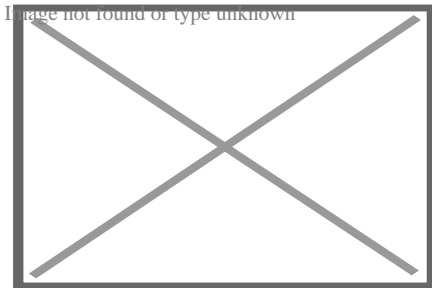
By the time Oklahoma was admitted to the Union in 1907, Oklahoma City had surpassed Guthrie, the territorial capital, as the new state's population center and commercial hub. Soon after, the capital was moved from Guthrie to Oklahoma City.<sup>[20]</sup> Oklahoma City was a significant stop on Route 66 during the early part of the 20th century; it was prominently mentioned in Bobby Troup's 1946 jazz song "(Get Your Kicks on) Route 66" made famous by artist Nat King Cole.

Before World War II, Oklahoma City developed significant stockyards, attracting jobs and revenue formerly in Chicago and Omaha, Nebraska. With the 1928 discovery of oil within the city limits (including under the State Capitol), Oklahoma City became a major center of oil production.<sup>[21]</sup> Post-war growth accompanied the construction of the Interstate Highway System, which made Oklahoma City a major interchange as the convergence of I-35, I-40, and I-44. It was also aided by the federal development of Tinker Air Force Base after successful lobbying efforts by the director of the Chamber of Commerce Stanley Draper.

In 1950, the Census Bureau reported the city's population as 8.6% black and 90.7% white.<sup>[22]</sup>

In 1959, the city government launched a "Great Annexation Drive" that expanded the city's area from 80 to 475.55 square miles (207.2 to 1,231.7 square kilometers) by the end of 1961, making it the largest U.S. city by land mass at the time.<sup>[23]</sup>

Patience Latting was elected Mayor of Oklahoma City in 1971, becoming the city's first female mayor.<sup>[24]</sup> Latting was also the first woman to serve as mayor of a U.S. city with over 350,000 residents.<sup>[24]</sup>



Oklahoma City National Memorial at Christmas.

Like many other American cities, the center city population declined in the 1970s and 1980s as families followed newly constructed highways to move to newer housing in nearby suburbs. Urban renewal projects in the 1970s, including the Pei Plan, removed older structures but failed to spark much new development, leaving the city dotted with vacant lots used for parking. A notable exception was the city's construction of the Myriad Gardens and Crystal Bridge, a botanical garden and modernistic conservatory in the heart of downtown. Architecturally significant historic buildings lost to clearances were the Criterion Theater,<sup>[25][26]</sup> the Baum Building,<sup>[27]</sup> the Hales Building,<sup>[28][29]</sup> and the Biltmore Hotel.<sup>[30]</sup>

In 1993, the city passed a massive redevelopment package known as the Metropolitan Area Projects (MAPS), intended to rebuild the city's core with civic projects to establish more activities and life in downtown. The city added a new baseball park; a central library; renovations to the civic center, convention center, and fairgrounds; and a water canal in the Bricktown entertainment district. Water taxis transport passengers within the district, adding color and activity along the canal. MAPS has become one of the most successful public-private partnerships undertaken in the U.S., exceeding \$3 billion in private investment as of 2010.<sup>[31]</sup> As a result of MAPS, the population in downtown housing has exponentially increased, with the demand for additional residential and retail amenities, such as groceries, services, and shops.

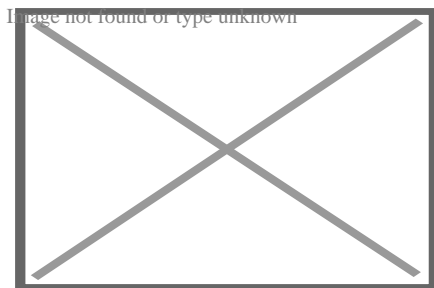
Since the completion of the MAPS projects, the downtown area has seen continued development. Several downtown buildings are undergoing renovation/restoration. Notable among these was the restoration of the Skirvin Hotel in 2007. The famed First National Center is also being renovated.

Residents of Oklahoma City suffered substantial losses on April 19, 1995, when Timothy McVeigh detonated a bomb in front of the Murrah building. The building was destroyed (the remnants of which had to be imploded in a controlled demolition later that year), more than 100 nearby buildings suffered severe damage, and 168 people were killed.<sup>[32]</sup> The site has been commemorated as the Oklahoma City National Memorial and Museum.<sup>[33]</sup> Since its opening in 2000, over three million people have visited. Every year on April 19, survivors, families, and friends return to the memorial to read the names of each person lost. McVeigh was executed by lethal injection on June 11, 2001.

The "Core-to-Shore" project was created to relocate I-40 one mile (1.6 km) south and replace it with a boulevard to create a landscaped entrance to the city.<sup>[34]</sup> This also allows the central portion of the city to expand south and connect with the shore of the Oklahoma River. Several elements of "Core to Shore" were included in the MAPS 3 proposal approved by voters in late 2009.

## Geography

[edit]



Mid-May 2006 photograph of Oklahoma City taken from the International Space Station (ISS)

Oklahoma City lies along one of the primary corridors into Texas and Mexico and is a three-hour drive from the Dallas-Fort Worth metroplex. The city is in the Frontier Country region in the state's center, making it ideal for state government.

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 620.34 square miles (1,606.7 km<sup>2</sup>),<sup>[35]</sup> of which 601.11 square miles (1,556.9 km<sup>2</sup>) is land and 19.23 square miles (49.8 km<sup>2</sup>) is water.

Oklahoma City lies in the Sandstone Hills region of Oklahoma, known for hills of 250 to 400 feet (80 to 120 m) and two species of oak: blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*) and post oak (*Q. stellata*).<sup>[36]</sup> The northeastern part of the city and its eastern suburbs fall into an ecological region known as the Cross Timbers.<sup>[37]</sup>

The city is roughly bisected by the North Canadian River (recently renamed the Oklahoma River inside city limits). The North Canadian once had sufficient flow to flood every year, wreaking destruction on surrounding areas, including the central business district and the original Oklahoma City Zoo.<sup>[38]</sup> In the 1940s, a dam was built on the river to manage the flood control and reduce its level.<sup>[39]</sup> In the 1990s, as part of the citywide revitalization project known as MAPS, the city built a series of low-water dams, returning water to the portion of the river flowing near downtown.<sup>[40]</sup> The city has three large lakes: Lake Hefner and Lake Overholser, in the northwestern quarter of the city; and the largest, Lake Stanley Draper, in the city's sparsely populated far southeast portion.

The population density typically reported for Oklahoma City using the area of its city limits can be misleading. Its urbanized zone covers roughly 244 square miles (630 km<sup>2</sup>) resulting in a 2013 estimated density of 2,500 per square mile (970/km<sup>2</sup>), compared with larger rural watershed areas incorporated by the city, which cover the remaining 377 sq mi (980 km<sup>2</sup>) of the city limits.<sup>[41]</sup>

Oklahoma City is one of the largest cities in the nation in compliance with the Clean Air Act.<sup>[42]</sup>

## Tallest buildings

[edit]

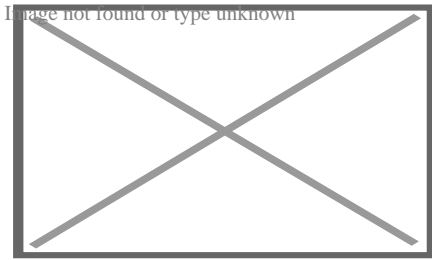
Main article: List of tallest buildings in Oklahoma City

Rank	Building	Height	Floors	Built	Ref.
1	Devon Energy Center	844 feet (257 m)	50	2012	<sup>[43]</sup>
2	BancFirst Tower	500 feet (152 m)	36	1971	<sup>[44]</sup>
3	First National Center	446 feet (136 m)	33	1931	<sup>[45]</sup>
4	BOK Park Plaza	433 feet (132 m)	27	2017	<sup>[46]</sup>
5	Oklahoma Tower	410 feet (125 m)	31	1982	<sup>[47]</sup>
6	Strata Tower	393 feet (120 m)	30	1973	<sup>[48]</sup>
7	City Place	391 feet (119 m)	33	1931	<sup>[49]</sup>
8	Valliance Bank Tower	321 feet (98 m)	22	1984	<sup>[50]</sup>
9	Leadership Square North	285 feet (87 m)	22	1984	<sup>[51]</sup>
10	Arvest Tower	281 feet (86 m)	16	1972	<sup>[52]</sup>

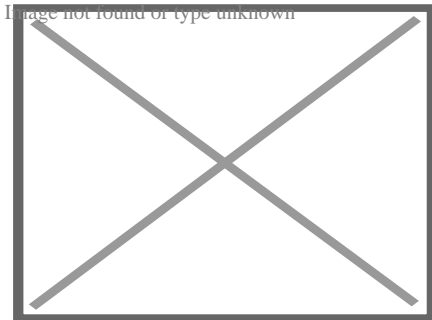
## Neighborhoods

[edit]

Main article: Neighborhoods of Oklahoma City



Automobile Alley in Oklahoma City



Looking up in the heart of Oklahoma City's Central Business District

Oklahoma City neighborhoods are highly varied, with affluent historic neighborhoods located next to districts that have not wholly recovered from the economic and social decline of the 1970s and 1980s.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

The city is bisected geographically and culturally by the North Canadian River, which divides North Oklahoma City and South Oklahoma City. The north side is characterized by diverse and fashionable urban neighborhoods near the city center and sprawling suburbs further north. South Oklahoma City is generally more blue-collar working class and significantly more industrial, having grown up around the Stockyards and meat packing plants at the turn of the century. It is also the center of the city's rapidly growing Latino community.

Downtown Oklahoma City, which has 7,600 residents, is seeing an influx of new private investment and large-scale public works projects, which have helped to revitalize a central business district left almost deserted by the Oil Bust of the early 1980s. The centerpiece of downtown is the newly renovated Crystal Bridge and Myriad Botanical Gardens, one of the few elements of the Pei Plan to be completed. In 2021, a massive new central park will link the gardens near the CBD and the new convention center to be built just south of it to the North Canadian River as part of a massive works project known as "Core to Shore"; the new park is part of MAPS3, a collection of civic projects funded by a one-cent temporary (seven-year) sales tax increase.<sup>[<sup>53</sup>]</sup>

## Climate

[edit]

Main article: Climate of Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City has a temperate humid subtropical climate (Köppen: *Cfa*, Trewartha: *Cfak*), along with significant continental influences. The city features hot, humid summers and cool winters. Prolonged and severe droughts (sometimes leading to wildfires in the vicinity) and hefty rainfall leading to flash flooding and flooding occur regularly. Consistent winds, usually from the south or south-southeast during the summer, help temper the hotter weather. Consistent northerly winds during the winter can intensify cold periods. Severe ice storms and snowstorms happen sporadically during the winter.

The average temperature is 61.4 °F (16.3 °C), with the monthly daily average ranging from 39.2 °F (4.0 °C) in January to 83.0 °F (28.3 °C) in July. Extremes range from 17 °F (−27 °C) on February 12, 1899 to 113 °F (45 °C) on August 11, 1936, and August 3, 2012;<sup>[54]</sup> The last sub-zero (Fahrenheit) reading was 14 °F (−26 °C) on February 16, 2021.<sup>[55]</sup><sup>[56]</sup> Temperatures reach 100 °F (38 °C) on 10.4 days of the year, 90 °F (32 °C) on nearly 70 days, and fail to rise above freezing on 8.3 days.<sup>[55]</sup> The city receives about 35.9 inches (91.2 cm) of precipitation annually, of which 8.6 inches (21.8 cm) is snow.

The report "Regional Climate Trends and Scenarios for the U.S. National Climate Assessment" (NCA) from 2013 by NOAA projects that parts of the Great Plains region can expect up to 30% (high emissions scenario based on CMIP3 and NARCCAP models) increase in extreme precipitation days by mid-century. This definition is based on days receiving more than one inch of rainfall.<sup>[57]</sup>

## Extreme weather

[edit]

Oklahoma City has an active severe weather season from March through June, especially during April and May. Being in the center of what is colloquially referred to as Tornado Alley, it is prone to widespread and severe tornadoes, as well as severe hailstorms and occasional derechos. Tornadoes occur every month of the year, and a secondary smaller peak also occurs during autumn, especially in October. The Oklahoma City metropolitan area is one of the most tornado-prone major cities in the world, with about 150 tornadoes striking within the city limits since 1890. Since the time weather records have been kept, Oklahoma City has been struck by 13 violent tornadoes, eleven rated F/EF4 and two rated F/EF5.<sup>[14]</sup>

On May 3, 1999, parts of Oklahoma City and surrounding communities were impacted by a tornado. It was the last U.S. tornado to be given a rating of F5 on the Fujita scale

before the Enhanced Fujita scale replaced it in 2007. While the tornado was in the vicinity of Bridge Creek to the southwest, wind speeds of 318 mph (510 km/h) were estimated by a mobile Doppler radar, the highest wind speeds ever recorded on Earth.<sup>[58]</sup> A second top-of-the-scale tornado occurred on May 20, 2013; South Oklahoma City, along with Newcastle and Moore, was hit by an EF5 tornado. The tornado was 0.5 to 1.3 miles (0.80 to 2.09 km) wide and killed 23 people.<sup>[59]</sup> On May 31, less than two weeks after the May 20 event, another outbreak affected the Oklahoma City area. Within Oklahoma City, the system spawned an EF1 and an EF0 tornado, and in El Reno to the west, an EF3 tornado occurred. This lattermost tornado, which was heading in the direction of Oklahoma City before it dissipated, had a width of 2.6 miles (4.2 km), making it the widest tornado ever recorded. Additionally, winds over 295 mph (475 km/h) were measured, one of the two highest wind records for a tornado.<sup>[60]</sup>

With 19.48 inches (495 mm) of rainfall, May 2015 was Oklahoma City's record-wettest month since record-keeping began in 1890. Across Oklahoma and Texas generally, there was a record flooding in the latter part of the month.<sup>[61]</sup>

**Climate data for Oklahoma City (Will Rogers World Airport), 1991–2020 normals,<sup>[a]</sup> extreme 1890–present<sup>[b]</sup>**

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Record high</b> °F (°C)	83 (28)	92 (33)	97 (36)	100 (38)	104 (40)	107 (42)	110 (43)	113 (45)	108 (42)	97 (36)	87 (31)	86 (30)
<b>Mean maximum</b> °F (°C)	71.7 (22.1)	77.1 (25.1)	84.2 (29.0)	86.9 (30.5)	92.3 (33.5)	96.4 (35.8)	102.4 (39.1)	101.5 (38.6)	96.2 (35.7)	88.9 (31.6)	79.1 (26.2)	71.2 (21.8)
<b>Mean daily maximum</b> °F (°C)	49.3 (9.6)	53.8 (12.1)	62.9 (17.2)	71.1 (21.7)	78.9 (26.1)	87.5 (30.8)	93.1 (33.9)	92.2 (33.4)	83.9 (28.8)	72.8 (22.7)	60.7 (15.9)	50.4 (10.2)
<b>Daily mean</b> °F (°C)	38.2 (3.4)	42.3 (5.7)	51.2 (10.7)	59.3 (15.2)	68.2 (20.1)	76.9 (24.9)	81.7 (27.6)	80.7 (27.1)	72.7 (22.6)	61.1 (16.2)	49.2 (9.6)	40.0 (4.4)
<b>Mean daily minimum</b> °F (°C)	27.0 (?2.8)	30.8 (?0.7)	39.5 (4.2)	47.5 (8.6)	57.6 (14.2)	66.2 (19.0)	70.3 (21.3)	69.1 (20.6)	61.5 (16.4)	49.4 (9.7)	37.7 (3.2)	29.5 (?1.4)
<b>Mean minimum</b> °F (°C)	11.7 (?11.3)	15.4 (?9.2)	21.5 (?5.8)	32.3 (0.2)	43.8 (6.6)	56.6 (13.7)	63.6 (17.6)	61.7 (16.5)	48.4 (9.1)	33.8 (1.0)	21.7 (?5.7)	14.3 (?9.8)
<b>Record low</b> °F (°C)	?11 (?24)	?17 (?27)	1 (?17)	20 (?7)	32 (0)	46 (8)	53 (12)	49 (9)	35 (2)	16 (?9)	9 (?13)	?8 (?22)
<b>Average precipitation</b> inches (mm)	1.32 (34)	1.42 (36)	2.55 (65)	3.60 (91)	5.31 (135)	4.49 (114)	3.59 (91)	3.60 (91)	3.72 (94)	3.32 (84)	1.68 (43)	1.79 (45)



<b>Average snowfall inches (cm)</b>	1.8 (4.6)	1.8 (4.6)	0.8 (2.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.5 (1.3)	1.8 (4.6)
<b>Average precipitation days (? 0.01 in)</b>	5.0	5.7	6.9	7.9	10.0	8.6	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.5	5.8	5.7	
<b>Average snowy days (? 0.1 in)</b>	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	
<b>Average relative humidity (%)</b>	66.6	65.7	61.3	61.1	67.5	67.2	60.9	61.6	67.1	64.4	67.1	67.8	
<b>Average dew point °F (°C)</b>	23.7 (?4.6)	28.0 (?2.2)	35.2 (1.8)	45.1 (7.3)	55.8 (13.2)	63.7 (17.6)	65.3 (18.5)	64.4 (18.0)	59.5 (15.3)	47.7 (8.7)	37.0 (2.8)	27.5 (?2.5)	
<b>Mean monthly sunshine hours</b>	200.8	189.7	244.2	271.3	295.2	326.1	356.6	329.3	263.7	245.1	186.5	180.9	3
<b>Mean daily daylight hours</b>	10.1	10.9	12.0	13.1	14.1	14.5	14.3	13.4	12.4	11.3	10.3	9.8	
<b>Percent possible sunshine</b>	64	62	66	69	68	75	80	79	71	70	60	60	
<b>Average ultraviolet index</b>	3	4	6	8	9	10	10	9	8	5	3	2	

Source 1: NOAA (relative humidity and sun 1961?1990)<sup>[62]</sup><sup>[55]</sup><sup>[63]</sup>

Source 2: Weather Atlas(Daylight-UV) <sup>[64]</sup>

## Demographics

[edit]

Population of Oklahoma City 1890-2022

Census	Pop.	Note	%±
<b>1890</b>	4,151		—
<b>1900</b>	10,037		141.8%
<b>1910</b>	64,205		539.7%

<b>1920</b>	91,295	42.2%
<b>1930</b>	185,389	103.1%
<b>1940</b>	204,424	10.3%
<b>1950</b>	243,504	19.1%
<b>1960</b>	324,253	33.2%
<b>1970</b>	368,164	13.5%
<b>1980</b>	404,014	9.7%
<b>1990</b>	444,719	10.1%
<b>2000</b>	506,132	13.8%
<b>2010</b>	579,999	14.6%
<b>2020</b>	681,054	17.4%
<b>2024 (est.)</b>	709,330 [65]	4.2%
	U.S. Decennial Census[66]	
	1790-1960[67]	1900-1990[68]
	1990-2000[69]	2010[70]

In the 2010 census, there were 579,999 people, 230,233 households, and 144,120 families in the city. The population density was 956.4 inhabitants per square mile (321.9/km<sup>2</sup>). There were 256,930 housing units at an average density of 375.9 per square mile (145.1/km<sup>2</sup>). By the 2020 census, its population grew to 681,054.[71]

Of Oklahoma City's 579,999 people in 2010, 44,541 resided in Canadian County, 63,723 lived in Cleveland County, 471,671 resided in Oklahoma County, and 64 resided in Pottawatomie County.[72]

In 2010, there were 230,233 households, 29.4% of which had children under 18 living with them, 43.4% were married couples living together, 13.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 37.4% were non-families. One person households account for 30.5% of all households, and 8.7% of all households had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.47 and the average family size was 3.11.[73]

According to the American Community Survey 1-year estimates in 2022, the median income for a household in the city was \$63,713, and the median income for a family was \$80,833. Married-couple families \$99,839, and nonfamily households \$40,521.[74] The per capita income for the city was \$35,902.[75] 15.5% of the population and 11.2% of families were below the poverty line. Of the total population, 20.1% of those under 18 and 10.6% of those 65 and older lived below the poverty line.[76]

In the 2000 census, Oklahoma City's age composition was 25.5% under the age of 18, 10.7% from 18 to 24, 30.8% from 25 to 44, 21.5% from 45 to 64, and 11.5% who were

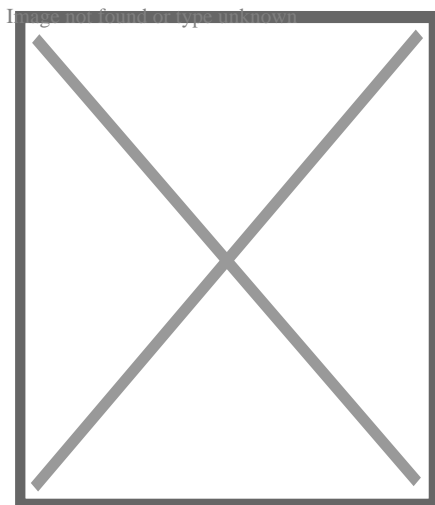
65 years of age or older. The median age was 34 years. For every 100 females, there were 95.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 92.7 males.

Oklahoma City has experienced significant population increases since the late 1990s. It is the first city in the state to record a population greater than 600,000 residents and the first city in the Great Plains region to record a population greater than 600,000 residents. It is the largest municipal population of the Great Plains region (Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota).<sup>[ambiguous]</sup>

In the 2020 census, there were 268,035 households in the city, out of which 81,374 households (30.4%) were individuals, 113,161 (42.2%) were opposite-sex married couples, 17,699 (6.6%) were unmarried opposite-sex partnerships, and 2,930 (1.1%) were same-sex married couples or partnerships.<sup>[77]</sup>

### Race and ethnicity

[edit]



Map of racial distribution of the Oklahoma City area, 2020 U.S. census. Each dot is one person: • White

• Black

• Asian

• Hispanic

• Multiracial

Native American/Other

Historical racial composition	2020 [71]	2010 [78]	1990 [22]	1970 [22]	1940 [22]
White (Non-Hispanic)	49.5%	56.7%	72.9%	82.2%	90.4%
Hispanic or Latino	21.3%	17.2%	5.0%	2.0%	n/a
Black or African American	13.8%	14.8%	16.0%	13.7%	9.5%
Mixed	7.6%	4.0%	0.4%	–	–
Asian	4.6%	4.0%	2.4%	0.2%	–
Native American	3.4%	3.1%	4.2%	2.0%	0.1%

According to the 2020 census, the racial composition of Oklahoma City was as follows: [79] White or European American 49.5%, Hispanic or Latino 21.3%, Black or African American 13.8%, Asian 4.6%, Native American 2.8%, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 0.2%, other race 0.4%, and two or more races (non-Hispanic) 7.6%. Its population has diversified since the 1940s census, where 90.4% was non-Hispanic white. [22] An analysis in 2017 found Oklahoma City to be the 8th least racially segregated significant city in the United States. [80] Of the 20 largest US cities, Oklahoma City has the second-highest percentage of the population reporting two or more races on the Census, 7.6%, second to 8.9% in New York City.

2020

[edit]

Oklahoma City – Racial and ethnic composition

Note: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category.

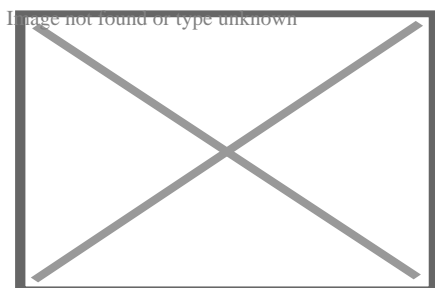
Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race.

Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic)	Pop 2000 [81]	Pop 2010 [82]	Pop 2020 [83]	% 2000	% 2010	% 2020
White alone (NH)	327,225	328,582	337,063	64.65%	56.65%	49.49%
Black or African American alone (NH)	76,994	85,744	93,767	15.21%	14.78%	13.77%
Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH)	16,406	18,208	18,757	3.24%	3.14%	2.75%
Asian alone (NH)	17,410	23,051	31,163	3.44%	3.97%	4.58%
Pacific Islander alone (NH)	278	464	971	0.05%	0.08%	0.14%
Some Other Race alone (NH)	452	700	2,700	0.09%	0.12%	0.40%

Mixed Race or Multi-Racial (NH)	15,999	23,212	51,872	3.16%	4.00%	7.62%
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	51,368	100,038	144,761	10.15%	17.25%	21.26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>506,132</b>	<b>579,999</b>	<b>681,054</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Metropolitan statistical area

[edit]



Old Interstate 40 Crosstown, Oklahoma City

Oklahoma City is the principal city of the eight-county Oklahoma City metropolitan statistical Area in Central Oklahoma and is the state's largest urbanized area. As of 2015, the metro area was the 41st largest in the nation based on population.<sup>[84]</sup>

## Religion

[edit]

The Association of Religion Data Archives in 2020 reported that the Southern Baptist Convention was the city and metropolitan area's most prominent Christian tradition with 213,008 members, Christianity being the area's predominant religion.

Non/interdenominational Protestants were the second largest tradition with 195,158 members. The Roman Catholic Church claimed 142,491 adherents throughout the metropolitan region and Pentecostals within the Assemblies of God USA numbered 48,470.<sup>[85]</sup> The remainder of Christians in the area held to predominantly Evangelical Christian beliefs in numerous evangelical Protestant denominations. Outside of Christendom, there were 4,230 practitioners of Hinduism and 2,078 Mahayana Buddhists. An estimated 8,904 residents practiced Islam during this study.<sup>[85]</sup>

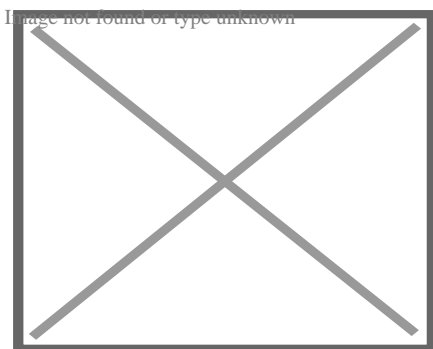
## Crime

[edit]

Law enforcement claims Oklahoma City has traditionally been the territory of the notorious Juárez Cartel, but the Sinaloa Cartel has been reported as trying to establish a foothold in Oklahoma City. There are many rival gangs in Oklahoma City, one whose headquarters has been established in the city, the Southside Locos, traditionally known as Sureños.[<sup>86</sup>]

Oklahoma City also has its share of violent crimes, particularly in the 1970s. The worst occurred in 1978 when six employees of a Sirloin Stockade restaurant on the city's south side were murdered execution-style in the restaurant's freezer. An intensive investigation followed, and the three individuals involved, who also killed three others in Purcell, Oklahoma, were identified. One, Harold Stafford, died in a motorcycle accident in Tulsa not long after the restaurant murders. Another, Verna Stafford, was sentenced to life without parole after being granted a new trial after she had been sentenced to death. Roger Dale Stafford, considered the mastermind of the murder spree, was executed by lethal injection at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary in 1995.[<sup>87</sup>]

The Oklahoma City Police Department has a uniformed force of 1,169 officers and 300+ civilian employees. The department has a central police station and five substations covering 2,500 police reporting districts that average 1/4 square mile in size.



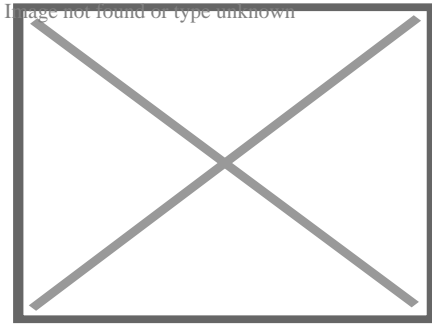
The Murrah Federal Building after the attack

On April 19, 1995, the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was destroyed by a fertilizer bomb manufactured and detonated by Timothy McVeigh. The blast and catastrophic collapse killed 168 people and injured over 680. The blast shock-wave destroyed or damaged 324 buildings within a 340-meter radius, destroyed or burned 86 cars, and shattered glass in 258 nearby buildings, causing at least an estimated \$652 million. McVeigh was convicted and subsequently executed by lethal injection on June 11, 2001.

## Economy

[edit]

See also: List of companies based in Oklahoma City



The Sonic Drive-In restaurant chain is headquartered in Oklahoma City.

The economy of Oklahoma City, once just a regional power center of government and energy exploration, has since diversified to include the sectors of information technology, services, health services, and administration. The city is headquarters to two Fortune 500 companies: Expand Energy and Devon Energy,<sup>[88]</sup> as well as being home to Love's Travel Stops & Country Stores, which is ranked thirteenth on Forbes' list of private companies.<sup>[89]</sup>

As of March 2024, the top 20 employers in the city were:<sup>[90]</sup>

#	Employer	# of employees
1	State of Oklahoma (State Capital)	37,600
2	Tinker Air Force Base	26,000
3	Oklahoma State University-Stillwater	13,940
4	University of Oklahoma-Norman	11,530
5	Integrus Health	11,000
6	Amazon	8,000
7	Hobby Lobby Stores (HQ)	6,500
8	Mercy Health Center (HQ)	6,500
9	SSM Health Care (Regional HQ)	5,600
10	FAA Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center	5,150
11	University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center	5,000
12	City of Oklahoma City	4,500
13	OU Medical Center	4,360
14	Paycom (HQ)	4,200
15	The Boeing Company	3,740
16	Midfirst Bank (HQ)	3,100
17	Norman Regional Hospital	2,740
18	AT&T	2,700
19	OGE Energy Corp (HQ)	2,240

Other major corporations with a significant presence (over 1,000 employees) in the city of Oklahoma City include the United Parcel Service, Farmers Insurance Group, Great Plains Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Deaconess Hospital, Johnson Controls, MidFirst Bank, Rose State College, and Continental Resources.<sup>[91]</sup><sup>[92]</sup>

While not in the city limits, other large employers within the Oklahoma City MSA include United States Air Force – Tinker AFB (27,000); University of Oklahoma (11,900); University of Central Oklahoma (2,900); and Norman Regional Hospital (2,800).<sup>[91]</sup>

According to the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, the metropolitan area's economic output grew by 33% between 2001 and 2005 due chiefly to economic diversification. Its gross metropolitan product (GMP) was \$43.1 billion in 2005<sup>[93]</sup> and grew to \$61.1 billion in 2009.<sup>[94]</sup> By 2016 the GMP had grown to \$73.8 billion.<sup>[95]</sup>

In 2008, *Forbes* magazine reported that the city had falling unemployment, one of the strongest housing markets in the country and solid growth in energy, agriculture, and manufacturing.<sup>[96]</sup> However, during the early 1980s, Oklahoma City had one of the worst job and housing markets due to the bankruptcy of Penn Square Bank in 1982 and then the post-1985 crash in oil prices (oil bust).<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## Tourism

[edit]

Approximately 23.2 million visitors contributed \$4.3 billion to Oklahoma City's economy. These visitors directly spent \$2.6 billion, sustained nearly 34,000 jobs, and generated \$343 million in state and local taxes.<sup>[97]</sup>

## Business districts

[edit]

See also: Neighborhoods of Oklahoma City

Business and entertainment districts (and, to a lesser extent, local neighborhoods) tend to maintain their boundaries and character by applying zoning regulations and business improvement districts (districts where property owners agree to a property tax surcharge to support additional services for the community).<sup>[98]</sup> Through zoning regulations, historic districts, and other special zoning districts, including overlay districts, are well established.<sup>[99]</sup> Oklahoma City has three business improvement



districts, including one encompassing the central business district.

## Culture

[edit]

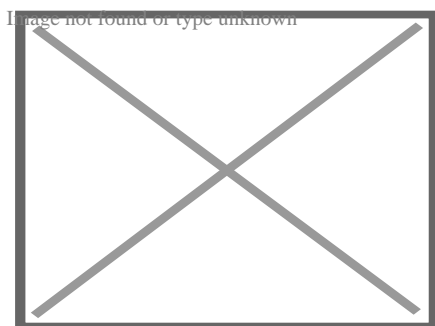
## Museums and theaters

[edit]

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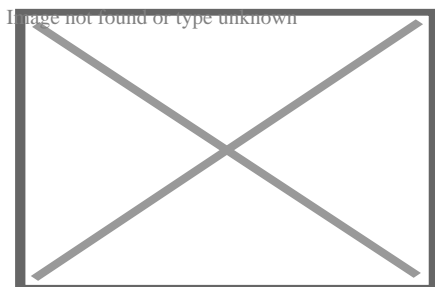


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Water taxis in Oklahoma City's downtown Bricktown neighborhood

The Donald W. Reynolds Visual Arts Center is the new downtown home for the Oklahoma City Museum of Art. The museum features visiting exhibits, original selections from its collection, a theater showing various foreign, independent, and classic films each week, and a restaurant. OKCMOA is also home to the most comprehensive collection of Chihuly glass in the world, including the 55-foot Eleanor Blake Kirkpatrick Memorial Tower in the Museum's atrium.<sup>[100]</sup> The art deco Civic Center Music Hall, which was renovated in 2001, has performances from the Oklahoma City Ballet, the Oklahoma City Opera, the Oklahoma City Philharmonic, and also various concerts and traveling Broadway shows.



The Survivor Tree on the grounds of the Oklahoma City National Memorial

Other theaters include the Lyric Theatre, Jewel Box Theatre, Kirkpatrick Auditorium, the Poteet Theatre, the Oklahoma City Community College Bruce Owen Theater, and the 488-seat Petree Recital Hall at the Oklahoma City University campus. The university opened the Wanda L Bass School of Music and Auditorium in April 2006.

The Oklahoma Contemporary Arts Center (formerly City Arts Center) moved downtown in 2020, near Campbell Art Park at 11th and Broadway, after being at the Oklahoma State Fair fairgrounds since 1989. It features exhibitions, performances, classes, workshops, camps, and weekly programs.

The Science Museum Oklahoma (formerly Kirkpatrick Science and Air Space Museum at Omniplex) houses exhibits on science and aviation and an IMAX theater. The museum formerly housed the International Photography Hall of Fame (IPHF), which displays photographs and artifacts from an extensive collection of cameras and other artifacts preserving the history of photography. IPHF honors those who have contributed significantly to the art and/or science of photography and relocated to St. Louis, Missouri in 2013.

The Museum of Osteology displays over 450 real skeletons and houses over 7,000.<sup>[101]</sup> Focusing on the form and function of the skeletal system, this 7,000 sq ft (650 m<sup>2</sup>) museum displays hundreds of skulls and skeletons from all corners of the world. Exhibits include adaptation, locomotion, classification, and diversity of the vertebrate kingdom. The Museum of Osteology is the only one of its kind in America.

The National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum has galleries of western art<sup>[102]</sup> and is home to the Hall of Great Western Performers.<sup>[103]</sup>

In September 2021, the First Americans Museum opened to the public, focusing on the histories and cultures of the numerous tribal nations and many Indigenous peoples in the state of Oklahoma.<sup>[104]</sup>

The Oklahoma City National Memorial in the northern part of Oklahoma City's downtown was created as the inscription on its eastern gate of the Memorial reads, "to honor the victims, survivors, rescuers, and all who were changed forever on April 19, 1995"; the memorial was built on the land formerly occupied by the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building complex before its 1995 bombing. The outdoor Symbolic Memorial can be visited 24 hours a day for free, and the adjacent Memorial Museum, in the former *Journal Record* building damaged by the bombing, can be entered for a small fee. The site is also home to the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism, a non-partisan, nonprofit think tank devoted to preventing terrorism.

The American Banjo Museum in the Bricktown Entertainment district is dedicated to preserving and promoting the music and heritage of the banjo.<sup>[105]</sup> Its collection is valued at \$3.5 million<sup>[citation needed]</sup>, and an interpretive exhibit tells the evolution of

the banjo from its roots in American slavery, to bluegrass, to folk, and to world music.

The Oklahoma History Center is the state's history museum. Across the street from the governor's mansion at 800 Nazih Zuhdi Drive in northeast Oklahoma City, the museum opened in 2005 and is operated by the Oklahoma Historical Society. It preserves Oklahoma's history from the prehistoric to the present day.

The Oklahoma State Firefighters Museum contains early colonial firefighting tools, the first fire station in Oklahoma,<sup>[106]</sup> and modern fire trucks.<sup>[107]</sup>

## Restaurants

[edit]

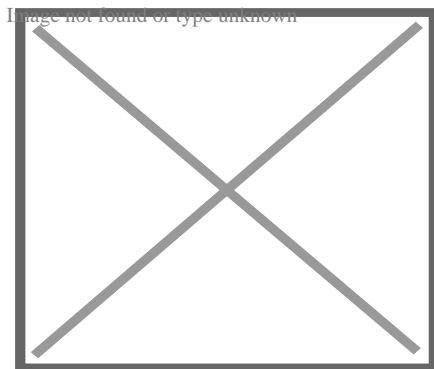
Florence's Restaurant in 2022 was named one of America's Classics by the James Beard Foundation.<sup>[108]</sup><sup>[109]</sup> It was the first James Beard award for an Oklahoma entity.<sup>[108]</sup> *The Oklahoman* called Florence's "The Grand Dame of all local restaurants".<sup>[110]</sup> Andrew Black, chef/owner of Grey Sweater, won the 2023 James Beard Award for Best Chef Southwest.<sup>[111]</sup>

The Food Network show *Diners, Drive-Ins, and Dives* has been to several restaurants in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. Some of these include Cattlemen's Steakhouse, Chick N Beer, Clanton's Cafe, The Diner, Eischen's Bar, Florence's Restaurant, and Guyutes, among several others.<sup>[112]</sup>

## Sports

[edit]

Main article: Sports in Oklahoma City



Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark, home of the Oklahoma City Comets

Oklahoma City is home to several professional sports teams, including the Oklahoma City Thunder of the National Basketball Association. The Thunder is the city's second

"permanent" major professional sports franchise after the now-defunct AFL Oklahoma Wranglers. It is the third major-league team to call the city home when considering the temporary hosting of the New Orleans/Oklahoma City Hornets for the 2005–06 and 2006–07 NBA seasons. However, the Thunder was formerly the Sonics before the movement of the Sonics to OKC in 2008.

Other professional sports clubs in Oklahoma City include the Oklahoma City Comets, the Triple-A affiliate of the Los Angeles Dodgers, the Oklahoma City Energy FC of the United Soccer League, and the Crusaders of Oklahoma Rugby Football Club of USA Rugby. The Oklahoma City Blazers, a name used for decades of the city's hockey team in the Central Hockey League, has been used for a junior team in the Western States Hockey League since 2014.

The Paycom Center in downtown is the main multipurpose arena in the city, which hosts concerts, NHL exhibition games, and many of the city's pro sports teams. In 2008, the Oklahoma City Thunder became the primary tenant. Nearby in Bricktown, the Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark is the home to the city's baseball team, the Comets. "The Brick", as it is locally known, is considered one of the finest minor league parks in the nation.<sup>[113]</sup>

Oklahoma City hosts the World Cup of Softball and the annual NCAA Women's College World Series. The city has held 2005 NCAA Men's Basketball First and Second round and hosted the Big 12 Men's and women's basketball tournaments in 2007 and 2009. The major universities in the area – University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City University, and Oklahoma State University – often schedule major basketball games and other sporting events at Paycom Center and Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark. However, most home games are played at their campus stadiums.

Other major sporting events include Thoroughbred and Quarter Horse racing circuits at Remington Park and numerous horse shows and equine events that take place at the state fairgrounds each year. There are multiple golf courses and country clubs spread around the city.

## **High school football**

[edit]

The state of Oklahoma hosts a highly competitive high school football culture, with many teams in the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. The Oklahoma Secondary School Activities Association (OSSAA) organizes high school football into eight distinct classes based on school enrollment size. Beginning with the largest, the classes are 6A, 5A, 4A, 3A, 2A, A, B, and C. Class 6A is broken into two divisions. Oklahoma City schools include: Westmoore, Putnam City North, Putnam City, Putnam City West, Southeast,

## Oklahoma City Thunder

[edit]

The Oklahoma City Thunder of the National Basketball Association (NBA) has called Oklahoma City home since the 2008–09 season, when owner Clay Bennett relocated the franchise from Seattle, Washington. The Thunder plays home games in downtown Oklahoma City at the Paycom Center. The Thunder is known by several nicknames, including "OKC Thunder" and simply "OKC", and its mascot is Rumble the Bison.

After arriving in Oklahoma City for the 2008–09 season, the Oklahoma City Thunder secured a berth (8th) in the 2010 NBA Playoffs the following year after boasting its first 50-win season, winning two games in the first round against the Los Angeles Lakers. In 2012, Oklahoma City made it to the NBA Finals but lost to the Miami Heat in five games. In 2013, the Thunder reached the Western Conference semi-finals without All-Star guard Russell Westbrook, who was injured in their first-round series against the Houston Rockets, only to lose to the Memphis Grizzlies. In 2014, Oklahoma City reached the NBA's Western Conference Finals again but eventually lost to the San Antonio Spurs in six games.

Sports analysts have regarded the Oklahoma City Thunder as one of the elite franchises of the NBA's Western Conference and a media darling of the league's future. Oklahoma City earned Northwest Division titles every year from 2011 to 2014 and again in 2016 and has consistently improved its win record to 59 wins in 2014. The Thunder is led by third-year head coach Mark Daigneault and was anchored by All-Star point guard Russell Westbrook before a July 2019 trade that sent him to the Houston Rockets.

## Hornets

[edit]

Main article: Effect of Hurricane Katrina on the New Orleans Hornets

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the NBA's New Orleans Hornets temporarily relocated to the Ford Center, playing the majority of its home games there during the 2005–06 and 2006–07 seasons. The team became the first NBA franchise to play regular-season games in Oklahoma.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup> The team was known as the New Orleans/Oklahoma City Hornets while playing in Oklahoma City. The team returned to New Orleans full-time for the 2007–08 season. The Hornets played their final home game in Oklahoma City during the exhibition season on October 9, 2007, against the

Houston Rockets.

## Professional sports teams

[edit]

Main article: Sports in Oklahoma City

Current professional sports teams

<b>Sports Franchise</b>	<b>League</b>	<b>Sport</b>	<b>Founded</b>	<b>Stadium (capacity)</b>
Oklahoma City Thunder	NBA	Basketball	2008	Paycom Center (18,203)
Oklahoma City Comets	MiLB	Baseball	1998	Chickasaw Bricktown Ballpark (13,066)
Oklahoma City Blue	NBA G League	Basketball	2018	Paycom Center (18,203)
Oklahoma City Energy	USL Championship (Division 2)	Soccer	2018	Taft Stadium (7,500)
Oklahoma City Football Club	Women's Premier Soccer League	Soccer	2022	Brian Harvey Field (1,500)
Oklahoma City Spark	Women's Professional Fastpitch	Softball	2023	USA Softball Hall of Fame Stadium (13,500)

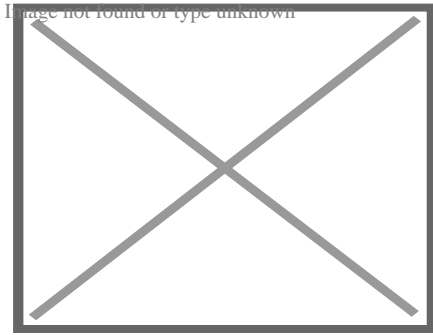
## 2028 Olympics

[edit]

Venues in Oklahoma City will host two events during the 2028 Summer Olympics, which will primarily be held in Los Angeles. The LA Olympic Organizing Committee opted to have canoe slalom and softball in Oklahoma City, given the lack of acceptable venues for those sports in Los Angeles. Riversport OKC will host the canoe slalom competition, while Devon Park will host the softball competition. Oklahoma City is located approximately 1,300 miles away from Los Angeles.<sup>[115]</sup>

## Parks and recreation

[edit]



Myriad Botanical Gardens, the centerpiece of downtown OKC's central business district

One of the more prominent landmarks of downtown Oklahoma City is the Crystal Bridge tropical conservatory at the Myriad Botanical Gardens, a large downtown urban park. Designed by I. M. Pei, the park also includes the Water Stage amphitheater, a bandshell, and lawn, a sunken pond complete with koi, an interactive children's garden complete with a carousel and water sculpture, various trails and interactive exhibits that rotate throughout the year including the ice skating in the Christmas winter season. In 2007, following a renovation of the stage, *Oklahoma Shakespeare In The Park* relocated to the Myriad Gardens. Bicentennial Park, also downtown located near the Oklahoma City Civic Center campus, is home to the annual *Festival of the Arts* in April.

The Scissortail Park is just south of the Myriad Gardens, a large interactive park that opened in 2021. This park contains a large lake with paddleboats, a dog park, a concert stage with a great lawn, a promenade including the Skydance Bridge, a children's interactive splash park and playground, and numerous athletic facilities. Farmers Market is a common attraction at Scissortail Park during the season, and there are multiple film showings, food trucks, concerts, festivals, and civic gatherings.

Returning to the city's first parks masterplan, Oklahoma City has at least one major park in each quadrant outside downtown. Will Rogers Park, the Grand Boulevard loop once connected Lincoln Park, Trosper Park, and Woodson Park, some sections of which no longer exist. Martin Park Nature Center is a natural habitat in far northwest Oklahoma City. Will Rogers Park is home to the *Lycan Conservatory*, the Rose Garden, and the Butterfly Garden, all built in the WPA era. In April 2005, the *Oklahoma City Skate Park* at Wiley Post Park was renamed the *Mat Hoffman Action Sports Park* to recognize Mat Hoffman, an Oklahoma City area resident and businessman who was instrumental in the design of the skate park and is a 10-time BMX World Vert champion.<sup>[116]</sup>

Walking trails line the Bricktown Canal and the Oklahoma River in downtown. The city's bike trail system follows around Lake Hefner and Lake Overholser in the northwest and west quadrants of the city. The majority of the east shore area of Lake Hefner is taken up by parks and bike trails, including a new leashless dog park and the postwar-era

*Stars and Stripes Park*, and eateries near the lighthouse. Lake Stanley Draper, in southeast Oklahoma City, is the city's largest and most remote lake, offering a genuine rural yet still urban experience.

The Oklahoma City Zoo and Botanical Garden is home to numerous natural habitats, WPA era architecture and landscaping, and major touring concerts during the summer at its amphitheater. Nearby is a combination racetrack and casino, Remington Park, which hosts both Quarter Horse (March – June) and Thoroughbred (August—December) seasons.

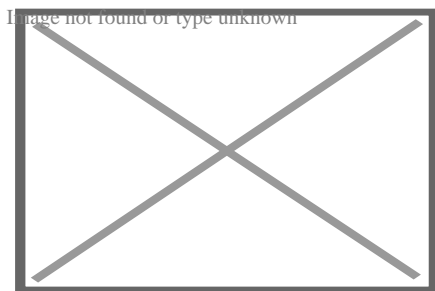
Oklahoma City is also home to the American Banjo Museum, which houses a large collection of highly decorated banjos from the early 20th century and exhibits the banjo's history and its place in American history. Concerts and lectures are also held there.

## Government

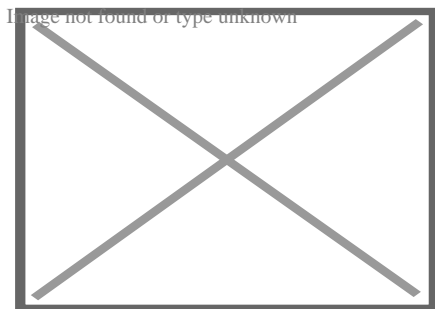
[edit]

Main article: Government of Oklahoma City

See also: List of mayors of Oklahoma City



Oklahoma State Capitol, seen from the OK History Center



The Art Deco city hall building, a block from the Civic Center

The City of Oklahoma City has operated under a council-manager form of city government since 1927.<sup>[117]</sup> David Holt assumed the office of Mayor on April 10, 2018, after being elected two months earlier.<sup>[118]</sup> Eight councilpersons represent each of the eight wards of Oklahoma City. The City Council appointed current City Manager

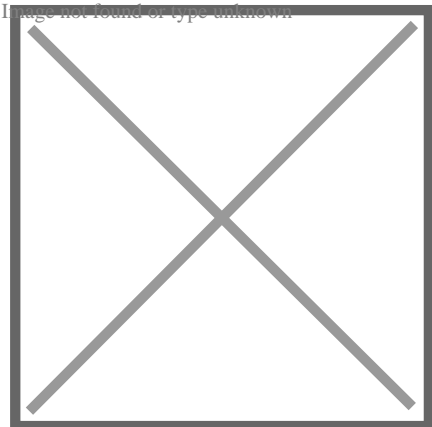


Craig Freeman on November 20, 2018. Freeman took office on January 2, 2018, succeeding James D. Couch, who had served in the role since 2000. Before becoming City Manager, Craig Freeman served as Finance Director for the city.<sup>[119]</sup>

**Politics**

[edit]

Similar to many American cities, Oklahoma City is politically conservative in its suburbs and liberal in the central city. In the United States House of Representatives, it is represented by Republicans Stephanie Bice and Tom Cole of the 5th and 4th districts, respectively. The city has called on residents to vote for sales tax-based projects to revitalize parts of the city. The Bricktown district is the best example of such an initiative. In the recent MAPS 3 vote, the city's fraternal police order criticized the project proposals for not doing enough to expand the police presence to keep up with the growing residential population and increased commercial activity. In September 2013, Oklahoma City area attorney David Slane announced he would pursue legal action regarding MAPS3 on claims the multiple projects that made up the plan violate a state constitutional law limiting voter ballot issues to a single subject.<sup>[120]</sup>



Oklahoma City region population dot map and 2016 presidential election results by precinct (click to enlarge).

**Oklahoma County Voter Registration and Party Enrollment as of November 1, 2020<sup>[121]</sup>**

Party	Number of Voters	Percentage
Democratic	164,628	37.26%
Republican	189,991	43.00%
Libertarian	3,385	0.77%
Unaffiliated	83,799	18.97%
<b>Total</b>	<b>441,803</b>	<b>100%</b>

## International relations

### Consulates

[edit]

Consulate	Date	Consular District
Guatemalan Consulate-General, Oklahoma City <sup>[122]</sup>	06.2017	Oklahoma, Kansas
Mexican Consulate, Oklahoma City <sup>[123]</sup>	05.2023	Oklahoma
Germany Honorary Consulate, Oklahoma City		

### Twin towns – sister cities

[edit]

Oklahoma City's sister cities are:<sup>[124]</sup>

- ~~Brazil~~ ~~Rio de Janeiro~~, ~~Brazil~~
- ~~China~~ ~~Haikou~~, ~~China~~
- ~~Mexico~~ ~~Puebla~~, ~~Mexico~~
- ~~Peru~~ ~~Piura~~, ~~Peru~~
- ~~Rwanda~~ ~~Kigali~~, ~~Rwanda~~
- ~~Russia~~ ~~Sverdlovsk~~, ~~Russia~~ (suspended August, 2022)
- ~~Taiwan~~ ~~Tainan~~, ~~Taiwan~~
- ~~Taiwan~~ ~~Taipei~~, ~~Taiwan~~
- ~~Australia~~ ~~Darwin~~, ~~Australia~~

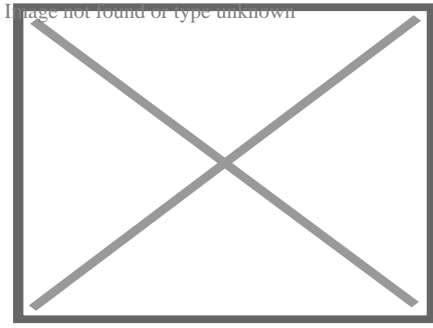
### Education

[edit]

#### Higher education

[edit]

See also: List of colleges and universities in Oklahoma City



OU Health Sciences Center in Oklahoma City

The city is home to several colleges and universities. Oklahoma City University, formerly known as Epworth University, was founded by the United Methodist Church on September 1, 1904, and is known for its performing arts, science, mass communications, business, law, and athletic programs. OCU has its main campus in the north-central section of the city, near the city's Asia District area. OCU Law is in the old Central High School building in the Midtown district near downtown.

The University of Oklahoma has several institutions of higher learning in the city and metropolitan area, with OU Medicine and the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center campuses east of downtown in the Oklahoma Health Center district, and the main campus to the south in the suburb of Norman. OU Medical Center hosts the state's only Level-One trauma center. OU Health Sciences Center is one of the nation's largest independent medical centers, employing over 12,000 people.<sup>[125]</sup> OU is one of only four major universities in the nation to operate six medical schools.<sup>[clarification needed]</sup>

The third-largest university in the state, the University of Central Oklahoma, is just north of the city in the suburb of Edmond. Oklahoma Christian University, one of the state's private liberal arts institutions, is just south of the Edmond border, inside the Oklahoma City limits.<sup>[126]</sup>

Oklahoma City Community College in south Oklahoma City is the second-largest community college in the state. Rose State College is east of Oklahoma City in suburban Midwest City. Oklahoma State University–Oklahoma City is in the "Furniture District" on the Westside. Northeast of the city is Langston University, the state's historically black college (HBCU). Langston also has an urban campus in the eastside section of the city. Southern Nazarene University, which was founded by the Church of the Nazarene, is a university in suburban Bethany, which is surrounded by the Oklahoma City city limits.

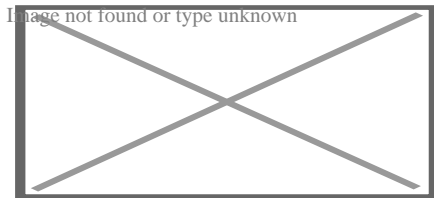
Although technically not a university, the FAA's Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center has many aspects of an institution of higher learning. Its FAA Academy is accredited by the Higher Learning Commission. Its Civil Aerospace Medical Institute (CAMI) has a medical education division responsible for aeromedical education in general, as well as the education of aviation medical examiners in the U.S. and 93 other countries. In

addition, The National Academy of Science offers Research Associateship Programs for fellowship and other grants for CAMI research.

## Primary and secondary

[edit]

Main article: Education in Oklahoma City



Bishop McGuinness Catholic High School

Oklahoma City is home to (as of 2009) the state's largest school district, Oklahoma City Public Schools,<sup>[127]</sup> which covers the most significant portion of the city.<sup>[128]</sup> The district's Classen School of Advanced Studies and Harding Charter Preparatory High School rank high among public schools nationally according to a formula that looks at the number of Advanced Placement, International Baccalaureate and/or Cambridge tests taken by the school's students divided by the number of graduating seniors.<sup>[129]</sup> In addition, OKCPS's Belle Isle Enterprise Middle School was named the top middle school in the state according to the Academic Performance Index and recently received the Blue Ribbon School Award, in 2004 and again in 2011.<sup>[130]</sup>

Due to Oklahoma City's explosive growth, parts of several suburban districts spill into the city. All but one of the school districts in Oklahoma County includes portions of Oklahoma City. The other districts in that county covering OKC include: Choctaw/Nicoma Park, Crooked Oak, Crutcho, Deer Creek, Edmond, Harrah, Jones, Luther, McLoud, Mid-Del, Millwood, Moore, Mustang, Oakdale, Piedmont, Putnam City, and Western Heights.<sup>[128]</sup> School districts in Cleveland County covering portions of Oklahoma City include: Little Axe, McLoud, Mid-Del, Moore, and Robin Hill.<sup>[131]</sup> Within Canadian County, Banner, Mustang, Piedmont, Union City, and Yukon school districts include parts of OKC.<sup>[132]</sup>

There are also charter schools. KIPP Reach College Preparatory School in Oklahoma City received the 2012 National Blue Ribbon, and its school leader, Tracy McDaniel Sr., was awarded the Terrel H. Bell Award for Outstanding Leadership.

The city also boasts several private and parochial schools. Casady School and Heritage Hall School are both examples of a private college preparatory school with rigorous academics that range among the top in Oklahoma. Providence Hall is a Protestant school. Two prominent schools of the Archdiocese of Oklahoma City include

Bishop McGuinness High School and Mount Saint Mary High School. Other private schools include the Advanced Science and Technology Education Center and Crossings Christian School.

The Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics, a school for some of the state's most gifted math and science pupils, is also in Oklahoma City.

## **CareerTech**

[edit]

Oklahoma City has several public career and technology education schools associated with the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education, the largest of which are Metro Technology Center and Francis Tuttle Technology Center.

Private career and technology education schools in Oklahoma City include Oklahoma Technology Institute, Platt College, Vatterott College, and Heritage College. The Dale Rogers Training Center is a nonprofit vocational training center for individuals with disabilities.

## **Media**

[edit]

See also: Media in Oklahoma City

## **Print**

[edit]

*The Oklahoman* is Oklahoma City's major daily newspaper and is the most widely circulated in the state. NewsOK.com is the Oklahoman's online presence. *Oklahoma Gazette* is Oklahoma City's independent newsweekly, featuring such staples as local commentary, feature stories, restaurant reviews, movie listings, and music and entertainment. *The Journal Record* is the city's daily business newspaper, and *okcBIZ* is a monthly publication that covers business news affecting those who live and work in Central Oklahoma.

Numerous community and international newspapers cater to the city's ethnic mosaic, such as *The Black Chronicle*, headquartered in the Eastside, the OK VIETIMES and *Oklahoma Chinese Times*, in Asia District, and various Hispanic community publications. *The Campus* is the student newspaper at Oklahoma City University. Gay publications include *The Gayly Oklahoman*.

An upscale lifestyle publication called *405 Magazine* (formerly *Slice Magazine*) is circulated throughout the metropolitan area.<sup>[133]</sup> In addition, there is a magazine published by *Back40 Design Group* called *The Edmond Outlook*. It contains local commentary and human interest pieces directly mailed to over 50,000 Edmond residents.

*Ready Player One* is set in Oklahoma City in the year 2045.

## **Broadcast**

[edit]

Oklahoma City was home to several pioneers in radio and television broadcasting. Oklahoma City's WKY Radio was the first radio station transmitting west of the Mississippi River and the third radio station in the United States.<sup>[134]</sup> WKY received its federal license in 1921 and has continually broadcast under the same call letters since 1922. In 1928, WKY was purchased by E.K. Gaylord's Oklahoma Publishing Company and affiliated with the NBC Red Network; in 1949, WKY-TV (channel 4) went on the air and later became the first independently owned television station in the U.S. to broadcast in color.<sup>[134]</sup> In mid-2002, WKY radio was purchased outright by Citadel Broadcasting, who was bought out by Cumulus Broadcasting in 2011. The Gaylord family earlier sold WKY-TV in 1976, which has gone through a succession of owners (what is now KFOR-TV is owned by Nexstar Media Group as of October 2019).

The major U.S. broadcast television networks have affiliates in the Oklahoma City market (ranked 41st for television by Nielsen and 48th for radio by Arbitron, covering a 34-county area serving the central, north-central and west-central sections of Oklahoma); including NBC affiliate KFOR-TV (channel 4), ABC affiliate KOCO-TV (channel 5), CBS affiliate KWTW-DT (channel 9, the flagship of locally based Griffin Media), PBS station KETA-TV (channel 13, the flagship of the state-run OETA member network), Fox affiliate KOKH-TV (channel 25), independent station KOCB (channel 34), CW owned-and-operated station KAUT-TV (channel 43), MyNetworkTV affiliate KSBI-TV (channel 52), and Ion Television affiliate KOPX-TV (channel 62). The market is also home to several religious stations, including TBN owned-and-operated station KTBO-TV (channel 14) and Norman-based Daystar owned-and-operated station KOCM (channel 46).

Despite the market's geographical size, none of the English-language commercial affiliates in the Oklahoma City designated market area operate full-power satellite stations covering the far northwestern part of the state (requiring cable or satellite to view them). However, KFOR-TV, KOCO-TV, KWTW-DT, and KOKH-TV each operate low-power translators in that portion of the market. Oklahoma City is one of the few markets between Chicago and Dallas to have affiliates of two or more of the significant

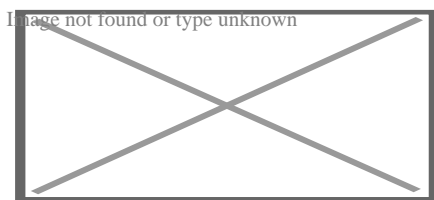
Spanish-language broadcast networks: Telemundo affiliate KTUZ-TV (channel 30), Woodward-based Univision/UniMás affiliate KUOK 35 (whose translator KUOK-CD, channel 36, serves the immediate Oklahoma City area), and Estrella TV affiliate KOCY-LD (channel 48). (Locally based Tyler Media Group, which owns the three stations above, also owns eight radio stations in the market, including Regional Mexican-formatted KTUZ-FM (106.7) and news–talk outlet KOKC (1520 AM).)

## Infrastructure

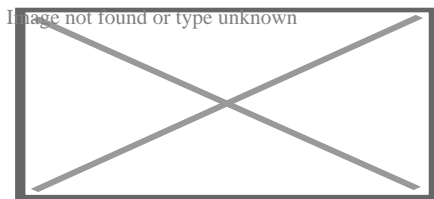
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## Fire department

[edit]



OKCFD dive team at Lake Hefner



OKCFD ambulance

Oklahoma City is protected by the Oklahoma City Fire Department (OKCFD), which employs 1015 paid, professional firefighters. The current Chief of Department is Richard Kelley, and the department is commanded by three Deputy Chiefs, who – along with the department chief – oversee the Operational Services, Prevention Services, and Support Services bureaus. The OKCFD operates out of 37 fire stations throughout the city in six battalions. The OKCFD operates a fire apparatus fleet of 36 engine companies (including 30 paramedic engines), 13 ladder companies, 16 brush pumper units, six water tankers, two hazardous materials units, one Technical Rescue Unit, one Air Supply Unit, six Arson Investigation Units, and one Rehabilitation Unit along with several special units. Each engine Company is staffed with a driver, an officer, and one to two firefighters, while each ladder company is staffed with a driver, an officer, and one firefighter. The minimum staffing for each shift is 213 personnel. The Oklahoma City Fire Department responds to over 70,000 emergency calls annually.<sup>[135]</sup><sup>[136]</sup><sup>[137]</sup>

## Transportation

[edit]

Main article: Transportation in Oklahoma City

## Highway

[edit]

Oklahoma City is an integral point on the United States Interstate Network, with three major interstate highways – Interstate 35, Interstate 40, and Interstate 44 – bisecting the city. Interstate 240 connects Interstate 40 and Interstate 44 in south Oklahoma City. At the same time, Interstate 235 spurs from Interstate 44 in north-central Oklahoma City into downtown. Interstate 44, between NW 23rd St and NW 36th St, is the busiest roadway in the city and state, with an average daily traffic count of 167,200 vehicles per day in 2018.<sup>[138]</sup>

Major state expressways through the city include Lake Hefner Parkway (SH-74), the Kilpatrick Turnpike, Airport Road (SH-152), and Broadway Extension (US-77) which continues from I-235 connecting Central Oklahoma City to Edmond. Lake Hefner Parkway runs through northwest Oklahoma City, while Airport Road runs through southwest Oklahoma City and leads to Will Rogers World Airport. The Kilpatrick Turnpike loops around north and west Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City also has several major national and state highways within its city limits. Shields Boulevard (US-77) continues from E.K. Gaylord Boulevard in downtown Oklahoma City and runs south, eventually connecting to I-35 near the suburb of Moore, Oklahoma. Northwest Expressway (Oklahoma State Highway 3) runs from North Classen Boulevard in north-central Oklahoma City to the northwestern suburbs.

The following significant expressways traverse Oklahoma City:

- Interstate 35
- Interstate 40 (Crosstown Expressway, Stanley Draper Expressway, Tinker Diagonal, Tom Stead Memorial Highway)
- Interstate 44 (Turner Turnpike, Belle Isle Freeway, Will Rogers Expressway, H.E. Bailey Turnpike)
- Interstate 235 (Centennial Expressway) / U.S. 77 (Broadway Extension)
- Interstate 240 (Southwest Expressway)
- Lake Hefner Parkway (State Highway 74)
- Airport Road (State Highway 152)
- Kilpatrick Turnpike

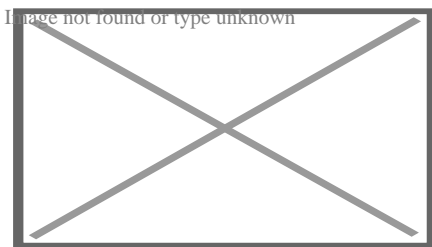


## Air

[edit]

Oklahoma City is served by two primary airports, Will Rogers World Airport and the much smaller Wiley Post Airport (incidentally, the two honorees died in the same plane crash in Alaska)<sup>[139]</sup> Will Rogers World Airport is the state's busiest commercial airport, with 4,341,159 passengers served in 2018, a historical record.<sup>[140]</sup>

Tinker Air Force Base, in southeast Oklahoma City, is the largest military air depot in the nation. It is a major maintenance and deployment facility for the Navy and the Air Force and the second largest military institution in the state (after Fort Sill in Lawton).



United Airlines Embraer 170 aircraft at the East Concourse of Will Rogers World Airport

## Rail and intercity bus

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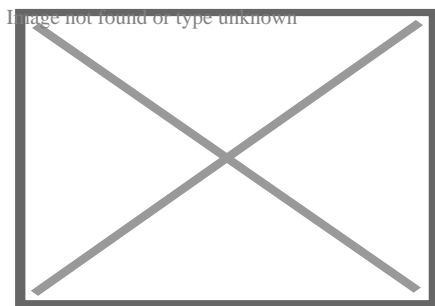
Amtrak has a station downtown at the Santa Fe Depot, with daily service to Fort Worth and the nation's rail network via the Heartland Flyer. Oklahoma City once was the crossroads of several interstate passenger railroads at the Santa Fe Depot, the Union Station, and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad station.<sup>[141]</sup> But service at that level has long since been discontinued. However, several proposals to extend the current train service have been made, including a plan to expand the Heartland Flyer to Newton, Kansas, which is currently being connected through Amtrak Thruway. Freight service is provided by BNSF Railway, Union Pacific Railroad, and Stillwater Central.

Greyhound and several other intercity bus companies serve Oklahoma City at the Union Bus Station in downtown.

## Public transit

[edit]

Main articles: [Embark \(transit authority\)](#) and [Oklahoma City Streetcar](#)



Streetcar of the OKC Streetcar system passing the historic First United Methodist Church, in downtown

Embark (formerly Metro Transit) is the city's public transit company. The primary transfer terminal is downtown at NW 5th Street and Hudson Avenue. Embark maintains limited coverage of the city's primary street grid using a hub-and-spoke system from the main terminal, making many journeys impractical due to the relatively small number of bus routes offered and that most trips require a transfer downtown. The city has recognized transit as a significant issue for the rapidly growing and urbanizing city. It has initiated several recent studies to improve the existing bus system, starting with a plan known as the Fixed Guideway Study.<sup>[142]</sup> This study identified several potential commuter transit routes from the suburbs into downtown OKC as well as feeder-line bus and/or rail routes throughout the city.

Though Oklahoma City has no light rail or commuter rail service, city residents identified improved transit as one of their top priorities. From the fruits of the Fixed Guideway and other studies, city leaders strongly desire to incorporate urban rail transit into the region's future transportation plans. The greater Oklahoma City metropolitan transit plan identified from the Fixed Guideway Study includes a streetcar system in the downtown area, to be fed by enhanced city bus service and commuter rail from the suburbs including Edmond, Norman, and Midwest City. There is a significant push for a commuter rail line connecting downtown OKC with the eastern suburbs of Del City, Midwest City, and Tinker Air Force Base. In addition to commuter rail, a short heritage rail line that would run from Bricktown just a few blocks away from the Amtrak station to the Adventure District in northeast Oklahoma City is under reconstruction.

In December 2009, Oklahoma City voters passed MAPS 3, the \$777 million (7-year, 1-cent tax) initiative. This initiative would generate funding (approx. \$130 million) for the modern Oklahoma City Streetcar system in downtown Oklahoma City and the establishment of a transit hub.

On September 10, 2013, the federal government announced that Oklahoma City would receive a \$13.8-million grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation's TIGER program. This was the first-ever grant for Oklahoma City for a rail-based initiative and

is thought to be a turning point for city leaders who have applied for grants in the past, only to be denied continuously. It is believed the city will use the TIGER grant along with approximately \$10 million from the MAPS 3 Transit budget to revitalize the city's Amtrak station, becoming an Intermodal Transportation Hub, taking over the role of the existing transit hub at NW 5th/Hudson Ave.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Construction of the Oklahoma City Streetcar system in Downtown OKC began in early 2017,<sup>[143]</sup> and the system opened for service in December 2018.<sup>[144][145]</sup> Also known as the Maps 3 Streetcar, it connects the areas of Bricktown, Midtown and Downtown. The 6.9 mi (11.1 km) system serves the greater Downtown area using modern low-floor streetcars. The initial system consists of two lines connecting Oklahoma City's Central Business District with the entertainment district, Bricktown, and the Midtown District. Expansion to other districts surrounding downtown and more routes in the CBD is already underway.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

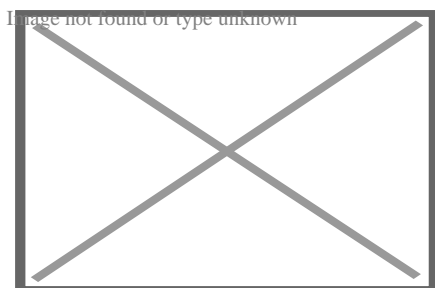
## Walkability

[edit]

A 2013 study by Walk Score ranked Oklahoma City the 43rd most walkable out of the 50 largest U.S. cities. Oklahoma City has 18 neighborhoods with a Walk Score above 60, mainly close to the downtown core.<sup>[146]</sup>

## Health

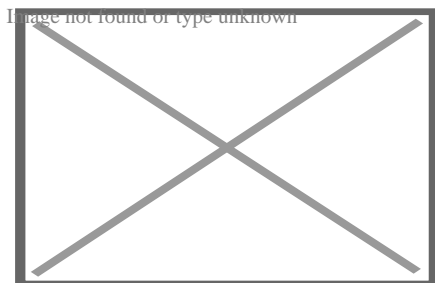
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OU Physicians Center

Oklahoma City and the surrounding metropolitan area have several healthcare facilities and specialty hospitals. In Oklahoma City's MidTown district near downtown resides the state's oldest and largest single-site hospital, St. Anthony Hospital and Physicians Medical Center.

OU Medicine, an academic medical institution on the campus of The University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, is home to OU Medical Center. OU Medicine operates Oklahoma's only level-one trauma center at the OU Medical Center and the state's only level-one trauma center for children at Children's Hospital at OU Medicine,<sup>[147]</sup> both of which are in the Oklahoma Health Center district. Other medical facilities operated by OU Medicine include OU Physicians and OU Children's Physicians, the OU College of Medicine, the Oklahoma Cancer Center, and OU Medical Center Edmond, the latter in the northern suburb of Edmond.



INTEGRIS Baptist Medical Center

INTEGRIS Health owns several hospitals, including INTEGRIS Baptist Medical Center, the INTEGRIS Cancer Institute of Oklahoma,<sup>[148]</sup> and the INTEGRIS Southwest Medical Center.<sup>[149]</sup> INTEGRIS Health operates hospitals, rehabilitation centers, physician clinics, mental health facilities, independent living centers, and home health agencies throughout much of Oklahoma. INTEGRIS Baptist Medical Center ranks high-performing in the following categories: Cardiology and Heart Surgery; Diabetes and Endocrinology; Ear, Nose and Throat; Gastroenterology; Geriatrics; Nephrology; Orthopedics; Pulmonology and Urology.

The Midwest Regional Medical Center is in the suburb of Midwest City; other significant hospitals include the Oklahoma Heart Hospital and the Mercy Health Center. There are 347 physicians for every 100,000 people in the city.

In the American College of Sports Medicine's annual ranking of the United States' 50 most populous metropolitan areas on the basis of community health, Oklahoma City took last place in 2010, falling five spots from its 2009 rank of 45.<sup>[150]</sup> The ACSM's report, published as part of its American Fitness Index program, cited, among other things, the poor diet of residents, low levels of physical fitness, higher incidences of obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease than the national average, low access to recreational facilities like swimming pools and baseball diamonds, the paucity of parks and low investment by the city in their development, the high percentage of households below the poverty level, and the lack of state-mandated physical education curriculum as contributing factors.<sup>[151]</sup>

## Notable people

[edit]

For a more comprehensive list, see List of people from Oklahoma City.

## See also

[edit]

- Coyle v. Smith
- History of Oklahoma
- List of mayors of Oklahoma City
- USS *Oklahoma City*, 2 ships

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## Notes

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- <sup>^</sup> Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the expected highest and lowest temperature readings at any point during the year or given month) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020.
- <sup>^</sup> Official records for Oklahoma City were kept at the Weather Bureau Office from November 1890 to December 1953, and at Will Rogers World Airport since January 1954. For more information, see Threadex

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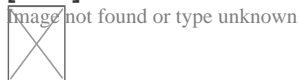
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## External links

[edit]



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## Oklahoma City, Oklahoma at Wikipedia's sister projects

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- Media from Commons
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- Quotations from Wikiquote
- Texts from Wikisource
- Textbooks from Wikibooks
- Resources from Wikiversity
- Travel information from Wikivoyage
- Official city website
- Oklahoma City tourism information
- Convention & Visitors' Bureau
- City-Data page
- Oklahoma City Historic Film Row District website Archived March 11, 2018, at the Wayback Machine
- *New York Times* travel article about Oklahoma City
- OKC.NET cultural commentary about Oklahoma City
- Voices of Oklahoma interview with Ron Norick Archived April 25, 2010, at the Wayback Machine, mayor during the Oklahoma City bombing

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## City of Oklahoma City

- Bombing
- Climate
- Education
- Government
- People
- History
- Timeline
- Mayors
- Media
- Transportation
  - Streetcar

## Districts

- Adventure District
- Asia District
- Capitol Hill
- Downtown
- Eastside
- Midtown
- Paseo
- 39th Street
- Uptown
- Western Avenue
- Oklahoma City Thunder
- Oklahoma City Blue
- Oklahoma City Comets
- Oklahoma City Energy FC
- Oklahoma City Spark

## Professional sports teams

-  **Category** image not found or type unknown
- Metro area
- State of Oklahoma

## Articles relating to Oklahoma City

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## Municipalities of the Greater Oklahoma City metropolitan area

**Population  
over  
500,000**

- Oklahoma City

**Population  
over  
100,000**

- Norman

**Population  
over 50,000**

- Edmond
- Midwest City
- Moore
- Bethany

**Population  
over 20,000**

- Del City
- Mustang
- Shawnee
- Yukon
- Chickasha
- Choctaw

**Population  
over 10,000**

- El Reno
- Guthrie
- Newcastle
- Warr Acres
- Blanchard
- Harrah
- Noble

**Population  
over 5,000**

- Piedmont
- Purcell
- Tecumseh
- Tuttle
- The Village
- Bethel Acres
- Chandler
- Goldsby

**Population  
over 2,000**

- Jones
- Lexington
- McLoud
- Nichols Hills
- Nicoma Park
- Pink
- Prague
- Slaughterville
- Spencer
- Stroud

**Population  
over 1,000**

- Crescent
- Forest Park
- Langston
- Luther
- Maud
- Meeker
- Minco
- Ninnekah
- Okarche
- Rush Springs
- Union City
- Carney
- Cashion
- Cole

**Population  
over 500**

- Davenport
- Dibble
- Earlsboro
- Valley Brook
- Verden
- Washington
- Wayne
- Wellston
- Alex
- Agra
- Amber
- Asher
- Bridge Creek
- Byars

**Population  
over 200**

- Calumet
- Cedar Valley
- Coyle
- Johnson
- Marshall
- Mulhall
- Tribbey
- Tryon
- Wanette



**Population  
under 200**

- Arcadia
- Bradley
- Brooksville
- Cimarron City
- Etowah
- Fallis
- Kendrick
- Lake Aluma
- Macomb
- Meridian
- Norge
- Orlando
- Pocasset
- Rosedale
- Smith Village
- Sparks
- St. Louis
- Warwick
- Woodlawn Park
- Canadian
- Cleveland
- Grady
- Logan
- Lincoln
- McClain
- Oklahoma
- Pottawatomie

**Counties**

**Metropolitan  
planning  
organization**

- Association of Central Oklahoma Governments

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Skyscrapers in Oklahoma City

- Devon Energy Center
  - BancFirst Tower
  - First National Center
  - City Place
  - Oklahoma Tower
  - BOK Park Plaza
  - Strata Tower
  - Valliance Bank Tower
  - Bank of Oklahoma Plaza
  - Leadership Square
  - Regency Tower
  - Founders Tower
  - Mid America Tower
  - Union Plaza
  - The Classen
  - Dowell Center
  - 101 Park Avenue Building
  - 100 Park Avenue Building
  - Colcord Hotel
  - 50 Penn Place
  - Skirvin Hilton Hotel
  - Oklahoma County Courthouse
- Current**
- See also**
- List of tallest buildings in Oklahoma City

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State of Oklahoma

**Oklahoma City** (capital)

## **Topics**

- Index
- Climate change
- Earthquakes
- Geography
- Government
  - governor (list)
- History
  - Land Rush of 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1895
  - Unassigned Lands
- Mass media
  - newspapers
  - radio
  - TV
- People
- Sports
- Symbols
- Tourist attractions
- Abortion
- Cannabis
- Culture
- Crime
- Demographics
- Economy
- Education
- Gun laws
- LGBT rights
- Politics

## **Society**

**Regions**

- Arklatex
- Central
- Cherokee Outlet
- Choctaw Country
- Cross Timbers
- Four State Area
- Flint Hills
- Green Country
- Little Dixie
- Northwestern
- Oklahoma City Metro
- Ouachita Mountains
- The Ozarks
- Panhandle
- South Central
- Southwestern
- Texoma
- Tulsa Metro
- Western
- Ardmore
- Bartlesville
- Bixby
- Broken Arrow
- Del City
- Duncan
- Edmond
- Enid
- Lawton
- Midwest City
- Muskogee
- Moore
- Norman
- Oklahoma City
- Owasso
- Ponca City
- Shawnee
- Stillwater
- Tulsa
- Yukon

**Largest cities**

**Counties**

- Adair
- Alfalfa
- Atoka
- Beaver
- Beckham
- Blaine
- Bryan
- Caddo
- Canadian
- Carter
- Cherokee
- Choctaw
- Cimarron
- Cleveland
- Coal
- Comanche
- Cotton
- Craig
- Creek
- Custer
- Delaware
- Dewey
- Ellis
- Garfield
- Garvin
- Grady
- Grant
- Greer
- Harmon
- Harper
- Haskell
- Hughes
- Jackson
- Jefferson
- Johnston
- Kay
- Kingfisher
- Kiowa
- Latimer
- Le Flore
- Lincoln
- Logan
- Love
- Major
- Marshall
- Mayes
- McClain
- McCurtain

## flag Oklahoma portal

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Municipalities and communities of Canadian County, Oklahoma,  
United States

County seat: **El Reno**

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
|                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o El Reno</li><li>o Geary‡</li><li>o Mustang</li><li>o Oklahoma City‡</li><li>o Piedmont‡</li><li>o Yukon</li><li>o Calumet</li></ul> |
| <b>Cities</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Okarche‡</li><li>o Union City</li></ul>   |
| <b>Towns</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Cedar Lake</li></ul>  |
| <b>CDP</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Concho</li></ul>  |
| <b>Other communities</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Scott‡</li></ul>  |

**Footnotes** ‡This populated place also has  
portions in an adjacent county or  
counties

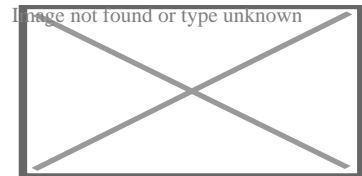
- o Oklahoma portal
- o United States portal

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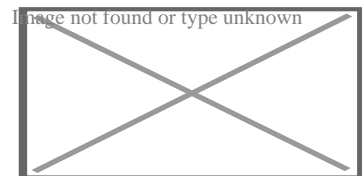
Municipalities and communities of Cleveland County, Oklahoma,  
United States

County seat: **Norman**

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
|               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Lexington</li><li>o Moore</li><li>o Noble</li><li>o Norman</li><li>o Oklahoma City‡</li><li>o Purcell‡</li></ul> |
| <b>Cities</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o Etowah</li><li>o Slaughterville</li></ul>  |
| <b>Towns</b>  |  |



Canadian County map



Cleveland County map

**Neighborhood**    ○ Hall Park

‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

**Footnotes**

- Oklahoma portal
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Municipalities and communities of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, United States

County seat: **Oklahoma City**

**Cities**

- Bethany
- Choctaw
- Del City
- Edmond
- Harrah
- Midwest City
- Nichols Hills
- Nicoma Park
- Oklahoma City‡
- Spencer
- The Village
- Warr Acres
- Arcadia
- Forest Park
- Jones

**Towns**

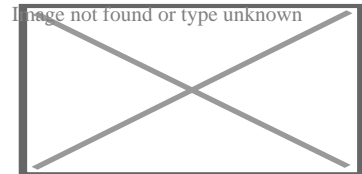
- Lake Aluma
- Luther
- Smith Village
- Valley Brook
- Woodlawn Park
- Britton

**Unincorporated communities**

- Crutcho
- Newalla
- Wheatland

**Footnotes**

‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties



Oklahoma County map

- Oklahoma portal
- United States portal

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Municipalities and communities of Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma,  
United States

County seat: **Shawnee**

**Cities**

- Maud‡
- Oklahoma City‡
- Shawnee
- Tecumseh
- Asher
- Bethel Acres
- Brooksville
- Earlsboro

**Towns**

- Johnson
- Macomb
- McLoud
- Pink
- St. Louis
- Tribbey
- Wanette

**CDP**

- Dale
- Aydelotte
- Bellemont
- Centerview

**Other communities**

- Garden Grove
- Harjo
- Pearson
- Romulus
- Sacred Heart
- Trousdale

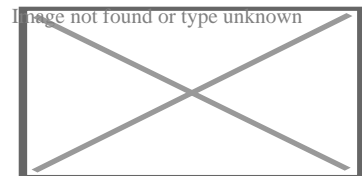
**Ghost towns**

- Avoca
- Keokuk Falls

**Footnotes**

‡This populated place also has portions in an adjacent county or counties

- Oklahoma portal
- United States portal



Pottawatomie County map



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Capitals of the United States by jurisdiction

**Nation:**

- **US** Washington, D.C.

**States:**

- **AL** Montgomery
- **AK** Juneau
- **AZ** Phoenix
- **AR** Little Rock
- **CA** Sacramento
- **CO** Denver
- **CT** Hartford
- **DE** Dover
- **FL** Tallahassee
- **GA** Atlanta
- **HI** Honolulu
- **ID** Boise
- **IL** Springfield
- **IN** Indianapolis
- **IA** Des Moines
- **KS** Topeka
- **KY** Frankfort
- **LA** Baton Rouge
- **ME** Augusta
- **MD** Annapolis
- **MA** Boston
- **MI** Lansing
- **MN** Saint Paul
- **MS** Jackson
- **MO** Jefferson City
- **MT** Helena
- **NE** Lincoln
- **NV** Carson City
- **NH** Concord
- **NJ** Trenton
- **NM** Santa Fe
- **NY** Albany
- **NC** Raleigh
- **ND** Bismarck
- **OH** Columbus
- **OK** Oklahoma City
- **OR** Salem
- **PA** Harrisburg
- **RI** Providence
- **SC** Columbia
- **SD** Pierre
- **TN** Nashville

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County seats in Oklahoma

- Ada
- Altus
- Alva
- Anadarko
- Antlers
- Arapaho
- Ardmore
- Arnett
- Atoka
- Bartlesville
- Beaver
- Boise City
- Buffalo
- Chandler
- Cherokee
- Cheyenne
- Chickasha
- Claremore
- Coalgate
- Duncan
- Durant
- El Reno
- Enid
- Eufaula
- Fairview
- Frederick
- Guthrie
- Guymon
- Hobart
- Holdenville
- Hollis
- Hugo
- Idabel
- Jay
- Kingfisher
- Lawton
- Madill
- Mangum
- Marietta
- McAlester
- Medford
- Miami
- Muskogee
- New Cordell
- Newkirk
- Norman
- Nowata
- Okemah

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The 100 most populous cities of the United States

1. New York, New York
2. Los Angeles, California
3. Chicago, Illinois
4. Houston, Texas
5. Phoenix, Arizona
6. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
7. San Antonio, Texas
8. Dallas, Texas
9. San Diego, California
10. Austin, Texas
11. Jacksonville, Florida
12. San Jose, California
13. Fort Worth, Texas
14. Columbus, Ohio
15. Charlotte, North Carolina
16. Indianapolis, Indiana
17. San Francisco, California
18. Seattle, Washington
19. Denver, Colorado
20. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
21. Nashville, Tennessee
22. El Paso, Texas
23. Washington, D.C.
24. Las Vegas, Nevada
25. Boston,
26. Portland, Oregon
27. Louisville, Kentucky
28. Memphis, Tennessee
29. Detroit, Michigan
30. Baltimore, Maryland
31. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
32. Albuquerque, New Mexico
33. Tucson, Arizona
34. Fresno, California
35. Sacramento, California
36. Mesa, Arizona
37. Kansas City, Missouri
38. Atlanta, Georgia
39. Colorado Springs, Colorado
40. Omaha, Nebraska
41. Raleigh, North Carolina
42. Virginia Beach, Virginia
43. Long Beach, California
44. Miami, Florida
45. Oakland, California
46. Minneapolis, Minnesota
47. Tulsa, Oklahoma
48. Bakersfield,
51. Arlington, Texas
52. Aurora, Colorado
53. New Orleans, Louisiana
54. Cleveland, Ohio
55. Anaheim, California
56. Honolulu, Hawaii
57. Henderson, Nevada
58. Stockton, California
59. Riverside, California
60. Lexington, Kentucky
61. Corpus Christi, Texas
62. Orlando, Florida
63. Irvine, California
64. Cincinnati, Ohio
65. Santa Ana, California
66. Newark, New Jersey
67. Saint Paul, Minnesota
68. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
69. Greensboro, North Carolina
70. Lincoln, Nebraska
71. Durham, North Carolina
72. Plano, Texas
73. Anchorage,
76. Chandler, Arizona
77. North Las Vegas, Nevada
78. Chula Vista, California
79. Buffalo, New York
80. Gilbert, Arizona
81. Reno, Nevada
82. Madison, Wisconsin
83. Fort Wayne, Indiana
84. Toledo, Ohio
85. Lubbock, Texas
86. St. Petersburg, Florida
87. Laredo, Texas
88. Irving, Texas
89. Chesapeake, Virginia
90. Glendale, Arizona
91. Winston-Salem, North Carolina
92. Scottsdale, Arizona
93. Garland, Texas
94. Boise, Idaho
95. Norfolk, Virginia
96. Port St. Lucie, Florida
97. Spokane, Washington
98. Richmond, Virginia
99. Fremont,

Cities ranked by United States Census Bureau population estimates for July 1, 2022.

- Authority control databases** Image not found or type unknown [Edit this at Wikidata](#)
- International**
    - o VIAF
    - o FAST
    - o WorldCat
    - o Germany
    - o United States
  - National**
    - o France
    - o BnF data
    - o Czech Republic
    - o Croatia
    - o Israel
  - Geographic**
    - o MusicBrainz area
  - Other**
    - o IdRef
    - o NARA

### About Durham Supply Inc

#### Photo

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### Things To Do in Tulsa County



#### Photo

## **The Blue Dome**

**4.5 (60)**

**Photo**

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## **The Outsiders House Museum**

**4.7 (885)**

**Photo**

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## **OkieTundra**

**4.5 (84)**

**Photo**



## **Center of the Universe**

**4.4 (4471)**

**Photo**

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## **The Tulsa Arts District**

**4.7 (22)**

**Photo**

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## **Guthrie Green**

**4.7 (3055)**

## **Driving Directions in Tulsa County**

---

**Driving Directions From East Central High School to Durham Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Dollar General to Durham Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Best Western Airport to Durham Supply Inc**

**[Air conditioning system supplier](#)**

**[Furnace repair service](#)**

**[Furnace store](#)**

**Driving Directions From Blue Whale of Catoosa to Durham Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From The Tulsa Arts District to Durham Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Tours of Tulsa to Durham Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Philbrook Museum of Art to Durham Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From Golden Driller Statue to Durham Supply Inc**

**Driving Directions From The Tulsa Arts District to Durham Supply Inc**

**[Mobile home supply store](#)**

**[Air conditioning repair service](#)**

**[Air conditioning store](#)**

## Air conditioning system supplier

### Reviews for Durham Supply Inc

---

#### Durham Supply Inc

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**Dennis Champion**

**(5)**

Durham supply and Royal supply seems to find the most helpful and friendly people to work in their stores, we are based out of Kansas City out here for a few remodels and these guys treated us like we've gone there for years.

#### Durham Supply Inc

Image not found or type unknown

**Gerald Clifford Brewster**

**(5)**

We will see, the storm door I bought says on the tag it's 36x80, but it's 34x80. If they return it.....they had no problems returning it. And it was no fault of there's, you measure a mobile home door different than a standard door!

#### Durham Supply Inc

Image not found or type unknown

**Ty Spears**

**(5)**

Bought a door/storm door combo. Turns out it was the wrong size. They swapped it out, quick and easy no problems. Very helpful in explaining the size differences from standard door sizes.

#### Durham Supply Inc

Image not found or type unknown

**B Mann**

**(5)**

I was in need of some items for a double wide that I am remodeling and this place is the only place in town that had what I needed ( I didn't even try the other rude place )while I was there I learned the other place that was in Tulsa that also sold mobile home supplies went out of business (no wonder the last

time I was in there they were VERY RUDE and high priced) I like the way Dunham does business they answered all my questions and got me the supplies I needed, very friendly, I will be back to purchase the rest of my items when the time comes.

## Durham Supply Inc

Image not found or type unknown

Ethel Schiller

(5)

This place is really neat, if they don't have it they can order it from another of their stores and have it there overnight in most cases. Even hard to find items for a trailer! I definitely recommend this place to everyone! O and the prices is awesome too!

Evaluating Carrier Options for Mobile Home Air Conditioning [View GBP](#)

Check our other pages :

- [Combining Rebates with Financing for Mobile Home AC Purchases](#)
- [Setting Up Installment Plans for Mobile Home Furnace Upgrades](#)
- [Identifying Compatible Parts Across Multiple Mobile Home Brands](#)
- [Assessing Future Upgrade Paths for Mobile Home AC Brand Choices](#)
- [Selecting Goodman Units for Reliable Mobile Home Climate Control](#)

## Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key features to look for in a Carrier air conditioning unit for a mobile home?

When evaluating Carrier options for a mobile home, consider energy efficiency (look for units with high SEER ratings), size compatibility (ensure the unit fits your space and cooling needs), and additional features like programmable thermostats or smart connectivity. Its also important to check if the unit is designed specifically for mobile homes.

How does the cost of installing a Carrier AC unit compare to other brands for mobile homes?

The cost of installing a Carrier AC unit can be slightly higher than some other brands due to its reputation for quality and reliability. However, it offers long-term savings through energy-efficient models that lower utility bills. Installation costs will vary based on factors such as local labor rates, existing ductwork, and specific model chosen.

Are there any specific Carrier models recommended for mobile homes?

Yes, several Carrier models are well-suited for mobile homes. The Comfort Series includes budget-friendly options with reliable performance and efficiency. For enhanced comfort features and superior efficiency, consider models from the Performance or Infinity Series. Always consult with an HVAC professional to ensure you choose a model that meets your homes specific requirements.

Royal Supply Inc

Phone : +16362969959

City : Oklahoma City

State : OK

Zip : 73149

Address : Unknown Address

**Google Business Profile**

Company Website : <https://royal-durhamsupply.com/locations/oklahoma-city-oklahoma/>

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