

This budget is a step in the right direction. Maintaining state revenue and expanding investments will be vital in future years.

- The FY 2023 budget makes some good and long-awaited investments in Oklahomans. It also misses several critical opportunities to make generational change, such as investing in common education and funding State Question 781.
- In late April 2022, state leaders needed only days to fast track \$698 million to fund tax breaks to lure an out-of-state company to build a manufacturing facility here. Moving forward, lawmakers should apply the same momentum to restoring **decades of cuts, better prioritizing public schools, and providing meaningful support to low- and middle-class Oklahomans.**

The FY 2023 budget makes some long-awaited targeted investments, but misses other opportunities to support Oklahomans.

- For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2022 (FY 2023), the Oklahoma state budget is **\$10.68 billion**. This includes appropriations outlined in the general budget bill, plus several other smaller bills that direct funding.
- The budget is **\$1.5 billion (12 percent) less** than the FY 2000 budget and \$811 million (8 percent) more than the FY 2022 budget, when adjusted for inflation and population growth. (Figures 1, 2)
- In addition, the budget adds \$214 million in supplemental spending to the current fiscal year (FY 2022), for a total of \$9 billion allocated in FY 2022.
- Amid temporarily higher-than-usual state revenues, the FY 2023 budget spends more than in FY 2022, but **leaves critical investment opportunities on the table.**

The budget includes two specific revenue allocations for the first time.

- Lawmakers directed **\$698 million (6.5 percent of the budget)** to the Large-Scale Economic Activity and Development Fund, to be distributed to large corporations that meet certain requirements for building factories in Oklahoma.
- Another **\$250 million (two percent)** will be deposited in the “Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity” Fund, though no guidelines for this program currently exist.
- Lawmakers created or expanded several incentive programs for industrial development, oil and gas companies, clean-burning vehicles, and capital investment in rural areas. Each of these incentives includes an annual cap, but together these four incentives could cost the state up to **\$92 million annually**. These incentives are not included in the \$10.68 billion budget. However, they will reduce the amount available for funding public services for years to come.
- Though lawmakers initially passed a \$188 million repeal of the motor vehicle sales tax and \$181 million in tax rebate checks as part of the budget, both were vetoed by the governor.



No increased funding for common education is a missed opportunity.

- Spending for all education agencies makes up 44 percent of the state budget, or \$4.6 billion.
- Lawmakers increased the budget for common education by **\$17 million, or 0.5 percent**, for a total of \$3.2 billion. Notably, none of this increase will go into the school funding formula; most of the budget increase is directed towards non-classroom needs, such as the State Department of Education and employee benefits. Accounting for inflation and enrollment changes, public education will have **eight percent less funding** in FY 2023 than in FY 2022, continuing the longtime trend of underfunding public education (Figure 5).
- Higher education will see a **7.5 percent increase, or \$61 million**, some of which will be used for a teacher incentive program. **Funding levels remain lower than they were a decade ago**, despite the immense impact of higher education on the state economy. This continues the trend of shifting the college cost burden to students and their families.

Health and social services agency funding is largely in line with previous years.

- Spending for health and social services agencies will be \$1.9 billion, or 18 percent of the total budget.
- By far the largest budget increase among these agencies is a **43 percent (\$37 million) increase** to the University Hospitals Authority, though the budget doesn't detail the purpose for this increase.
- The largest agency in this area continues to be the Oklahoma Health Care Authority, with a budget of \$1.3 billion. This is six percent, or \$68 million, more than the FY 2022 budget.
- The budget for the Department of Mental Health will **increase by six percent (\$18.6 million)**, with specific investments in children's mental health, veterans, and individuals residing in county jails. Notably, the budget **leaves State Question 781 unfunded**.

This budget makes long-awaited investments in Oklahomans with disabilities.

- Human services agencies will receive \$894 million, or eight percent of the budget.
- Included in the Department of Human Services' budget is **\$32.5 million** to address the waiting list for individuals with developmental disabilities by providing new services and directing a **25 percent raise to providers**. Hundreds of Oklahomans have been waiting for **more than a decade** to access these services, and this investment will improve quality of life for individuals needing services, while also freeing up familial caregivers to seek employment.
- Following a reduction in juvenile fees that will be absorbed by the agency, lawmakers budgeted an additional **\$7 million (7.5 percent)** to the Office of Juvenile Affairs. Some of this appropriation will go towards program development, which should help more justice-involved youth reach stability.



Lawmakers prioritized pay increases for law enforcement over other public employees.

- Funding for public safety agencies will be about \$953 million, or nine percent of the budget.
- The budget includes **pay increases** for several law enforcement entities, including CLEET-certified park rangers, highway patrol, communications dispatchers, capitol security, and law enforcement working in the Office of the Attorney General.
- The Office of the Attorney General will receive a **46 percent increase (\$12 million)**, most of which is for “extraordinary litigation costs.”
- Both the District Attorneys Council and the Indigent Defense System will receive **20 percent increases (\$12 million and \$4 million, respectively)**.

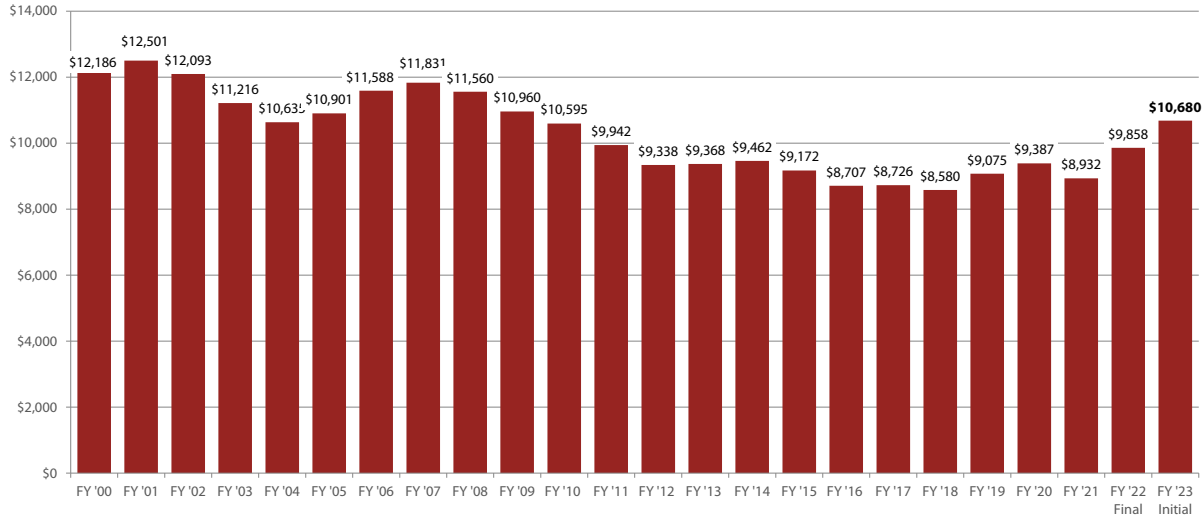
Targeted investments will improve Oklahomans’ quality of life, but flat budgets will erode services.

- Many agencies will receive sizable investments, including:
 - The Office and Management and Enterprise Services will receive a **43 percent increase** over the FY 2022 initial budget (\$44 million). Lawmakers stipulated that \$36 million of that go towards Service Oklahoma, which has a stated mission of making government services more accessible, starting with the Legislature.
 - The budget directs an additional **\$14 million (45 percent increase)** to the Department of Agriculture, approximately \$11 million of which will fund rural fire assistance.
 - The Department of Environmental Quality will receive a **125 percent increase, or \$11 million**.
- Other agencies – including the Ethics Commission, the Tax Commission, the Commission on Children and Youth, and the Department of Labor – will have **flat budgets or receive increases that are smaller than the current rate of inflation**. (Figure 8) As buying power erodes, many agencies will be stretched thinner as they seek to provide essential services to Oklahomans.



State Appropriations FY 2000 - FY 2023, Adjusted for Inflation and Population Growth

In millions of 2022 dollars, adjusted by State & Local Government Implicit Price Deflator. Except where noted, all years are final, including mid-year cuts and supplementals.

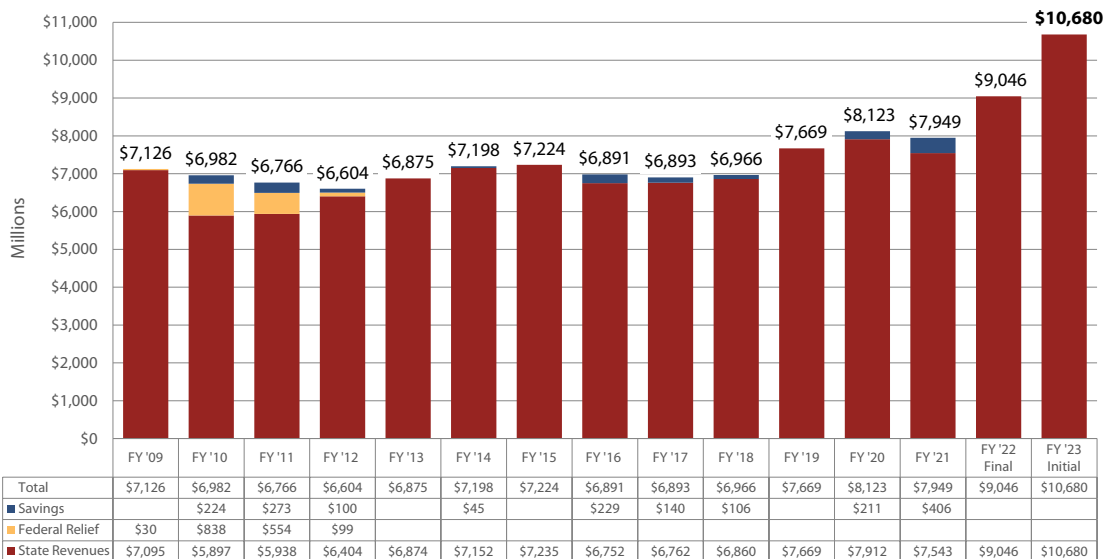


Source: OK Policy; General Appropriations bill SB 1040; other appropriations and supplemental bills SB 1084, HB 4461, HB 4462, SB 1087, SB 1088, HB 4454, HB 4456, SB 1056, HB 2958.



Oklahoma State Appropriations, FY 2009 - FY 2023

In millions of 2022 dollars, final including mid-year cuts & supplementals except where noted.

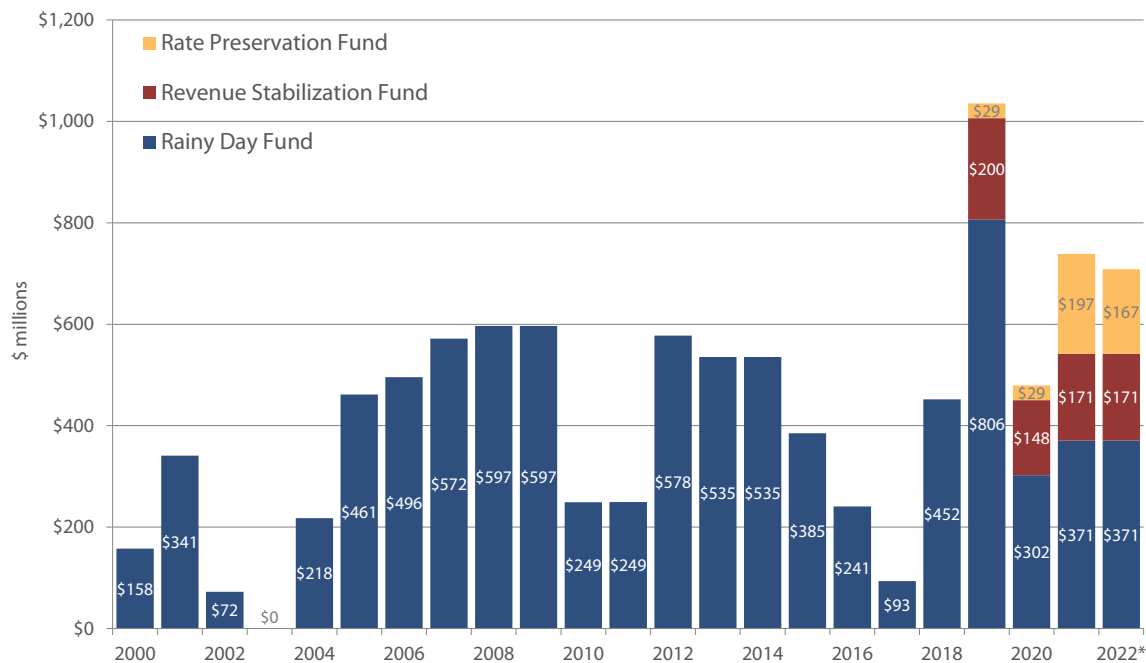


Source: OK Policy; General Appropriations bill SB 1040; other appropriations and supplemental bills SB 1084, HB 4461, HB 4462, SB 1087, SB 1088, HB 4454, HB 4456, SB 1056, HB 2958.





State Savings Balances, FY '01 - FY '23



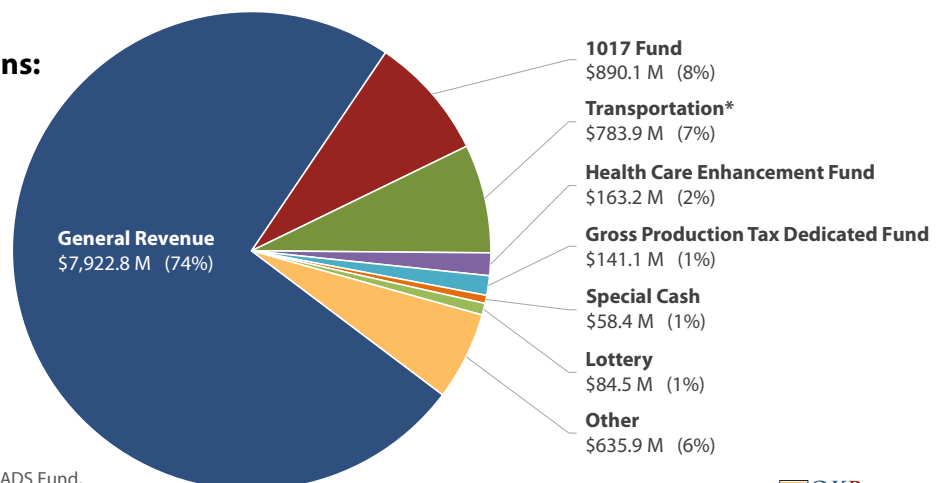
Note: All balances are as of beginning of the fiscal year. Source: FY 2001-19 State of Oklahoma Executive Budget, Fiscal Year 2021. FY 2022 and 2023 calculated by OK Policy from appropriations bills. *FY 2022 *excludes* \$880 million in General Revenue Fund that is available for budgeting *and* \$164 million that is budgeted for deposit in the Rate Preservation Fund during FY 2022. *FY 2023 *excludes* between \$504 million and \$873 million in General Revenue Fund that is available for budgeting.



FY 2023 Appropriations by Revenue Source

in \$ millions

**Total Appropriations:
\$10,680 Million**

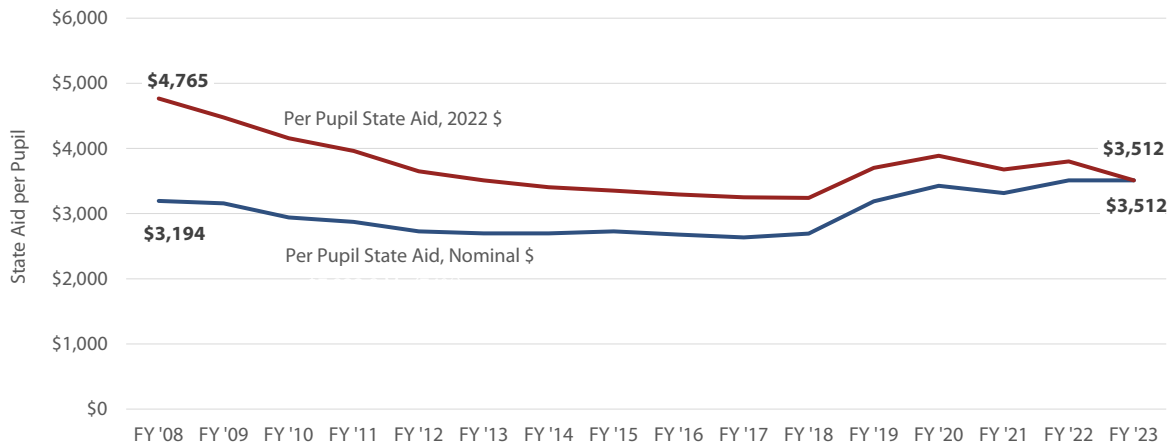


* Transportation includes the ROADS Fund, which was excluded from budgets until FY'22.





Oklahoma Public School State Aid Formula Funding, FY '08 - FY '23

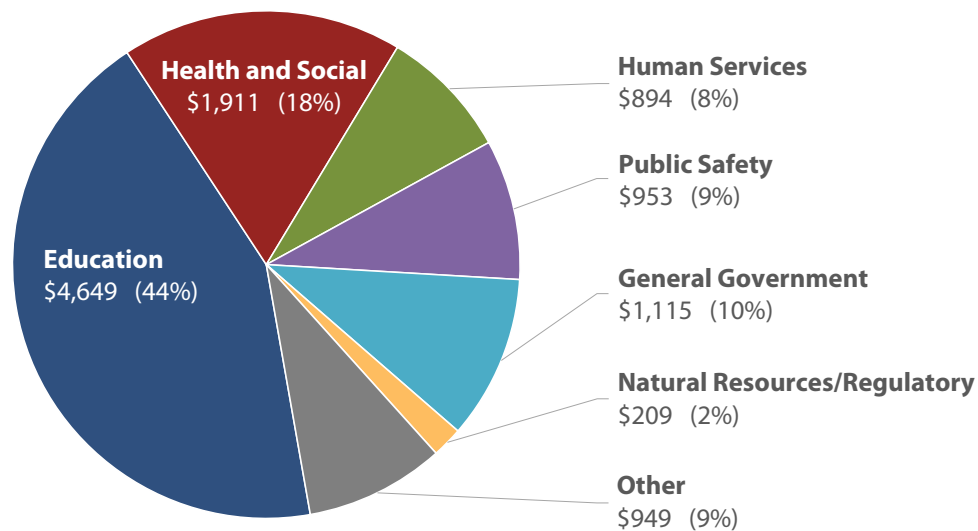


Source: State Department of Education. FY '22 and '23 are calculated by OK Policy from appropriation bills and 5-year average of enrollment growth.



FY '23 Budget by Function

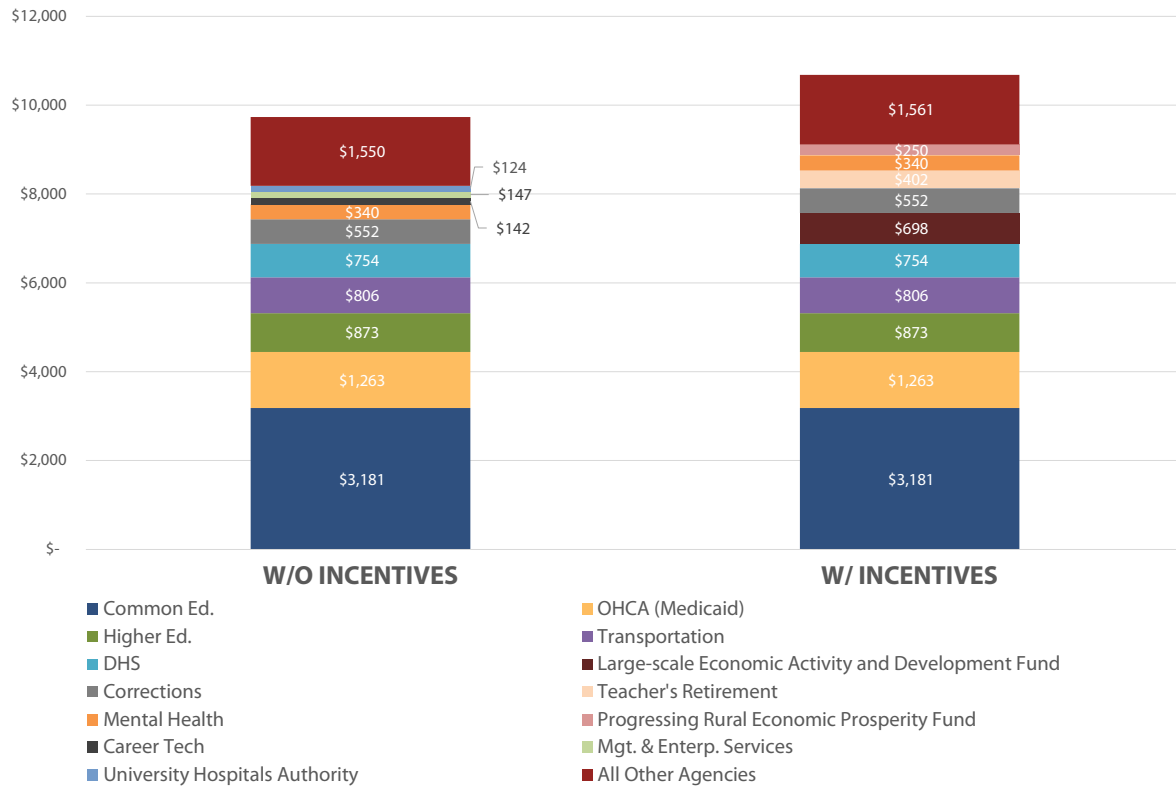
**Total =
\$10,680 Million**





Appropriations to Ten Largest and Remaining Agencies, FY 2023

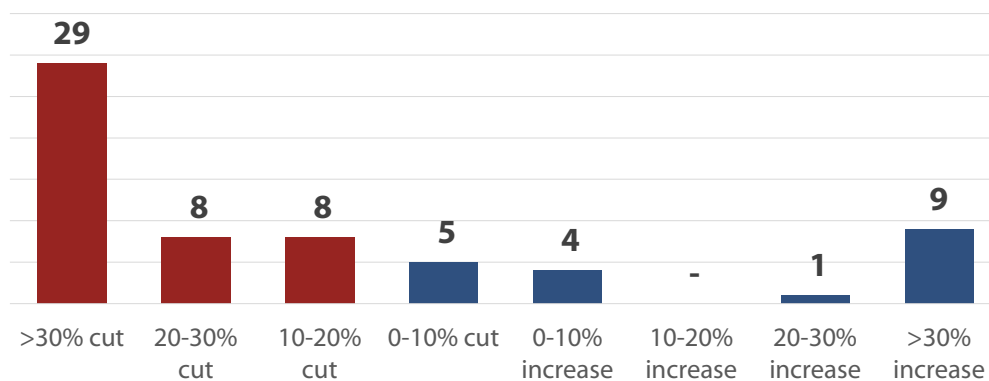
in \$millions; Total Appropriations: \$10,680 Million



Note: the Department of Public Safety was replaced by the University Hospitals Authority as the tenth largest agency (excluding incentives) in FY'23.



Change in Agency Funding, FY'09 - FY'23, by Number of Agencies



Note: Graph is adjusted for inflation and population growth for the first time. Previous years' graphs used nominal dollars.





TABLE 1: FY 2009 to FY 2023 Appropriations by Agency (page 1 of 5)

(Includes all supplemental appropriations and midyear cuts; unadjusted for inflation)												
	FY '09	~	FY '18	FY '19	FY '20	FY '21	FY '22 Initial	FY '22 Final	FY '23 Initial	% Change FY 22 Initial - FY 23 Initial	% Change FY 09 - FY 23	Note
Subcommittee on Education												
Arts Council	\$5,150,967	~	\$2,776,639	\$2,799,266	\$2,912,531	\$2,796,030	\$3,004,205	\$3,004,205	\$3,243,030	7.9%	-37.0%	
Career and Technology Education, Department of	\$158,269,736	~	\$111,769,218	\$124,337,661	\$142,956,809	\$137,471,871	\$138,852,412	\$138,852,412	\$142,252,412	2.4%	-10.1%	
Education, State Department of	\$2,531,702,553	~	\$2,524,859,067	\$3,012,585,147	\$3,192,775,369	\$3,101,729,814	\$3,164,386,184	\$3,259,669,358	\$3,181,359,518	0.5%	25.7%	
Education Quality and Accountability, Office of	\$2,059,982	~	\$1,612,499	\$1,624,791	\$1,632,509	\$1,567,209	\$1,567,209	\$1,567,209	\$1,567,209	0.0%	-23.9%	1
Educational Television Authority	\$8,394,383	~	\$2,682,018	\$2,779,283	\$2,842,713	\$2,729,004	\$3,204,004	\$3,204,004	\$2,879,004	-10.1%	-65.7%	
Higher Education, Regents for	\$1,039,886,280	~	\$768,878,667	\$776,707,167	\$802,280,058	\$770,414,742	\$812,819,822	\$812,819,822	\$873,405,811	7.5%	-16.0%	
Land Office, Commissioners of	\$4,864,881	~	\$8,538,600	\$8,654,371	\$8,728,413	\$14,379,276	\$8,379,276	\$8,379,276	\$6,703,421	-20.0%	37.8%	
Libraries, Department of	\$7,294,856	~	\$4,357,682	\$4,483,010	\$4,527,411	\$4,346,315	\$4,346,315	\$4,346,315	\$4,536,315	4.4%	-37.8%	
Physician Manpower Training Commission	\$5,523,502	~	\$3,292,852	\$3,300,781	\$7,236,330	\$6,946,877	\$6,946,877	\$6,946,877	\$7,236,329	4.2%	31.0%	
Private Vocational Schools, Board of								\$100,000	\$250,000			2
Science & Math, School of	\$7,985,737	~	\$6,082,397	\$6,205,416	\$6,284,764	\$6,033,373	\$6,811,373	\$6,811,373	\$6,516,373	-4.3%	-18.4%	
Science & Technology, Center for	\$22,456,507	~	\$13,333,855	\$13,356,927	\$14,371,398	\$13,796,542	\$15,296,542	\$15,296,542	\$16,846,542	10.1%	-25.0%	
Teacher's Retirement		~							\$401,906,190			3
Subcommittee Total	\$3,793,589,384	~	\$3,448,183,494	\$3,956,833,820	\$4,186,548,305	\$4,062,211,053	\$4,165,614,219	\$4,260,997,393	\$4,648,702,154	11.6%	22.5%	
Subcommittee on General Government												
Aeronautics Commission	\$0	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$4,000,000	100.0%		4
Auditor and Inspector	\$6,315,269	~	\$3,440,248	\$3,649,500	\$4,479,495	\$4,300,315	\$4,300,315	\$4,300,315	\$4,480,315	4.2%	-29.1%	
Bond Advisor	\$186,419	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	5
Emergency Management	\$1,156,604	~	\$475,934	\$496,122	\$505,859	\$2,105,859	\$2,476,801	\$2,476,801	\$5,876,801	137.3%	408.1%	22
Election Board	\$6,805,988	~	\$7,786,023	\$7,846,513	\$8,601,035	\$9,737,617	\$8,617,548	\$9,087,548	\$9,866,548	14.5%	45.0%	
Ethics Commission	\$667,960	~	\$699,055	\$710,351	\$716,621	\$687,957	\$687,957	\$687,957	\$687,957	0.0%	3.0%	
Governor	\$2,920,447	~	\$1,630,146	\$1,676,281	\$3,706,187	\$3,557,940	\$3,557,940	\$3,557,940	\$3,557,940	0.0%	21.8%	6
House of Representatives	\$19,176,434	~	\$11,809,752	\$12,511,402	\$19,873,257	\$19,078,327	\$19,183,536	\$19,183,536	\$22,786,198	18.8%	18.8%	



TABLE 1: FY 2009 to FY 2023 Appropriations by Agency (page 2 of 5)

(Includes all supplemental appropriations and midyear cuts; unadjusted for inflation)												
	FY '09	~	FY '18	FY '19	FY '20	FY '21	FY '22 Initial	FY '22 Final	FY '23 Initial	% Change FY 22 Initial - FY 23 Initial	% Change FY 09 - FY 23	Note
Legislative Service Bureau	\$5,537,349	~	\$13,704,076	\$15,713,929	\$17,420,199	\$16,723,391	\$22,057,008	\$22,057,008	\$30,557,008	38.5%	451.8%	
Lieutenant Governor	\$659,597	~	\$370,258	\$378,720	\$484,026	\$464,665	\$564,665	\$564,665	\$714,665	26.6%	8.3%	
Management and Enterprise Services, Office of	\$46,686,354	~	\$33,241,517	\$42,050,322	\$94,450,445	\$96,386,169	\$102,781,593	\$113,481,593	\$147,000,780	43.0%	214.9%	7
Merit Protection Commission	\$613,684	~	\$358,839	\$361,044	\$402,009	\$385,929	\$383,934	\$383,934	\$222,824	-42.0%	-63.7%	
Military, Department of	\$13,132,301	~	\$9,906,466	\$10,195,256	\$15,558,432	\$16,411,582	\$18,911,582	\$18,911,582	\$18,911,582	0.0%	44.0%	
Secretary of State	\$380,517	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	8
Senate	\$14,699,125	~	\$8,821,903	\$9,219,421	\$11,476,999	\$11,017,919	\$11,067,919	\$11,067,919	\$12,780,075	15.5%	-13.1%	
Space Industry Development Authority	\$530,340	~	\$288,398	\$300,898	\$383,599	\$368,255	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$500,000	25.0%	-5.7%	
Tax Commission	\$50,201,340	~	\$43,733,616	\$45,525,057	\$46,678,127	\$43,177,267	\$43,844,417	\$43,844,417	\$43,924,417	0.2%	-12.5%	22
Transportation, Department of	\$207,691,448	~	\$154,070,148	\$165,853,359	\$168,917,715	\$170,000,000	\$761,893,663	\$761,893,663	\$805,878,499	5.8%	288.0%	22
Treasurer	\$4,668,763	~	\$2,660,567	\$2,779,268	\$2,856,928	\$7,742,651	\$3,079,823	\$3,079,823	\$3,079,823	0.0%	-34.0%	
Subcommittee Total	\$382,029,939	~	\$292,996,946	\$319,267,443	\$396,510,933	\$402,145,843	\$1,005,808,701	\$1,016,978,701	\$1,114,825,432	10.8%	191.8%	
Subcommittee on Human Services												
Children and Youth, Commission on	\$2,608,473	~	\$1,647,131	\$1,678,244	\$2,391,056	\$2,295,414	\$2,509,414	\$2,509,414	\$2,509,414	0.0%	-3.8%	
Disability Concerns, Office of	\$412,769	~	\$232,133	\$240,548	\$282,821	\$282,821	\$307,095	\$307,095	\$327,095	6.5%	-20.8%	
Human Services, Department of	\$559,107,190	~	\$695,270,253	\$729,431,808	\$741,423,816	\$713,831,158	\$717,585,502	\$717,585,502	\$753,682,964	5.0%	34.8%	
Juvenile Affairs	\$112,254,258	~	\$90,924,763	\$92,784,336	\$96,795,111	\$93,033,434	\$94,544,715	\$94,544,715	\$101,626,837	7.5%	-9.5%	
Rehabilitation Services, Department of	\$30,053,770	~	\$29,374,125	\$32,027,242	\$36,309,099	\$34,875,002	\$34,875,002	\$34,875,002	\$35,623,295	2.1%	18.5%	
Subcommittee Total	\$704,436,460	~	\$817,448,405	\$856,162,178	\$877,201,903	\$844,317,829	\$849,821,728	\$849,821,728	\$893,769,605	5.2%	26.9%	
Subcommittee on Health and Social Services												
Health Care Authority	\$872,122,261	~	\$1,050,483,877	\$1,132,465,946	\$1,000,039,368	\$1,000,039,368	\$1,194,337,303	\$1,194,337,303	\$1,262,741,642	5.7%	44.8%	9,10
Health, Department of	\$75,028,113	~	\$82,735,866	\$54,874,700	\$60,768,712	\$58,337,964	\$59,337,964	\$59,337,964	\$61,837,964	4.2%	-17.6%	
J.D. McCarty Center	\$4,452,961	~	\$3,839,642	\$4,506,969	\$4,941,089	\$4,750,506	\$4,750,818	\$4,750,818	\$4,755,543	0.1%	6.8%	
Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services	\$209,579,129	~	\$325,824,832	\$337,108,145	\$351,218,376	\$334,915,240	\$321,489,597	\$321,489,597	\$340,077,785	5.8%	62.3%	10



TABLE 1: FY 2009 to FY 2023 Appropriations by Agency (page 3 of 5)

(Includes all supplemental appropriations and midyear cuts; unadjusted for inflation)												
	FY '09	~	FY '18	FY '19	FY '20	FY '21	FY '22 Initial	FY '22 Final	FY '23 Initial	% Change FY 22 Initial - FY 23 Initial	% Change FY 09 - FY 23	Note
University Hospitals Authority	\$43,250,342	~	\$37,419,239	\$37,419,239	\$69,953,358	\$66,691,554	\$86,591,554	\$86,591,554	\$123,566,437	42.7%	185.7%	9
Oklahoma State University Medical Authority	\$5,000,000	~	\$10,776,487	\$10,776,487	\$42,203,628	\$45,488,996	\$60,477,141	\$60,477,141	\$77,348,189	27.9%	1447.0%	9
Veterans Affairs, Department of	\$40,282,600	~	\$30,647,326	\$32,356,959	\$35,316,393	\$33,316,393	\$34,316,393	\$34,316,393	\$40,905,247	19.2%	1.5%	
Subcommittee Total	\$1,249,715,406	~	\$1,541,727,269	\$1,609,508,445	\$1,564,440,924	\$1,543,540,021	\$1,761,300,770	\$1,761,300,770	\$1,911,232,807	8.5%	52.9%	
Subcommittee on Natural Resources & Regulatory Affairs												
Agriculture, Department of	\$34,540,185	~	\$23,420,893	\$24,826,526	\$28,905,612	\$26,989,607	\$31,527,896	\$31,527,896	\$45,560,748	44.5%	31.9%	
Commerce, Department of	\$30,934,772	~	\$20,716,179	\$15,392,016	\$17,878,478	\$32,739,680	\$22,077,680	\$22,077,680	\$24,729,323	12.0%	-20.1%	
Conservation Commission	\$10,292,962	~	\$9,656,843	\$9,725,596	\$12,437,815	\$12,658,644	\$13,726,001	\$15,826,932	\$20,162,988	46.9%	95.9%	
Consumer Credit, Department of	\$669,042	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	11
Corporation Commission	\$12,415,417	~	\$9,622,470	\$10,628,177	\$17,568,600	\$16,865,856	\$16,876,719	\$16,876,719	\$16,964,255	0.5%	36.6%	
Environmental Quality, Department of	\$9,728,096	~	\$5,657,985	\$6,493,879	\$8,009,249	\$7,188,879	\$9,027,346	\$9,027,346	\$20,322,643	125.1%	108.9%	
Historical Society	\$15,901,153	~	\$10,857,102	\$11,407,032	\$14,002,540	\$11,871,018	\$13,192,324	\$13,192,324	\$13,966,665	5.9%	-12.2%	12
Horse Racing Commission	\$2,669,568	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	13
Insurance Commissioner	\$2,515,943	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	14
J.M. Davis Memorial Commission	\$385,403	~	\$229,082	\$243,259	\$322,906	\$309,990	\$330,000	\$330,000	\$540,000	63.6%	40.1%	
Labor, Department of	\$3,760,284	~	\$3,494,041	\$3,635,733	\$3,727,305	\$3,578,213	\$3,578,213	\$3,578,213	\$3,578,213	0.0%	-4.8%	
Mines, Department of	\$1,013,586	~	\$733,092	\$775,859	\$802,014	\$769,933	\$769,933	\$1,021,001	\$769,933	0.0%	-24.0%	
Rural Economic Action Plan	\$15,500,000	~	\$9,126,817	\$10,126,817	\$13,126,817	\$13,126,817	\$15,475,000	\$15,475,000	\$30,000,000	93.9%	93.5%	15
Scenic Rivers Commission	\$345,322	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	16
Tourism and Recreation, Department of	\$28,041,991	~	\$16,381,819	\$18,095,951	\$19,232,198	\$22,032,488	\$23,461,601	\$23,461,601	\$23,988,776	2.2%	-14.5%	
Water Resources Board	\$6,801,524	~	\$5,212,454	\$5,342,946	\$5,422,211	\$5,205,323	\$7,205,323	\$7,205,323	\$8,445,323	17.2%	24.2%	
Will Rogers Memorial Commission	\$933,702	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	12
Subcommittee Total	\$160,948,950	~	\$105,981,960	\$106,566,974	\$128,308,928	\$140,209,631	\$141,773,036	\$159,600,035	\$209,028,867	47.4%	18.5%	



TABLE 1: FY 2009 to FY 2023 Appropriations by Agency (page 4 of 5)

(Includes all supplemental appropriations and midyear cuts; unadjusted for inflation)												
	FY '09	~	FY '18	FY '19	FY '20	FY '21	FY '22 Initial	FY '22 Final	FY '23 Initial	% Change FY 22 Initial - FY 23 Initial	% Change FY 09 - FY 23	Note
Subcommittee on Public Safety												
Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement	\$3,925,266	~	\$2,441,678	\$2,989,728	\$3,019,364	\$2,898,589	\$2,753,659	\$2,753,659	\$2,753,659	0.0%	-29.8%	
Attorney General	\$15,491,930	~	\$10,009,373	\$10,261,403	\$9,913,006	\$11,058,746	\$26,057,968	\$26,057,968	\$38,098,510	46.2%	145.9%	17
Corrections, Department of	\$503,000,000	~	\$491,572,248	\$517,255,503	\$555,559,824	\$531,212,247	\$544,278,904	\$544,278,904	\$552,082,900	1.4%	9.8%	
Court of Criminal Appeals	\$3,474,527	~	\$3,580,876	\$3,951,743	\$3,977,067	\$4,022,707	\$4,022,707	\$4,022,707	\$4,100,297	1.9%	18.0%	
District Attorneys and DAC	\$42,820,210	~	\$32,572,351	\$36,073,093	\$58,779,782	\$56,642,149	\$58,779,782	\$58,779,782	\$70,779,782	20.4%	65.3%	
District Courts	\$58,067,785	~	\$54,252,727	\$56,922,613	\$62,288,829	\$78,480,361	\$68,241,076	\$68,241,076	\$76,911,733	12.7%	32.5%	
Fire Marshal	\$2,270,855	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	18
Indigent Defense System	\$16,734,008	~	\$15,854,326	\$17,128,633	\$18,237,878	\$17,508,363	\$20,537,878	\$20,537,878	\$24,731,713	20.4%	47.8%	
Investigation, State Bureau of	\$17,316,450	~	\$11,827,606	\$12,363,750	\$17,180,122	\$15,926,840	\$19,266,849	\$19,266,849	\$27,442,374	42.4%	58.5%	
Judicial Complaints, Council on	\$283,729	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	19
Law Enforcement Education and Training	\$4,614,370	~	\$2,752,104	\$2,848,337	\$3,511,284	\$3,370,833	\$3,661,579	\$3,661,579	\$7,321,579	100.0%	58.7%	
Medicolegal Investigations, Board of	\$4,825,625	~	\$10,898,174	\$11,131,182	\$17,991,357	\$17,771,703	\$19,162,057	\$19,162,057	\$15,206,144	-20.6%	215.1%	
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Bureau of	\$7,423,895	~	\$2,921,223	\$3,141,712	\$3,276,385	\$3,145,330	\$3,145,330	\$3,145,330	\$8,445,330	168.5%	13.8%	
Pardon and Parole Board	\$2,577,581	~	\$2,167,806	\$2,333,154	\$2,368,125	\$2,273,400	\$2,273,400	\$2,273,400	\$2,433,400	7.0%	-5.6%	
Public Safety, Department of	\$97,170,391	~	\$94,748,845	\$97,610,968	\$104,376,967	\$101,824,395	\$102,827,246	\$102,827,246	\$106,445,126	3.5%	9.5%	
Supreme Court	\$19,247,063	~	\$14,668,923	\$14,698,223	\$16,001,447	\$13,212,078	\$16,223,855	\$16,223,855	\$16,572,582	2.1%	-13.9%	
Workers' Compensation Commission	\$5,259,801	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	20
Workers' Compensation Court of Existing Claims	\$0	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			20
Subcommittee Total	\$804,503,486	~	\$750,268,260	\$788,710,042	\$876,481,437	\$859,347,741	\$891,232,290	\$891,232,290	\$953,325,129	7.0%	18.5%	
Other Appropriations												
Governor's Emergency Fund	\$15,000,000	~	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$5,400,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0		-100.0%	
Building Maintenance Revolving Fund/	\$0	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Capitol Repairs Bond Payments	\$0	~	\$0	\$13,864,662	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			



TABLE 1: FY 2009 to FY 2023 Appropriations by Agency (page 5 of 5)

(Includes all supplemental appropriations and midyear cuts; unadjusted for inflation)												
	FY '09	~	FY '18	FY '19	FY '20	FY '21	FY '22 Initial	FY '22 Final	FY '23 Initial	% Change FY 22 Initial - FY 23 Initial	% Change FY 09 - FY 23	Note
Quick Action Closing Fund	\$0	~	\$0	\$4,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Multiple Injury Trust Fund	\$0	~	\$0	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$11,500,000	\$0	\$13,000,000	\$0			
Digital Transformation Fund	\$0	~	\$0	\$0	\$15,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			
County Improvement for Roads and Bridges	\$0	~	\$0	\$0	\$30,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Maintenance of State Buildings	\$0	~	\$0	\$0	\$6,100,000	\$7,500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0			
State-Tribal Litigation	\$0	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000,000		\$0	\$0			
Opioid Abatement Revolving Fund	\$0	~	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,220,000	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Special Cash Fund		~						\$82,064,867	\$0			21
Emergency Management Assistance Compact and Rescue Out of State Deployments Revolving Fund		~						\$0	\$1,000,000			22
Employment Security Administration Fund		~						\$11,000,000	\$0			
Large-scale Economic Activity & Development Fund		~						\$0	\$698,020,000			
Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity Fund		~						\$0	\$250,000,000			
Others Total	\$30,500,000	~	\$9,126,817	\$31,991,479	\$93,626,817	\$97,346,817	\$-	\$106,064,867	\$949,020,000			
TOTAL	\$7,125,723,625	~	\$6,965,733,151	\$7,669,040,381	\$8,123,119,247	\$7,949,118,935	\$8,831,025,744	\$9,045,995,784	\$10,679,903,994	20.9%	23.9%	

NOTES (part 1 of 2)

- (1) Office of Education Quality and Accountability includes Commission on Teacher Preparation, which was independent until FY '16
- (2) Board of Private Vocational Schools received appropriations for the first time in FY 22 (supplemental) and FY 23 (original). The agency was previously funded by fees.
- (3) Teachers' Retirement is not a new agency and has not previously been represented in the general appropriations bill.
- (4) Aeronautics Commission received appropriations for the first time in FY'22. The agency was previously funded by aircraft excise and fuel taxes.
- (5) Bond Advisor is now represented in the Department of the Treasurer's budget.
- (6) Governor includes funds from the Commission of Indian Affairs that were shifted to the Governor's Office in FY '13
- (7) Office of Management and Enterprise Services includes the Department of Central Services and the Office of Personnel Management, two independent agencies that were combined into Management and Enterprise Services in FY '14
- (8) Secretary of State stopped receiving appropriations in FY '12 and now operates on fees



NOTES (part 2 of 2)
(9) Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) includes \$110 million for Graduate Medical Education in FY 2019. In FY'20 Univerity Hospital Authority received \$30.0 and OSU Medical Center received \$28.9 million for this program while OHCA received none.
(10) In FY '12 responsibility and funding for Medicaid Behavioral Services were transferred from Health Care Authority to Dept. of Mental Health. According to the Dept. of Mental Health, this resulted in a \$221.4 million increase in FY '21.
(11) The Department of Consumer Credit became a non-appropriated agency in FY '15 and is now funded by fee revenues.
(12) Historical Society includes Will Rogers Memorial Commission, which was transferred to Historical Society in 2016
(13) The Horse Racing Commission became a non-appropriated agency in FY '18 when the legislature created a revolving fund with automatic apportionments.
(14) The Insurance Commissioner became a non-appropriated agency in FY '17 and is now funded by fees.
(15) REAP had previously been included in the "Other" category but was moved to NNR to match Legislative practice.
(16) Scenic Rivers Commission transferred to Grand River Dam Authority under 2016 legislation
(17) Attorney General includes funds for Human Rights Commission that were shifted to the Attorney General in FY '13
(18) The Fire Marshal became a non-appropriated agency in 2018 and is now funded by a revolving fund.
(19) The Council on Judicial Complaints became a non-appropriated agency in FY '13 and is now funded solely by fees.
(20) The Workers' Compensation Commission and the Workers' Compensation Court of Existing Claims both became non-appropriated agencies in FY '16 and are now funded by the Worker's Compensation Insurance Premium Tax.
(21) The Special Cash Fund received appropriations for the first time in FY 23.
(22) Some of the FY'23 appropriations to Emergency Management, Tax Commission, Dept of Transportation, and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact and Rescue Out of State Deployments Revolving Fund (sections 146-149 of SB 1040) are included here as FY '23 originals, but are not represented in the summary of SB 1040.