



# OKLAHOMA

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## FAST FACTS

March 2023

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Oklahoma State Senate Fiscal Staff

# INTRODUCTION

Oklahoma Fast Facts is a quick reference guide designed to provide Senators with convenient access to facts, figures, and graphs about Oklahoma's state budget, as well as selected information on state government programs, taxes, demographics, and state rankings.

Though not a comprehensive fiscal report, Oklahoma Fast Facts will answer many frequently asked questions, in a format that is easily accessible. We hope the reader will find this document handy and helpful.



{ OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS }

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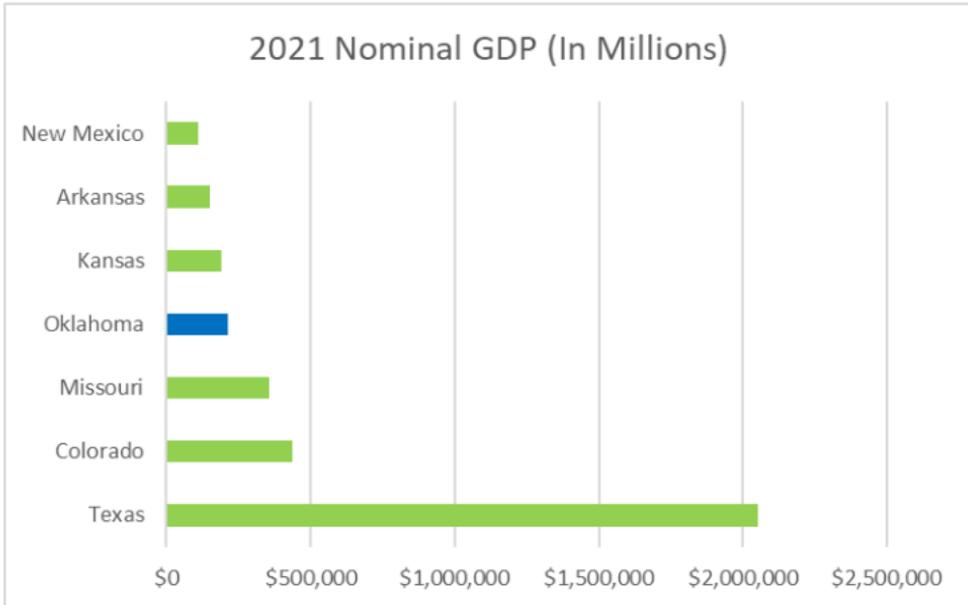
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# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

### Oklahoma's Economic Production Totalled \$215.3 billion in 2021



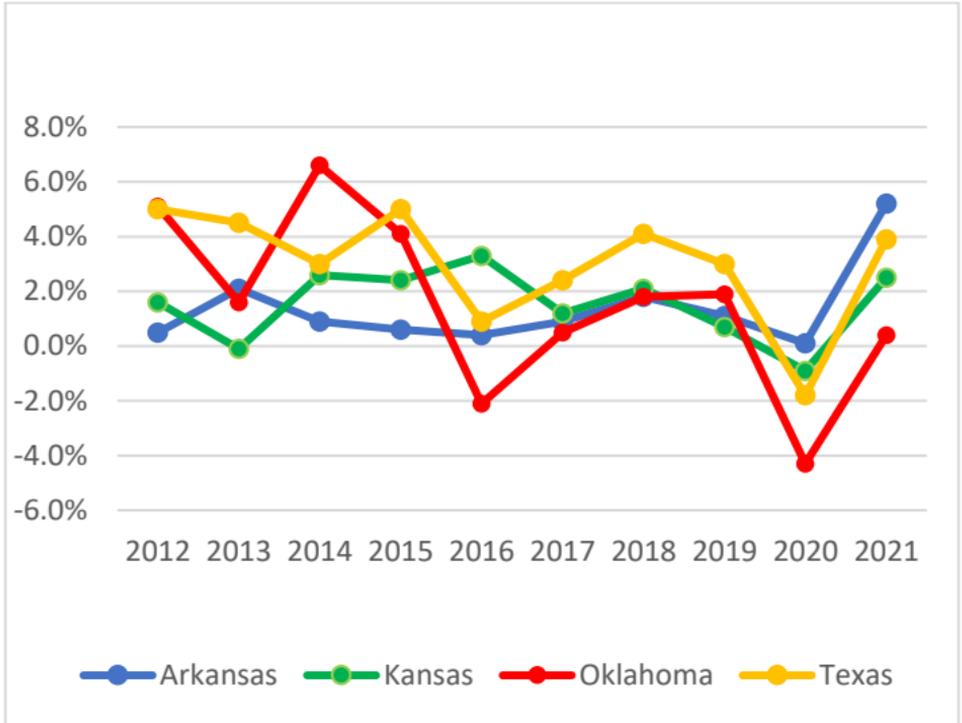
- Oklahoma's economic output represents 0.92% of total United States output, while its population makes up 1.2% of total United States population.
- Mining, F.I.R.E. (finance, insurance, and real estate), manufacturing, and professional business services make up the largest private segments of Oklahoma's economy.

| Economy   | Value            | US Rank |
|---|------------------|---------|
| Gross Domestic Product (2021)                   | \$215.34 billion | 31      |
| Real, Compound Annual GDP Growth Rate (10-20)   | 1.50%            | 16      |
| Personal Income (2021)                          | \$214.76 billion | 29      |
| Per Capita Personal Income (2021)               | \$53,870         | 43      |
| Median Household Income (16-21 in 2021 dollars) | \$53,840         | 43      |
| Cost of Living Index (2nd quarter, 2021)        | 85.7             | 2       |

Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau, Missouri Economic and Information Center

## OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

### GDP Percent Growth by Year 2012 – 2021

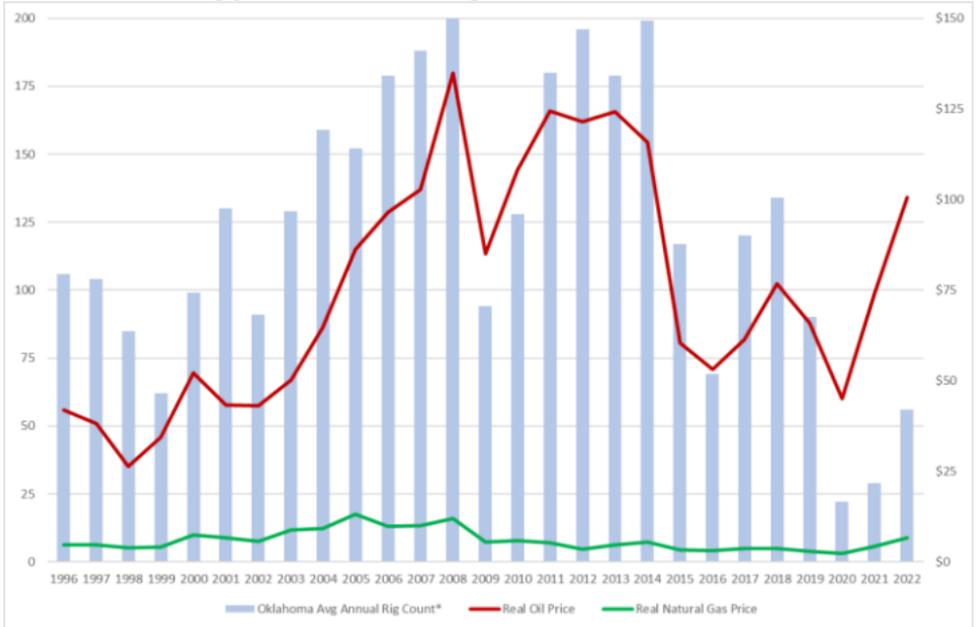


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Oklahoma's real compound annual real GDP growth rate over the last ten years was 1.5%, the third largest growth rate of all bordering states behind Texas (3%) and Colorado (3.2%).
- The fastest growing major industrial category in Oklahoma over the last decade was information, which grew at a compound annual real rate of 5.8%. This was followed by transportation and warehousing (4.6%).
- The counties with the fastest compound annual real GDP growth rate the last decade were Grant (12.3%), Woods (10.9%), Dewey (7%), and Hughes/Kingfisher (6.5%).

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY Energy Prices and Rig Counts in Oklahoma

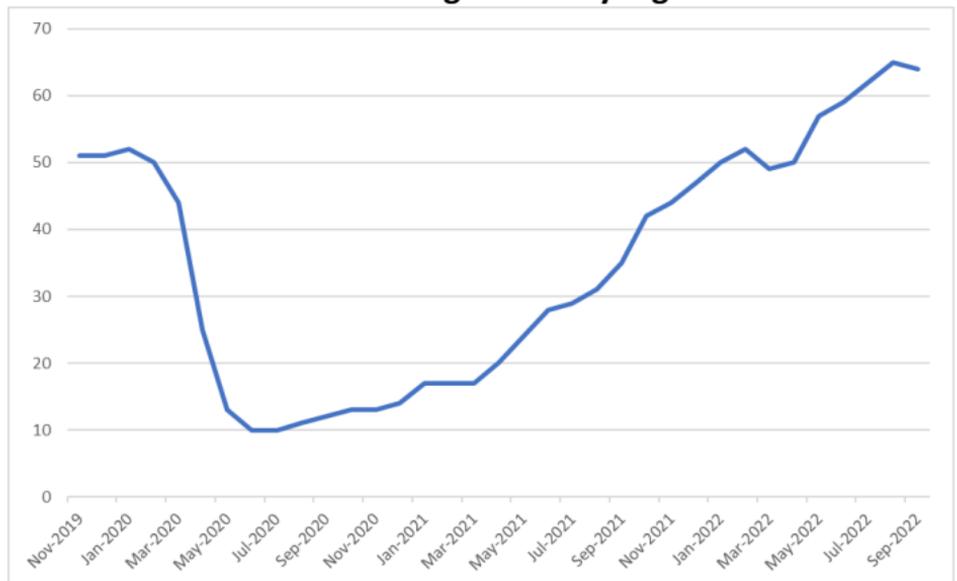


Source: Baker Hughes; Energy Information Administration

\*Annual average of average monthly rig count. 2022 average through September  
Inflation adjusted, Natural gas pipeline export prices and Cushing WTI oil spot prices; 2022 WTI price through the end of September and natural gas price through the end of July.

After the slowdown due to the COVID Pandemic, in January of 2022 the rig counts in Oklahoma returned to the pre-pandemic levels.

### Oklahoma Average Monthly Rig Count



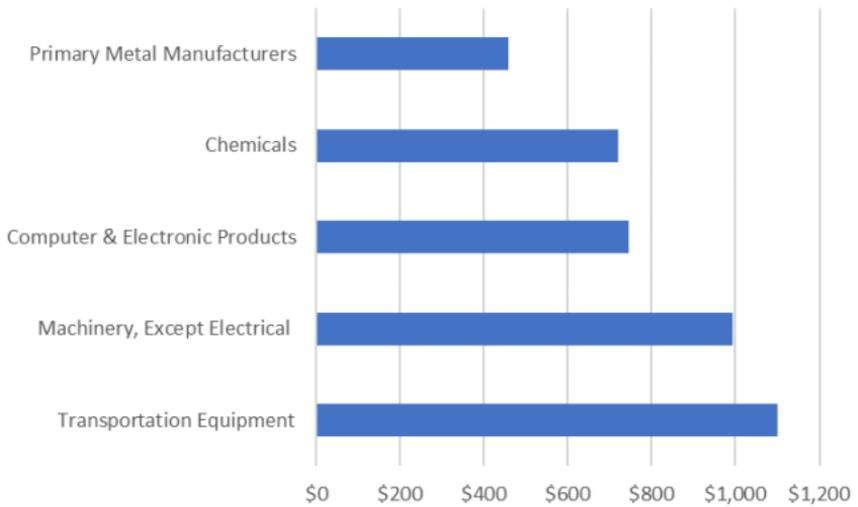
Source: Baker Hughes

(Average through September 2022, rig count report)

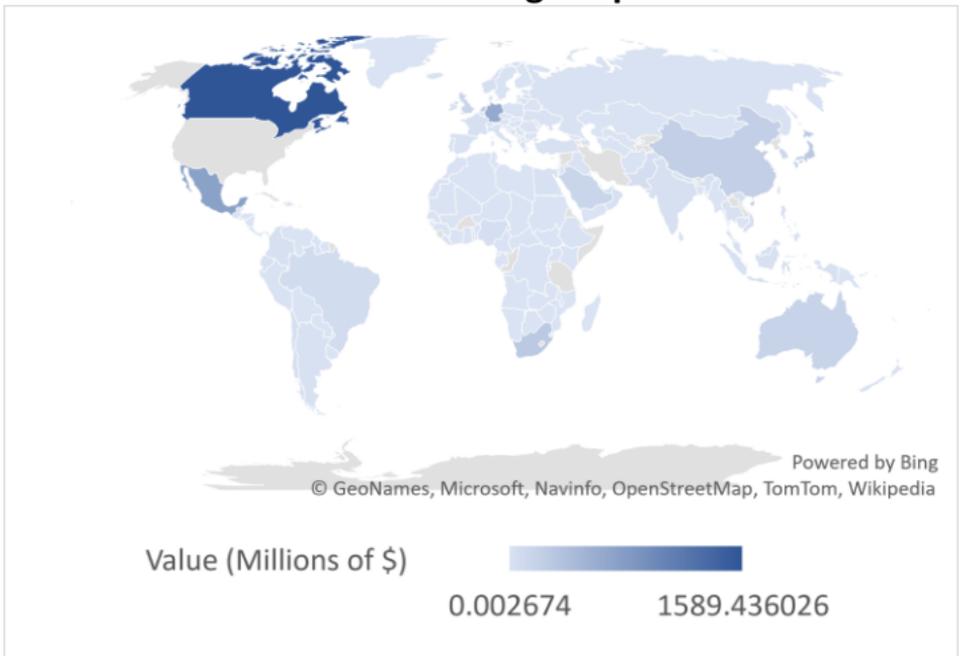
# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

### Top Manufactured Commodity Exports (in millions)



### Oklahoma Foreign Exports

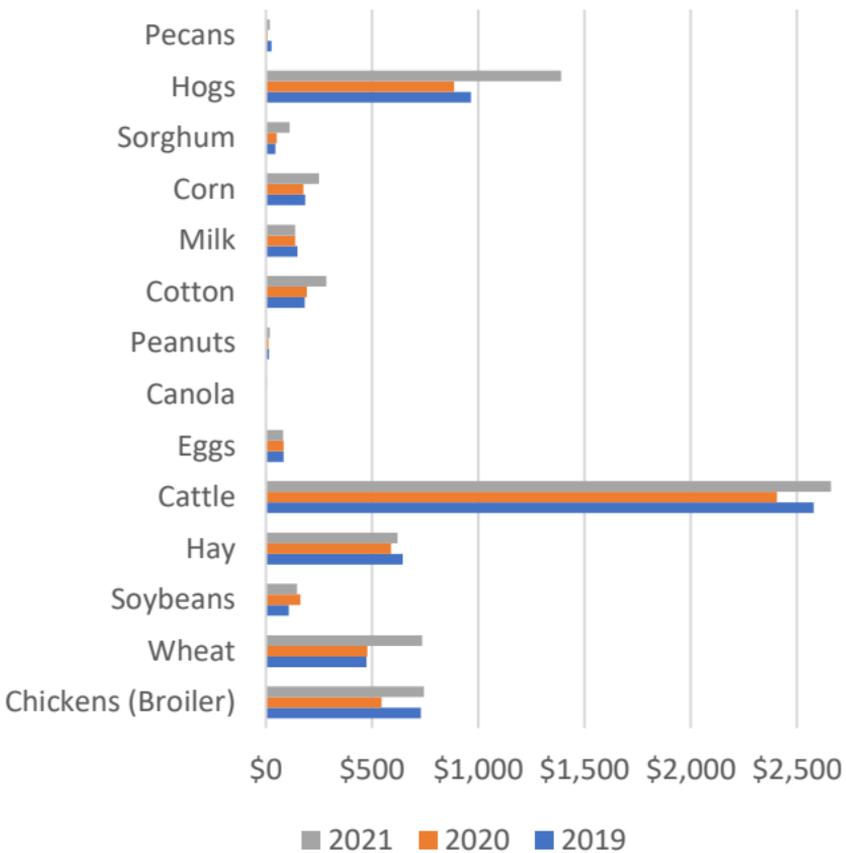


Source: US Department of Commerce

- Canada was Oklahoma's top trade partner in 2021, with \$1.6 billion of exports and \$8.4 billion of imports.
- Oklahoma's largest trade surplus is with Germany, at \$317 million

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

Oklahoma Agricultural Commodity Production  
(in millions)

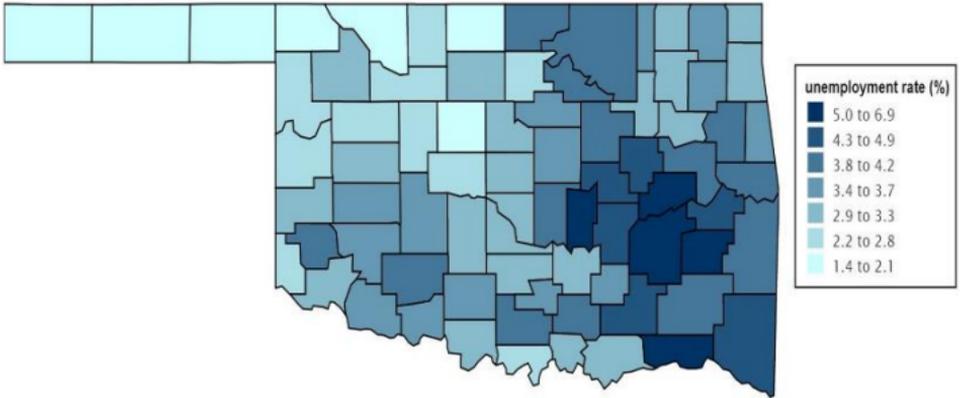


Source: USDA-NASS; ODAFF

- Total commercial red meat production for the year 2021 was 1.28 billion pounds, down 4% from 2020.
- Cash receipts from all Oklahoma agricultural commodities totaled \$7.65 billion in 2021, up 23.7% from 2020.
- Wage rates for hired crop and animal workers averaged \$13.80 and \$13.94, respectively in 2021.
- Average annual wages for hired crop and animal workers have increased 12.2% and 7.6%, respectively, from 2019.

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

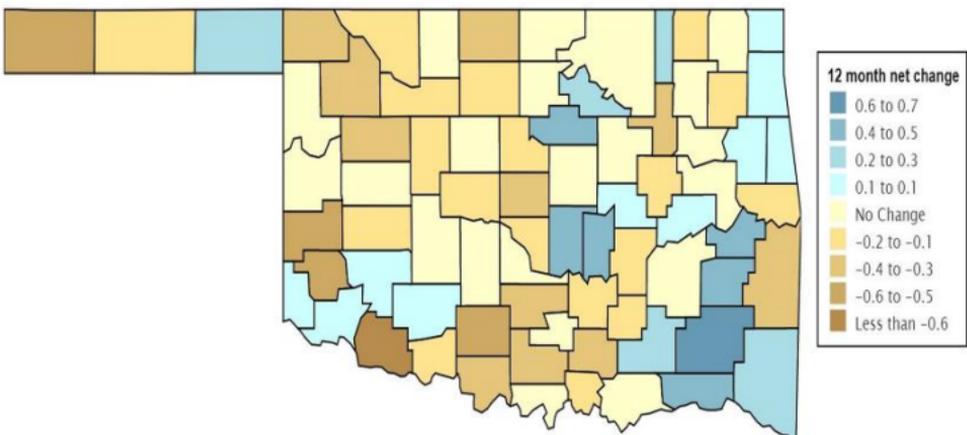
Unemployment Rates by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted, August 2022



The preliminary, seasonally adjusted September unemployment rate for Oklahoma is 3.2% and ranked 19th in the nation. The rate is equal to September 2021, but has increased 0.6 percentage points from the record low achieved in February of this year. (The Bureau of Labor Statistics began the state survey series in 1976.)

The change in unemployment rates for counties over the last year has been a mixed bag, with increases concentrated mainly in central and eastern parts of the state. All counties saw changes of less than one percentage point to their unemployment rate, with the exception of Tillman County, which saw a 2.1 percentage point decrease.

12-Month Change in Unemployment Rates by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted, August 2022

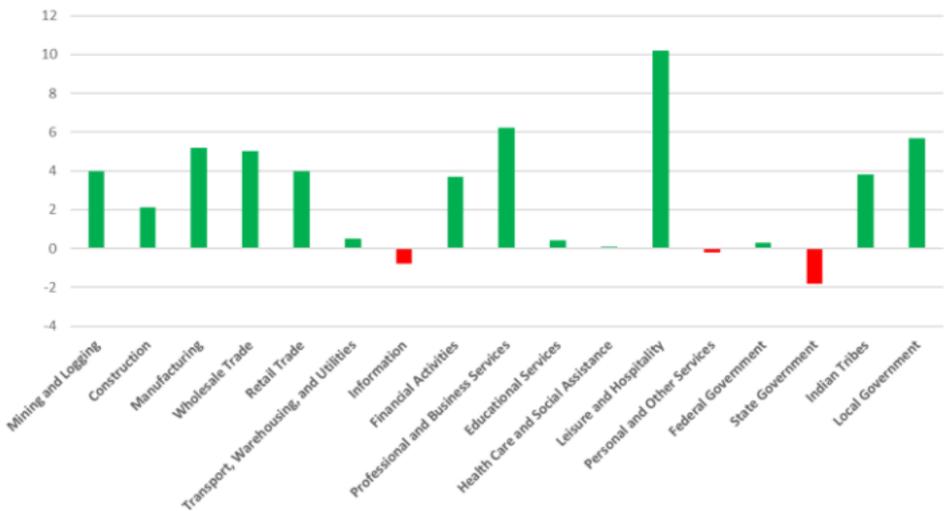


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

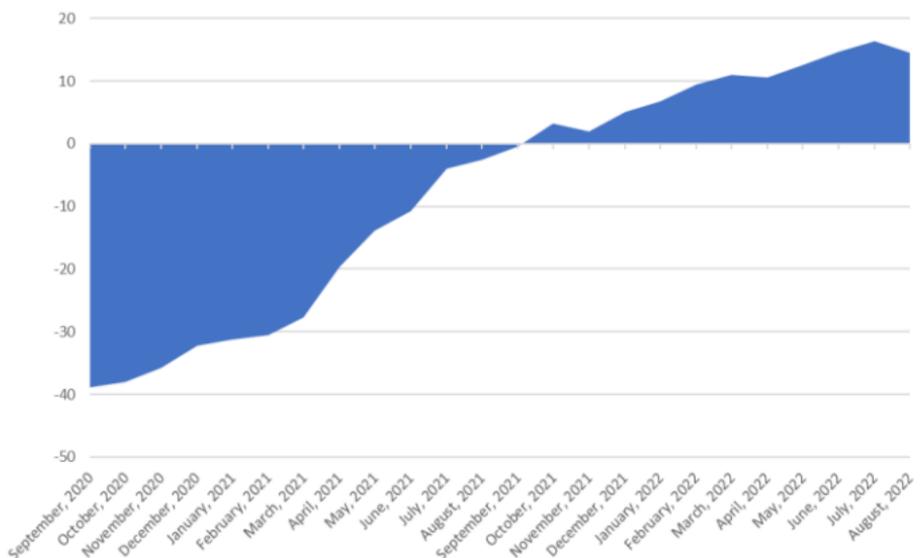
## OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

### August 2021 - August 2022, Change in Employment (in thousands)



Although growth has slowed from the previous 12-month period, the leisure and hospitality sectors continue to be the fastest growing in the state, on an absolute basis.

### 12 Month % Change in Employees (Mining and Logging)



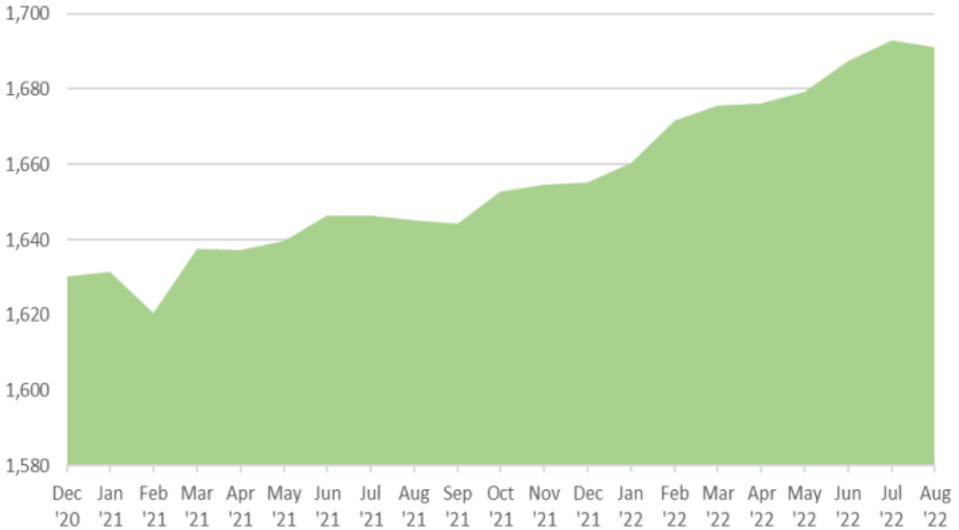
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Year over year percentage growth in the mining and logging industry, which includes oil and gas, has leveled off and still has almost 7,000 fewer employees from the beginning of the pandemic.

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

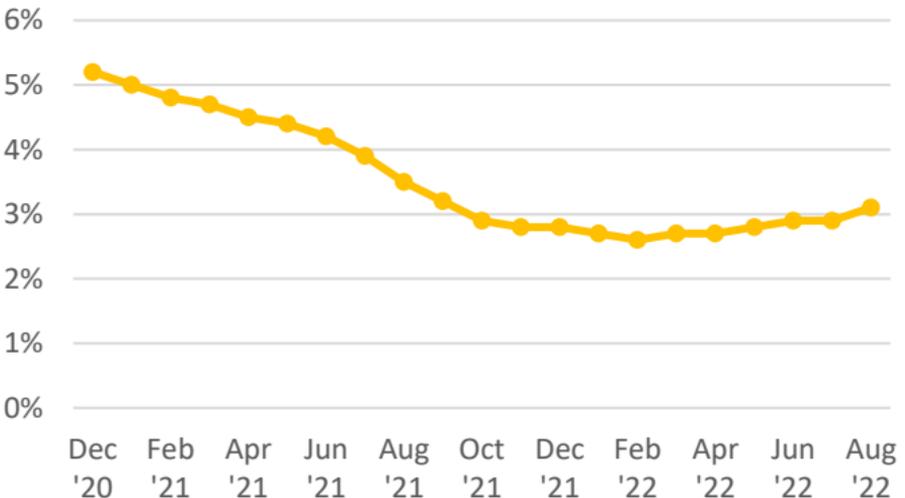
## OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

### Oklahoma Total Nonfarm Employees (in thousands)



Total nonfarm employees have increased over 150,000 from their pandemic lows and are less than 15,000 from equaling the month before the pandemic. While the unemployment has recently increased, that is partly due to the increasing labor force participation rate. Currently 60.7%, the rate has increased six tenths of a point from the beginning of the calendar year.

### Oklahoma Monthly Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)

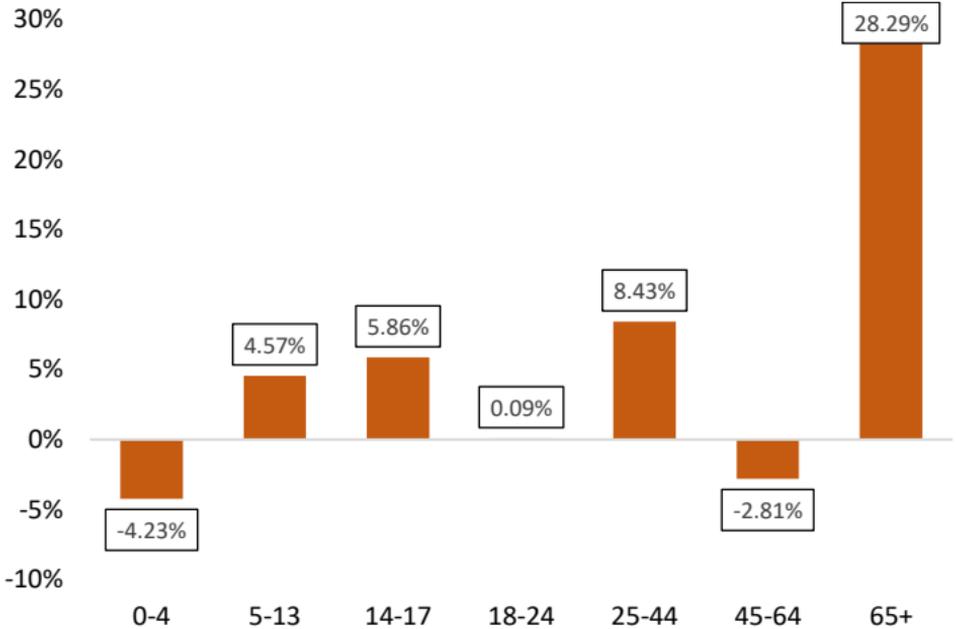


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

**Percentage Growth of Population by Age Groups  
2010-2020**



The median age of Oklahoma's population increased from 36.2 years in 2010 to 37 in 2020.

| State Population Estimates              | Value      | US Rank |
|---|------------|---------|
| Population (2020 Census)                | 3,959,353  | 28      |
| Population % Change (Apr '20 - Jul '21) | 0.7%       | 11      |
| Veteran (% of civilian population)      | 8.00%      | 13      |
| Persons Per Square Mile (land area)     | 57.7       | 35      |
| Average Work Commute Time               | 22 minutes | 10      |

| State Population Demographics           | Value  |
|---|--------|
| Age                                     |        |
| Under 5 Years                           | 6.10%  |
| Under 18 Years                          | 24.00% |
| 65 Years and Over                       | 16.20% |
| Moved From Other State in Previous Year | 2.70%  |

Source: Census Bureau

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

The state fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 of the following year. The Oklahoma Constitution, Article X, Sec. 23, requires a balanced budget. Appropriations are limited to 95% of projected revenues and cannot exceed 12 percent in growth. The following is a breakdown of the budget cycle throughout the year:

- **July 1** – The new fiscal year begins.
- **July through October** – Agencies formulate their budget work program. Budget limits may be set by the Legislature in the preceding legislative session. Agencies begin formulating the budget request they will present for the next legislative session. This is a good time for advocacy groups to begin talking with state agencies about funding issues.
- **October 1** – Agencies submit their budget request to the Governor and Legislature for the upcoming fiscal year.
- **November** – Appropriation subcommittees begin analysis of agency program performance measures and begin filing related reports. No appropriations can be made to an agency until these reports have been filed.
- **December** – The Board of Equalization meets for initial certification of revenues. This is the revenue estimate used for the Governor’s budget. This is the best time for advocacy groups to contact the Governor about program budgets.
- **February** – The Governor submits budget recommendations to the Legislature on the first day of session. The State Board of Equalization (BOE) meets for certification of revenues. This is the revenue estimate the Legislature is bound by constitutionally unless it passes a bill to increase or decrease revenue and that bill is signed by the Governor.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

- **February through April** – Supplemental appropriations are considered for the current fiscal year. Subcommittees hold budget hearings for the up-coming fiscal year and move substantive bills with fiscal impacts through the process. This is the best time to talk to the Legislature about budget issues.
- **Late April to May** – The subcommittees get their budget allocation and convene the General Conference Committee on Appropriations (GCCA). By this time, the Senate and House Appropriation Subcommittees have decided most of what they want to fund, and it is time to work out their differences in conference.
- **May** – The Legislature begins filing appropriation bills. During session, the Governor has 5 days to sign or veto a bill, or it becomes law without his or her signature. If the bill is passed during the last week of session, the Governor has 15 days to sign it, or it becomes a pocket veto. The Governor has line-item veto authority over all appropriation bills. Vetoes can be overridden by a super-majority (2/3) vote by both the Senate and House of Representatives. Session ends on the last Friday in May.
- **June** – The State Board of Equalization meets to certify any changes to certification as a result of legislation that was signed into law and to certify that the Legislature did not exceed its appropriation authority.
- **June 30** – The current fiscal year ends. Agencies submit budget work programs to the Office of Management and Enterprise Services, and the process starts over.

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Estimates of Revenue Available for Appropriations

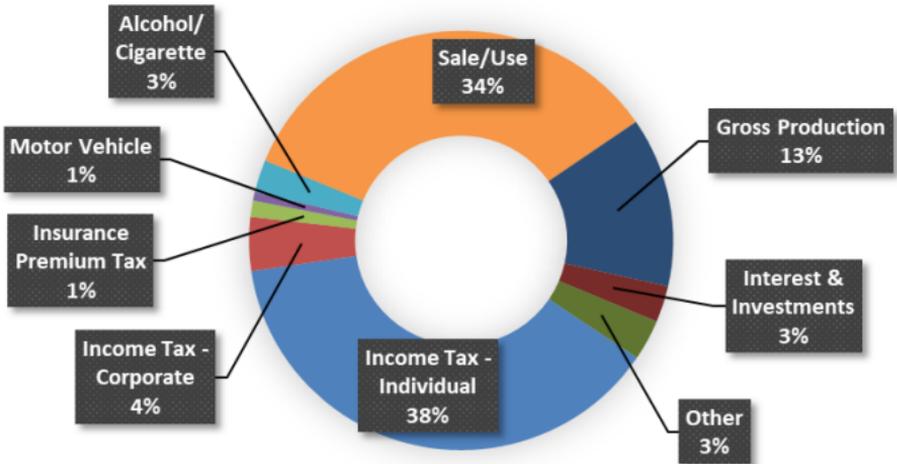
| Revenue Funds                            | FY '22           | FY '23           | % Change |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------|
| <i>Non-Restricted</i>                    |                  |                  |          |
| General Revenue                          | \$6,450,759,789  | \$7,095,715,111  | 10.0%    |
| CLEET                                    | \$2,510,658      | \$2,513,699      | 0.1%     |
| Mineral Leasing                          | \$5,225,000      | \$4,750,000      | -9.1%    |
| Spec. Occ. Health & Safety               | \$902,500        | \$1,186,873      | 31.5%    |
| Public Building                          | \$1,598,917      | \$1,705,508      | 6.7%     |
| Special Cash                             | \$0              | \$0              | 0.0%     |
| <i>Restricted</i>                        |                  |                  |          |
| CLO                                      | \$8,406,944      | \$9,603,286      | 14.2%    |
| OK ED Lottery Trust Fund                 | \$57,950,000     | \$57,000,000     | -1.6%    |
| State Public Safety Fund                 | \$23,149,071     | \$19,987,055     | -13.7%   |
| Health Care Enhanc. Fund                 | \$147,611,950    | \$148,825,100    | 0.8%     |
| Alc. Bev. Control Fund                   | \$12,350,000     | \$13,477,750     | 9.1%     |
| OK Pension Impr. Fund                    | \$57,000         | \$141,968        | 149.1%   |
| <i>Authorized</i>                        |                  |                  |          |
| Common Ed Tech Fund                      | \$47,372,299     | \$47,025,701     | -0.7%    |
| OK Student Aid Fund                      | \$47,372,299     | \$47,025,701     | -0.7%    |
| Higher Ed Capital Fund                   | \$47,372,299     | \$47,025,701     | -0.7%    |
| 1017 Fund                                | \$1,170,976,969  | \$910,770,550    | -22.2%   |
| Tobacco Settlement Fund                  | \$13,684,375     | \$12,572,152     | -8.1%    |
| State Judicial Rev Fund                  | \$20,000,000     | \$23,097,008     | 15.5%    |
| State Transportation Fund                | \$206,208,873    | \$216,543,366    | 5.0%     |
| ROADS Fund <sup>^</sup>                  | \$575,000,000    | \$590,000,000    | 2.6%     |
| <i>One time/ Irregular Sources</i>       |                  |                  |          |
| Cash Flow Reserve Fund                   | \$200,000,000    | \$114,665,239    | N/A      |
| Prior Year Certified-GR                  | \$1,136,992,815  | \$245,027,636    | -78.4%   |
| Cash - All funds                         | \$39,974,183     | \$882,930,483    | 2108.8%  |
| Subtotal                                 | \$10,215,475,941 | \$10,491,589,887 | 2.7%     |
| <i>Session Changes/Actions</i>           |                  |                  |          |
| Total Impact from New Laws               | -\$432,722,736   | -\$32,608,681    | -92.5%   |
| Special Cash**                           | \$38,000,000     | \$82,064,867     | 116.0%   |
| Constitutional Reserve Funds             | \$0              | \$0              | 0.0%     |
| Revenue Stabilization Funds              | \$0              | \$0              | 0.0%     |
| Statewide Recovery Funds                 | \$0              | \$930,206,306    |          |
| TRS                                      | \$0              | \$401,291,331    |          |
| Reappropriations                         | \$0              | \$0              | 0.0%     |
| Revolving Funds                          | \$128,057,134    | \$0              | -100.0%  |
| Cash Adjustment                          |                  | -\$2,821,999     |          |
| <i>(not transferred to Special Cash)</i> |                  |                  |          |
| Total                                    | \$9,948,810,339  | \$11,869,721,709 | 19.3%    |

FY'22: Data from 2021 June BOE packet, schedule 5, appendix A-1-Column 2

FY'23: Data from 2022 June BOE Packet, schedule 5, appendix A-1-Column 2

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### FY 2024 Estimated General Revenue Fund Sources



### General Revenue Funds\*

| Revenue Source          | FY '22 Actuals         | FY '24 (est.)          | % Change    |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Income Tax - Individual | \$3,149,181,707        | \$3,314,729,537        | 5.3%        |
| Income Tax - Corporate  | \$527,114,968          | \$359,460,048          | -31.8%      |
| Insurance Premium Tax   | \$127,036,907          | \$108,616,555          | -14.5%      |
| Motor Vehicle           | \$58,990,960           | \$57,121,600           | -3.2%       |
| Alcohol/ Cigarette      | \$222,851,856          | \$218,244,042          | -2.1%       |
| Sale/Use                | \$2,933,219,145        | \$2,965,731,961        | 1.1%        |
| Gross Production        | \$1,074,723,198        | \$1,135,078,050        | 5.6%        |
| Interest & Investments  | \$79,871,386           | \$243,200,000          | 204.5%      |
| Other                   | \$320,683,125          | \$271,045,813          | -15.5%      |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>\$8,493,673,252</b> | <b>\$8,673,227,606</b> | <b>2.1%</b> |

\* These totals are 95% of collections due to the constitutional limits on appropriations.

FY'24: Data from December 2022 BOE packet, Schedule 3

FY'22: Data from December 2022 BOE packet, Appendix 2

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Reserve Funds

The primary reserve fund for the state is the Constitutional Reserve Fund. Any revenue collected that exceeds the certified estimate by the BOE is deposited into the Constitutional Reserve (Rainy Day) Fund until it reaches a constitutional cap of 15 percent of the prior year's General Revenue Fund (GR) actual collections. The Rainy Day Fund can be used under the following conditions:

- 3/8 of the fund can be used if General Revenue fails to meet the estimate in the current fiscal year;
- 3/8 of the fund can be used if General Revenue is projected to decline from one year to the next;
- 1/4 of the fund can be used if there is an emergency declaration by the Governor and a 2/3 vote in both the Senate and the House, or this same 1/4 can be used without the Governor's declaration if there is a 3/4 vote by the Senate and the House.

### 10-Year Rainy Day Fund Balance



Each year's balance represents the amount of funds in the Rainy Day account after all deposits and expenditures: the balance at the end of the fiscal year. FY 2023 is the current balance and at the current constitutionally set maximum.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### 10-Year History of Rainy Day Fund Deposits

| Fiscal Year | Deposit       |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2014        | \$0           |
| 2015        | \$0           |
| 2016        | \$0           |
| 2017        | \$0           |
| 2018        | \$0           |
| 2019        | \$381,634,444 |
| 2020        | \$0           |
| 2021        | \$0           |
| 2022        | \$311,978,210 |
| 2023        | \$680,511,304 |

### 10-Year History of Rainy Day Fund Expenditures

| Fiscal Year | Expenditures  | Agency               | Purpose                               |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2013        | \$0           |                      |                                       |
| 2014        | \$45,000,000  | Emergency Management | Disaster assistance due to May storms |
| 2015        | \$0           |                      |                                       |
| 2016        | \$126,000,000 | SDE                  | State Aid and Operations              |
|             | \$102,579,620 | Corrections          | Duties and Operations                 |
| 2017        | \$65,865,088  | SDE                  | State Aid                             |
| 2018        | \$111,185,000 | SDE                  | State Aid and Ad Val. Reimb.          |
|             | \$32,000,000  | OHCA                 | Operations                            |
|             | \$23,338,170  | ODMHSAS              | Operations                            |
|             | \$4,203,502   | DHS                  | DDSD Waivers                          |
| 2019        | \$0           |                      |                                       |
| 2020        | \$302,339,481 | GRF                  | GR Fund obligations                   |
|             | \$201,559,654 | Revenue Stabil. Fund | Emergency funding to keep FY'20 whole |
| 2021        | \$243,668,709 | SDE                  | State Aid                             |
| 2022        | \$0           |                      |                                       |
| 2023        | \$0           |                      |                                       |

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Revenue Stabilization Fund

The Revenue Stabilization Fund (RSF) was created in 2016 as a reserve fund to address revenue volatility in collections from gross production taxes and corporate income tax. Once actual revenue deposited into the General Revenue Fund, as certified by the BOE, equals or exceeds \$6.6 billion, then monies can be deposited into RSF. After that target is met, collections from gross production taxes and corporate income tax that exceed the moving 5-year average is diverted to the Revenue Stabilization Fund (for each respective tax). \$200 million was appropriated to be deposited into the fund for FY '20 even though deposits to the GRF had not reached the required threshold. SB 617 (2020) was passed which allows direct appropriations to the fund and special distributions for FY '20. As shown in the previous chart, over \$201 million was deposited into the Revenue Stabilization Fund to ensure FY '20 did not experience a revenue failure. The Revenue Stabilization Fund was used so that funds would be more accessible, but any monies not needed to avoid a revenue failure would still be in a reserve fund.

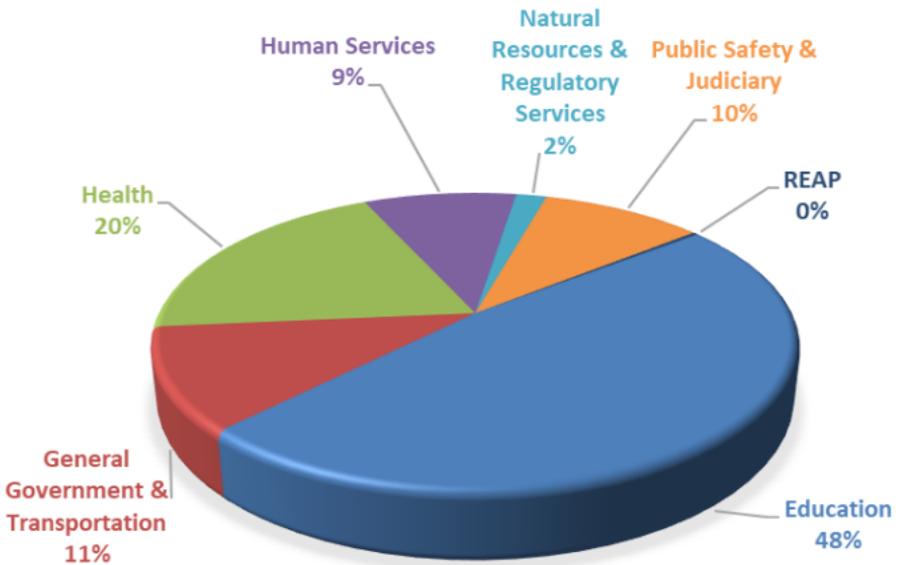
### Revenue Stabilization Fund History



The first FY'23 figure is the beginning balance on June 1, 2022, and the second is the current balance as of the January 2023 deposits.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### FY '23 Appropriations by Subcommittees



All Funds Appropriations excluding any supplementals

| Subcommittees                  | FY '22          | FY '23          | % Change |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| Education                      | \$4,165,614,219 | \$4,648,702,154 | 11.6%    |
| Gen. Govt. & Transportation    | \$1,005,808,701 | \$1,084,425,432 | 7.8%     |
| Health                         | \$1,761,300,769 | \$1,911,232,806 | 8.5%     |
| Human Services                 | \$849,821,728   | \$893,769,605   | 5.2%     |
| Nat. Resources & Reg. Services | \$141,773,036   | \$179,028,867   | 26.3%    |
| Public Safety & Judiciary      | \$891,232,291   | \$953,325,130   | 7.0%     |
| REAP                           | \$15,475,000    | \$30,000,000    | 93.9%    |
| Total                          | \$8,831,025,743 | \$9,700,483,993 | 9.8%     |

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### 10-Year History of Appropriations

Org. Appropriation\* from FY 2014 through 2023 (in millions)

| Fiscal Year                | Common Ed | Higher Ed | OHCA      |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>2023</b>                | \$3,181.4 | \$873.4   | \$1,262.7 |
| <b>2022</b>                | \$3,164.4 | \$812.8   | \$1,194.3 |
| <b>2021</b>                | \$2,992.7 | \$770.4   | \$1,000.0 |
| <b>2020</b>                | \$3,071.0 | \$802.1   | \$1,000.0 |
| <b>2019</b>                | \$2,913.0 | \$776.7   | \$1,132.5 |
| <b>2018</b>                | \$2,432.2 | \$768.9   | \$1,018.7 |
| <b>2017</b>                | \$2,426.7 | \$810.0   | \$991.1   |
| <b>2016</b>                | \$2,484.9 | \$963.4   | \$971.1   |
| <b>2015</b>                | \$2,484.9 | \$987.5   | \$905.4   |
| <b>2014</b>                | \$2,407.6 | \$988.5   | \$953.7   |
| <b>Percentage of Total</b> |           |           |           |
| <b>2023</b>                | 32.8%     | 9.0%      | 13.0%     |
| <b>2022</b>                | 35.8%     | 9.2%      | 13.5%     |
| <b>2021</b>                | 35.8%     | 9.2%      | 13.5%     |
| <b>2020</b>                | 36.9%     | 9.5%      | 12.3%     |
| <b>2019</b>                | 35.1%     | 9.2%      | 11.4%     |
| <b>2018</b>                | 35.8%     | 9.5%      | 13.9%     |
| <b>2017</b>                | 32.9%     | 10.4%     | 13.8%     |
| <b>2016</b>                | 33.3%     | 11.1%     | 13.6%     |
| <b>2015</b>                | 32.7%     | 12.7%     | 12.8%     |
| <b>2014</b>                | 33.0%     | 13.1%     | 12.0%     |

\* Appropriations figures used are original appropriations therefore no supplementals are included neither are revenue failures accounted for. These figures best represent the intent of the legislature after proceeding through the normal appropriations process.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### 10-Year History of Appropriations (cont.)

Top Five Comparison with all other current year appropriations

| ODOT*               | DHS     | All Other** | Total     |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| \$783.9             | \$753.7 | \$2,845.4   | \$9,700.5 |
| \$761.9             | \$717.6 | \$2,180.0   | \$8,831.0 |
| \$565.0             | \$713.8 | \$2,064.6   | \$8,106.6 |
| \$743.9             | \$741.4 | \$2,388.3   | \$8,746.7 |
| \$740.9             | \$729.4 | \$1,841.5   | \$8,133.9 |
| \$725.7             | \$695.3 | \$1,747.8   | \$7,388.5 |
| \$666.9             | \$651.5 | \$1,752.0   | \$7,298.2 |
| \$637.2             | \$678.9 | \$1,874.8   | \$7,610.3 |
| \$609.0             | \$674.9 | \$1,865.1   | \$7,526.7 |
| \$560.8             | \$631.0 | \$1,924.2   | \$7,465.8 |
| Percentage of Total |         |             |           |
| 8.1%                | 7.8%    | 29.3%       | 100.0%    |
| 8.6%                | 8.1%    | 24.7%       | 100.0%    |
| 8.6%                | 8.1%    | 25.5%       | 100.0%    |
| 7.0%                | 8.8%    | 27.3%       | 100.0%    |
| 8.5%                | 8.5%    | 22.6%       | 100.0%    |
| 9.1%                | 9.0%    | 23.7%       | 100.0%    |
| 9.8%                | 9.4%    | 24.0%       | 100.0%    |
| 9.1%                | 8.9%    | 24.6%       | 100.0%    |
| 8.4%                | 8.9%    | 24.8%       | 100.0%    |
| 8.1%                | 9.0%    | 25.8%       | 100.0%    |

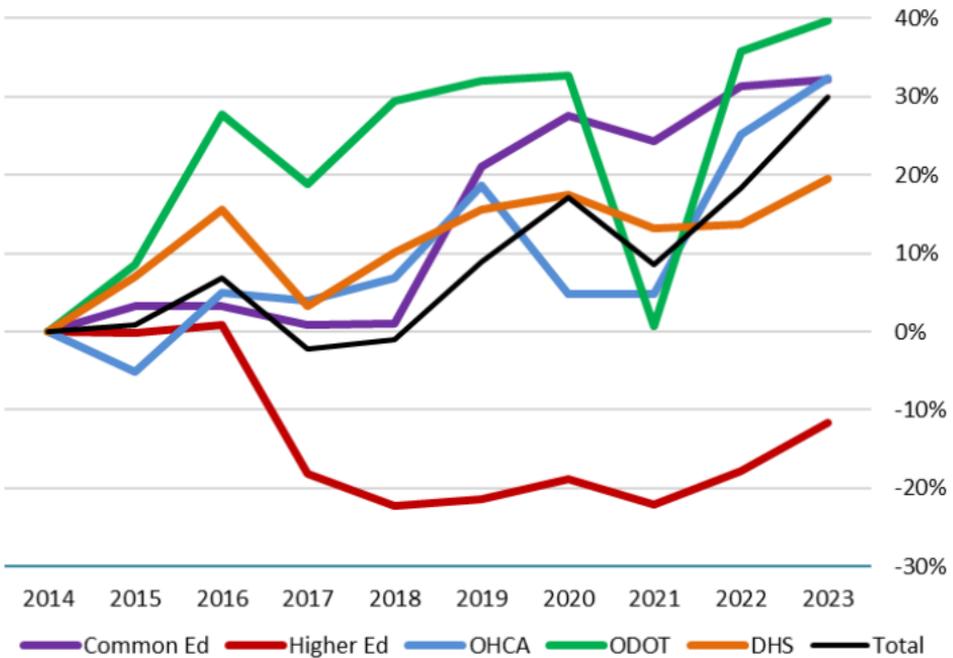
\*Beginning with FY '22, the ROADS Fund became an appropriated fund. To keep comparisons accurate, apportionments to the ROADS fund in previous fiscal years have been added to ODOT's appropriations.

\*\* "All Other" includes the remaining appropriated state agencies along with any other appropriations attributed to that fiscal year. Total represents the total amount authorized by the legislature for that fiscal year, which means no supplementals are included. Beg. In FY'23 OTRS became appropriated, this accounts for \$401.9 million of the increase from FY'22.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Top-Five 10-Year Appropriations Trend Comparison

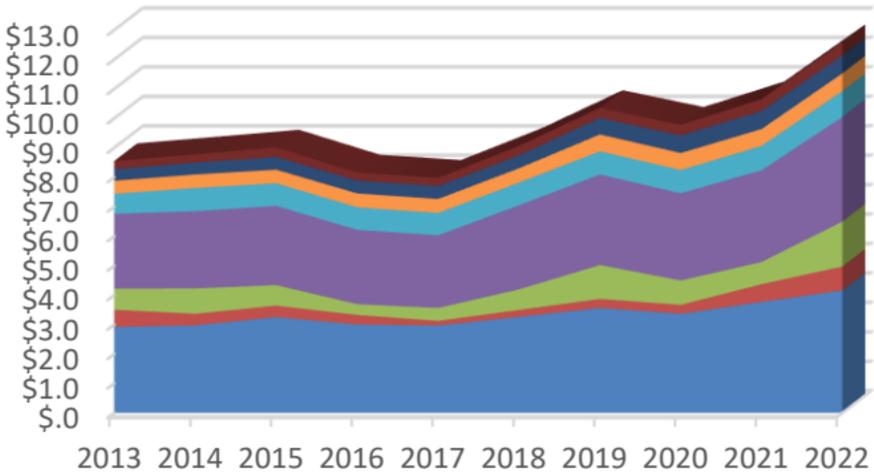
Orig. Appr. as Cumulative Percentage Change over FY 2014



- The top-five agency experiencing the largest percentage growth in the past ten years has been ODOT (39.8%). This growth is directly attributed to required increasing apportionments to the ROADS fund to reach the \$575 million cap. The significant drop in FY '21 is due to diverging \$180 million to the 1017 fund.
- The next largest percentage growth and easily the largest by dollar amount (\$773.7 million) is for SDE or Common Ed. Much of the growth is attributed to the teacher pay raises, and increase in classroom funding in recent fiscal years, but also to constantly increasing costs for flexible health benefits.
- OHCA's recent spike above total growth is due to the enactment of Medicaid Expansion, and the funding of the Rate Preservation Fund.
- The only top five agency to experience a loss since 2013 is the State Regents for Higher Ed.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Major State Tax Collections FY 2013-FY 2022 (in billions)



- Income Tax - Indv.
- Income Tax - Corp.
- Gross Production
- Sales and Use
- Vehicle Taxes and Licenses
- Motor Fuel Taxes
- Cigarette/Tobacco/Beverage
- Miscellaneous/Other

Source: OTC Annual Reports

Over the ten-year period of FY 2013 to 2022, state tax collections grew by about \$4.23 billion, or 46.1%, from \$9.175 billion to \$13.402 billion. However, when adjusted for inflation, the growth would be \$2.2 billion, or 19.6%.

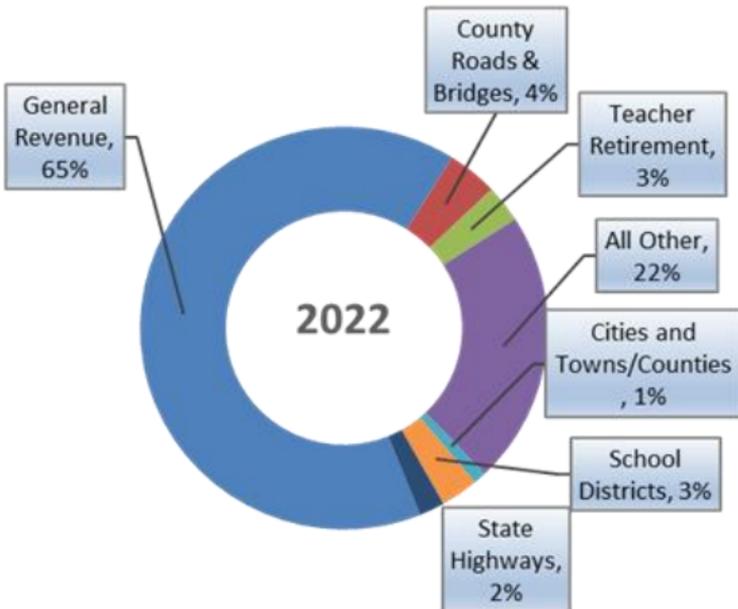
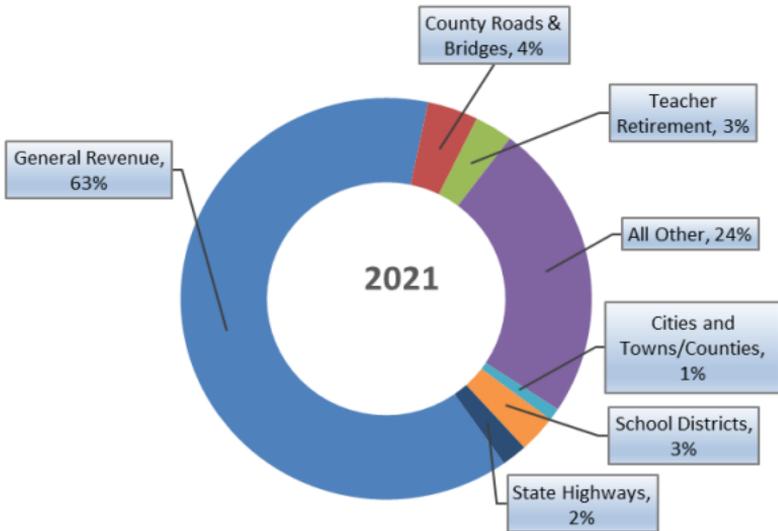
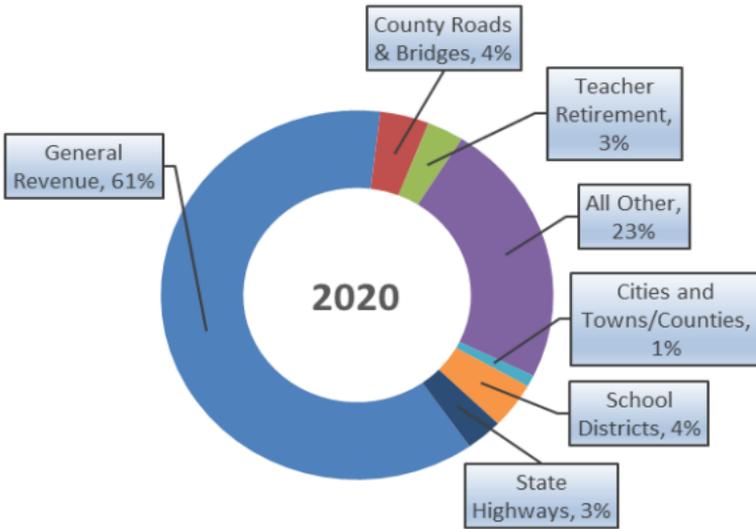
Total collections increased \$1.8 billion, or 15.5%, from the previous fiscal year. Net individual and corporate income tax collections increased 10.4% and 35%, respectively, despite a reduction in both rates for the last half of the fiscal year.

The major state tax collections with the highest percent change over the ten year period (114%) are the gross production taxes which grew from \$715 million to \$1.53 billion.

Tobacco and alcohol taxes increased 57% over the ten-year period, while individual and corporate income tax collections increased 42% and 40%, respectively.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### How Taxes were Allocated



Source: OTC Annual Reports

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Individual Income Tax

Before tax year 2022, OK's graduated income tax rate was based on a bracket structure which ranged from 1/2% to 5%; however, after passage of HB 2962(2021), all brackets were cut by 0.25%.

|                                      | <u>Before</u><br><u>Tax Yr 2022</u> | <u>Tax Yr</u><br><u>2022</u> ➔ |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| First \$1,000(single)/\$2,000(joint) | 0.5%                                | 0.25%                          |
| On the next \$1,500/\$3,000:         | 1%                                  | 0.75%                          |
| On the next \$1,250/\$2,500:         | 2%                                  | 1.75%                          |
| On the next \$1,150/\$2,300:         | 3%                                  | 2.75%                          |
| On the next \$2,300/\$2,400:         | 4%                                  | 3.75%                          |
| On the remainder:                    | 5%                                  | 4.75%                          |

OK's bracket structure is fairly compressed with reaching the top bracket at \$7,200 for single filers and \$12,200 for joint filers.

HB 1011XX (2017) capped itemized deductions for an OK taxpayer at \$17,000, excluding medical expenses and charitable donations.

Individual income tax revenues are apportioned by the OTC on a monthly basis according to the following statutory schedule:

- 85.66% to the General Revenue Fund
- 8.34% to the Education Reform Fund (1017 Fund)
- 5.00% to the TRS Dedicated Revenue Revolving Fund
- 1.00% to the Ad Valorem Reimbursement Fund (This

fund reimburses local governments for lost revenues related to the constitutional exemption for manufacturing facilities.)

However, HB 2741 (2020) and HB 2894 (2021) temporarily adjusted the apportionment through for fiscal years 2021-2027:

#### FY 2021

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| GR            | 85.66%                                      |
| 1017 Fund     | 8.34% July-August<br>9.84% September - June |
| TRS           | 5.00% July-August<br>3.50% September - June |
| Ad Val Reimb. | 1.00%                                       |

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### FY 2022

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| GR            | 85.66% |
| 1017 Fund     | 8.34%  |
| TRS           | 5.00%  |
| Ad Val Reimb. | 1.00%  |

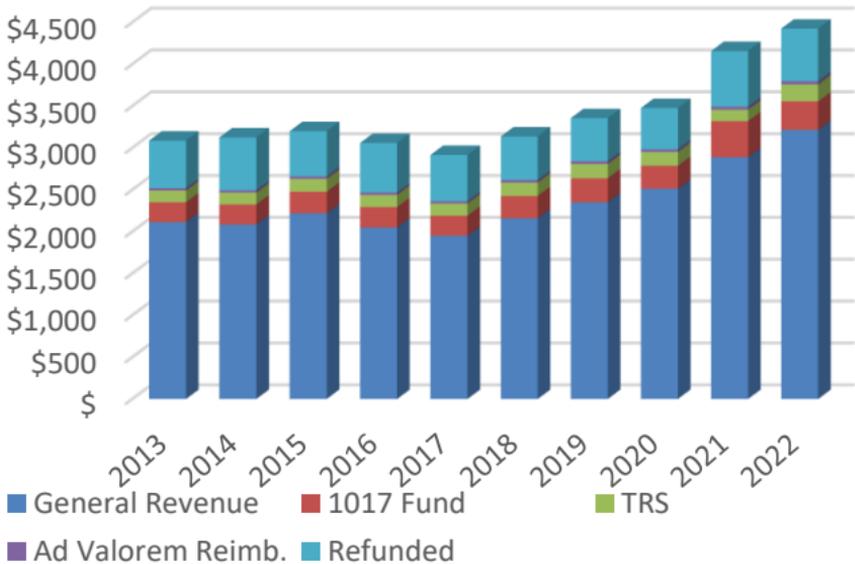
### FY 2023-2027

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| GR            | 85.41% |
| 1017 Fund     | 8.34%  |
| TRS           | 5.25%  |
| Ad Val Reimb. | 1.00%  |

The purpose of the adjusted apportionment was to reduce a revenue loss in the 1017 fund during FY '21 by temporarily redirecting funds from TRS. However, TRS will be repaid by the temporary increase in apportionment from FY 2023-2027.

The following graph shows the past ten years collections of individual income taxes that were apportioned after any “off the top” deposits and excluding any rebates or transfers.

**Individual Income Taxes FY 2013-2022**  
(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

Items not included in the above graph include things such as the OK Film Enhancement Rebate Program and transfers for the Quality Jobs Incentive payments. The largest portion is for the ROADS program, although starting in FY 2020, new motor fuel taxes and changes to the apportionment of motor vehicle taxes and fees now fund most of the ROADS apportionment.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Total “Off the Top” from Individual Income Taxes

(in millions)

|         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| FY 2013 | \$408.9 | FY 2018 | \$653.7 |
| FY 2014 | \$477.3 | FY 2019 | \$728.9 |
| FY 2015 | \$605.7 | FY 2020 | \$386.8 |
| FY 2016 | \$541.3 | FY 2021 | \$283.5 |
| FY 2017 | \$609.6 | FY 2022 | \$368.8 |

### Individual Income Taxes

2022 Rates; 2021 per Capita Revenue and Rankings

| State            | Tax Rate           | Per Capita Revenue | Ranking   |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Colorado         | 4.55%              | \$1,762            | 13        |
| Nebraska         | 2.46 - 6.84%       | \$1,594            | 18        |
| Kansas           | 3.1 - 5.7%         | \$1,573            | 19        |
| Missouri         | 1.5 - 5.3%         | \$1,251            | 28        |
| Arkansas         | 2 - 5.5%           | \$1,146            | 32        |
| <b>Oklahoma</b>  | <b>0.5 - 4.75%</b> | <b>\$945</b>       | <b>35</b> |
| Arizona          | 2.59 - 4.5%        | \$898              | 37        |
| Louisiana        | 1.85 - 4.25%       | \$851              | 39        |
| New Mexico       | 1.7 - 5.9%         | \$567              | 41        |
| Texas            | --                 | --                 | --        |
| U.S. (inc. D.C.) |                    | \$1,525            |           |

Sources: US Census Bureau; Federation of Tax Administrators

- The average Oklahoman pays \$580 less per year in state individual income taxes than the average American.
- In 2021, California had the highest per capita income tax collections with \$3,729 collected per person.
- Eight states- Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming- do not levy an individual income tax.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS Corporate Income Tax

Corporate income tax was imposed at a flat 6% rate on OK taxable income; however HB 2960, 2961, and 2963 (2021) reduced the rate to 4% beginning with tax year 2022. Due to the volatility of this revenue source, it is one of the funds affected by the Revenue Stabilization Fund. Volatility in collections is in part due to businesses reacting to federal tax code, changing their organizational structure, and economic cycles. Corporate income tax revenues are apportioned monthly:

- 77.5% to the General Revenue Fund\*
- 16.5% to the Education Reform Fund (1017 Fund)
- 5.00% to the TRS Dedicated Revenue Revolving Fund
- 1.00% to the Ad Valorem Reimbursement Fund

\* The apportionment to the GR fund is subject to the provisions of the Revenue Stabilization Fund.

However, HB 2741 (2020) and HB 2894 (2021) temporarily adjusted the apportionment through fiscal years 2021 - 2027:

### FY 2021

|               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| GR            | 77.5%                  |
| 1017 Fund     | 16.5% July-August      |
|               | 18.0% September - June |
| TRS           | 5.0% July-August       |
|               | 3.5% September - June  |
| Ad Val Reimb. | 1.00%                  |

### FY 2022

|               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| GR            | 77.5% |
| 1017 Fund     | 16.5% |
| TRS           | 5.0%  |
| Ad Val Reimb. | 1.0%  |

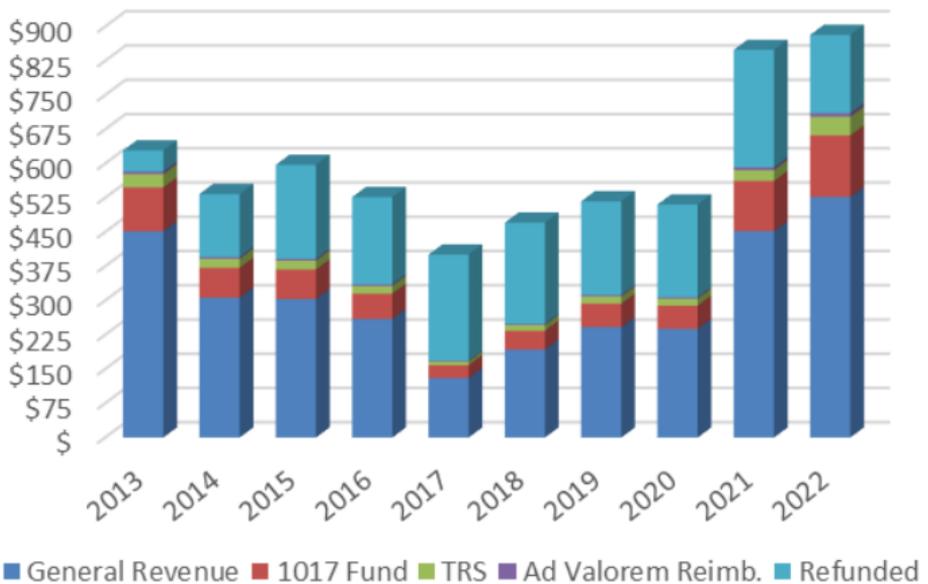
### FY 2023-2027

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| GR            | 77.25% |
| 1017 Fund     | 16.5%  |
| TRS           | 5.25%  |
| Ad Val Reimb. | 1.0%   |

The purpose of the adjusted apportionment was to prevent a revenue loss in the 1017 fund during FY '21 by temporarily redirecting funds from TRS. However, TRS will be repaid by the temporary increase in apportionment from FY 2023-2027.

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS Corporate Income Tax FY 2013-2022 (in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

\* FY '21 and FY'22 apportionments included \$29,972,330 and \$104,804,890, respectively, to the Constitutional Reserve Fund not included in the total above.

### Corporate Income Taxes

2022 Rates; 2021 per Capita Revenue and Rankings

| State           | Tax Rate    | Per Capita Revenue | Ranking   |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Nebraska        | 5.58 - 7.5% | \$291              | 13        |
| Kansas          | 4%          | \$248              | 18        |
| Colorado        | 4.55%       | \$220              | 23        |
| Arkansas        | 1 - 5.9%    | \$204              | 26        |
| <b>Oklahoma</b> | <b>4%</b>   | <b>\$151</b>       | <b>36</b> |
| Louisiana       | 3.5 - 7.5%  | \$127              | 41        |
| Arizona         | 5%          | \$125              | 42        |
| Missouri        | 4.0%        | \$111              | 43        |
| New Mexico      | 4.8 - 5.9%  | \$72               | 44        |
| Texas           | --          | --                 | --        |
| U.S.            |             | \$272              |           |

Sources: US Census Bureau; Federation of Tax Administrators

- Oklahoma ranks 36<sup>th</sup> out of 44 states that levy such tax and 4<sup>th</sup> highest of our surrounding states.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Gross Production Tax

There are two types of gross production taxes: the severance tax and the petroleum excise tax. A severance tax is a tax levied upon the production or mining of minerals when they are “severed” from the earth. Severance tax rates on oil and gas are as follows:

- 5% incentive rate for the first three years of production
- 7% thereafter is the standard levy

A petroleum excise tax is levied on oil and gas at a rate of 0.095 of 1% of gross value through FY 2026, then the rate drops to 0.085 of 1% of gross value.

Apportionment of gross production taxes is somewhat complex. Severance tax on oil, at the standard 7% rate:

*25.72% to the Common Education Technology Fund*

*25.72% to the Higher Education Capital Fund*

*25.72% to the Oklahoma Tuition Scholarship Fund*

*7.14% to counties where the oil is produced, for roads*

*7.14% to school districts*

*3.745% to the County Bridge and Road Improv. Fund*

*0.535% to the Statewide Circuit Engineering District*

*Revolving Fund*

*4.28% to three funds: the OK Tourism and Recreation*

*Capital Expenditure Revolving Fund, the OK Conservation Commission Infrastructure Revolving Fund, and the Community Water Infrastructure Development Revolving Fund. Each fund will receive one third of the apportionment through FY '27 and then the apportionment will revert back to the REAP (Rural Economic Action Plan) Water Projects Fund.*

Severance tax on oil, at the 5% incentive rate:

*23.75% to the Common Education Technology Fund*

*23.75% to the Higher Education Capital Fund*

*23.75% to the Oklahoma Tuition Scholarship Fund*

*10.00% to counties where the oil is produced, for roads*

*10.00% to school districts*

*3.28% to the County Bridge and Road Improv. Fund*

*0.47% to the Statewide Circuit Engineering District*

*Revolving Fund*

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

*5.00% to three funds: the OK Tourism and Recreation Capital Expenditure Revolving Fund, the OK Conservation Commission Infrastructure Revolving Fund, and the Community Water Infrastructure Development Revolving Fund. Each fund will receive one third of the apportionment through FY '27 and then the apportionment will revert back to the REAP (Rural Economic Action Plan) Water Projects Fund.*

All funds which were italicized are restricted to a total annual amount apportioned of \$150 million. Any excess is deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

Severance tax on other minerals and gas at the 7% rate:

85.72% to the General Revenue Fund

7.14% to the counties where the gas or mineral is produced, for roads

7.14% to school districts

Severance tax on gas at the 5% incentive rate:

80% to the General Revenue Fund

10% to the counties the gas is produced, for roads

10% to school districts

Until FY 2027, petroleum excise tax revenues are apportioned monthly as follows:

| <u>Oil</u>  | <u>Gas</u>   |
|---|--|
| 82.634% to the GR Fund*                                   | 82.6045% to the GR Fund*                                   |
| 10.526% to the Corporation<br>Commission Plugging<br>Fund | 10.5555% to the Corporation<br>Commission Plugging<br>Fund |
| 6.84% to the Interstate Oil<br>Compact Fund               | 6.84% to the Interstate Oil<br>Compact Fund                |

Beginning FY 2027, petroleum excise tax revenues from oil and gas will be apportioned monthly as follows:

92.35% to the General Revenue Fund\*

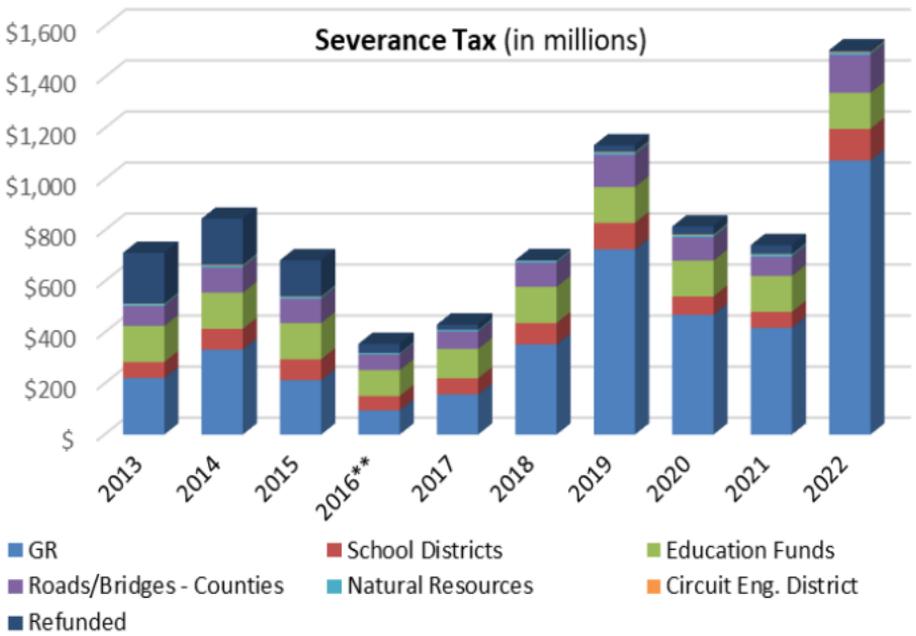
7.65% to the Interstate Oil Compact Fund

\* The first \$2.7 million are transferred to the Corporation Commission.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Gross Production Tax Collections, FY 2013-2022

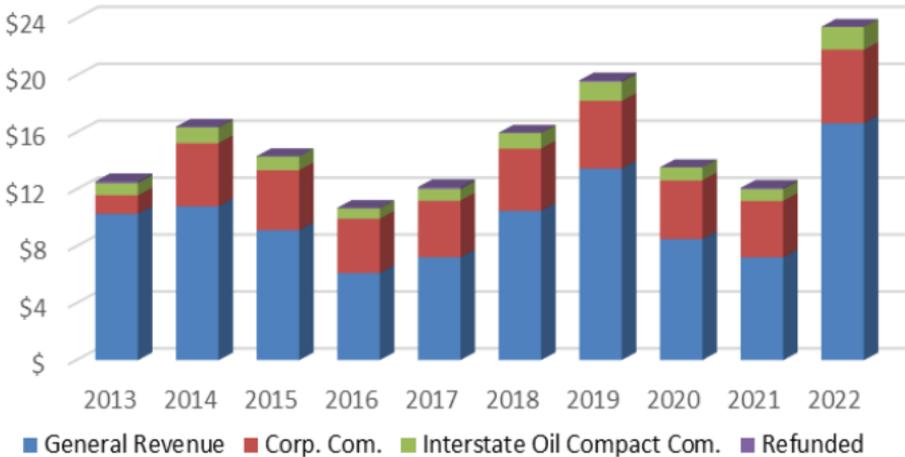
The following graphs show the total gross production tax collections and apportionments for the past ten years.



Source: OTC Annual Reports

\*\* FY 2016 had an additional \$1,200,656 in funds held in litigation or for other disposition.

### Petroleum Excise Tax



Source: OTC Annual Reports

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS State Sales and Use Tax

The state rate for both the sales tax and use tax in Oklahoma is 4.5%. Municipalities and counties may also levy sales taxes. There is no limit on the amount a municipality may levy, although voter approval is required. Counties may levy up to 2%. Use tax is paid by the buyer for items purchased to be used in OK when the seller has not collected OK sales tax.

Apportionment of sales and use tax are as follows:

- 83.61% to the General Revenue Fund
- 10.46% to the Education Reform Fund (1017 Fund)
- 5.00% to the TRS Dedicated Revenue Revolving Fund
- 0.87%\* divided between two tourism funds and the

Route 66 Commission Fund (24% to the OK Tourism Promotion Revolving Fund capped at \$5 million annually, 44% to the OK Tourism Capital Improvement Revolving Fund capped at \$9 million annually, and 32% to the Route 66 Commission Revolving Fund capped at \$6.6 million annually.)

0.06%\* to the OK Historical Society Capital Improvement and Operations Revolving Fund, capped at the amount apportioned in FY '15- \$1,595,952.

*\* Any amounts which accrue in excess of the caps are deposited into the General Revenue Fund. Caps were not active until FY 2016.*

However, HB 2741 (2020) and HB 2894 (2021) temporarily adjusted the apportionment through FY 2027:

### FY 2021

|               |        |                  |
|---------------|--------|------------------|
| GR            | 83.61% |                  |
| 1017 Fund     | 10.46% | July-August      |
|               | 11.96% | September - June |
| TRS           | 5.00%  | July-August      |
|               | 3.50%  | September - June |
| Tourism/Hist. | 0.93%  |                  |

### FY 2022

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| GR            | 83.61% |
| 1017 Fund     | 10.46% |
| TRS           | 5.0%   |
| Tourism/Hist. | 0.93%  |

### FY 2023-2027

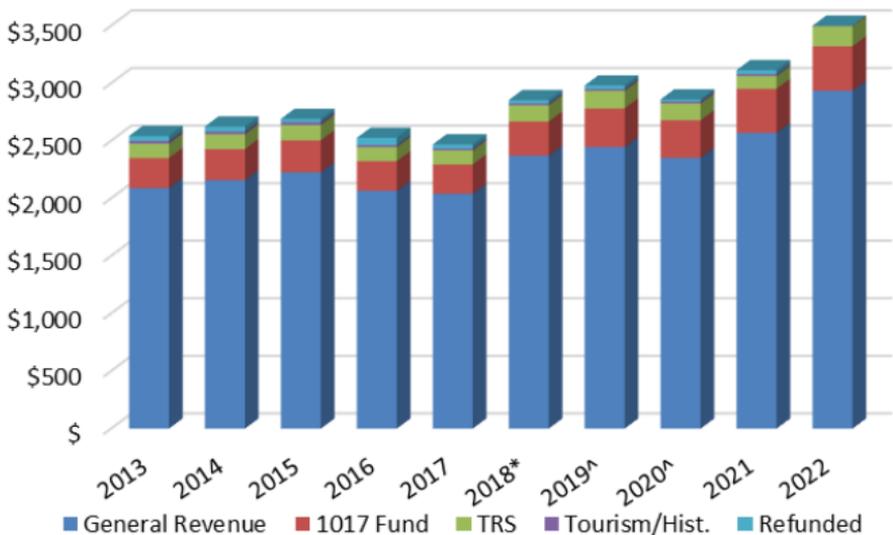
|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| GR            | 83.36% |
| 1017 Fund     | 10.46% |
| TRS           | 5.25%  |
| Tourism/Hist. | 0.93%  |

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Prior to the apportionment of sales tax revenue, reimbursements to municipalities for losses from the Sales Tax Holiday are made. Before the apportionment of sales tax revenue to GR, an apportionment is made to provide necessary funds for the Public Common School Building Equalization Fund and \$5 million is apportioned to the Municipal Road Drilling Activity Revolving Fund. Use tax has an “off the top” apportionment of \$20.5 million to the 1017 Fund.

### Sales and Use Tax FY 2013-2022

(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

\*Beginning in FY 2018, sales tax collections from motor vehicles sales/transfers are included in totals, except for the portion paid to tribes.

^A portion of sales tax collections were used to pay the ROADS fund: in FY 2019 the amount was \$92 million, and in FY 2020 it was \$99.6 million. Those amounts were “borrowed” from the ROADS fund to fully fund the education portion of the Ad Valorem Reimbursement fund.

### 2022 Rates; 2021 per Capita Revenue and Rankings

| State           | State Only Tax Rate | Tax Rate Ranking | State & Local Per Cap Rev | Revenue Ranking |
|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Arkansas        | 6.5%                | 9                | \$1,384                   | 10              |
| Kansas          | 6.5%                | 9                | \$1,284                   | 16              |
| Texas           | 6.25%               | 13               | \$1,369                   | 13              |
| Arizona         | 5.6%                | 28               | \$1,262                   | 18              |
| Nebraska        | 5.5%                | 29               | \$1,213                   | 22              |
| New Mexico      | 5.125%              | 32               | \$1,405                   | 8               |
| <b>Oklahoma</b> | <b>4.5%</b>         | <b>36</b>        | <b>\$782</b>              | <b>40</b>       |
| Louisiana       | 4.45%               | 38               | \$876                     | 35              |
| Missouri        | 4.225%              | 39               | \$668                     | 43              |
| Colorado        | 2.9%                | 45               | \$630                     | 45              |
| U.S.            |                     |                  | \$1,031                   |                 |

Sources: US Census Bureau; Federation of Tax Administrators

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Motor Vehicle Taxes and Licenses

Oklahoma has two main taxes for motor vehicles: the annual fee for registration and an excise tax upon the transfer of title or possession. Although all motor vehicles are subject to the registration and tax requirements, the following chart is only for standard, noncommercial vehicles.

#### Excise Tax (Standard Vehicle)

|      |   |
|------|---|
| New  | 3.25% of actual sales price   |
| Used | \$20 on the first \$1,500, 3.25% on the remainder (Value must be within 20% of average retail value for that specific model vehicle. If the purchase price provided is not within that 20% range, a taxable value within that range is established for excise tax assessment purposes.) |

#### Registration Fees (Noncommercial)

| <u>Age of Vehicle</u> | <u>Fee (all inclusive)</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 - 4 years           | \$96                       |
| 5 - 8 years           | \$86                       |
| 9 - 12 years          | \$66                       |
| 13 - 16 years         | \$46                       |
| 17+ years             | \$26                       |

Beginning in FY 2018, certain motor vehicle transfers became subject to 1.25% of the state sales tax, when previously such transactions were exempt. Those collection amounts are included under the Sales and Use tax totals.

Apportionment of motor vehicle taxes and licenses have been modified in recent legislation so that most recipients have a revenue limit. Beginning with FY 2020, any amounts that had been deposited in the General Revenue Fund are now directed to the ROADS Fund, reducing the amount needed from income tax revenue to fund the ROADS apportionment. Once the ROADS Fund reaches its cap of \$575 million, then excess monies would go to the General Revenue fund.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Motor vehicle taxes and fees are apportioned monthly as follows:

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| 36.20% | to school districts*, <i>capped at \$261,404,061</i>  |
| 24.84% | originally to the GR Fund, now ROADS  |
| 20.00% | to the County Improvements for Roads and Bridges (CIRB) Fund*, <i>capped at \$125 million for FY'23</i> |
| 7.24%  | to counties for roads*, <i>capped at \$52,276,851</i>   |
| 3.62%  | to the County Road Improvement Fund*, <i>capped at \$26,138,426</i>                                     |
| 3.10%  | to cities and towns*, <i>capped at \$22,383,735</i>   |
| 2.59%  | to the County Road Fund*, <i>capped at \$18,701,249</i>   |
| 1.24%  | to the OK Law Enforcement Retirement Fund   |
| 0.83%  | to county general funds*, <i>capped at \$5,993,064</i>  |
| 0.31%  | to the State Transportation Fund*, <i>capped at \$2,141,070</i>   |
| 0.034% | to the Wildlife Conservation Fund   |

*\* Any amounts which accrue in excess of the caps are now deposited into the ROADS Fund. Caps were not active until FY 2016.*

In recent years, the apportionment to the CIRB fund has been adjusted. For FY '21, SB 1888 (2020) set aside 35% or \$42 million which was distributed directly to counties to be put into their county highway fund to be used for maintenance and operations. Allocation for each county was determined by the following formula:

- (1/3) on area
- (1/3) on rural population
- (1/3) on county road mileage, as last certified by ODOT.

However, HB 2892 (2021) permanently created a set-aside of 25% or \$30 million to be allocated directly to counties. For FY '22 through '26, the allocation formula will be:

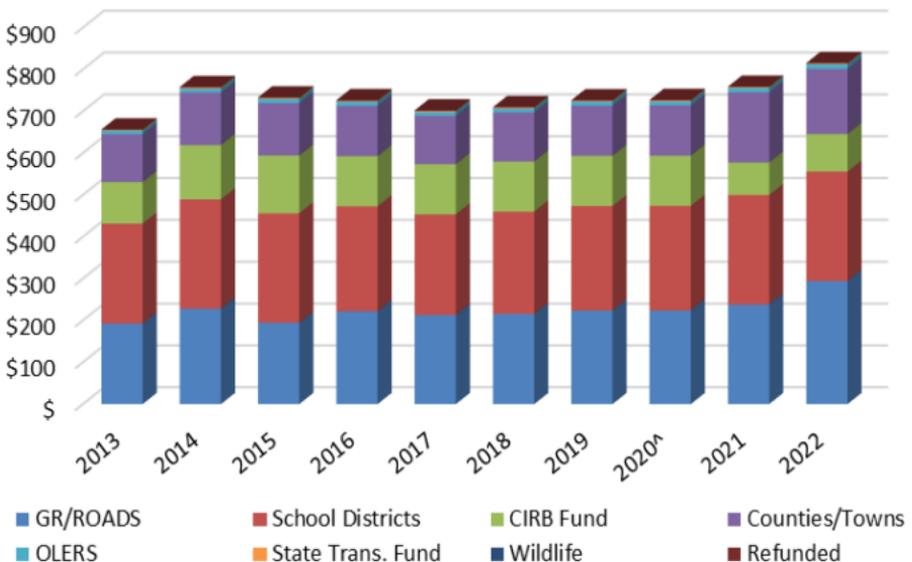
- (1/3) based on proportion of area
- (1/3) on proportional share of county road miles
- (1/3) based on the proportion of the total replacement cost for obsolete or deficient bridges according to the most recent ODOT yearly Bridge Summary Report for County Bridges.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

For FY '27 and on, the final (1/3) of the formula will be based on the proportion of the number of county bridges in each county according to the ODOT 2020 Bridge Summary Report for County Bridges.

The following graph shows the distribution of motor vehicle taxes for the past ten years. Due to \$30 million for FY '22 intended for the CIRB Fund being directly deposited with counties, the amount of funds apportioned to the CIRB Fund for FY '22 is \$90 million.

**Motor Vehicle Taxes FY 2012-2021**  
(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

<sup>^</sup> FY 2020 is the first year that funds were deposited into the ROADS Fund instead of the General Revenue Fund.

### Motor Fuel Taxes

The two major excise fuel taxes levied are on gasoline and diesel fuel. Due to a court ruling related to sales in Indian country, the point of taxation for motor fuels is the terminal rack. Consequently, certain tribes entered into agreements with the state on fuel tax issues so that an apportionment of fuel tax revenue goes to the tribes along with the distributions as outlined later.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Motor Fuel Tax Apportionment to Tribes

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| FY 2013 \$19,480,786 | FY 2018 \$21,391,871 |
| FY 2014 \$20,287,775 | FY 2019 \$25,269,311 |
| FY 2015 \$20,481,502 | FY 2020 \$25,540,560 |
| FY 2016 \$20,879,830 | FY 2021 \$24,191,439 |
| FY 2017 \$20,821,573 | FY 2022 \$26,204,547 |

Both gasoline and diesel are taxed at \$0.20 per gallon. \$0.01 from each of those assessments are mostly sent to the Petroleum Storage Tank Indemnity Fund which is used for the removal and/or replacement of leaking underground storage tanks, with excess amounts being used for various road and transportation needs. Certain amounts are also sent to the Corporation Commission, DEQ and the Weigh Station Improvement Revolving Fund. The average amount collected for the past 10 fiscal years from that assessment is \$33,453,705. The distribution of the remaining \$0.19 for each tax is slightly different.

### Gasoline Tax

From the \$0.19 in tax revenue, \$0.16 is distributed as follows\*:

- 63.75% to the State Transportation Fund
- 27.0% to the counties for roads and highways
- 3.125% to the counties for the purposes provided in the County Bridge and Road Improvement Act
- 2.297% to the County Bridge and Road Improvement Funds of the counties
- 1.875% to cities and towns for street maintenance
- 1.625% to the High Priority State Bridge Revolving Fund
- 0.328% to the Statewide Circuit Engineering District Revolving Fund

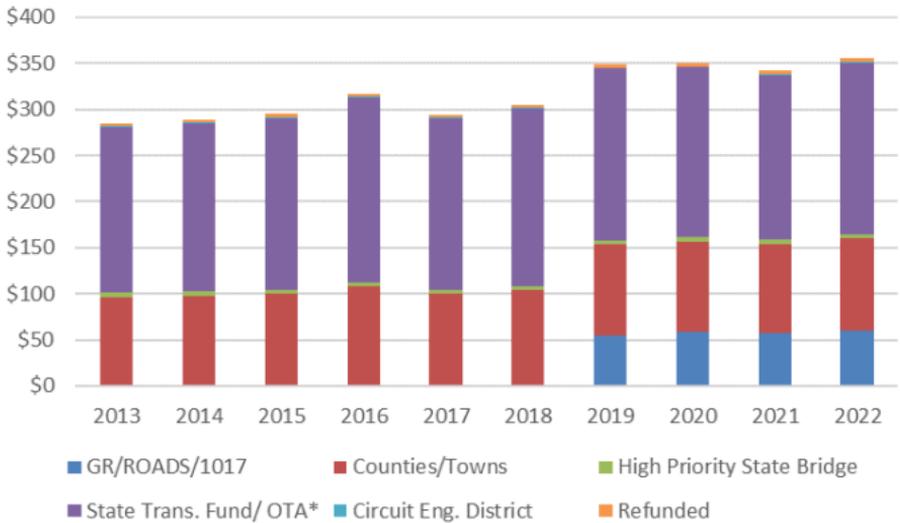
\*The first \$250,000 collected each month goes to the credit of the State Transportation Fund prior to apportionment.

The final \$0.03, levied by HB1010XX (2017), was distributed to the General Revenue Fund for FY 2019, and is now deposited in the ROADS Fund. However, for only FY '21, \$51,550,864 from this levy was redirected to the 1017 fund for education.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Gasoline Tax Collections FY 2013-2022

(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

\* OTA is the Oklahoma Turnpike Authority which works with ODOT.

^Collections were redirected to the 1017 fund only during FY '21.

### Diesel Fuel Tax

From the \$0.19 in tax revenue, \$0.13 is distributed as follows^:

- 64.34% to the State Transportation Fund
- 26.58% to the counties for roads and highways
- 3.85% to the counties for the purposes provided in the County Bridge and Road Improvement Act
- 3.36% to the County Bridge and Road Improvement Funds of the counties.
- 1.39% to the High Priority State Bridge Revolving Fund
- 0.48% to the Statewide Circuit Engineering District Revolving Fund

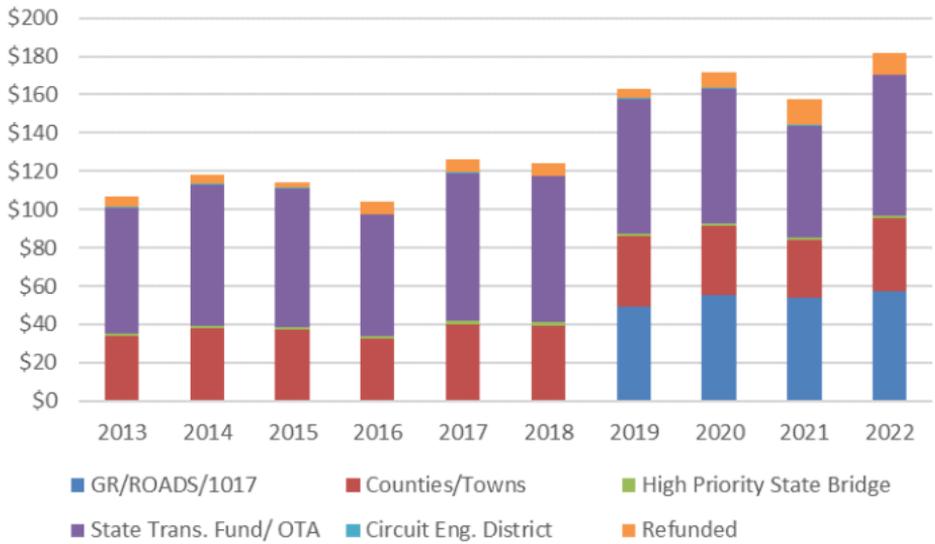
^The first \$83,333 collected each month goes to the credit of the State Transportation Fund prior to apportionment.

The final \$0.06, levied by HB1010XX (2017), was distributed to the General Revenue Fund for FY 2019, and is now deposited in the ROADS Fund. However, for only FY '21, \$49,374,627 from this levy was directed to the 1017 fund for education.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

### Diesel Fuel Tax Collections FY 2013-2022

(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

^Collections were redirected to the 1017 fund only during FY '21.

One amount not included in the 2022 total above is \$2,349,654 sent to the Corporation Commission to comply with the International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA). IFTA is an agreement between the lower 48 states and the Canadian provinces to simplify the reporting of fuel use by motor carriers that operate in more than one jurisdiction.

### Motor Fuel Tax Rates 2021 Rates and Rankings

| State           | Gasoline Tax Rate | Ranking   | Diesel Tax Rate | Ranking   |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Nebraska        | 25.7¢             | 30        | 25.1¢           | 34        |
| Arkansas        | 24.8¢             | 33        | 28.8¢           | 25        |
| Kansas          | 24.03¢            | 34        | 26.03¢          | 33        |
| Colorado        | 22.0¢             | 41        | 20.5¢           | 43        |
| Louisiana       | 20.125¢           | 42        | 20.125¢         | 44        |
| <b>Oklahoma</b> | <b>20.0¢</b>      | <b>43</b> | <b>20.0¢</b>    | <b>45</b> |
| Texas           | 20.0¢             | 43        | 20.0¢           | 45        |
| Missouri        | 19.9¢             | 45        | 19.9¢           | 47        |
| New Mexico      | 19.0¢             | 46        | 27.0¢           | 30        |
| Arizona         | 18.875¢           | 47        | 22.875¢         | 41        |
| US (Fed rate)   | 18.4¢             |           | 24.4¢           |           |

Source: 2021 web page of Federation of Tax Administrators ([www.taxadmin.org](http://www.taxadmin.org))

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS Alcohol Taxes

Alcohol taxes were most recently overhauled due to the passage of State Question 792 which became effective October 1, 2018. Besides adjusting the tax structure, other major changes are beer and wine may be sold in grocery and convenience stores, and liquor stores are permitted to sell refrigerated products. Alcohol taxes can be divided into two main categories: the “Alcoholic Beverages” taxes, and the “Mixed Beverage” tax.

### Alcoholic Beverages Taxes

Taxes are paid by the first licensee in the state who imports or handles the beverages and are passed on to, and levied upon, the ultimate consumer, or in the case of direct wine shipments, the winery. Tax rates are as follows:

|                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| All Spirits    | \$1.47 per liter             |
| Wine           | \$0.19 per liter             |
| Sparkling Wine | \$0.55 per liter             |
| Beer           | \$12.50 per 31-gallon barrel |

Revenue from those taxes is apportioned as follow:

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 2/3 <sup>rd</sup> of 97% | to the General Revenue Fund (except for up to \$350,000 collected annually from the sale of wine and sparkling wine which is deposited into the OK Viticulture and Enology Center Development Revolving Fund.) |
| 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> of 97% | to counties based on area and population.  |
| 3%                       | to the Tax Commission Fund   |

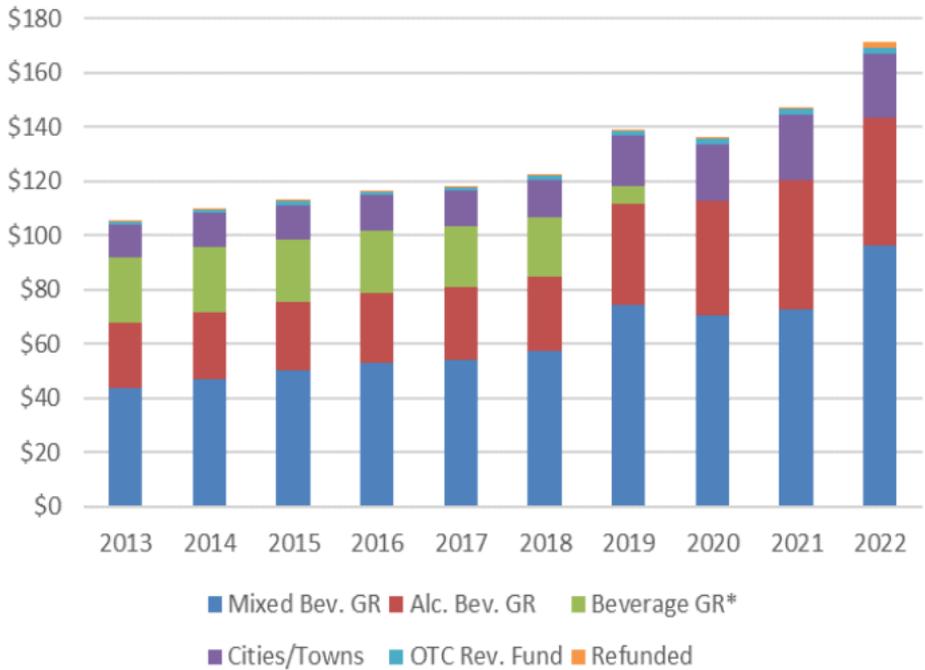
### Mixed Beverage Tax

Any beverage sold by the individual drink for on-premises consumption is subject to an excise tax of 13.5%, levied on the license-holder serving the drink. All revenue from the mixed beverage tax is apportioned to the General Revenue Fund.

The mixed beverage tax was first levied in 1985, the year after Oklahoma voters approved the sale of liquor by the drink.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

**Alcohol Tax Collections FY 2013-2022**  
(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

\* Tax levied on 3.2% beer or less: \$11.25 per 31-gallon barrel, prior to 10/1/2018.

### Cigarette and Tobacco Taxes

Cigarette and tobacco taxes were also affected by the major tax changes from the second special session of 2017, most notably the tax on cigarettes. Cigarettes are taxed at \$2.03 per 20-cigarette pack and revenues are distributed as follows:

- \$0.23 on each pack is used to repay state bonds
- The next \$0.80 is split five ways-
  - 65.87% is apportioned to eight health related funds
  - 16.83% to the General Revenue Fund
  - 14.23% to counties and cities
  - 2.07% to the 1017 Fund
  - 1% to the Teachers' Retirement System
- \$1.00 was distributed to the GR Fund for FY 2019 but is now deposited into the Health Care Enhancement Fund.

## OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

The final \$1.00 per pack tax on cigarettes is the result of HB 1010xx (2017).

Tobacco products are taxed separately from cigarettes. Tax rates depend upon the size of the cigar or the type of tobacco.

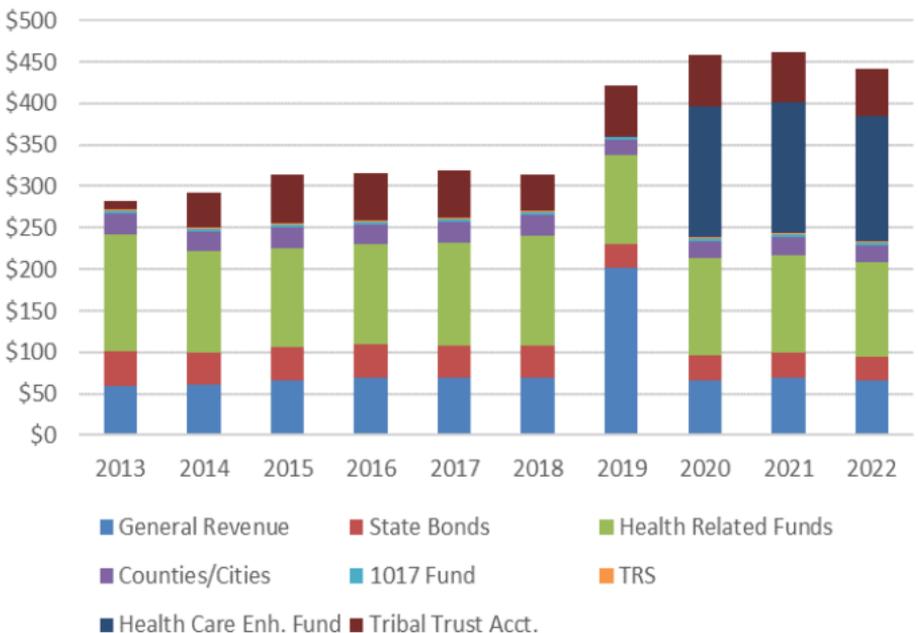
Tax rates on various tobacco products are as follows:

|                 |                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Large Cigars    | \$0.12 each                   |
| Little Cigars   | taxed exactly like cigarettes |
| Smoking Tobacco | 80% of the factory list price |
| Chewing Tobacco | 60% of the factory list price |

Revenue generated by tobacco products is apportioned exactly as the “next \$0.80” for cigarettes, as outlined previously.

It is also important to note that some tax disparities exist between tribal and non-tribal sales, and that those rates are separate from the taxes outlined. However, revenue generated from State/Tribal Compact Stamps and Tribal cigarette/tobacco payments which are distributed like the “next \$0.80” are included in the totals of the following graph. Also included are payments to a tribal trust account.

**Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Collections FY 2013-2022**  
(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

## EDUCATION

### Education Subcommittee

The Education Subcommittee is comprised of twelve agencies:

- Oklahoma Arts Council
- State Department of Career and Technology Education (Career Tech)
- State Department of Education (Common Ed)
- Oklahoma Educational Television Authority (OETA)
- Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education (Higher Ed)
- Commissioners of the Land Office (CLO)
- Oklahoma Department of Libraries
- Health Care Workforce Training Commission (HWTC)
- Office of Educational Quality & Accountability (OEQA)
- Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics (OSSM)
- Oklahoma Center for the Advancement of Science and Technology (OCAST)
- Oklahoma Board of Private Vocational Schools

### Education Subcommittee Total Appropriations FY 2014 - 2023

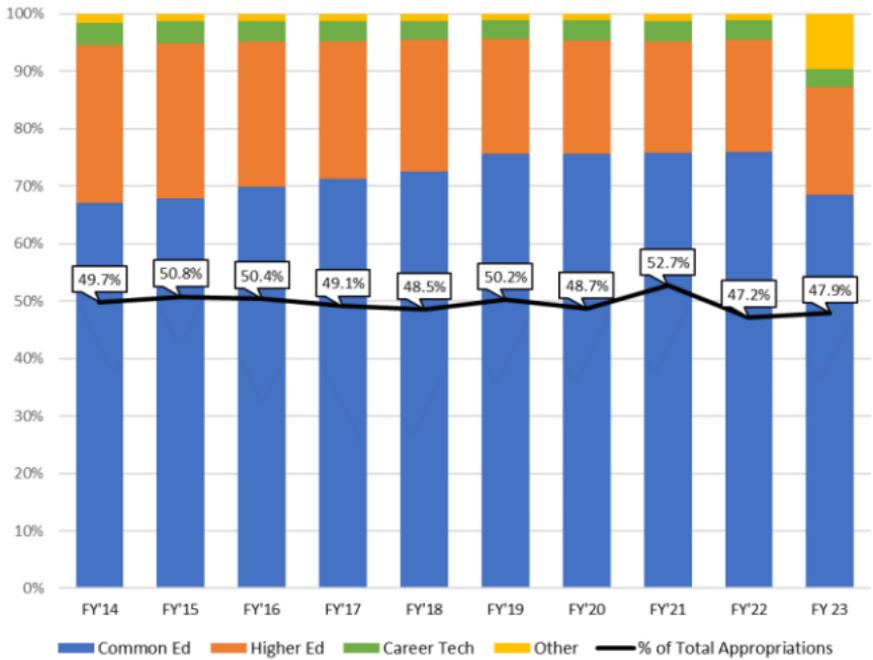
|         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| FY 2014 | \$3,593,138,161 |
| FY 2015 | \$3,662,046,756 |
| FY 2016 | \$3,473,649,336 |
| FY 2017 | \$3,344,804,425 |
| FY 2018 | \$3,354,138,318 |
| FY 2019 | \$3,857,233,820 |
| FY 2020 | \$4,064,513,990 |
| FY 2021 | \$3,953,211,503 |
| FY 2022 | \$4,165,714,219 |
| FY 2023 | \$4,648,702,154 |

The appropriation figures include any supplementals and account for any revenue failures whether in general revenue appropriations or in dedicated sources.

The following graph shows what percent of the subcommittee's appropriation goes to specific agencies, along with what percent of total appropriations goes to the education subcommittee.

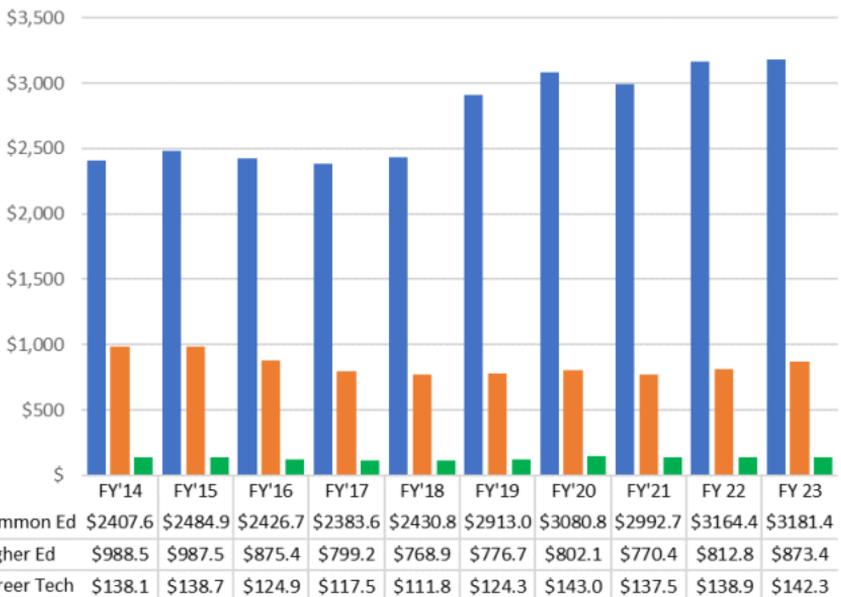
## EDUCATION

### Education Subcommittee FY 2014 – 2023



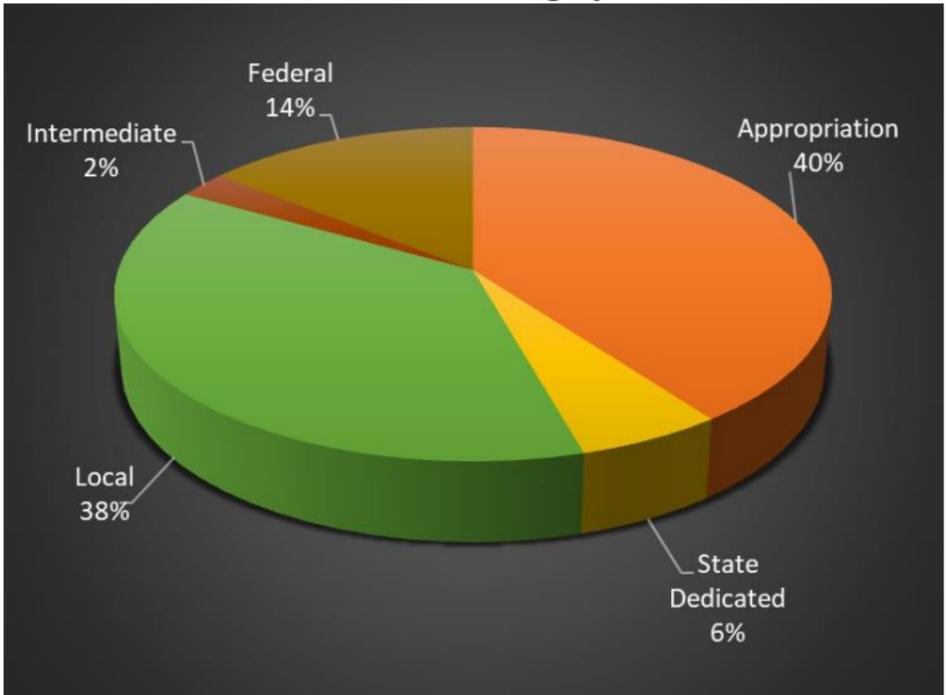
- Education contains three of the top 12 highest appropriated agencies.
- The “Other” group increased significantly in FY’23 due to the it also including TRS’s apportioned funds.
- Common Education (PreK-12) accounted for 32.8% of appropriated dollars for FY ’22.

### Top 3 Education Agencies Appropriations FY 2014 – 2023 (in millions)



## EDUCATION

### Common Education Funding by Source FY'22



| Source          | FY'21                   | FY'22                   |
|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Appropriation   | \$ 2,992,729,814        | \$ 3,164,386,184        |
| State Dedicated | \$ 457,812,799          | \$ 457,812,799          |
| Local           | \$ 2,982,023,297        | \$ 2,982,023,298        |
| Intermediate    | \$ 203,324,139          | \$ 203,324,142          |
| Federal         | \$ 1,124,645,820        | \$ 1,124,645,820        |
| <b>Total</b>    | <b>\$ 7,760,535,869</b> | <b>\$ 7,932,192,243</b> |

Sources: FY '21- OK Cost Accounting System (OCAS), FY '22- SDE  
 Totals do not include bond sinking funds.

### SDE Appropriation Expenditure Categories, FY 2023

|                                   |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| State Aid Funding Formula         | \$2,437,246,699 |
| Flexible Benefits Allowance (FBA) | \$553,404,829   |
| Public School Activities          | \$117,919,026   |
| Instruction Materials             | \$45,190,000    |
| SDE Administration                | \$19,145,366    |
| School Consolidation Assist. Fund | \$4,226,799     |
| Teachers' Retirement System Fund  | \$4,226,799     |

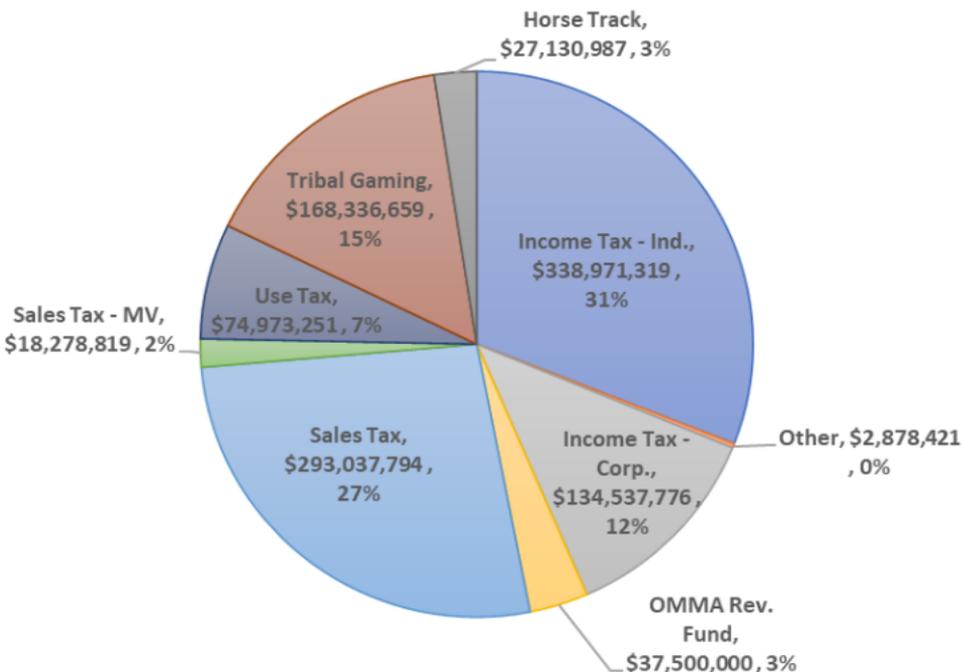
## EDUCATION

Funding for Common Education is divided into five main categories:

- Appropriated - Funds appropriated by the Legislature
- State Dedicated - Funding sources established by law which include:
  - Gross Production Tax
  - Motor Vehicle Collections
  - Rural Electrification Association Tax
  - State School Land Earnings
- Local - Funds collected or taxes levied at the school district level, most notably Ad Valorem (property) taxes.
- Intermediate - Funds collected or taxes levied at the County level, also mostly Ad Valorem Taxes.
- Federal - Funds received from the federal gov.

Besides appropriations from the General Revenue fund, one of the main appropriations for common education is the Education Reform Revolving Fund, better known as the 1017 Fund (due to the fund being created by HB 1017 from 1990). The 1017 fund is made up of dedicated tax revenues and 88% of generated revenues from the State-Tribal Gaming Act.

**1017 Fund by Funding Category, FY 2022**

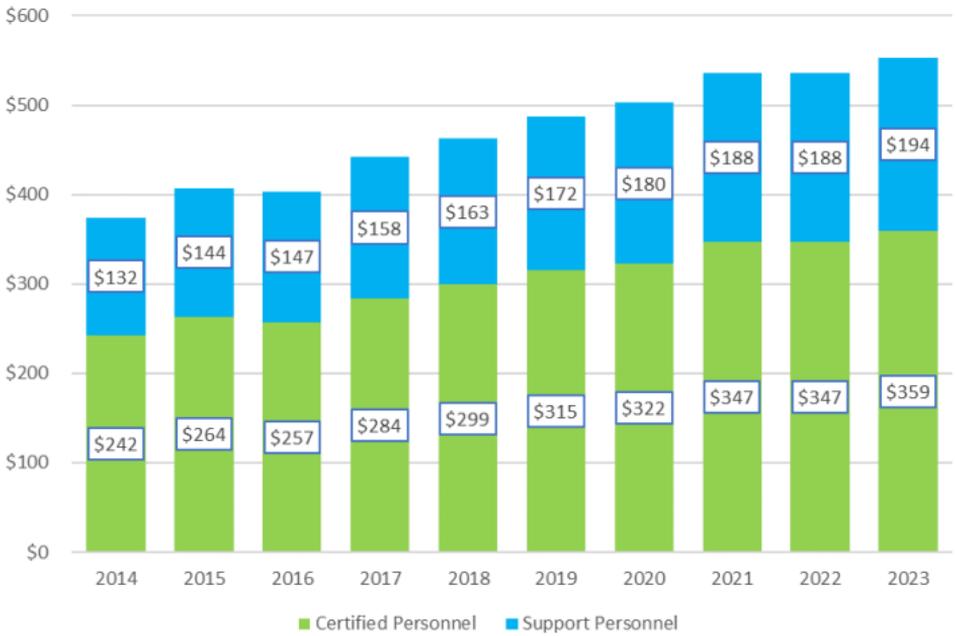


# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

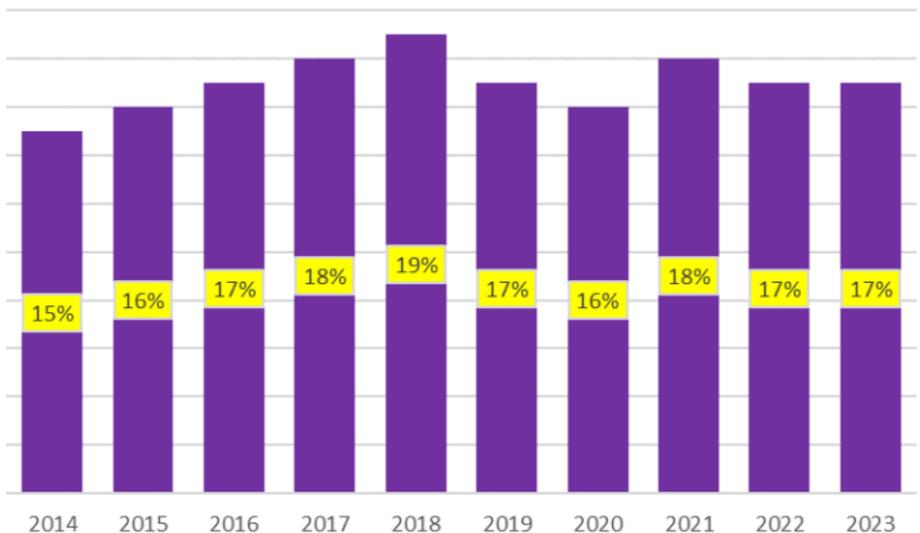
## EDUCATION

The Flexible Benefit Allowance is provided for certified and support personnel of school districts. Currently, OK provides a benefit allowance of \$615.90 per full-time employee. This amount is tied to the Health Choice High Individual Plan Rate.

**Appropriations for FBA, FY 2014 – 2023**  
(in millions)



**FBA as a Percentage of Common Education Appropriations**  
**FY 2014 - 2022**



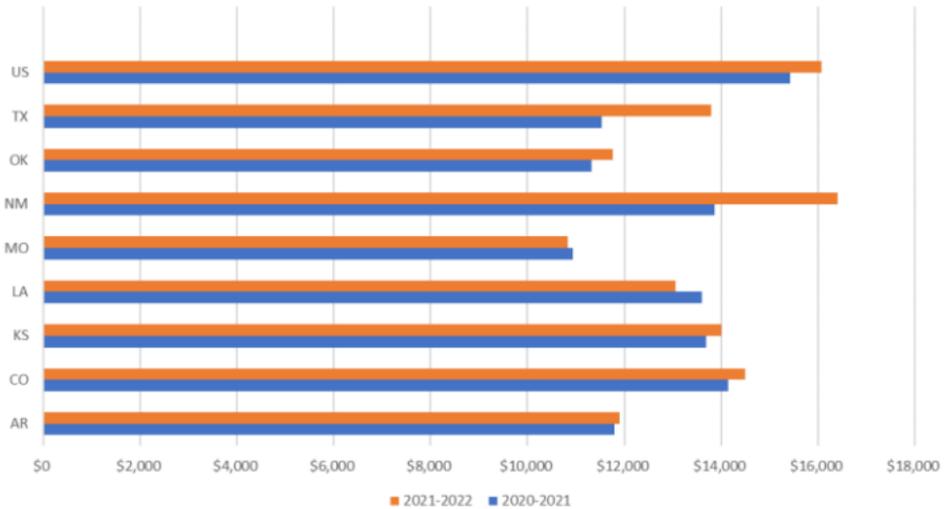
Source: OSSBA

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## EDUCATION

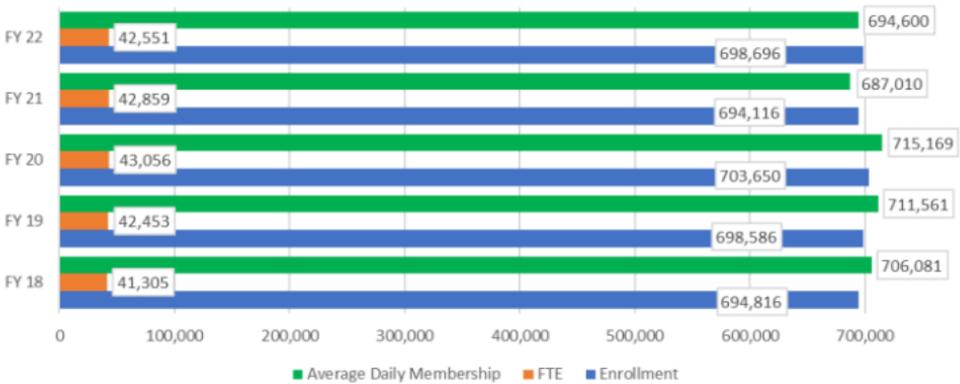
The next few graphs provide information about Oklahoma's common education system statewide.

### Average Per Pupil Expenditures, 2020/21 compared to 2021/22



Source: 2021 Rankings and Estimates Report, <https://www.nea.org/research-publications>

### Average Daily Membership, Enrollment, and Number of Teachers, FY 2018 – 2022



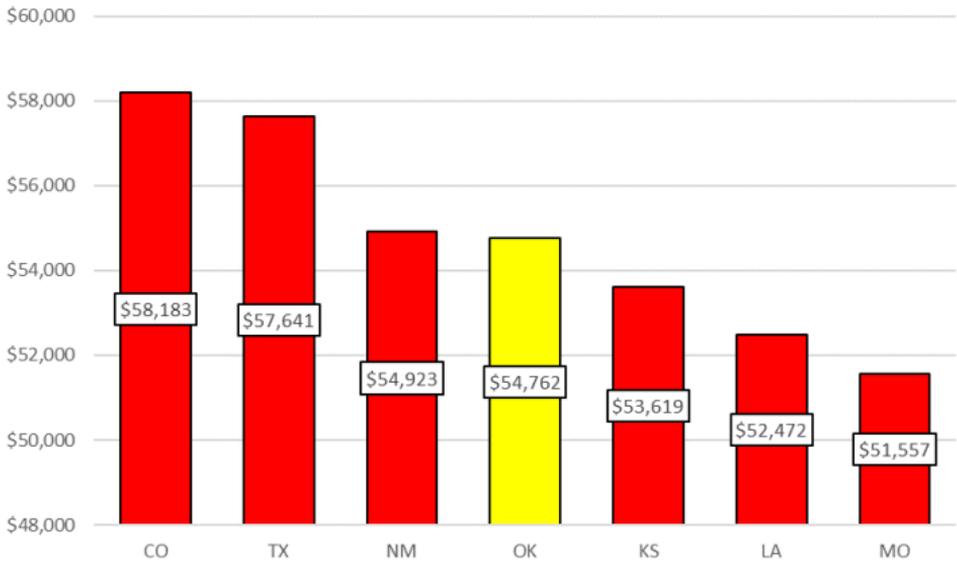
Source: SDE; <https://sde.ok.gov/public-records>

- Enrollment is a headcount of the students enrolled in a school on October 1.
- Average daily membership (ADM) means the average number of pupils present and absent in a school district during a school year. It is calculated by dividing the sum of the pupil's total days present and total days absent by the number of days taught.

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## EDUCATION

### Average Teacher Compensation, FY 2021



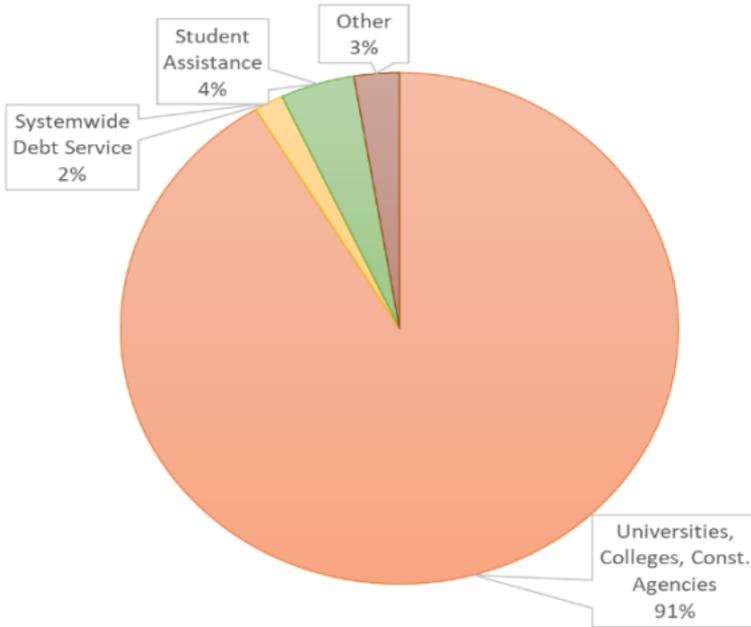
Source: [https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20\\_211.60.asp?current=yes](https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d20/tables/dt20_211.60.asp?current=yes)

- HB 1023xx (2017 Second Special Session) increased the minimum salary schedule in amounts ranging from 15% to 18%. HB 1026xx (2017 Second Special Session) increased the annual compensation for education support personnel by \$1,250.
- HB 2756 (2019 Legislative Session) increased compensation for certified personnel by an average of \$1,200.

### Higher Education

The Educational and General (E&G) Budget is the principal operating budget of the system. It includes the primary functions of Instruction, Research, and Public Service, as well as the activities that support these three main functions. It is distinct from the capital budget, which includes expenditures for new construction, major repairs or renovations, and major items of equipment. It also excludes auxiliary enterprises, which provide services tangential to the education process, such as housing, food services, and the college store. The E&G budget is broken down into two parts. Part I is the primary budget and revenue sources including appropriations, tuition/fees, special distributions, and revolving funds. Part II is known as the sponsored budget and is funded from external sources - federal awards, grants, and training contracts; private contracts; and contracts from other state agencies.

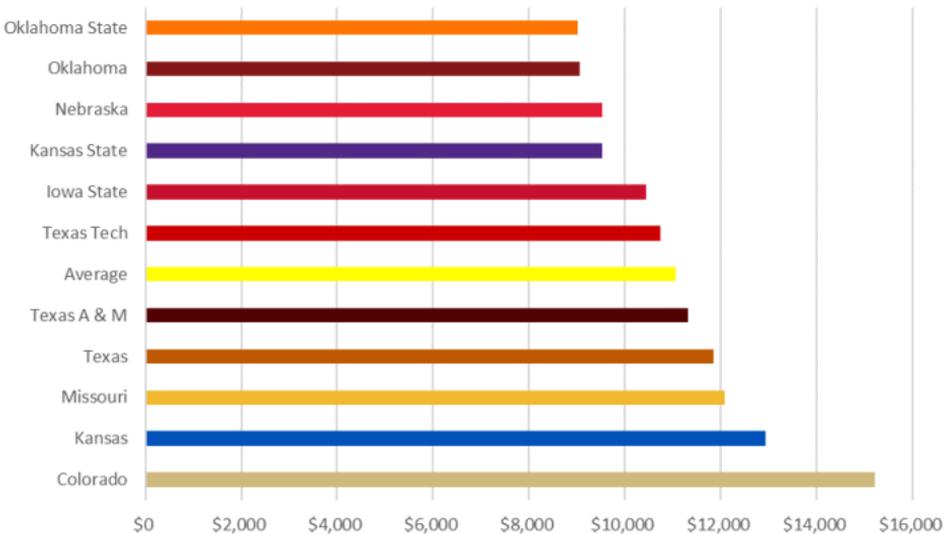
**EDUCATION**  
**FY 2023 Budget Breakdown**



Source: OSRHE- FY'23 Educational and General Budgets Summary and Analysis Report

- Institutions educational and general operating budgets make up 92% of the total budget.
- 76.8% of state appropriations to Higher Education are used for institutions' operating budgets.
- State Regents saw a 5.5% increase in state appropriations support for FY 22.

**FY '21 Undergraduate Tuition & Mandatory Fees - Regional Public Universities (30 credit hours)**

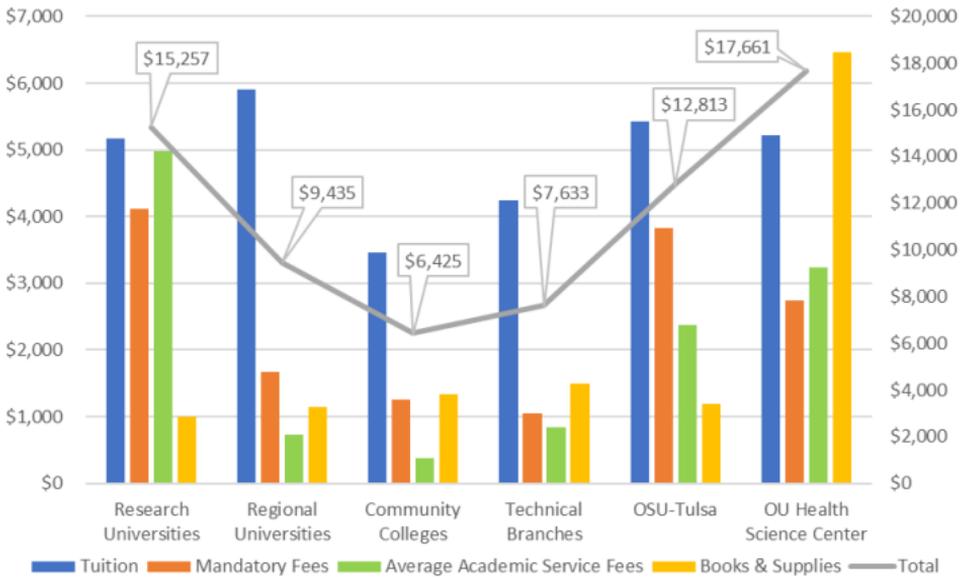


Source: <https://www.okhighered.org/studies-reports/tuition-impact/tuition-impact-analysis-19-20.pdf>

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## EDUCATION

### FY 23 Average Cost – Undergraduate Resident

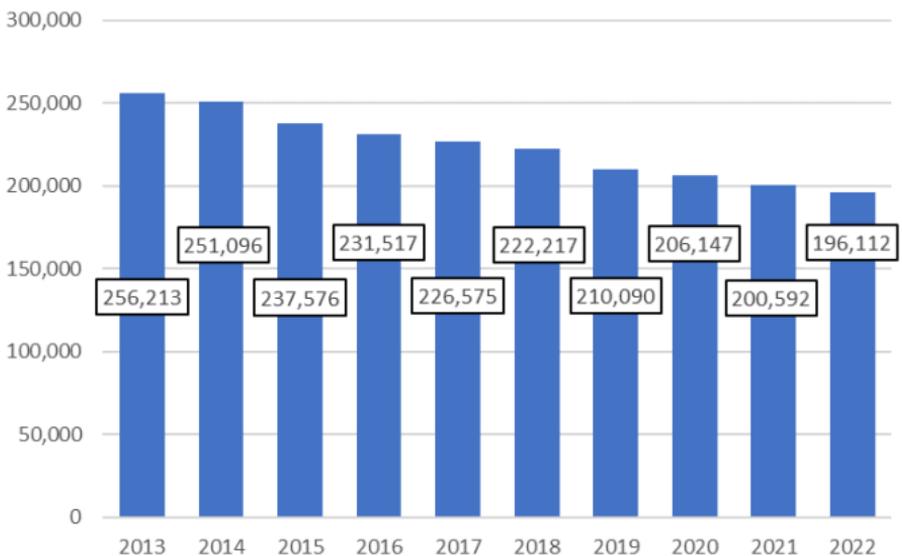


Source: Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

Undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees for resident students at research universities will be at a rate less than the average rate charged at public institutions in the Region.

Undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees for resident students at regional universities and community colleges will be at a rate less than the average rate charged at like-type institutions that include, but are not limited to, those adjacent to Oklahoma.

### Ten Year Comparison of Fall Headcounts

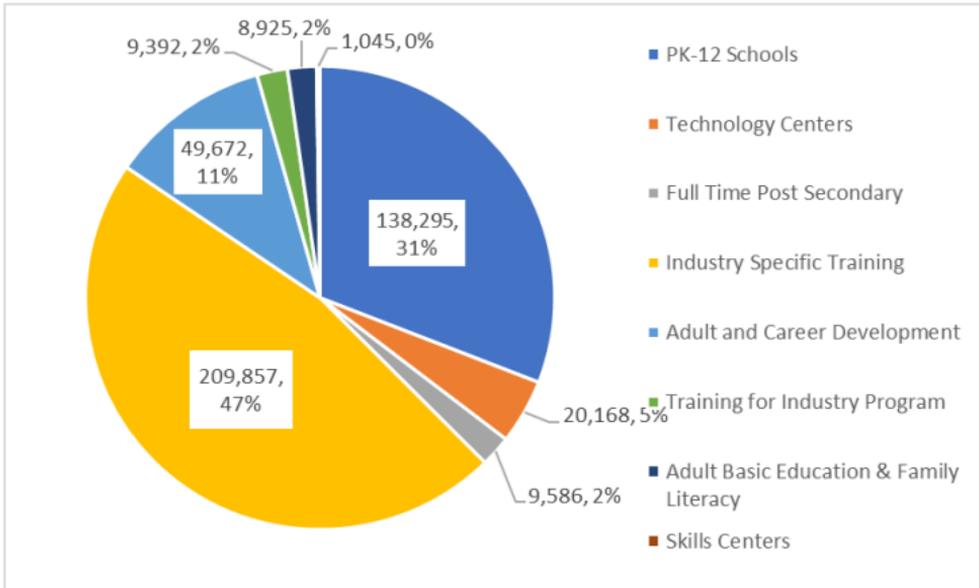


Source: <https://www.okhighered.org/studies-reports/enrollment/Trends/10-yr-comparison-annual-hc-1213-2122.pdf>

## EDUCATION Career Tech

The comprehensive Career Tech system delivers educational services through 391 PK-12 school districts (comprehensive schools), 29 technology center districts, 15 Skills Centers sites- which offer specialized, occupational training to adult and juvenile incarcerated individuals, 32 adult basic education providers, and to more than 5,670 businesses through various business and industry development programs.

### Enrollment in Career Tech Programs FY'22



Source: <https://www.okcareertech.org/about/careertech-system/annual-report/dams-annual-report/2021AnnualReport1013.pdf>

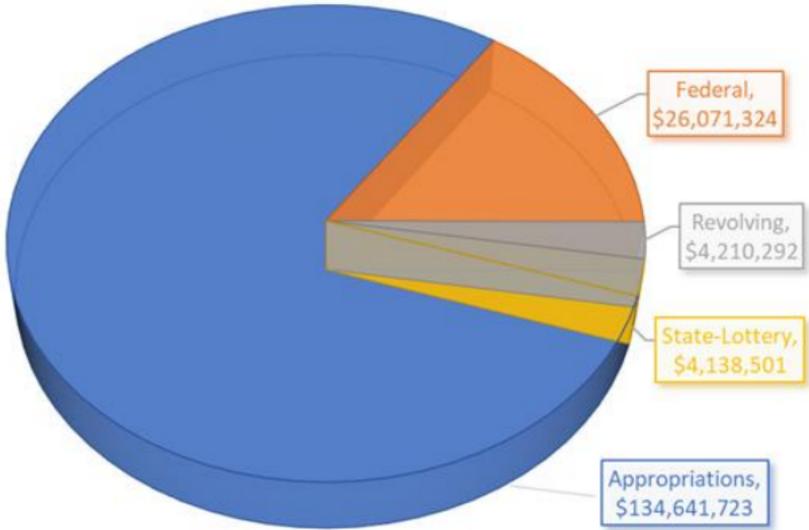
- In FY 2022, Oklahoma CareerTech annual enrollments totaled more than 446,000.
- Oklahoma CareerTech system graduates add more than \$3.5 billion annually to the state's economy.

| Business and Industry-Businesses Served | FY 21 | FY 22 |
|---|-------|-------|
| Training for Industry Program           | 28    | 36    |
| OKPTAC                                  | 506   | 692   |
| Adult & Career Development              | 639   | 795   |
| Customized Industry                     | 3,297 | 3,871 |
| Safety                                  | 1,596 | 1,874 |
| Firefighter Training                    | 287   | 260   |
| Entrepreneurial Development             | 360   | 581   |

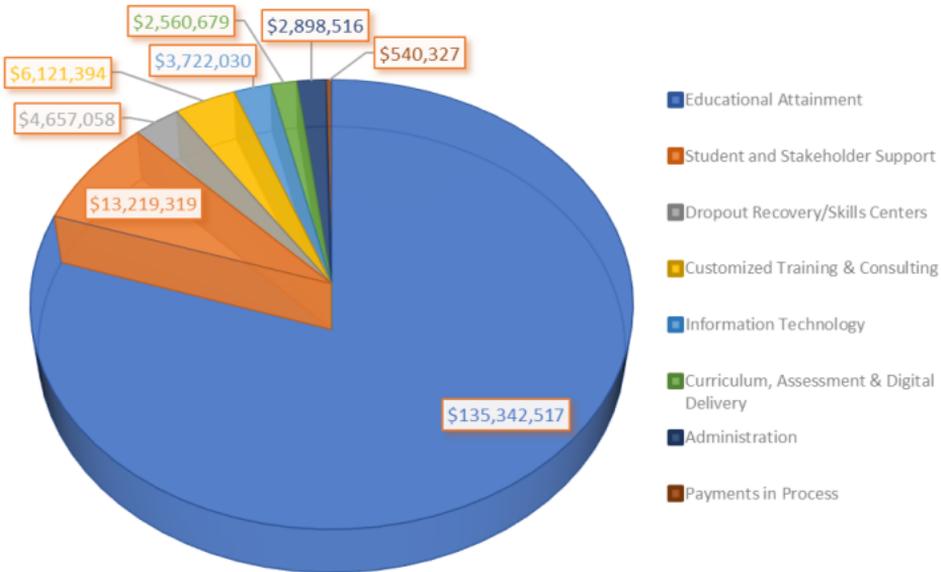
# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## EDUCATION

### FY 2022 Career Tech Budget Sources



### FY 2022 Career Tech Budgeted Expenditures



Source: Career Tech

## EDUCATION

### Oklahoma Education Lottery

In the general election of November, 2004, Oklahoma voters approved not only the State-Tribal Gaming Act, but also the Oklahoma Education Lottery Act. As set in statutes, net proceeds from lottery sales that go toward education must be divided as follows:

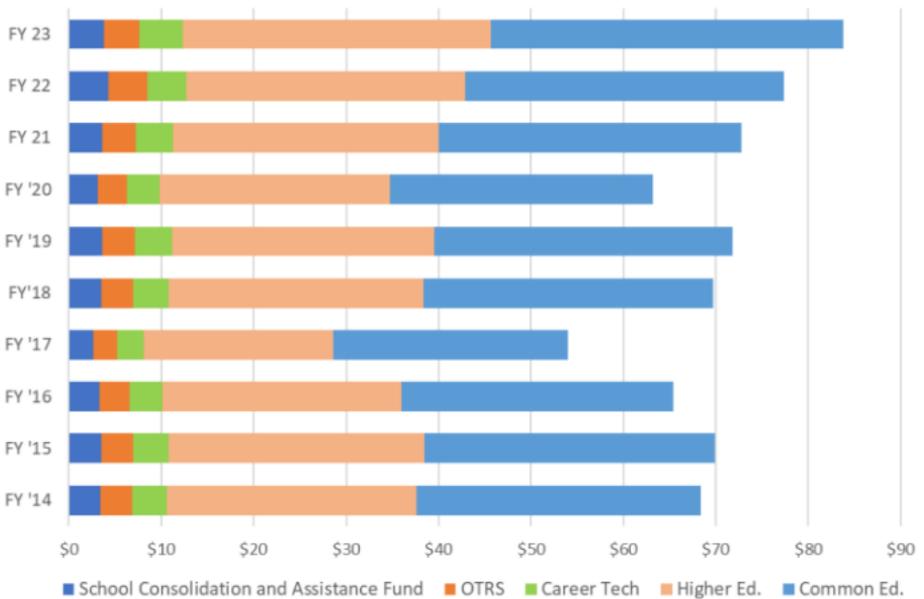
45% K-12<sup>th</sup> grade public education and early childhood development programs (Common Education)

45% Higher Education and Career Tech education tuition assistance programs, capital projects, endowed chairs, and technology improvements (This portion is divided so that 39.5% goes to Higher Ed and 5.5% goes to Career Tech.)

5% Deposited into the Teachers' Retirement System Dedicated Revenue Revolving Fund

5% Deposited into the School Consolidation Assistance Fund

#### Lottery Proceeds Distributions, FY 2014 – 2023 (in millions)



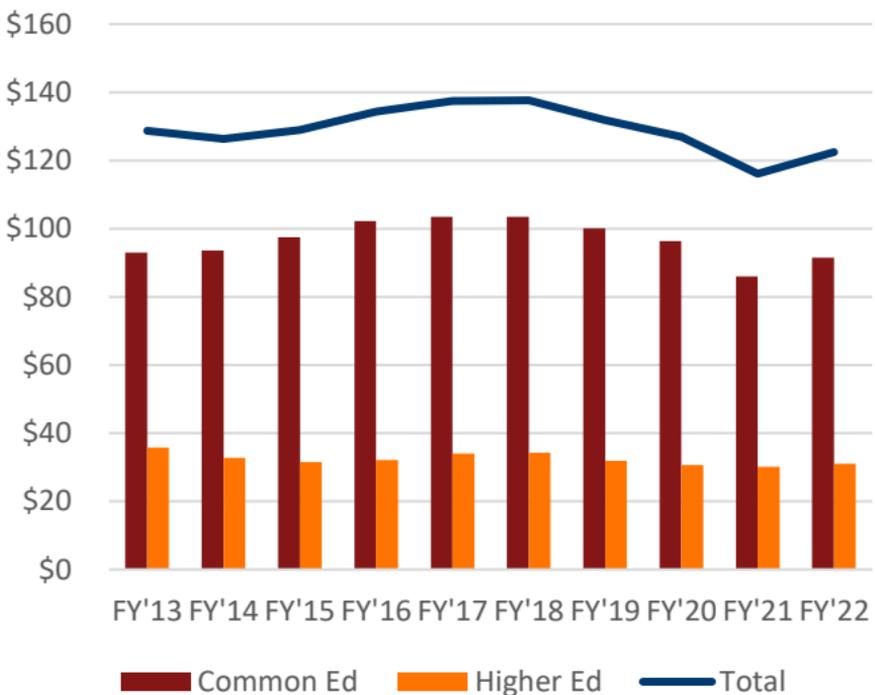
- In FY 2021, Oklahoma Lottery net sales totaled more than \$346.8 million.
- As of March 13, 2023 lottery proceeds have contributed \$1,195,687,507 to education since distributions began in FY 2006.

## EDUCATION

### Commissioners of the Land Office

The Organic Act of 1890 and the Oklahoma Enabling Act reserved Sections 16 and 36 of each township in Oklahoma for the use and benefit of the common schools. The distribution of common school funds is based on average daily attendance as reported by SDE. Additionally, Section 13 of townships and quantity grants of land were given to support higher education. The OK Constitution and statutes determine the colleges and universities that receive funds. The money that is distributed is based on the lands that were set aside for that school at statehood. Of the 3 million acres of land granted at statehood, CLO still own and manage 750,000 surface acres and 1.1 million mineral acres. Monies from the land leases are distributed monthly to the education beneficiaries.

**CLO Distributions, FY 2013 – 2022**  
(in millions)



Source: CLO Website

Higher Education institutions that receive funds: Cameron University, ECU, Langston University, Northeastern State University, Northern OK College, Northwestern OSU, OK Panhandle State, OSU, Southeastern OSU, Southwestern OSU, UCO, OU, and the University of Science and Arts.

## GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

The General Government & Transportation (GG&T) Subcommittee is comprised of sixteen agencies:

- Aeronautics Commission
- State Auditor and Inspector
- State Election Board
- Dept of Emergency Management & Homeland Sec.
- Ethics Commission
- Office of the Governor
- House of Representatives
- Legislative Service Bureau (LSB)
- Office of the Lieutenant Governor
- Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES)
- Military Department
- State Senate
- Space Industry Development Authority (OSIDA)
- Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC)
- Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT)
- State Treasurer

### GG&T Subcommittee Total Appropriations FY 2014 -2023

|          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| FY 2014  | \$375,328,800   |
| FY 2015  | \$371,475,414   |
| FY 2016  | \$324,688,927   |
| FY 2017  | \$305,047,324   |
| FY 2018  | \$303,006,319   |
| FY 2019  | \$319,267,443   |
| FY 2020  | \$370,724,822   |
| FY 2021  | \$385,545,842   |
| FY 2022* | \$1,005,808,701 |
| FY 2023  | \$1,084,425,432 |

\*ROADs funding was added to the subcommittee

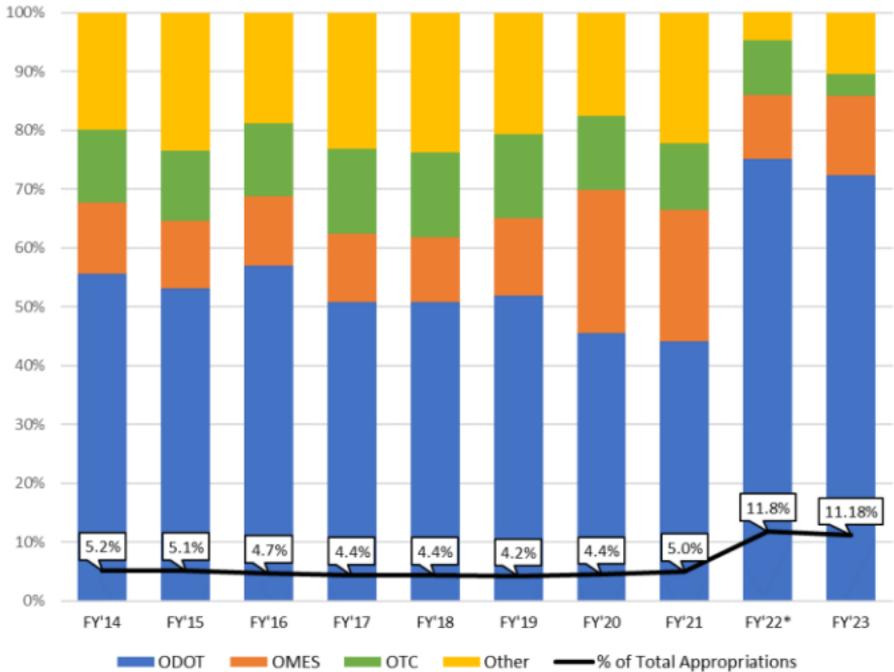
The appropriation figures include any supplementals and account for any revenue failures whether in general revenue appropriations or in dedicated sources.

The following graph shows what percent of the subcommittee's appropriation goes to specific agencies, along

## GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

with what percent of total appropriations goes to the GG&T subcommittee.

### GG&T Subcommittee FY 2014 – 2023



- GG&T has two of the top 12 appropriated agencies: ODOT and OMES.
- Since FY'14, appropriations to the GG&T Subcommittee have increased \$709,096,432 or 189%.
- Appropriations to the subcommittee increased \$40,446,731 or 3.87% from FY'22 to FY'23.

### Top 3 GG&T Agencies Appropriations, FY 2014 – 2023 (in Millions)



(Beginning with FY 2020, appropriations to OMES included bond payments for the Capitol repairs.)

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

### Oklahoma Transportation by the Numbers

| Measure   | Oklahoma | US    |
|---|----------|-------|
| Average Daily Person Miles                            | 45       | 36.1  |
| Average Daily Person Trips                            | 3.39     | 3.37  |
| Highway Fatality Rate (per 100 million vehicle miles) | 1.44     | 1.13  |
| Transportation Energy Use (Million Btu per capita)    | 122.8    | 86.2  |
| Highway Fuel Use (Gallons per capita)                 | 463.4    | 416.2 |

| Measure                   | Value   | US Rank |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| Miles of Public Road      | 114,638 | 14      |
| Miles of Freight Railroad | 3,197   | 18      |
| Miles of Inland Waterway  | 150     | 30      |
| Number of Bridges         | 23,155  | 8       |

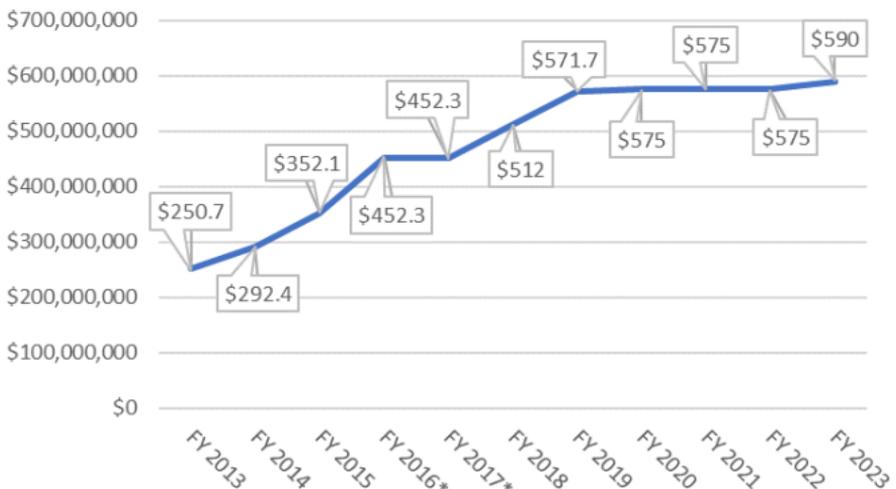
Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, January 2020

### How Residents (over the age of 16) get to Work

| Work Commute   | Oklahoma | US    |
|----------------|----------|-------|
| Drive Alone    | 81.77    | 75.06 |
| Carpool        | 9.7      | 8.85  |
| Public Trans.  | 0.37     | 4.58  |
| Bicycle        | 0.24     | 0.51  |
| Walk           | 1.7      | 2.57  |
| Other          | 0.99     | 1.16  |
| Work from Home | 5.22     | 7.26  |

Source: Dataset from 2020 American Community Survey, Table B08301

### ROADS Fund, FY 2013 – 2023 (in millions)



Source: February 2022 BOE Packet, Schedule 2

\*FY 2016 and 2017 amounts are after accounting for any revenue failures.

## GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

### ROADS Fund

Created in 2005 in conjunction with ODOT’s eight-year plan, the Rebuilding Oklahoma Access and Driver Safety Fund, better known as the ROADS Fund, has become ODOT’s main source of revenue. The amount of collections apportioned to the Fund has been increased multiple times since its creation to the current level of \$590 million which began in FY 2023.

Funding for the ROADS Fund originally was an “off the top” apportionment from individual income tax collections, however, beginning with FY 2020, the ROADS Fund now receives most of its apportionment from new motor fuel taxes and changes to the apportionment of motor vehicle taxes and fees.

#### Apportionments to the ROADS Fund

| Year               | Income Tax    | Motor Vehicle | Diesel Tax   | Gasoline Tax | Total         |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| FY'17 <sup>^</sup> | \$508,678,655 | \$0           | \$0          | \$0          | \$508,678,655 |
| FY'18              | \$571,669,915 | \$0           | \$0          | \$0          | \$571,669,915 |
| FY'19              | \$575,000,000 | \$0           | \$0          | \$0          | \$575,000,000 |
| FY'20              | \$290,914,164 | \$171,483,470 | \$55,092,527 | \$57,509,839 | \$575,000,000 |
| FY'21**            | \$183,107,550 | \$202,719,143 | \$4,847,418  | \$4,325,889  | \$395,000,000 |

<sup>^</sup>SB1616 of the 2016 Legislative Session transferred \$200 million from the ROADS Fund to the Special Cash Fund to help with the fiscal year 2017 budget shortfall. HB3231 authorized the issuance of \$200 million in bonds to offset the transfer.

\*HB2743 of the 2020 Legislative Session redirected \$180 million of ROADS Fund apportionments to the Education Reform Revolving Fund for fiscal year 2021. To replace the redirected funds in fiscal year 2021, the Legislature passed HB2744, which issues bonds to raise \$200 million for highway and bridge projects in the Oklahoma Transportation Commission Construction Work Plan.

\*\*HB 2895 of the 2021 Legislative Session made the ROADS Fund an authorized (requires appropriation) fund and increased the overall annual revenue cap to \$590 million beginning in FY '23.

**GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION**

**CIRB Fund, FY 2012 – 2022**  
(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

In 2006, the County Improvements for Roads and Bridges (CIRB) Fund was created to address transportation needs at the county level. CIRB was based on a five-year plan, and it was allocated five percent of the motor vehicle tax collections—that amount was increased several times and was up to 20 percent in 2015. After \$138 million was apportioned to the CIRB Fund in Fiscal Year 2015, the Fund was capped at \$120 million a year, and has reached that cap each year.

In 2022, the passage of HB4459 raised the \$120M cap on the CIRB fund to a total of \$150M; with yearly \$5M increases to the original cap of \$120M until the new cap is reached in FY 2028.

From FY 2008 through May of 2022, CIRB has funded 897 total construction projects; including 730 replaced or repaired bridges and 1,174 miles of improved roadway. The total CIRB funds expended in this time period is \$2.2 billion.

## GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

### 2022 Highway Bridge Ratings by State\*

| State              | Total No. of Bridges | No. of Bridges Rated Poor | % of Bridges Rated Poor |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. GEORGIA         | 6843                 | 18                        | 0.26%                   |
| 2. UTAH            | 1877                 | 10                        | 0.53%                   |
| 3. ARIZONA         | 4899                 | 29                        | 0.59%                   |
| 4. IOWA            | 4159                 | 28                        | 0.67%                   |
| <b>5. OKLAHOMA</b> | <b>6740</b>          | <b>47</b>                 | <b>0.70%</b>            |
| 6. TEXAS           | 35231                | 253                       | 0.72%                   |
| 7. MARYLAND        | 2565                 | 26                        | 1.01%                   |
| 8. NEVADA          | 1156                 | 12                        | 1.04%                   |
| 9. FLORIDA         | 5715                 | 63                        | 1.10%                   |
| 10. ALABAMA        | 5769                 | 66                        | 1.14%                   |

Source: ODOT; Census Bureau

\* This ranking is compiled based on the Oklahoma Department of Transportation's (ODOT's) compilation and interpretation of raw data obtained from the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA's) National Bridge Inventory reporting. The data is used by ODOT to develop a percentage based figure derived from the number of bridges classified as structurally deficient as relative to the number of jurisdictional bridges for the purposes of performance measurement and benchmarking. The jurisdictional responsibility for managing bridge infrastructure may vary by state and the ranking is intended to comparatively reflect only bridges on the State, US, and Interstate highways. The ranking has not been explicitly provided, nor endorsed, by the FHWA, and while every effort has been made to validate the accuracy of the ranking, anomalies may exist.

The effects of the increased funding for roads and bridges is evident in the improving conditions of Oklahoma bridges.

- Oklahoma has moved from being ranked 49th nationally for highway bridge conditions to 5th in only eighteen years.
- Oklahoma has fewer residents per highway bridge (591) than all other states in the top 10; with the next closest being Iowa (768)

## GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

### Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES)

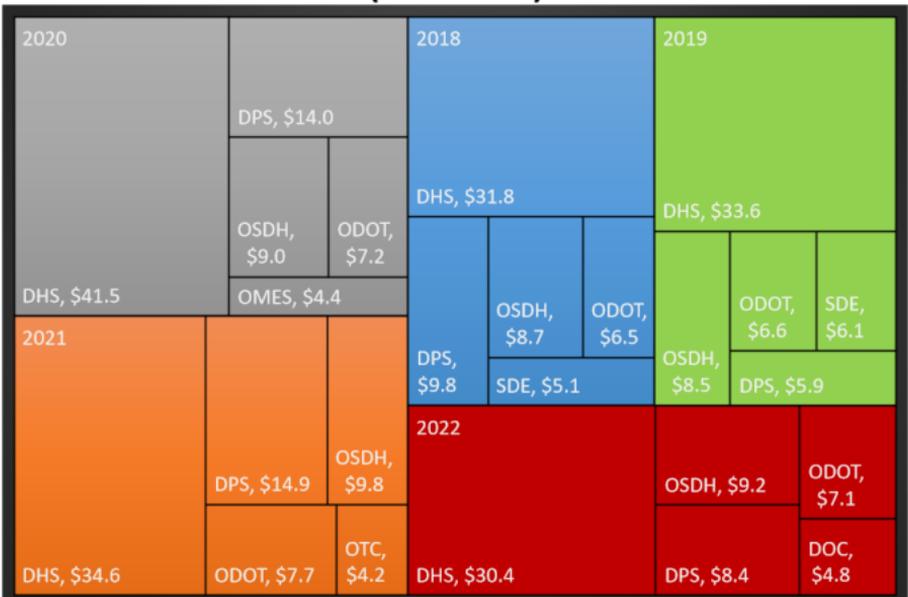
The Office of Management and Enterprise Services could be considered the state government’s administrative office. Agencies are required to use the agency for finance, property, human resources, and technology services. The following charts provide additional data about technology service spending and agency procurement.

**FY '22 Top 10 Technology Service Spending (in millions)**



Source: OMES

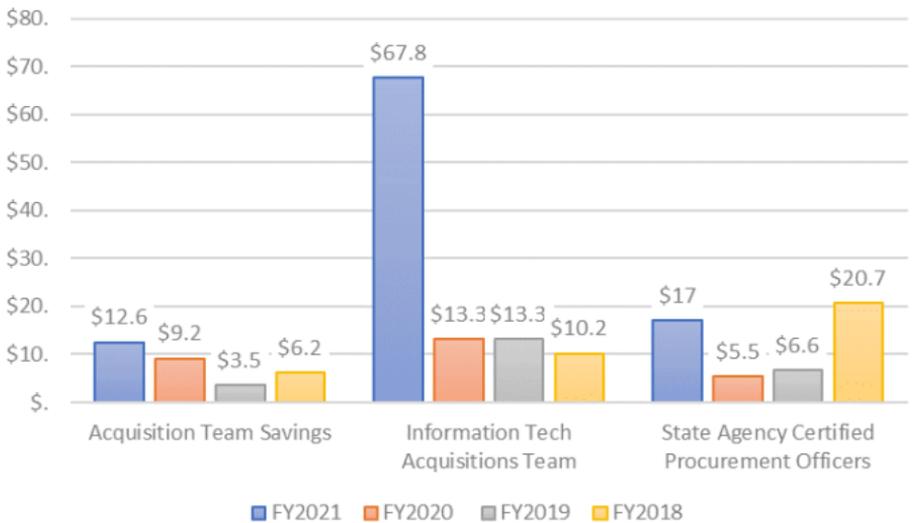
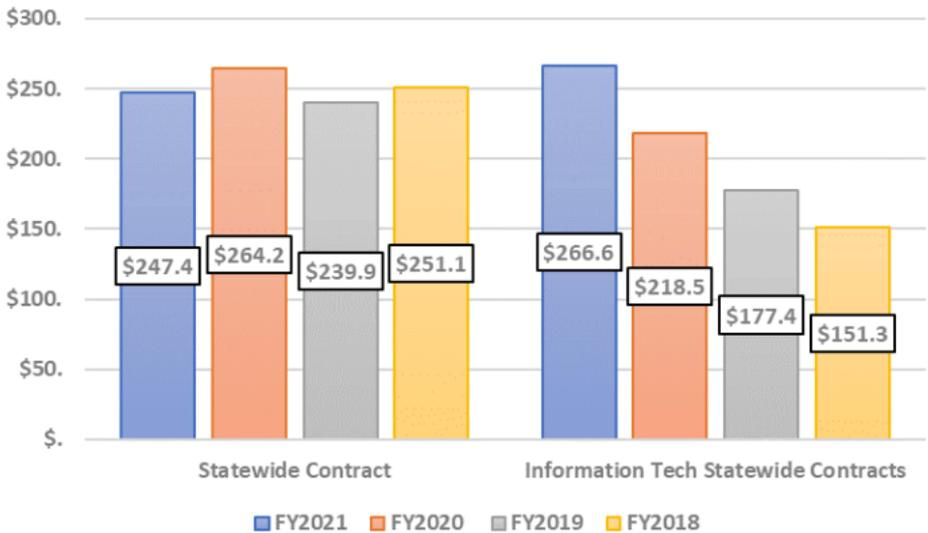
**Top 5 Agency Tech Service Spending, FY '18 - FY '22 (in millions)**



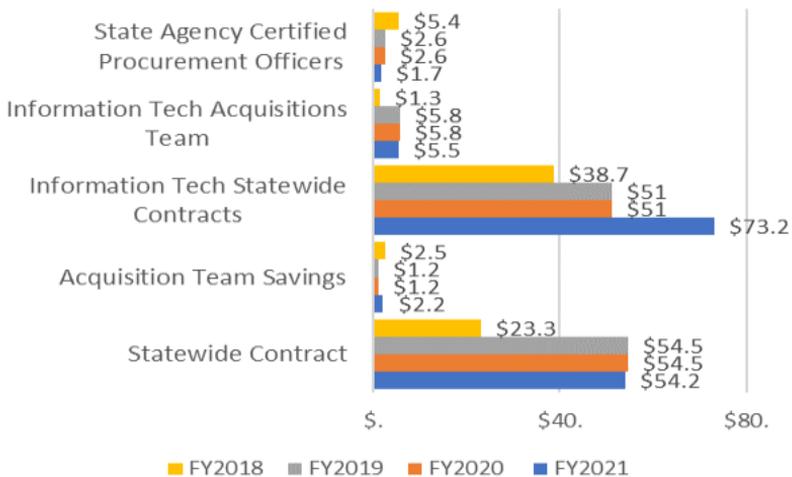
Source: OMES

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION State Procurement Spending (in millions)



## State Procurement Savings (in millions)



## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

The Health & Human Services (HHS) Subcommittee is comprised of thirteen agencies:

- Commission on Children and Youth (OCCY)
- Department of Health (OSDH)
- Department of Human Services (DHS)
- Department of Rehabilitation Services (DRS)
- Department of Veterans Affairs (ODVA)
- Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA)
- J.D. McCarty Center
- OK Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS)
- Office of Disability Concerns (ODC)
- Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA)
- OSU Medical Authority (OSUMA)
- University Hospitals Authority (UHA)
- Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority (OMMA)

### HHS Subcommittee Total Appropriations FY 2014 -2023

|         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| FY 2014 | \$2,261,000,834 |
| FY 2015 | \$2,251,562,919 |
| FY 2016 | \$2,123,796,711 |
| FY 2017 | \$2,257,844,659 |
| FY 2018 | \$2,329,175,674 |
| FY 2019 | \$2,465,670,623 |
| FY 2020 | \$2,441,644,827 |
| FY 2021 | \$2,391,950,320 |
| FY 2022 | \$2,611,122,497 |
| FY 2023 | \$2,805,002,411 |

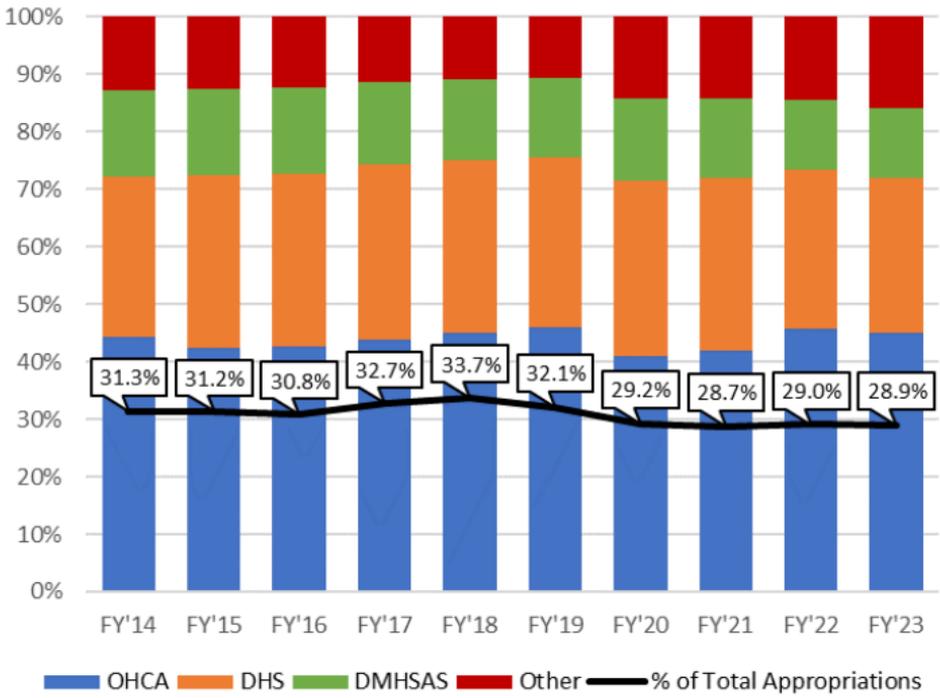
The appropriation figures include any supplementals and accounts for any revenue failures whether in general revenue appropriations or in dedicated sources.

The following graph shows what percent of the subcommittee’s appropriation goes to specific agencies, along with what percent of total appropriations goes to the HHS subcommittee.

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

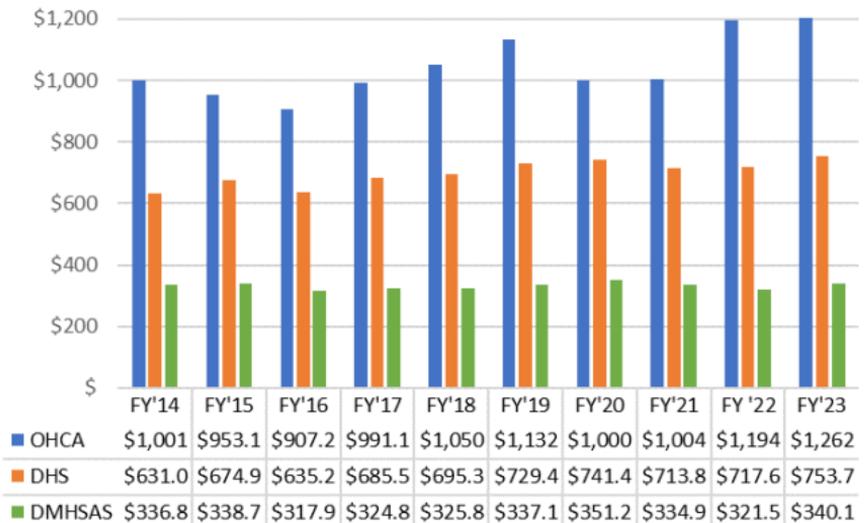
## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

### HHS Subcommittee FY 2014 – 2023



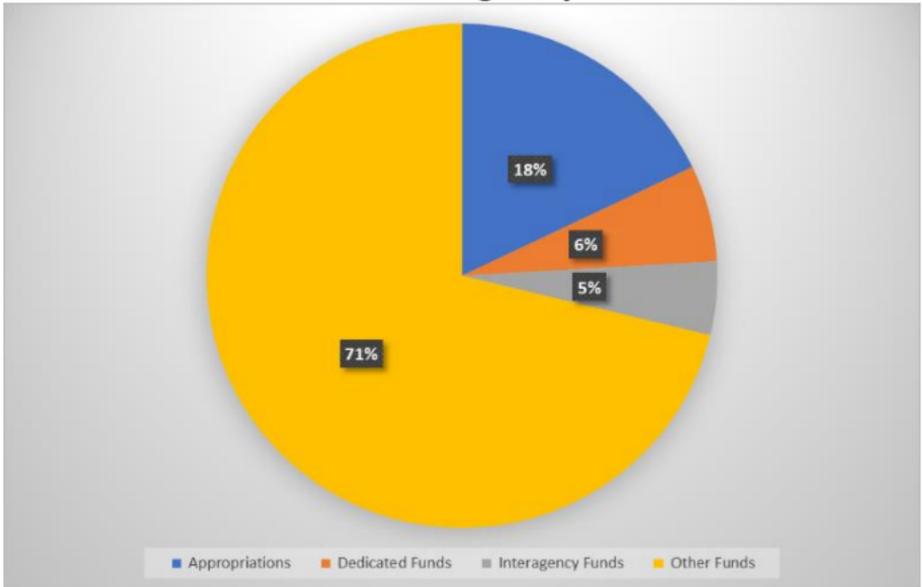
- HHS contains five of the top 12 highest appropriated agencies.
- Of those five agencies, three of them - OHCA, DHS, and DMHSAS - receive 84% of the subcommittee's appropriation, with the remaining 10 agencies receiving 16%. OMMA receives no state appropriation.

### Top 3 HHS Agencies Appropriations, FY 2014 – 2023 (in millions)



HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

HHS FY '23 Budget by Source

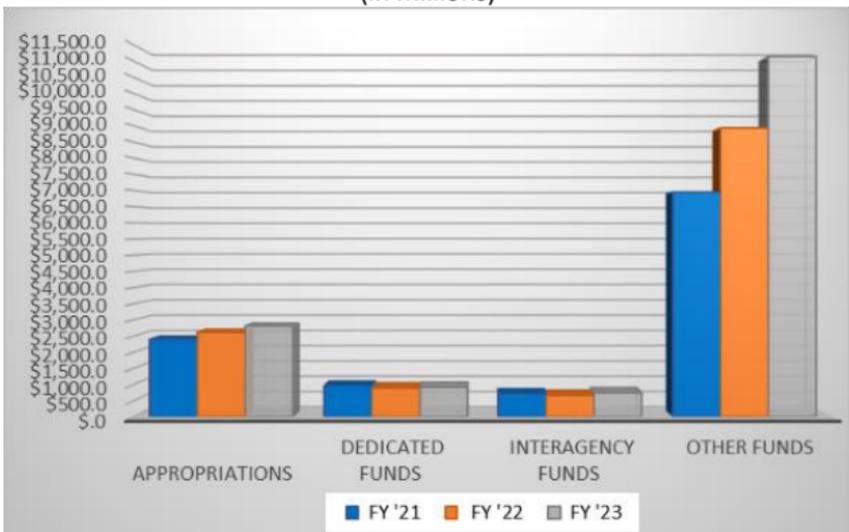


The largest source of HHS agency funding comes from the federal government through the federal-state partnership of Medicaid. The federal government matches state dollars through the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage or FMAP. "Other Funds" in the chart above include federal dollars going directly to agencies in addition to county collections for the State Department of Health.

The "Other Funds" has grown significantly in recent years due to increasing FMAP rates, federal legislation during the public health emergency, and the expansion of the state's Medicaid program.

HHS Budget by Source, FY '21 to FY '23

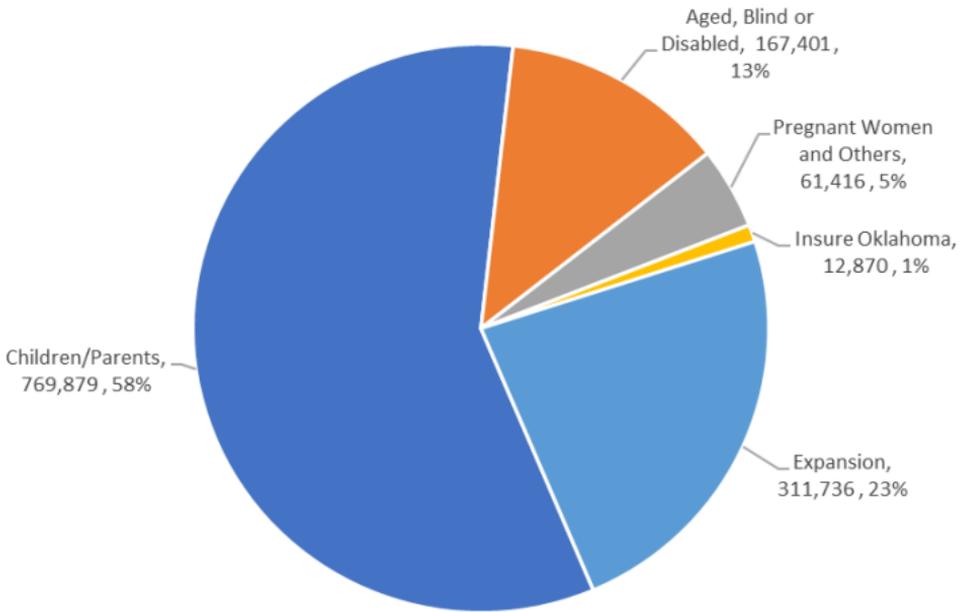
(in millions)



# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

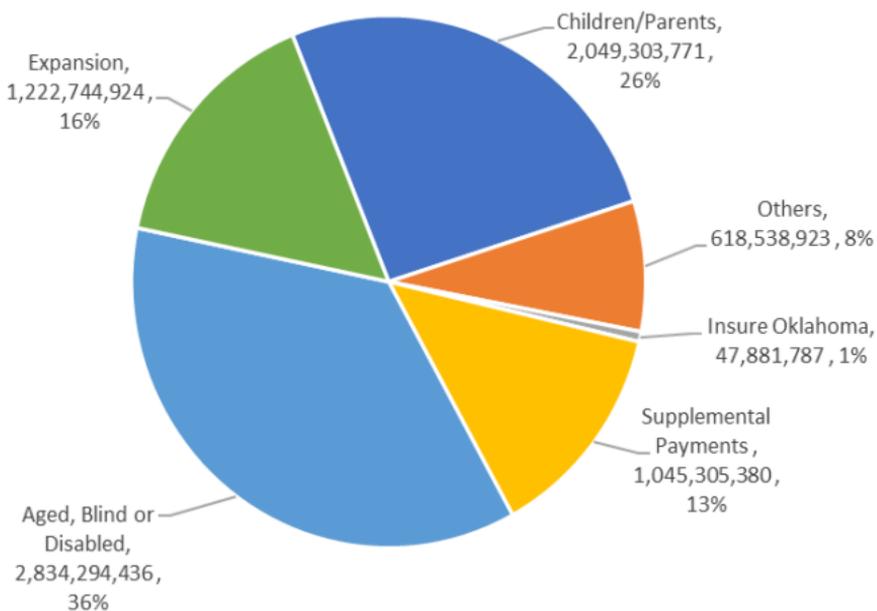
## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

### OHCA Enrollees by Population, FY '22



Source: OHCA

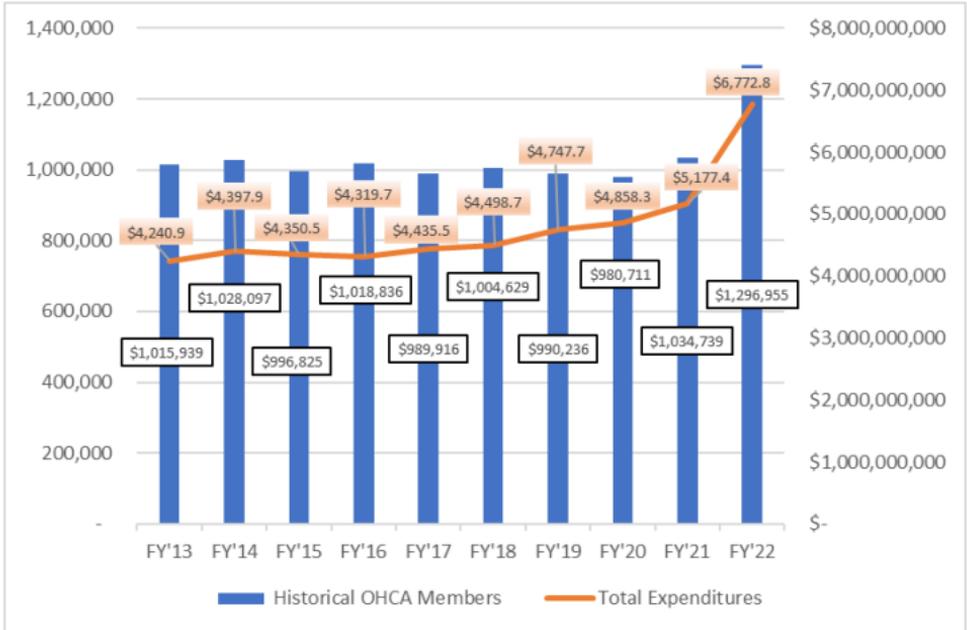
### OHCA Expenditures by Population, FY '22



Source: OHCA

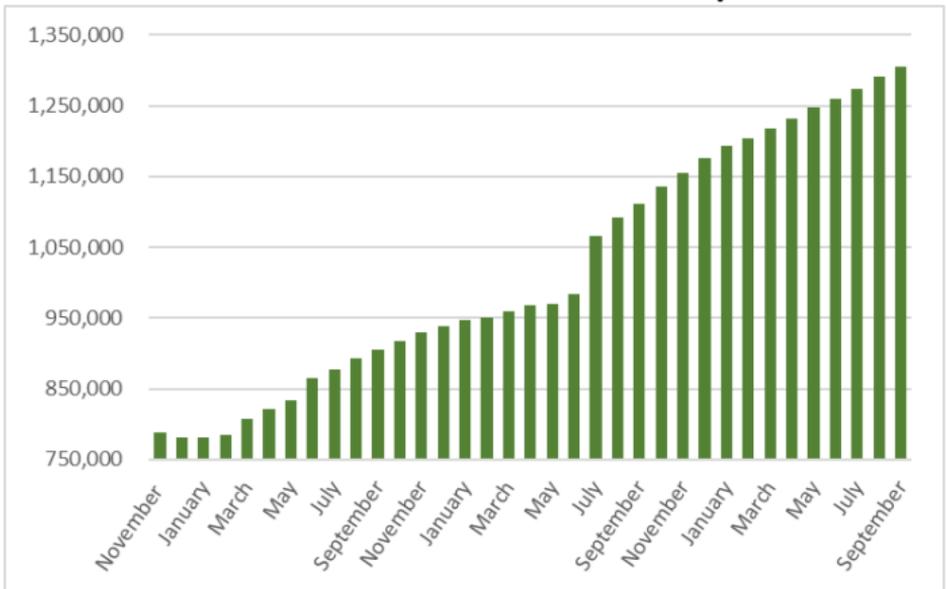
# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES OHCA Enrollees and Expenditures, FY 2013-2022 (in millions)



Source: OHCA <http://www.okhca.org/research.aspx?id=17500>

## Medicaid Enrollment – Nov. 2019 - Sept. 2022



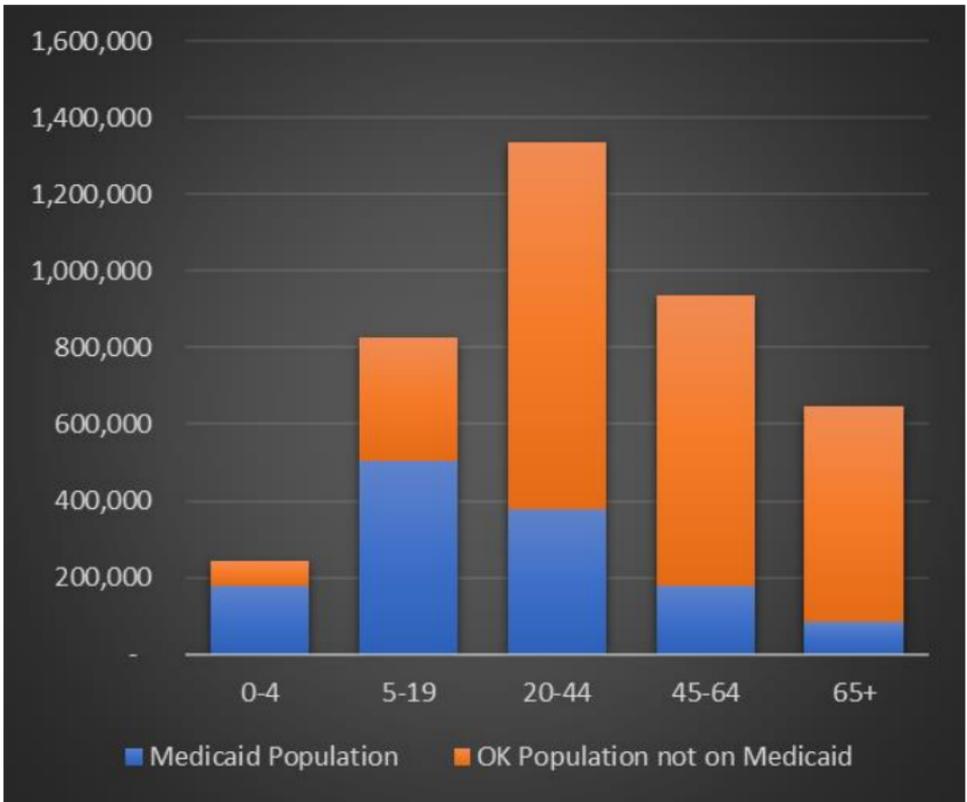
Source: OHCA <http://www.okhca.org/research.aspx?id=2987>

Part of the federal government’s response to the pandemic was to increase the Medicaid funding rates. However, the acceptance of this higher rate disallowed any reduction of the Medicaid enrollment other than death or moving out of state. This coupled with increased unemployment led to a sharp increase in Medicaid Enrollment.

## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

With the decoupling of the federal public health emergency (PHE) from the emergency FMAP rate and requirements, states will begin disenrolling individuals that no longer qualify for Medicaid coverage but have been allowed on the rolls due to the PHE.

### Oklahoma Population by Medicaid Enrollment, FY '22



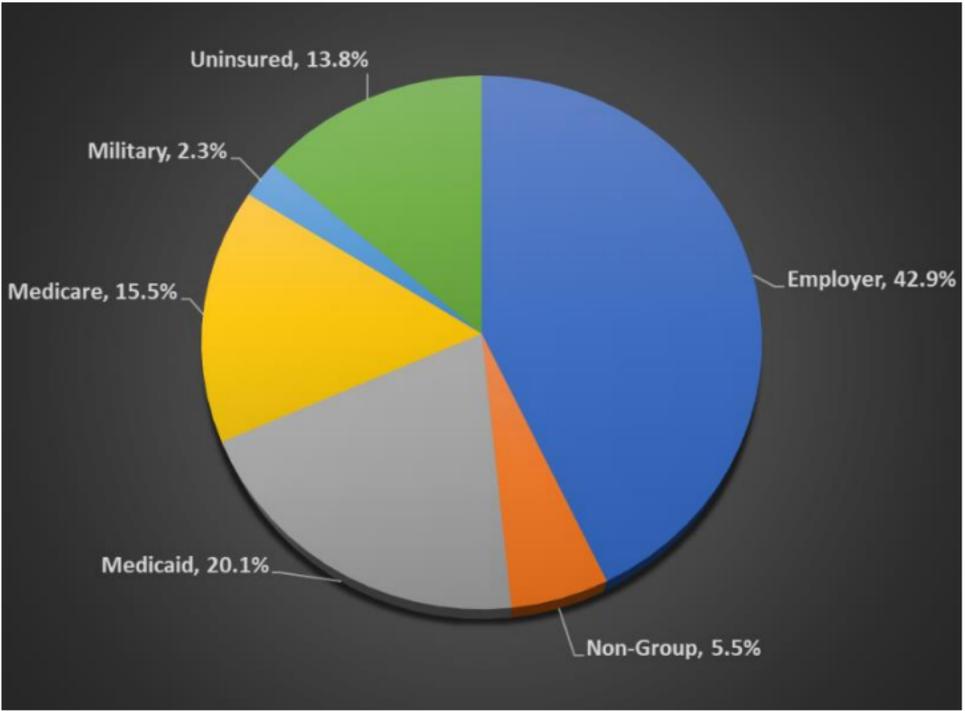
Source: <http://www.okhca.org/research.aspx?id=17501>

- With the passage of State Question 802, Oklahoma expanded Medicaid coverage to low-income adults (18-65) with incomes below 138% of the federal poverty level.
- This will increase the Medicaid population by approximately 215,353 across the entire Medicaid program, with an estimated state cost of \$180,077,983 in FY '23.
- In October of 2022, there were 333,272 Oklahomans enrolled in Medicaid Expansion.

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

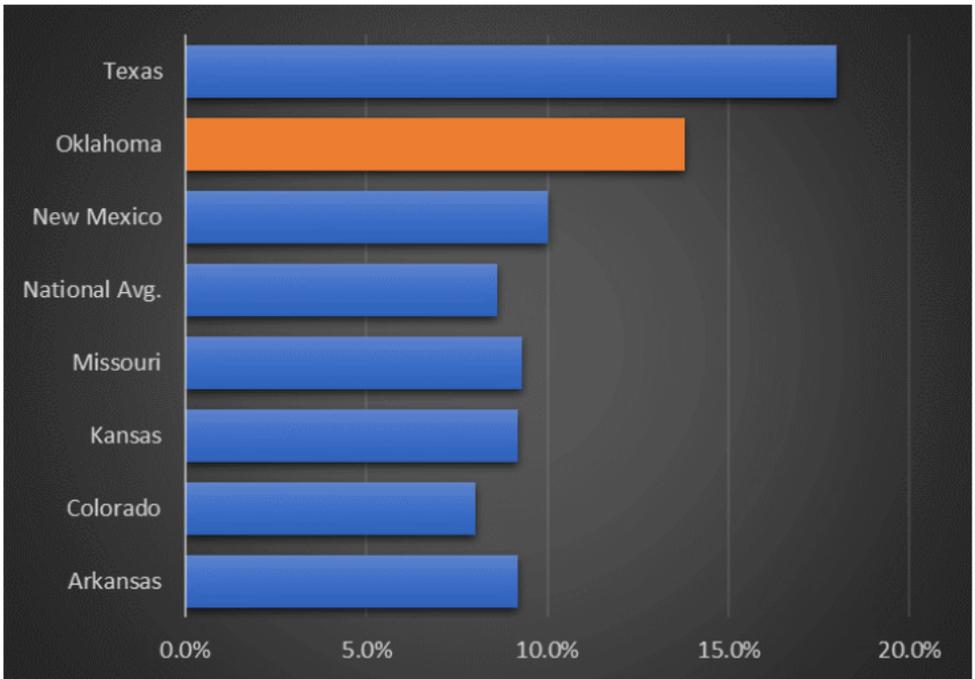
## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

### Insurance Coverage in Oklahoma, 2021



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation

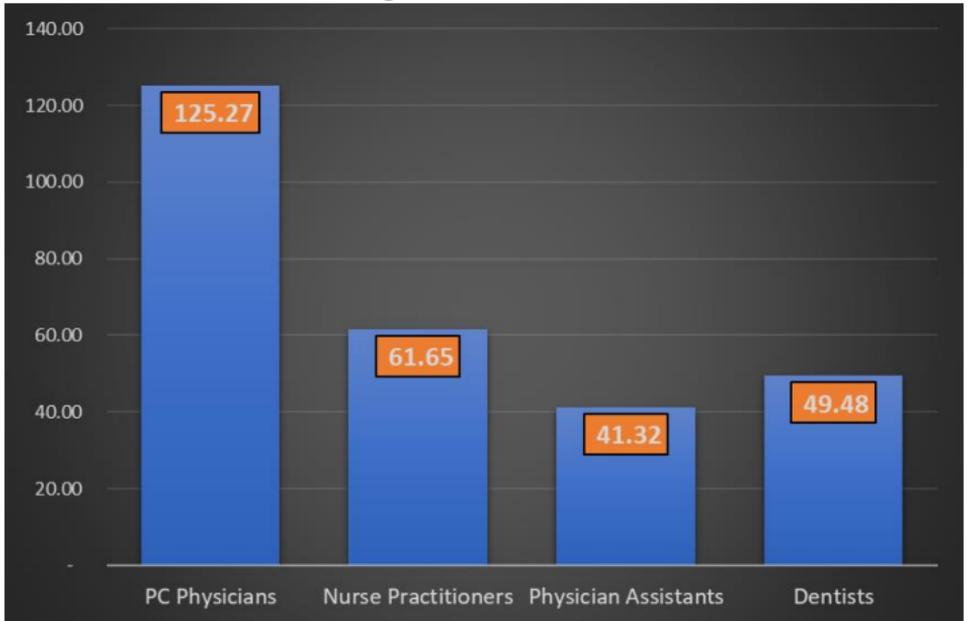
### Uninsured Population, 2021



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation

## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

### Primary Caregivers per 100,000 Population August 2022 (est.)



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation

<https://www.kff.org/state-category/providers-service-use/?state=OK>

(Primary Care includes: Internal Medicine, Family Medicine/General Practice, Pediatrics, OB/GYN, and Geriatrics)

Per capita Oklahoma ranks:

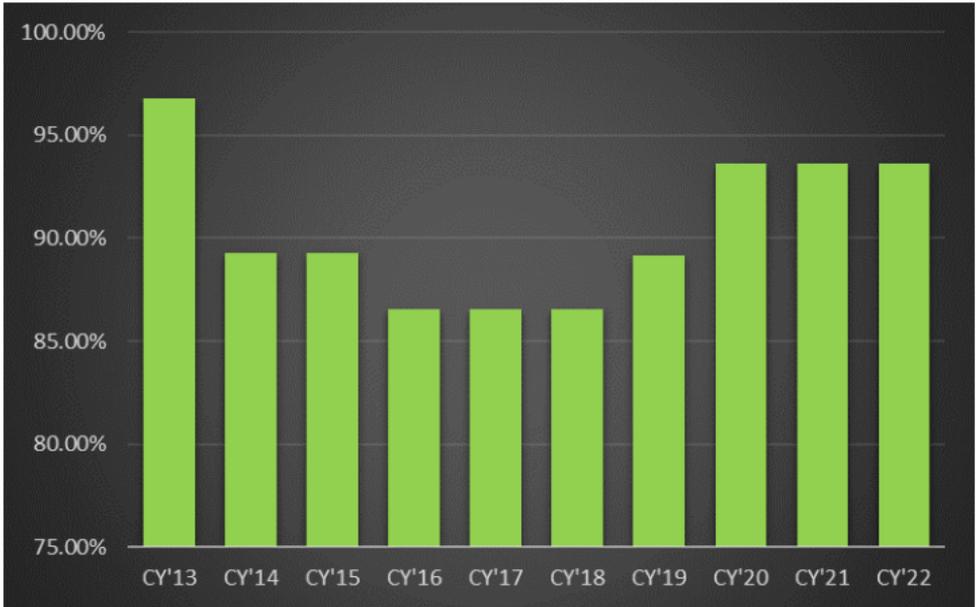
- 37th in Primary Care Physicians
- 38th in Nurse Practitioners
- 18th in Physician Assistants
- 39th in Dentists

The federal government ceased funding medical school graduates through the Graduate Medical Education (GME) program in FY '19. Since that time the Legislature has increased appropriations to make up those missing federal dollars. These medical schools are one of the state's greatest tools to increase the number of physicians in Oklahoma.

Of the 2022 academic year graduates, 59% of Primary Care graduates from OU and OSU medical schools began practicing here in Oklahoma after their graduation.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Medical Care Reimbursement Rate,  
Calendar Year 2013 – 2022

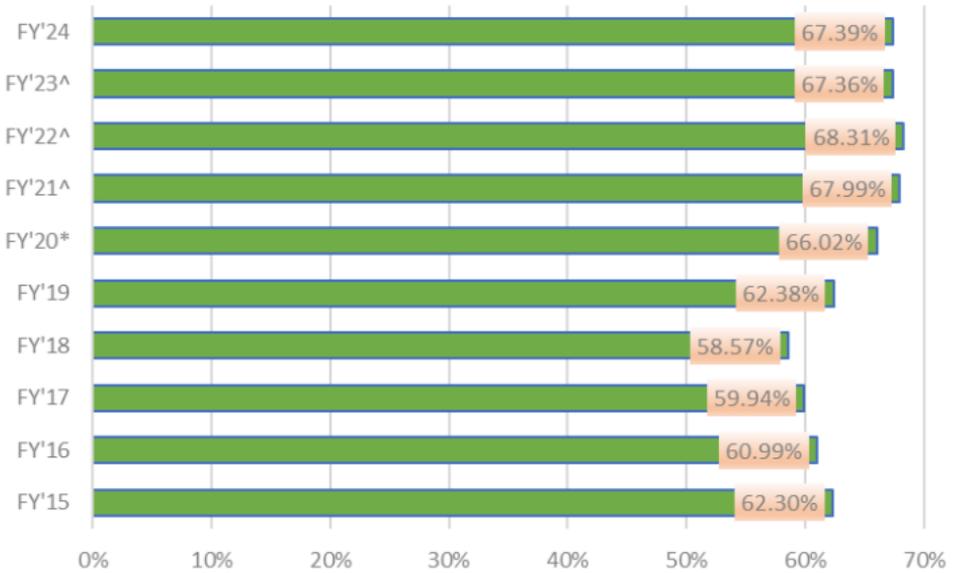


Source: OHCA

- Medicaid rates are set as a percentage of the state’s rates paid for Medicare services. These Medicaid rates were lowered during the Great Recession and again in FY’16.
- The Legislature has prioritized increasing reimbursement rates for health providers in recent years and has increased the rates in both 2019 and 2020.
- In FY '19 Medicaid-contracted long-term care facilities received a 3% increase and most other providers had an increase of 2%.
- In FY '20 most providers received a 5% increase to their provider rates in addition to increasing payments for long-term care facilities meeting performance standards.

## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

### Oklahoma FMAP Rates by Federal FY 2015 – 2024 (Not Including Enhanced Rates during the COVID Emergency)



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation

^ FY'21-'23 do not include the 6.2% increase from FFCRA or 5% increase from ARPA.

\* FY'20 does not include the 6.2% increase from FFCRA.

Oklahoma has seen significant changes to its FMAP rate, having seen national highs and lows to its annual change figure. Due to this sometimes-volatile change in federal dollars to the Medicaid system, starting in FY '20, the Legislature created the Rate Preservation Fund (RPF) located within OHCA. With the purpose of the fund to be able to weather the storm of lower FMAP rates by saving for them when there are higher rates, this will allow the Medicaid providers to retain their rates rather than receive provider rate cuts as was the norm.

By the end of FY '23, the Rate Preservation Fund is estimated to be \$345,218,945. A decrease in the FMAP rate of just 1% would result in approximately a \$60 million need of state funds, so there is a significant balance for this eventual scenario.

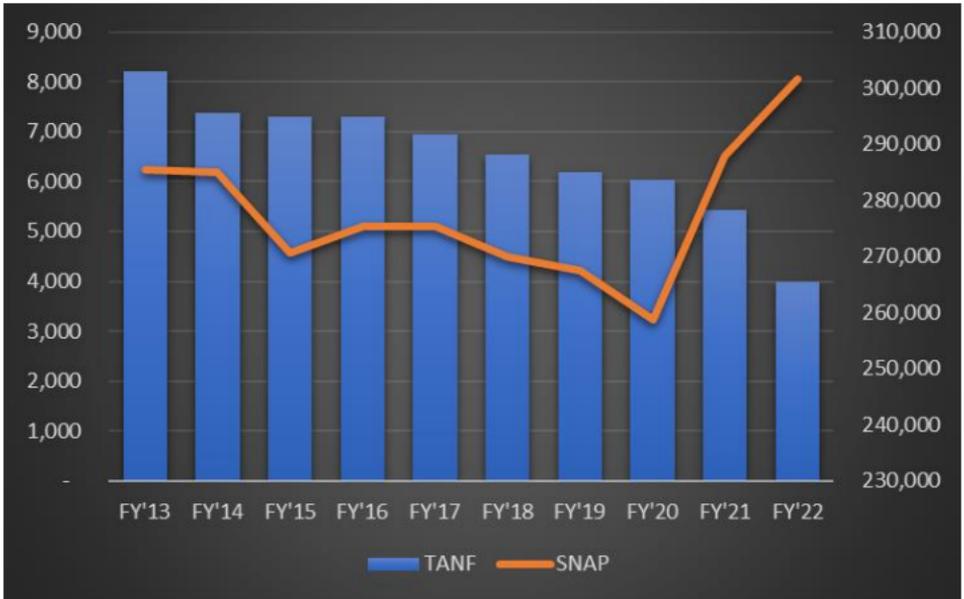
#### Rate Preservation Fund End of FY Balance

|         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| FY 2020 | \$29,360,748  |
| FY 2021 | \$33,453,218  |
| FY 2022 | \$197,591,272 |
| FY 2023 | \$345,218,945 |

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

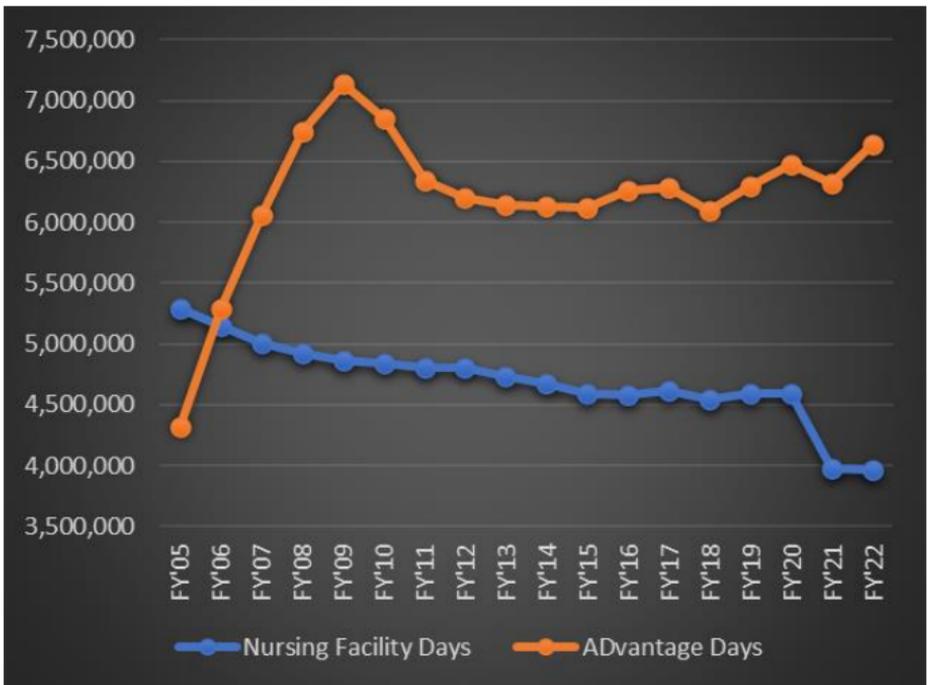
## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

### Families Served by SNAP/TANF, FY 2013 – 2022 (monthly average)



Source: DHS

### ADvantage Days vs. Nursing Home Days FY 2005 – 2022



Source: DHS

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Adoptions Finalized, FY '13 – FY '22



Source: DHS

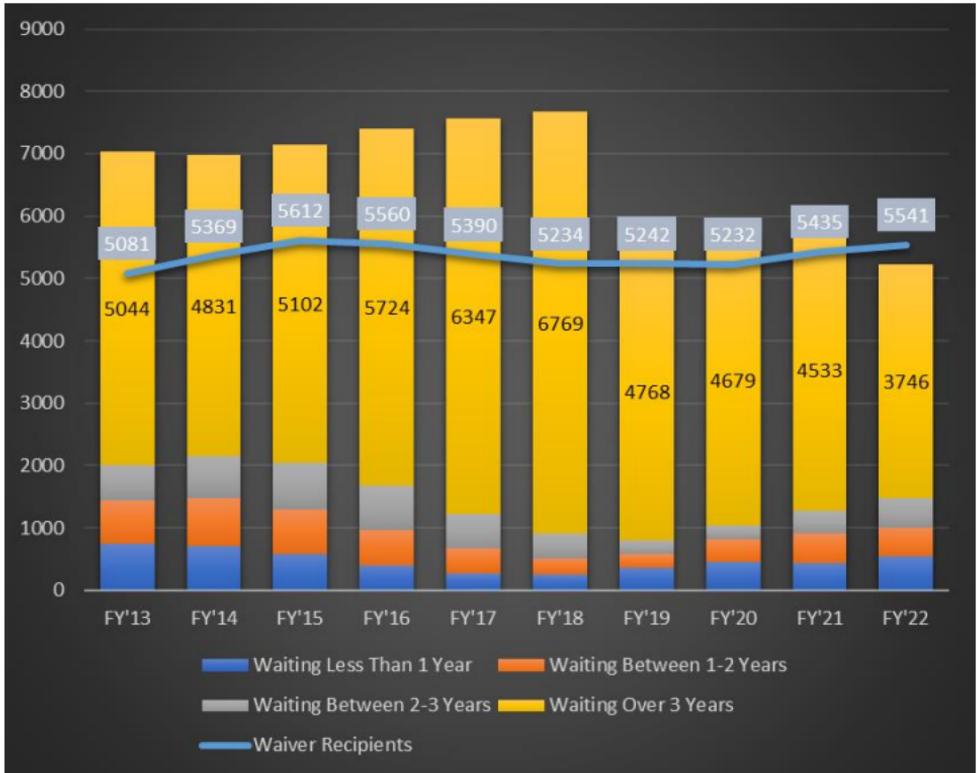
Average Length of Stay with DHS by Child Age, FY '13 - FY '22  
(in months)



Source: DHS

## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

### Developmental Disabilities Services Waiver Waiting List - End of Fiscal Year Figures, FY '13 – FY '22



Source: DHS

- The Legislature continues to place a high priority on funding for DDS services, but there are currently more people needing services than funding allows. For this reason, the DDS Waiting List was created. The Legislature has continued to increase funding to allow more people to begin waiver services.
- In FY '19 the Legislature doubled the previous highest one-year increase to the division with an additional \$2 million in funding.
- The Legislature continued these increases by adding an additional \$2 million in FY'20, \$1.92 million increase in FY '21, and \$2 million in FY '22.
- In FY '23 the Legislature made the historic investment of \$32,500,000 for the elimination of the waitlist and moving all eligible waitlist members to waiver services.

## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

### Tobacco Use in Oklahoma (revenue in millions)



Source: America's Health Rankings & OTC Apportionment Charts

- In 2019, Oklahoma was ranked the 45th most healthy state in the nation.
- There are several factors leading to this ranking however one of the larger determinants is the high smoking rate in Oklahoma.

To help with the increased financial burden created by the health of smokers, the Legislature has from time to time increased the tax on the sale of tobacco products. One such instance of this policy can be seen in the increase of collections starting in FY '19. These increased collections have been appropriated to OHCA to help fund the Medicaid program.

## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

### Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust (TSET) Fund Assets and Receipts

| Fiscal Year | Settlement Receipts | Expenditures | Net Investment Income | EOY Investment Assets, Fair Value | EOY Net Position |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 2011        | \$56,954,970        | \$20,537,062 | \$92,487,965          | \$591,989,512                     | \$662,106,863    |
| 2012        | \$58,062,948        | \$32,625,414 | \$8,905,067           | \$672,315,506                     | \$705,681,439    |
| 2013        | \$85,057,305        | \$36,433,205 | \$69,040,910          | \$789,995,839                     | \$829,616,410    |
| 2014        | \$57,887,005        | \$37,669,641 | \$111,021,307         | \$923,128,052                     | \$968,635,426    |
| 2015        | \$57,645,300        | \$50,395,798 | \$14,846,036          | \$973,596,294                     | \$996,857,397    |
| 2016        | \$57,006,973        | \$56,108,146 | \$13,132,616          | \$1,001,295,395                   | \$1,018,889,468  |
| 2017        | \$58,464,784        | \$58,435,031 | \$110,607,357         | \$1,117,092,450                   | \$1,136,364,620  |
| 2018        | \$53,747,503        | \$57,729,390 | \$85,159,610          | \$1,204,542,742                   | \$1,224,505,216  |
| 2019        | \$52,325,117        | \$53,748,117 | \$64,335,446          | \$1,275,118,724                   | \$1,295,793,200  |
| 2020        | \$49,710,560        | \$54,921,250 | \$24,288,602          | \$1,311,796,351                   | \$1,327,663,535  |
| 2021        | \$55,721,453        | \$54,360,892 | \$342,972,310         | \$1,662,239,597                   | \$1,684,355,219  |
| 2022        | \$57,171,146        | \$60,378,859 | (\$120,779,001)       | \$1,541,897,835                   | \$1,574,687,358  |

Source: TSET Annual Audit Reports

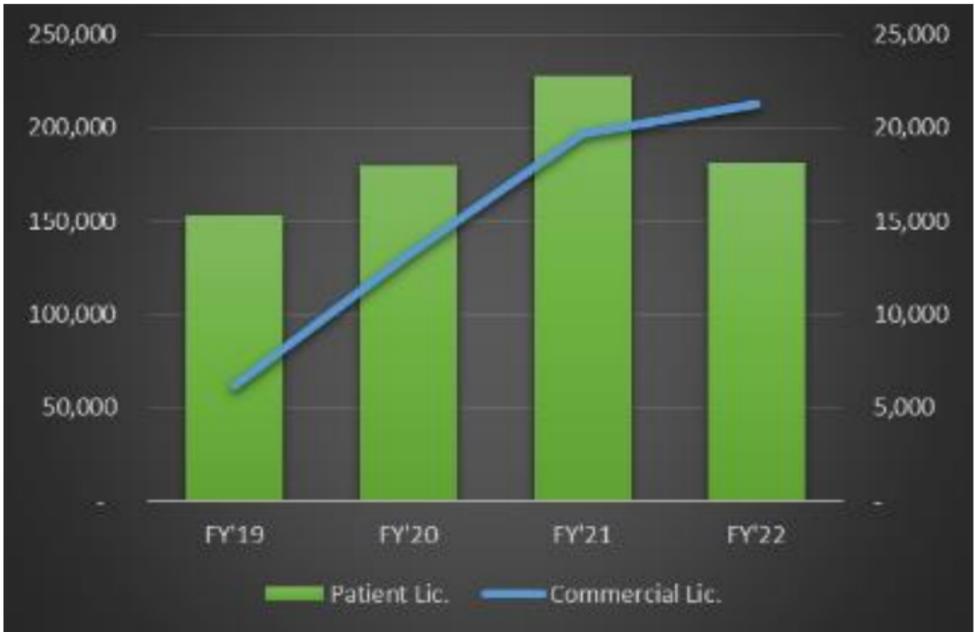
- The 1998 Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) was between 46 states and the tobacco industry.
- The amount of money that the tobacco companies are required to annually contribute to the states varies according to several factors; however, all payments are based primarily on the number of cigarettes sold.
- Total of MSA payments to OK through FY 2021: \$1,755,934,957.
- 75% of MSA payments to Oklahoma are apportioned to TSET for investment, 18.75% is for the Legislature to appropriate (almost always, OHCA is the recipient of appropriations), and 6.25% is deposited into the Attorney General's Evidence Fund.
- TSET focuses on grants and programs that improve health, specifically programs that prevent cancer, heart disease, and strokes.
- Only the earnings from endowment investments are used to fund grants and programs.

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

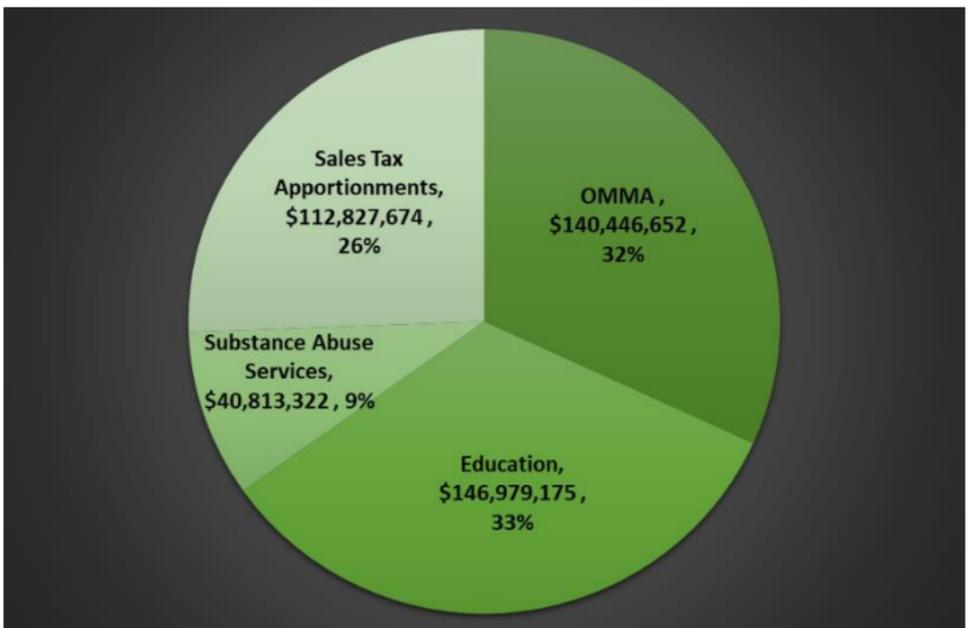
Since the passage of State Question 788 in June 2018, Oklahoma has had legalized medical marijuana, with the first licenses issued in August of 2018. Patient licenses are valid for two years and commercial licenses are valid for a single year.

### Medical Marijuana Licenses, FY '19 - FY '22



Source: OMMA

### MM State Revenue Allocation, FY '19 – FY '22



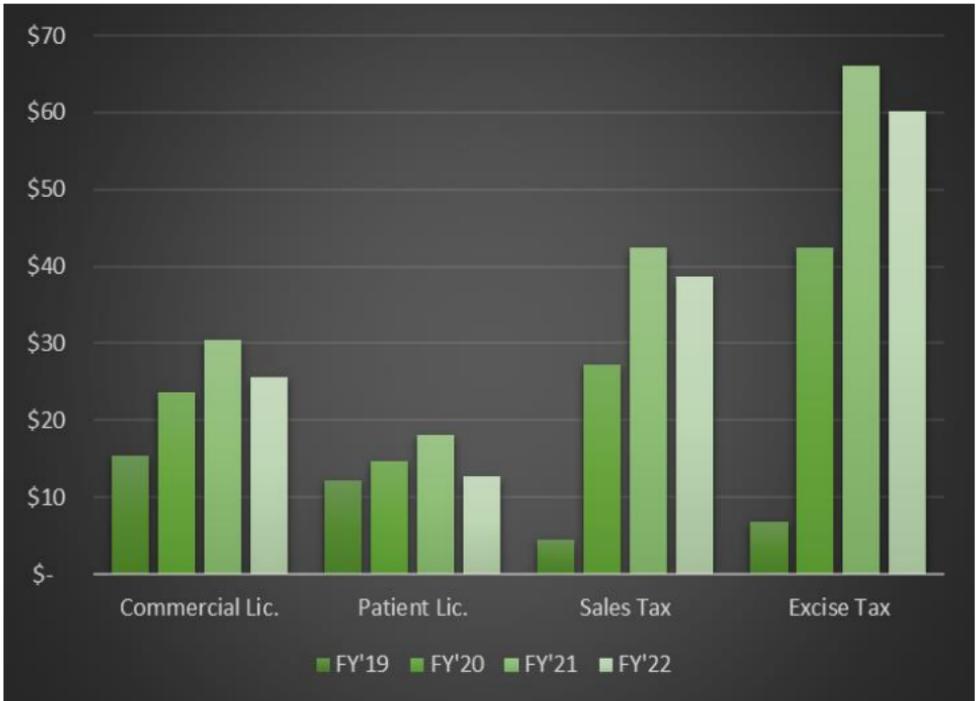
Source: OMMA & OTC Reports

## HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

As the previous chart shows, all state revenues generated from medical marijuana in Oklahoma from sales and excise taxes as well as license collections goes to one of four places: 1) OMMA, the agency (formerly a division within OSDH) responsible for the licensing and regulation of medical marijuana 2) funding for education 3) funding for substance abuse services, or 4) sales tax apportionments (these apportionments are discussed at length in the second section of this book).

Please note that the previous chart and the next show only state revenues and do not include sales tax revenue generated by municipalities and counties. This total state revenue generated from FY '19 - FY '22 was \$441,066,823.

**Medical Marijuana Revenue, FY '19 - FY '22**  
(in millions)



Source: OMMA & OTC Reports

## NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

The Natural Resources & Regulatory Services (NRRS) Subcommittee is comprised of eleven appropriated agencies and two non-appropriated agencies:

- OK Dept. of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry (ODAFF)
- OK Department of Commerce (ODOC)
- Conservation Commission
- Corporation Commission
- Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- OK Historical Society
- *OK Horse Racing Commission – non-appropriated*
- *OK Insurance Department – non-appropriated*
- J.M. Davis Memorial Commission
- OK Department of Labor
- OK Department of Mines
- OK Tourism and Recreation Department (OTRD)
- OK Water Resources Board (OWRB)

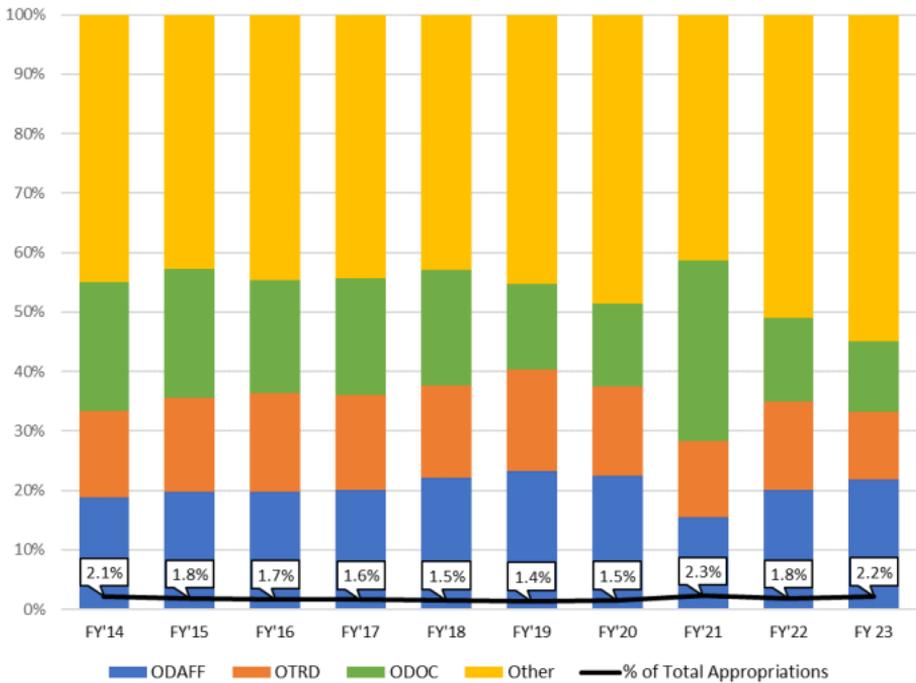
### NRRS Subcommittee Total Appropriations FY 2014 - 2023

|         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| FY 2014 | \$161,543,175 |
| FY 2015 | \$141,592,721 |
| FY 2016 | \$127,314,742 |
| FY 2017 | \$119,130,131 |
| FY 2018 | \$115,108,779 |
| FY 2019 | \$116,693,791 |
| FY 2020 | \$141,435,745 |
| FY 2021 | \$173,336,448 |
| FY 2022 | \$164,600,035 |
| FY 2023 | \$209,028,867 |

The appropriation figures include any supplementals and account for any revenue failures whether in general revenue appropriations or in dedicated sources. It also includes funding for REAP.

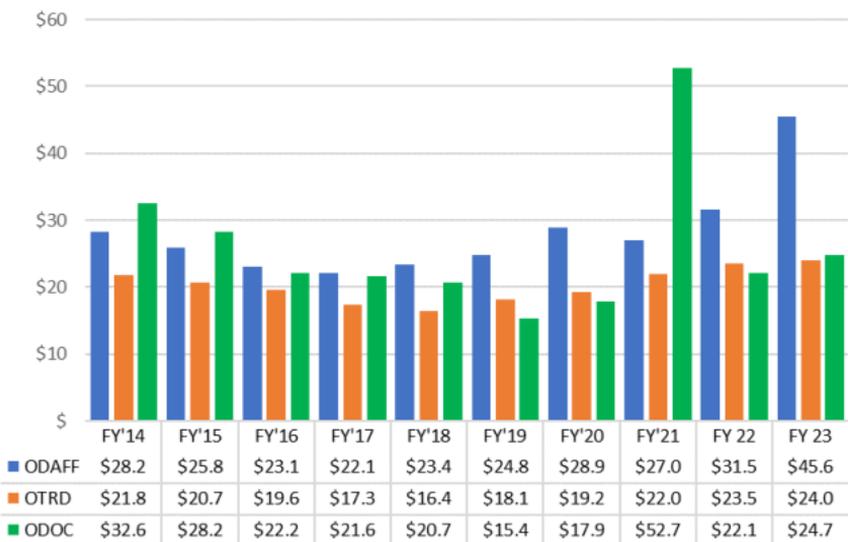
The following graph shows what percent of the subcommittee's appropriation goes to specific agencies, along with what percent of total appropriations goes to the NRRS subcommittee.

## NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES NRRS Subcommittee FY 2014 - 2023



- Since FY '14, appropriations to the Natural Resources and Regulatory Services Subcommittee have increased by \$59,018,161 or 39%.
- The subcommittee's appropriation increased by \$51,780,831 – 33% from FY '22 to FY '23.

### Top 3 NRRS Agencies Appropriations, FY 2014 – 2023 (in millions)



(Beginning in FY 2019, funding for the Native American Cultural and Educational Authority was removed from the Department of Commerce's appropriation.)

## NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

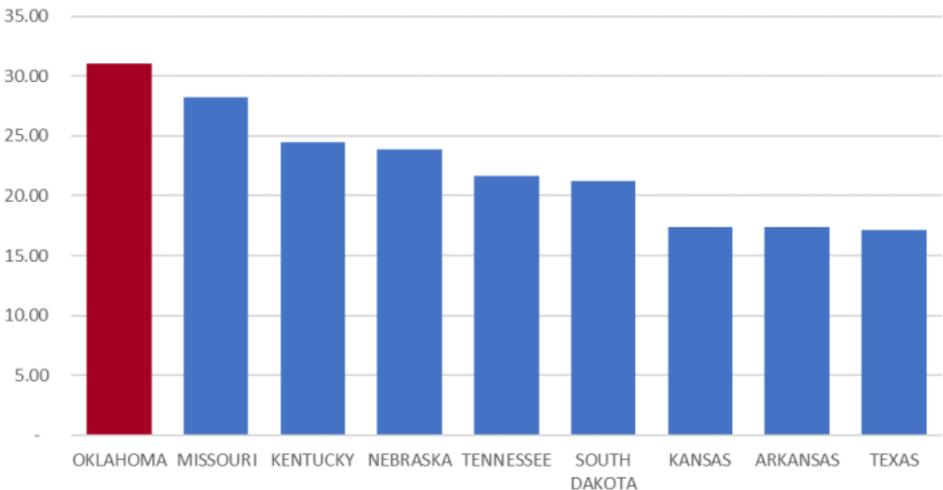
### Oklahoma is Top 11 in Ag Production, 2021

| Commodity Produced (in \$) and<br>Livestock Inventory | US Rank |
|---|---------|
| Rye   | 1       |
| Cattle  | 2       |
| Sorghum   | 3       |
| Canola  | 5       |
| Goats   | 5       |
| Pecans  | 5       |
| Wheat   | 5       |
| Hogs  | 9       |
| Peanuts   | 9       |
| Hay   | 11      |

| Farming Statistics (2017 Census of Agriculture) | Value           | US Rank |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| Number of Farms                                 | 78,531          | 4       |
| Average Size of Farm                            | 435 acres       | 15      |
| Harvested Cropland                              | 7,812,594 acres | 15      |
| Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold      | \$7.466 billion | 22      |
| Market Value of Livestock, Poultry Products     | \$5.949 billion | 11      |
| Government Payments                             | \$232 million   | 14      |

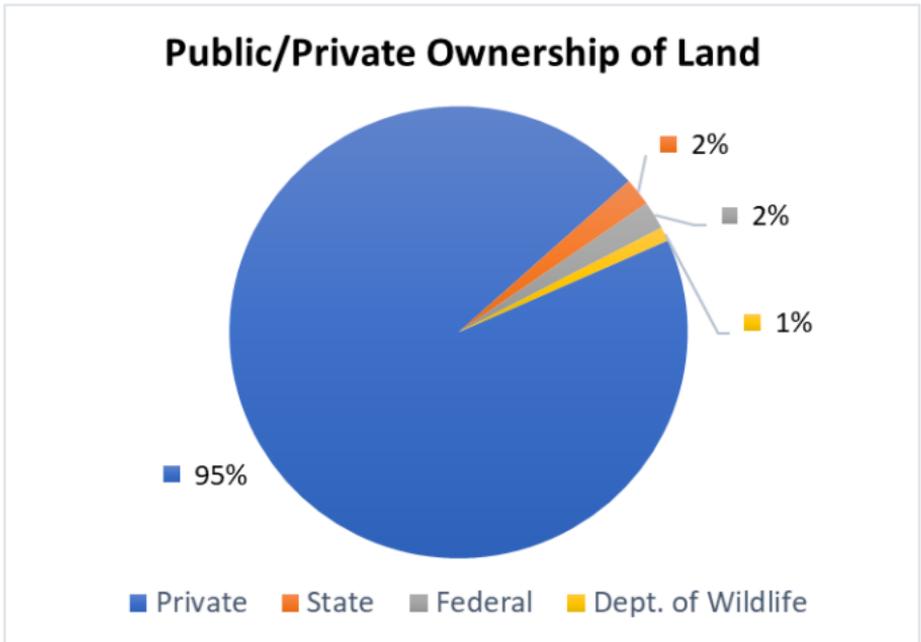
### Oklahoma is Number One in the Nation in Beef Cattle Density

Beef Cattle per Sq. Mile (Jan. 2023)



## NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

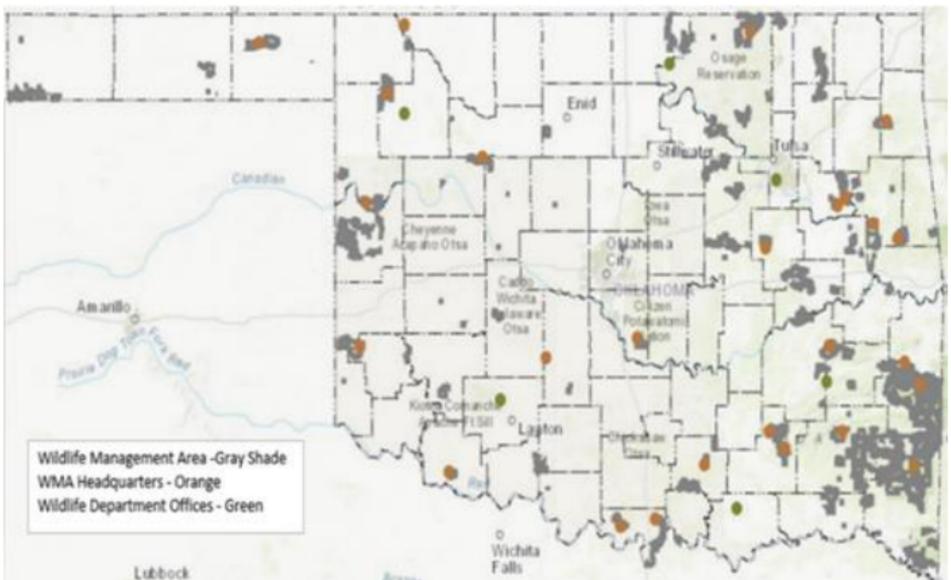
95% of Land in Oklahoma is Privately Owned



Source: data.ok.gov; Real Property Asset Data

Another state agency that is often associated with the work of the NRRS Subcommittee is the Department of Wildlife Conservation (ODWC), even though it is a non-appropriated agency.

### Map of Oklahoma's Wildlife Management Areas



# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES Wildlife Department Revenues and Expenditures (in millions)

| Revenues  | FY'21-FY'22    |                |                 |              |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
|   | FY'21          | FY'22          | Change          | % Change     |
| License Sales                                   | \$25.07        | \$23.80        | (\$1.27)        | -5.1%        |
| Federal Wildlife & Sportfish Restoration Grants | \$23.94        | \$27.16        | \$3.22          | 13.5%        |
| Interest Income                                 | \$0.33         | \$1.72         | \$1.39          | 416.5%       |
| Other Wildlife Sales                            | \$3.81         | \$3.62         | (\$0.19)        | -5.0%        |
| Agriculture and Oil Leases                      | \$1.55         | \$1.63         | \$0.08          | 5.2%         |
| Miscellaneous Income                            | \$5.65         | \$2.28         | (\$3.37)        | -59.6%       |
| <b>Total Revenues</b>                           | <b>\$60.35</b> | <b>\$60.21</b> | <b>(\$0.14)</b> | <b>-0.2%</b> |

| Expenditures                       | FY'21-FY'22    |                |               |              |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
|                                    | FY'21          | FY'22          | Change        | % Change     |
| Fisheries Division                 | \$10.21        | \$10.70        | \$0.49        | 4.8%         |
| Wildlife Division                  | \$13.29        | \$14.44        | \$1.15        | 8.7%         |
| Law Enforcement Division           | \$9.91         | \$12.69        | \$2.78        | 28.1%        |
| Administration                     | \$11.19        | \$10.97        | (\$0.22)      | -2.0%        |
| Information and Education Division | \$2.97         | \$3.10         | \$0.13        | 4.4%         |
| Capital Expenditures               | \$8.20         | \$13.25        | \$5.05        | 61.6%        |
| <b>Total Expenditures</b>          | <b>\$55.77</b> | <b>\$65.15</b> | <b>\$9.38</b> | <b>16.8%</b> |

## Oklahoma Hunting and Fishing Licenses, By the Numbers

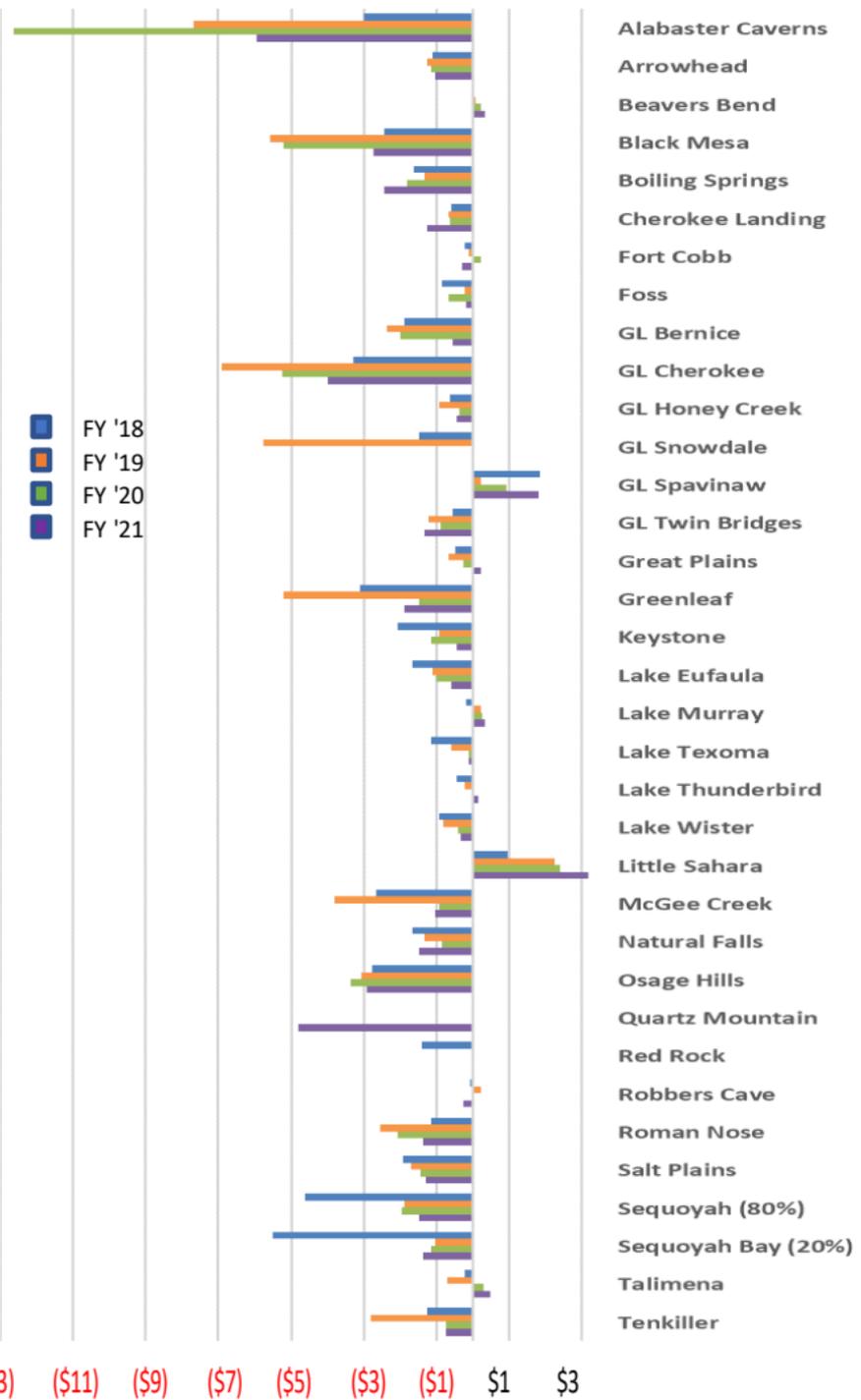
| License                                  | FY'21 Licenses | FY'21              | FY'22          | FY'22              | Change In         | % Change in    |
|--|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
|  | Sold           | Revenue            | Licenses Sold  | Revenue            | Revenue           | Licenses Sold  |
| Resident Combination                     | 20,102         | \$824,182          | 19,523         | \$800,443          | -\$23,739         | -2.88%         |
| Resident Fishing                         | 179,519        | \$4,308,456        | 164,445        | \$3,946,680        | -\$361,776        | -8.40%         |
| Resident Hunting                         | 40,213         | \$965,112          | 38,444         | \$922,656          | -\$42,456         | -4.40%         |
| Resident 2-Day Fishing                   | 4,825          | \$67,550           | 4,926          | \$68,964           | \$1,414           | 2.09%          |
| Resident 5-Year Combination              | 3,651          | \$536,697          | 3,559          | \$523,173          | -\$13,524         | -2.52%         |
| Resident 5-Year Fishing                  | 7,300          | \$635,100          | 6,569          | \$571,503          | -\$63,597         | -10.01%        |
| Resident 5-Year Hunting                  | 947            | \$82,389           | 831            | \$72,297           | -\$10,092         | -12.25%        |
| <b>Total Resident Licenses*</b>          | <b>256,557</b> | <b>7,419,486</b>   | <b>238,297</b> | <b>6,905,716</b>   | <b>-\$513,770</b> | <b>-7.12%</b>  |
| Lifetime Combination (Includes Veterans) | 3,544          | \$2,746,600        | 3,306          | \$2,562,150        | -\$184,450        | -6.72%         |
| Lifetime Hunting                         | 330            | \$206,250          | 259            | \$161,875          | -\$44,375         | -21.52%        |
| Lifetime Fishing                         | 2,234          | \$502,650          | 1,659          | \$373,275          | -\$129,375        | -25.74%        |
| <b>Total Lifetime Licenses*</b>          | <b>6,108</b>   | <b>\$3,455,500</b> | <b>5,224</b>   | <b>\$3,097,300</b> | <b>-\$358,200</b> | <b>-14.47%</b> |
| Nonresident Hunting                      | 7,992          | \$1,126,872        | 7,552          | \$1,064,832        | -\$62,040         | -5.51%         |
| Nonresident 5-Day Hunting                | 13,365         | \$988,935          | 15,284         | \$1,131,016        | \$142,081         | 14.36%         |
| Nonresident Fishing                      | 47,921         | \$2,587,734        | 43,868         | \$2,368,872        | -\$218,862        | -8.46%         |
| Nonresident Short Term Fishing           | 402            | \$36,180           | 468            | \$42,120           | \$5,940           | 16.42%         |
| Nonresident Short Term Hunting           | 29             | \$4,205            | 43             | \$6,235            | \$2,030           | 48.3%          |
| <b>Total Nonresident Licenses*</b>       | <b>69,709</b>  | <b>\$4,743,926</b> | <b>67,215</b>  | <b>\$4,613,075</b> | <b>-\$130,851</b> | <b>-3.6%</b>   |

Source: OK Department of Wildlife Commission Annual Report

\*Total of selected and listed licenses. The Department issues over 140 different licenses, permits, and tags. The Department sold a total of 916,195 units with a gross revenue of \$26,105,879.25 in FY '22, a decrease of 4.2% and \$1,143,080.25 respectively from FY '21.

## NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

### Oklahoma State Parks Net Revenue Per Visitor



Source: OTRD

NOTES:

- Sequoyah Bay is operated within Sequoyah State Park.
- Alabaster Caverns collapsed in 2018.
- FY '19 includes substantial flooding and reduced visitation.
- FY '20 includes increased visitation from pandemic.
- Capital and overhead costs not included.

## NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

### Oklahoma Tourism & Recreation Facts and Figures

#### State Park Revenues and Visitation

|                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Park Visitors         | 11.5 million |
| Lodge Occupancy Rates | 30%          |
| Concession Revenue    | \$1,861,821  |

#### State Park Lands and Facilities

|                               |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Number of State Parks         |        |
| Number of Acres in the System | 62,000 |
| Numer of Lodges               | 6      |
| Number of Golf Courses        | 7      |

#### Travel Promotions

|                                  |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Direct Visitor Spending          | \$9.28 billion |
| Earnings from Visitor Spending   | \$2.45 billion |
| US Domestic Visitors to Oklahoma | 18.6 million   |
| Reach of all Travel Promotion    | \$900 million  |
| Jobs Supported by Tourism        | 97,500         |

Source: OTRD

| Energy & Environment Statistics            | Value                        | US Rank |
|--|------------------------------|---------|
| Per Capita Energy Consumed (2020)          | 399 million                  | 10      |
| Average Retail Price of Electricity (2021) | 8.52 cents/kWh               | 48      |
| Total Energy Production (2020)             | 4.546 trillion Btu           | 4       |
| Total CO2 Emissions (2020)                 | 83.7 million metric tons     | 19      |
| Total Consumption Per Capita (2020)        | 399 million Btu              | 10      |
| Natural Gas Production (Marketed, 2021)    | 2,571,834 million cu ft      | 5       |
| Crude Oil Production (2021)                | 143.05 thousand barrels/year | 6       |

Source: Energy Information Administration

## NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

| Oklahoma Water Facts                 |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Surface Water                        |  |
| Water Surface Area                   | 1,401 Square Miles   |
| Water Surface (% of state total)     | 2%   |
| Length of Rivers and Streams         | 167,600 Miles  |
| Longest River                        | Beaver/North Canadian - 752 Miles  |
| Largest Lake (surface area)          | Eufaula - 105,000 Acres  |
| Largest Lake (volume)                | Texoma - 2.6 million Acre-Feet   |
| Deepest Lake                         | W.R. Holway - 182.4 Feet   |
| Groundwater                          |  |
| Major Groundwater Basins             | 22   |
| Amount of Groundwater                | 390 million Acre-Feet  |
| Largest Groundwater Basin            | Ogallala - 90 million Acre-Feet  |
| Precipitation                        |  |
| Highest Average Annual Precipitation | McCurtain County - 54.04 Inches  |
| Lowest Average Annual Precipitation  | Cimarron County - 17 Inches  |
| Statewide Average (Mesonet Stations) | 35.52 inches   |
| Water Use                            |  |
| Total Water Use (2007)               | 1,814,762 Acre-Feet  |
| Source of Use                        | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Surface Water (56%)</li> <li>2. Groundwater (44%)</li> </ol>   |
| Top 3 Uses (% of total)              | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crop Irrigation (41%)</li> <li>2. Public Water Supply (32%)</li> <li>3. Livestock and Aquaculture (12%)</li> </ol> |

- Groundwater accounts for 73% of total irrigation water use.
- 54% of Oklahoma's surface water use is for public water supply.
- Approximately 10.5 million acre-feet of water flows into Oklahoma through its two major river basins annually – the Red and Arkansas Rivers
- About 36 million acre-feet of water flows out of Oklahoma annually.

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

The Public Safety & Judiciary (PS&J) Subcommittee is comprised of fourteen agencies:

- Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement (ABLE) Comm.
- Attorney General
- Department of Corrections (DOC)
- Court of Criminal Appeals
- District Attorneys and District Attorney’s Council (DAC)
- District Courts
- Indigent Defense System
- OK State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI)
- Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET)
- Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
- OK Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (OBND)
- Pardon and Parole Board
- Department of Public Safety (DPS)
- Supreme Court

### PS&J Subcommittee Total Appropriations FY 2014 - 2023

|         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| FY 2014 | \$761,629,275 |
| FY 2015 | \$758,061,558 |
| FY 2016 | \$769,442,229 |
| FY 2017 | \$742,701,611 |
| FY 2018 | \$750,268,259 |
| FY 2019 | \$788,710,042 |
| FY 2020 | \$876,481,437 |
| FY 2021 | \$848,984,317 |
| FY 2022 | \$891,232,291 |
| FY 2023 | \$953,325,130 |

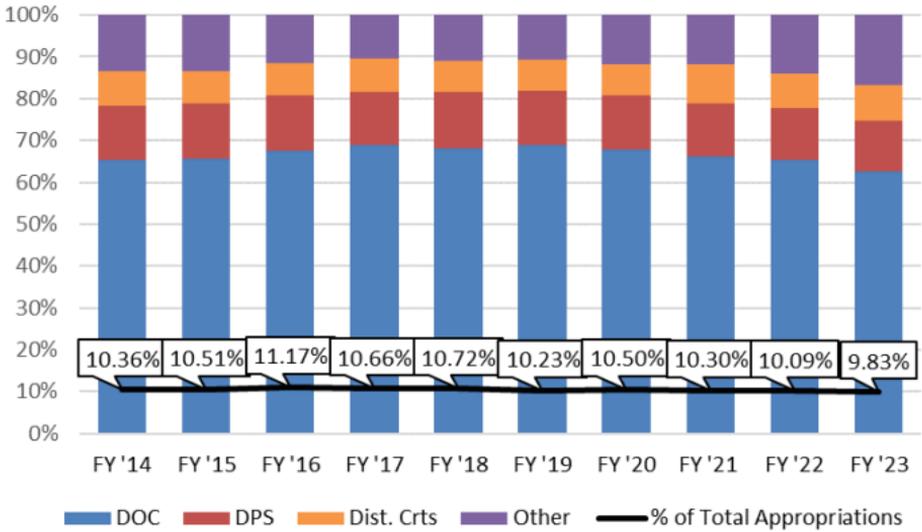
The appropriation figures include any supplementals, and account for any major revenue failures whether in general revenue appropriations or in dedicated sources.

The following graph shows what percent of the subcommittee’s appropriation goes to specific agencies, along with what percent of total appropriations goes to the PS&J subcommittee.

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

### PS&J Subcommittee FY 2014 – 2023



- PS&J contains two of the top 12 highest appropriated agencies – the Department of Corrections and Department of Public Safety.
- The Department of Corrections and Department of Public Safety account for approximately 6.8% of all appropriated dollars in FY '23.

### Top 3 PS&J Agencies Appropriations, FY 2014 – 2023 (in millions)

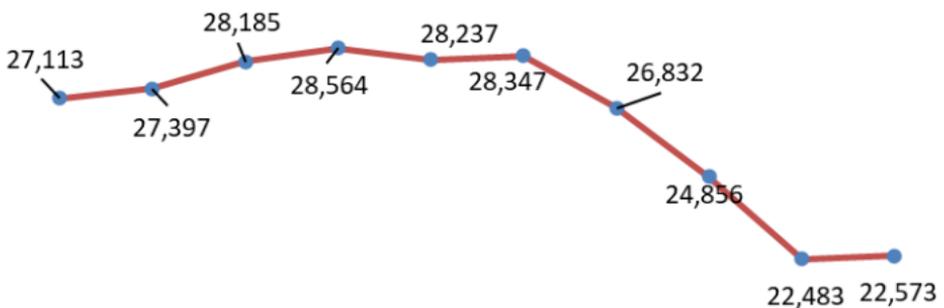


## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

### Department of Corrections

- DOC is the 6th largest state agency in appropriations and accounts for approximately 5.7% of all appropriated dollars in FY '23.
- DOC was appropriated \$552.1 million for FY '23, an increase of \$7.8 million (1.43%) from FY '22.
- Appropriations account for 89.1% of the agency's FY '23 budgeted funding.

#### Incarcerated Inmates\* FY 2013 – 2022



FY-13 FY-14 FY-15 FY-16 FY-17 FY-18 FY-19 FY-20 FY-21 FY-22  
Source: DOC

\*Inmates in custody and sentenced inmates awaiting reception in county jails

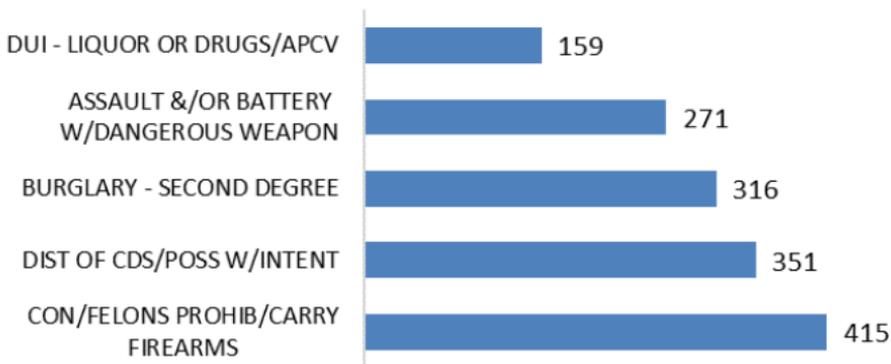
Recent criminal justice reform measures that have had an impact on DOC receptions and overall prison population include:

- State Question 780 (2016) - reclassified certain non-violent drug- and theft-related crimes from felonies to misdemeanors.
- HB 2286 (2018) - established administrative and ageing prisoner parole.
- HB 1269 (2019) - applied the provisions of State Question 780 retroactively and allowed for an accelerated single stage commutation docket
- SB 320 (2021) - provides for the medically frail and medically vulnerable to receive consideration in compassionate parole proceedings.

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

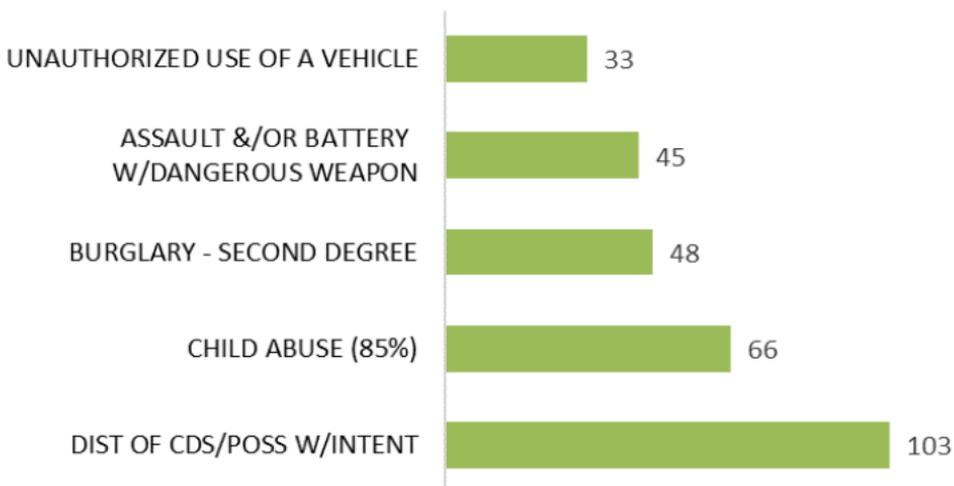
### FY '22 Receptions: Top 5 Controlling Offenses for Female Offenders



(CDS – Controlled Dangerous Substance)

Source: DOC

### FY '22 Receptions: Top 5 Controlling Offenses for Male Offenders

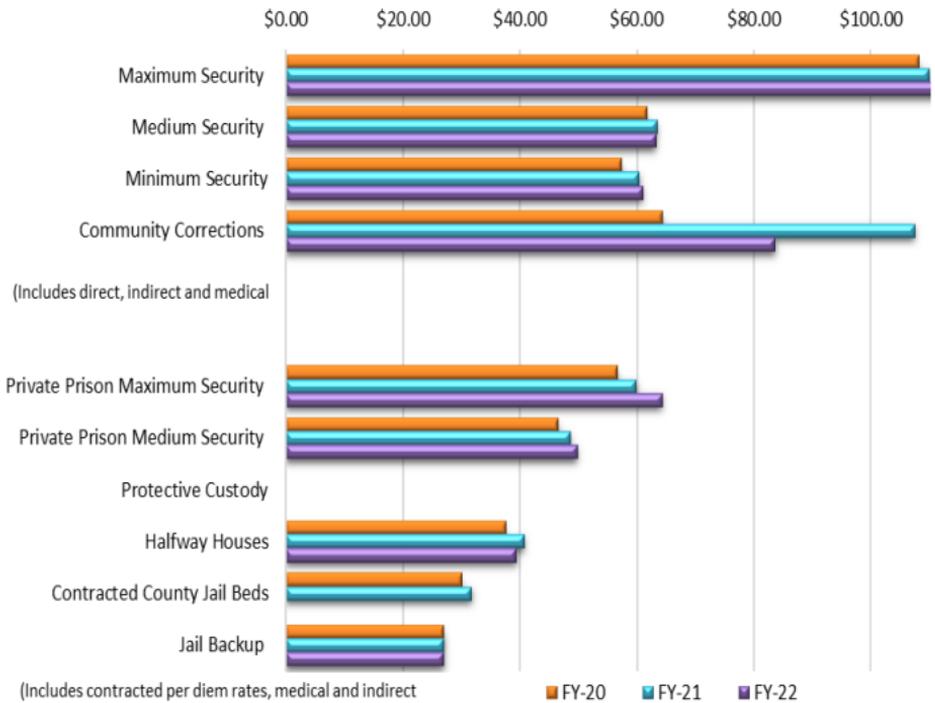


Source: DOC

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

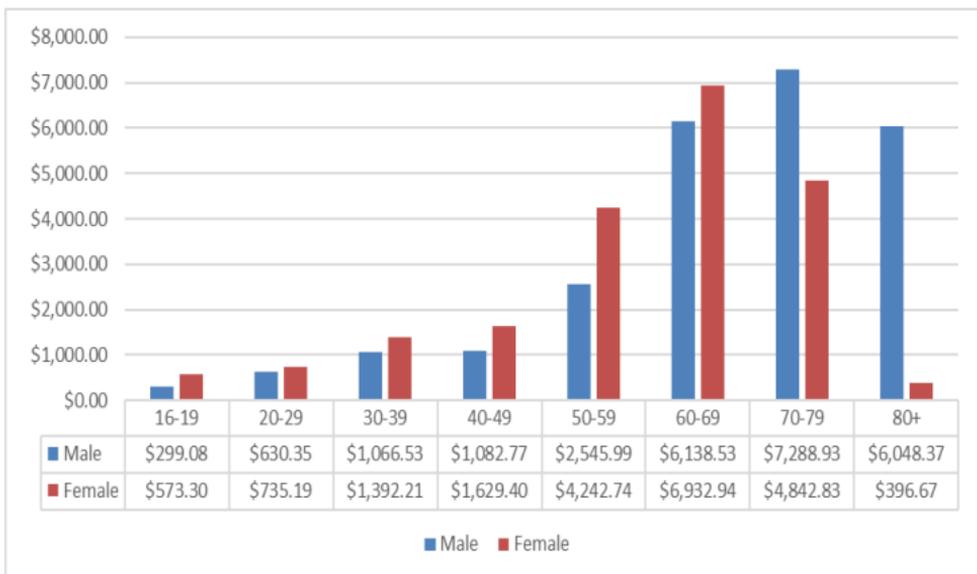
## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

### Average Daily Cost of Incarceration, FY'20 – FY'22



Source: DOC

### FY '22 Average Cost Per Inmate by Age Group and Gender

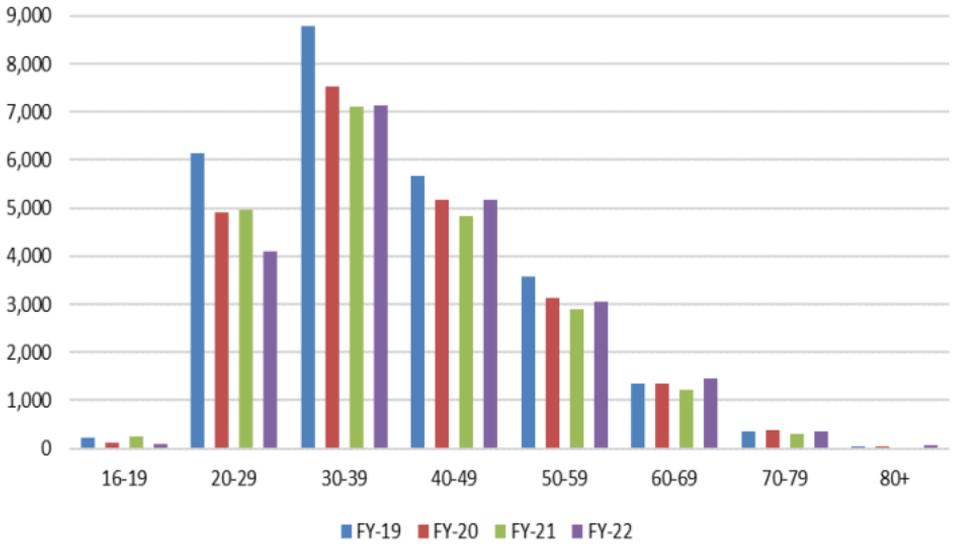


Source: DOC

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

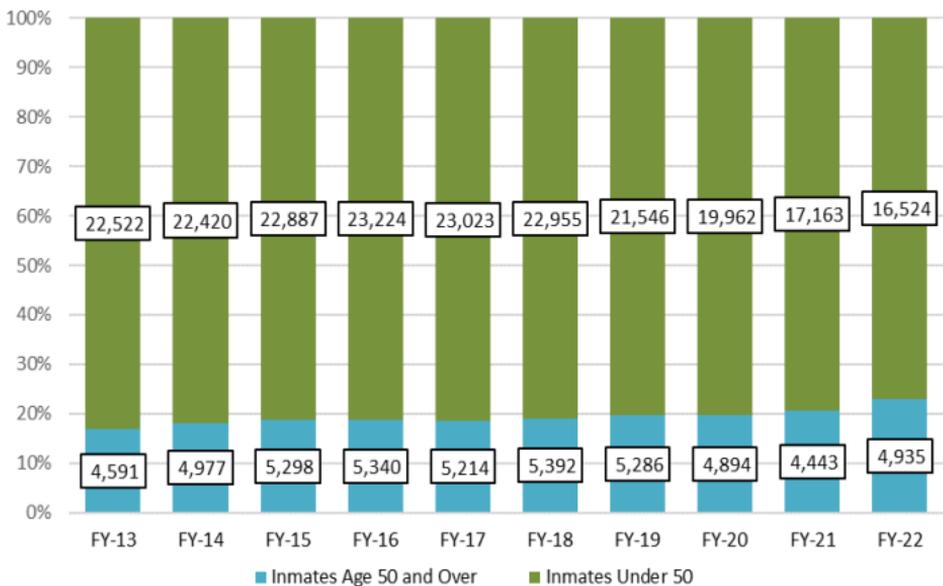
### Inmate Population by Age, FY'19 to FY'22



Source: DOC

- The average age for female inmates is 38.
- The average age for male inmates is 41.

### Ageing Population FY '13 – '22



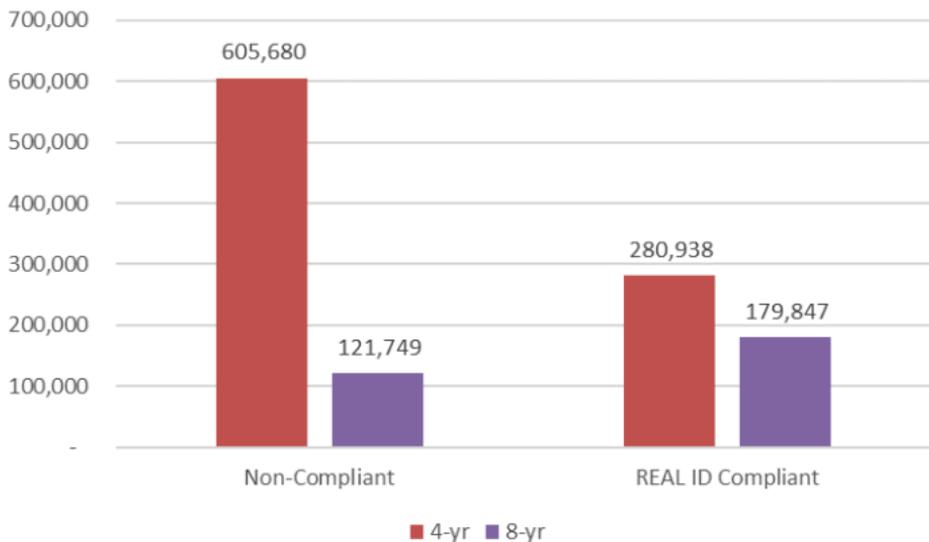
Source: DOC

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

### Department of Public Safety

- DPS is the 11th largest state agency in appropriations and accounts for 1.1% of all appropriated dollars in FY'23.
- DPS was appropriated \$106.4 million for FY'23, an increase of \$3.62 million (3.52%) from FY'22.
- 53.5% of DPS total agency budget comes from appropriations.

### FY '22 License and ID Issuance

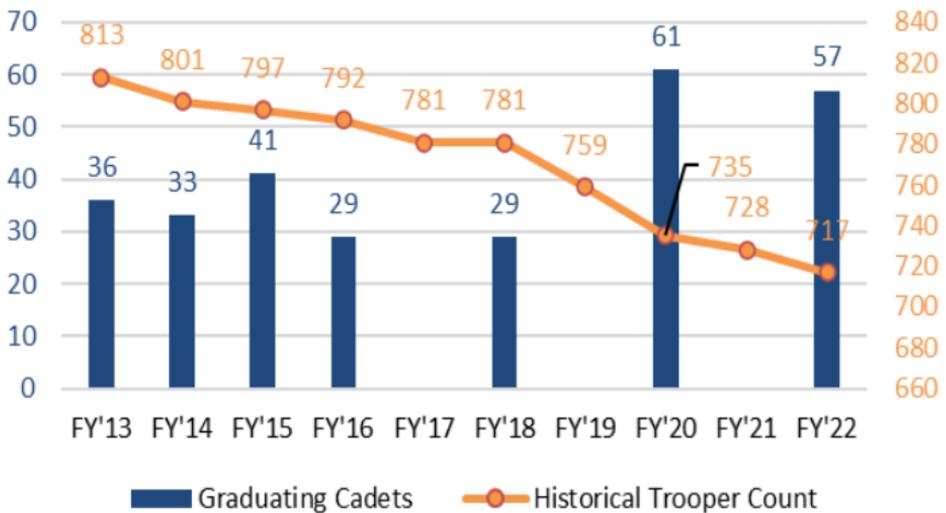


Source: DPS

- REAL IDs accounted for 38.8% of IDs issued while non-compliant licenses accounted for 61.2%
- The creation of Service Oklahoma (a division of OMES) led to the transfer of over 200 DPS FTE's to the newly formed division.

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

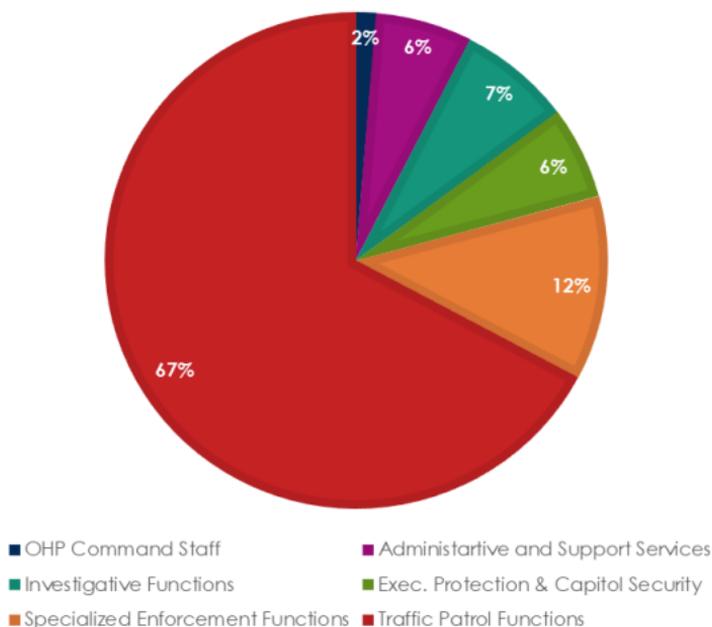
### Trooper Academy Graduating Classes vs Historical Trooper Count, FY '13 – '22



Source: DPS

- An academy was not held in FY'12, FY'17, FY'19 or FY'21.
- Since FY'13, DPS has averaged a net loss of 11 troopers each fiscal year
- For FY'22, 57 of the 84 total cadets went on to graduate (67.9%)

### OHP Staffing Breakdown

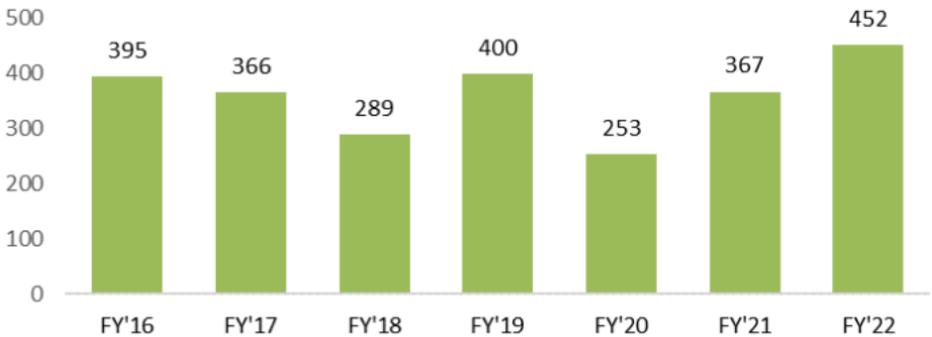


## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

### Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training

- CLEET was appropriated \$7.32 million for FY'23, an increase of \$3.66 million (99.96%) from FY'22.
- Appropriations account for 73% of the agency's FY'23 budgeted funding

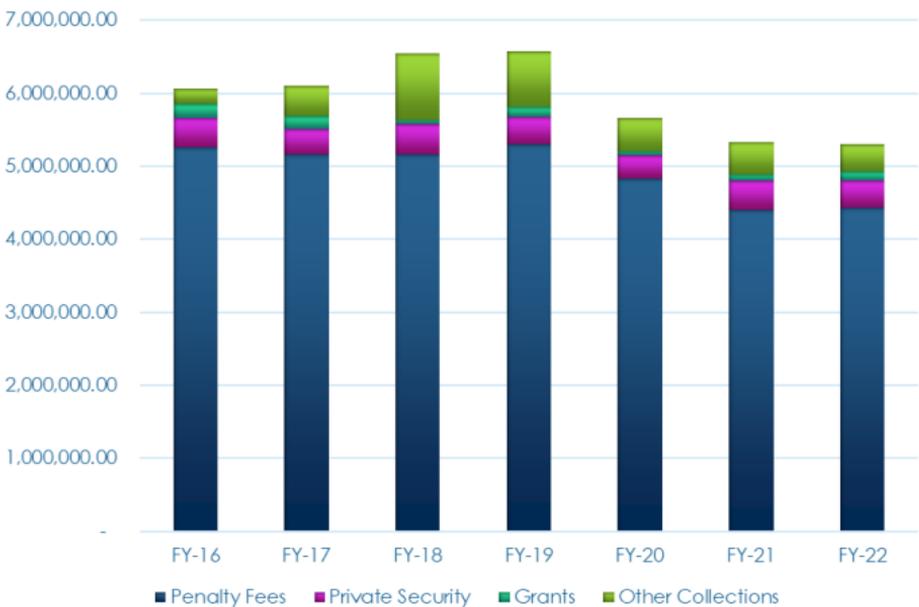
### CLEET Academy Graduated and Certified Cadets



(Certified cadets are those who have completed the academy, graduated, and passed the certification exam.)

\*FY'22 includes 239 fulltime, 94 bridge, 30 DOC satellite, and 89 refresher/reciprocity

### CLEET Annual Collections (in millions)



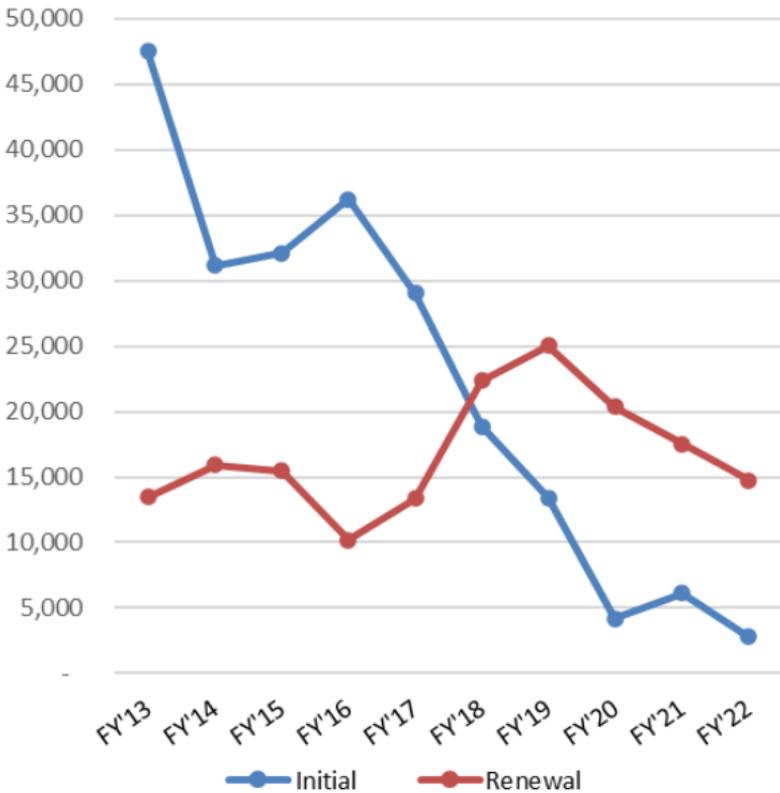
- Annual Collections have decreased 19% since their peak in FY'18

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

### Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI)

- OSBI was appropriated \$27.4 million for FY'23, an increase of \$8.2 million (44.9%) from FY'22.
- Appropriations account for 44.9% of OSBI's budget
- In addition to conducting forensic investigations, OSBI is also Oklahoma's firearms licensing authority and is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act (SDA).

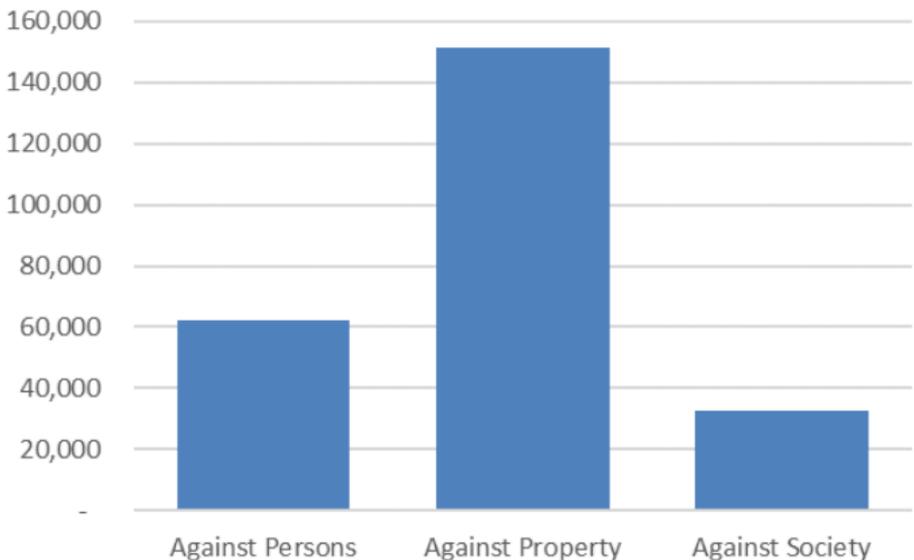
### Issued SDA Licenses by Type FY'13 to FY'22



- The revenue generated from SDA licenses is used to maintain the SDA program, any additional revenue is utilized throughout the agency as needed.
- HB 2597 (2019) established “permit-less carry” allowing those over the age of 21 or those 18 years old and in the military, that can legally own a firearm, to carry openly or concealed without a permit.

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

### 2022 Crime Statistics



Source: OSBI

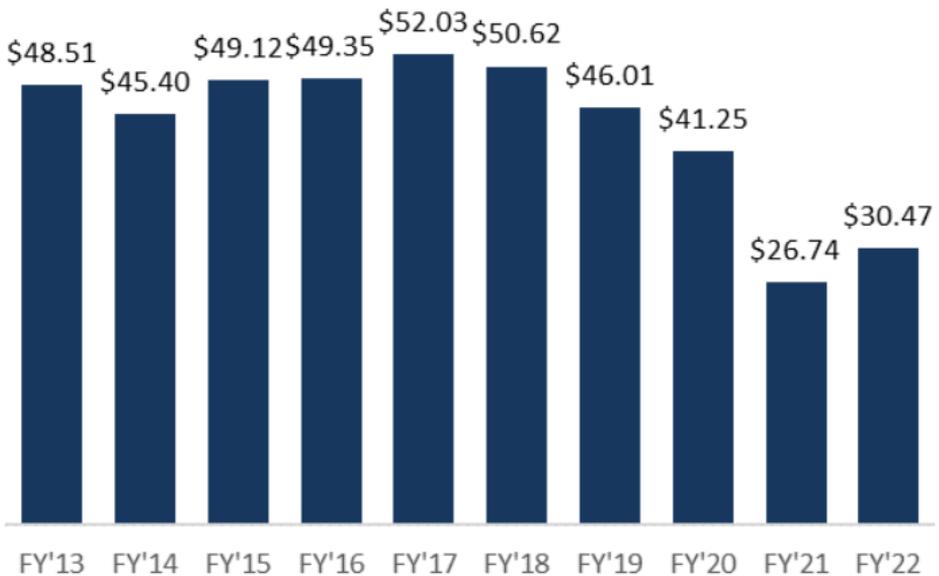
- OSBI has now switched from UCR (summary based reporting) to SIBRS (incident based reporting).

### Court Funding

- The Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for the administration and operation of both the District Courts, the Court of Civil Appeals, and the State Supreme Court.
- The District Courts' FY '23 appropriation was \$76.9 million, an increase of \$8.6 million (12.71%) from FY '22's original appropriation.
- The Supreme Court's FY '23 appropriation was \$16.6 million, an increase of \$348,727 million (2.15%) from FY'22's original appropriation.
- In FY '23 the Judicial agencies received funding for their mandated 7.67% pay increases.

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

### State Judicial Fund Collections FY 2013 – 2022 (in millions)



- The State Judicial Fund consists of 80% of net Court Fund collections from the 77 District Courts.
- In FY'21, a supplemental appropriation of \$7.5 million was provided to offset significant decreases in State Judicial Fund collections.
- Between FY'17 and FY'21 State Judicial Fund collections have declined 48.6%. It rebounded slightly by 13.9% in FY'22.

### Pardon and Parole Board

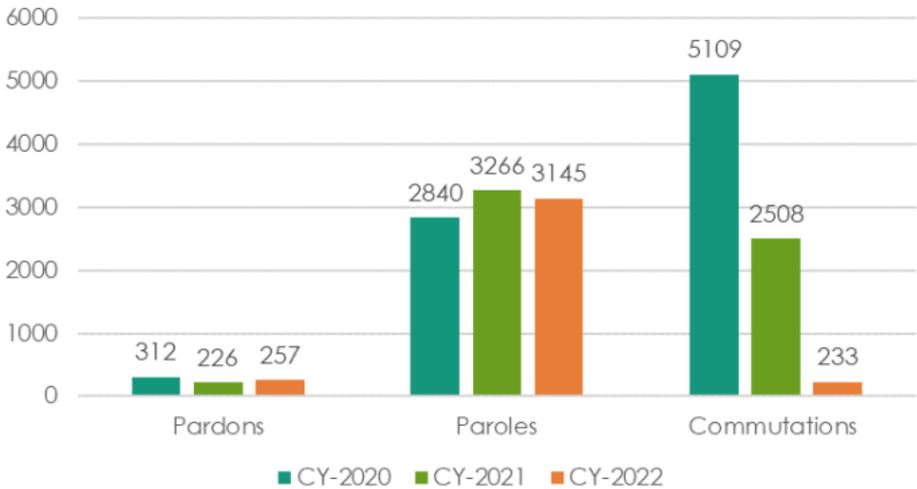
- The Pardon and Parole Board was appropriated \$2.43 million for FY'23, representing a 7.04% increase from FY'22.
- The Pardon and Parole Board is funded 100% by appropriations.
- In 2022, the total number of paroles consisted of 2,275 regular/Y2/Stage II paroles, 865 administrative paroles, 4 medical paroles, and 1 aging parole.

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

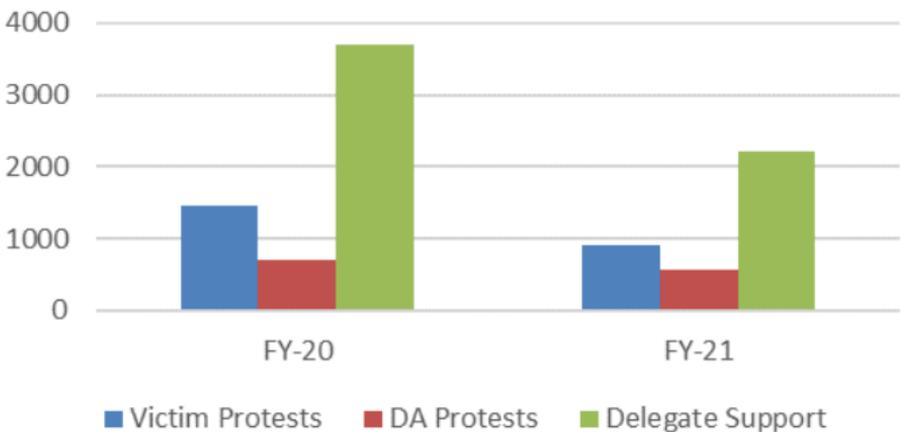
- Docketed communications have decreased 95.4% since their peak in 2020.
- Favorable recommendations are for January through November of the respective year.

### Docketed Cases Calendar Year 2020 -2022



- Victims or supporters are able to appear in person or submit written letters to protest or support individuals whose dockets come before the P&P Board.
- The P&P received 95,069 delegate support letters in FY'22, which represented a 6,130% increase from FY'21.
- This increase was largely related to the Julius Jones hearings, which put a significant strain on the agency.

### Protests and Support by Type



\*Complete FY'22 will be available spring 2023

## STATE RETIREMENT PLANS

### State of Oklahoma Pension Systems

Oklahoma has 7 governmental retirement pension plans:

- Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma (OTRS)
- Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
- Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System
- Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System
- Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System (OLERS)
- Oklahoma Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges
- Retirement Plan for Full-Time Employees of the Department of Wildlife Conservation

### Actuarial Funding Positions of State Pensions

| Plan             | Actuarial Value of Assets (millions) | Actuarial Accrued Liability (millions) | Unfunded Accrued Liability (millions) | Funded Status as of FY'22 |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Teachers'        | \$19,669                             | \$27,835                               | \$8,166                               | 70.7%                     |
| Public Employees | \$10,393                             | \$11,139                               | \$172                                 | 101.5%                    |
| Firefighters     | \$2,978                              | \$3,892                                | \$1,136                               | 70.8%                     |
| Police           | \$3,087                              | \$2,929                                | \$159                                 | 105.4%                    |
| Law Enforcement  | \$1,052                              | \$1,175                                | \$122                                 | 89.6%                     |
| Judges           | \$390                                | \$352                                  | -\$38                                 | 110.9%                    |
| Wildlife         | \$117                                | \$129                                  | \$12                                  | 90.6%                     |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>\$34,008</b>                      | <b>\$41,845</b>                        | <b>\$7,836</b>                        | <b>81.3%</b>              |

Source: Summary of Actuarial Reports; Oklahoma State Pension Commission

All plans are considered defined benefit plans except two: The Wildlife plan is a defined contribution plan and OPERS is now a defined contribution plan for any employees hired on or after November 1, 2015.

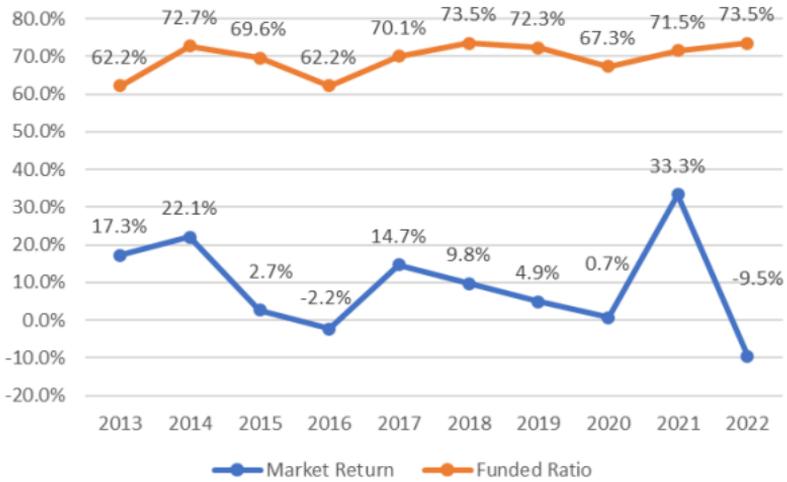
# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## STATE RETIREMENT PLANS

### Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System (OTRS)

| Active | Retirees | Inactive, vested | Inactive, nonvested |
|--------|----------|------------------|---------------------|
| 99,844 | 68,330   | 14,096           | 12,896              |

#### Market Return and Funded Ratio\* 2013 - 2022



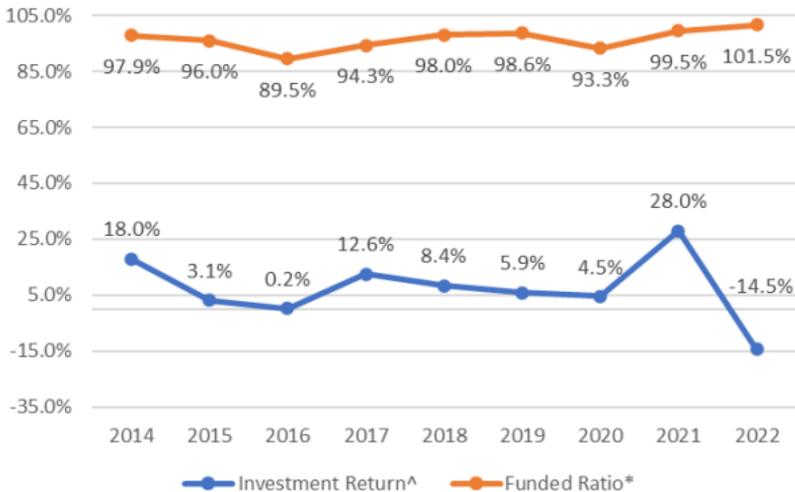
\*Funded ratio based on market value

- 15 Year Average Market Return: 7.6%
- 10 Year Average Market Return: 10.6%
- 5 Year Average Market Return: 5.8%

### Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

| Active | Retirees | Inactive, vested |
|--------|----------|------------------|
| 29,912 | 36,649   | 6,454            |

#### Investment Return and Funded Ratio 2014 – 2022



^ Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense

\* Ratio of plan fiduciary net position to total pension liability

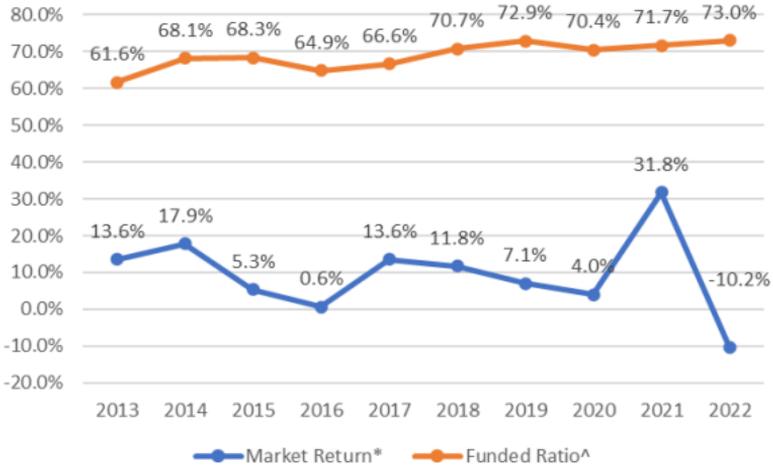
# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## STATE RETIREMENT PLANS

### Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System

| Active | Retirees & Ben. | Inactive, vested | Deferred Option |
|--------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 12,060 | 11,401          | 2,467            | 10              |

#### Market Return and Funded Ratio 2013 – 2022



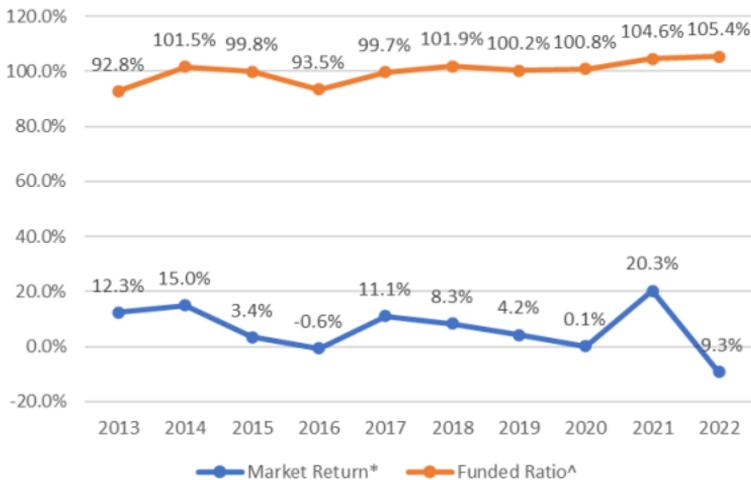
\*2013-2017, Market value return; 2018-2022, Annual return net of investment expenses

^2013-2017, Market value funded ratio; 2018-2022, Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability

### Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System

| Active | Retired/ Disabled | Beneficiaries | Terminated, vested |
|--------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 4,833  | 3,182             | 27            | 171                |

#### Market Return and Funded Ratio 2013 – 2022



\*Investment return, net of fees

^Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability

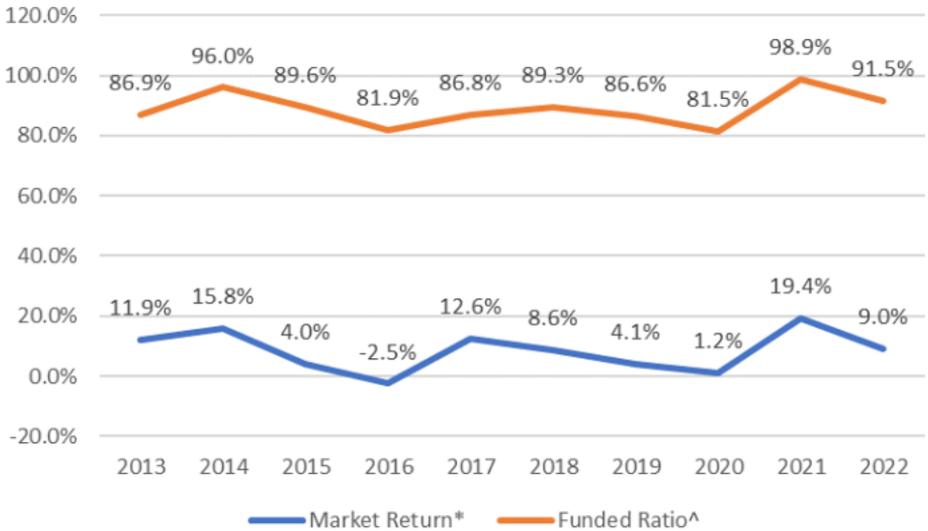
# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## STATE RETIREMENT PLANS

### Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System (OLERS)

| Active | Retirees & Beneficiaries | Inactive, vested |
|--------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1,208  | 1,550                    | 56               |

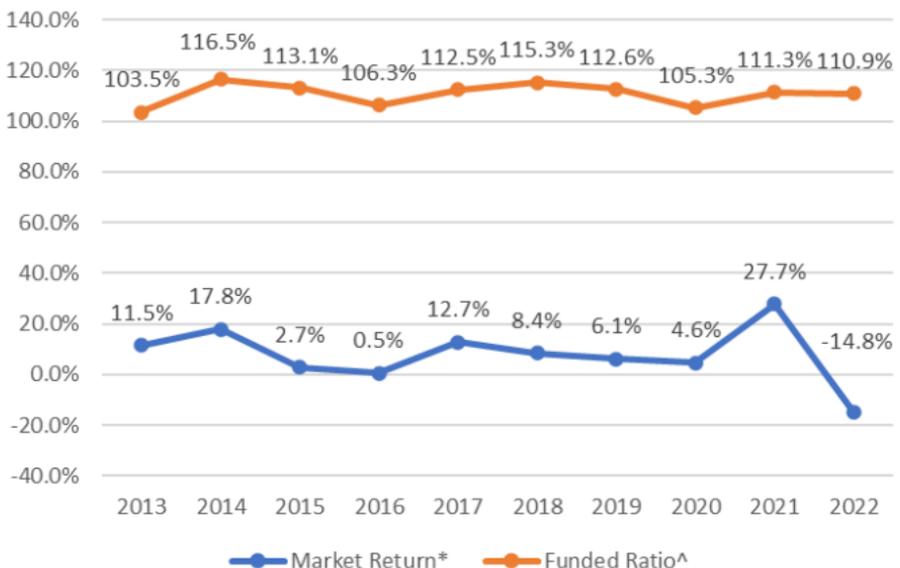
#### Market Return and Funded Ratio 2013 – 2022



### Oklahoma Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges

| Active | Retirees & Beneficiaries | Inactive, vested |
|--------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 64     | 312                      | 16               |

#### Market Return and Funded Ratio 2013 – 2022



\*Estimated rate of return on market value, Actuarial Value Report

^Market value funded ratio

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## STATE FACTS & OTHER

### Oklahoma's 59th Legislature

#### Senate

48 Members  
17% Democrat  
83% Republican

Avg. Legislative Tenure: 4.7 Years

President Pro Tempore: Greg Treat, Oklahoma City

Majority Floor Leader: Greg McCortney, Ada

Appropriations Chair: Roger Thompson, Okemah

Minority Leader: Kay Floyd, Oklahoma City

#### House of Representatives

101 Members  
20% Democrat  
80% Republican

Avg. Legislative Tenure: 3.9 Years

Speaker of the House: Charles McCall, Atoka

Speaker Pro Tempore: Kyle Hilbert, Bristow

Majority Floor Leader: Jon Echols, Oklahoma City

Appropriations Chair: Kevin Wallace, Wellston

Minority Leader: Cyndi Munson, Oklahoma City

#### Legislation

|                          | 2022  | 5 Year Avg. | 10 Year Avg. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------------|--------------|
| Bills Introduced         | 2,283 | 2,479       | 2,331        |
| Bills Sent to Governor   | 445   | 425.4       | 428          |
| Bills Enacted            | 418   | 402         | 403.7        |
| Length of Session (Days) | 59    | 56          | 61           |

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## STATE FACTS & OTHER

|               |                                   |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| Statehood     | November 16th, 1907               |
| Nickname      | Sooner State                      |
| Capital       | Oklahoma City                     |
| Population    | 3,986,639                         |
| Area          | 69,899 square miles               |
| Largest City  | Oklahoma City – 687,725           |
| State Song    | <i>Oklahoma!</i>                  |
| State Flower  | Mistletoe                         |
| State Tree    | Redbud                            |
| State Bird    | Scissortailed Flycatcher          |
| Highest Point | Black Mesa - 4,973 ft             |
| Lowest Point  | Little River (AR border) - 287 ft |

### Cities and Counties

|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Number of Cities and Towns | 835                     |
| Largest City               | Oklahoma City – 687,725 |
| Smallest Town              | Cooperton - 3           |
| Number of Counties         | 77                      |
| Largest County             | Oklahoma – 798,575      |
| Smallest County            | Cimarron – 2,248        |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

[https://www.oklahoma-demographics.com/cities\\_by\\_population](https://www.oklahoma-demographics.com/cities_by_population)

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## STATE FACTS & OTHER

### Oklahoma's 20 Largest Cities

| City          | 2021<br>Population<br>Est. | 2021<br>Rank | 2021<br>Census<br>Population | 2010<br>Rank | 2010-<br>2021<br>Change | %<br>Change |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Oklahoma City | 687,725                    | 1            | 580,462                      | 1            | 107,263                 | 18.48%      |
| Tulsa         | 411,401                    | 2            | 392,004                      | 2            | 19,397                  | 4.95%       |
| Norman        | 128,097                    | 3            | 110,911                      | 3            | 17,186                  | 15.50%      |
| Broken Arrow  | 116,330                    | 4            | 98,837                       | 4            | 17,493                  | 17.70%      |
| Edmond        | 95,341                     | 5            | 81,130                       | 6            | 14,211                  | 17.52%      |
| Lawton        | 91,055                     | 6            | 96,867                       | 5            | -5,812                  | -6.00%      |
| Moore         | 63,462                     | 7            | 55,082                       | 7            | 8,380                   | 15.21%      |
| Midwest City  | 58,145                     | 8            | 54,370                       | 8            | 3,775                   | 6.94%       |
| Enid          | 50,566                     | 9            | 49,385                       | 9            | 1,181                   | 2.39%       |
| Stillwater    | 48,134                     | 10           | 45,721                       | 10           | 2,413                   | 5.28%       |
| Owasso        | 38,732                     | 11           | 29,884                       | 14           | 8,848                   | 29.61%      |
| Bartlesville  | 37,384                     | 12           | 35,734                       | 12           | 1,650                   | 4.62%       |
| Muskogee      | 36,790                     | 13           | 39,181                       | 11           | -2,391                  | -6.10%      |
| Shawnee       | 31,576                     | 14           | 29,825                       | 13           | 1,751                   | 5.87%       |
| Bixby         | 29,242                     | 15           | 20,912                       | 20           | 8,330                   | 39.83%      |
| Jenks         | 26,661                     | 16           | 16,938                       | 28           | 9,723                   | 57.40%      |
| Ardmore       | 24,893                     | 17           | 24,469                       | 16           | 424                     | 1.73%       |
| Yukon         | 24,623                     | 18           | 22,706                       | 15           | 1,917                   | 8.44%       |
| Ponca City    | 24,398                     | 19           | 25,387                       | 18           | -989                    | -3.90%      |
| Duncan        | 22,745                     | 20           | 23,431                       | 17           | -686                    | -2.93%      |

Source: Census Bureau

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## STATE FACTS & OTHER

| County    | 2021<br>Population<br>Est. | County Seat  | 2021<br>Population<br>Est. |
|-----------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Adair     | 19,414                     | Stilwell     | 3,640                      |
| Alfalfa   | 5,710                      | Cherokee     | 1,512                      |
| Atoka     | 14,324                     | Atoka        | 3,188                      |
| Beaver    | 4,980                      | Beaver       | 1,238                      |
| Beckham   | 22,046                     | Sayre        | 4,400                      |
| Blaine    | 8,562                      | Watonga      | 2,633                      |
| Bryan     | 47,105                     | Durant       | 19,088                     |
| Caddo     | 26,368                     | Anadarko     | 5,990                      |
| Canadian  | 161,737                    | El Reno      | 17,774                     |
| Carter    | 48,291                     | Ardmore      | 24,893                     |
| Cherokee  | 47,627                     | Tahlequah    | 16,463                     |
| Choctaw   | 14,307                     | Hugo         | 5,174                      |
| Cimarron  | 2,248                      | Boise City   | 1,142                      |
| Cleveland | 297,597                    | Norman       | 128,097                    |
| Coal      | 5,276                      | Coalgate     | 1,652                      |
| Comanche  | 122,063                    | Lawton       | 91,055                     |
| Cotton    | 5,480                      | Walters      | 2,390                      |
| Craig     | 14,115                     | Vinita       | 5,189                      |
| Creek     | 72,029                     | Sapulpa      | 22,213                     |
| Custer    | 28,163                     | Arapaho      | 658                        |
| Delaware  | 41,000                     | Jay          | 2,388                      |
| Dewey     | 4,417                      | Taloga       | 286                        |
| Ellis     | 3,762                      | Arnett       | 497                        |
| Garfield  | 61,926                     | Enid         | 50,566                     |
| Garvin    | 25,804                     | Pauls Valley | 6,031                      |
| Grady     | 55,508                     | Chickasha    | 15,786                     |
| Grant     | 4,131                      | Medford      | 892                        |
| Greer     | 5,487                      | Mangum       | 2,677                      |
| Harmon    | 2,418                      | Hollis       | 1,747                      |
| Harper    | 3,180                      | Buffalo      | 999                        |

( OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS )

**STATE FACTS & OTHER**

| County     | 2021<br>Population<br>Est. | County Seat   | 2021<br>Population<br>Est. |
|------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Haskell    | 11,602                     | Stigler       | 2,691                      |
| Hughes     | 13,405                     | Holdenville   | 5,775                      |
| Jackson    | 24,777                     | Altus         | 18,717                     |
| Jefferson  | 5,438                      | Waurika       | 1,886                      |
| Johnston   | 10,301                     | Tishomingo    | 2,961                      |
| Kay        | 43,732                     | Newkirk       | 2,186                      |
| Kingfisher | 15,204                     | Kingfisher    | 4,813                      |
| Kiowa      | 8,410                      | Hobart        | 3,376                      |
| Latimer    | 9,427                      | Wilburton     | 2,334                      |
| Le Flore   | 48,476                     | Poteau        | 8,822                      |
| Lincoln    | 33,829                     | Chandler      | 2,890                      |
| Logan      | 50,885                     | Guthrie       | 11,029                     |
| Love       | 10,216                     | Marietta      | 2,834                      |
| Major      | 7,668                      | Fairview      | 2,692                      |
| Marshall   | 15,594                     | Madill        | 3,969                      |
| Mayes      | 39,159                     | Pryor Creek   | 9,453                      |
| McClain    | 43,516                     | Purcel        | 6,602                      |
| McCurtain  | 30,884                     | Idabel        | 7,004                      |
| McIntosh   | 19,245                     | Eufaula       | 2,751                      |
| Murray     | 13,718                     | Sulphur       | 4,904                      |
| Muskogee   | 66,146                     | Muskogee      | 36,790                     |
| Noble      | 10,933                     | Perry         | 4,527                      |
| Nowata     | 9,303                      | Nowata        | 3,481                      |
| Okfuskee   | 11,197                     | Okemah        | 3,061                      |
| Oklahoma   | 798,575                    | Oklahoma City | 687,725                    |
| Okmulgee   | 36,843                     | Okmulgee      | 11,298                     |
| Osage      | 45,772                     | Pawhuska      | 2,948                      |
| Ottawa     | 30,340                     | Miami         | 12,885                     |
| Pawnee     | 15,741                     | Pawnee        | 1,921                      |
| Payne      | 81,989                     | Stillwater    | 48,134                     |

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## STATE FACTS & OTHER

| County       | 2021<br>Population<br>Est. | County Seat  | 2021<br>Population<br>Est. |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Pontotoc     | 38,163                     | Ada          | 16,842                     |
| Pottawatomie | 73,019                     | Shawnee      | 31,576                     |
| Pushmataha   | 10,815                     | Antlers      | 2,184                      |
| Roger Mills  | 3,386                      | Cheyenne     | 755                        |
| Rogers       | 96,695                     | Claremore    | 19,419                     |
| Seminole     | 23,567                     | Wewoka       | 3,080                      |
| Sequoyah     | 39,508                     | Sallisaw     | 8,483                      |
| Stephens     | 43,129                     | Duncan       | 22,745                     |
| Texas        | 20,865                     | Guymon       | 12,561                     |
| Tillman      | 7,076                      | Frederick    | 3,504                      |
| Tulsa        | 672,858                    | Tulsa        | 411,401                    |
| Wagoner      | 84,050                     | Wagoner      | 7,846                      |
| Washington   | 52,772                     | Bartlesville | 37,384                     |
| Washita      | 10,915                     | New Cordell  | 2,768                      |
| Woods        | 8,583                      | Alva         | 4,997                      |
| Woodward     | 20,205                     | Woodward     | 11,998                     |

Source: Census Bureau; Oklahoma Historical Society

| Policy Area - Tax and Government                   |      |            | US Rank |
|--|------|------------|---------|
| Per Capita State and Local Government Expenditures | 2017 | \$8,851.00 | 43rd    |
| Per Capita State and Local Government Tax Revenue  | 2017 | \$3,544.00 | 46th    |
| State Tax Rate On Gasoline                         | 2020 | \$0.20     | 42nd    |
| Per Capita State Income Tax Liability              | 2018 | \$886.00   | 32nd    |
| Per Capita State and Local Gov Debt                | 2017 | \$4,759.00 | 47th    |
| Per Capita State and Local Revenue from Fed. Gov.  | 2017 | \$1,947.00 | 33rd    |
| State and Local Tax Burden as a % of Income        | 2017 | 7.10%      | 44th    |

Source: State Rankings 2020, pgs., 315, 303, 341, 334, 371, 297, 313

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## STATE FACTS & OTHER

| Policy Area - Education                                 |      |           | US Rank |
|---|------|-----------|---------|
| % of School-Age Population in Public Schools            | 2018 | 99.9      | 5th     |
| Public Elementary and Secondary School Districts        | 2017 | 513.0     | 9th     |
| Public Elementary and Secondary School                  | 2018 | 1,800.0   | 21st    |
| Enrollment in Public Elem. & Secondary Schools          | 2018 | 695,092.0 | 26th    |
| Public Elem. And Secondary School Teachers              | 2018 | 41,597.0  | 27th    |
| % of Population Graduated from High School              | 2018 | 88.4      | 34th    |
| ACT Composite Score                                     | 2019 | 18.9      | 45th    |
| Avg. Student Costs at Public Institutions of Higher Ed. | 2018 | 16,263.0  | 43rd    |
| Avg. College Debt                                       | 2018 | 25,221.0  | 38th    |
| % of College Graduates with Debt                        | 2018 | 47.0      | 43rd    |
| Institutions of Higher Education                        | 2018 | 59.0      | 28th    |
| Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Ed.                | 2017 | 202,051.0 | 31st    |

Source: State Rankings 2020, pgs., 115-116, 119-121, 129, 135, 147, 149-152

| Policy Area - Health and Human Services         |      |          | US Rank |
|---|------|----------|---------|
| % of Population Not Covered by Health Insurance | 2018 | 14.2     | 2nd     |
| Community Hospitals per 100,000                 | 2017 | 3.3      | 9th     |
| Births per 100,000                              | 2018 | 12.6     | 8th     |
| Teen Birth Rate, % of All Births                | 2018 | 7.0      | 6th     |
| Deaths  | 2017 | 40,452.0 | 26th    |
| Est. Cancer Deaths                              | 2020 | 8,430.0  | 26th    |
| Deaths by Accident                              | 2017 | 2,563.0  | 26th    |
| Heart Disease Deaths                            | 2017 | 10,772.0 | 23rd    |
| Suicide Deaths                                  | 2017 | 756.0    | 25th    |
| % of Adults Overweight or Obese                 | 2018 | 69.6     | 7th     |
| % of Children 19-35 Months Fully Immunized      | 2017 | 67.3     | 43rd    |
| % of Population in Poverty                      | 2018 | 15.6     | 8th     |
| % of Children Living in Poverty                 | 2018 | 21.3     | 10th    |
| Per Capital Social Security Payments            | 2018 | 3,072.0  | 28th    |
| % of Population Receiving Public Aid            | 2018 | 2.8      | 20th    |

Source: State Rankings 2020, pgs. 381, 388, 390, 392, 399, 401, 405, 409, 411, 417-418, 519, 521, 528, 542

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## STATE FACTS & OTHER

| Policy Area - Public Safety and Judiciary     |      |           |      |
|---|------|-----------|------|
| Total Crimes                                  | 2018 | 131,744.0 | 24th |
| Crime Rate per 100,000                        | 2018 | 3,341.1   | 7th  |
| Violent Crimes                                | 2018 | 18,380.0  | 23rd |
| Violent Crime Rate per 100,000                | 2018 | 466.1     | 12th |
| Murders                                       | 2018 | 206.0     | 25th |
| Murder Rate per 100,000                       | 2018 | 5.2       | 19th |
| Reported Arrest Rate per 100,000              | 2018 | 2,626.3   | 39th |
| State Prisoners Imprisonment Rate per 100,000 | 2017 | 704.0     | 2nd  |
| State & Local Police Officers per 100,000     | 2018 | 21.0      | 22nd |

Source: State Rankings 2020, pgs. 29-30, 32-33, 35-36, 55, 58, 61

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## SECOND SPECIAL SESSION 58<sup>TH</sup> LEG.

On May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022 the Legislature called itself into Special Session to appropriate the federal funds from the American Relief Plan Act (ARPA) as well as the state funds from the Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity (PREP) Fund. In May over \$140 million was sent to the Governor for approval, with another \$69 million in June. ARPA working groups continued to meet throughout the interim and in September, appropriations of \$1.4 billion from ARPA and all \$250 million from PREP were made. In March 2023 the Legislature appropriated another \$65 million for nonprofit support.

### ARPA Projects as of 3/31/23

| ARPA Project                                     | Community    | Amount           | Working Group |
|--|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| Ada Industrial Park                              | Ada          | \$ 7,500,000.00  | TIRD          |
| East Central University                          | Ada          | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Northeast Tech                                   | Afton        | \$ 693,701.00    | HHS           |
| Altus Industrial Air Park                        | Altus        | \$ 4,000,000.00  | TIRD          |
| Lake Lugert                                      | Altus        | \$ 25,000,000.00 | GT&C          |
| Western OK State College                         | Altus        | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Northwest Tech Center                            | Alva         | \$ 326,093.00    | HHS           |
| Northwestern OSU                                 | Alva         | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Ardmore Airport Water Needs                      | Ardmore      | \$ 17,100,000.00 | TIRD          |
| Avard Regional Rail Park                         | Avard (Alva) | \$ 15,000,000.00 | TIRD          |
| Sunset Manufacturing Center                      | Bartlesville | \$ 1,000,000.00  | TIRD          |
| Tri County Tech                                  | Bartlesville | \$ 1,625,858.00  | HHS           |
| Bristow Hospital Rebuild Grant                   | Bristow      | \$ 6,250,000.00  | HHS           |
| OSIDA  | Burns Flat   | \$ 4,250,000.00  | TIRD          |
| National Guard Joint Operations Center           | Chandler     | \$ 8,000,000.00  | TIRD          |
| Southwest Youth Services                         | Chickasha    | \$ 2,311,357.00  | HHS           |
| Tri-City Youth Services                          | Choctaw      | \$ 87,269.00     | HHS           |
| Rogers County Youth Services                     | Claremore    | \$ 926,865.00    | HHS           |
| Rogers State University                          | Claremore    | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Langston University                              | Coyle        | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Eastland, Northland, South Ind. Park             | Duncan       | \$ 1,400,000.00  | TIRD          |
| Bryan County Youth Services                      | Durant       | \$ 1,131,007.00  | HHS           |
| Southeastern OSU                                 | Durant       | \$ 6,585,486.00  | HHS           |
| Redlands Community College                       | El Reno      | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Youth and Family Services                        | El Reno      | \$ 3,212,874.00  | HHS           |
| Autry Tech Center                                | Enid         | \$ 636,400.00    | HHS           |
| Easterly Industrial Park                         | Enid         | \$ 16,000,000.00 | TIRD          |
| North Central OK Youth Services                  | Enid         | \$ 53,406.00     | HHS           |
| Eufaula Hospital Rebuild Grant                   | Eufaula      | \$ 6,250,000.00  | HHS           |
| Frederick Hospital Rebuild Grant                 | Frederick    | \$ 6,250,000.00  | HHS           |
| Panhandle Services for Children                  | Guymon       | \$ 283,091.00    | HHS           |
| Choctaw/Pushmataha County Youth Services         | Hugo         | \$ 406,195.00    | HHS           |
| Inola Water Projects                             | Inola        | \$ 14,000,000.00 | TIRD          |
| Ketchum Airport & Industrial Park                | Ketchum      | \$ 3,100,000.00  | TIRD          |
| Advanced Materials Center for Excellence (FISTA) | Lawton       | \$ 20,000,000.00 | ED&W          |
| Cameron University                               | Lawton       | \$ 110,000.00    | HHS           |
| Great Plains Tech Center                         | Lawton       | \$ 269,761.00    | HHS           |
| Marie Detty Youth Services                       | Lawton       | \$ 7,740,000.00  | HHS           |
| CACPCYS  | McAlester    | \$ 1,843,184.00  | HHS           |
| Kiamichi Tech Center                             | McAlester    | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## SECOND SPECIAL SESSION 58<sup>TH</sup> LEG.

| ARPA Project                                      | Community     | Amount            | Working Group |
|---|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Northeastern Oklahoma A&M                         | Miami         | \$ 300,000.00     | HHS           |
| Mid-Del Tech Center                               | Midwest City  | \$ 300,000.00     | HHS           |
| Rose State College                                | Midwest City  | \$ 9,464,710.00   | HHS           |
| Moore Norman Tech Center                          | Moore         | \$ 634,850.00     | HHS           |
| Muskogee Port                                     | Muskogee      | \$ 10,000,000.00  | TIRD          |
| Southside Ind. Park and John T. Griffin Ind. Park | Muskogee      | \$ 2,000,000.00   | TIRD          |
| Frontline Youth Services                          | Newcastle     | \$ 47,998.00      | HHS           |
| JD McCarty Center                                 | Norman        | \$ 6,000,000.00   | HHS           |
| Oklahoma Aviation Academy                         | Norman        | \$ 20,000,000.00  | ED&W          |
| OU Medical Records                                | OKC           | \$ 44,000,000.00  | GT&C          |
| YWCA  | OKC           | \$ 2,800,000.00   | GT&C          |
| Broadband Office Projects Urban 25% Est.          | OKC/Tulsa     | \$ 95,536,000.00  | TIRD          |
| OWRB Water Grants Urban 25% Est.                  | OKC/Tulsa     | \$ 57,626,818.75  | GT&C          |
| Fab Lab   | Oklahoma City | \$ 250,000.00     | ED&W          |
| Griffin Memorial Hospital                         | Oklahoma City | \$ 87,000,000.00  | HHS           |
| Hearts for Hearing                                | Oklahoma City | \$ 10,000,000.00  | HHS           |
| MetroTech   | Oklahoma City | \$ 2,032,767.00   | HHS           |
| Nat. Guard and First Responder Wellness Center    | Oklahoma City | \$ 22,150,000.00  | HHS           |
| OKC Innovation District                           | Oklahoma City | \$ 8,400,000.00   | ED&W          |
| Oklahoma Alliance of Economic Development         | Oklahoma City | \$ 8,000,000.00   | ED&W          |
| Oklahoma City Community College                   | Oklahoma City | \$ 9,769,689.00   | HHS           |
| OU Children's Hospital                            | Oklahoma City | \$ 46,900,000.00  | HHS           |
| Pivot Youth Services                              | Oklahoma City | \$ 3,119,742.00   | HHS           |
| Tinker AFB Expansion                              | Oklahoma City | \$ 35,000,000.00  | ED&W          |
| Green Country Tech Center                         | Okmulgee      | \$ 210,949.00     | HHS           |
| Okmulgee-Okfuskee Youth Services                  | Okmulgee      | \$ 1,401,907.00   | HHS           |
| OSU-IT  | Okmulgee      | \$ 365,068.00     | TIRD          |
| Pioneer Tech Center                               | Ponca City    | \$ 314,000.00     | HHS           |
| Carl Albert State College                         | Poteau        | \$ 300,000.00     | HHS           |
| LeFlore County Youth Services                     | Poteau        | \$ 1,454,470.00   | HHS           |
| Thunderbird Challenge Academy                     | Pryor         | \$ 11,900,000.00  | HHS           |
| Broadband Office Projects Rural 75% Est.          | Rural         | \$ 286,608,000.00 | TIRD          |
| OWRB Water Grants Rural 75% Est.                  | Rural         | \$ 172,880,456.25 | GT&C          |
| Tribal Match - Water Projects                     | Rural         | \$ 57,000,000.00  | GT&C          |
| Creek County Youth Services                       | Sapulpa       | \$ 1,088,437.00   | HHS           |
| Seminole State College                            | Seminole      | \$ 300,000.00     | HHS           |
| Rural Advanced Care Pilot                         | Southeast OK  | \$ 10,000,000.00  | HHS           |
| Boys & Girls Clubs of Oklahoma                    | Statewide     | \$ 30,100,000.00  | GT&C          |
| Broadband Mapping                                 | Statewide     | \$ 2,000,000.00   | TIRD          |
| Broadband Office Administration                   | Statewide     | \$ 500,000.00     | TIRD          |
| Broadband Workforce Training                      | Statewide     | \$ 5,000,000.00   | ED&W          |
| Care Providers Oklahoma                           | Statewide     | \$ 4,537,500.00   | HHS           |
| COMA - OK Manufacturing Alliance                  | Statewide     | \$ 8,100,000.00   | ED&W          |
| Dental Foundation                                 | Statewide     | \$ 5,163,195.00   | GT&C          |
| DPS - First Responders Wellness Division          | Statewide     | \$ 2,523,000.00   | HHS           |
| Food on the Move                                  | Statewide     | \$ 3,000,000.00   | GT&C          |
| Health Care Workforce Training Commission Admin   | Statewide     | \$ 250,000.00     | HHS           |
| Nonprofit Support                                 | Statewide     | \$ 25,000,000.00  | GT&C          |
| OK Primary Care Association                       | Statewide     | \$ 50,000,000.00  | GT&C          |
| Oklahoma Court Appointed Special Advocates        | Statewide     | \$ 342,360.00     | HHS           |
| OSDH Medical Records                              | Statewide     | \$ 26,000,000.00  | GT&C          |
| Potts Family Foundation                           | Statewide     | \$ 8,959,000.00   | HHS           |
| Statewide Workforce Initiative                    | Statewide     | \$ 5,000,000.00   | ED&W          |
| Supreme Court IT                                  | Statewide     | \$ 6,226,250.00   | GT&C          |
| Trucking Workforce Training                       | Statewide     | \$ 6,200,000.00   | ED&W          |
| Unallocated Workforce Development Balance         | Statewide     | \$ 80,250,000.00  | ED&W          |
| YMCAs   | Statewide     | \$ 25,000,000.00  | ED&W          |
| Human Performance and Nutrition Institute         | Stillwater    | \$ 50,000,000.00  | HHS           |

# OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS

## SECOND SPECIAL SESSION 58<sup>TH</sup> LEG.

| ARPA Project                                | Community   | Amount           | Working Group |
|---|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| Northeastern State University               | Tahlequah   | \$ 150,000.00    | HHS           |
| NSU College of Optometry                    | Tahlequah   | \$ 15,000,000.00 | HHS           |
| Murray State                                | Tishomingo  | \$ 1,780,000.00  | HHS           |
| Northern Oklahoma College                   | Tonkawa     | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Fair Oaks Ranch                             | Tulsa       | \$ 50,000,000.00 | ED&W          |
| Oklahoma Cyber Innovation Institute         | Tulsa       | \$ 12,000,000.00 | ED&W          |
| Family Safety Center                        | Tulsa       | \$ 2,000,000.00  | GT&C          |
| Parent and Child Center of Tulsa            | Tulsa       | \$ 700,000.00    | GT&C          |
| The Spring Center                           | Tulsa       | \$ 1,000,000.00  | GT&C          |
| 1st Step Male Diversion                     | Tulsa       | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Stephenson Cancer Center                    | Tulsa       | \$ 20,000,000.00 | HHS           |
| Tulsa Center for Behavioral Health          | Tulsa       | \$ 38,000,000.00 | HHS           |
| Tulsa Community College                     | Tulsa       | \$ 8,849,223.00  | HHS           |
| Tulsa Pharmaceutical Development Laboratory | Tulsa       | \$ 50,000,000.00 | HHS           |
| Tulsa Tech                                  | Tulsa       | \$ 195,000.00    | HHS           |
| Tulsa Youth Services                        | Tulsa       | \$ 4,497,907.00  | HHS           |
| Indian Capital Tech Center                  | Wagoner     | \$ 1,640,630.00  | HHS           |
| Connors State College                       | Warner      | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Southwestern OSU                            | Weatherford | \$ 10,000,000.00 | HHS           |
| Hughes and Seminole County Youth Services   | Wewoka      | \$ 180,932.00    | HHS           |
| Eastern Oklahoma State College              | Wilburton   | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Wilburton Hospital Rebuild Grant            | Wilburton   | \$ 6,250,000.00  | HHS           |
| High Plains Tech Center                     | Woodward    | \$ 300,000.00    | HHS           |
| Western Plains Youth Services               | Woodward    | \$ 885,359.00    | HHS           |
| Canadian Valley Tech Center                 | Yukon       | \$ 258,464.00    | HHS           |

### PREP Fund Projects

| PREP Projects                                     | Community     | Amount           |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| Ada Industrial Park                               | Ada           | \$ 2,500,000.00  |
| Altus Industrial Air Park                         | Altus         | \$ 4,000,000.00  |
| Ardmore Intermodal (Rail)                         | Ardmore       | \$ 25,000,000.00 |
| Ardmore Airport Taxiways and Runways              | Ardmore       | \$ 22,350,000.00 |
| Atoka Heavy Industrial Park                       | Atoka         | \$ 3,000,000.00  |
| Avard Regional Rail Park                          | Avard (Alva)  | \$ 5,000,000.00  |
| Sunset Manufacturing Center                       | Bartlesville  | \$ 450,000.00    |
| OSIDA   | Burns Flat    | \$ 22,500,000.00 |
| OSIDA - Aeronautics                               | Burns Flat    | \$ 5,000,000.00  |
| Claremore   | Claremore     | \$ 5,000,000.00  |
| Eastland, Northland, South Ind. Park              | Duncan        | \$ 1,000,000.00  |
| Steven W. Taylor Industrial Park                  | McAlester     | \$ 3,000,000.00  |
| Southside Ind. Park and John T. Griffin Ind. Park | Muskogee      | \$ 1,250,000.00  |
| State Fairgrounds (OYE)                           | OKC           | \$ 20,000,000.00 |
| Will Rogers Hanger                                | OKC           | \$ 20,000,000.00 |
| Flight Subsidization                              | OKC/Tulsa     | \$ 4,000,000.00  |
| Okmulgee Business Complex Ind. Park & Airport     | Okmulgee      | \$ 2,000,000.00  |
| Catoosa Intermodal                                | Rogers County | \$ 19,000,000.00 |
| Other Industrial Parks or Eco Devo Areas          | Rural         | \$ 29,950,000.00 |
| Statewide Hanger Program                          | Rural         | \$ 14,000,000.00 |
| International Trade                               | Statewide     | \$ 1,000,000.00  |
| Tulsa International Airport Tower                 | Tulsa         | \$ 20,000,000.00 |
| Woodward Air Park                                 | Woodward      | \$ 20,000,000.00 |

( OKLAHOMA FAST FACTS )

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