



OKLAHOMA

FAST FACTS

November 2020

Oklahoma State Senate 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.



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Interim staff for General Government & Transportation Subcommittee: Auditor & Inspector, Election Board, Emergency Management Dept., Ethics Commission, Governor, House of Representatives, Legislative Services Bureau, Lt. Governor, OMES, Merit Protection Commission, Dept. of Military, Senate, Space Industry Development Authority, Tax Commission, Dept. of Transportation, Treasurer

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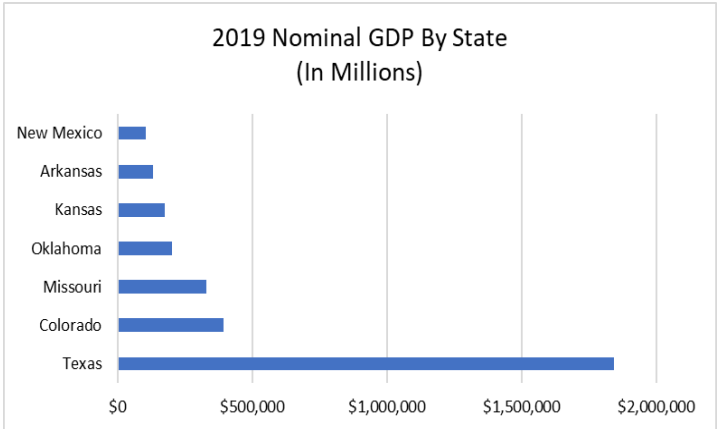
Natural Resources & Regulatory Services Subcommittee
Select Agencies (non-appropriated agencies)

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OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

**Oklahoma's Economic Production
Totalled \$202.04 billion in 2019**



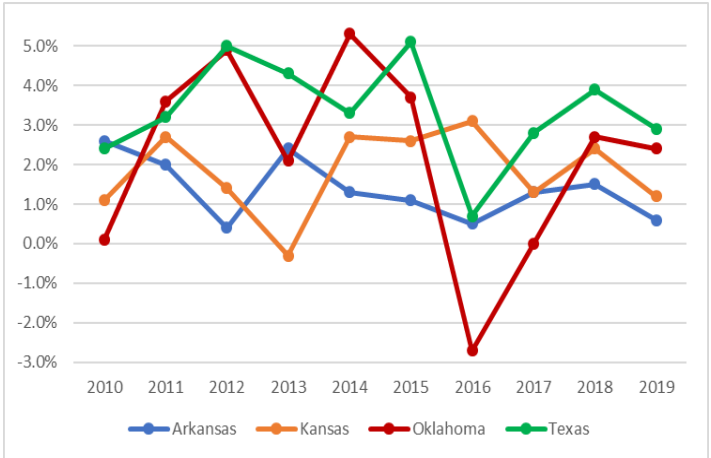
- Oklahoma's economic output represents 0.94% of total United States output, while its population makes up 1.21% of total United States population.
- Mining, Real Estate, and Manufacturing make up the largest private segments of Oklahoma's economy. The mining industry includes oil and gas production.

Economy	Value	US Rank
Gross Domestic Product (2019)	\$202.04 billion	29
Real, Compound Annual GDP Growth Rate (2010-2019)	2.40%	13
Personal Income (2019)	\$187.33 billion	29
Per Capita Personal Income (2019)	\$47,341	41
Median Household Income, 2014-2018 (in 2018 dollars)	\$51,424	41
Cost of Living Index	86.8	2

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; Bureau of Labor Statistics

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

GDP Percent Growth by Year 2010 – 2019

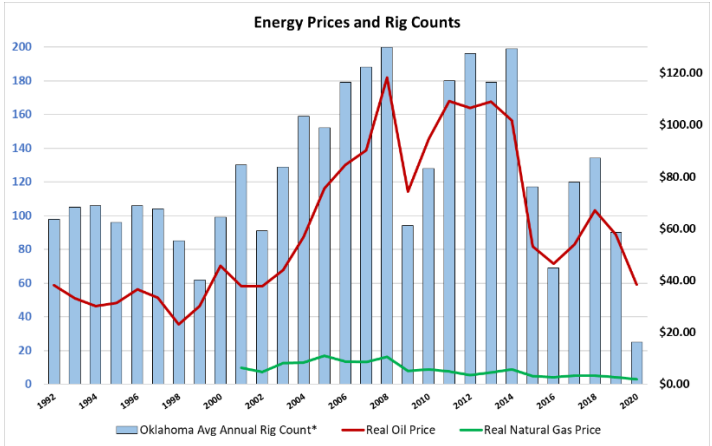


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

- Oklahoma's compound annual GDP growth rate the last decade was 2.4%, the third largest growth rate of all bordering states behind Texas (3.4%) and Colorado (3.3%).
- The fastest growing industrial category in Oklahoma the last decade was transportation and warehousing, which grew at a compound annual rate of 9.1%. This was followed by Mining (7.4%), which includes oil and gas production, and Information (5.6%).
- The transportation and warehousing industrial category includes pipeline transportation which grew at a compound annual rate of 25.4%.

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

Energy Production in Oklahoma



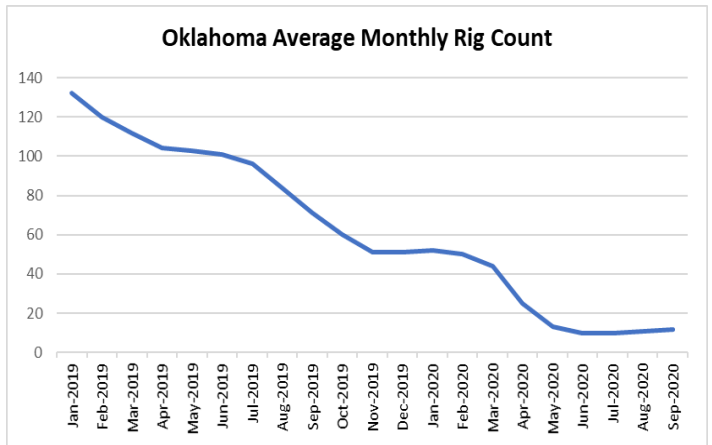
Source: Baker Hughes; Energy Information Administration

*Annual average of average monthly rig count. 2020 average through September 18th rig count report.

Inflation adjusted, annual average Natural Gas and WTI oil price

2020 WTI price through the end of August and natural gas price through the end of June

Rig Counts in Oklahoma are Highly Correlated with Oil and Natural Gas Prices.

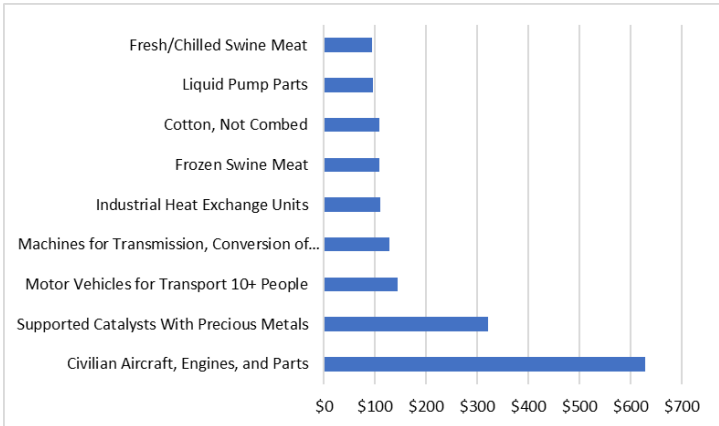


Source: Baker Hughes

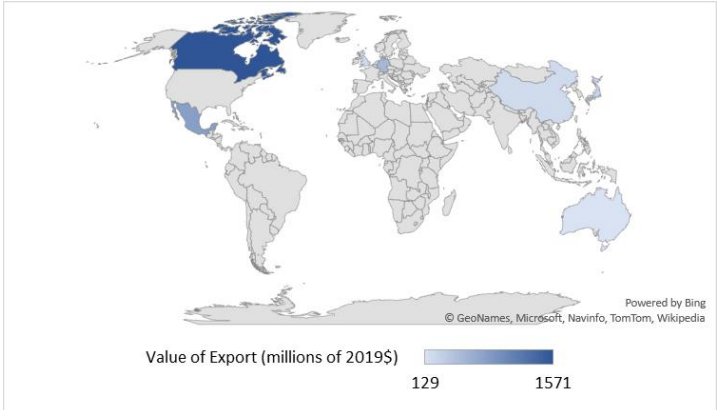
(Average through September 18, 2020 rig count report)

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

Top Manufactured Commodity Exports (millions of 2019 \$)



Oklahoma Foreign Exports

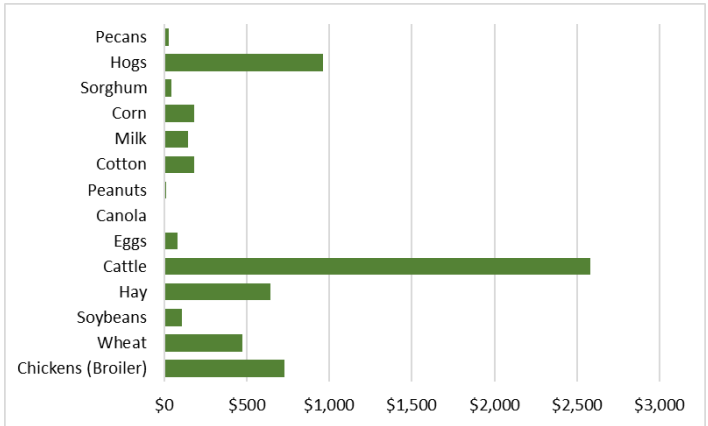


Source: Census Bureau

- Oklahoma's largest foreign export markets, like the United States, are Canada and Mexico with \$1.57 billion and \$820 million respectively.
- Oklahoma exported over \$628 million in Aircraft components in 2019.

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

Oklahoma Agricultural Commodity Production 2019 (in millions)

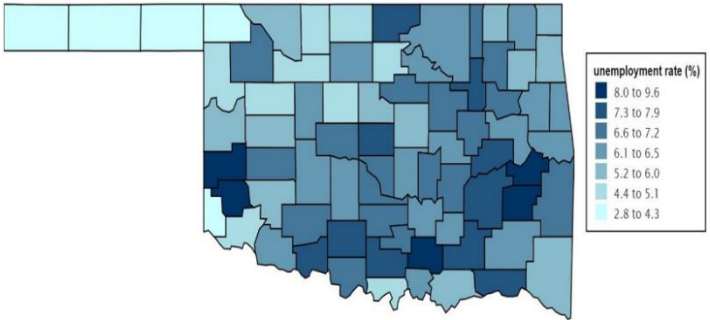


Source: USDA-NASS; ODAFF

- Livestock make up the largest contribution to Agricultural Commodity Production in Oklahoma totaling over \$4.5 billion in 2019.
- In 2015, Agricultural Production and Processing accounted for 321,454 direct jobs in Oklahoma.
- Oklahoma livestock exports totaled over \$796 million in 2015.
- Wildlife recreation is also a significant contributor to Oklahoma's economy with expenditures over \$1.8 billion in 2011.

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

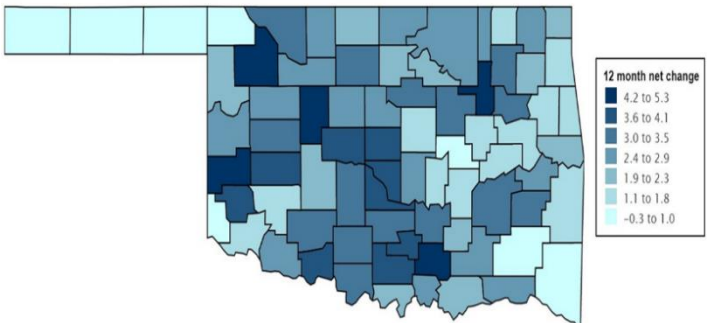
Unemployment Rates by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted, June 2020



There are large differences in the change of the unemployment between counties in Oklahoma during the 2020 recession.

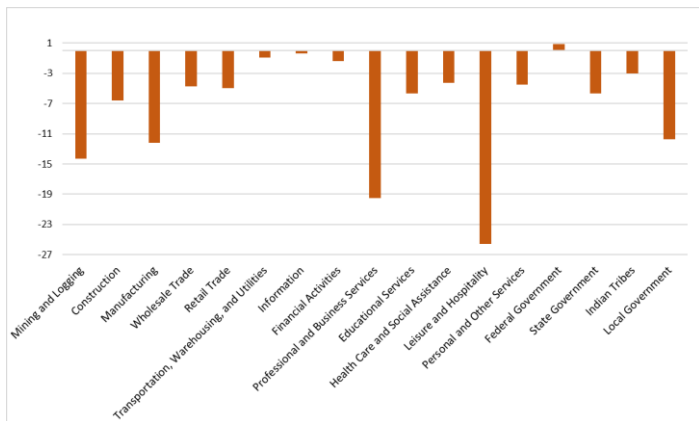
Counties in the panhandle that are heavily invested in livestock production and processing were relatively unaffected.

12-Month Change in Unemployment Rates by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted, June 2020



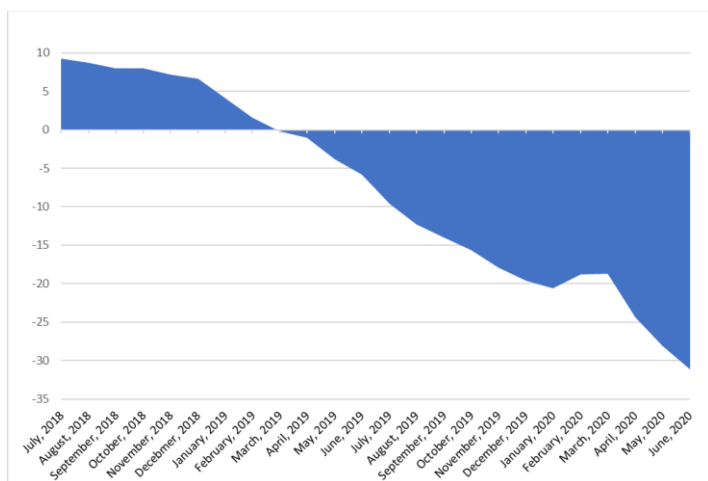
OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

May 2019 to May 2020 Change in Employment (In Thousands)



The service and mining and logging industry were the most impacted during the trough of the 2020 recession. Employment in the mining and logging industry was down over 14% in June from the previous year, primarily due to the slowdown in oil and gas production.

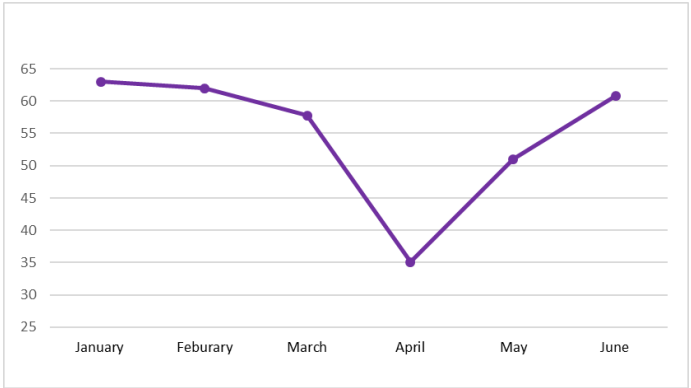
12 Month % Change in Employees (Mining and Logging)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

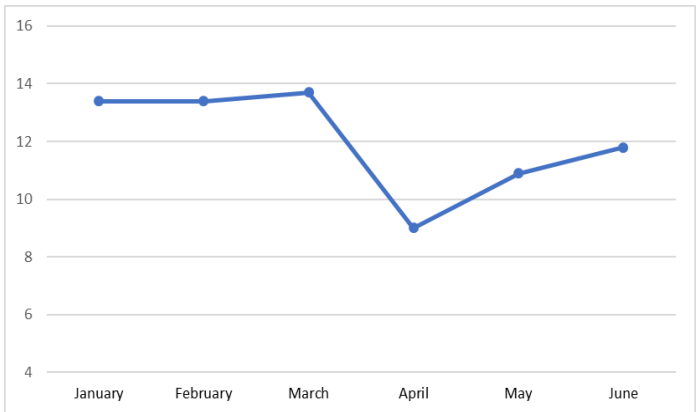
Full-Service Restaurant Employees (In Thousands)



Restaurant employment has almost fully returned to prerecession levels.

Hotel and lodging employment reductions were not as steep but have been slower to recover.

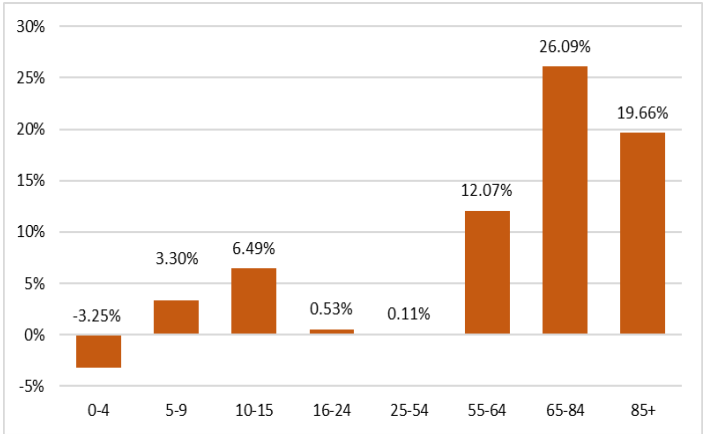
Accommodation Employees (In Thousands)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY

Percentage Growth of Population by Age Groups 2010-2019



Much like other states, Oklahoma has an aging population.

The median age of Oklahoma's population increased from 36.3 years in 2010 to 36.9 in 2019.

Population Estimates	Value	US Rank
Population (2019 estimate)	3,956,971	28
2010-2019 Population Change	5.48%	22
Persons Per Square Mile (land area)	57.7	35
Net Domestic Migration (2018-2019)	8,306	17
Net Domestic Migration Rate (2018-2019)	0.21%	20

State Population Demographics	Value
Age	
Under 5 Years	6.50%
Under 18 Years	24.10%
65 Years and Over	16.10%
Female, Percent	50.50%
Veterans, 2014-2018	273,877

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 Board of Equalization 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 their 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 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.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Estimates of Revenue Available for Appropriations

Revenue Funds	FY '20	FY '21	% Change
<i>Non-Restricted</i>			
General Revenue	\$5,911,755,852	\$5,251,892,902	-11.2%
CLEET	\$2,932,658	\$2,935,266	0.1%
Mineral Leasing	\$3,800,000	\$3,800,000	0.0%
Spec. Occ. Health & Safety	\$902,500	\$760,000	-15.8%
Public Building	\$2,252,712	\$1,793,144	-20.4%
<i>Restricted</i>			
CLO	\$9,199,515	\$8,993,745	-2.2%
OK ED Lottery Trust Fund*	\$58,900,000	\$52,700,000	-10.5%
State Public Safety Fund	\$22,886,612	\$24,367,443	6.5%
Health Care Enhanc. Fund	\$150,518,950	\$144,863,600	-3.8%
Alc. Bev. Control Fund	\$10,893,261	\$10,893,261	0.0%
OK Pension Impr. Fund	\$95,000	\$142,500	50.0%
<i>Authorized</i>			
Common Ed Tech Fund	\$47,111,412	\$46,938,566	-0.4%
OK Student Aid Fund	\$47,111,412	\$46,938,566	-0.4%
Higher Ed Capital Fund	\$47,111,412	\$46,938,566	-0.4%
1017 Fund*	\$854,300,525	\$1,019,605,119	19.3%
Tobacco Settlement Fund	\$13,383,490	\$11,718,750	-12.4%
State Judicial Rev Fund	\$43,487,000	\$37,000,000	-14.9%
State Transportation Fund	\$216,359,981	\$216,191,489	-0.1%
<i>One time/ Irregular Sources</i>			
Special Cash**	\$164,450,641	\$75,000,531	-54.4%
Prior Year Certified-GR	\$4,641,464	\$3,052,677	-34.2%
Cash - All funds	\$22,089,166	\$337,967,211	1430.0%
Constitutional Reserve Funds	\$302,339,481 ^	\$243,668,709	-19.4%
Revenue Stabilization Funds	\$64,115,025	\$162,500,000	153.5%
Reappropriations	\$2,600,000	\$22,000,000	746.2%
Agency Rev. Funds	\$0	\$65,765,165	N/A
<i>(not transferred to Special Cash)</i>			
Total	\$8,003,238,069	\$7,838,427,211	-2.1%

FY '21: Data from June BOE packet, schedule 2, appendix A-2, A-3

FY '20: Data from June BOE packet, schedule 2-projected, appendix A-3

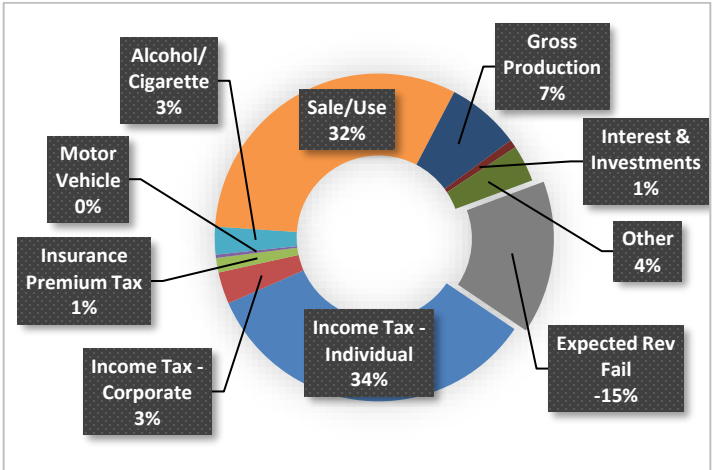
* The Lottery Trust Fund and the 1017 Fund were reduced by \$10 million and \$150 million respectively for FY '21 in expectation of a revenue failure.

**Special Cash totals excludes amounts transferred from the Transportation Fund, which were \$47,442,266 for FY '20 and \$46,191,489 for FY '21.

^ Excludes \$201,559,654 transferred to Revenue Stabilization Fund

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

FY 2021 General Revenue Fund Sources



Revenue Source	FY '20	FY '21	% Change
Income Tax - Individual	\$2,177,211,119	\$2,558,547,504	17.5%
Income Tax - Corporate	\$244,110,314	\$236,721,309	-3.0%
Insurance Premium Tax	\$107,823,570	\$107,823,570	0.0%
Motor Vehicle	\$24,527,100	\$24,719,000	0.8%
Alcohol/ Cigarette	\$197,536,456	\$206,108,505	4.3%
Sale/Use	\$2,330,683,138	\$2,377,938,925	2.0%
Gross Production	\$457,820,005	\$547,653,150	19.6%
Interest & Investments	\$99,750,000	\$60,800,000	-39.0%
Other	\$272,294,149	\$272,550,820	0.1%
Expected Rev Fail		-\$1,137,550,000	
Law Changes		-\$3,419,881	
Total	\$5,911,755,852	\$5,251,892,902	-11.2%

FY '21: Data from June BOE packet, schedule 2, 5

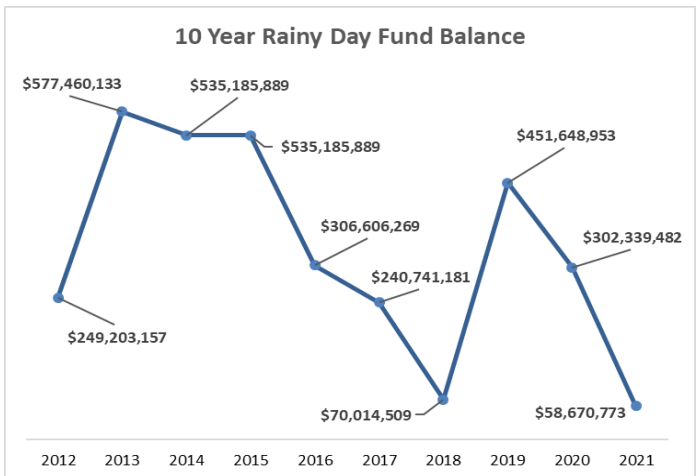
FY '20: Data from April BOE Special Meeting, schedule 4, which reflects the drop in revenue experienced and still to be expected for that fiscal year.

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 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.



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 2021 is the current balance.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

10-Year History of Rainy Day Fund Deposits

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Deposit</u>
2012	\$249,203,157
2013	\$328,256,976
2014	\$2,725,756
2015	\$0
2016	\$0
2017	\$0
2018	\$0
2019	\$381,634,444
2020	\$354,589,664
2021	\$0

10-Year History of Rainy Day Fund Expenditures

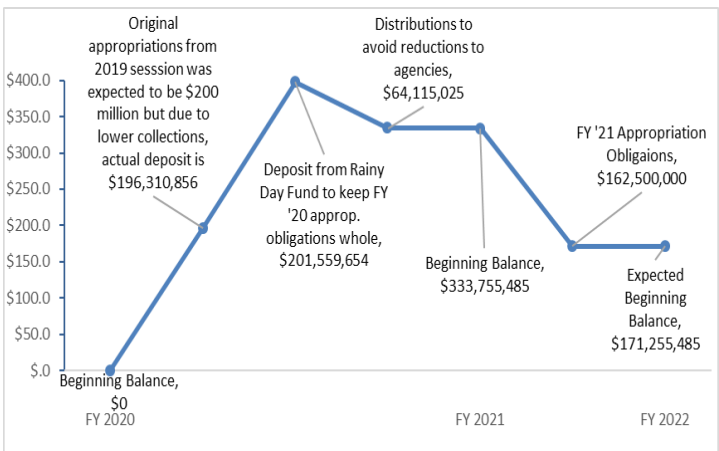
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
2012	\$0		
2013	\$0		
2014	\$45,000,000	Emergency Management	Disaster assistance due to May storms
2015	\$0		
2016	\$126,000,000 \$102,579,620	SDE Corrections	State Aid and Operations Duties and Operations
2017	\$65,865,088	SDE	State Aid
2018	\$111,185,000 \$32,000,000 \$23,338,170 \$4,203,502	SDE OHCA ODMHSAS DHS	State Aid and Ad Val. Reimb. Operations Operations DDSD Waivers
2019	\$0		
2020	\$302,339,481 \$201,559,654	GRF Revenue Stabil. Fund	GR Fund obligations Emergency funding to keep FY'20 whole
2021	\$243,668,709	SDE	State Aid

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Revenue Stabilization Fund

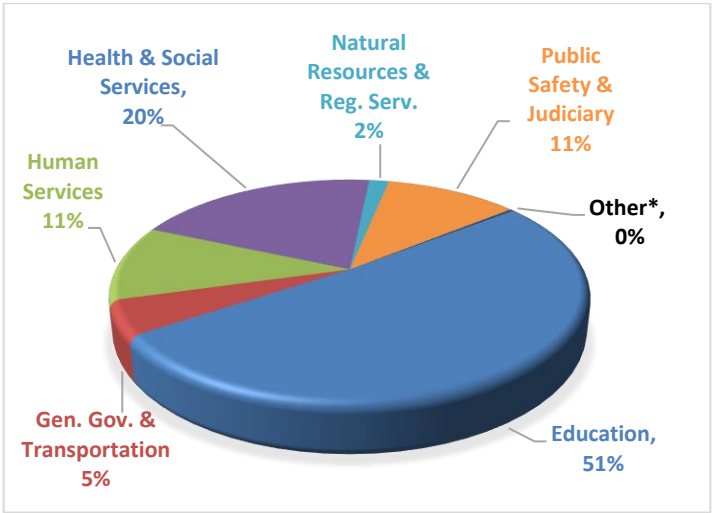
The Revenue Stabilization Fund was created in 2016 as a reserve fund to address revenue volatility in collections from gross production taxes and corporate income tax. Once actual revenue deposited into the General Revenue Fund, as certified by the BOE, equals or exceeds \$6.6 billion, then monies can be deposited into the fund. 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 in order 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.

History of Revenue Stabilization Fund



OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

FY '21 Appropriations by Subcommittees



Subcommittees	FY '20 [^]	FY '21	% Change
Education	\$4,064,513,990	\$3,947,211,053	-2.9%
Gen. Gov. & Transportation	\$392,040,933	\$385,545,843	-1.7%
Human Services	\$877,201,903	\$844,317,829	-3.7%
Health & Social Services	\$1,564,440,924	\$1,543,540,021	-1.3%
Natural Resources & Reg. Serv.	\$128,308,928	\$125,209,631	-2.4%
Public Safety & Judiciary	\$876,481,437	\$845,125,234	-3.6%
Other	\$289,987,565	\$20,689,287	-92.9%
Total	\$8,192,975,680	\$7,711,638,898	-5.9%

[^] FY '20 appropriations are original appropriations- no supplementals. Also, although the total amount shown here is higher than the revenue total from page 7, these funding amounts were achieved due to the 5% reserved in every appropriation cycle.

* Other includes appropriations for REAP, plus any various one-time appropriations which might be needed including but not limited to FMAP Rate Preservation Fund, Multiple Injury Trust Fund, Quick Action Closing Fund, State Emergency Fund, Maintenance of State Buildings Fund, Digital Transformation Fund, Revenue Stabilization Fund, etc.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

10-Year History of Appropriations

Org. Appropriation* from FY 2012 through 2021 (in millions)

Fiscal Year	Common Ed	Higher Ed	OHCA
2021	\$2,992.7	\$770.4	\$1,000.0
2020	\$3,071.0	\$802.1	\$1,000.0
2019	\$2,913.0	\$776.7	\$1,132.5
2018	\$2,432.2	\$768.9	\$1,018.7
2017	\$2,426.7	\$810.0	\$991.1
2016	\$2,484.9	\$963.4	\$971.1
2015	\$2,484.9	\$987.5	\$905.4
2014	\$2,407.6	\$988.5	\$953.7
2013	\$2,330.6	\$955.3	\$925.1
2012	\$2,278.2	\$945.3	\$983.1
Percentage of Total			
2021	38.8%	10.0%	13.0%
2020	37.6%	9.8%	12.2%
2019	38.5%	10.3%	15.0%
2018	35.7%	11.3%	14.9%
2017	35.8%	11.9%	14.6%
2016	34.7%	13.5%	13.6%
2015	34.9%	13.9%	12.7%
2014	33.8%	13.9%	13.4%
2013	34.1%	14.0%	13.6%
2012	35.0%	14.5%	15.1%

* 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

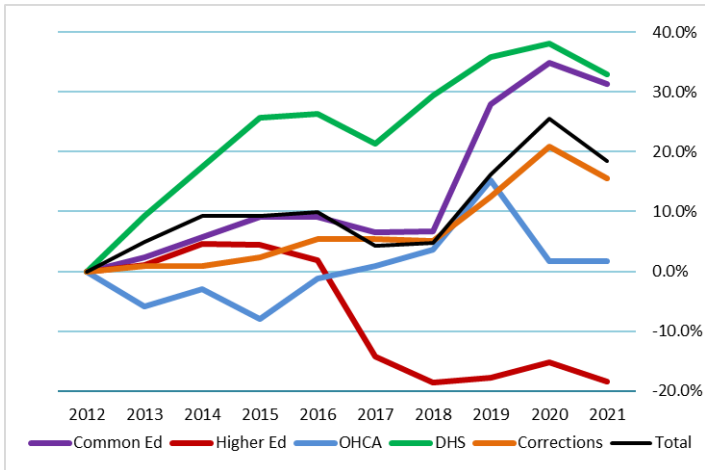
DHS	Corrections	All Other*	Total
\$713.8	\$531.1	\$1,703.5	\$7,711.6
\$741.4	\$555.6	\$2,001.6	\$8,171.7
\$729.4	\$517.3	\$1,490.1	\$7,558.9
\$695.3	\$482.8	\$1,419.0	\$6,816.9
\$651.5	\$484.9	\$1,422.1	\$6,786.3
\$678.9	\$484.9	\$1,574.8	\$7,158.0
\$674.9	\$470.9	\$1,591.4	\$7,114.9
\$631.0	\$463.7	\$1,669.2	\$7,113.7
\$587.0	\$463.7	\$1,563.9	\$6,825.5
\$537.1	\$459.8	\$1,306.0	\$6,509.4
Percentage of Total			
9.3%	6.9%	22.1%	100.0%
9.1%	6.8%	24.5%	100.0%
9.6%	6.8%	19.7%	100.0%
10.2%	7.1%	20.8%	100.0%
9.6%	7.1%	21.0%	100.0%
9.5%	6.8%	22.0%	100.0%
9.5%	6.6%	22.4%	100.0%
8.9%	6.5%	23.5%	100.0%
8.6%	6.8%	22.9%	100.0%
8.3%	7.1%	20.1%	100.0%

* 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.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Top Five 10-Year Appropriations Trend Comparison

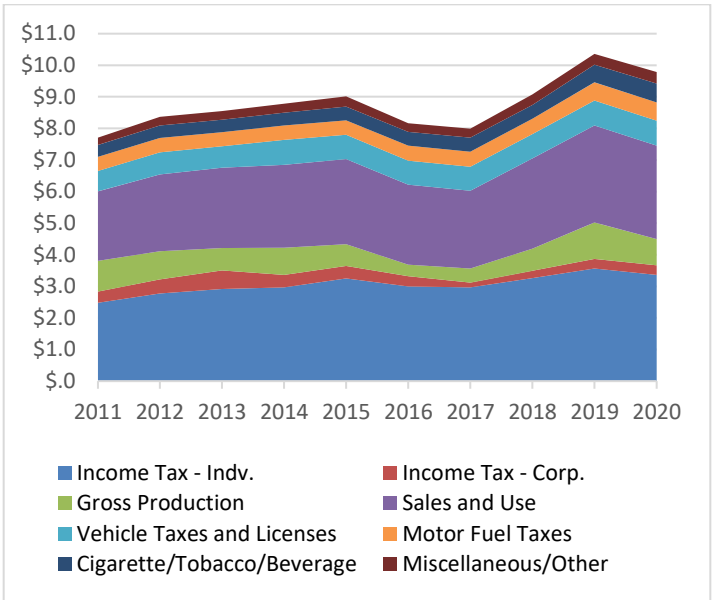
Orig. Appr. as Cumulative Percentage Change over FY 2012



- The agency experiencing the largest percentage growth in the past ten years has been DHS. This growth is directly attributed to the Pinnacle Plan: an agreement by the state to increase funding for child welfare services in order to avoid additional lawsuits.
- The next largest percentage growth and easily the largest by dollar amount (\$714.6 million) is for SDE or Common Ed. Much of the growth is attributed to the teacher pay raises in recent fiscal years, but also to constantly increasing costs for flexible health benefits.
- The remaining top five appropriated agencies percentage growth is lower than percentage growth for all appropriations, mostly due to the amount of funds required for SDE and DHS's growth.
- The only top five agency to experience a loss since 2012 is the State Regents or Higher Ed.
- Other agencies which experienced strong cumulative percentage growth since 2012 include ODOT (59.3%), the Ethics Commission (31.5%), ODMHSAS (79%), OSU Medical Authority (809.8%), and the Office of Chief Medical Examiner (278.3%).

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Major State Tax Collections FY 2011-FY 2020 (in Billions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

Over the ten-year period of FY 2011 to 2020, state tax collections grew by just over \$2 billion or 27%, from \$7.705 billion to \$9.788 billion. However, when adjusted for inflation, the growth would only be \$903,661,101, or 11.7%.

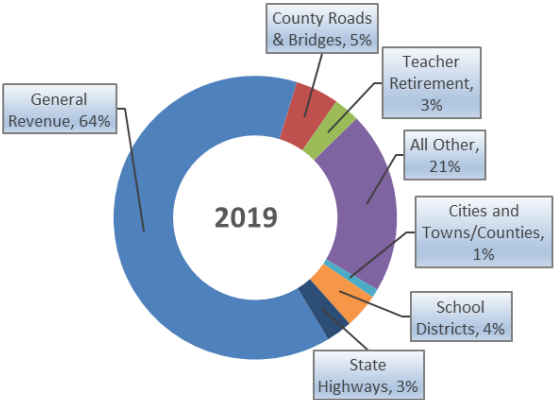
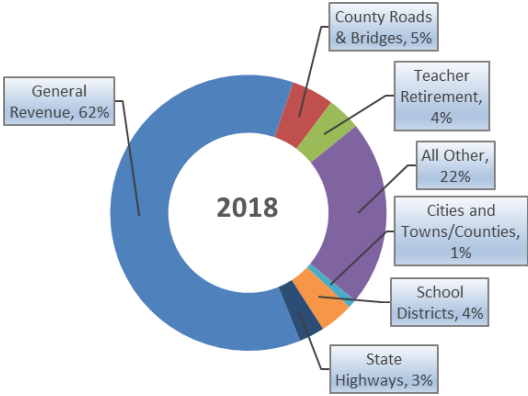
Most of that growth has been in recent fiscal years due to the various tax increases and changes enacted during the 2018 session.

The major state tax collection with the highest percent change (57.9%) is the Cigarette/Tobacco/Beverage which grew from \$376.5 to \$594.4 billion. Most of that growth is due to the \$1 per pack tax increase.

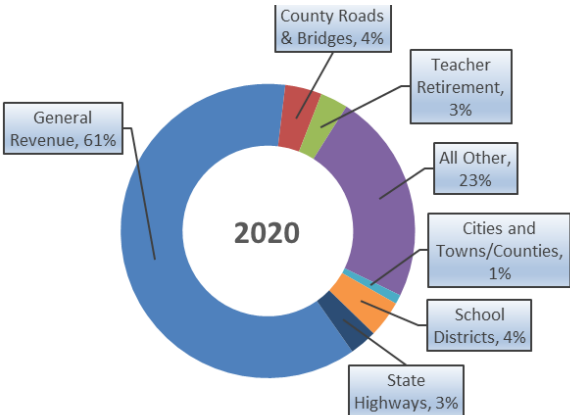
Corporate income tax and gross production tax collections have experienced a negative percent change (-14.8% and -15.2%). Those two areas of taxes are also the most volatile.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

How Taxes were Allocated



Source: OTC Annual Report



OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Individual Income Tax

OK's graduated income tax rate is based on a bracket structure which ranges from ½ % to 5%:

- 0.5% on the first \$1,000 (single filer)/\$2,000 (joint filer)
- 1% on the next \$1,500/\$3,000
- 2% on the next \$1,250/\$2,500
- 3% on the next \$1,150/\$2,300
- 4% on the next \$2,300/\$2,400
- 5% on the remainder

OK's bracket structure is fairly compressed with single filers reaching the top bracket at \$7,200 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) temporarily adjusted the apportionment through FY 2027:

FY 2021

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

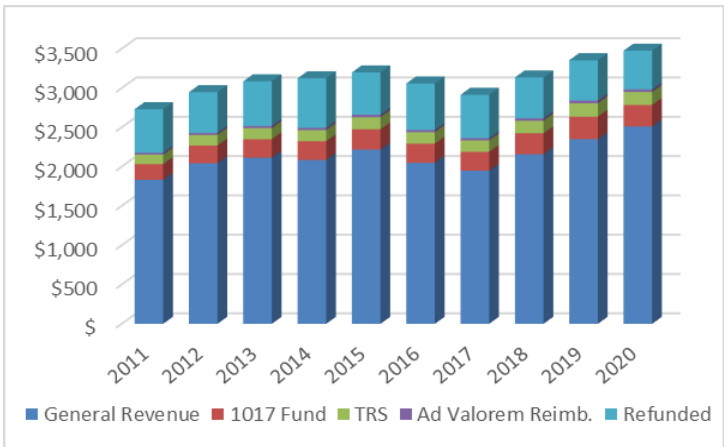
OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

<u>FY 2022</u>		<u>FY 2023-2027</u>	
GR	85.66%	GR	85.16%
1017 Fund	9.59%	1017 Fund	8.34%
TRS	3.75%	TRS	5.50%
Ad Val Reimb.	1.00%	Ad Val Reimb.	1.00%

The purpose of the adjusted apportionment is to reduce a revenue loss in the 1017 fund 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 2011-2020
(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, until FY 2020, when new motor fuel taxes and changes to the apportionment of motor vehicle taxes and fees funded most of the ROADS apportionment.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Total "Off the Top" from Individual Income Taxes (in millions)

FY 2011	\$316.1	FY 2016	\$541.3
FY 2012	\$359.5	FY 2017	\$609.6
FY 2013	\$408.9	FY 2018	\$653.7
FY 2014	\$477.3	FY 2019	\$728.9
FY 2015	\$605.7	FY 2020	\$386.8

Individual Income Taxes

2020 Rates; 2018 per Capita Revenue and Rankings

State	Tax Rate	Per Capita Revenue	Ranking
Colorado	4.63%	\$1,319	13
Nebraska	2.46 - 6.84%	\$1,224	19
Kansas	3.1 - 5.7%	\$1,172	23
Missouri	1.5 - 5.4%	\$1,063	26
Arkansas	2 - 6.6%	\$951	31
Oklahoma	0.5 - 5%	\$886	32
Louisiana	2 - 6%	\$697	37
Arizona	2.59 - 4.5%	\$634	38
New Mexico	1.7 - 4.9%	\$598	40
Texas	--	--	--
U.S.		\$1,198	

Sources: State Rankings 2020, A Statistical View of America; Federation of Tax Administrators

- The average Oklahoman pays \$312 less per year in individual income taxes than the average American.
- In 2018, Connecticut had the highest per capita income tax collections with \$2,724 collected per person.
- Seven states- Alaska, Florida, Nevada, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, and Wyoming- do not levy an individual income tax.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Corporate Income Tax

Corporate income tax is imposed at a flat 6% rate on OK taxable income. 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 or changing their organizational structure. 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 portion of collections to the GR fund is subject to the provisions of the Revenue Stabilization Fund.

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

FY 2021

GR	77.50%
1017 Fund	16.50% July-August 18.00% September - June
TRS	5.00% July-August 3.50% September - June
Ad Val Reimb.	1.00%

FY 2022

GR	77.50%
1017 Fund	17.75%
TRS	3.75%
Ad Val Reimb.	1.00%

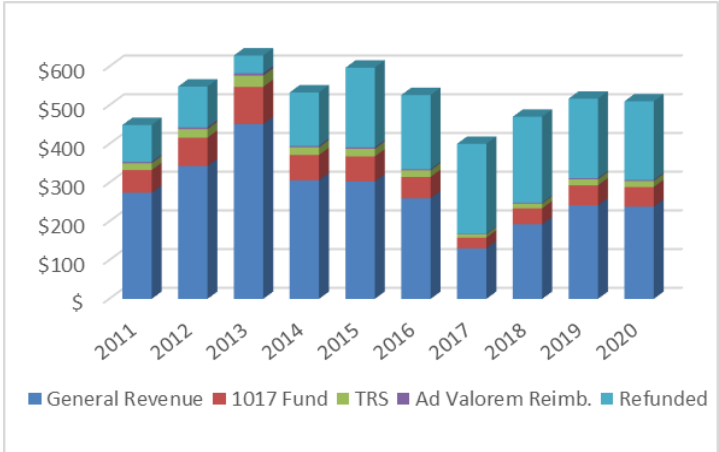
FY 2023-2027

GR	77.00%
1017 Fund	16.50%
TRS	5.50%
Ad Val Reimb.	1.00%

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

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Corporate Income Tax FY 2011-2020
(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

Corporate Income Taxes

2020 Rates; 2018 per Capita Revenue and Rankings

State	Tax Rate	Per Capita Revenue	Ranking
Nebraska	5.58 - 7.81%	\$163	17
Kansas	4%	\$150	19
Arkansas	1 - 6.5%	\$130	25
Colorado	4.63%	\$116	28
Louisiana	4 - 8%	\$77	38
Oklahoma	6%	\$60	41
Missouri	4%	\$54	42
Arizona	4.90%	\$52	43
New Mexico	4.8 - 5.9%	\$44	44
Texas	--	--	--
U.S.		\$147	

Sources: State Rankings 2020; Federation of Tax Administrators

- Oklahoma ranks 41st out of 46 states that levy such tax, and 4th lowest in the region.
- New Hampshire is the highest with \$582 per capita.

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 2021, 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 '22 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 '22 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 2022, 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 Commission Plugging Fund	10.5555% to the Corporation Commission Plugging Fund
6.84% to the Interstate Oil Compact Fund	6.84% to the Interstate Oil Compact Fund

Beginning FY 2022, petroleum excise tax revenues from oil and gas will be apportioned monthly as follows:

92.35% to the General Revenue Fund*

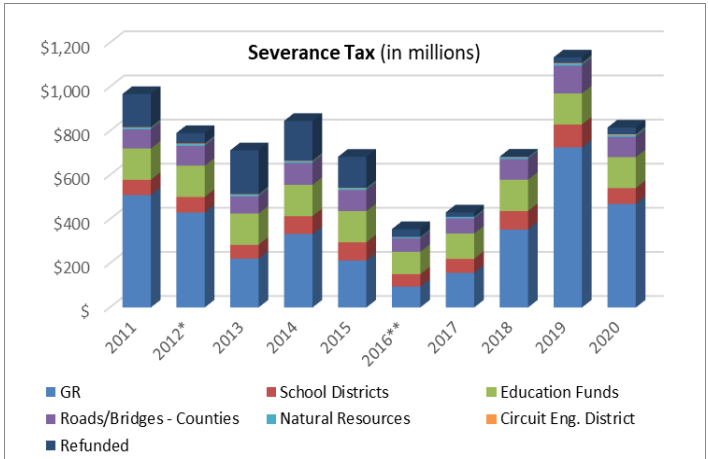
7.65% to the Interstate Oil Compact Fund

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

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Gross Production Tax Collections, FY 2011-2020

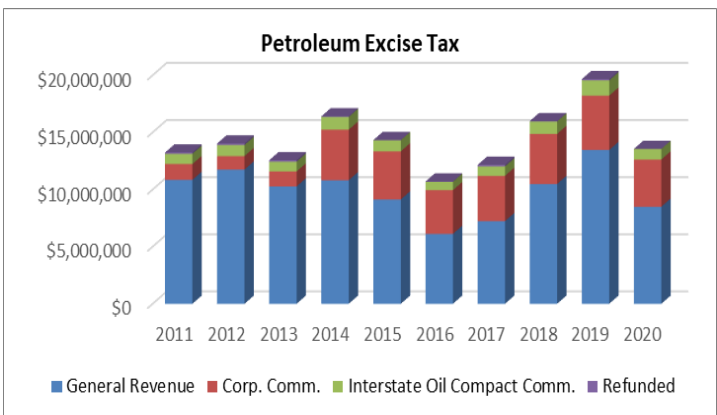
The following graphs show the total gross production tax collections and apportionments for the past ten years.



Source: OTC Annual Reports

* FY 2012 had an additional \$92,591,406 in special distributions: SDE Disbursing Fund - \$52,445,700; State Emergency Fund - \$34,145,706; DPS Patrol Academy - \$5,000,000; Chief Medical Examiner - \$1,000,000.

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



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 (36% to

the OK Tourism Promotion Revolving Fund capped at \$5 million annually and 64% to the OK Tourism Capital Improvement Revolving Fund capped at \$9 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) 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	11.71%
TRS	3.75%
Tourism/Hist.	0.93%

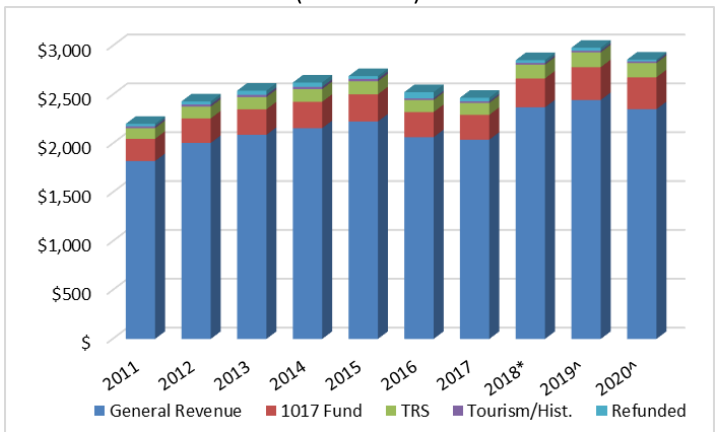
FY 2023-2027

GR	83.11%
1017 Fund	10.46%
TRS	5.50%
Tourism/Hist.	0.93%

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Additionally, prior to apportionment of sales tax revenue, revenue first is used to reimburse municipalities for losses resulting from the state Sales Tax Holiday. Use tax has an “off the top” apportionment of \$20.5 million to the 1017 Fund.

Sales and Use Tax FY 2011-2020
(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

*Beginning in FY 2018, sales tax collections from motor vehicles are included in totals.

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

2020 Rates; 2018 per Capita Revenue and Rankings

State	State Only Tax Rate	Tax Rate Ranking	State & Local Per Cap Rev	Revenue Ranking
Arkansas	6.5%	9	\$1,511	8
Kansas	6.5%	9	\$1,477	9
Texas	6.25%	13	\$1,426	11
Arizona	5.6%	28	\$1,371	13
Nebraska	5.5%	29	\$1,167	21
New Mexico	5.125%	31	\$1,604	6
Louisiana	4.45%	36	\$1,851	3
Oklahoma	4.5%	36	\$1,185	18
Missouri	4.225%	39	\$1,048	30
Colorado	2.9%	46	\$1,339	14
U.S.			\$1,196	

Sources: State Rankings 2020; 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. The most recent change, which took effect beginning of FY 2020, redirects any amounts that would be deposited into the General Revenue Fund to the ROADS Fund, reducing the amount needed from income tax revenue to fund the ROADS apportionment.

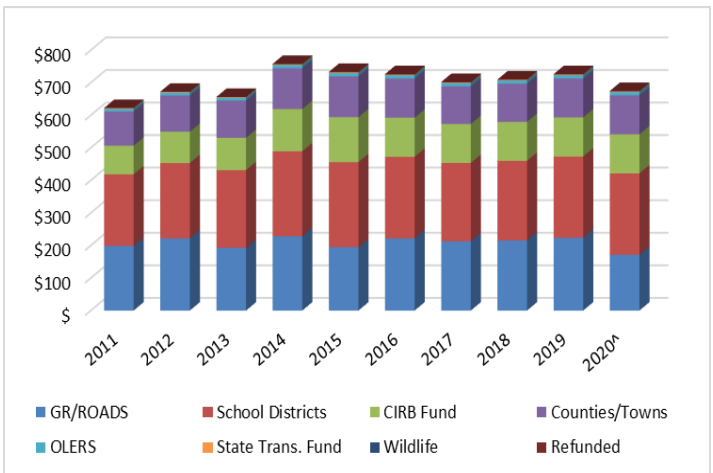
Motor vehicle taxes and fees are apportioned monthly as follows:

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

36.20%	to school districts*, capped at \$261,404,061
24.84%	originally to the GR Fund, now ROADS
20.00%	to the County Improvement for Roads and Bridges (CIRB) Fund*, capped at \$120 million
7.24%	to counties for roads*, capped at \$52,276,851
3.62%	to the County Road Improvement Fund*, capped at \$26,138,426
3.10%	to cities and towns*, capped at \$22,383,735
2.59%	to the County Road Fund*, capped at \$18,701,249
1.24%	to the OK Law Enforcement Retirement Fund
0.83%	to county general funds*, capped at \$5,993,064
0.31%	to the State Transportation Fund*, capped at \$2,141,070
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.

Motor Vehicle Taxes FY 2011-2020
(in millions)



^ FY 2020 is the first year that funds were deposited into the ROADS fund instead of the General Revenue Fund.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

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.

Motor Fuel Tax Apportionment to Tribes

FY 2011	\$18,154,972	FY 2016	\$19,397,289
FY 2012	\$18,406,285	FY 2017	\$19,359,986
FY 2013	\$18,078,706	FY 2018	\$19,782,031
FY 2014	\$18,817,131	FY 2019	\$23,742,613
FY 2015	\$18,996,354	FY 2020	\$24,061,499

Both gasoline and diesel are taxed at \$0.20 per gallon. \$0.01 from each of those assessments are used for the removal and/or replacement of leaking underground storage tanks, with excess amounts being used for various road and transportation needs. The average amount collected for the past 10 fiscal years from that assessment is \$33,496,315. 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*:

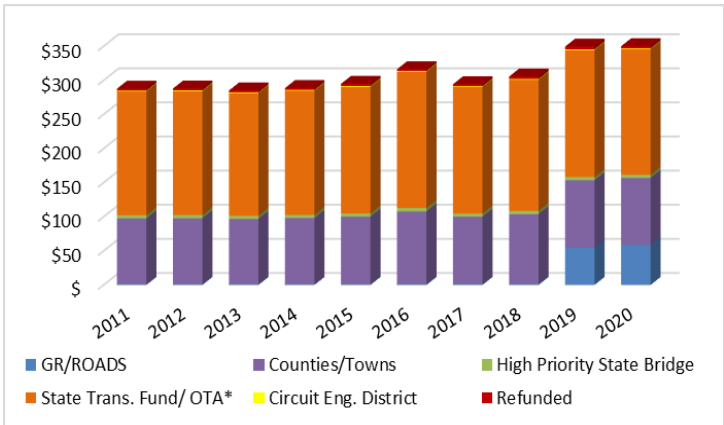
- 63.75% to the State Transportation Fund
- 27.0% to the counties for roads and highways
- 3.125% to the counties for the purposes provided in the County Bridge and Road Improvement Act
- 2.297% to the County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund
- 1.875% to cities and towns for street maintenance
- 1.625% 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.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

The final \$0.03, levied by 1010XX (2017), was distributed to the General Revenue Fund for FY 2019 and is now deposited in the ROADS Fund.

Gasoline Tax Collections FY 2011-2020 (in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

* OTA is the OK Turnpike Authority which works with ODOT.

Diesel Fuel Tax

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

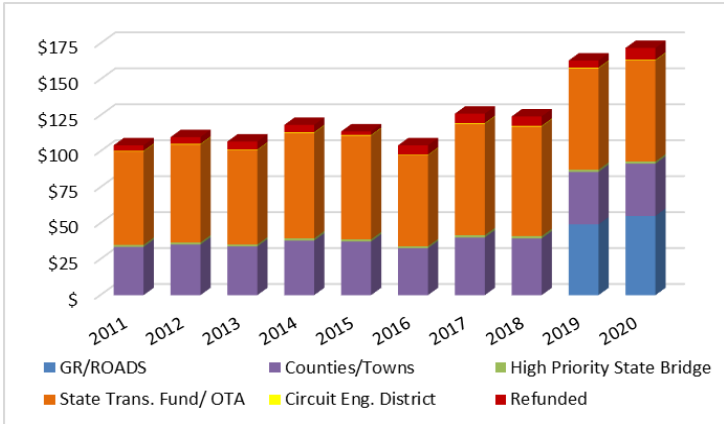
- 64.34% to the State Transportation Fund
- 26.58% to the counties for roads and highways
- 3.36% to the counties for the purposes provided in the County Bridge and Road Improvement Act
- 3.84% to the County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund
- 1.39% to the High Priority State Bridge Revolving Fund
- 0.488% 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.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

The final \$0.06, levied by 1010XX (2017), was distributed to the General Revenue Fund for FY 2019 and is now deposited in the ROADS Fund.

Diesel Fuel Tax Collections FY 2011-2020
(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

Motor Fuel Tax Rates 2020 Rates and Rankings

State	Gasoline Tax Rate	Ranking	Diesel Tax Rate	Ranking
Nebraska	30.2¢	19	29.6¢	23
Arkansas	24.8¢	28	28.8¢	25
Kansas	24.03¢	29	26.03¢	31
Colorado	22.0¢	36	20.5¢	41
Louisiana	20.001¢	37	20.001¢	43
Oklahoma	20.0¢	38	20.0¢	44
Texas	20.0¢	38	20.0¢	44
Arizona	19.0¢	39	27.0¢	29
New Mexico	18.875¢	40	22.875¢	38
Missouri	17.42¢	42	17.42¢	46
U.S.	18.4¢		24.4¢	

Source: 2020 web page of Federation of Tax Administrators (www.taxadmin.org)

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Alcohol Taxes

Alcohol taxes have recently been revised 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 is passed on to, and levied upon, the ultimate consumer. 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 are apportioned as follow:

2/3 rd 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 rd of 97%	to counties based on area and population.
3%	to the Tax Commission Revolving Fund

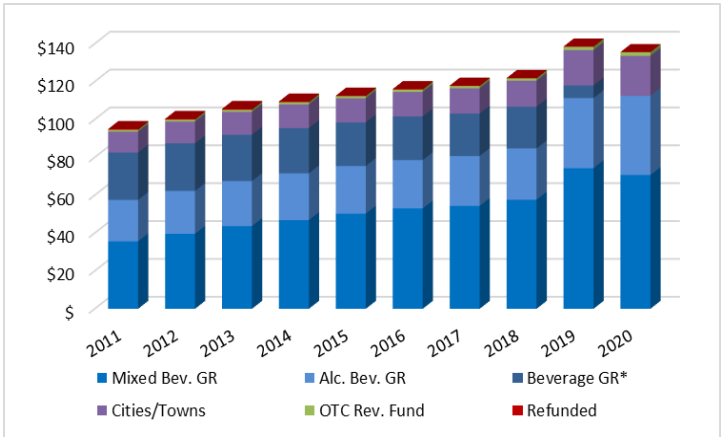
Mixed Beverage Tax

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 OK voters approved the sale of liquor by the drink.

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

Alcohol Tax Collections FY 2011-2020 (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

Cigarettes 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.

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

OK BUDGET: REVENUE & APPROPRIATIONS

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

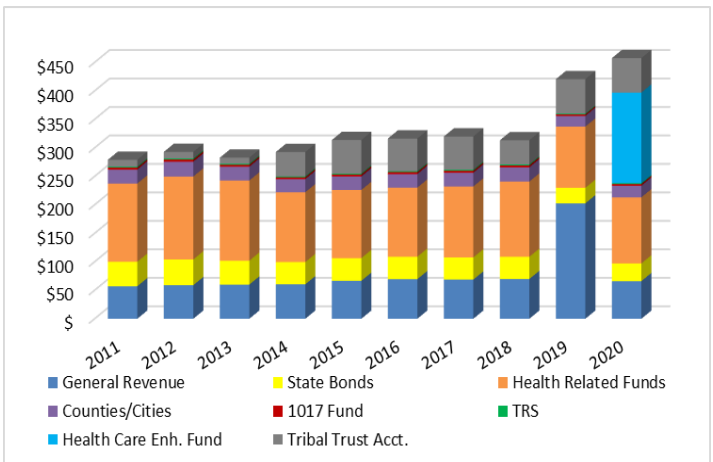
Tax rates on various tobacco products are as follows:

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 2011-2020
(in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

EDUCATION

Education Subcommittee

The Education Subcommittee is comprised of eleven 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
- Physician Manpower Training Commission (PMTC)
- Office of Educational Quality & Accountability (OEQA)
- Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics (OSSM)
- Oklahoma Center for the Advancement of Science and Technology (OCAST)

Education Subcommittee Total Appropriations

FY 2012 -2021

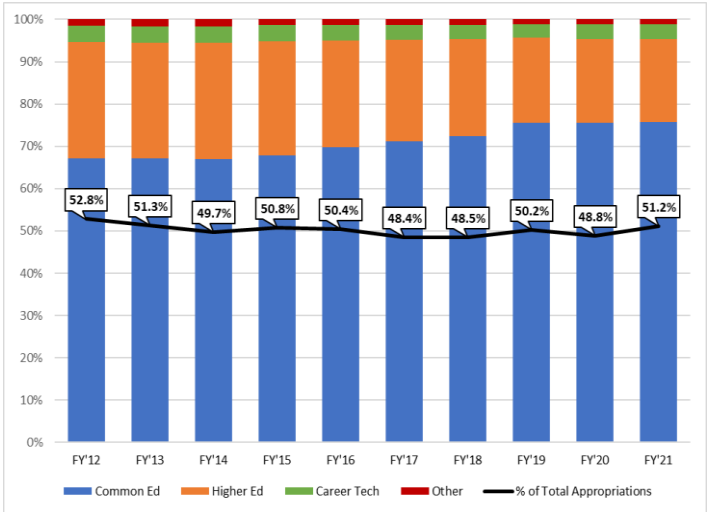
FY 2012	\$3,473,421,911
FY 2013	\$3,501,699,312
FY 2014	\$3,593,799,432
FY 2015	\$3,662,046,756
FY 2016	\$3,475,485,400
FY 2017	\$3,350,239,624
FY 2018	\$3,354,138,318
FY 2019	\$3,857,233,820
FY 2020	\$4,074,548,305
FY 2021	\$3,947,211,503

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.

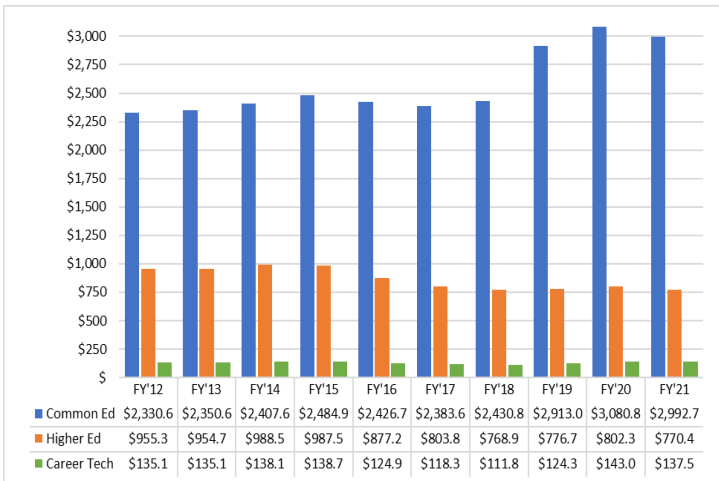
EDUCATION

Education Subcommittee FY 2012 – 2021



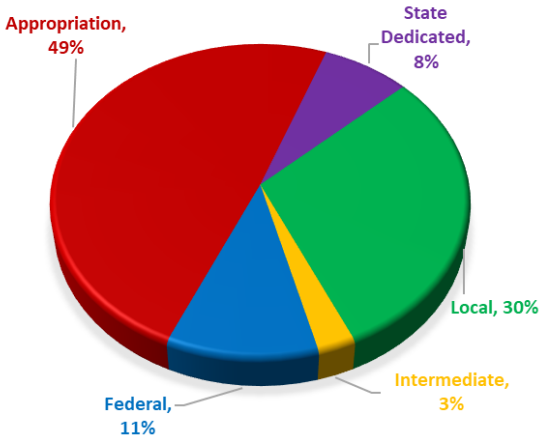
- Education contains three of the top 12 highest appropriated agencies.
- Common Education (PreK-12) accounted for 38.8% of appropriated dollars in FY '21.

Top 3 Education Agencies Appropriations FY 2012 – 2021 (in Millions)



EDUCATION

Common Education Total Funding for Operations FY 2020



Source	FY 2019	FY 2020*
Appropriation	\$2,912,985,147	\$3,080,775,369
State Dedicated	\$500,287,565	\$473,504,302
Local	\$2,775,862,500	\$1,887,478,527
Intermediate	\$174,247,411	\$168,869,488
Federal	\$749,737,007	\$676,453,140
Total	\$7,113,119,630	\$6,287,080,826

*Figures for FY 2020 are estimates.

Sources: FY '19- OK Cost Accounting System (OCAS), FY '20- SDE

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:

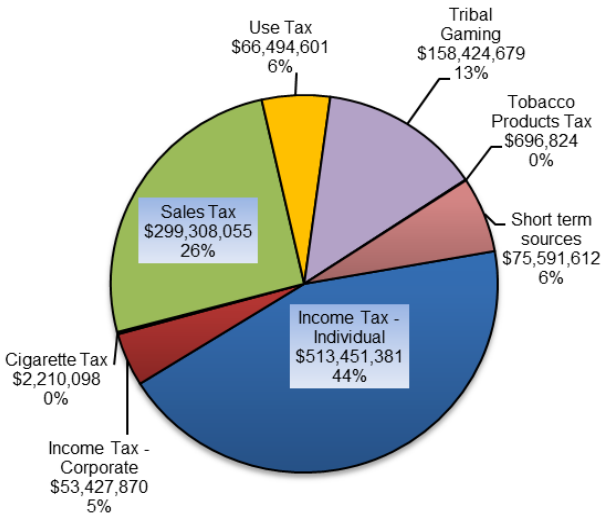
- Gross Production Tax
- Motor Vehicle Collections
- Rural Electrification Association Tax
- State School Land Earnings

EDUCATION

- 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 2021



As noted, most of local and intermediate revenue is from Ad Valorem or property tax collections. In Oklahoma, this tax is levied in mills (1 mill is 1/1000 of a dollar or .001) against real, personal and public service property. Ten mills equal one penny. Stated another way, a mill is a tax of \$1 dollar per \$1,000 dollars of property valuation subject to taxation.

EDUCATION

There are seven different ad valorem tax levies that are used in Oklahoma for the support of common education at the local and intermediate level. The state Constitution provides for each levy, which in one way or another is constrained by constitutional provisions.

Ad Valorem Tax Levies for School Purposes

General Fund:

Certification of Need	15 mills
Local Support Levy	10 mills
Emergency Levy	5 mills
Countywide Levy	4 mills
School portion of County Levy	<u>5 mills</u>
<u>General Fund Total:</u>	39 mills

Building Fund: 5 mills

Sinking Fund: Varies
Through bond issue election with 60% majority vote or judgments against the district. Bond amounts can not exceed 10% of the district's total assessed valuation.

All Federal funds are dedicated to specific programs for target populations (e.g., school lunch programs, special education, economically disadvantaged, etc.)

Expenditures of appropriated revenue by the State Department of Education (SDE) can be broken down into seven main categories:

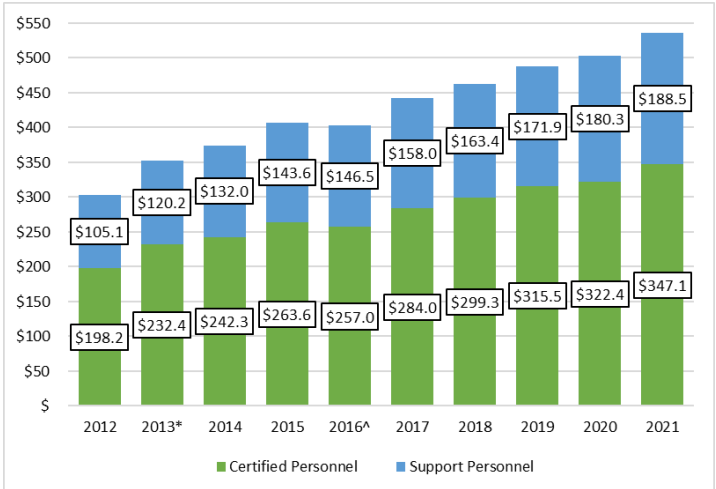
SDE Appropriation Expenditure Categories, FY 2021

State Aid Funding Formula	\$2,300,970,699
Flexible Benefits Allowance (FBA)	\$535,537,021
Public School Activities	\$100,919,026
Instruction Materials	\$33,000,000
SDE Administration	\$15,027,640
School Consolidation Assist. Fund	\$3,637,714
Teachers' Retirement System Fund	\$3,637,714

EDUCATION

The Flexible Benefit Allowance is provided for certified and support personnel of school districts. Currently, OK provides a benefit allowance of \$660.72 per full-time employee. This amount is tied to the Health Choice High Individual Plan Rate.

Appropriations for FBA, FY 2012 – 2021
(in millions)

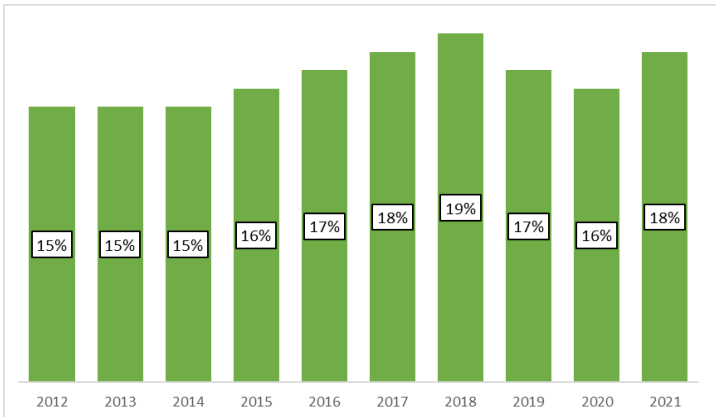


*Totals include supplemental

^Totals are after cuts/adjustments due to revenue failure.

Source: SDE

FBA as a Percentage of Common Education Appropriations
FY 2012 - 2021

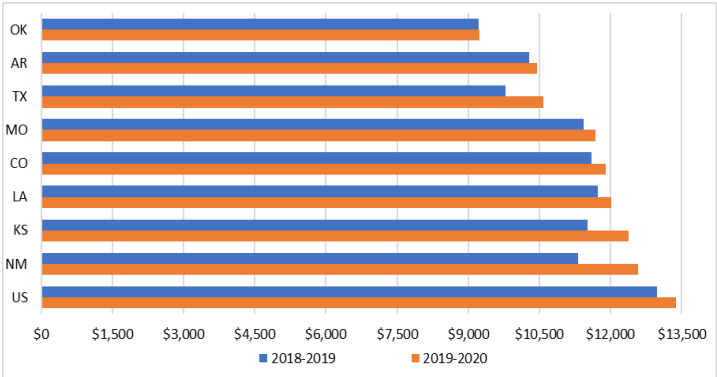


Source: OSSBA

EDUCATION

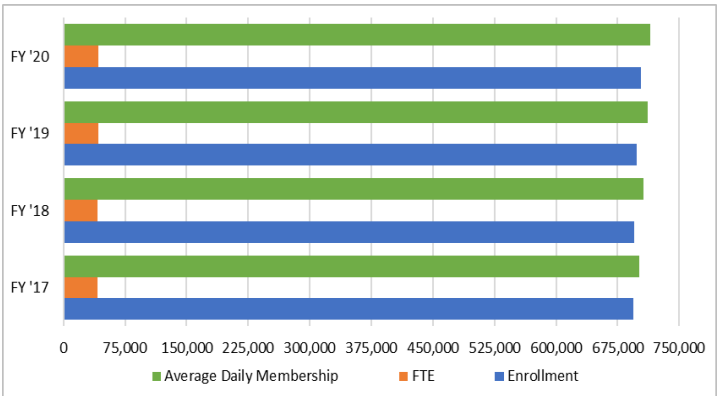
The next few graphs provide information about OK's common education system statewide.

Average Per Pupil Expenditures, FY 2019 compared to FY 2020



Source: <https://www.nea.org/research-publications>

Average Daily Membership, Enrollment, and Number of Teachers, FY 2017 – 2020

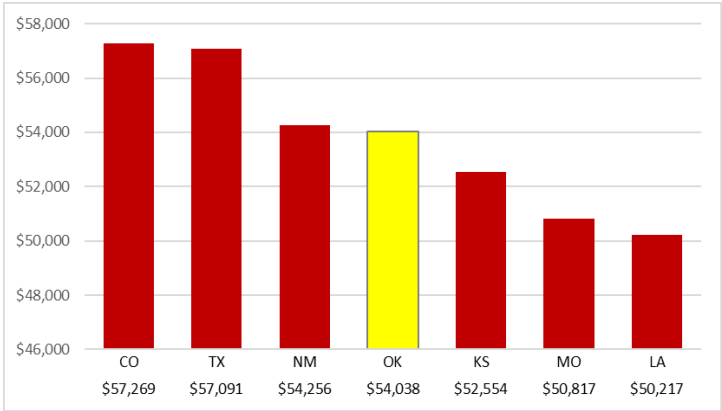


Source: <https://sde.ok.gov/documents/state-student-public-enrollment>

- 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.

EDUCATION

Average Teacher Compensation, FY 2020



Source: <https://www.nea.org/research-publications>

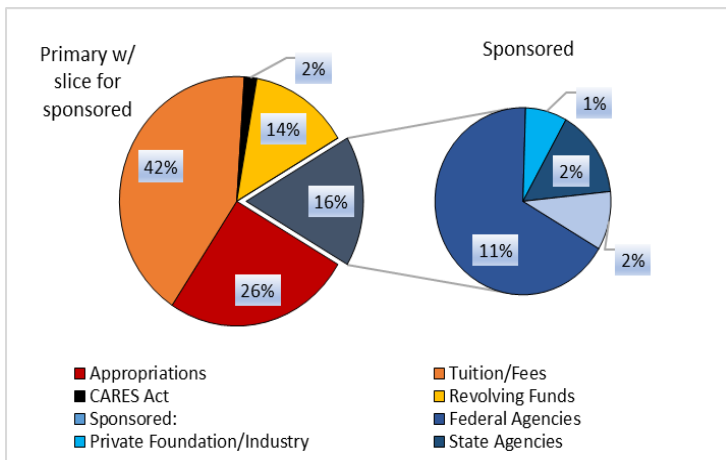
- HB 1023xx (2017 Second Special Session) increased the minimum salary schedule in amounts ranging from 15% to 18%. HB 1026xx (2017 Second Special Session) increased the annual compensation for education support personnel by \$1,250.
- HB 2756 (2019 Legislative Session) increased compensation for certified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

Higher Education Total Funding FY 2021



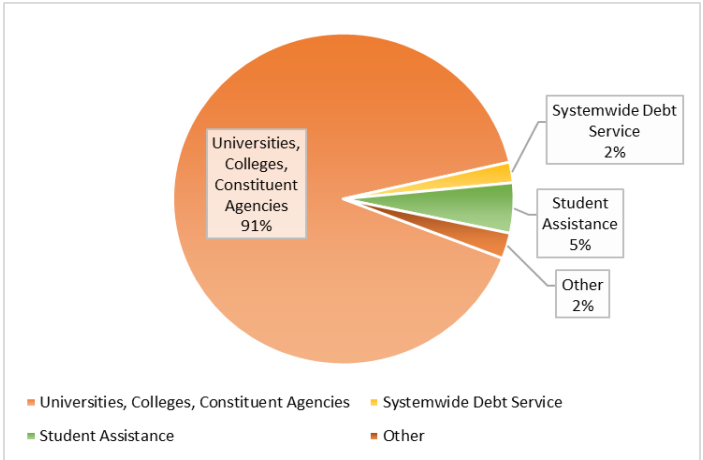
Source: <https://www.okhighered.org/studies-reports/budget/fy21-eg-summary-analysis.pdf>

Source	FY 2020	FY 2021
Primary:		
Appropriations	\$879,370,059	\$840,414,742
Tuition/Fees	\$1,398,323,741	\$1,356,907,271
CARES Act	\$0	\$55,965,401
Revolving Funds	\$437,777,607	\$448,647,249
Sponsored:		
Federal Agencies	\$359,875,799	\$368,391,555
Private Foundation/Industry	\$41,531,964	\$42,045,941
State Agencies	\$83,309,597	\$83,519,226
Other	\$119,464,504	\$55,662,630
Total	\$3,319,653,271	\$3,251,554,015

Appropriation totals includes funding provided for Oklahoma’s Promise, also known as Oklahoma’s Higher Learning Access Program (OHLAP). For FY ’20, \$77.3 million was apportioned to OHLAP and for FY ’21 the amount was \$70 million. Funding for OHLAP is part of the “off the top” funds that come from individual income tax collections.

EDUCATION

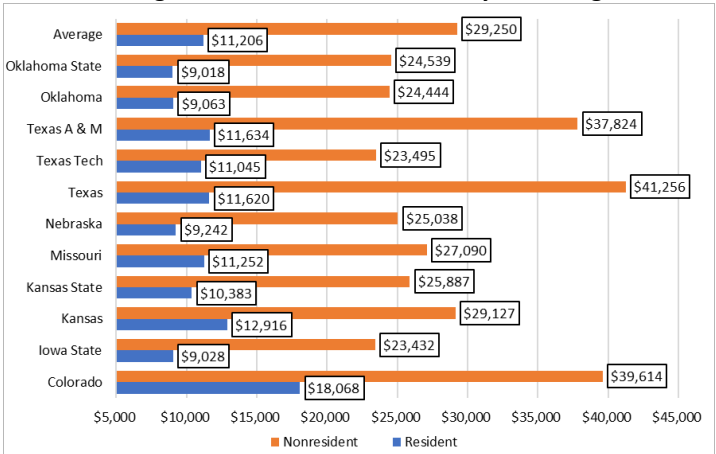
FY 2021 Budget Breakdown



Source: <https://www.okhighered.org/studies-reports/budget/fy21-eg-summary-analysis.pdf>

- Institutions educational and general operating budgets make up 90.6% of the total budget.
- 76.8% of state appropriations to Higher Education are used for institutions' operating budgets.
- Oklahoma institutions saw a 3.95% decrease in state appropriations support for FY 21 operational funding.

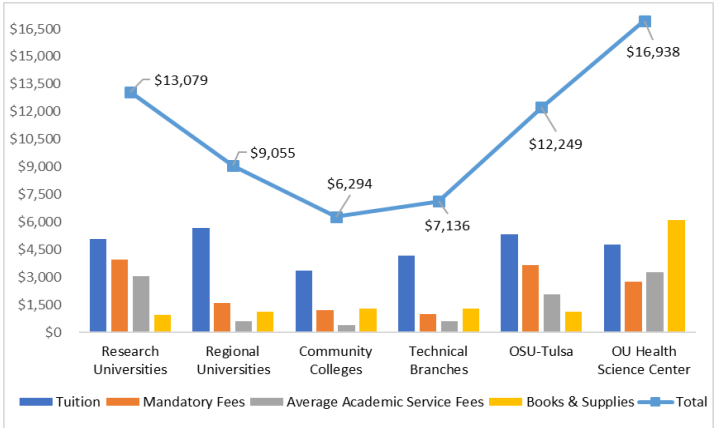
FY '20 Undergraduate Tuition & Mandatory Fees - Big Twelve*



*Based on 30 credit hours

EDUCATION

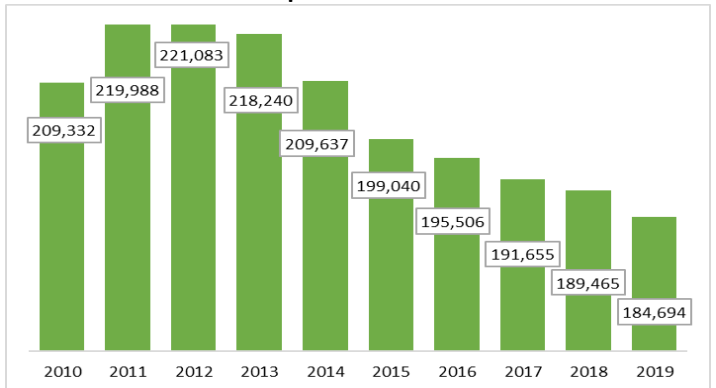
FY 2021 Average Cost – Undergraduate Resident



Source: OK 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 Big Twelve Conference.
- 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



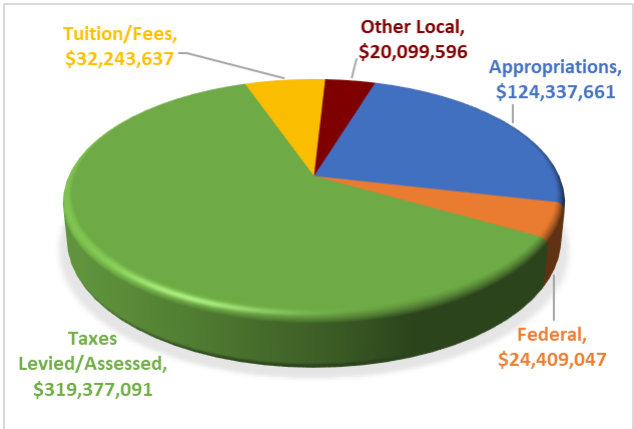
Source: <http://www.osrhe.edu/studies-reports/enrollment-dashboards/dashboard-Ten-YearComparisonofFallHeadcounts.html>

EDUCATION

Career Tech

The comprehensive Career Tech system delivers educational services through 399 PK-12 school districts (comprehensive schools), 29 technology center districts, 13 Skills Centers sites- which offer specialized, occupational training to adult and juvenile incarcerated individuals, 32 adult basic education providers, and to more than 7,295 businesses through various business and industry development programs.

Agency and Technology Centers' General Fund Total Funding FY 2019



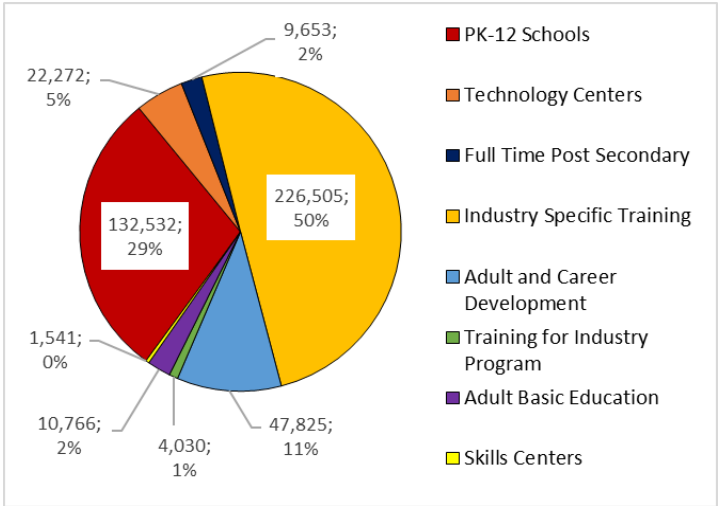
Source: <https://www.okcareertech.org/technology-centers/technology-center-annual-reports/2019-reports/fy19-summary-reports-revenue>

Like Common Education, technology centers are also supported by ad valorem millages assessed on real property within a technology center district. There are four ad valorem levies CareerTech's are constitutionally allowed:

CareerTech/Community College Levy	5 mills
CareerTech Local Incentive Levy	5 mills
CareerTech Building Fund Levy	5 mills
CareerTech Sinking Fund Levy	Limited to 5% of net assessed valuation

EDUCATION

FY 2020 Enrollments in Career Tech Programs



Source: <https://www.okcareertech.org/about/careertech-system>

- In FY 2020, Oklahoma CareerTech annual enrollments totaled more than 450,000.
- Oklahoma CareerTech System graduates added more than \$3.5 billion annually to the state's economy.

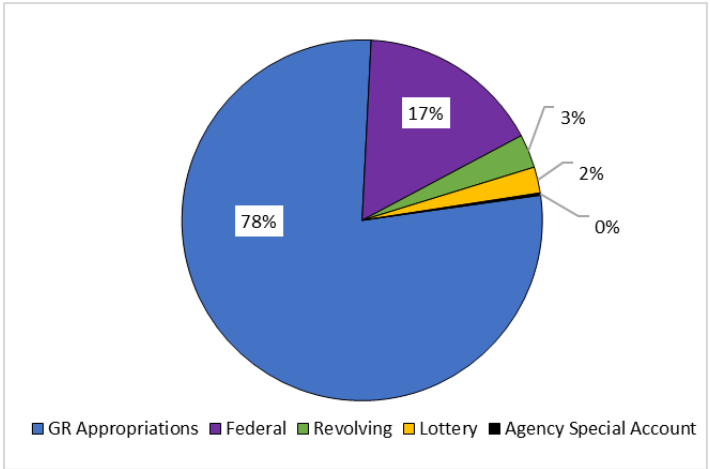
Businesses Served by Bus. & Industry Dev. Prog.	FY 2019	FY 2020
Training for Industry Program	19	25
Oklahoma Bid Assistance Network	715	703
Adult & Career Development	1,248	1,072
Customized Industry	3,928	3,887
Safety	2,200	2,055
Firefighter Training	210	248
Entrepreneurial Development		360

- In FY 2020 CareerTech helped 7,295 Oklahoma businesses increase sales, improve productivity, reduce costs and expand operations.

The next few graphs apply to just the state agency of the OK Department of Career and Technology Education.

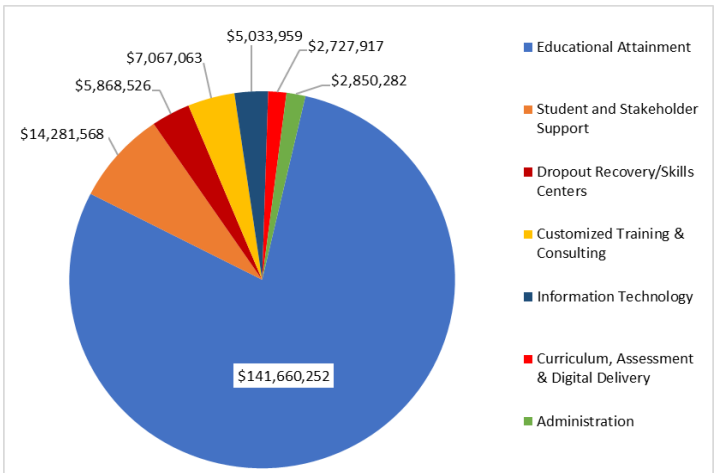
EDUCATION

FY 2021 Funding Sources



Source	FY 2020	FY 2021
GR Appropriations	\$139,479,185	\$133,470,385
Federal	\$27,643,531	\$28,092,066
Revolving	\$4,965,959	\$5,157,306
Lottery	\$3,477,624	\$4,001,486
Agency Special Account	\$345,000	\$345,000
Total	\$175,911,299	\$171,066,243

FY 2021 Budgeted Expenditures



EDUCATION

Oklahoma Education Lottery

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

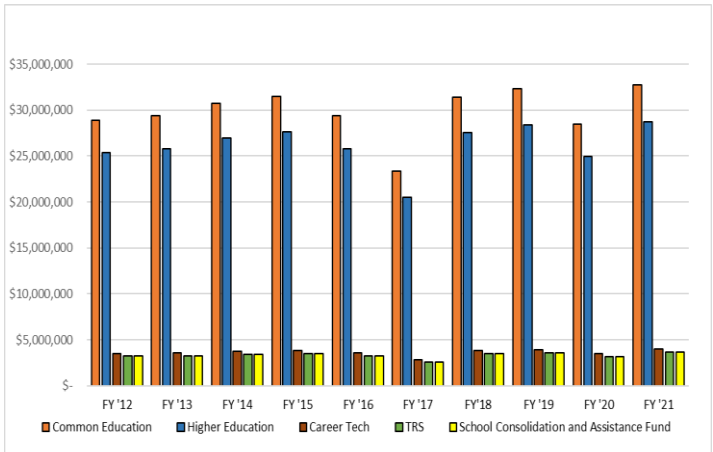
45% K-12th grade public education and early childhood development programs (Common Education)

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 2012 – 2021



- In FY 2020, Oklahoma Lottery net sales totaled more than \$267.7 million.
- As of October 15, 2020, lottery proceeds have contributed \$1,013,511,645 to education since distributions began in FY 2006.

EDUCATION

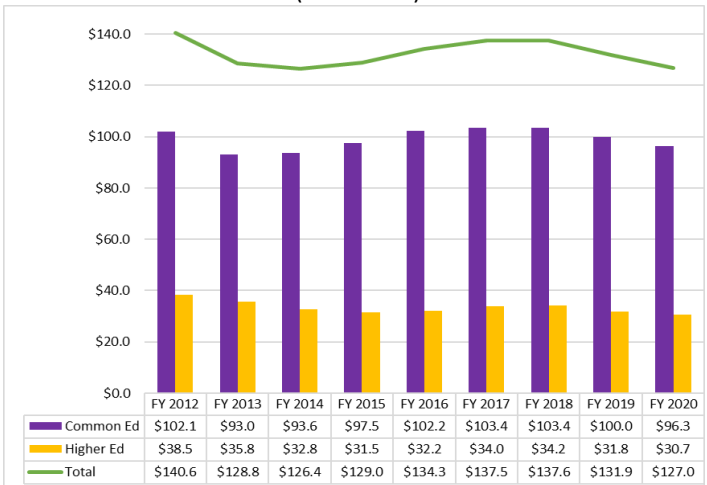
Commissioners of the Land Office

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. Money from the land leases are distributed monthly to the education beneficiaries.

CLO Distributions, FY 2012 – 2020
(in millions)



Source: CLO Annual Report

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 (GGT) Subcommittee is comprised of sixteen agencies:

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

GGT Subcommittee Total Appropriations FY 2012 -2021

FY 2012	\$234,612,554
FY 2013	\$359,245,430
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

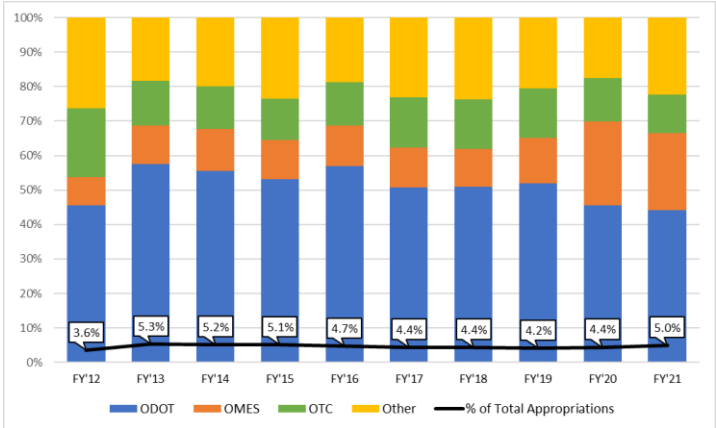
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The following graph shows what percent of the subcommittee's appropriation goes to specific agencies, along

GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

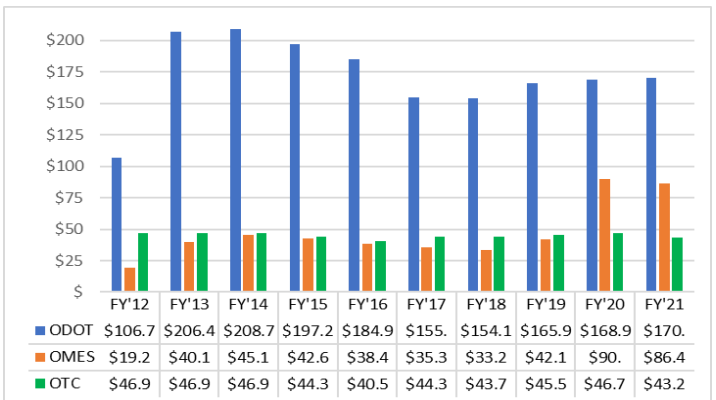
with what percent of total appropriations goes to the GGT subcommittee.

GGT Subcommittee FY 2012 – 2021



- GGT has two of the top 12 appropriated agencies: ODOT and OMES.
- Since FY'12, appropriations to the GGT Subcommittee have increased \$150,933,288 or 6.43%.
- Appropriations to the subcommittee increased \$14,821,020 or 4.0% from FY'20 to FY'21.

Top 3 GGT Agencies Appropriations, FY 2012 – 2021
(in Millions)



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

GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

Oklahoma Transportation by the Numbers

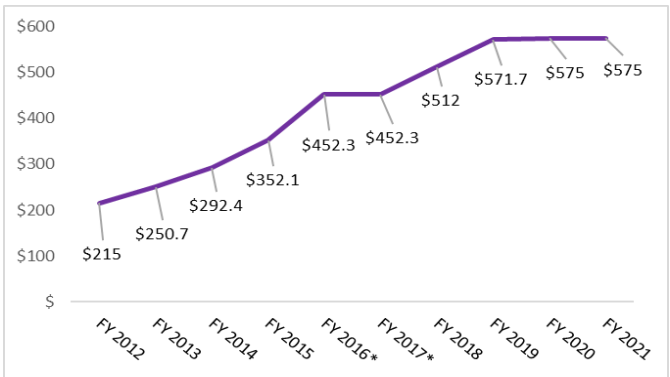
Measure	Oklahoma	US
Average Daily Person Miles	45	36.1
Average Daily Person Trips	3.39	3.37
Highway Fatality Rate (per 100 million vehicle miles)	1.44	1.13
Transportation Energy Use (Million Btu per capita)	122.8	86.2
Highway Fuel Use (Gallons per capita)	463.4	416.2

Measure	Value	US Rank
Miles of Public Road	116,065	12
Miles of Freight Railroad	3,158	18
Miles of Inland Waterway	150	30
Number of Bridges	23,138	9

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

Work Commute	Oklahoma	US
Drive Alone	82.5%	76.3%
Carpool	9.5%	9.0%
Public Transportation	0.5%	4.9%
Bicycle	0.2%	0.5%
Walk	2.0%	2.6%
Motor-cycle, Other	1.2%	1.3%
Work From Home	4.1%	5.3%

ROADS Fund, FY 2012 – 2020 (in millions)



Source: February 2020 BOE Packet, Schedule 3

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

GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

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 \$575 million which began in FY 2013.

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	Motor Vehicle				Total
	Income Tax	Revenue	Diesel Tax	Gasoline Tax	
FY'17 [^]	\$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 (Estimated)*	\$89,100,000	\$196,500,000	\$51,900,000	\$57,500,000	\$395,000,000

[^]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 will redirect \$180 million of ROADS fund apportionments to the Education Reform Revolving Fund, each fiscal year, for fiscal years 2021 and 2022. To replace the redirected funds in fiscal year 2020, the Legislature passed HB2744, which issues bonds to raise \$200 million for highway and bridge projects in the Transportation Commission Construction Work Plan.

GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

CIRB Fund, FY 2011 – 2020 (in millions)



Source: OTC Annual Reports

In 2006, the County Improvement 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.

From FY 2008 through 2020, CIRB has funded 777 total construction projects, including 609 bridges replaced or repaired, and 960 roadway miles improved. The total CIRB funds during that time came in at over \$1.9 billion.

GEN. GOVERNMENT & TRANSPORTATION

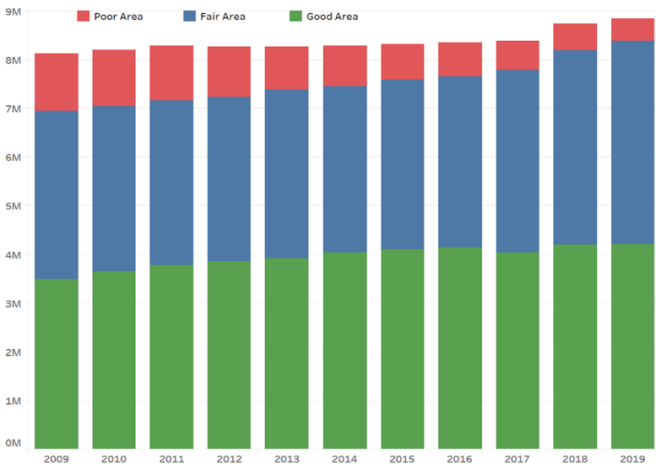
2020 Top 10 Highway Bridge Ratings By State			
State	Total Highway Bridges	Bridges Rated Poor	% of Bridges Rated Poor
1. Georgia	6,794	33	0.49%
2. Kansas	5,111	34	0.67%
3. Utah	1,852	13	0.70%
4. Iowa	4,144	32	0.77%
5. Texas	34,821	269	0.77%
6. Florida	5,656	51	0.90%
7. Arizona	4,873	44	0.90%
8. Nevada	1,152	12	1.04%
9. Oklahoma	6,749	86	1.27%
10. Alabama	5,769	78	1.35%

Source: ODOT; Census Bureau

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 9th in only sixteen years.
- Oklahoma has fewer residents per highway bridge (586) than all other states in the top 10 except Kansas (570).

Count of Bridges and Condition by Square Meters of Area FY 2009 – 2019



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

The Health & Human Services (HHS) Subcommittee is comprised of twelve 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 (DMHSAS)
- Office of Disability Concerns (ODC)
- Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA)
- OSU Medical Authority (OSUMA)
- University Hospital Authority (UHA)

HHS Subcommittee Total Appropriations FY 2012 -2021

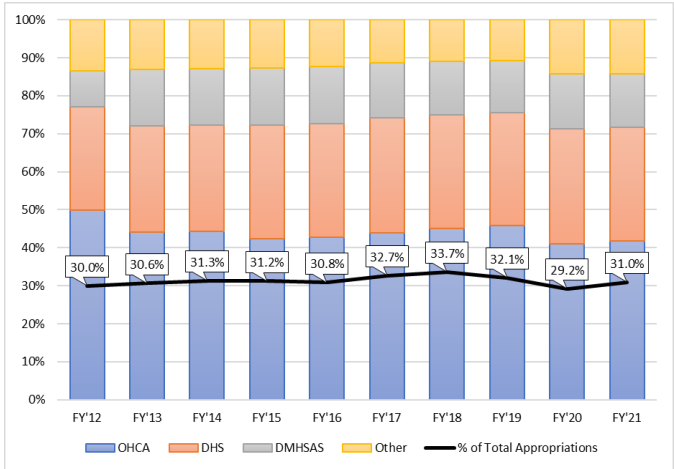
FY 2012	\$1,973,048,024
FY 2013	\$2,092,191,118
FY 2014	\$2,261,000,834
FY 2015	\$2,251,562,919
FY 2016	\$2,123,796,711
FY 2017	\$2,257,844,659
FY 2018	\$2,329,175,674
FY 2019	\$2,465,670,623
FY 2020	\$2,441,644,827
FY 2021	\$2,387,857,850

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 HHS subcommittee.

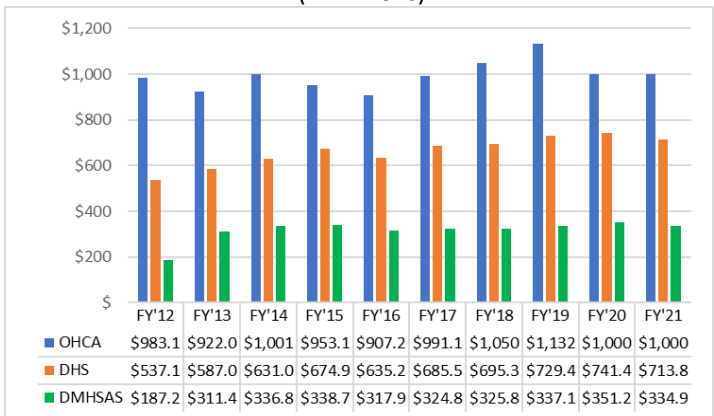
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

HHS Subcommittee FY 2012 – 2021



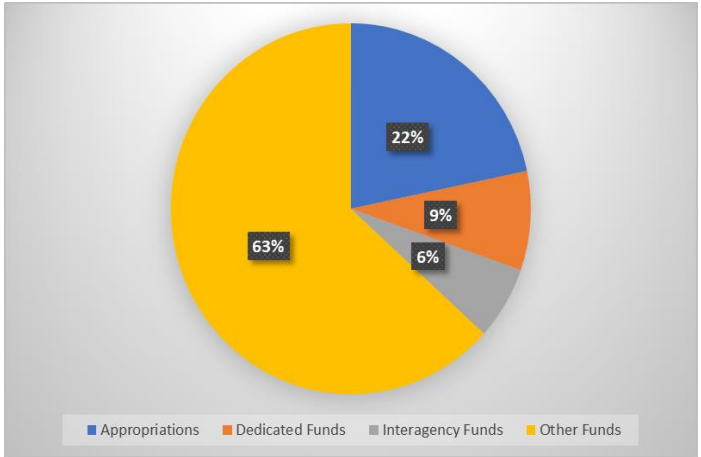
- HHS contains four of the top 12 highest appropriated agencies.
- Of those four agencies, three of them -the Oklahoma Health Care Authority, Department of Human Services, and the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services- receive 86% of the subcommittee’s appropriation with the remaining 9 agencies receiving 14%.

Top 3 HHS Agencies Appropriations, FY 2012 – 2021 (in Millions)



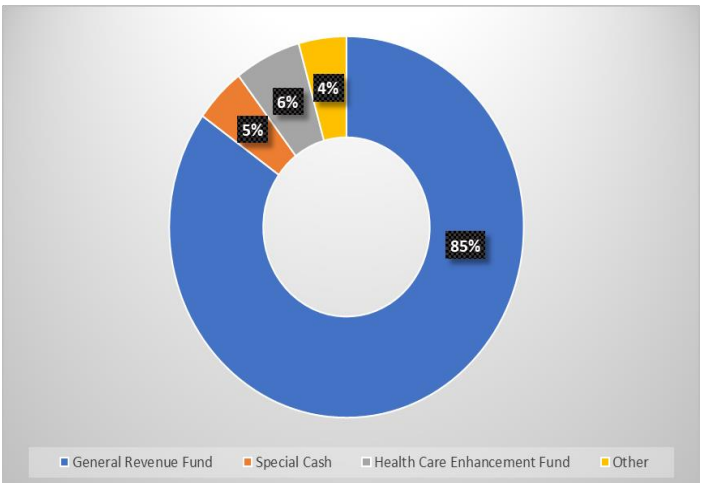
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

HHS FY'21 Budget by Source



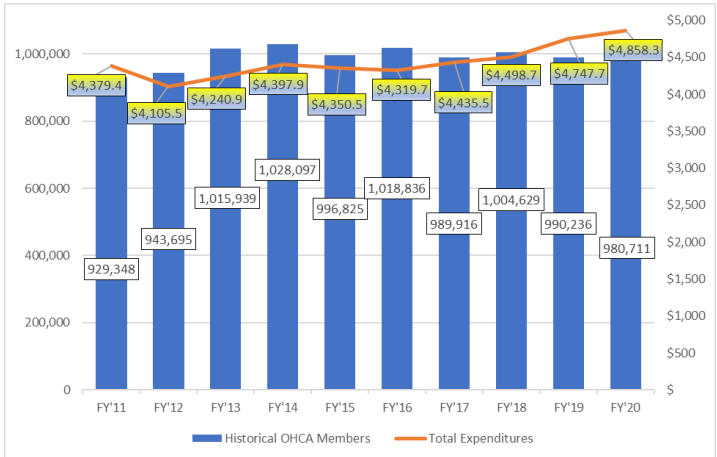
The largest source of HHS agency funding is the federal share of the federal-state partnership to fund Medicaid. The federal portion is better known as the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage or FMAP. “Other Funds” includes all federal dollars in addition to county collections.

HHS FY'21 State Appropriation by Source



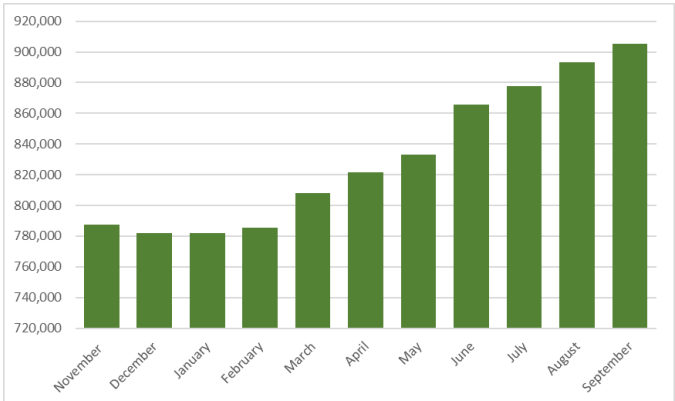
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

OHCA Enrollees and Expenditures, FY 2011-2020 (expenditures in millions)



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

Medicaid Enrollment During COVID

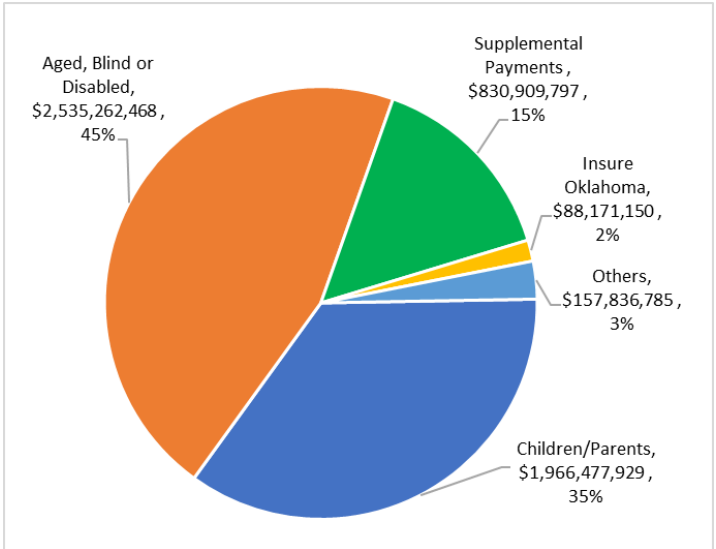


Source: OHCA <http://www.okhca.org/research.aspx?id=2987>

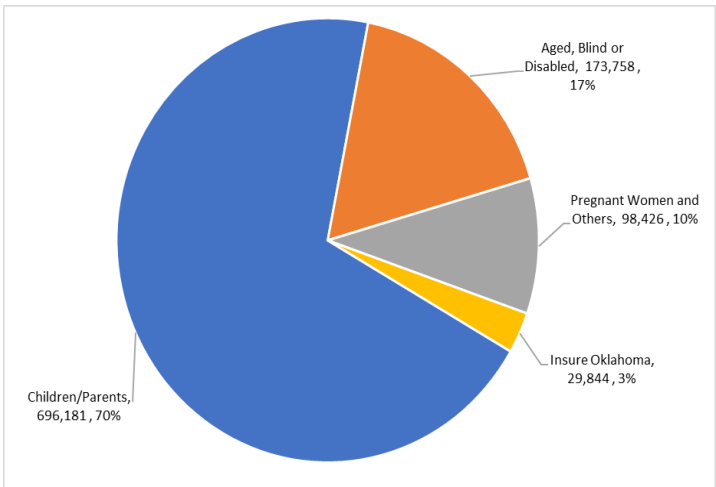
Part of the federal government's response to the pandemic was to increase the Medicaid funding rates. However, the acceptance of this higher rate disallowed any reduction of the Medicaid enrollment other than death or moving out of state. This coupled with increased unemployment led to a sharp increase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

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

OHCA Expenditures by Population, FY 2019

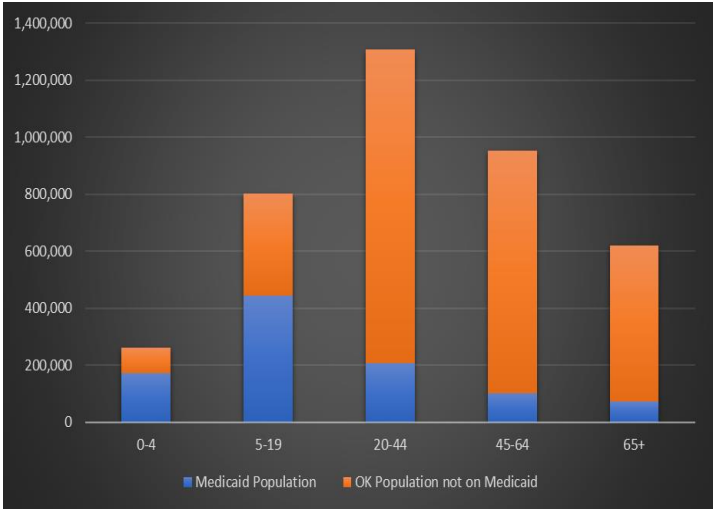


OHCA Enrollees by Population, FY 2019



HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Oklahoma Population by Medicaid Enrollment, FY 2019

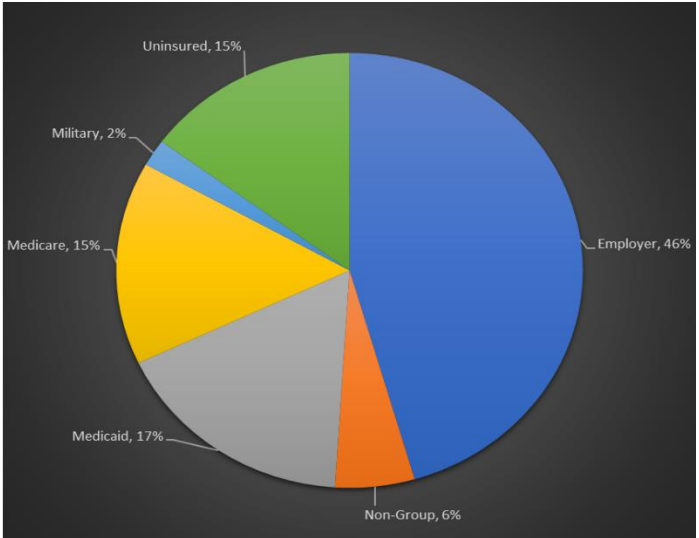


Source: <http://www.okhca.org/research.aspx?id=17501>

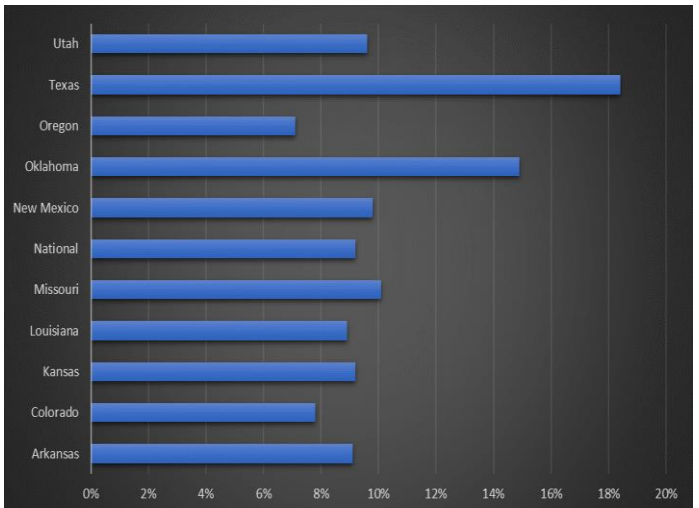
- 38% of the total OHCA population is in the 20-65 age range while 62% are in the 0-19 range.
- Approximately 67% of 0-4 year old's and 55% of 5-19 year old's are enrolled in Oklahoma's Medicaid program.
- With the passage of SQ 802, Oklahoma will expand Medicaid coverage to low-income adults (18-65) with incomes below 133% of the federal poverty level.
- This will increase the Medicaid population by approximately 130,000 18-65 year old's in the expansion population and approximately 40,000 across current populations.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Insurance Coverage in Oklahoma, 2019



Uninsured Population, 2019

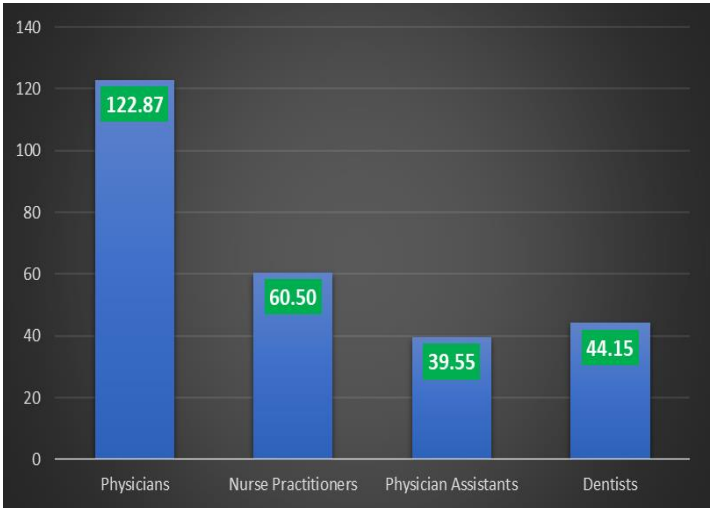


Source: Kaiser Family Foundation

<https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-population/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Primary Caregivers per 100,000 Population, March 2020



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation

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

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

Per capita Oklahoma ranks:

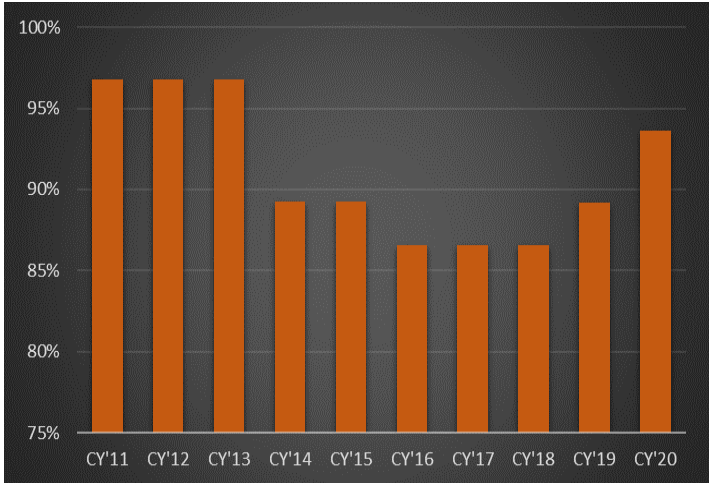
- 38th in Primary Care Physicians
- 36th in Nurse Practitioners
- 19th in Physician Assistants
- 40th in Dentists

The federal government ceased funding medical school graduates through the 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 2020 academic year, 57% 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 2011 – 2020

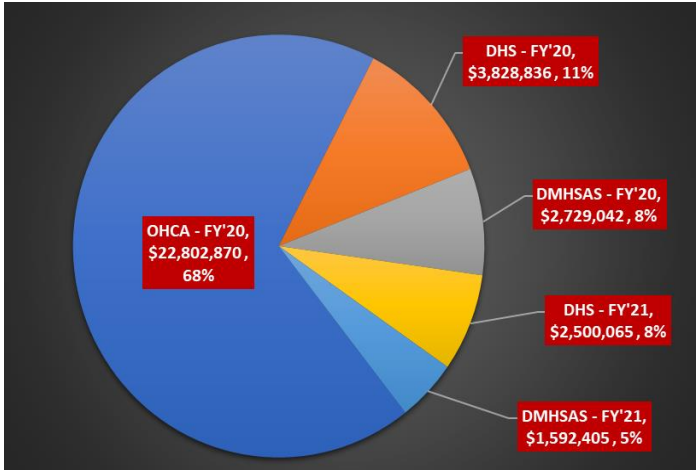


Source: OHCA

- 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 two of the last three years.
- 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.

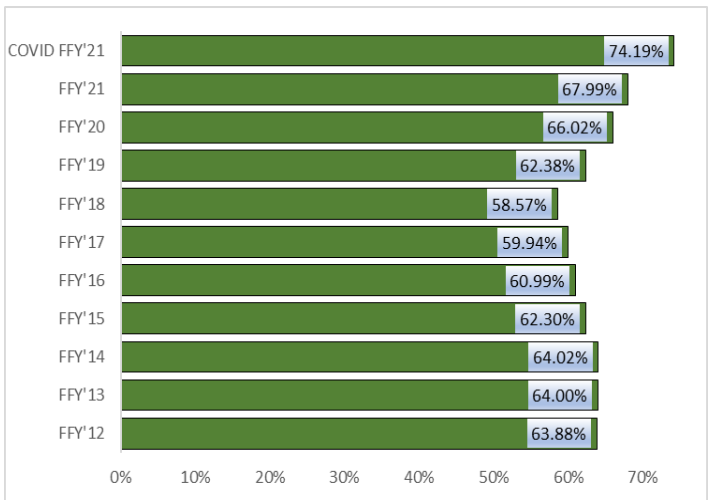
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Transfers to the FMAP Preservation Fund, FY 2020-2021



Total amount of savings from both fiscal years equals \$33,453,218. The FMAP Preservation Fund was established to help state appropriations fill any gaps left in funding when the FMAP rate decreases.

Oklahoma FMAP Rates by Federal FY 2012 – 2021, Including Enhanced Rate during the COVID Emergency



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation

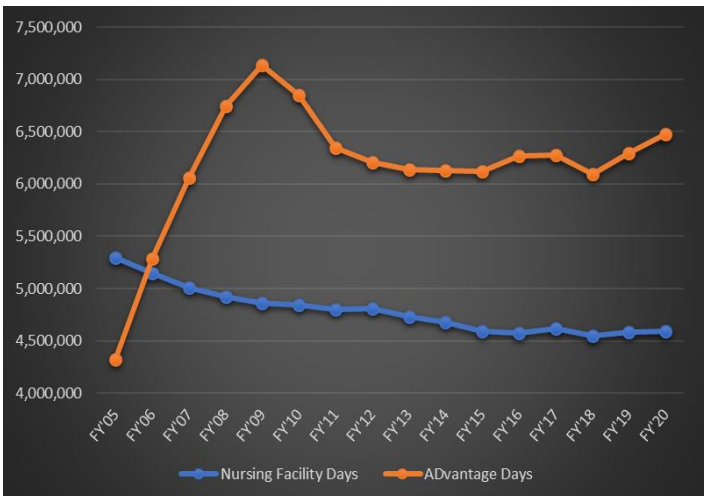
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Families Served by SNAP/TANF, FY 2011 – 2020
(monthly average)



Source: DHS

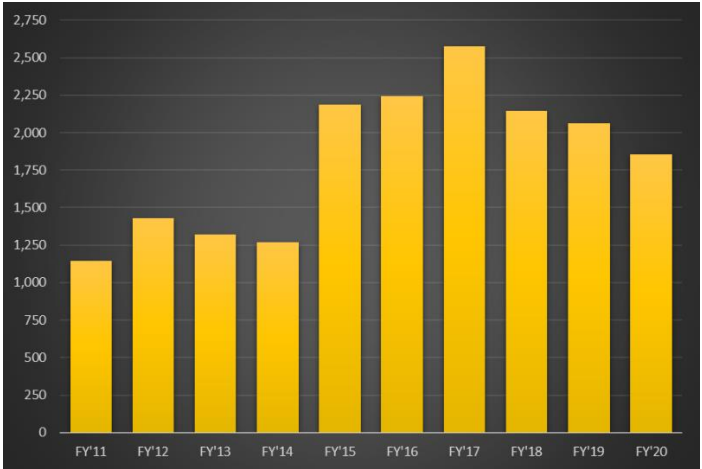
ADvantage Days vs. Nursing Home Days
FY 2005 – 2020



Source: DHS

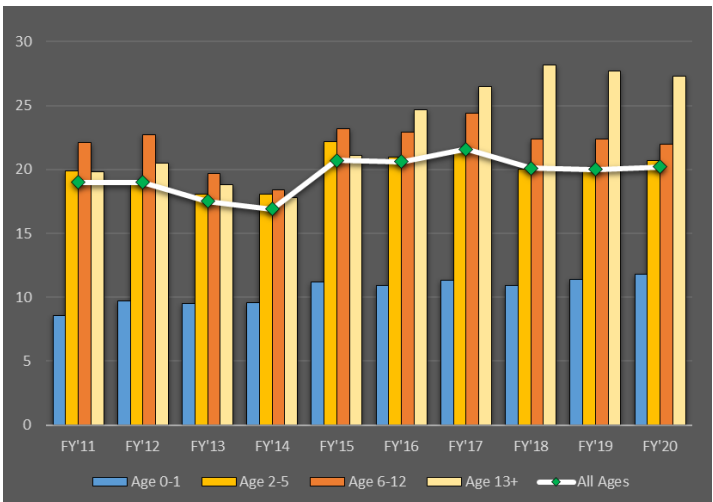
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Adoptions Finalized, FY 2011 – 2020



Source: DHS

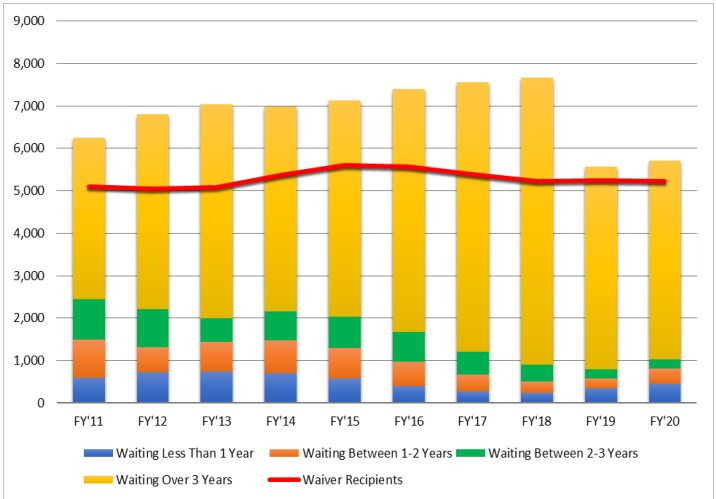
Average Length of Stay with DHS by Child Age (in months)



Source: DHS

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Developmental Disabilities Services Waiver Waiting List - End of Fiscal Year Figures, FY 2011 – 2020

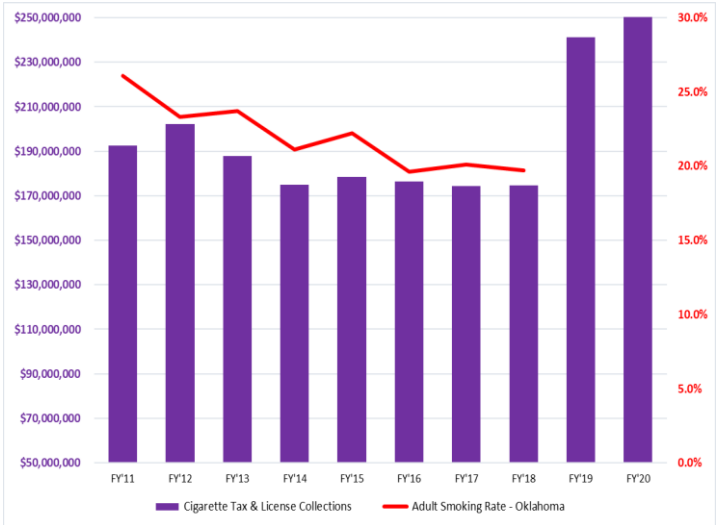


Source: DHS

- The Legislature continues to place a high priority on funding for DDSD services, but there are currently more people needing services than funding allows. For this reason, the DDSD Waiting List was created, but 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 and another \$1.92 million increase in FY'21.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Smoking in Oklahoma



Source:

<https://www.americashealthrankings.org/explore/annual/measure/Overall/state/OK>

- In 2019, Oklahoma was ranked the 46th 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 from the health of smokers, the Legislature has implemented a tax on the sale of tobacco products. An increase to this tax began in FY'19 and is appropriated to OHCA to help fund the Medicaid program.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust Fund Assets and Receipts

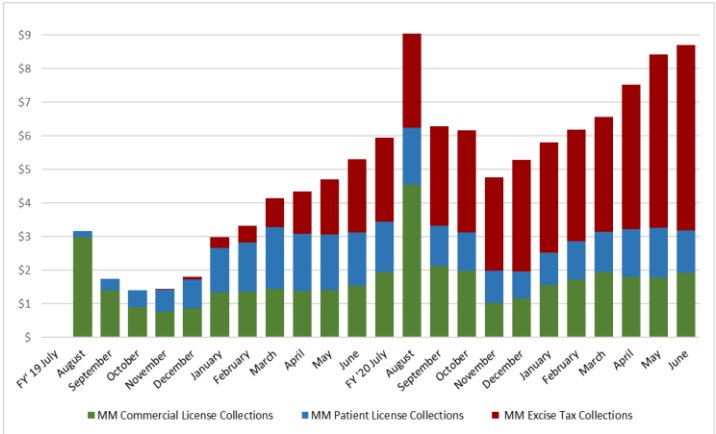
Fiscal Year	Settlement Receipts	Expenditures	Net Investment Income	EOY Investment Assets, Fair Value	EOY Net Position
2011	\$56,954,970	\$20,537,062	\$92,487,965	\$591,989,512	\$662,106,863
2012	\$58,062,948	\$32,625,414	\$8,905,067	\$672,315,506	\$705,681,439
2013	\$85,057,305	\$36,433,205	\$69,040,910	\$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

Source: TSET Annual 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 2020: \$1,605,351,492.
- 75% of MSA payments to Oklahoma are apportioned to TSET for investment, 18.75% is for the Legislature to appropriate (almost always, OHCA recipient of appropriations), and 6.25% is deposited into the Attorney General 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.

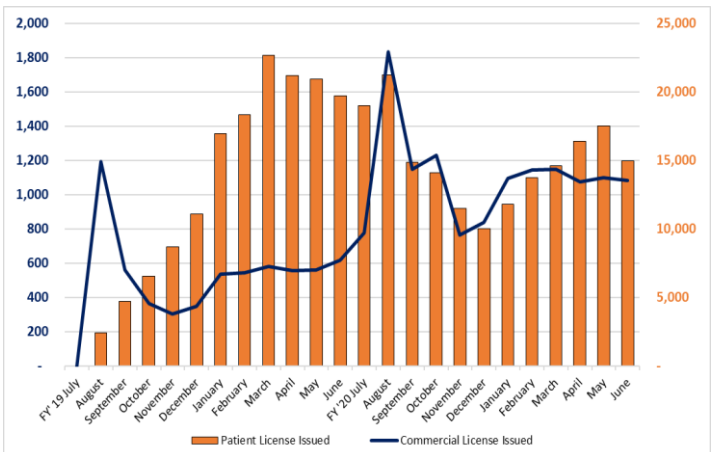
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Medical Marijuana (MM) Collections, Monthly FY 2019 through 2020 (in Millions)



Source: OSDH

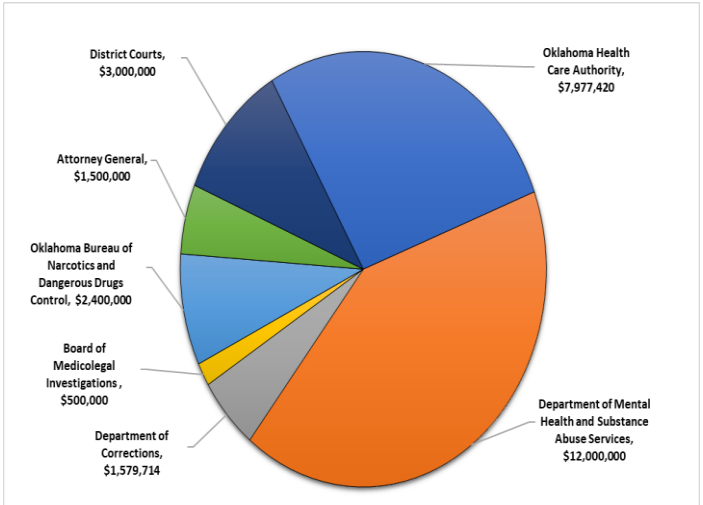
Medical Marijuana Licenses, Monthly FY 2019 through 2020



Source: OSDH

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

FY'21 Opioid Lawsuit Settlement Fund Allocations



In 2019 Oklahoma sought compensation from the pharmaceutical companies it deemed to be behind the ongoing opioid pandemic. Oklahoma was awarded \$465 million in its lawsuit against Johnson & Johnson.

The state also settled with:

- Purdue Pharma - \$270 million
- Teva Pharmaceutical - \$85 million
- Endo International - \$8.75 million

After litigation costs, all settlement and lawsuit dollars will be deposited into the Opioid Lawsuit Settlement Fund except for the Purdue settlement. Those dollars were agreed to fund a research and treatment center at OSU - Tulsa.

NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

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

- OK Department of Agricultural, 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 2012 -2021

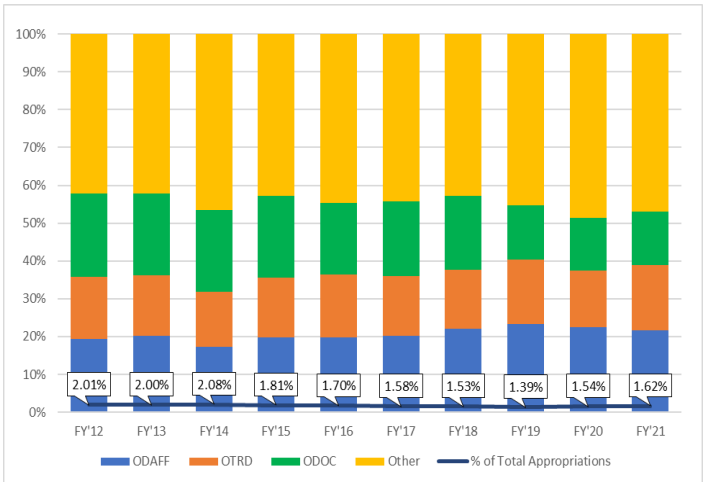
FY 2012	\$132,386,707
FY 2013	\$136,816,706
FY 2014	\$150,010,706
FY 2015	\$130,707,827
FY 2016	\$117,191,791
FY 2017	\$109,471,959
FY 2018	\$105,981,962
FY 2019	\$106,566,974
FY 2020	\$128,308,928
FY 2021	\$124,701,601

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 NRRS subcommittee.

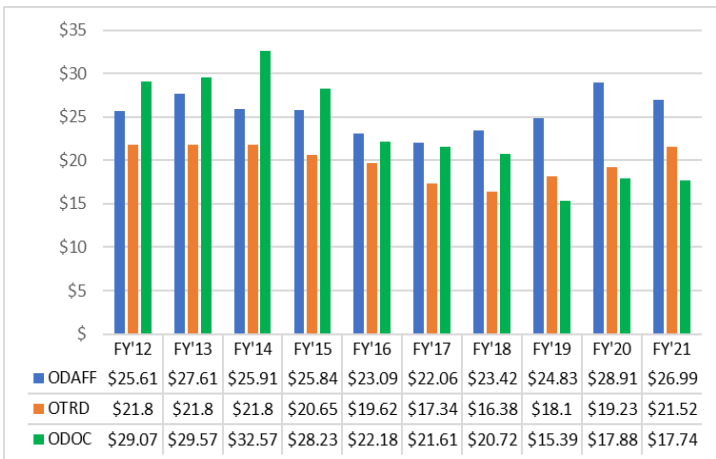
NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

NRRS Subcommittee FY 2012- 2021



- Since FY'12, appropriations to the NRRS Subcommittee have decreased by \$7,685,106 or 5.81%.
- The subcommittee's appropriation decreased \$3,607,327 or 2.81% from FY'20 to FY'21.

Top 3 NRRS Agencies Appropriations, FY 2012 – 2021 (in Millions)



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

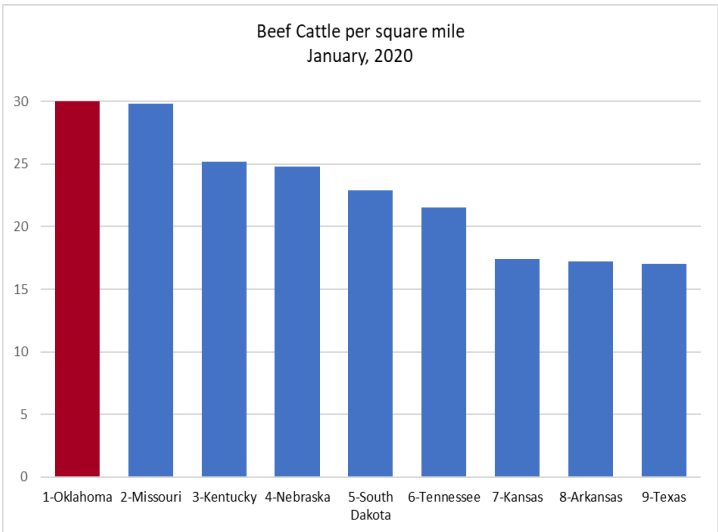
NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

Oklahoma is Top Ten in Ag Production, 2019

Commodity Produced (in \$) and Beef Cattle Livestock Inventory	US Rank
Rye	2
Beef Cattle	2
Sorghum	4
Canola	5
Goats	5
Pecans	5
Wheat	6
Hogs	9
Hay	10
Peanuts	10

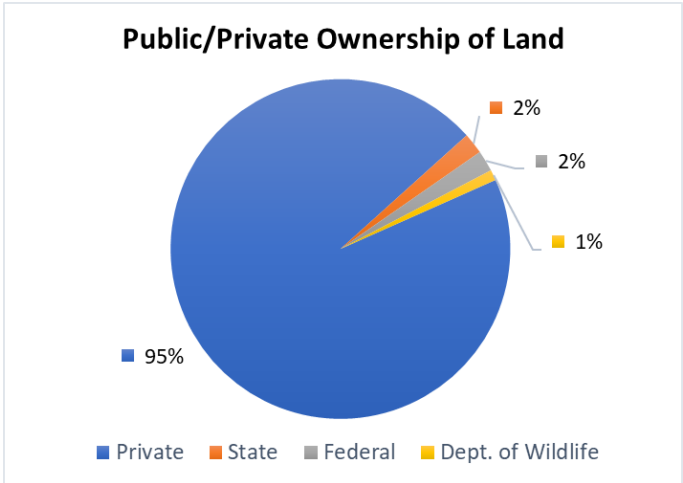
Farming Statistics (2017 Census of Agriculture)	Value	US Rank
Number of Farms	78,531	4
Average Size of Farm	435 acres	15
Harvested Cropland	7,812,594 acres	15
Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold	\$7.466 billion	22
Market Value of Livestock, Poultry Products	\$5.949 billion	11
Government Payments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

Oklahoma is Number One in the Nation in Beef Cattle Density



NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

95% of Land in Oklahoma is Privately Owned



Source: ODWC

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

Wildlife Department Revenues and Expenditures (Millions)

Revenues	FY'18-FY'19			
	FY 2018	FY 2019	Change	% Change
License Sales	\$19.52	\$20.15	\$0.63	3.2%
Federal Wildlife & Sportfish Restoration Grants	\$24.47	\$21.75	(\$2.72)	-11.1%
Interest Income	\$14.18	\$7.60	(\$6.58)	-46.4%
Other Wildlife Sales	\$3.92	\$3.31	(\$0.61)	-15.6%
Agriculture and Oil Leases	\$1.32	\$1.62	\$0.30	22.7%
Miscellaneous Income	\$2.75	\$11.52	\$8.77	318.9%
Total Revenues	\$66.18	\$65.22	(\$0.96)	-1.5%
Expenditures				
Fisheries Division	\$10.30	\$10.43	\$0.13	1.3%
Wildlife Division	\$12.63	\$12.46	(\$0.17)	-1.3%
Law Enforcement Division	\$11.53	\$10.90	(\$0.63)	-5.5%
Administration	\$7.77	\$8.27	\$0.50	6.4%
Information and Education Division	\$3.06	\$3.49	\$0.43	14.1%
Capital Expenditures	\$16.00	\$11.29	(\$4.71)	-29.4%
Total Expenditures	\$61.31	\$56.86	(\$4.45)	-7.3%

NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

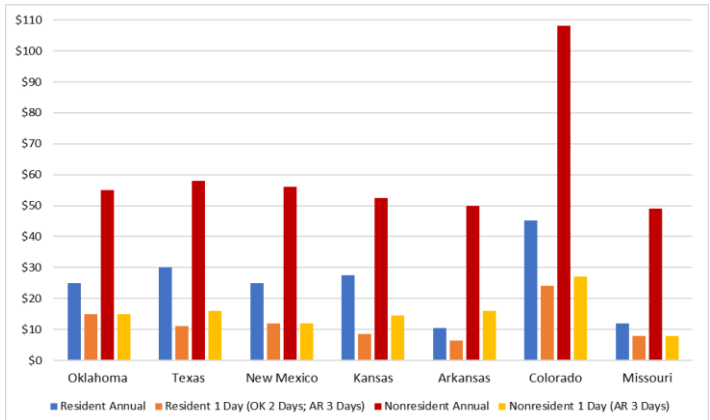
Oklahoma Hunting and Fishing Licenses, By the Numbers

License	FY'18 Licenses Sold	FY'18 Revenue	FY'19 Licenses Sold	FY'19 Revenue	Change In Revenue	% Change in Licenses Sold
Resident Combination	17,362	\$652,026	14,622	\$622,478	-\$29,548	-15.8%
Resident Fishing	177,291	\$3,368,529	126,261	\$3,030,272	-\$338,257	-28.8%
Resident Hunting	28,114	\$674,747	38,228	\$726,332	\$51,585	36.0%
Resident 2-Day Fishing	6,188	\$55,692	3,358	\$47,007	-\$8,685	-45.7%
Resident 5-Year Combination	1,980	\$267,300	2,015	\$296,190	\$28,890	1.8%
Resident 5-Year Fishing	4,572	\$342,900	3,589	\$312,225	-\$30,675	-21.5%
Resident 5-Year Hunting	890	\$66,750	753	\$65,550	-\$1,200	-15.4%
Total Resident Licenses*	236,397	\$5,427,944	188,826	\$5,100,054	-\$327,890	-20.1%
Lifetime Combination (Includes Veterans)	3,250	\$1,715,075	3,362	\$1,780,900	\$65,825	3.4%
Lifetime Hunting	244	\$146,400	201	\$125,675	-\$20,725	-17.6%
Lifetime Fishing	870	\$174,000	905	\$2,026,025	\$1,852,025	4.0%
Total Lifetime Licenses*	4,364	\$2,035,475	4,468	\$3,932,600	\$1,897,125	2.4%
Nonresident Hunting	8,793	\$1,229,913	8,046	\$1,183,238	-\$46,675	-8.5%
Nonresident 5-Day Hunting	8,154	\$542,241	9,509	\$656,089	\$113,848	16.6%
Nonresident Fishing	32,887	\$1,447,028	30,434	\$1,491,248	\$44,220	-7.5%
Nonresident Short Term Fishing	38,521	\$887,030	37,314	\$860,147	-\$26,883	-3.1%
Total Nonresident Licenses*	88,355	\$4,106,212	85,303	\$4,190,722	\$84,510	-3.5%

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 1,068,523 units with a gross revenue of \$20,232,094 in 2019, a decrease of 25.25% and \$261,722 respectively from 2018.

Cost to Fish in OK and Surrounding States



Source: ODWC, TP&WD, NMDGF, KDWP, AGFC, CPW, and MDC

NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

2020 Resident Cost to Hunt (Taking of One Animal)

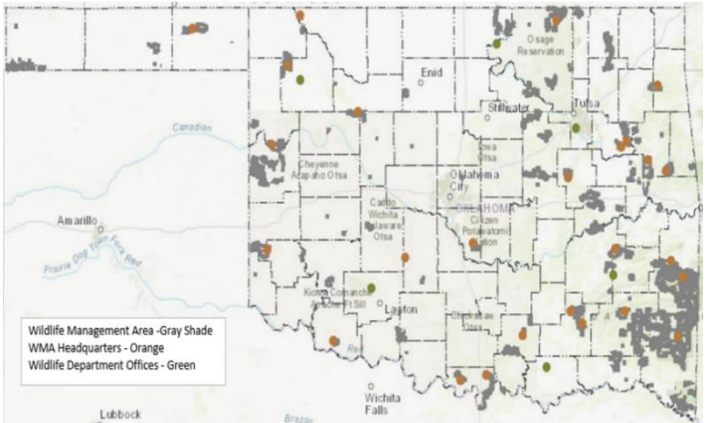
Game	Deer	Waterfowl	Turkey	Antelope
Oklahoma	\$45.00	\$60.00	\$35.00	\$76.00
Arkansas	\$10.50	\$42.50	\$25.00	N/A
Kansas	\$90.00	\$65.00	\$55.00	\$100.00
Texas	\$35.00	\$67.00	\$42.00	N/A

2020 Nonresident Cost to Hunt (Taking of One Animal)

Game	Deer	Waterfowl	Turkey	Antelope
Oklahoma	\$300.00	\$110.00	\$152.00	\$306.00
Arkansas	\$55.00	\$115.00	\$55.00	N/A
Kansas*	\$565.00	\$135.00	\$150.00	\$400.00
Texas	\$325.00	\$357.00	\$332.00	N/A

*Archery only for nonresidents hunting antelope in Kansas.

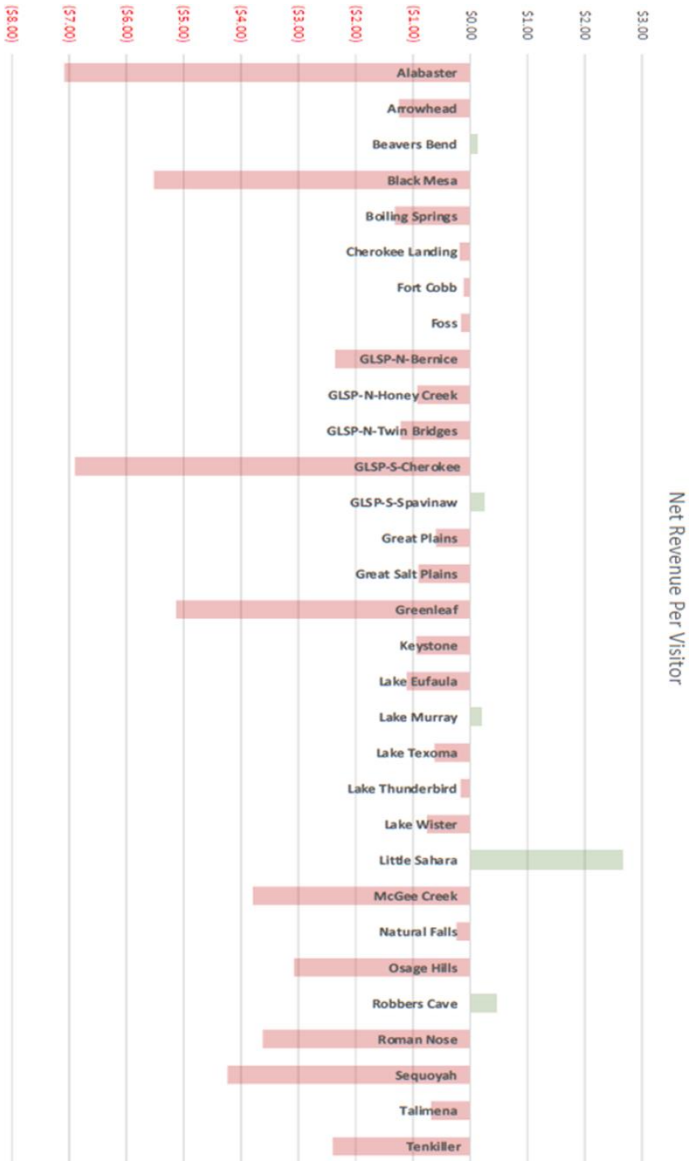
Source: ODWC, TP&WD, KDWPT, and AGFC



Energy & Environment Statistics	Value	US Rank
Per Capita Energy Consumed (2018)	433 million Btu	10
Average Retail Price of Electricity	10.12 cents/kWh	48
Total Energy Production (2018)	4,881 trillion Btu	4
Total CO2 Emissions (2017)	93 million metric tons	20
Per Capita Gasoline Expenditures	\$1,247	24
EPA National Priorities List Sites	8	42
EPA National Priorities List Deleted Sites	8	15

NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

Oklahoma State Parks



There were 9.2 million visitors to state parks in FY'19.

NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. SERVICES

Oklahoma State Parks & Recreation Facts and Figures	
State Park Revenues and Visitation	
Park Visitors	9.2 million
Lodge Occupancy Rates	35%
Revenue As a Percent of Expenditures	69%
Concession Revenue	\$1,283,566
State Park Lands and Facilities	
Number of State Parks	32
Number of Acres in the System	60,000
Number of Structures Maintained	over 500
Number of Golf Courses	7
Annual Required Maintenance Costs	\$39,308,000
Recreational Vehicle Registrations by Type (2019)	
ATVs, UTVs, and Off-Road Motorcycles	13,521
Boat (One Year)	79,243
Boat (Three Year)	32,064
Classic Cars (One Year)	1,569
Classic Cars (Ten Year)	415
Former Military Vehicle	12

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	North Canadian - 752 Miles
Largest Lake (surface area)	Eufaula - 164 square Miles
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 - 51.89 Inches
Lowest Average Annual Precipitation	Cimarron County - 18.25 Inches
Statewide Average (Mesonet Stations)	33.94 Inches

Water Use

Total Water Use (2007)	1,814,762 Acre-Feet
Source of Use	1. Surface Water (56%) 2. Groundwater (44%)
Top 3 Uses (% of total)	1. Crop Irrigation (41%) 2. Public Water Supply (32%) 3. Livestock and Aquaculture (12%)

- 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, the Red and Arkansas, annually.
- About 36 million acre-feet 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 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 2012 -2021

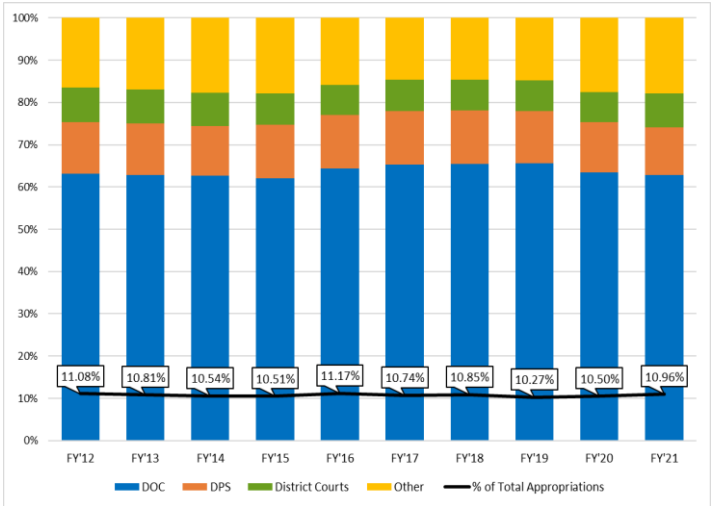
FY 2012	\$729,097,277
FY 2013	\$737,909,277
FY 2014	\$761,629,275
FY 2015	\$758,061,558
FY 2016	\$769,442,229
FY 2017	\$742,701,611
FY 2018	\$750,268,259
FY 2019	\$788,710,042
FY 2020	\$876,481,437
FY 2021	\$845,125,232

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 NRRS subcommittee.

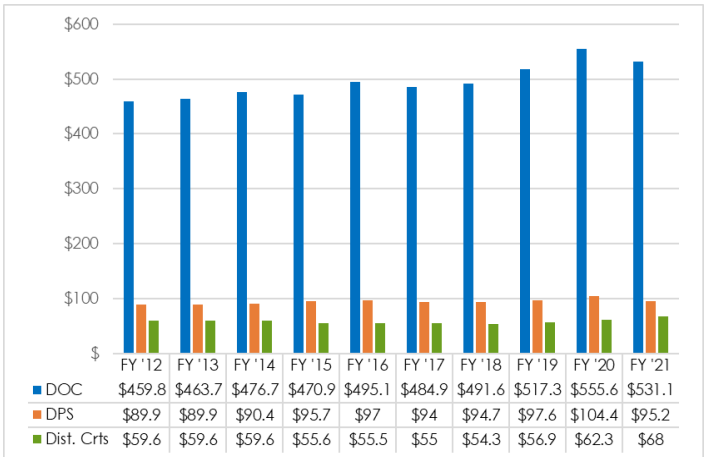
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

PS&J Subcommittee FY 2012 – 2021



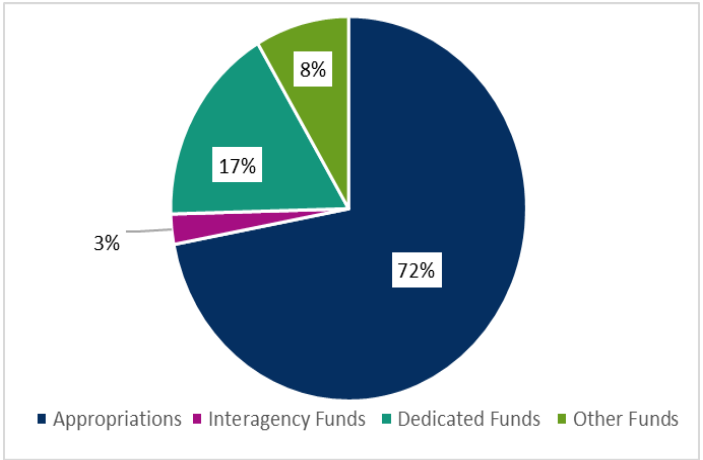
- PS&J contains three of the top 12 highest appropriated agencies.
- The Department of Corrections, Department of Public Safety, and District Courts account for approximately 9% of all appropriated dollars in FY'21.

Top 3 PS&J Agencies Appropriations, FY 2012 – 2021 (in Millions)

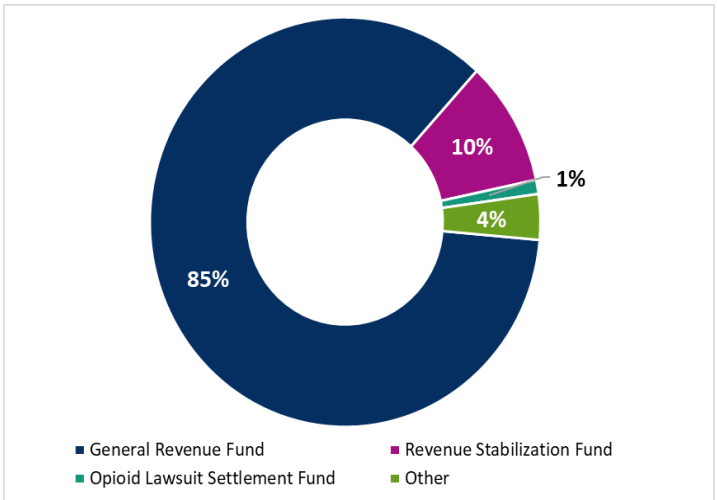


PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

PS&J FY'20 Budget by Source



PS&J FY'21 State Appropriation by Source

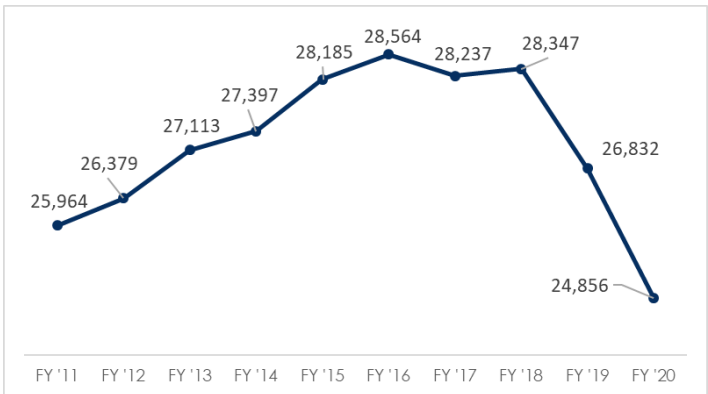


PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

Department of Corrections

- DOC is the 5th largest state agency in appropriations and accounts for approximately 7% of all appropriated dollars in FY'21.
- DOC was appropriated \$531.1 million for FY'21, a decrease of \$24.5 million, (4.4%) from FY'20.
- The agency is funded by appropriations (91%), revolving funds (9%), and federal funds (<1%).

Incarcerated Inmates* FY 2011 – 2020



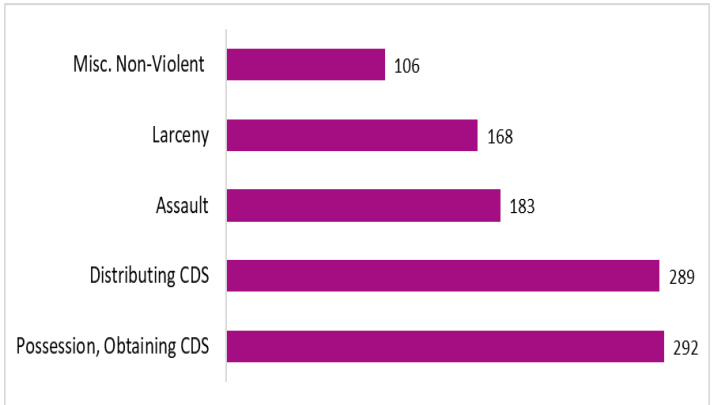
*Inmates in custody and sentenced inmates awaiting reception in county jails

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 SQ780 retroactively and allowed for an accelerated single stage commutation docket.

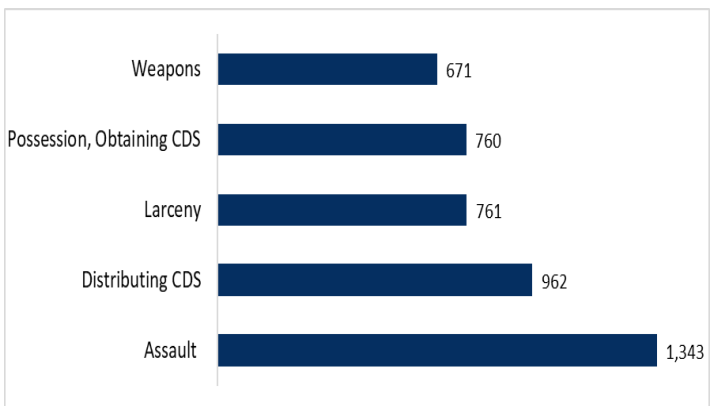
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

FY '19 Receptions: Top 5 Controlling Offenses for Female Offenders



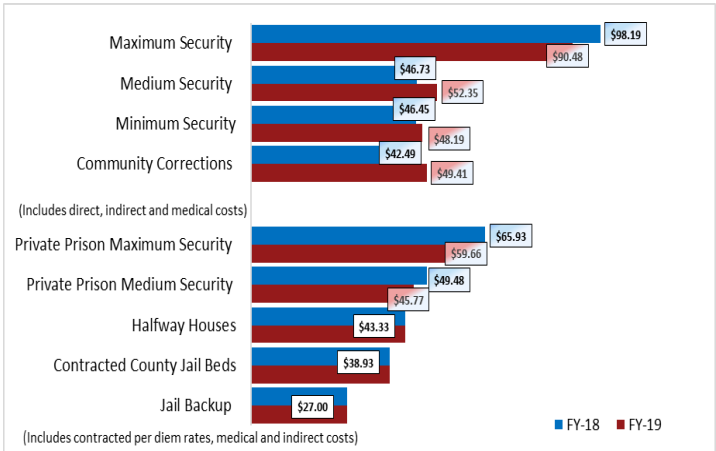
(CDS – Controlled Dangerous Substance)

FY '19 Receptions: Top 5 Controlling Offenses for Male Offenders

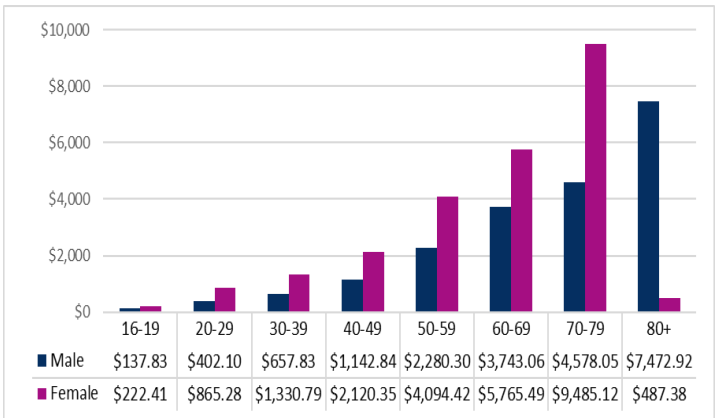


PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

Average Daily Cost of Incarceration, FY 2018 compared to FY 2019

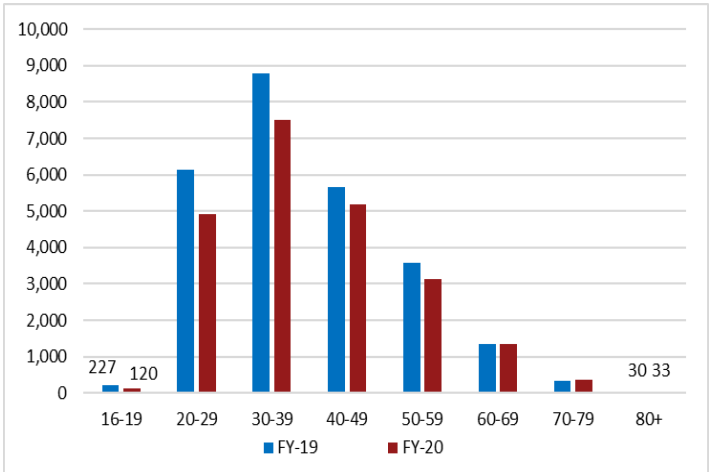


FY 2019 Average Cost Per Inmate by Age Group and Gender



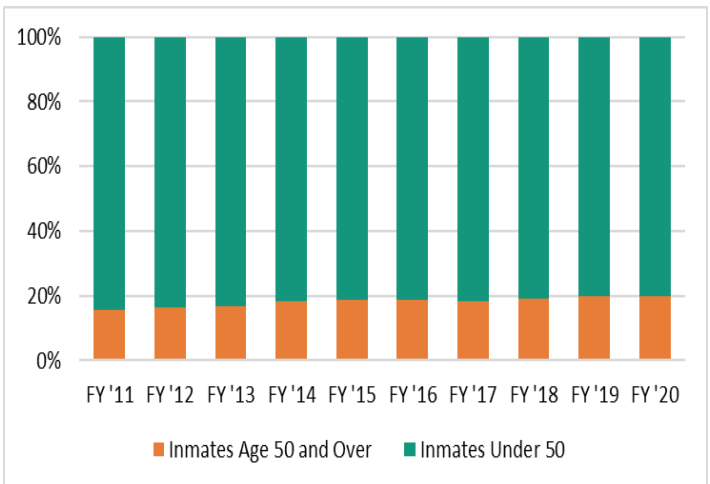
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

Inmate Population by Age, FY 2018 compared to FY 2019



- The average age for female inmates is 37.
- The average age for male inmates is 40.

Ageing Population FY 2011 – 2020

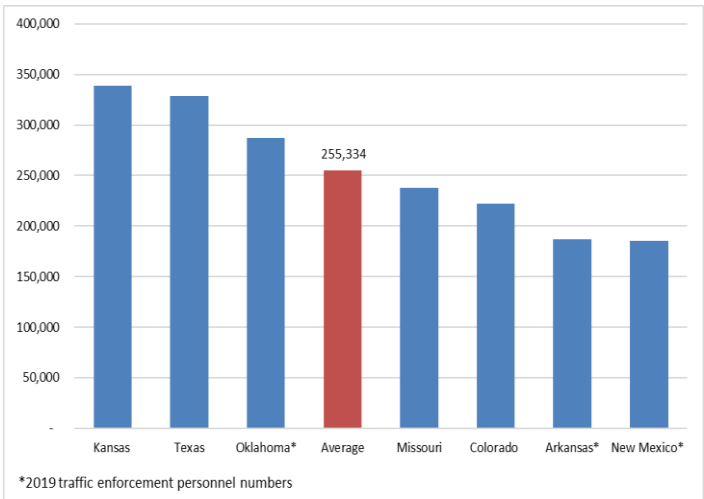


PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

Department of Public Safety

- DPS was appropriated \$95.2 million for FY'21, a decrease of \$9.2 million (8.8%) from FY'20.
- DPS is funded by appropriations from the General Revenue Fund (26%), the State Public Safety Fund (13%), the CLEET Fund (1%), and the Revenue Stabilization Fund (8%); revolving funds (25%) and federal/other funds (27%).
- DPS received \$4.9 million from the CARES Act Advance Grant for FY'21.

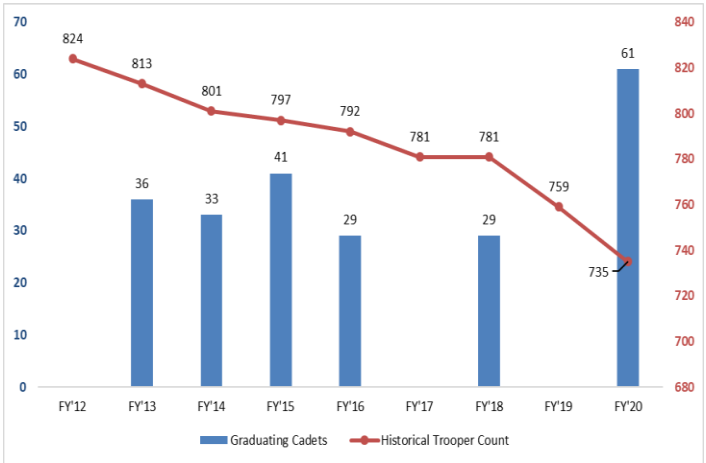
Daily Vehicle-Miles of Travel per Field Traffic Trooper 2018



Daily Vehicle-Miles of Travel (DVMT) represents the daily amount of travel for all vehicles in each state for the given year.

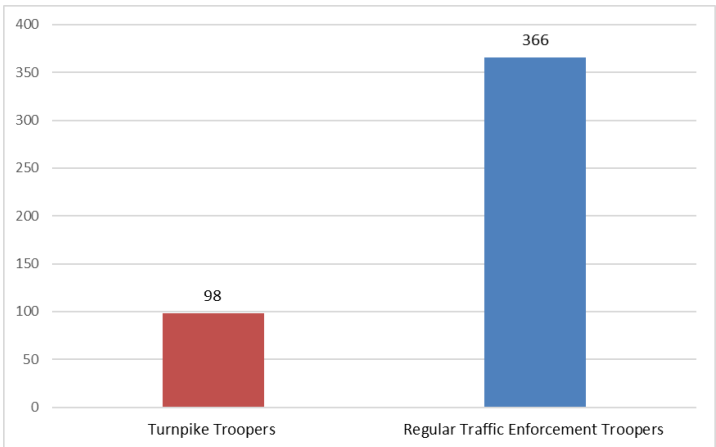
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

Trooper Academy Graduating Classes vs Historical Trooper Count, FY 2012 – 2020



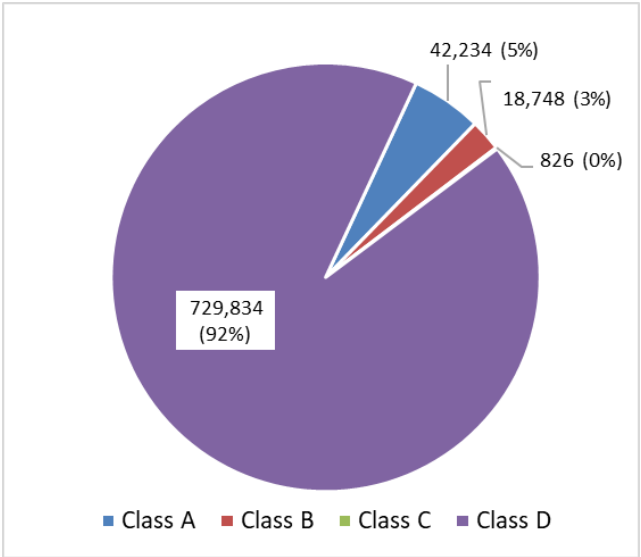
- An academy was not held in FY'12, FY'17, or FY'19.
- Since FY'13, DPS has averaged a net loss of 11 troopers each fiscal year.

Trooper Assignments

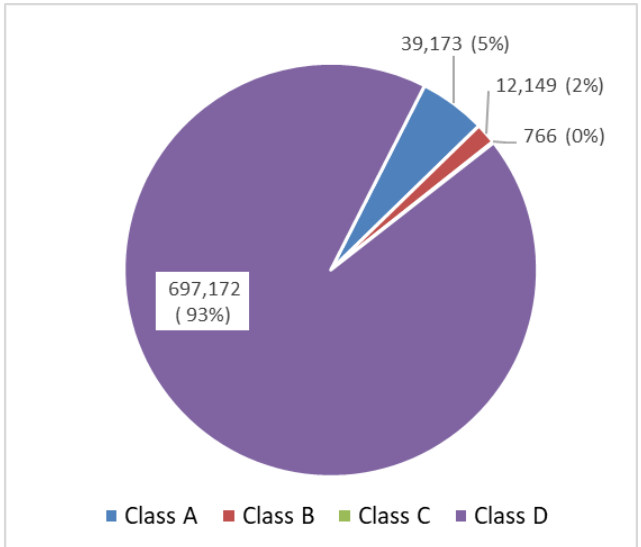


PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

Licenses Issued by Class, FY 2019



Licenses Issued by Class, FY 2020

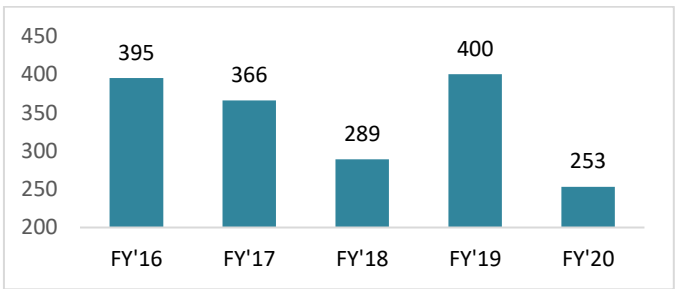


PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training

- CLEET was appropriated \$3.4 million for FY'21, a decrease of approximately \$140,000 (4%) from FY'20.
- CLEET is funded by appropriations from the General Revenue Fund (42%) and the CLEET Fund (12%); revolving funds (44%) and interagency funds (2%).

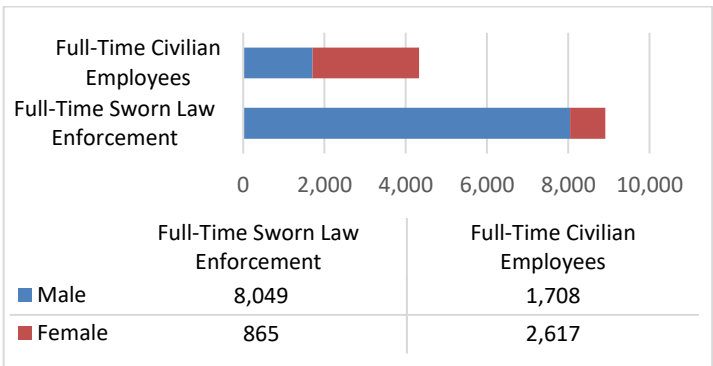
CLEET Academy Graduated and Certified Cadets



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

- In 2019, Oklahoma's law enforcement rate was 3.3 per 1,000 residents; in 2018 it was 3.2 per 1,000 residents.

Law Enforcement Employee Data



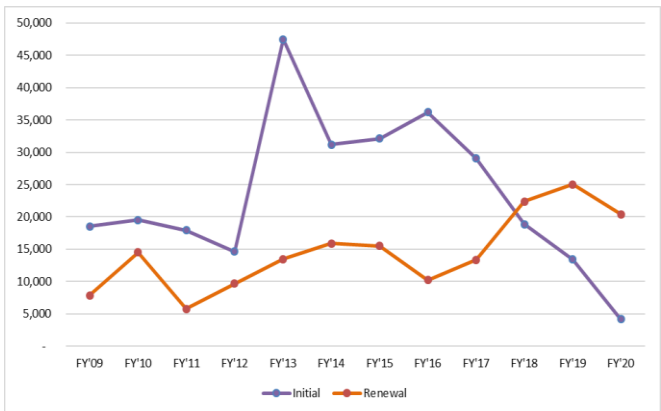
Full-time sworn personnel include persons who perform guard or protection duties and who are not paid from police funds (school crossing guards, special officers, and merchant police) as well as those with full arrest power, including the chief, sheriff, commissioner, and superintendent. Civilian employees include clerks, radio dispatchers, meter maids, stenographers, mechanics, etc.

PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigations (OSBI)

- OSBI was appropriated \$15.9 million for FY'21, a decrease of \$1.2 million (7.3%) from FY'20.
- OSBI is funded by appropriations (34%), revolving funds (52%), and federal/other funds (14%).
- OSBI is Oklahoma's firearms licensing authority and is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act (SDA).

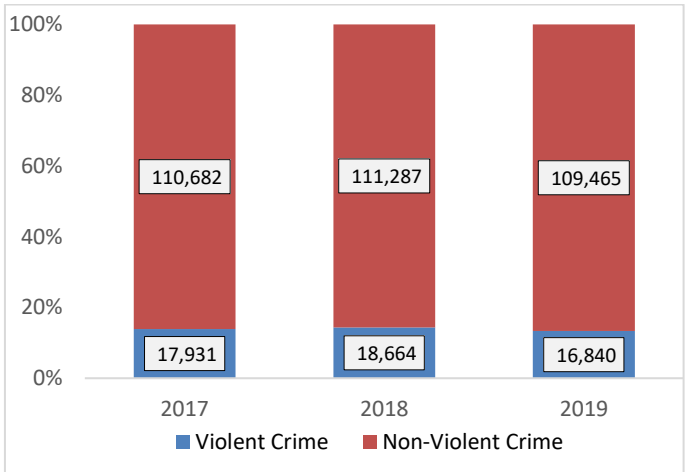
Issued SDA Licenses by Type FY 2009 to 2020



- 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

Crime Trends 2017 – 2019



Between 2017 and 2019 violent crime in Oklahoma decreased 6.1% and non-violent crime decreased 1.1%.

District Courts

- The District Courts were appropriated \$67.9 million for FY'21, an increase of \$5.7 million (9.1%) from FY'20.
- The District Courts are funded by appropriations (39%), the State Judicial Fund (52%), and revolving/other funds (9%).
- 99.4% of the District Courts' budget is used for payroll and benefits.
- The Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for the administration and operation of the District Courts.

PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

State Judicial Fund Collections FY 2011 – 2020 (in millions)



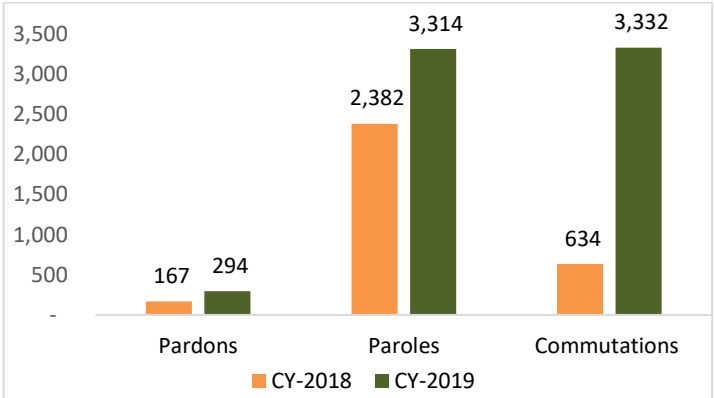
- The State Judicial Fund consists of 80% of net Court Fund Collections from the 77 District Courts.
- An additional appropriation of \$3.8 million was provided to the District Courts for FY'21 to offset continuing decreases in State Judicial Fund collections.
- Between FY'17 and FY'20 State Judicial Fund collections have declined 21%.

Pardon and Parole Board

- The Pardon and Parole Board was appropriated \$2.3 million for FY'21, a decrease of approximately \$95,000 (4%) from FY'20.
- The Pardon and Parole Board is funded 100% by appropriations.

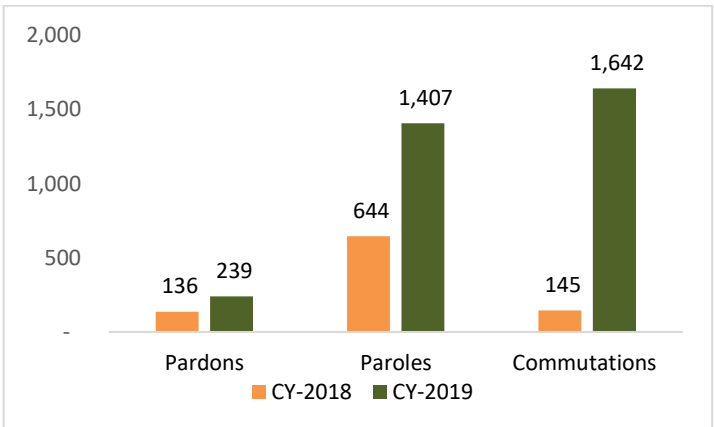
PUBLIC SAFETY & JUDICIARY

Docketed Cases Calendar Year 2018 -2019



In 2019, 760 parole cases were docketed through Administrative Parole and 892 were docketed through HB 1269's accelerated single stage commutation docket.

Favorable Recommendations Calendar Year 2018 -2019



- In 2019, 525 parole cases were recommended through Administrative Parole and 527 cases were recommended through HB 1269's accelerated single stage commutation docket.
- Favorable recommendations are for January through November of the respective year.

STATE RETIREMENT PLANS

State of Oklahoma Pension Systems

Oklahoma has seven 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'19
TRS	\$17,150	\$23,680	\$6,530	72.4%
OPERS	\$9,910	\$10,047	\$138	98.6%
Firefighters	\$2,756	\$3,892	\$1,136	70.8%
Police	\$2,677	\$2,612	-\$65	102.5%
OLERS	\$1,052	\$1,175	\$122	89.6%
Judges	\$345	\$309	-\$37	111.9%
Wildlife	<u>\$117</u>	<u>\$129</u>	<u>\$12</u>	<u>90.6%</u>
Total	\$34,008	\$41,845	\$7,836	81.3%

Source: Summary of Actuarial Reports; Oklahoma State Pension Commission

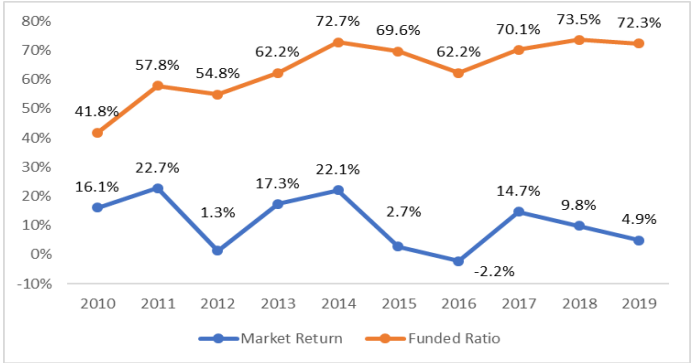
- Total plan liabilities grew 3.6% in FY'19, while actuarial asset values increased 3.7%.
- Oklahoma's aggregate funded status of the pension plans was 81.2% in FY'18, compared to the national average of 72.6%.
- Unfunded liabilities for the pension plans totaled \$7.8 billion as of June 30, 2019, up \$0.2 billion from the prior year.

STATE RETIREMENT PLANS

Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System (OTRS)

Active	Retirees	Inactive, vested	Inactive, nonvested
90,014	64,821	12,784	13,516

Market Return and Funded Ratio* 2010 - 2019



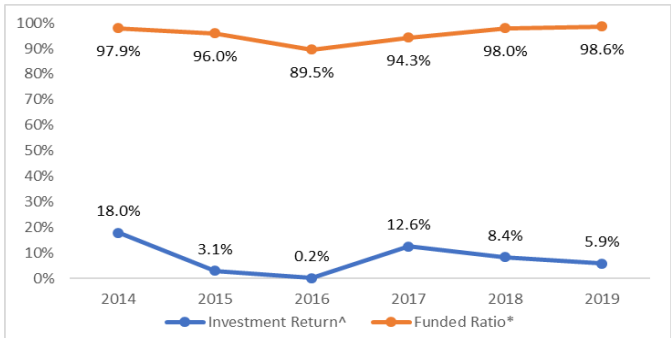
*Funded ratio based on market value

- 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
34,536	35,869	6,106

Investment Return and Funded Ratio 2014 – 2019



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

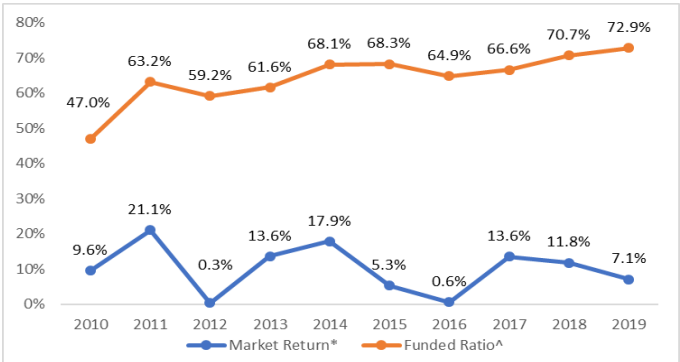
* Ratio of plan fiduciary net position to total pension liability

STATE RETIREMENT PLANS

Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System

Active, Paid	Active, Volunteer	Inactive, vested	Retired / Disabled	Beneficiaries
4,356	7,991	2,163	8,652	2,551

Market Return and Funded Ratio 2010 – 2019



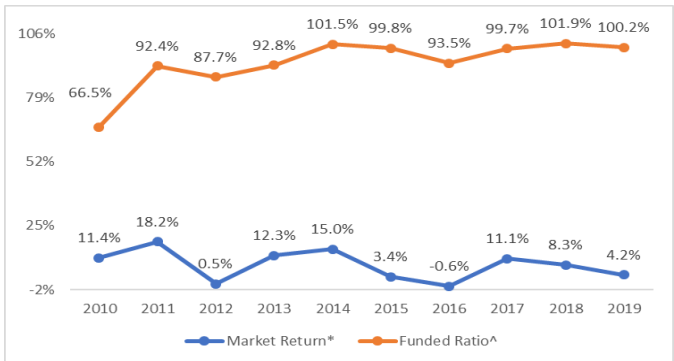
*2010-2017, Market value return; 2018-2019, Annual return net of investment expenses

^2010-2017, Market value funded ratio; 2018-2019, Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability

Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System

Active	Retired / Disabled	Beneficiaries	Terminated, Vested
4,902	3,025	790	158

Market Return and Funded Ratio 2010 – 2019



*Investment return, net of fees

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

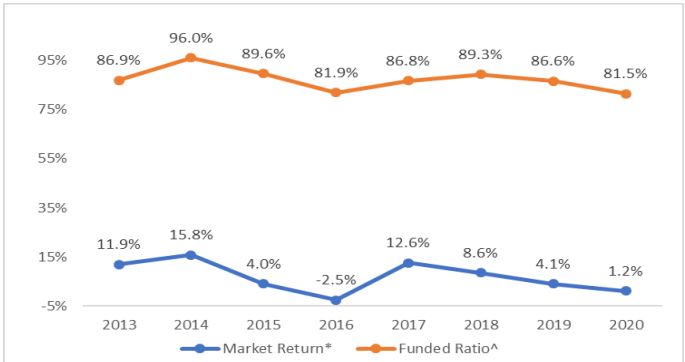
STATE RETIREMENT PLANS

Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System (OLERS)

Active	Inactive, Vested	Retirees/ Beneficiaries
1,250	31	1,525

GASB statement No. 67, 2020

Market Return and Funded Ratio 2013 – 2020



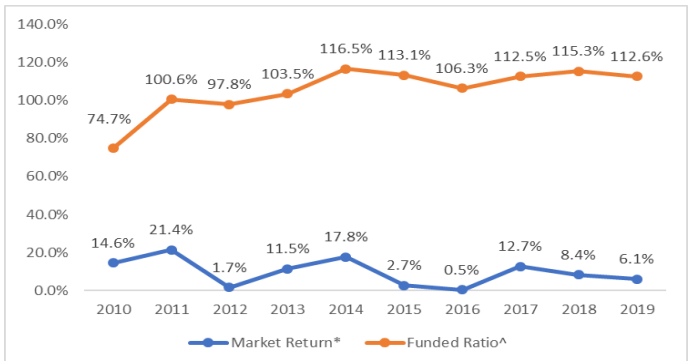
*Estimated rate of return on market value, Actuary Report

^Market value funded ratio

Oklahoma Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges

Active	Inactive, Vested	Retirees/ Beneficiaries
269	18	300

Market Return and Funded Ratio 2010 – 2019



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

^Market value funded ratio

STATE FACTS & OTHER

Statehood	November 16th, 1907
Nickname	Sooner State
Capital	Oklahoma City
Population	3,956,971.0
Area	69,899 square miles
Largest City	Oklahoma City - 655,057
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 (Arkansas border) - 287 ft

Cities and Counties

Number of Cities and Towns	587.0
Largest City	Oklahoma City - 655,057
Smallest Town	Lotsee - 2
Number of Counties	77.0
Largest County	Oklahoma - 797,434
Smallest County	Cimarron - 2,137

Source: Census Bureau

STATE FACTS & OTHER

Oklahoma's 20 Largest Cities

City	2010 Census Population	2010 Rank	2019 Population Estimate	2019 Rank	2010-2019 Change	% Change
Oklahoma City	580,462	1	655,057	1	74,595	12.9%
Tulsa	392,004	2	401,190	2	9,186	2.3%
Norman	110,911	3	124,880	3	13,969	12.6%
Broken Arrow	98,837	4	110,198	4	11,361	11.5%
Edmond	81,130	6	94,054	5	12,924	15.9%
Lawton	96,867	5	93,025	6	-3,842	-4.0%
Moore	55,082	7	62,055	7	6,973	12.7%
Midwest City	54,370	8	57,407	8	3,037	5.6%
Stillwater	45,721	10	50,299	9	4,578	10.0%
Enid	49,385	9	49,688	10	303	0.6%
Muskogee	39,181	11	37,113	11	-2,068	-5.3%
Owasso	29,884	14	36,957	12	7,073	23.7%
Bartlesville	35,734	12	36,144	13	410	1.1%
Shawnee	29,825	13	31,436	14	1,611	5.4%
Yukon	22,706	17	28,084	15	5,378	23.7%
Bixby	20,912	19	27,944	16	7,032	33.6%
Ardmore	24,469	16	24,698	17	229	0.9%
Jenks	16,938	28	23,767	18	6,829	40.3%
Ponca City	25,387	15	23,660	19	-1,727	-6.8%
Mustang	17,395	27	22,959	20	5,564	32.0%

Source: Census Bureau

STATE FACTS & OTHER

County	Population	County Seat	Population
	Estimate		Estimate
	2019		2019
Adair	22,194	Stilwell	4,060
Alfalfa	5,702	Cherokee	1,489
Atoka	13,758	Atoka	3,015
Beaver	5,311	Beaver	1,399
Beckham	21,859	Sayre	4,486
Blaine	9,429	Watonga	2,841
Bryan	47,995	Durant	18,673
Caddo	28,762	Anadarko	6,504
Canadian	148,306	El Reno	19,965
Carter	48,111	Ardmore	24,698
Cherokee	48,657	Tahlequah	16,819
Choctaw	14,672	Hugo	5,092
Cimarron	2,137	Boise City	1,085
Cleveland	284,014	Norman	124,880
Coal	5,495	Coalgate	1,792
Comanche	120,749	Lawton	93,025
Cotton	5,666	Walters	2,358
Craig	14,142	Vinita	5,311
Creek	71,522	Sapulpa	21,278
Custer	29,003	Arapaho	803
Delaware	43,009	Jay	2,542
Dewey	4,891	Taloga	312
Ellis	3,859	Arnett	481
Garfield	61,056	Enid	49,688
Garvin	27,711	Pauls Valley	6,110
Grady	55,834	Chickasha	16,431
Grant	4,333	Medford	939
Greer	5,712	Mangum	2,698
Harmon	2,653	Hollis	1,873
Harper	3,688	Buffalo	1,287
Haskell	12,627	Stigler	2,677
Hughes	13,279	Holdenville	5,501
Jackson	24,530	Altus	18,338
Jefferson	6,002	Waurika	1,885
Johnston	11,085	Tishomingo	3,082
Kay	43,538	Newkirk	2,170
Kingfisher	15,765	Kingfisher	4,908
Kiowa	8,708	Hobart	3,427

STATE FACTS & OTHER

County	Population Estimate 2019	County Seat	Population Estimate 2019
Latimer	10,073	Wilburton	2,542
Le Flore	49,853	Poteau	8,863
Lincoln	34,877	Chandler	3,085
Logan	48,011	Guthrie	11,661
Love	10,253	Marietta	2,768
Major	7,629	Fairview	2,594
Marshall	16,931	Madill	4,031
Mayes	41,100	Pryor	9,379
McClain	40,474	Purcell	6,420
McCurtain	32,832	Idabel	6,843
McIntosh	19,596	Eufaula	2,846
Murray	14,073	Sulphur	5,043
Muskogee	67,997	Muskogee	37,113
Noble	11,131	Perry	4,837
Nowata	10,076	Nowata	3,552
Okfuskee	11,993	Okemah	3,132
Oklahoma	797,434	Oklahoma City	655,057
Okmulgee	38,465	Okmulgee	11,711
Osage	46,963	Pawhuska	3,415
Ottawa	31,127	Miami	13,088
Pawnee	16,376	Pawnee	2,106
Payne	81,784	Stillwater	50,299
Pittsburg	43,654	McAlester	17,814
Pontotoc	38,284	Ada	17,235
Pottawatomie	72,592	Shawnee	31,436
Pushmataha	11,096	Antlers	2,321
Roger Mills	3,583	Cheyenne	774
Rogers	92,459	Claremore	18,743
Seminole	24,258	Wewoka	3,224
Sequoyah	41,569	Sallisaw	8,497
Stephens	43,143	Duncan	22,344
Texas	19,983	Guymon	10,996
Tillman	7,250	Frederick	3,545
Tulsa	651,552	Tulsa	401,190
Wagoner	81,289	Wagoner	9,185
Washington	51,527	Bartlesville	36,144
Washita	10,916	Cordell	2,734
Woods	8,793	Alva	4,953
Woodward	20,211	Woodward	12,121

Source: Census Bureau; Oklahoma Historical Society

STATE FACTS & OTHER

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

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

STATE FACTS & OTHER

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

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

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