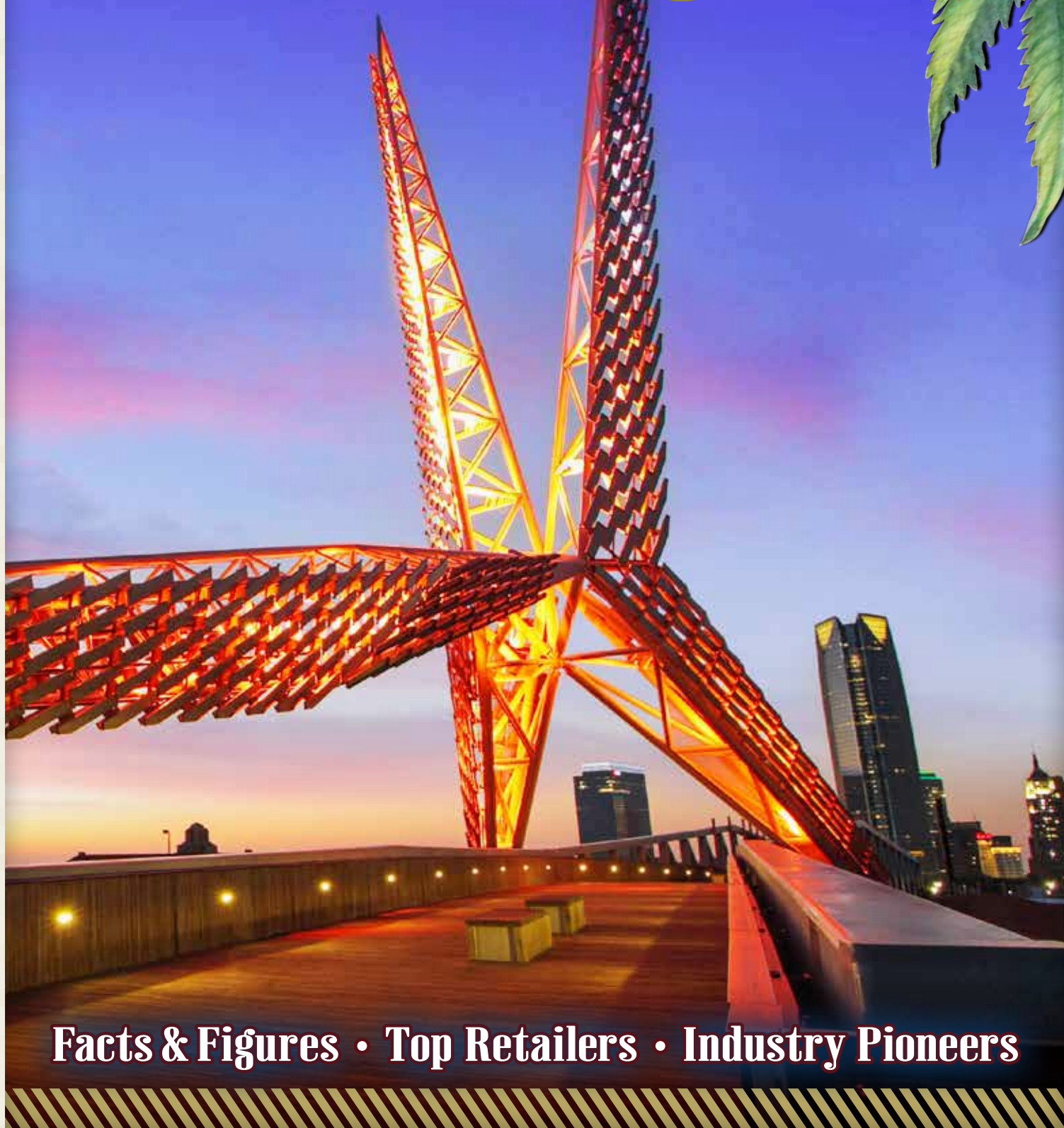




Cannabis and OKLAHOMA



Facts & Figures • Top Retailers • Industry Pioneers



+ CANNABIS IN OKLAHOMA



Marijuana Venture's ongoing series on various legal markets in the United States explores the ever-changing rules and regulations, market trends, demographics, business leaders and more for states that have legalized marijuana for medical or adult use. This month we continue our focus on five leading medical states, with an in-depth look at the explosive cannabis market in Oklahoma.

A confluence of patient access and inexpensive licensing led to a flood of businesses and patients entering Oklahoma's medical marijuana program immediately after voters passed the initiative in 2018. Today more than 10% of the state's population — roughly 400,000 residents — are registered patients, generating \$945.3 million in sales in 2021. As of January 2022, the state had granted licenses to 1,512 processors, 2,238 dispensaries and a whopping 8,306 growers. It is one of the biggest cannabis markets in the U.S. and with the potential for recreational sales being legalized in 2022, it is only going to get bigger.

However, the low barriers to entry quickly overwhelmed the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority. OMMA spokeswoman Kelsey Pagonis estimates that less than half of the state's licensees have been physically inspected and without a traceability system, the OMMA has no idea how many growers are actually operational or how much cannabis they are growing. To make matters worse, competition has driven flower prices as low as \$1 per gram at some retail stores, and many are speculating that some of the excess flower is moving across state lines.

But the current problems facing Oklahoma's cannabis market may be short-lived as the OMMA is nearly doubling its number of inspectors with the goal to have every facility inspected by the end of the year. While these measures may not stabilize prices or curb alleged black market activity, they will at least provide some insight as to when the market could reach an equilibrium and how long it may take to get there.

Marijuana Venture will conclude its coverage of the five largest medical markets in the country next month with an extensive look at medical cannabis in Missouri. For information about upcoming issues or to learn about advertising and sponsorship opportunities, email Editor@MarijuanaVenture.com.

SPECIAL THANKS

A special thanks to KBG Farms and Sarah Lee Gossett Parrish for sponsoring this issue.

ABOUT MARIJUANA VENTURE

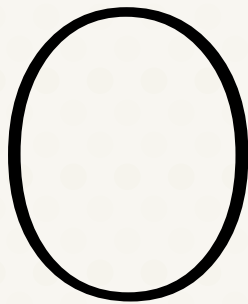
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Legal Overview

BY SARAH LEE GOSSETT PARRISH



oklahoma continues to stand alone in this country as the only free-market medical program, enacted by the people and for the patients. State Question 788 was passed on June 26, 2018, making medical marijuana legal in the state. The medical program was then implemented in record time by dedicated state

employees working overtime and likely underpaid, when the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority launched its online application process for patients and businesses on August 25, 2018.

Oklahoma's medical program continues to thrive in the face of inevitable obstacles — some anticipated and some not. SQ 788 established a simple medical marijuana program with reasonable license application fees (\$2,500), allowing everyday people with entrepreneurial dreams and a passion for the healing properties of cannabis to enter Oklahoma's industry.

Adoption of a seed-to-sale tracking system, Metrc, was included in OMMA's June 28, 2021, emergency rules, though the beginning inventory deadline has been extended, and those rules were superseded by new emergency rules that became effective November 23, 2021.

It has been said that Oklahoma basically has an adult-use system, given that there are no preexisting condition requirements and that doctors who will write potential patients a medical marijuana recommendation are plentiful. This is likely correct. However, there are limits on how much medical marijuana a patient can possess, and

patient licenses are required to legally purchase and consume medical marijuana products here.

It is no secret that efforts by the OMMA, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation and the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics have intensified to ensure illegal grows do not feed illicit markets around the country, and Oklahoma's little-known statute that prohibits ownership of agricultural land by foreign nationals is now stepping into the limelight.

As of the Legislature's 2022 session, which opened in February, a plethora of bills relating to medical marijuana are on file, proposing changes including, but certainly not limited to, raising license fees, capping licenses, establishing the OMMA as a standalone state agency and allowing municipalities to determine whether or not to allow medical marijuana businesses within their city limits.

For now, Oklahoma is "the little engine that could," in a state where the wind still comes sweeping down the plain and the waving wheat, mixed with weed from outdoor grows, can sure smell sweet. But make no mistake, it's going to be a very busy spring here in the Wild, Wild West.

Sarah Lee Gossett Parrish was named one of 30 Cannabis Trailblazers by the National Law Journal in 2019 and one of American Lawyer Magazine's Women Leaders in the Law for 2019 and 2020. She can be reached at slgparrish@slgparrishlaw.com.

Information contained herein provides general information related to the law and does not provide legal advice. It is recommended that readers consult their personal lawyer if they want legal advice. No attorney-client or confidential relationship exists or is formed between the reader and the author as a result of this article.

OKLAHOMA: BUZZ-WORTHY

• • • BY PATRICK WAGNER



PLAYING CATCH UP.....

The Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority has been working through an ever-growing backlog of applications, complaints, investigations, inspections and other administrative duties since its inception in 2018.

“We’ve been trying to catch up with the industry,” says OMMA spokeswoman Kelsey Pagonis. “That’s a huge priority, especially this year.”

To help achieve that goal, the OMMA has recently appointed an agency liaison whose main responsibility is to develop relationships with stakeholders and other state agencies to find proven solutions that could be applied in Oklahoma. The agency is also increasing communication with its license holders to find out how they can better address pain points in the program.

Pagonis says the OMMA has inspected less than half of its licensees (of which there are currently 12,021) since it started sending agents into the field roughly three years ago. But with unlimited licenses and a \$2,500 application fee, not to mention the ongoing pandemic and manpower shortages, the agency simply hasn’t been able to visit every licensee. Pagonis says the OMMA is in the process of increasing its staff from 50 inspectors to 90 to help cut through its backlog.

The agency also hopes to integrate seed-to-sale tracking for licensees this year, which Pagonis says should provide valuable information of licensee activity.



BLACK MARKET.....

Prior to legalizing medical cannabis in 2018, Oklahoma was facing a surge of cannabis products entering the state from other legalized markets. Now, it is suspected of creating one of the largest black markets for cannabis products in the country.

According to Mark Woodward, the public information officer for the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics, the state’s low barrier to enter into the medical marijuana program, lack of enforcement and lack of size restrictions for cultivators has made it the top source for domestic illicit cannabis production, even garnering the interest of foreign cartels due to the low risk and high profit margins.

Jed Green, the director of Oklahomans for Responsible Cannabis Action, says illegal grows have been popping up in rural areas of the state and leaving behind huge amounts of waste.

“The big problem that we’ve had here in Oklahoma is a lack of enforcement of the laws that were in place for roughly the first three years,” Green says. “Once word got out that there was not enforcement really in place, we saw an explosion.”

The OMMA is hopeful the surge in illicit activity will subside as it ramps up business inspections and implements seed-to-sale tracking.

.....FREE-MARKET FALLOUT

For better or worse, Oklahoma's medical marijuana program was built from the ground up to be a truly free market, characterized by low barriers to entry, unlimited licenses and no size restrictions on cultivators, among other open-ended regulations for licensees.

Add in that the state has no mandatory conditions for doctors to recommend cannabis and it's easy to see how the program grew to become one of the largest cannabis markets in the world.

But in many ways the program's emphasis on building a free market meant sacrificing the structural elements other established states use to control the size and pace of the local industry. As a consequence, competition among the state's 12,000-plus licensees is driving down the value of cannabis to unsustainable levels for many operators.

"It's outrageous," says Julie Girocco, the director of sales for the processing company Relief Labs. "The prices have just crashed from one year to the next."

Girocco says wholesale prices for CO2 cartridges have dropped from \$35 to \$14 and even lower in some cases during the past three years.

"Basically, we're selling our packages of our oil for a third of what the original pricing was three years ago," she says.

In his State of the State address, Governor Kevin Stitt acknowledged the sudden influx of licensees (after taking credit for the state's 2.3% unemployment rate), saying the barrier was too low for the program and it is "causing major problems in our communities, and we must get it under control."



.....LOOMING ADULT USE

With the wildly successful medical marijuana program already surpassing \$2 billion in total sales since November 2018, it's no surprise that advocates have been hard at work to put an adult-use measure on the ballot.

In October 2021, Oklahomans for Responsible Cannabis Action filed measures to legalize adult-use cannabis, State Question 819, along with a separate measure to remodel the state's existing medical marijuana program, State Question 818. The adult-use measure proposed by ORCA would allow existing medical retailers to begin cannabis sales to adults 21 and older within 60 days of passing, allow adults to grow up to 12 cannabis plants and possess up to eight ounces of cannabis from retailers in addition to what they grew at home. The adult-use program ORCA proposes would enact a 15% excise tax on marijuana sales, which would replace the medical marijuana tax and be used to help fund several programs including criminal justice reform and record expungement, cannabis-related law enforcement training, water infrastructure, rural and urban waste remediation, mental health research and education.

In January, New Approach PAC helped Oklahoma activists file a similar measure, State Question 820, which would also legalize cannabis sales for adults 21 and older and would allow home cultivation of up to six plants. The competing measure would enact a 15% excise tax with revenues allocated to local municipalities, the State Judicial Revolving Fund, the general fund, public education grants and substance abuse programs.

While the two proposals are quite similar, ORCA contested SQ820 with the state Supreme Court in January, saying it is actually too similar and therefore violates the state's single subject rule for ballot proposals.

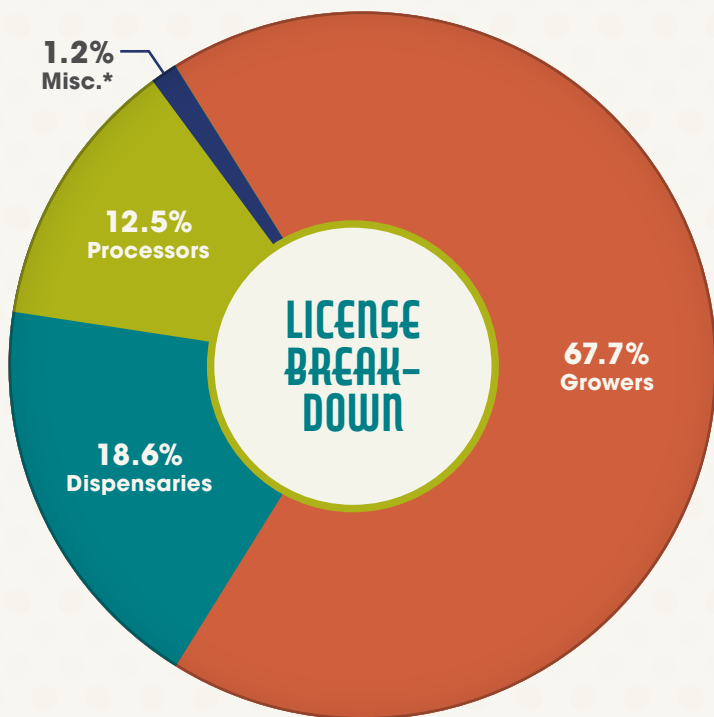
Both proposals aim to be on the June 2022 ballot.



OKLAHOMA: MARKET TRENDS

Total Sales

• \$2,093,941,642 •



*Misc. includes 103 transportation, 29 laboratory, nine waste disposal, two education and one waste permit licenses

TOTAL BUSINESS LICENSES

12,021

TOTAL TAX REVENUE

\$151,497,918

TOTAL PATIENTS

395,987

UNSTABLE MARKET

With an application fee of just \$2,500, a seemingly endless flood of businesses broke through the doors to Oklahoma's medical cannabis open in 2018 and the state market hasn't settled down yet. Competition is beyond fierce with some stores selling ounces for less than \$20. The OMMA is still waiting to implement seed-to-sale requirements, so it can only currently track tax revenue and renewal fees and remains unaware of how many of its thousands of licenses are actually operational.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

Medical marijuana products have an additional 7% excise tax that annually divides the first \$65 million collected between funding the OMMA (34.62%), the Health Department (6.15%) and the State Public Common School Building Equalization Fund (59.23%), which helps to cover security, technology and building/facility expenses for public schools. Any taxes collected after hitting the \$65 million benchmark are sent to the General Revenue Fund of the State Treasury.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR

Cannabis sales in Oklahoma surpassed \$2 billion in less than four years and the industry has become a major contributor to state coffers. During the 2021 fiscal year, the 7% excise on medical cannabis sales alone added more than \$66 million to help fund state-run programs. Adding in the state and local taxes collected from medical cannabis sales brings the total to more than \$149 million, more than twice the \$73.8 million alcohol taxes brought in during the same fiscal year.

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OKLAHOMA MEDICAL MARIJUANA AUTHORITY

BY PATRICK WAGNER

Oklahoma's cannabis industry has been moving at a breakneck pace for the past four years. The state's free-market approach spurred thousands to pay the \$2,500 application fee and join the burgeoning industry. Total sales have surpassed \$2 billion and currently there are more than 12,000 licensees, with approximately 10% of the state's population having a medical marijuana card.

The program's governing agency, the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority, started processing applications two months after voters approved medical marijuana and the agency has been playing catch-up with the industry ever since. However, the agency hopes that 2022 is the year it wrangles control of the industry, namely by staffing enough inspectors to visit every licensee and by successfully mandating seed-to-sale software to track their product.

Kelsey Pagonis, the communications director for the OMMA, spoke with Marijuana Venture to discuss the current state of the industry, where it is going and what it needs to remain successful.

MARIJUANA VENTURE: Overall, how would you describe the health of Oklahoma's medical marijuana industry?

Kelsey Pagonis: Well, we're in a state that was set up in the most free-market way possible. So, the free market is still working itself out. We don't have answers as to long-term health. It's hard to gauge right now where we're at, because it's so new and it grew so quickly. But that's a question that we should be able to answer down the road.

MV: How important has the industry become for Oklahoma?

KP: As far as tax revenue goes, it's brought in about \$150 million in tax revenue [including state excise taxes]. It's hundreds of millions of dollars for Oklahoma's state revenue. So important from that aspect? Certainly. It's also, anecdotally, one of the largest industries in the state. We have a lot of growers, especially in rural Oklahoma.

MV: What are the OMMA's priorities over the next year?

KP: Well, our number one priority this year is to have every single licensed business inspected by the end of 2022 — which is a large feat, because we haven't been able to do that yet. In fact, less than half of our licensees have been inspected since we started doing compliance inspections.

“We estimate about 10% of the population has a patient card, which is far and away larger than any other state, percentage-wise.”

We still haven't even been able to inspect all the businesses that are licensed and that's because we haven't had inspectors to do it. We've got to go across the state; there are thousands of licensed businesses, and the industry keeps growing.

This kind of goes hand in hand with another priority of ours, which is staffing up. We're continuing to hire more people so that we can, at the end of the day, protect patients and keep people safe. And we're sure one of the ways we can do that is through compliance inspections.

MV: Do you have any idea how many licenses are not actually being used?

KP: We don't, but we do what's called “operational status visits” and that's where we go to the business — the physical address listed on the license — and we just check and make sure that they're operational. Also, through the renewal process, that helps us know if the business is not applying for renewal, that tells us they're no longer operational. So those are kind of the two main ways we're able to check out that information.

MV: How many people are you hiring?

KP: Eventually, we want to have around 90 compliance inspectors. We do annual compliance inspections, but we also do follow-up visits. So when we go there, and we find that there was a violation, we follow up and go back to make sure that was corrected. And then there are operational status visits, like I mentioned, which we also do any time a complaint is filed.

It's not just inspecting the 12,000-plus licensed businesses one time each year, it's having to also complete all of those other inspections as well. And for safety purposes, we prefer to have inspectors work in pairs, especially when they're visiting grows.

We've crunched the numbers and determined that around 90 inspectors is our goal to be able to inspect every business, complete those operational status visits, conduct follow-up investigations and investigate complaints made. Right now, we're sitting at about 50 inspectors.

MV: What has the OMMA learned about the market since the launch of medical sales?

KP: Well, we have learned that there was a large interest in medical marijuana. We estimate about 10% of the population has a patient card, which is far and away larger than any other state, percentage-wise. I think we see the average around 1-5% of the population holding medical cards, and for us to be at 10%, more than double most other states, that shows there's an interest. It was certainly a larger interest than anyone foresaw. There were various groups that tried to forecast what to expect and how large the industry would be and how many patients would apply and no one saw these numbers coming.

MV: What's the current state of black market cannabis in Oklahoma?

KP: We don't have data on that. I can see how having a surplus of growers will contribute to less black market interference, because you have so many people legally operating. But then we've heard a lot about out-of-state trafficking. Because there are so many growers — there are 8,000-plus growers and about 400,000 patients — that's a lot of product.

We don't have concrete data, but one of the reasons we really want a seed-to-sale system in place is primarily for that reason: to track where this product is going. If we could get the seed-to-sale system implemented, then we'd be able to have a better idea of what's happening with the product and where it's going and how much is going where.

MV: What is the status of seed-to-sale right now?

KP: Last year, just a couple days before it was supposed to go live, there was a temporary restraining order against it. It had to do with the RFID tags. So it's been it's been on hold since April of last year.

The case was moved to Oklahoma County and it will be on February 24. We should hopefully hear from a judge then whether we'll be able to forge ahead.

This interview has been edited for length and clarity.

Timeline of Events

1933

Following a national trend, Oklahoma criminalizes cannabis.

2016

Green the Vote, a cannabis advocacy group, successfully gathers enough signatures to get a medical marijuana initiative on the 2016 ballot as State Question 788. However, Attorney General Scott Pruitt rewrites the title of the initiative to mislead voters into thinking it was a recreational marijuana initiative: "This measure legalizes the licensed use, sale and growth of marijuana in Oklahoma. There are no qualifying medical conditions identified." The rewrite prompts a lawsuit from another cannabis advocacy group, Oklahomans for Health, and ultimately kept the initiative off the 2016 ballot.

2018

Fallin files a proclamation entering State Question 788 onto the primary election ballot on June 26, 2018. The initiative passes with 56.86% of people voting yes. The first dispensary opened without product just hours after voters approved medical marijuana. By November the state passes regulations, forms the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority, starts licensing businesses and patients, and begins allowing product sales.

2022

Multiple initiatives to legalize recreational cannabis are planned for Oklahoma's 2022 ballot. So far, there are two petitions for adult-use cannabis, both of which seek to impose a 15% excise tax on cannabis sales, while retroactively expunging records and reversing convictions of cannabis-related offenses.

2015

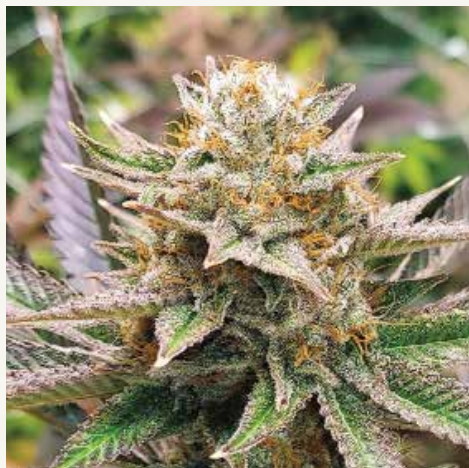
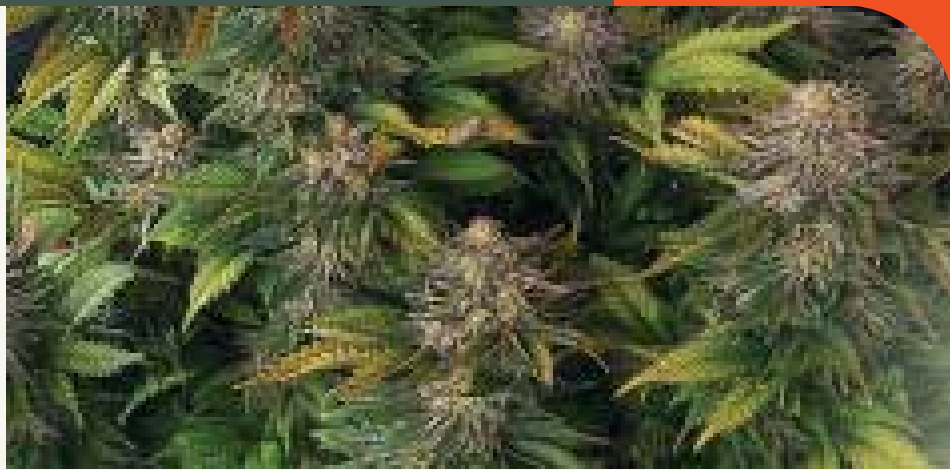
Katie's Law, a bill that allows for the treatment of children with severe seizure disorders with CBD oil with less than 1% THC, was signed into law by then-Governor Mary Fallin.

2017

The Oklahoma Supreme Court tosses out Pruitt's rewrite of the 2016 medical marijuana legalization initiative. The Supreme Court's decision cleared the way for State Question 788 to appear on the 2018 ballot as it was originally written.

2019

Within the first 10 months, the state's medical marijuana program has more than 200,000 patients and issues 2,168 retail, 1,415 processing and 4,931 cultivation licenses. By November cannabis sales surpass \$258 million and generate more than \$24.1 million in tax revenue and more than \$21.3 million in patient and license fees.



KBG Farms

"Patients over profits" is the mantra driving organic cannabis cultivator KBG Farms' critical and commercial success.

Owned by brothers Kevin and Nathan Bruce and their partner Grady Koonce, the Thackerville cannabis farm stands out among the sea of other state cultivators due to the 60-plus years of shared cultivation experience and their commitment to crafting the highest quality cannabis possible.

"We're growers first and foremost, and that's our baby," Kevin says. "Obviously, every grower's got the secret sauce, right? Our secret sauce is TLC."

"We hand trim, everything is grown organic, and we hand water every plant, every day," Nathan adds. "You don't get that on a commercial scale."

The cultivators at KBG Farms have not only built their own stock of unique genetics but also have longstand-

ing connections with some of the top breeders in the country. Even in the most competitive cannabis market in the world, Kevin says the farm takes a deliberate approach to cultivation and selecting genetics to produce the best of the best.

"We'll pheno-hunt for a year and a half, sometimes two years before we even decide what pheno we want to put out on the market," Kevin says.

Capitalizing on the success of KBG Farms, the owners recently opened their own dispensary, Firehouse Craft Cannabis, in a beautiful, historic, 1908 building located in Marietta, where prices are set at \$8 a gram across the board.

"The very first day, some of the first reviews we got was 'hands down best flower in Southern Oklahoma,'" Kevin says. "That's what we're here for, we want to provide patients with the best product we possibly can."

SOONER TO PROFITABILITY

Oklahoma's tax structure makes it friendlier to cannabis businesses than California

BY SIMON MENKES, RACHEL WRIGHT AND ABRAHAM FINBERG

In 1889, the federal government opened up the Oklahoma District's Unassigned Lands on a first-come, first-served basis. Would-be settlers entered the state at the time and date set by the president and those that arrived at available land first were able to stake a claim and become farm owners.

However, many snuck in illegally before the official date and hid out, arriving sooner and taking half of the available plots. In addition, there were legal "Sooners" who had permission to enter beforehand and had an unfair advantage, including deputy marshals, IRS agents and railroad employees. These Sooners and their property holdings became the subject of long-running legal contests.

But despite Oklahoma's relaxed attitude toward rule-bending at the start of its history, it is now a pretty conservative state.

Oklahoma voters legalized medical marijuana in 2018 under State Question 788. But if you're caught without a medical marijuana card or with too much cannabis, you are forced to buy a tax stamp at a cost of \$3.50 per gram, or close to \$100 per ounce.

Though the state of Oklahoma has historically taken a tough stance toward cannabis possession, the Sooner State's residents have welcomed it with open arms. In 2020, state-licensed dispensaries sold \$831 million of cannabis in Oklahoma. With a population of 3.9 million, that's the equivalent of \$210 worth of cannabis per person — almost double that of California at \$111 per person.

Oklahoma charges both a regular sales tax and a 7% gross receipts tax on cannabis sales, compared to California's 15% excise tax. The gross receipts tax is not considered part of the seller's gross sales and is exempt from sales tax (unlike California). Therefore, the seller is not charged tax on tax. These differences significantly reduce the tax burden on Oklahoma's dispensaries, making it easier to turn a profit.

The gross receipts tax only applies to retail sales, not wholesale. Also, commercial growers can obtain an agricultural sales tax exemption permit. (California's

cultivators must pay a cultivation tax of \$9.65 per dry ounce.) Oklahoma manufacturers can't obtain a sales tax exemption permit, but they can get a processors' sellers permit which allows them to buy marijuana exempt from sales tax.

Another plus for Oklahoma cannabis businesses is that the state has arranged with BancFirst, Oklahoma's largest state-chartered bank, to accept cash tax payments (for an extra fee) in any of its 107 locations.

Unfortunately, Oklahoma state income tax laws conform to the Internal Revenue Code for both individual and corporate taxation, including IRC Section 280E, which doesn't allow for the usual business expense deductions like rent, labor and insurance. This leads to a higher state income tax in Oklahoma than in states like California that allow cannabis businesses the same deductions as any other business.

Although Oklahoma requires income taxes to be filed in conformity with 280E, the state has a relatively low marijuana tax that only applies at the retail level. This means that it's a lot easier to make a profit in an Oklahoma dispensary than in a California dispensary, but once you make your profit, Oklahoma will take a higher percentage of it as income tax. Many cannabis businesses that are struggling to become profitable in states like California are trying to survive under a heavy cannabis tax burden.

With a gross receipts tax of only 7% (compared to California's effective 16% with tax-on-tax) and with no cultivation taxes, it's not hard to make a case that a cannabis business has a better chance of thriving in Oklahoma than in the Golden State.

.....

*Simon Menkes, Rachel Wright and Abraham Finberg are certified public accountants at AB FinWright LLP (www.abfinwright.com) and 420CPA (www.420cpa.com). They serve clients throughout California and in all legalized cannabis states in the U.S. **This article has been prepared and published for informational purposes only and is not offered, nor should be construed, as legal advice.***



Sarah Lee Gossett Parrish

Sarah Lee Gossett Parrish is a third-generation attorney who maintains an Oklahoma cannabis business law practice. She also practices in Texas and Colorado (single client).

The National Law Journal named Sarah Lee a 2019 Cannabis Trailblazer, and The American Lawyer named her one of its 2020 and 2021 Women Leaders in the Law. She has achieved Martindale-Hubbell's highest AV rating for peer and judicial review. Her law firm was voted the Top Cannabis Business Law Firm in Oklahoma in the Journal Record's 2020 and 2021 Reader's Choice Awards. Sarah Lee also was named a Global Top 200 Editorially Selected Cannabis Legal Professional, 2020-2021+, by The Cannabis Law Report.

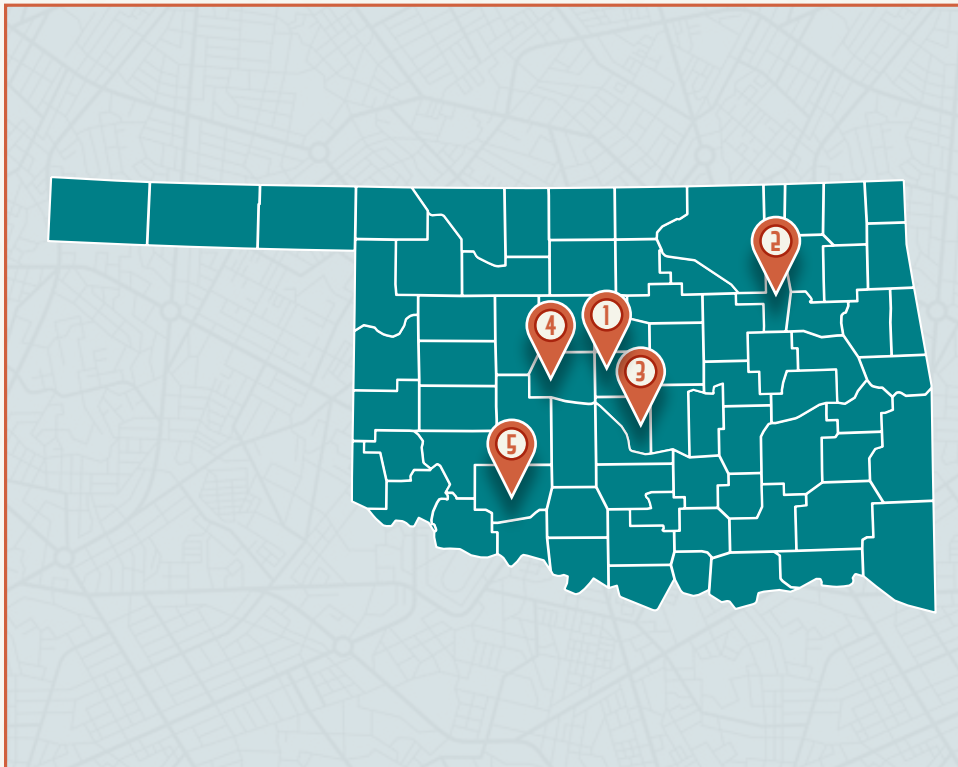
She writes a column for Herb-Age magazine and has written guest columns in Marijuana Venture and Canna-

bis Business Executive. Sarah Lee received her B.A. in Letters from the University of Oklahoma, graduating with the Silver Leitzer Award for Outstanding Senior, Phi Beta Kappa, Summa Cum Laude.

While chairing the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, Sarah Lee was instrumental in starting the Oklahoma Women's Hall of Fame. Often interviewed, she has been quoted in Marijuana Business Daily, Los Angeles Times, The Denver Post, The Chicago Tribune, The New York Times and online publications of ABC News, Newsmax, InStyle, The Leaf, Leafbuyer, Cannabis Tech, CPA Practice Advisor and Health.com magazines. She has been a guest on Cannabis A to Z with Frankie Boyer, iHeart Radio, The Voice of Reason with Andy Hooser, The Mike Siegel Show, the Heidi Selexa Show and KTOK.

www.slgparrishlaw.com

OKLAHOMA: AT A GLANCE



5 MOST POPULATED COUNTIES

1. Oklahoma County

Population: 762,292
Largest City: Oklahoma City

2. Tulsa County

Population: 669,279
Largest City: Tulsa

3. Cleveland County

Population: 295,528
Largest City: Norman

4. Canadian County

Population: 154,405
Largest City: El Reno

5. Comanche County

Population: 121,125
Largest City: Lawton

Population

3.9
MILLION

RANK: 28
Comparable to Oregon
and Connecticut

Median Household Income

\$54,449

RANK: 45
Comparable to Tennessee
and Kentucky

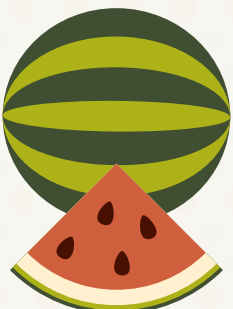
Geographic Area

69,898
SQUARE
MILES

RANK: 20
Comparable to North
Dakota and Missouri

DID YOU KNOW?

The official state
vegetable of
Oklahoma is the
WATERMELON.



Cimarron County
shares a border with
Kansas, Colorado,
Texas and New Mexico;
it is the only county in
the U.S. that touches
FOUR STATES.

Every April, dating
back to 1969, the town
of Beaver hosts the
World Championship
Cow Chip Throw,
where contestants
compete to see who
can throw hardened
COW FECES
the farthest.



During the
TRIASSIC PERIOD,
roughly 252
million years
ago, Oklahoma
was an arid
desert region
near the equator.

The following is
ILLEGAL in Oklahoma:
whaling, sharing a
hamburger, leaving a
car untethered outside
a public building and
walking backward while
eating a hamburger.



OKLAHOMA: BY THE NUMBERS



No. 4

The Sooner State is ranked fourth in the nation when it comes to calf, cattle and wheat production. It's ranked fifth for its pecan production.



33.7 million

Oklahoma has a long history of farming that remains strong to this day. Approximately 75% of the state — an estimated 33.7 million acres — is farmland, another 24% is forest (including city parks and green belts) and everything else fits into the remaining 1%.



54

Approximately 54 tornadoes are recorded every year in Oklahoma. Roughly 15 per year are categorized as F2, F3, F4 or F5 on the Fujita scale, meaning they have top wind speeds between 113 and 318 mph.



3 million tons

April 14, 1935, is known as “Black Sunday” because it was the day that the worst of the Dust Bowl storms started in the panhandle of Oklahoma and blew an estimated 3 million tons of top soil from the Great Plains with enough force to enter homes and coat nearly every surface with dirt.



16%

Due to forced migration, Oklahoma has the largest population of Native Americans in the continental U.S. Approximately 16% of the state's population — more than 630,000 people — identify as Native American. Currently there are 39 Tribal Nations in Oklahoma, however only five are from the region.



200

Oklahoma is home to 200 man-made lakes, more than any other U.S. state.

