

FY-2009

Executive Budget

Governor
Brad Henry

February 4, 2008



Brad Henry
Office of the Governor
State of Oklahoma

February 4, 2008

To the citizens of the Great State of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Legislature:

I am pleased to submit for your consideration the FY-2009 executive budget. As required by state law, I have presented a balanced budget. The recommendations in this budget build on our recent success, and will ensure a strong and prosperous Oklahoma into the next century.

Oklahoma and the nation are faced with challenging economic conditions, but our state's economy continues to outpace much of the nation. Much of that credit is due to our thriving energy industry. We must take advantage of this prosperity by investing in our future. Through innovative programs such as the EDGE Endowment, OCAST and Oklahoma Bioenergy Center, we can take decisive steps to diversify our economy and spur further job growth.

Oklahoma's future lies with our children, who must be prepared for the jobs of the future. We are already a national leader in early childhood education and have put in place a secure funding mechanism for the OHLAP college scholarship program. Now, we must fulfill our commitment to our hard-working classroom teachers and raise their salaries to the regional average.

In this year's budget, knowing the funding constraints we face, I have included programs to improve government efficiency in purchasing, information technology and service delivery.

I ask the Legislature and the Citizens of Oklahoma to support this agenda for a strong and prosperous Oklahoma. I am confident that all Oklahomans can agree on these common goals to achieve excellence and carry our state forward.

Sincerely,

Brad Henry
Governor

February 4, 2008

Governor Henry:

Please accept this, your executive budget for the FY-2009 budget year. The budget is balanced as required by law.

The budgets of all state agencies, boards and commissions were thoroughly reviewed in the preparation of this budget. Staff of the Budget Division of OSF, the Secretary of Finance and Revenue and I met with directors of major state agencies to examine and analyze agency programs and expenditures. State agency administrators and their staff provided information necessary for this rigorous budget review. They also made suggestions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of services by their agencies. Our examination also included a review of management efficiencies and innovations, alternative funding methods, tax policies, expenditures and revenue enhancement ideas.

Thank you for all of your time and attention in the development of the budget. To others involved in this process, I extend my appreciation for their input. I also want to thank analysts with the Budget Division for their diligence, hard work and dedication.

Respectfully,

Tony Hutchison
Director, Office of State Finance

OKLAHOMA OFFICE OF STATE FINANCE

February 4, 2008

Citizens of the State of Oklahoma Members of the Second Regular Session of the Fifty-first Legislature

Governor Brad Henry's FY-2009 budget consists of the following two documents. Both are available on the Internet. You can view them by accessing the Oklahoma Home Page, the Home Page of the Office of the Governor, or the Home Page of the Office of State Finance. The Oklahoma Home Page address is: <http://www.ok.gov>.

These documents are distributed to the State Legislature, the media and the State Publications Clearinghouse.

“FY-2009 EXECUTIVE BUDGET, Volume I”

This document contains Governor Henry's budget recommendations to the 2008 Legislature. It includes a discussion of state revenues, a summary of his proposed budget and explanations of budget recommendations for state agencies.

“FY-2009 EXECUTIVE BUDGET, Volume II- HISTORICAL DATA”

This document is available on CD and includes detailed historical financial information about each agency of state government. The information is arranged by Cabinet Department and Branch of Government.

The individual display for each agency/entity of government includes the following:

- Mission of the Agency
- Description of the Board/Commission that governs the agency
- Description of agency Duties/Responsibilities
- Constitutional and Statutory References related to the entity
- Information regarding agency workload or performance criteria
- Expenditure and personnel data for FY-2006, FY-2007 and FY-2008

**2300 North Lincoln Boulevard, Room 122, Oklahoma City, OK 73105-4801
Telephone (405) 521-2141 FAX (405) 521-3902**

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Executive Summary

Economic uncertainty at the national level, coupled with moderating growth in Oklahoma's economy, provide an interesting backdrop to the 2009 budget year. Governor Henry's 2009 budget continues a focus on long term transformation of our state's educational system, infrastructure and state government operations while re-emphasizing the fiscal prudence that has been a hall mark of this administration. Oklahoma's bond debt remains among the lowest in nation, the State's constitutional reserve fund is full and the economy is diversified.

The 2009 budget continues to lay the foundation for Oklahoma's future growth and prosperity. A new, permanent funding mechanism for the Economic Development Generating Excellence (EDGE) program is outlined in this budget. The 2009 executive budget also builds on prior successes such as "Achieving Classroom Excellence", early childhood education initiatives, as well as health care and transportation funding reforms. In this year's Budget Governor Henry has proposed a variety of innovative programs to position Oklahoma state government to deliver services in a more efficient and cost effective manner. There is a new emphasis on ensuring that State programs effectively leverage human capital and technology to deliver value to the citizens of the state.

Strong economic fundamentals and prudent fiscal management mean that there are resources to fund current operations and still make an investment in the future even during challenging times. Some of these investments include:

- Education –completion of a commitment to raise teacher salaries to the regional average, enhancing access to higher education and remaining on the cutting edge of early childhood education policy;
- Health Care –addressing the loss of emergency and ambulance services in many rural areas and finding ways to continue support for Oklahoma's improvements in health care despite loss of federal revenues;
- Economic Development – Continued development of new economic opportunities through a new permanent funding mechanism for the EDGE endowment, provision of new funds for Seed Capital at the Oklahoma Center for the Advancement of Science and Technology and continued support for initiatives in the area of Bioenergy;
- Safety and Security – Protecting Oklahomans by being smart on crime as well as tough, proposing a more appropriate level of funding for Corrections and addressing significant facility needs for youthful offenders;
- Transportation – Continued support for the building, repair and maintenance of Oklahoma's Roads and Bridges;

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Summary of FY-2009 Balanced Budget	
Revenue	
1. Total Amount Available from Certification Packet*	\$ 7,062,130,759
Potential Additional Revenues	
2. OTA Transfer to DPS for Overhead Costs	\$ 3,200,000
3. Taxpayer Compliance Initiative	\$ 30,000,000
4. Compsource Market Adjustment	\$ 7,500,000
Total Potential Additional Revenues	\$ 40,700,000
Changes to Revolving Funds/Special Cash Fund	
5. Cash Flow Reserve Fund	\$ 104,000,000
6. Agency Transfers to Special Cash	\$ 17,000,000
7. Lapsed Funds and Other Revenue	\$ 1,000,000
8. 1017 Fund Cash Flow	\$ 7,000,000
9. Gross Production Spillover	\$ 10,000,000
Total Changes to Revolving Funds/Special Cash Fund:	\$ 139,000,000
Efficiencies and Savings	
10. Government Efficiency Initiative	\$ 33,300,000
Enhance Financial Shared Services - \$15,800,000	
Enhance IT Shared Services - \$7,000,000	
Purchasing Reform - \$10,500,000	
11. Enterprise Agencies	\$ 26,000,000
12. Benefit Allowance Adjustments	\$ 22,000,000
Total Efficiencies and Savings	\$ 81,300,000
Expenditures:	
1. FY-2008 Appropriations	\$ 7,044,915,861
2. Less: FY-2007 Supplementals	\$ (116,063,211)
3. Less: One-Times	\$ (59,204,003)
5. Governor	\$ 53,984
6. Lieutenant Governor	\$ 10,724
7. Agriculture Cabinet	\$ 567,151
8. Commerce/Tourism Cabinets	\$ 6,293,202
9. Education Cabinet	\$ 196,407,255
10. Energy/Environment Cabinet	\$ 146,268
11. Finance and Revenue Cabinet	\$ 2,364,309
12. Health Cabinet	\$ 100,677,636
13. Human Resources and Administration Cabinet	\$ 1,226,024
14. Human Services Cabinet	\$ 29,457,671
15. Military Cabinet	\$ 298,819
16. Safety and Security Cabinet	\$ 56,226,294
17. Science and Technology	\$ 12,039,706
18. Secretary of State Cabinet	\$ 413,121
19. Transportation Cabinet	\$ 2,172,831
20. Veterans' Cabinet	\$ 1,465,060
21. Legislature	\$ 543,141
22. Judiciary	\$ 957,180
23. FY-2008 Supplementals	\$ 41,141,548
Total Recommended Expenditures	\$ 7,322,110,571
Balance / (shortage) of funds available	\$ 1,020,188
<small>* Amount has been reduced by the increased CLO certification of \$4,140,768</small>	

Potential Additional Revenues

OTA Transfer to DPS for Overhead Costs

The Oklahoma Turnpike Authority currently reimburses the Department of Public Safety for direct costs associated with state troopers who patrol Oklahoma turnpikes. The Governor's budget includes increasing the percentage of overhead costs from 3.75% to 16.5%, which is the percentage that the federal government reimburses.

Taxpayer Compliance Initiative

Revenues from enhanced tax compliance and taxpayer accountability will generate \$30 million additional dollars in FY-2009. The Tax Compliance Initiative is a three pronged effort to close unfair corporate loopholes, give citizens a chance to fairly come into compliance and provide taxpayer transparency on corporate and personal taxpayers who are unwilling to pay.

Tax Compliance - Governor Henry is proposing a tax compliance program for FY-2009. It would include both income and sales tax for individuals, and corporate income, sales and use taxes. Taxpayers who have a delinquency prior to the start of this program would be able, for a period of three months, to pay their past due tax liability and one-half of the interest owed and receive a no fault waiver of all penalties and the remainder of the interest.

The Oklahoma Tax Commission anticipates the program would bring in an additional \$21.8 million in revenue: 50% (\$10.8 million) as a result of increased individual income tax collections, 25% (\$5.4 million) as a result of increased sales tax collections and the remaining 25% as a result of increased corporate income and use tax collections. The revenue generated by this program would become available for appropriation in FY-2009.

Open Taxes - Governor Henry is proposing a program that would publish a list of delinquent taxpayers on the State's OpenBooks website. Taxpayers would only be listed on the website after the State has made its standard attempts at collection and has issued a notice to the taxpayer. It would apply to all delinquent taxpayers for any delinquent tax. At least 19 other states have found this a successful way to encourage delinquent taxpayers to pay their tax obligation. This program would enhance efforts made by the taxpayer amnesty program and further increase revenue by approximately \$2.2 million.

Closure of Corporate Tax Loophole - The Governor is proposing to close a tax loophole that allows certain income to completely escape state taxation. In cases in which a corporation owns a controlling interest in a Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT), Oklahoma automatically passes through the federal "dividend paid deduction" allowing the REIT to avoid state taxation. At the Federal level, the distributed REIT income is taxed when the REIT owners are taxed. This does not occur at the state level and, thus, the income is never taxed at the state level. Simply removing the deduction from the Oklahoma tax code would restore fairness to Oklahoma's tax system and raise \$6.0 million in FY-2009.

CompSource Market Equalization

Currently, insurance carriers in the State of Oklahoma are required to remit an annual 2.25% premium tax to the Insurance Commissioner based on direct written premiums. CompSource Oklahoma is not assessed under present state law.

CompSource, a state agency, currently has the largest share of the workers compensation market in Oklahoma. The Governor's budget proposes a market equalization assessment on this agency of 2.25% to improve market place competition. This assessment would be charged

to CompSource on its direct written premiums and would result in \$7.5 million being collected within the General Fund of the State Of Oklahoma.

As long as regulatory processes CompSource currently follows as a state agency are modified simultaneously, actuarial cost increases will not be passed on to policyholders due to this assessment. This proposal assumes that CompSource will receive legislative authorization to develop new financial, administrative and human resource policies in line with their mission as a state authorized enterprise which will provide cost savings in excess of the cost of the market equalization assessment.

Cash Flow Reserve Fund

This budget proposes a transfer of \$104 million from the FY-2008 Cash Flow Reserve Fund (CFRF) to the Special Cash fund for the FY-2009 budget. Currently, the balance in the CFRF is over \$104.6 million. Through December, actual collections for FY-2007 exceed estimated collections by \$90.7 million with a balance in the FY-2008 General Revenue fund of over \$136 million after allocations to agencies in January. Current projections by the Office of State Finance indicate that the balance in the General Revenue Fund far exceeds the amount necessary for cash flow purposes for the remainder of FY-2008. A transfer of funds from the CFRF, as this budget proposes, is a prudent measure to help fund vital state services.

Lapsed Funds and Other Revenue

Every year, funds not encumbered or expended by November 15 lapse to the original fund they were appropriated from. For FY-2009, these lapsed funds will total an additional \$1 million more in special cash for appropriation and expenditure authority.

Special Cash Fund Transfers

One component of the FY-2009 budget involved identifying a variety of agency revolving funds that exceed the amount needed to balance FY-2008 expenditures. These funds can be re-directed to cover agency operating costs for FY-2009. This proposal transfers a total of \$17 million to the special cash fund. This proposed transfer of funds is based on a careful analysis of budgeted versus actual receipts and disbursements.

Efficiencies and Savings

Government Efficiency Initiative

The Governor proposes \$22.8 million in state government operating efficiencies in FY-2009. The implementation of many of these efficiencies is already underway throughout many areas of state government and can be complete during FY-2009. In June of 2007, the Office of State Finance (OSF) participated in a multi-state analysis sponsored by the National Association of State Auditors, Controllers and Treasurers (NASACT). Because of NASACT sponsorship, OSF was able to engage the services of the Hackett Group, a global leader in corporate consulting. The analysis was extensive—data was provided by finance staff in 288 data locations and included 107 web based stakeholder surveys. Hackett has consulted with more than 2,700 organizations worldwide, including 97% of companies listed on the Dow Jones, and currently has clients ranging from Wal-Mart to FedEx to Bank of America. The involvement of Hackett provided OSF the ability to analyze a vast array of private and public sector benchmarks.

The first phase of the NASACT/Hackett study was completed on December 20th, 2007, and established Oklahoma's savings benchmarks relative to peer states and world class organizations. Phase I included an analysis of cash disbursements, travel expenses, customer billing, interagency accounting, and fixed assets.

The results of the first phase identified Oklahoma's statewide financial transaction costs to be 1.16% of total operating costs. The analysis established that the current operating model has a number of opportunities to achieve significant efficiencies and savings in cash management,

transaction costs and technology leverage. The study highlights more than \$65 million in savings in 10 separate areas that can be realized by the state. Total process cost savings of \$45.1 million and technology cost savings of \$21 million comprise the largest cost savings categories.

This budget envisions a three year plan to implement these process and technology recommendations. Approximately one-third of the total savings will be recognized in FY-2009. Some of the projects already underway include personnel and function streamlining between OSF and the Office of the Treasurer and numerous shared services contracts between OSF and smaller agencies, such as the already successful contract between OSF and the Nursing . Also in progress is a major shared services project between OSF and the Tourism Department where that Department will be entering into a shared services agreement for its finance and payroll function with OSF.

In the technology area, cost effective Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP) availability for the Capitol Campus and agencies operating independently of the campus are becoming available later this year. After completing a telecommunications rate study, OSF will lower costs to traditional telecom users in state government. The current rate is \$17 for each line and \$4 for voice mail. The new rates are \$13.25 for each line and \$2 for voice mail. This will result in almost \$1 million of savings to state agencies. New private sector contracts for data center space and OSF's data center provision will also realize significant savings both in economy of scale and in reduction of duplication of plant, equipment, personnel and software licenses. OSF is also evaluating migrating the state to a common e-mail platform.

The state spends more than \$370 million a year on Information Technology; this budget reduces that amount by approximately \$7 million or 2% in FY-2009.

Oklahoma is clearly not the only public entity searching for new ways to leverage technology to control costs.

- The Commonwealth Connect project in which Pennsylvania partnered with Microsoft to migrate 65,000 users to a common e-mail platform that saved \$18 million in software and ownership during the project's initial three-year period;
- Oregon is in the process of consolidating 11 major data centers into 1 single data center and second data center for recovery. This consolidation, which represents 80% of the state's data, will save the state more than \$20 million; and

IBM Purchasing, Review, Analysis and Saving Plan Development Project - Governor Henry's budget includes savings of \$10.5 million from implementing part of the IBM "Spend" Study. An extensive analysis of the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act and its current implementation was completed by IBM Business Consulting Services this past year and identified \$2.1 billion of state "spend" that could be targeted for savings. This budget anticipates that many of the recommendations of the IBM report can be put into practice both administratively and if necessary by legislative action. Governor Henry's budget conservatively estimates savings of just ½ of 1% of this "spend" for FY-2009. A new state government document handling/copier contract that has been negotiated by the Department of Central Services will achieve this level of savings.

Enterprise Agencies

Governor Henry proposes the development of an "Enterprise Agency" initiative based on the pioneering Iowa Charter Agency Initiative. The Oklahoma Enterprise initiative is projected to return at least \$26 million to the general fund by streamlining government processes in procurement, financial transactions, travel costs, and human resources.

When Iowa's Charter Agency Initiative was developed in 2004, it was projected to save nearly \$15 million dollars. A year later the program was the recipient of Harvard University's Ash Institute Award for Innovation in Government and has saved the taxpayers of Iowa more than \$22 million in the first year.

More importantly, the program improved the delivery of services at key agencies such as the Department of Corrections, where 225 prison beds were added on time and under budget. The program expedited competitive bidding at the Iowa Department of Human Services to save time and money and to capture more federal matching funds. The Department of Natural Resources saved significant resources by using alternative travel providers and implementing a sole source contract for water monitoring. The Department of Revenue increased collections by enhancing e-file and e-pay programs and by contracting out to subject matter experts on tax litigation matters.

The Oklahoma Enterprise Agency Initiative is modeled heavily after the Iowa experience. Non-appropriated agencies such as CompSource Oklahoma and the Turnpike Authority are considered strong candidates for the program, as well as larger appropriated agencies such the Department of Transportation, Department of Human Services and the Department of Mental Health.

To begin the program, agencies will sign an enterprise agreement – a type of intergovernmental contract – with the Governor's Office and their Cabinet Secretary. The agreement will be negotiated based on each agencies' needs and will allow each agency and the general fund to split savings achieved by the program on a dollar for dollar basis. The agreements will contain exemptions from many of the statutory limitations relating to central purchasing, travel, personnel and hiring, and financial transactions. The agreements will not exempt agencies from the intent of these laws, but customize agreements to fit the agencies' needs and capacities. Agencies may be able to purchase goods or services from vendors not on state contracts if they can document that the cost is less. They may be freed up from FTE limits to achieve important departmental initiatives or they may be freed from OPM regulations regarding classified employees if they have job classes that are unique to their agencies.

Develop Comprehensive Strategic Employee Compensation Plan - Market competition, an aging workforce moving rapidly toward retirement and the need to modernize employee pay and benefit packages prompted Governor Henry to establish a group to study state employee compensation.

The Governor's Task Force on State Employee Compensation was established by Executive Order 2007-13 in April of 2007 to determine strategic direction for compensation for State of Oklahoma employees. Members were appointed from the public and private sectors and met October through December, 2007, to develop recommendations for the State.

The Task Force recommended that the Governor submit, as part of his annual budget a multi-year plan to bring State employee compensation and benefits in parity to the market.

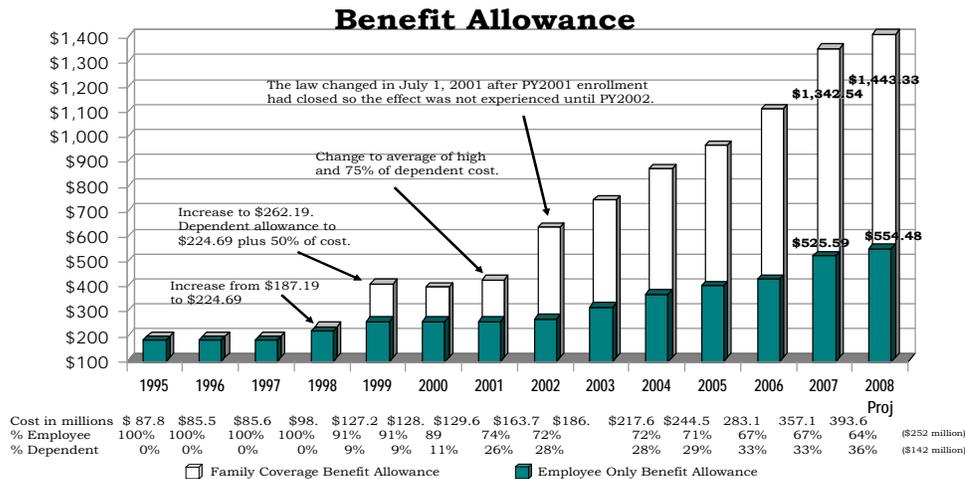
The Task Force recommended contracting with an independent Human Resources consulting firm to conduct a comprehensive study of the entire Executive Branch work force, both classified and unclassified service. The study would include recommendations on internal equity and external competitiveness; an evaluation of the State's benefits package, including the ratio between salary and benefits allowance; and a comprehensive overview of defined benefit and defined contribution retirement plans in the public sector.

This study will make it possible to compare unclassified jobs to the market on a regular, consistent basis, and for the Office of Personnel Management to include a comparison of

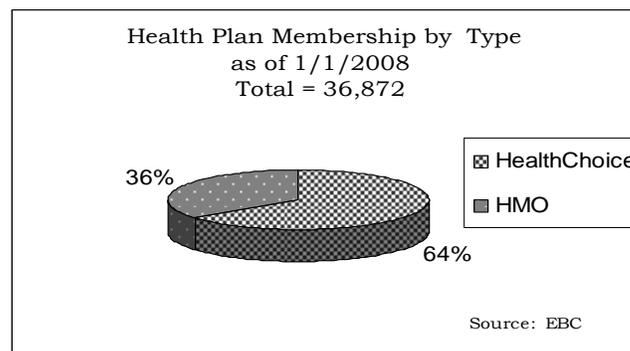
unclassified service pay rates to the market in its Annual Compensation Report. The Governor is requesting that the legislature appropriate \$725,000.00 for this study.

The Governor is also recommending a 5% pay increase for state employees to be implemented beginning January 1, 2009. State employee pay currently falls 12% below the market average according to the Office of Personnel Management's 2007 Annual Compensation Report. This would be the beginning of a multi-year pay plan to make state employee compensation competitive with the market. The total cost of this plan is \$32.7 million in FY-2009.

State Employee Compensation Equalization - The costs of Health Care have been increasing rapidly and state agencies have not been exempt from these costs increases. State employee benefits costs are determined by a formula that calculates each employees benefit allowance. Since 2001, the benefit allowance has been calculated by the following formula; the average of the high option health plan costs, plus the average of the dental plan costs, plus the cost of life insurance, plus the cost of disability insurance, plus 75% of the dependent health costs. This formula does not take into account which health plan state employees choose and has therefore artificially driven up the costs of state employees' benefits. The following is a chart showing the increases in the benefit allowance since 1995.



The current formula gives equal weight to all the high option health plans regardless of how many employees are enrolled in each plan. The following chart shows that for plan year 2008 64% of state employees were enrolled in one of the HealthChoice options provided by the Oklahoma State and Education Employees Group Insurance Board.



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The Governor is proposing a new formula that will better represent the choices of state employees. Under the new calculation, the HealthChoice high option plan will be given a 40% weight. This change will ensure that growth in the benefit allowance is tied to the growth in the health insurance plan that a majority of employees and their dependents are enrolled in. The change in the benefit calculation will lead to an initial half year savings in FY-2009, the change will be effective January 1st, 2009.

Expenditure Proposals

The first step in developing this budget involved reviewing individual agency budgets. Office of State Finance staff utilized performance based budgeting techniques to evaluate programs and services. The Governor places a strong emphasis on performance and efficiency measures for agencies. Agencies have been and will continue to be challenged to improve services and outcomes. Citizens must have confidence that tax dollars are being spent efficiently and effectively.

A more detailed explanation of each of these items is in the appropriate pages for the agency listed. Note that a summary of these funding adjustments by Cabinet Department is located later in this section. The starting point for expenditure proposals is FY-2008 appropriations. Subtracting one time expenditures and FY-2007 supplementals from this amount produces a base level of expenditures. Adding proposed changes in expenditures yields the total Executive Budget.

FY-2007 Supplementals

The following table lists FY-2007 supplemental appropriations subtracted from the FY-2008 state expenditure base:

FY-2007 Supplementals

a. Education, Board of	\$60,300,000
b. Higher Education, Regents for	5,500,000
c. Career and Technical Education	2,757,806
d. Juvenile Affairs, Office of	4,300,000
e. Central Services, Department of	3,200,000
f. Health, Department of	100,000
g. Corporation Commission	3,100,000
h. Tourism and Recreation Department	1,600,000
i. Corrections, Department of	32,664,573
j. Court of Criminal Appeals	125,000
k. Public Safety, Department of	100,000
l. Council on Law Enforcement	815,832
n. Military Department	1,500,000

Total FY-2007 Supplementals: **\$ 116,063,211**

One-Time Expenditures

Over \$59 million was appropriated for one-time FY-2008 expenditure items:

One-Time Expenditures

a. Election Board: Presidential Primary	\$ 980,000
b. DOE: RISE and Small School Incentive Grant	\$ 530,590
c. Regents: OU: \$1 million and OSU-Tulsa" \$1.2 million	\$ 2,200,000
d. LSB: Corrections Audit	\$ 1,000,000
e. JM Davis: Replace AC	\$ 150,000
f. Historical Society: Choctaw Capitol Bldg Windows	\$ 100,000
g. Agriculture: REI Set up Offices, Tulsa State Fair and Made In OK	\$ 492,864
h. DCS: One-Time Repairs	\$ 2,296,400
i. Military: BRAC Upgrades and Sand Springs Armory	\$ 522,638
k. DMHSAS: Forensics Center Equipment	\$ 100,000
l. Commerce: 2nd Century Entrepreneur	\$ 250,000
m. Centennial Commission: Sunset 06/30/2008	\$ 1,066,511
n. DPS: Trooper Headquarters	\$ 1,200,000
o. Regents: Remove OHLAP Funding from Base	\$ 48,100,000
p. Emergency Management: Civil Air Patrol	\$ 30,000
q. Merit Protection: Computer Upgrades	\$ 35,000
r. Will Rogers Commission: Capital	\$ 150,000
Total One-Time Expenditures:	\$ 59,204,003

Subtracting these one-time expenditure items from the FY-2008 expenditure base yields the baseline budget for FY-2009.

FY-2008 Supplementals

The following list includes supplemental appropriations proposed in the FY- 2008 Executive Budget:

FY-2008 Supplementals

a. Office of Juvenile Affairs - L.E. Rader Facility	\$ 2,092,950
b. Department of Corrections	\$ 21,000,000
c. Medicolegal: Salary Adjustments	\$ 980,598
d. State Fire Marshal: Retirement Costs	\$ 68,000
e. Department of Education: Ad Valorem	\$ 17,000,000
Total FY-2008 Supplementals	\$ 41,141,548

Please see individual agency sections for more detail.

FY-2009 Key Funding Issues

Annualizations

The Governor's budget includes \$67 million to address ongoing programs funded with a one-time revenue source.

Another significant annualization obligation in FY-2009 is the income tax reduction. In 2006, the Legislature passed and the Governor approved the largest tax cut package in history. House Bill 1172 lowers the individual income tax rate and increases the standard deduction

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over several years. In the 2007 Legislative session, Senate Bill 861 was passed and signed by the Governor, accelerating the rate decrease to 5.50% for calendar year 2008, and to 5.25% in calendar year 2009 and subsequent years based on a sufficient amount of growth revenue for the coming fiscal year as determined by the Board of Equalization. A preliminary finding by the Board of Equalization in December of 2007 has determined that growth was not sufficient to trigger the decrease to 5.25% for the 2009 calendar year. A final determination will be made at the upcoming Board of Equalization meeting in February, and a new determination will be made at the February 2009 meeting concerning a decrease to 5.25% for calendar year 2010.

The increase in the standard deduction is a gradual increase. By the year 2010, the standard deduction will equal the federal standard deduction if the Board of Equalization determines there is sufficient growth revenue. The table below shows the individual income tax rates and corresponding standard deduction increase.

Fiscal Year	Tax Rate	Standard Deductions		
		Married Filing Jointly	Head of Household	Single
2006	6.25%	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$2,000
2007	5.65%	\$5,500	\$4,125	\$2,750
2008	5.50%	\$6,500	\$4,875	\$3,250
2009	5.50%	\$8,500	\$6,375	\$4,250
2010*	5.25%	Match Federal Deduction		

*Based on the amount of growth revenue determined by the Board of Equalization.

HB1172 also extended the same tax treatment to collateral heirs and lineal heirs. The following table shows the cumulative effects of House Bill 1172 and Senate Bill 861 from FY-2008 to FY-2010 as reported by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The revenue reductions are reflected in the amount certified by the Board of Equalization.

	Total Impact of Income and Estate Tax Amendments				
	OTC Estimate	GR Fund	1017 Fund	Teacher's Retirement	Ad Valorem
FY-2008					
Income Tax	(\$273,702,400)	(\$234,453,475)	(\$22,826,781)	(\$13,685,120)	(\$2,737,024)
Estate Tax	(\$29,088,000)	(\$29,088,000)			
FY-2008 Total	(\$302,790,400)	(\$263,541,475)	(\$22,826,781)	(\$13,685,120)	(\$2,737,024)
FY-2009					
Income Tax	(\$352,195,800)	(\$301,690,922)	(\$29,373,130)	(\$17,609,790)	(\$3,521,958)
Estate Tax	(\$42,568,000)	(\$42,568,000)			
FY-2009 Total	(\$394,763,800)	(\$344,258,922)	(\$29,373,130)	(\$17,609,790)	(\$3,521,958)
FY-2010					
Income Tax	(\$457,427,400)	(\$391,832,311)	(\$38,149,445)	(\$22,871,370)	(\$4,574,274)
Estate Tax	(\$47,600,000)	(\$47,600,000)			
FY-2010 Total	(\$505,027,400)	(\$439,432,311)	(\$38,149,445)	(\$22,871,370)	(\$4,574,274)

Education

The Governor's Budget proposes almost \$200 million in additional funding for education.

Common Education receives \$65 million to implement an average \$1,200 pay raise for teachers to bring them to the regional average. The Governor's budget also includes over \$17 million to fund the increased employer contributions to the teacher's retirement system, \$10 million for

school operations through the state aid funding formula, \$4 million for ACE remediation, \$3 million for Sooner Start, \$2.5 million for graduation coaches and \$1.5 million for middle school math labs. The Governor also includes \$31.6 million to replace one-time funding for ongoing operations.

The Governor proposes that CareerTech receive the following funding items: \$3.1 million to implement the teacher pay raise, \$1.2 million to address the increased employer contributions to the teacher's retirement system, \$1 million for current operations and enhanced programs and \$1 million for the purchase of a hangar at Altus Municipal Airport for the Grow Your Own Mechanic Program. The Governor also includes \$1.4 million to replace one-time funding for ongoing operations.

The Governor's budget includes the following for Higher Education: \$13 million for institutions, \$10 million for urban education and \$6.1 million for the increased employer contributions to the teacher's retirement system. The Governor also includes \$22.8 million to replace one-time funding for ongoing operations.

Health Care

For FY-2009, the Governor's Budget includes \$50.4 million for the decrease in the Federal Medical Assistance percentage, costs associated with premiums for Medicare Part A and B, hospital and anesthesiologist rate increases, and the Medicare Prescription Drug Phased-down State Contribution (clawback).

Also included in the Governor's proposal are:

- \$22 million to replace one-time funding;
- \$17.7 million for expenses associated with increased Medicaid enrollees and the services they are expected to access during FY-2009;
- \$2.5 million for the Money Follows the Person program; and
- \$250,000 for fiscal agent contract increases;

Safety and Security

The Governor's Budget recommends a \$32.4 million increase to the Department of Corrections for annualizing their recommended supplemental, a 2.7% population growth and expanding treatment and rehabilitation services for inmates.

The Governor's Budget also includes \$815,000 for the Attorney General's VINE program and \$500,000 for the Domestic Violence Unit.

Human Services

The Governor's Budget includes a \$20.7 million increase to the Department of Human Services for the decrease in the Federal Medical Assistance percentage, funds lost due to the Deficit Reduction Act, and the Advantage waiver program.

Capital Budget Proposal

The Governor's budget includes a capital spending plan to address recent natural disasters, completion of current capital projects, improving access to higher education and providing safe and appropriate housing for Oklahoma's juveniles in residential settings.

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Capital Bond Needs

Disaster Recovery	\$	46,000,000
Supreme Court Building	\$	11,000,000
NACEA	\$	45,000,000
Urban Education Centers (OKC and Tulsa)	\$	62,000,000
OJA - Construction of Youthful Offender Facility	\$	20,000,000
OJA - Detention Centers (2)	\$	4,892,000
		<hr/>
	\$	188,892,000

More detail on these capital proposals is included in the individual agency recommendation sections.

Summary by Cabinet

Agency/Cabinet Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY-2008
1 Governor	\$2,661,981	\$0	\$2,661,981	\$0	\$2,661,981	\$53,984	\$2,715,965	2.0%
2 Lieutenant Governor	693,197	0	693,197	0	693,197	10,724	703,921	1.5%
3 Agriculture	42,865,133	0	42,865,133	(492,864)	42,372,269	567,151	42,939,420	0.2%
4 Commerce and Tourism	77,410,558	0	77,410,558	(1,716,511)	75,694,047	6,293,202	81,987,249	5.9%
5 Education	3,719,455,094	17,000,000	3,736,455,094	(67,830,590)	3,668,624,504	250,507,255	3,919,131,759	5.4%
6 Energy	13,224,003	0	13,224,003	0	13,224,003	634,289	13,858,292	4.8%
7 Environment	16,529,620	0	16,529,620	0	16,529,620	950,916	17,480,536	5.8%
8 Finance and Revenue	106,003,091	0	106,003,091	0	106,003,091	2,364,309	108,367,400	2.2%
9 Health	1,053,024,570	0	1,053,024,570	(100,000)	1,052,924,570	100,677,636	1,153,602,206	9.6%
10 Human Resources & Admin.	27,973,920	0	27,973,920	(2,331,400)	25,642,520	1,226,024	26,868,544	-4.0%
11 Human Services	751,490,194	2,092,950	753,583,144	(2,092,950)	751,490,194	29,474,827	780,965,021	3.9%
12 Military	13,654,939	0	13,654,939	(522,638)	13,132,301	298,819	13,431,120	-1.6%
13 Safety and Security	689,019,068	22,048,598	711,067,666	(23,278,598)	687,789,068	56,226,294	744,015,362	8.0%
14 Science and Technology	22,456,507	0	22,456,507	0	22,456,507	12,039,706	34,496,213	53.6%
15 Secretary of State	9,118,194	0	9,118,194	(980,000)	8,138,194	413,121	8,551,315	-6.2%
16 Transportation	218,400,061	0	218,400,061	0	218,400,061	2,172,831	220,572,892	1.0%
17 Veterans Affairs	40,282,600	0	40,282,600	0	40,282,600	1,465,600	41,747,660	3.6%
Total Executive Branch	\$6,804,262,730	\$41,141,548	\$6,845,404,278	(\$99,345,551)	\$6,746,058,727	\$465,376,148	\$7,211,434,875	6.0%
21 Legislature	\$38,762,908	\$0	\$38,762,908	(\$1,000,000)	\$37,762,908	\$543,141	\$38,306,049	-1.2%
22 Judiciary	85,827,012	0	85,827,012	0	85,827,012	957,180	86,784,192	1.1%
Total Legis. & Judic.	\$124,589,920	\$0	\$124,589,920	-\$1,000,000	\$123,589,920	\$1,500,321	\$125,090,241	0.4%
State Total	\$6,928,852,650	\$41,141,548	\$6,969,994,198	(\$100,345,551)	\$6,869,648,647	\$466,876,469	\$7,336,525,116	5.9%

Governor

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY-2008
1 Governor	\$2,661,981		\$2,661,981	\$0	\$2,661,981	\$53,984	\$2,715,965	2.0%
Total Governor	\$2,661,981	\$0	\$2,661,981	\$0	\$2,661,981	\$53,984	\$2,715,965	2.0%

Lieutenant Governor

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY-2008
1 Lieutenant Governor	\$693,197		\$693,197	\$0	\$693,197	\$10,724	\$703,921	1.5%
Total Lieutenant Gov.	\$693,197	\$0	\$693,197	\$0	\$693,197	\$10,724	\$703,921	1.5%

Agriculture

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY-2008
1 Agriculture	\$33,678,049		\$33,678,049	(\$492,864)	\$33,185,185	\$494,503	\$33,679,688	0.0%
2 Conservation Comm	9,187,084		9,187,084	0	9,187,084	72,648	9,259,732	0.8%
Total Agriculture	\$42,865,133	\$0	\$42,865,133	(\$492,864)	\$42,372,269	\$567,151	\$42,939,420	0.2%

Commerce and Tourism

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY-2008
1 Centennial Commission	\$1,066,511		\$1,066,511	(\$1,066,511)	\$0	\$0	\$0	-100.0%
2 Commerce, Department of	28,104,894		28,104,894	(250,000)	27,854,894	5,017,758	32,872,652	17.0%
3 Historical Society, Oklahoma	14,687,451		14,687,451	(100,000)	14,587,451	158,078	14,745,529	0.4%
4 J.M. Davis Memorial Comm	535,403		535,403	-150,000	385,403	9,516	394,919	-26.2%
5 Labor Department	3,760,284		3,760,284	0	3,760,284	119,850	3,880,134	3.2%
6 Scenic Rivers Commission	345,322		345,322	0	345,322	15,390	360,712	4.5%
7 Tourism & Recreation	27,826,991		27,826,991	0	27,826,991	954,020	28,781,011	3.4%
8 Will Rogers Memorial Comm	1,083,702		1,083,702	-150,000	933,702	18,590	952,292	-12.1%
Total Commerce & Tourism	\$77,410,558	\$0	\$77,410,558	(\$1,716,511)	\$75,694,047	\$6,293,202	\$81,987,249	5.9%

Notes:
2. NACEA's appropriation included

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Education

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Arts Council	\$5,150,967		\$5,150,967	\$0	\$5,150,967	\$20,799	\$5,171,766	0.4%
2 CareerTech	154,864,391		154,864,391	0	154,864,391	8,106,740	162,971,131	5.2%
3 Educational TV Auth., Oklahoma	8,394,383		8,394,383	0	8,394,383	82,867	8,477,250	1.0%
4 Education, Dept. of	2,480,155,207	17,000,000	2,497,155,207	(17,530,590)	2,479,624,617	135,231,671	2,614,856,288	5.4%
5 Higher Educ., Regents for	1,053,949,576		1,053,949,576	(50,300,000)	1,003,649,576	106,871,093	1,110,520,669	5.4%
6 Libraries, Dept. of	7,294,856		7,294,856	0	7,294,856	59,843	7,354,699	0.8%
8 School of Science & Math	7,585,732		7,585,732	0	7,585,732	117,415	7,703,147	1.5%
9 Teacher Prep, Commission for	2,059,982		2,059,982	0	2,059,982	16,827	2,076,809	0.8%
Total Education	\$3,719,455,094	\$17,000,000	\$3,736,455,094	(\$67,830,590)	\$3,668,624,504	\$250,507,255	\$3,919,131,759	5.4%

Regents Adjustment and Recommended FY-2009 Appropriation includes the \$54.1 million for the OHLAP program received through Individual Income Tax apportionment.

Energy

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Corporation Commission	\$12,210,417		\$12,210,417	\$0	\$12,210,417	\$599,780	\$12,810,197	4.9%
2 Mines, Department of	1,013,586		1,013,586	0	1,013,586	34,509	1,048,095	3.4%
Total Energy	\$13,224,003	\$0	\$13,224,003	\$0	\$13,224,003	\$634,289	\$13,858,292	4.8%

Environment

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Environmental Quality, Dept. of	\$9,728,096		\$9,728,096	\$0	\$9,728,096	\$804,648	\$10,532,744	8.3%
2 Water Resources Board	6,801,524		6,801,524	\$0	6,801,524	146,268	6,947,792	2.2%
Total Environment	\$16,529,620	\$0	\$16,529,620	\$0	\$16,529,620	\$950,916	\$17,480,536	5.8%

Finance and Revenue

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Auditor & Inspector	\$6,315,269		\$6,315,269	\$0	\$6,315,269	\$186,209	\$6,501,478	2.9%
2 Auditor & Inspector - REAP	15,500,000		15,500,000	0	15,500,000		15,500,000	0.0%
3 Bond Advisor, State	186,419		186,419	0	186,419	6,529	192,948	3.5%
4 Consumer Credit Commission	669,042		669,042	0	669,042	17,908	686,950	2.7%
5 Finance, Office of State	23,081,434		23,081,434	0	23,081,434	468,656	23,550,090	2.0%
6 Insurance Department	2,515,943		2,515,943	0	2,515,943	185,156	2,701,099	7.4%
7 Land Office, Commissioners	4,864,881		4,864,881	0	4,864,881	78,643	4,943,524	1.6%
9 Tax Commission	48,201,340		48,201,340	0	48,201,340	1,358,103	49,559,443	2.8%
10 Treasurer	4,668,763		4,668,763	0	4,668,763	63,105	4,731,868	1.4%
Total Finance and Revenue	\$106,003,091	\$0	\$106,003,091	\$0	\$106,003,091	\$2,364,309	\$108,367,400	2.2%

Health

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Health Care Authority	\$771,709,298		\$771,709,298	\$0	\$771,709,298	\$82,934,888	\$854,644,186	10.7%
2 Health Department	73,786,143		73,786,143	0	73,786,143	5,187,103	78,973,246	7.0%
3 Mental Health Department	207,529,129		207,529,129	(100,000)	207,429,129	12,555,645	219,984,774	6.0%
Total Health	\$1,053,024,570	\$0	\$1,053,024,570	(\$100,000)	\$1,052,924,570	\$100,677,636	\$1,153,602,206	9.6%

Human Resources and Administration

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Central Services, Dept. of	\$19,053,697		\$19,053,697	(\$2,296,400)	\$16,757,297	\$304,107	\$17,061,404	-10.5%
2 Horse Racing Commission	2,669,568		2,669,568	0	2,669,568	86,180	2,755,748	3.2%
3 Human Rights Commission	710,226		710,226	0	710,226	13,465	723,691	1.9%
4 Merit Protection Commission	648,684		648,684	-35,000	613,684	13,343	627,027	-3.3%
5 Personnel Management, Office of	4,891,745		4,891,745	0	4,891,745	808,929	5,700,674	16.5%
Total Human Resources and Administration	\$27,973,920	\$0	\$27,973,920	(\$2,331,400)	\$25,642,520	\$1,226,024	\$26,868,544	-4.0%

Human Services

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Children & Youth, Commission	\$2,334,473		\$2,334,473	\$0	\$2,334,473	\$282,612	\$2,617,085	12.1%
2 Disability Concerns, Office of	412,769		412,769	0	412,769	6,688	419,457	1.6%
3 Human Services, Department of	557,107,190		557,107,190	0	557,107,190	20,734,732	577,841,922	3.7%
4 Indian Affairs Commission	258,466		258,466	0	258,466	3,467	261,933	1.3%
5 J.D. McCarty Center	4,452,961		4,452,961	0	4,452,961	1,158,230	5,611,191	26.0%
6 Juvenile Affairs, Office of	110,060,812	2,092,950	112,153,762	(2,092,950)	110,060,812	6,083,017	116,143,829	5.5%
7 Physician Manpower Training	5,523,502		5,523,502	0	5,523,502	9,480	5,532,982	0.2%
8 Rehabilitation Services, Dept. of	29,474,679		29,474,679	0	29,474,679	1,196,601	30,671,280	4.1%
9 University Hospitals Authority	41,865,342		41,865,342	0	41,865,342		41,865,342	0.0%
Total Human Services	\$751,490,194	\$2,092,950	\$753,583,144	(\$2,092,950)	\$751,490,194	\$29,474,827	\$780,965,021	3.9%

Military Affairs

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Military Department	\$13,654,939		\$13,654,939	(\$522,638)	\$13,132,301	\$298,819	\$13,431,120	-1.6%
Total Military	\$13,654,939	\$0	\$13,654,939	(\$522,638)	\$13,132,301	\$298,819	\$13,431,120	-1.6%

Safety and Security

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 A.B.L.E. Commission	\$3,925,266		\$3,925,266	\$0	\$3,925,266	\$66,428	\$3,991,694	1.7%
2 Attorney General	13,944,449		13,944,449	0	13,944,449	1,551,020	15,495,469	11.1%
3 Corrections, Department of	477,543,364	21,000,000	498,543,364	(21,000,000)	477,543,364	42,685,189	520,228,553	8.9%
4 District Attorneys Council	39,920,210		39,920,210	0	39,920,210	4,515,151	44,435,361	11.3%
5 State Emergency Fund	0		0	0	0	0	0	n/a
6 Emergency Mgmt	836,604		836,604	(30,000)	806,604	515,761	1,322,365	58.1%
7 Fire Marshal	2,270,855	68,000	2,338,855	(68,000)	2,270,855	41,403	2,312,258	1.8%
8 Indigent Defense System	16,304,008		16,304,008	0	16,304,008	218,015	16,522,023	1.3%
9 Investigation, Bureau of	17,316,450		17,316,450	0	17,316,450	462,900	17,779,350	2.7%
10 Law Enf. Educ. & Training	4,410,370		4,410,370	0	4,410,370	51,830	4,462,200	1.2%
11 Medicolegal Investigations Board	4,825,625	980,598	5,806,223	(980,598)	4,825,625	1,052,765	5,878,390	21.8%
12 Narc. & Dang. Drugs Control	6,773,895		6,773,895	0	6,773,895	152,894	6,926,789	2.3%
13 Pardon & Parole Board	2,577,581		2,577,581	0	2,577,581	49,275	2,626,856	1.9%
14 Public Safety Department	98,370,391		98,370,391	(1,200,000)	97,170,391	4,863,663	102,034,054	3.7%
Total Safety and Security	\$689,019,068	\$22,048,598	\$711,067,666	(\$23,278,598)	\$687,789,068	\$56,226,294	\$744,015,362	8.0%

Science and Technology

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Center for Adv. /Sc. & Tech.	\$22,456,507		\$22,456,507	\$0	\$22,456,507	\$12,039,706	\$34,496,213	53.6%
Total Science and Tech.	\$22,456,507	\$0	\$22,456,507	\$0	\$22,456,507	\$12,039,706	\$34,496,213	53.6%

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Secretary of State

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Election Board	\$7,785,988		\$7,785,988	(\$980,000)	\$6,805,988	\$236,918	\$7,042,906	-9.5%
2 Ethics Commission, Okla.	517,960		517,960	0	517,960	160,423	678,383	31.0%
3 Judicial Complaints, Council on	283,729		283,729	0	283,729	3,600	287,329	1.3%
4 Secretary of State	530,517		530,517	0	530,517	12,180	542,697	2.3%
Total Secretary of State	\$9,118,194	\$0	\$9,118,194	(\$980,000)	\$8,138,194	\$413,121	\$8,551,315	-6.2%

Transportation

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Space Industry Development	\$530,340		\$530,340	\$0	\$530,340	\$6,707	\$537,047	1.3%
2 Transportation, Department of	217,869,721		217,869,721	0	208,391,003	2,166,124	210,557,127	-3.4%
Total Transportation	\$218,400,061	\$0	\$218,400,061	\$0	\$208,921,343	\$2,172,831	\$211,094,174	-3.3%

The Department of Transportation's FY-2009 base includes the \$9.5 million estimated reduction to the State Transportation Revolving Fund as certified by the Board of Equalization

Veterans Affairs

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Veterans Affairs, Department of	\$40,282,600		\$40,282,600	\$0	\$40,282,600	\$1,465,060	\$41,747,660	3.6%
Total Veterans	\$40,282,600	\$0	\$40,282,600	\$0	\$40,282,600	\$1,465,060	\$41,747,660	3.6%

Legislature

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 House of Representatives	\$19,176,434		\$19,176,434	\$0	\$19,176,434	\$251,471	\$19,427,905	1.3%
2 Legislative Service Bureau	4,887,349		4,887,349	(1,000,000)	3,887,349	43,316	3,930,665	-19.6%
3 Senate	14,699,125		14,699,125	0	14,699,125	248,354	14,947,479	1.7%
Total Legislature	\$38,762,908	\$0	\$38,762,908	(\$1,000,000)	\$37,762,908	\$543,141	\$38,306,049	-1.2%

Judiciary

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Court of Criminal Appeals	\$3,489,631		\$3,489,631	\$0	\$3,489,631	\$37,742	\$3,527,373	1.1%
2 District Courts	57,674,778		57,674,778	0	57,674,778	490,959	58,165,737	0.9%
3 Supreme Court	19,420,570		19,420,570	0	19,420,570	305,031	19,725,601	1.6%
4 Workers' Compensation Court	5,242,033		5,242,033	0	5,242,033	123,448	5,365,481	2.4%
Total Judiciary	\$85,827,012	\$0	\$85,827,012	\$0	\$85,827,012	\$957,180	\$86,784,192	1.1%

Notes:

2 The District Courts' appropriation includes income to the State Judicial Revolving Fund.

Governor

As Chief Magistrate of the State, the Governor is vested by the Oklahoma Constitution with “the Supreme Executive power.”

At the beginning of each session of the Legislature, the Governor presents the budget recommendations for the various state agencies and reports on the condition of the State. Every bill passed by the Legislature during regular session and prior to adjournment, before it becomes a law, is presented to the Governor. If the Governor approves the bill, he signs it, if not; he vetoes it and returns it with his objections to the Legislature, which can override his objections by a two-thirds vote.

When any State office becomes vacant, the Governor, unless otherwise provided by law, appoints a person to fill such vacancy, in certain instances by and with advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor is Commander in Chief of the state militia.

Additional duties of the Governor include:

- Conduct the business of Oklahoma with other states;
- Grant commutations, pardons and paroles;
- Approve agency rules;
- Negotiate tribal compacts;
- Sign or veto legislation; and
- Conserve the peace throughout the state.

The Governor presides over or is a member of the following state boards and commissions:

- State Board of Equalization (Article 10, Section 21)
- Interstate Oil Compact (52 O.S. 201)
- Oklahoma Historical Society (53 O.S. 1.6)
- School Land Commission (64 O.S. 156)
- Capital Improvement Authority (73 O.S. 98.2)

- Oklahoma Capitol Complex Centennial Commission (73 O.S. 98.2)
- Transportation Commission (69 O.S. 302)
- Educational Commission (70 O.S. 506.1)
- Commissioners of the Land Office (70 O.S. 611)
- Southern Regional Educational Compact (70 O.S. 2127)
- Oklahoma Transportation Authority (69 O.S. 1703)
- Indian Affairs Commission (74 O.S. 1201)
- Southern Growth Policy Board (74 O.S. 3501)
- Contingency Review Board (74 O.S. 1201)

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$2,662
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	32.7
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	32.7
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	54
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$2,716
% Change from FY-2008	2.03%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$53,984 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Governor’s office effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Lieutenant Governor

Oklahoma’s Lieutenant Governor serves in place of the Governor when the Governor leaves the state. Also, the Lieutenant Governor serves as the President of the Oklahoma State Senate, casting a vote in the event of a tie and presiding over joint sessions of the State Legislature. In addition, the Lieutenant Governor presides over or is a member of the following 8 state boards and commissions:

- State Insurance Fund (CompSource)
85 O.S. 131(A)(2)
- Tourism and Recreation Commission
74 O.S. 1804)
- State Board of Equalization
68 O.S. 2864 (A)
- School Land Commission
64 O.S. 1
- Oklahoma Linked Deposit Board
62 O.S. 88.3 (A)(2)
- Capital Improvement Authority
- Native American Cultural and Education Authority (ex-officio member)
74 O.S. 1226.2 (B)(2)
- Film and Music Advisory Commission
74 O.S. 5026
- Oklahoma Capitol Complex Centennial Commission 73 O.S. 98.2 (A)

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$693
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	6.5
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	6.5
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>11</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$704
% Change from FY-2008	1.55%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$10,724 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Lieutenant Governor’s office effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (ODAFF)

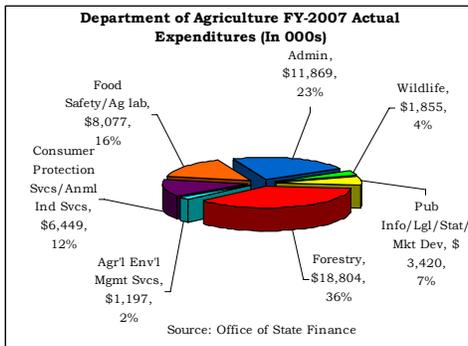
Notable Achievements

- No major food borne outbreak has occurred in the state of Oklahoma during the past 4 years.

Mission

The Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry is the lead agency in the state for improvement and regulation of the agricultural industry in Oklahoma.

The Department of Agriculture's budget consists of state, federal and revolving funds. For FY-2007, state appropriated dollars were 61% of the Department's total funding of \$51,671,000.



Animal Industry Services (AIS)

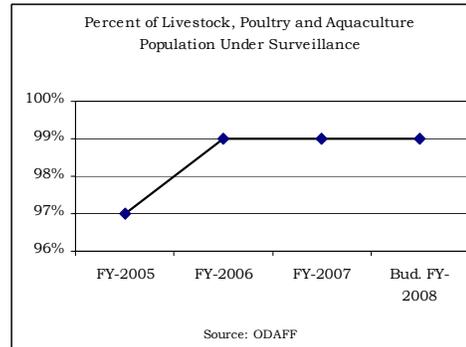
One of the agency's most important functions is to ensure the quality and safety of the state's agricultural products. This division is responsible for the detection, eradication and control of livestock, poultry and aquaculture diseases. The introduction of disease, foreign or domestic, can have a negative economic impact on Oklahoma producers. In addition, some animal diseases have the potential to infect humans. AIS works with State and Federal laboratories, the Oklahoma Office of the Federal Area Veterinarian in Charge, and Oklahoma Veterinary Practitioners in conducting surveillance to avert outbreaks.

Specific responsibilities of the Animal Industry Services Division include:

- detecting, controlling and eradicating livestock diseases in farms, ranches, auction markets, slaughter plants, feedlots and other concentration points throughout the state;
- monitoring the movement of animals and poultry into, through and out of Oklahoma to verify compliance with state and federal laws and regulations;
- controlling the use of vaccines and biologics;
- preventing the spread of diseases transmissible to man; and
- surveillance of wildlife that have contact with domestic animals.

The following chart shows the Department's commitment to the control and prevention of diseases.

Key Performance Measure



Forestry Services

There are more than 10 million acres of forests in Oklahoma. This natural system includes cedar, oak, hickory, pine, juniper and bottomland hardwoods. The forests of Oklahoma provide multiple public benefits including clean air, clean water, recreation, habitat for wildlife and wood products.

Oklahoma has numerous sawmills and paper mills as well as an oriented standboard plant, a fiber board plant, and many other manufacturing plants that

require forest products. These industries contribute more than \$2.3 billion annually to the state's economy.

The Department provides:

- Firefighters and specialized equipment for wildfire suppression stationed throughout eastern Oklahoma and available state-wide;
- Equipment, financial assistance and technical support for rural fire departments to help them improve fire services; and
- Assistance in forest management and regeneration, community forestry, water quality protection and education to protect and develop the state's forest resources.

The Department also provides assistance in forest protection and law enforcement. The Department provides environmental education to the State through the Forestry Youth Camp, Project Learning Tree and various programs at the Forest Heritage Center in Beaver's Bend State park.

State/Local/Federal Partnership for Fire Protection

The Rural Fire Defense program works with local fire departments to improve fire services by administering the following programs:

- Purchase and placement of 247 one-ton trucks with fire departments in FY-2007 and 125 trucks in FY-2008. These trucks have been converted into fire engines to improve the initial response time and attack capacity of more than 1/3 of the rural fire departments in Oklahoma;
- Increased operational grant support for rural fire departments from \$2 million in FY-2005 to \$4.4 million in FY-2008;
- 80/20 (state/local matching grant) Capital Grants; and
- Implementation of the Federal Firefighter Property Program, improving the quality of federal excess property acquired and providing for title to such property to be passed to the receiving fire department.

Operational Grants

The operational grants, first funded in FY-1990, provide funds for expenses of local fire-fighting associations. The grants help cities, towns, fire districts and rural fire departments pay for insurance, protective clothing and equipment. The grants are 100% state funded.

History of Operational Grants			
Year	No.	Per Entity	Funding
FY-2003	860	2,326	2,000,000
FY-2004	869	2,301	2,000,000
FY-2005	874	2,288	2,000,000
FY-2006	874	7,437	6,500,000
FY-2007	0	-	-
FY-2008	<u>877</u>	<u>5,100</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>
Total	4,354	\$ 19,452	\$17,000,000

Source: ODAFF

80/20 Grant Funding

First funded in FY-1992, the 80/20 grants (state/local funding) provide equipment and building needs for rural fire departments. Approximately 84 fire departments received grants in FY-2008.

History of 80/20 Grants	
Year	Funding
FY-2002	\$ 3,766,219
FY-2003	\$ 5,321,097
FY-2004	\$ 816,500
FY-2005	\$ 800,000
FY-2006	\$ 870,000
FY-2007	<u>\$ 800,000</u>
Total	\$12,373,816

Source: ODAFF

Equipment and Vehicles for Firefighters and Other Agency Divisions

Wildfire containment depends on firefighters and equipment arriving in a timely manner. Reliable equipment is imperative for protecting lives, natural resources and property.

The Forestry Division has been acquiring excess federal property from the USDA-Forest Service and placing it on loan to Oklahoma fire departments. Oklahoma's current inventory of Federal Excess Personal Property ranks third among all states. In

FY-2007 and FY-2008, \$2.5 million in state funds were used to purchase new trucks for placement with rural fire departments.

Year	No.	Est. Value
FY-2002	547	\$ 7,735,437
FY-2003	145	\$ 2,899,028
FY-2004	214	\$ 5,823,083
FY-2005	186	\$ 4,677,108
FY-2006	150	\$ 5,121,344
FY-2007	<u>180</u>	<u>\$ 6,659,075</u>
Total	1,422	\$32,915,075

Source: ODAFF

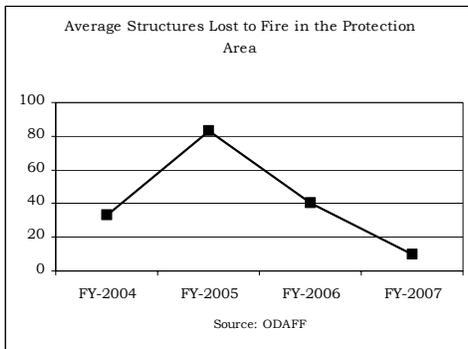
Equipment Funding for Local Fire Departments

Forestry Services also purchased items in bulk for resale at cost to local fire departments. This revolving fund was created with \$100,000 in FY-1990.

Surplus State Equipment

State wildfire fire-fighting units can loan surplus property to local fire departments. This equipment typically includes radios, tanks, pumps, backpack blowers, hose reels, etc.

The following graph shows the four-year average for structures lost to fire in the protection area, which covers most of the eastern part of the state.



Natural Resources Management

The Forest Stewardship Program educates landowners and provides management plans to help conserve our forests. The Urban and Community Forestry Program educates community leaders on the economic value provided by trees in our cities and towns. 80% of Oklahoma's citizens now reside in a certified Tree City USA community.

Year	Plans	Acres
FY-2002	121	20109
FY-2003	148	22108
FY-2004	89	18756
FY-2005	112	17858
FY-2006	86	11291
FY-2007	<u>104</u>	<u>5799</u>
Total	660	95921

Source ODAFF

Consumer Protection Services (CPS)

This program was formerly known as the Plant Industry & Consumer Services (PICS).

This division is involved in keeping our citizens and food safe, protecting crops, homes, the environment and safeguarding against dishonest business practices.

- CPS samples and tests animal feed, fertilizer, and crop seed to ensure they meet label guarantee. Inspectors verify product prices are the same as advertised. Food package weights are checked for accuracy, as well as scales that are used to weigh large trucks at various locations.
- Environmental protection programs are enforced through yearly inspections that require fertilizer producers to use good management practices. This helps safeguard the waters of Oklahoma from pollution by pesticides and fertilizers.
- Commercial and private pesticide applicators are trained and certified through written and practical tests and commercial companies are required to be licensed to operate within the state. Complaints concerning improper pesticide application are investigated

and compliance actions are taken when appropriate.

- Inspections are conducted of all anhydrous ammonia fertilizer tanks and anhydrous safety training is provided by this division.
- Crops are protected by routine inspections for diseases, insect trapping and detection, and detection programs that identify newly arrived weed species or pests.
- Grain producers who store grain in public grain warehouses are protected by this division through financial and grain inventory audits that insure compliance.

In addition to the programs listed above, this division has cooperative agreements with several Federal agencies.

ODAFF Agricultural Environmental Management Services (AEMS)

The ODAFF AEMS was created in 1997 to help develop, coordinate and oversee animal and poultry environmental policies and programs. Their mission is to work with producers and concerned citizens to protect the environment of Oklahoma from animals, poultry and their wastes. The ODAFF Lab in Oklahoma City helps to accomplish this mission through its water quality and food safety testing.

The AEMS is responsible for implementing the Oklahoma Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations Act and the Oklahoma Registered Poultry Feeding Operations Act, the Oklahoma Poultry Waste Applicators Certification, and the Agriculture Compost Facilities Rules. Duties include the licensing, regulation and inspection of beef, swine and poultry breeding, growing and feeding facilities and licensed managed feeding operations, registrations of poultry feeding operations and licensing of poultry waste applicators.

During the past 15 years the number of Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and poultry operations has

increased. In 1994 the number of licensed CAFOs was 184. By 2007 the number of licensed CAFOs had reached 302 with an animal capacity of 5,477,801. In 2001, there were 51 million chickens in Oklahoma, and in 2007 there were 57.5 million.

The Oklahoma State Legislature has placed strong statutory requirements on investigations of environmental complaints, and each agency must develop rules for the resolution of complaints.

The ODAFF places complaint response and resolution among its highest priorities. Complaints help identify problems allowing the AEMS to direct resources to correct the pollution through its enforcement program.

The following table shows a recent history of the activities of the AEMS.

	FY-2004	FY-2005	FY-2006	FY-2007
Complaints Received	255	224	195	192
Complaints Closed	270	247	247	194
Routine Inspections	2482	1974	2277	2225
Complaint Follow-ups	697	498	771	739
Water Samples Collected	410	986	647	667
Soil Samples Collected	190	40	29	57

Source: ODAFF

Wildlife Services

Wildlife Services is a cooperative program between the ODAFF and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the USDA. This division provides service to Oklahoma citizens and communities by protecting agriculture, public and private property, natural resources and human health and safety from damage or threats from wildlife.

Wildlife Services protects pasture, rangelands, forests, public roads and other valuable resources from flooding by beavers. The division protects livestock, endangered species and desirable wildlife from predatory animals.

Feral swine is an ongoing problem in the state. Wild and free ranging hogs root pastures, consume and destroy crops, degrade habitat and compete for resources with native wildlife species. Wildlife Services monitors feral hog diseases that can be

transmitted to livestock, wildlife and humans by routinely taking blood samples for analysis. Diseases transmitted by wildlife, such as Avian Influenza, Swine Brucellosis, pseudorabies, plague and tularemia, are monitored by Wildlife Services.

Market Development Services

This division assists the Oklahoma food and agriculture industry to produce, process, and merchandise agricultural products. This is accomplished through technical assistance, trade leads, promotional activities, market research, commodity price information and other activities that enhance the production of domestic and international sales of agricultural products. Market Development also coordinates rural economic development activities, the states' agritourism program, farm to school program plus distribution and implementation of K-8 educational materials designed to improve agricultural literacy.

Food Safety

This division provides services to its constituents by providing regulatory oversight of food and food products produced and consumed in the state to ensure that they are produced under sanitary conditions, are safe and are truthfully labeled. The major emphasis of this oversight is focused on food and food products that are derived from animals. The responsibility for this oversight is divided into three sections:

- Egg, Poultry and Organic Section – provides retail safety inspections of eggs and grading services for egg producers; poultry grading services to poultry processors and organic certification for livestock and crop producers as well as food processors in Oklahoma;
- Dairy Section – provides oversight of dairies and producers/processors of dairy products; and the
- Meat and Poultry Inspection Section – provides continuous inspection during the production of meat and poultry products.

Laboratory Services

The Agriculture Laboratory directly supports the regulatory enforcement and surveillance activities of the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry and provides services that benefit consumers as well as agriculture producers. The mission of the Laboratory is to provide, in a timely manner, accurate and precise analytical results to the Department, other agencies and the general public. To accomplish this mission, the Laboratory maintains nine certifications or accreditations and participates in 20 separate and independent proficiency-testing programs.

The Division consists of the Headquarters Laboratory in Oklahoma City, the Tulsa Dairy, Food and Water Laboratory and the Oklahoma Bureau of standards. These will be consolidated into one facility upon completion of a new laboratory in 2008.

- The Headquarters Laboratory, through its general chemistry, pesticide, inorganic, animal health and seed sections, provides chemical, microbiological, serological and biological analyses of various substances in order to ensure that agricultural products sold and produced within the state are compliant with label laws and are wholesome and safe. The Laboratory is the only entity in the state that checks label compliance on livestock and pet feeds, fertilizers, pesticides, meat and meat products. The Agricultural Laboratory is the lead entity in the state for testing related to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Through a cooperative agreement with U. S. EPA the pesticide section performs all pesticide testing in the state related to FIFRA activities. Chemical and microbiological testing of ground and surface water is performed in order to determine the presence of pollution related to agricultural activities. The Laboratory performs food safety testing on meat and meat products. It provides serological testing for various livestock diseases. Biological examinations of crop, forage, and

vegetable seeds are conducted in order to ensure proper purity and germination rates and to check for noxious weeds.

- The Tulsa Dairy Lab provides analyses of milk and milk products to determine wholesomeness and safety for human consumption in support of the Federal Pasteurized Milk Ordinance (PMO). It is an FDA certified food laboratory and assists the main laboratory in providing bacteriological analyses of meat and meat products.
- The Oklahoma Bureau of Standards is the highest authority in the state relating to the calibration of length, volume, and weight measurements. The Bureau maintains and calibrates all of the standards relating to measurements and maintains traceability of these standards to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The Bureau performs testing and calibration for private industry, service companies and other state agencies. The Bureau is accredited through the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$33,678
One-time Adjustments	<u>(493)</u>
FY-2008 Base	\$33,185
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	485.5
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	458.2
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>495</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$33,680
\$ Change from FY-2008	\$2
% Change from FY-2008	0.01%

Source: Office of State Finance

Removal of One-Time Funding

The Governor’s budget removes \$492,864 in one-time funds used for the set up of REI offices, the Tulsa State Fair and Made In Oklahoma.

State Employee Pay Raise

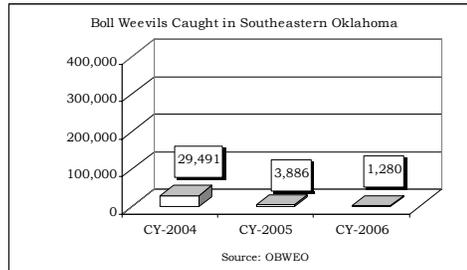
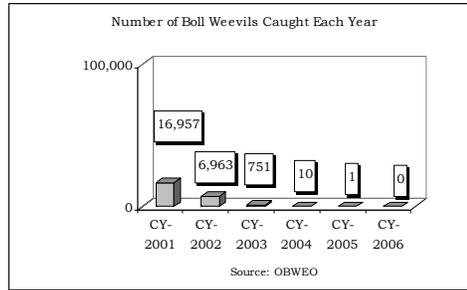
The Governor’s budget includes \$494,503 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Boll Weevil Eradication Organization

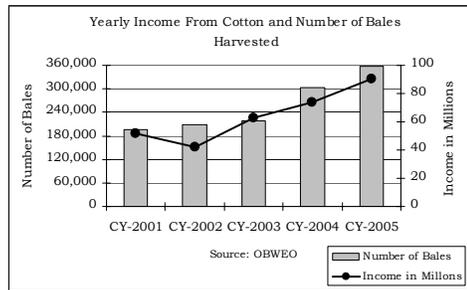
The total estimated cost to eradicate the boll weevil through 2008 is \$30 million including program interest and debt. The industry will pay approximately \$17.95 million; the State provided \$3.75 million; and Federal funding will provide the balance of approximately \$8.3 million. This equates to a cost of approximately \$14.90 per acre through the life of the active eradication program.

Cotton producers passed a referendum by a positive 88% vote to provide the industry funding in 1998. Producers pay an assessment of \$7.50 per acre and 1 cent per pound of cotton harvested and sold each season. With all program debt having been paid off in February 2006, the Board of Directors voted to reduce the assessment for crop year 2006 to \$2.00 per acre and .0065 cent per pound of cotton harvested and sold. In the future, the board will set the assessment annually based on acres, cotton production, and program operating requirements. A post eradication maintenance and control program was phased in during the 2007 growing season. This will further reduce the cost to producers.

Except for three southeastern counties impacted by weevil migration from northeast Texas, no boll weevils were caught in the rest of Oklahoma during the 2006 growing season. Farmers continue to make a top crop, further improving yields because of reduced weevil pressure. The following charts show boll weevil trapping data for previous growing seasons - the first reflecting all of Oklahoma excluding the southeastern counties and the second reflecting only the southeastern counties.



The number of bales harvested has increased by 42.4% since 2001.



The increase in bales produced in 2004 and 2005 compared to prior years can be attributed to an increase in acres planted, generally favorable rainfall and an aggressive boll weevil eradication effort throughout the State.

Conservation Commission

Notable Achievements

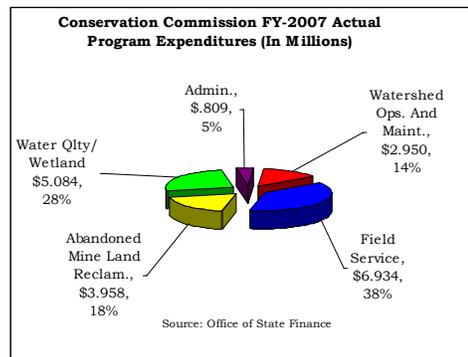
- During 2007 Oklahoma experienced significant natural disasters from ice storms to record precipitation that resulted in flooding that impacted many parts of the state. The federal government issued a record eight disaster declarations during the year. Because of Oklahoma's 2105 upstream flood control dams, many areas in the state were successfully protected from catastrophic damage during the spring and summer flood events. USDA economists determined that over \$300 million in flood damages to homes, cities, towns, roads, bridges and agricultural lands was prevented because of the state's flood control infrastructure.
- The first Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) in the state was authorized in 2007 by Governor Henry and USDA Deputy Secretary Chuck Conner. Success in achieving phosphorus reductions of at least 31% in the Beauty Creek subwatershed of the Lake Eucha Watershed and 70% in the Peacheater Creek subwatershed of the Illinois River Watershed led to the award of a \$20.6 million (CREP) from the USDA Farm Services Agency (FSA).
- Work was completed on two lead and zinc reclamation projects in the Tar Creek area. The West Commerce project, at \$2.3 million, is the largest single construction project in the history of the Commission. To date the Commission has reclaimed nearly 300 acres of hazardous and unsafe land in the Tar Creek area at a cost of \$4.9 million.
- The Commission's Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Division completed reclamation work on four projects in the past year. The projects reclaimed 91.5 acres of abandoned coal mine land and eliminated dangerous high walls and hazardous water bodies. The Commission also addressed four

emergency projects involving the subsidence of underground mines.

Mission

The Conservation Commission provides technical assistance, financial incentives and educational information through Oklahoma's 88 conservation districts to promote and sustain private land conservation, prevent flooding and protect the state's water resources. The State Conservation Cost Share program, Flood Control Dam Operation, Maintenance and Rehabilitation program and Scarred Land Reclamation program are integral and valuable components of this unique service delivery system.

The Conservation Commission's largest funding source is federal funds, which totaled 55% of the Commission's FY-2007 funding. The chart below shows the total expenditures for FY-2007, totaling \$19,735,000.

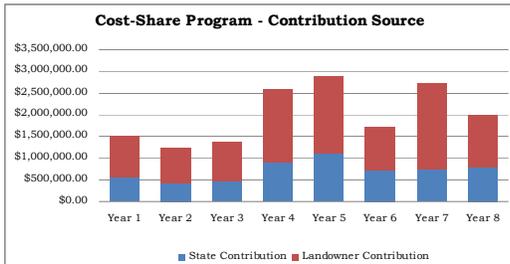


Cost-Share Program

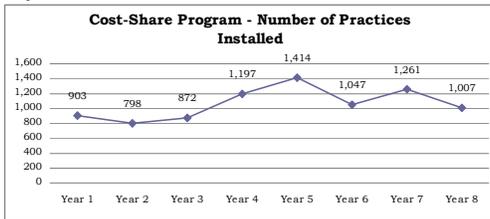
The Conservation Cost-Share Program is a public-private partnership between the State and private land users. The program encourages implementation of best management conservation practices on Oklahoma lands. This aids in the reduction of soil erosion and the improvement of water quality. Since the program's inception in FY-1999, it has received \$7.1 million in state appropriations. Of this amount, the Conservation Commission

allocated \$6.9 million to Oklahoma's 88 conservation districts for locally determined conservation priorities. The program has generated an additional \$9.1 million in private landowner investments, as well.

	Appropriation	Amount to Each District (88)
FY-1999	\$1,320,000	\$15,000
FY-2000	500,000	7,500
FY-2001	1,165,000	15,500
FY-2002	1,500,000	18,100
FY-2003	1,000,000	10,227
FY-2004	500,000	5,682
FY-2005	750,000	8,523
FY-2006	400,000	4,545
Total	\$7,135,000	\$85,077



Key Performance Measure



Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program

The Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is a joint buffer establishment conservation program between the state and federal government (20/80). This program targets state and nationally significant agriculture-related environmental effects. CREP is a voluntary program that provides financial incentives to farmers and ranchers in order to protect streams. Producers enter into contracts (10 to 15 years in length) to set aside portions

of their land to provide protective stream buffers.

Participants in the program receive incentive payments and cost-share assistance for installing specific conservation practices and establishing nutrient reducing stream buffers. The Conservation Commission, partnering with the city of Tulsa/Tulsa Metropolitan Utilities Authority, the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission, local Conservation Districts, EPA, and USDA have begun a \$20.6 million program for the Eucha/Spavinaw and Illinois River Watersheds. This program will protect approximately 9,000 acres of riparian area with \$16.5 million federal funds matched by \$4.1 million state funds. In addition to protecting water quality in these important watersheds, the program will put at least \$17.6 million into the local economies in the form of payments to landowners.

Upstream Flood Control Program

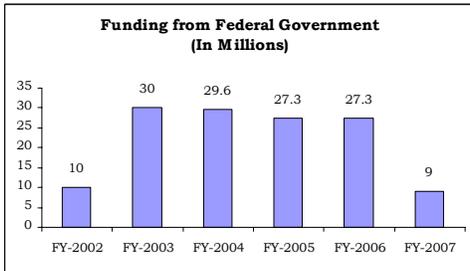
Since 1948, the federal government, through the USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has constructed 2,105 upstream flood control dams in the State of Oklahoma (20% of the nation's total). The dams were designed and built with federal funds. Local sponsors (68 of Oklahoma's 88 conservation districts) were responsible for obtaining the necessary land rights and have continuing responsibility for the operation and maintenance of these dams. The federal government's estimated public investment in these dams is \$2.1 billion in present value and \$71 million in annual flood protection benefits.

The primary purpose of the dams is to capture floodwater and release it in a controlled fashion to minimize damage to agricultural land, homes, towns and transportation infrastructure. The dams also provide water resources for drinking water, recreation, agriculture, fire protection and significant wildlife habitat.

The fitness of these structures has degraded as they have aged. For example, concrete and metal draw-down structures

deteriorate and must be replaced; earthen dams may need to be raised to restore flood storage capacity; and development downstream of the dam can occur which changes the safety classification of a structure.

Federal legislation in 2000 authorized the NRCS to rehabilitate the nation's upstream flood control dams. The following chart reflects the history of funds appropriated by the Federal Government since FY-2002.



To be eligible for rehabilitation, the state and/or local sponsors must provide a 35% match to federal dollars. Since FY-2002, the Oklahoma Legislature has appropriated \$3 million to the Conservation Commission for use in matching federal rehabilitation dollars. Because of the state's commitment to rehabilitation, the Oklahoma NRCS received an allocation of \$3.5 million for rehabilitation in the 2006 federal fiscal year, and that number doubled to \$7 million for the federal fiscal year 2007.

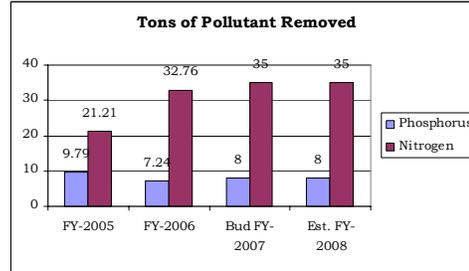
The NRCS, Conservation Commission and local district sponsors have completed nine rehabilitation projects. By the conclusion of the current fiscal year, an additional five projects will be under construction.

Federal 319 Grant for Non-Point Source Pollution

FY-2007 federal funding from the Clean Water Act Section 319 for Oklahoma's Non-point Source management program has increased compared to FY-2006 funding in recognition of Oklahoma's program successes. The funds are used to implement targeted programs to abate

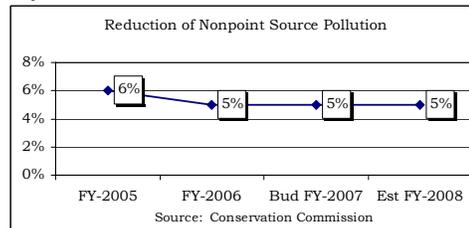
water quality impacts from non-point source pollution.

Key Performance Measure



Federal funds must be matched with 40% state and local funds, much of which comes from the Commission's Conservation Cost-Share Program. Since 1999 the Conservation Commission received approximately \$3 million in appropriations, as a state match for federal "EPA 319 Funds" to reduce nutrient impacts in the Beaty Creek, Illinois River, Lake Wister, Ft. Cobb, Honey Creek (Grand Lake), and Stillwater Creek and Spavinaw Creek priority watersheds.

Key Performance Measure



The programs target sources of non-point source pollution include nutrients, agriculture, silviculture, rural unpaved roads, rural waste systems, non-regulated construction activities and stream bank destabilization. Ongoing and completed Priority Watershed Non-point Source Projects and the totals for best management practice implementation include:

- Beaty Creek Watershed (\$2.1 million) within the Lake Eucha Watershed completed in FY-2005;
- Illinois River Watershed (\$2.0 million) completed in FY-2005;

- Lake Wister Watershed (\$1.9 million);
- Fort Cobb Watershed (\$4.3 million);
- Stillwater Creek Watershed (\$1.1 million);
- Spavinaw Creek Watershed (\$2.8 million) except for Beaty Creek;
- Grand Lake Watershed – Phase I (\$2.1 million);
- Honey Creek (Grand Lake) Watershed (1.7 million);
- Illinois River Watershed Riparian Project (\$1.6 million); and
- North Canadian River Watershed Riparian Project (\$1.1 million).

These Priority Watershed Projects include implementation and demonstration of best management practices. The projects also include education programs to encourage watershed residents to help reduce non-point source pollution. Other grant tasks include:

- Technical support of the Non-point Source Management Program;
- Funding for a Rotating Basin Monitoring Program;
- Non-point Source Total Maximum Daily Load Development;
- Development of watershed-based plans for priority watersheds;
- Continuation of Statewide Blue Thumb Educational Programs; and
- Task coordination and management by the Office of the Secretary of Environment.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$9,187
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	62.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	60.8
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	73
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$9,260
% Change from FY-2008	0.79%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$72,648 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Conservation Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Capital Spending Proposal

The Governor’s budget includes \$30 million in a capital bond issue. This amount will be used for flood control maintenance issues.

**Oklahoma Capitol Complex
and Centennial
Commemoration
Commission**

The Capitol Complex and Centennial Commemoration Commission sunsets June 30, 2008.

Annual bond payments of \$475,000 will be funded through an appropriation to the Department of Commerce.

Notable Achievements

- *In 2005, Oklahoma became the first state to be represented in the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade. The float has since appeared in the 2006 and 2007 parades. The state had two floats at the Tournament of Roses Parade on Jan. 1, 2007.*
- *The nation's post offices will offer a commemorative stamp for 2007 in celebration of Oklahoma's centennial.*
- *Over 50 centennial projects have been completed statewide.*

Mission

Oklahoma celebrated the state's centennial birthday on November 16, 2007. The Commission was formed to coordinate centennial celebrations throughout the state. The Commission encourages and supports participation from all geographical areas of the state.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$1,066,511
One-time Adjustments	<u>(1,066,511)</u>
FY-2008 Base	\$0
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	7.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	7.0
Funding Adjustments:	
None	<u>0</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$0
\$ Change from FY-2008	<u>(\$1,066,511)</u>
% Change from FY-2008	<u>-100.00%</u>

Source: Office of State Finance

Department of Commerce

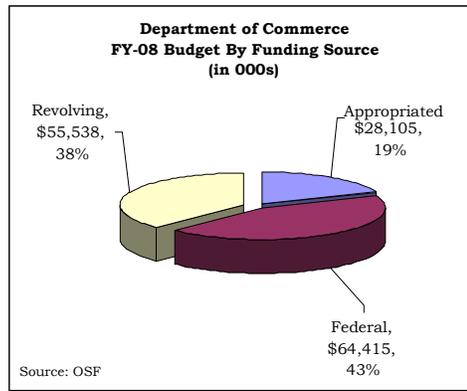
Notable Achievements

- *The Oklahoma Department of Commerce assisted 49 companies with business start-up and expansion projects. Over 6,000 new jobs are projected with 33% in rural areas. The Department also worked directly with 31 companies to relocate business operations to Oklahoma resulting in a total planned investment of \$1.4 billion. Of the 9,403 projected jobs, 41% are in rural areas.*
- *Fifty business and government leaders serve on the Governor’s Council for Workforce and Economic Development. The Council leads state efforts to enhance the workforce delivery system and increase the skills and availability of Oklahoma’s workforce. The initial phase of work has been completed.*
- *One-hundred and Fifty-nine Community Development Block Grants and/or loans were awarded to communities across the state. \$17 million in federal funds was used to support infrastructural improvements.*
- *The Main Street Program generated \$25.9 million in private sector reinvestment from 53 participating communities.*

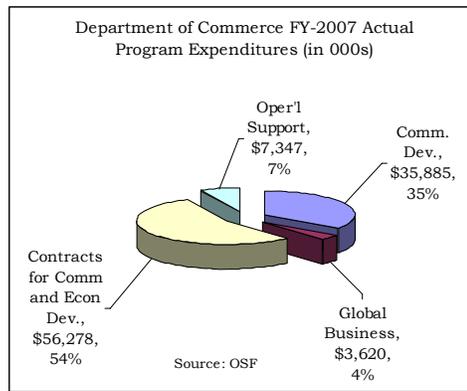
Mission

The mission of the Oklahoma Department of Commerce is to increase the quantity and quality of jobs in Oklahoma by attracting new businesses, promoting the development and availability of a skilled workforce, supporting communities, and supporting the growth of existing businesses and entrepreneurs.

The Department’s primary funding sources are federal and state appropriations. The following graph shows FY-2008 funding sources for the Department for a total budget of \$148.1 million.



The graph below shows actual program expenditures for FY-2007 in the total amount of \$103.1 million.



Programs

Rural Action Partnership

The Rural Action Partnership Program connects economic development resources with the needs of rural Oklahoma. Rural development specialists service communities and regions to encourage alliances and support economic development programs. The program assists rural communities in the effort to help grow and recruit businesses and identify ways for communities to effectively market their products and services.

Community Development

The Office of Community Development manages the state Community Development Block Grant Program and other federally funded initiatives.

Federal funding is the main source utilized to support projects; however, programs also receive support through the state energy office and state appropriations. In the past, private sector funds have also been received to support Oklahoma's weatherization initiatives for people in need.

Oklahoma Fast Forward, Business Site Location Team

The Oklahoma Fast Forward Team works with corporate executives and national site location consultants to recruit business location and expansion projects to Oklahoma.

Business Solutions Division

The Business Solutions division works with statewide partners to promote and support economic development. The division has three core service areas: business retention and expansion, start-up and entrepreneurial assistance, and rural economic development. Each area contributes to the delivery of the Rural Action Partnership Program which connects economic development resources to the needs of rural Oklahoma. Rural development specialists service communities and regions to encourage strategic alliances and increase economic opportunities.

Global Division

Commerce serves as the first responder for small and medium size companies seeking to explore international business opportunities. Team members positioned in Oklahoma and international trade offices in China, Israel, Mexico and Vietnam deliver programs assisting businesses in trade counseling, market research, trade show assistance and other related services.

Oklahoma Main Street Program

Through affiliation with the National Main Street Center and in cooperation with the State Arts Council, the Main Street Program provides training and technical assistance

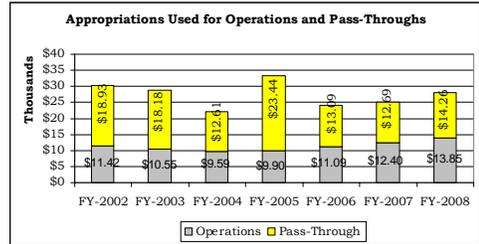
for preservation-based commercial district revitalization.

Workforce Development

The Governor's Council on Workforce and Economic Development leads state efforts to ensure the development of a skilled and available workforce. Key stakeholders include state workforce and education agencies, local workforce investment boards, workforce program service providers, public/private and faith-based workforce program operators, business leaders and economic development entities.

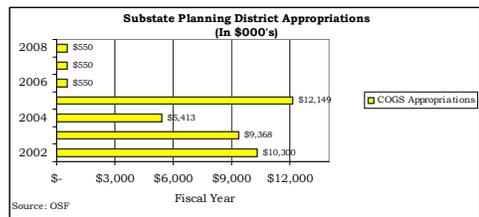
Pass-Through Funding

The Department's budget consists of funds dedicated to operations and those passed through the agency to support other entities, as directed by the State Legislature. The chart below provides a summary of the fluctuating funding levels over a six-year period.



Sub-state Planning Districts

Oklahoma has 11 sub-state planning districts, also known as Council of Governments, or COGs. These organizations were established to provide economic development leadership in their assigned areas. COGs operate independently and are funded by state appropriations, membership dues from member towns and grants from state and federal sources.



Native American Cultural & Educational Authority

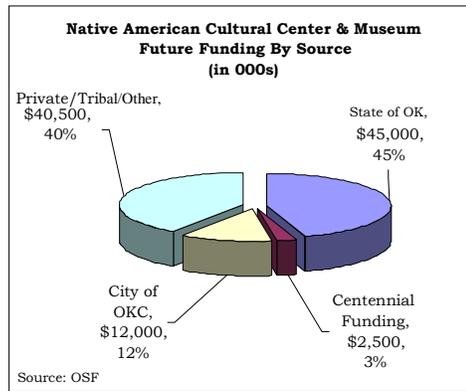
Senate Bill 746 created the Native American Cultural and Educational Authority (NACEA) on September 1, 1994. The Bill authorized the establishment of the American Indian Cultural Center which will include an interpretive center, resource center, a native languages institute and museum.

The Cultural Center site is located at the junction of Interstate 35 and Interstate 40, considered by many to be the crossroads of America. Phase I of the Cultural Center will include an 86,000 square foot building that will have permanent and traveling exhibits that tell the story of Oklahoma’s 39 Indian tribes. An application has been submitted for the Cultural Center to become a Smithsonian affiliate, and through this affiliation, the Center will have access to over one million exhibits from the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C.

Total project funding to date is \$50 million. The U.S. Congress has appropriated \$7 million for the Cultural Center. In addition, the Oklahoma Capital Improvement Authority has issued \$33 million of state bonds for construction of the project. In partnership with the State of Oklahoma, a number of Oklahoma Indian tribes have contributed funds amounting to the first two years of debt service for the state bond issue.

The City of Oklahoma City has transferred approximately 250 acres of land to the NACEA and has also agreed to provide the Authority \$5 million in CDBG (Community Development Block Grant) funds.

Future funding for the Cultural Center is depicted in the following graph.



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$28,105
2nd Century Entrepreneur	(250)
FY-2008 Base	\$27,855
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	157.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	151.4
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Increase	243
NACEA	2,300
Cent. Comm. Bond Payment	475
Creativity Project	2,000
Total Adjustments	5,018
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$32,873
\$ Change from FY-2008	\$4,768
% Change from FY-2008	16.96%

Source: Office of State Finance

Removal of One-Time Funding

The Governor’s budget removes one-time funding of \$250,000 for the 2nd Century Entrepreneurship Program.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$242,758 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Commerce effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Native American Cultural and Educational Authority

The Governor's budget includes \$2,300,000 for operations for the Native American Cultural and Educational Authority as preparation is made for the opening of the new American Indian Cultural Center and Museum.

Creativity Project

The Governor's budget proposes \$2,000,000 for the Oklahoma Creativity Project. This project is a collaborative, statewide initiative that brings together leaders from business, education and cultural sectors to support a mission to establish Oklahoma as a world-renowned center of creativity and innovation in commerce, culture and education.

Oklahoma Capitol Complex and Centennial Commission Bond Payments

Because of the sunset of the Oklahoma Capitol Complex and Centennial Commission on June 30, 2008, money for bond payments in the amount of \$475,000 is included for the Department of Commerce to make those payments.

Capital Spending Proposal

The Governor's budget proposes \$45,000,000 in bonds for the Native American Cultural and Educational Authority for construction of the new American Indian Cultural Center and Museum that will celebrate the history and Native cultures of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Historical Society

Notable Achievements

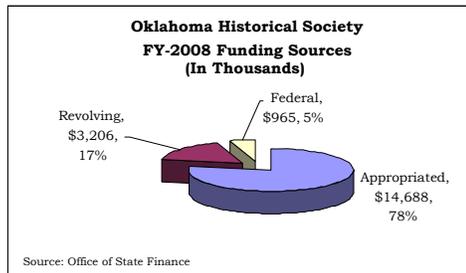
- Construction began this year on the Cherokee Strip Heritage Center in Enid, an \$8 million museum that will feature the same standards of exhibits and programs so evident at the Oklahoma History Center. This facility will be especially notable for the regional role it will play in delivering services to the people of western Oklahoma and for the public-private partnership that has made the project possible. Lew and Myra Ward, along with a dedicated group of Enid citizens, have raised more than \$7 million to match \$800,000 in seed money from the State. The museum will be operational by the spring of 2009.
- The OHS, through public-private partnerships, has maintained the momentum generated by the Centennial Celebration and the opening of the History Center. Major projects planned for the next two years include exhibits on "Field, Forest and Stream: Hunting and Fishing in Oklahoma," "Three Generations of One Apache Family: The Houser Clan," and "Another Hot Oklahoma Night: The Roots of Rock and Roll." All three projects, including collection and museum exhibit preparation, are possible due to State support for staff and foundation and corporate gifts for the final products.
- The OHS has reached the summit of its digital conversion expedition. Three years ago, before the opening of the Oklahoma History Center, the OHS Website had basic information about the agency and its services, but little in the way of research information. Facilitated by major grants from foundations and the Chickasaw Nation, the OHS has since purchased numerous scanners and hired contract employees to create a dynamic website with a growing volume of original documents. By the end of this year, the website will contain detailed descriptions of all collections, more than 40,000 photographs, more than 1,000 maps, and a rich mix of film clips, oral

history excerpts, and genealogical research aids to encourage the understanding of Oklahoma History.

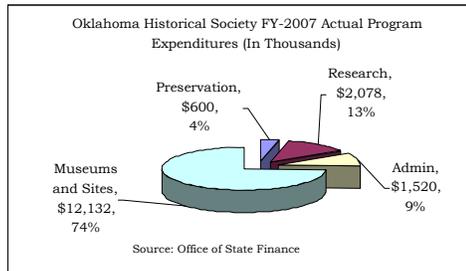
Mission

The Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) preserves and perpetuates the history of Oklahoma and its people by collecting, interpreting and disseminating knowledge of Oklahoma and the Southwest.

The following chart shows the Department's primary funding sources for FY-2008, totaling \$18.9 million.

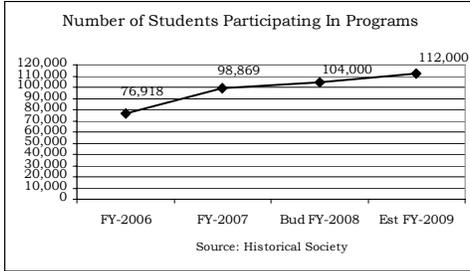


State appropriations accounted for 89% of the total OHS budget in FY-2007 and are the agency's primary funding source. The chart below shows program expenditures for OHS in FY-2007 totaling \$16.3 million.



Each of the State's 32 museums and sites operated by the OHS has an individual mission statement pertinent to the history it interprets. There are various educational programs within the Historical Society targeting students.

Key Performance Measure



The Oklahoma History Center

The Oklahoma History Center is a 215,000 square foot museum and research facility located across the street from the State Capitol. Sitting on an 18-acre site, the facility serves more than 200,000 visitors a year and offers a unique learning experience to more than 100,000 school students from across the state. The institution is affiliated with both the Smithsonian Institution and the National Archives. Admission to the Center is \$5 for adults, \$4 for seniors, \$3 for students, and children five and under are free.

Built at a cost of \$59 million, the Oklahoma History Center offers a range of features as follows:

- Four permanent museum galleries with more than 40 topics, 52 films, 200 interactive exhibits and 2,500 artifacts;
- A research library with more than 30 million pages of newspapers published in the state and twin territories since 1844, more than four million document pages of Indian history, more than five million photographs and one of the best genealogical collections in the region for both beginners and serious family historians;
- Special event opportunities for receptions up to 1,000 guests, formal banquets for up to 250 people and meeting space for families, class reunions and business groups;
- The Winnie Mae Café, offering full food service seven days a week;

- An outdoor interpretive park that includes four-acres dedicated to oil and gas in Oklahoma, a bronze statue by Allen Houser and the “Red River Journey”, a scaled reproduction of the landscape along Oklahoma’s southern border with mountain ranges, plant life and historic markers; and
- A special museum gallery for temporary exhibits that can travel statewide at venues such as libraries, community centers and local museums.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$14,687
Choctaw Capitol Bldg.	(100)
FY-2008 Base	\$14,587
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	156.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	169.8
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Increase	158
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$14,745
\$ Change from FY-2008	\$58
% Change from FY-2008	0.39%

Source: Office of State Finance

Removal of One-Time Funding

The Governor’s budget removes one-time funding of \$100,000 for Choctaw capitol building windows.

State Employee Pay Increase

The Governor’s budget includes \$158,078 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Historical Society effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

J. M. Davis Memorial Commission

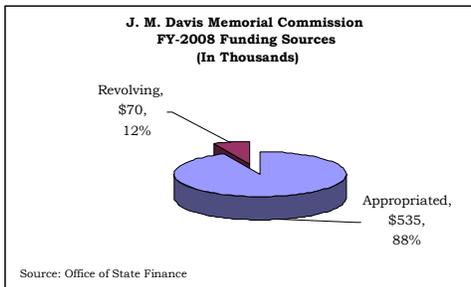
Notable Achievements

- The museum was featured on the PBS television network program “History Detectives.” The program highlighted a story about a Colt pistol once owned by the 1930s gangster “Pretty Boy” Floyd and his life of crime.
- In concert with the Cherokee Nation, the museum has developed a display area featuring the arts, crafts and history of the Cherokee Nation. This display will be further researched and expanded.
- A children’s area has been built, funded with a grant from the National Rifleman’s Association, to teach children firearms safety utilizing an old-fashioned arcade setting that allows children to test their shooting skills.

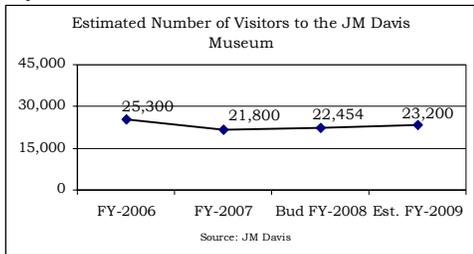
Mission

The mission of the J.M. Davis Memorial Commission is to house, protect, preserve, display and update the unique collection of firearms and historical artifacts collected by Mr. J.M. Davis, and to provide educational and historical information about the unique, historically significant artifacts to each visitor to the museum.

The Commission’s primary funding source is state funds. The chart below shows the breakdown of appropriated and revolving funds for FY-2008 totaling \$605,000.



Key Performance Measure



The museum houses an extensive collection of firearms, knives, swords, steins, saddles, Indian artifacts, music boxes, World War I posters and more. John Monroe Davis, former owner and operator of the Mason Hotel in Claremore, originally amassed the collection. J.M. Davis’s collection became so large that he no longer could keep it at the Mason Hotel.

In 1965, Davis transferred his collection to the J.M. Davis Foundation, Inc. The Foundation, in turn, entered into an agreement with the State for preservation and display of the collection. The collection is housed today in a 40,000 sq. ft. facility.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$535
Replace AC	(150)
FY-2008 Base	\$385
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	8.3
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	6.5
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Increase	10
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$395
\$ Change from FY-2008	(\$140)
% Change from FY-2008	-26.17%

Source: Office of State Finance

Removal of One-Time Funding

The Governor’s budget removes one-time funding of \$150,000 for air-conditioning replacement.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$9,516 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the J.M. Davis Memorial Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Department of Labor

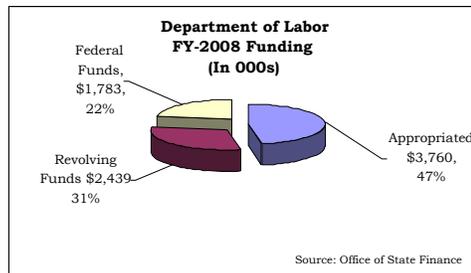
Notable Achievements

- During FY-2007 a total of 43 employers were recipients of the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP). The program has contributed substantially to lowering the workplace injury rate in all industry sectors – plummeting 48% since 1994 and helping employers in 2007 identify 3,981 serious hazards and avoiding more than \$6.9 million in potential federal OSHA fines.
- In 2007, the small business community has responded to Commissioner Lloyd Fields statewide outreach program. Since January of 2007, OSHA consultation requests have tripled. The Commissioner has fostered cooperation and signed an Alliance with the Oklahoma Municipal Contractors Association and Federal OSHA to promote training and safety enforcement, the first such alliance in the history of the Department. Future alliances were also formed in 2007 with the Independent Electrical Contractors, Homebuilders Association and Career Tech.
- The Department's Safety Standards Division began inspecting Water Park rides in 2007. Commissioner Fields made the commitment to inspect water parks during his first term as Labor Commissioner. This was a big step in making sure Oklahomans feel safe when they visit water parks across the state.
- In 2007, Commissioner Fields introduced a comprehensive workers' compensation plan to the legislature, the Governor, and the Workers Safety Policy Council which he chairs. The plan would reduce claims and return employees back to work sooner.
- In 2007, the Commissioner led the effort to team up with state agency leaders in putting together a brochure for small business owners outlining tax benefits and services such as Insure Oklahoma.

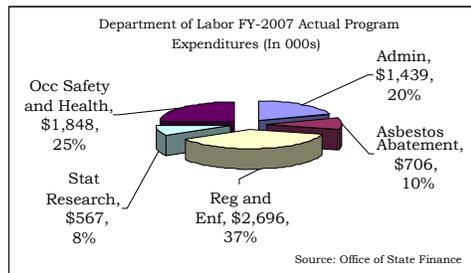
Mission

The Oklahoma Department of Labor (ODOL) administers state and federal labor laws, such as child labor and wage and hour laws. ODOL also provides free, confidential, voluntary and non-punitive safety and health consultation services to private sector employers in Oklahoma. This service helps companies lower their worker's compensation costs. The Department mission is to help ensure fairness, equity, and safety in the workplace.

The Department of Labor's budget consists of state, federal and revolving funds. For FY-2008, state appropriated dollars were 47% of the Department's total budget of \$7.9 million, as shown in the graph below.



The following graph shows the Department's expenditures by Division for FY-2007 totaling \$7.3 million.



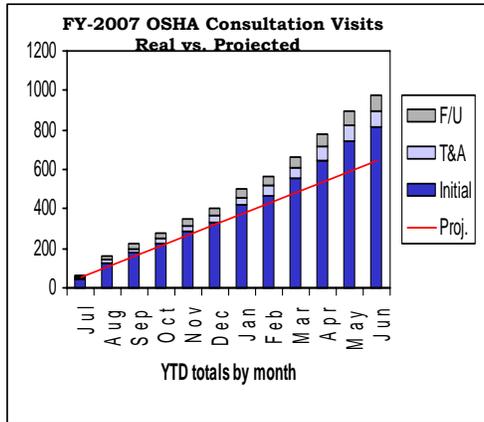
Occupational Safety and Health Administration Consultation Program (OSHA)

The U.S. Department of Labor generates a site-specific targeting list identifying those employers who have high lost workday

injury and illness rates. Through the Department's Safety Pays® program, each employer is contacted to ensure they are aware of OSHA's targeted inspection list and to offer ODOL consultation services.

The graph below shows real OSHA consultation visits for FY-2007 as compared with agency projections. Additional training and assistance visits are also shown, as well as follow-up visits provided.

Key Performance Measure



This free, voluntary, non-punitive and confidential program helps small (250 employees or less) high-hazard employers prevent injuries and illnesses. Federal funds cover 90% of the department's funding for this program. The OSHA consultant first identifies hazardous conditions and practices without the costly, adversarial impact often associated with federal OSHA rulings.

Boiler Inspections

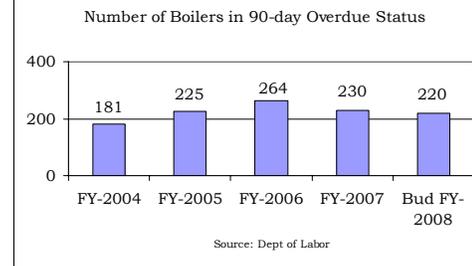
The Safety Standards Division regulates the installation, operation and maintenance of boilers, pressure vessels, hot water heaters, elevators, amusement rides and water parks, as well as welding practices. State statutes require ODOL to inspect boilers and pressure vessels on an annual basis. Boilers and pressure vessels must be inspected because of the potential for explosions and fires. Many boilers and pressure vessels are in highly trafficked

places such as schools, churches and hospitals.

Overdue inspections

Insurance companies are certified as Authorized Inspection Agencies (AIA) and assume responsibility for conducting inspections on those boilers and pressure vessels the company insures. If these inspections are over 90 days past due, the ODOL assumes the responsibility and conducts these inspections.

Key Performance Measure



Elevator Safety Program

The "Elevator Safety Program" was added to the Department of Labor in FY-2007. The Legislature appropriated \$250,000 for FY-2007 to begin the program. Under the program all elevator contractors, mechanics, and inspectors are licensed by the State. Fees are assessed for licensing and inspections. Fines are administered for non-compliance.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$3,760
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	102.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	96.1
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Increase	<u>120</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$3,880
% Change from FY-2008	3.19%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$119,850 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Labor effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

Notable Achievements

- *An extensive business process redesign throughout the entire Unemployment Insurance Benefits division reduced duplication and streamlined processes to enable OESC to better serve the unemployment benefit recipients throughout Oklahoma. The information gathered was also used as a guideline in the design of a new integrated system.*
- *Huge strides have been made in the adjudication of unemployment claims in the OESC Call Centers. With the focus on training, tools and personal accountability, the Unemployment Insurance division met and exceeded federal performance standards related to the quality of decisions made for six consecutive quarters, an accomplishment that is unmatched in recent history of the agency.*

The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission (OESC) strives to provide employment security and promote the economic well-being of the state of Oklahoma. The OESC operates under the guidelines of federal-state grant agreements.

OESC serves Oklahoma by providing labor market information, employment services, unemployment insurance and veterans' service.

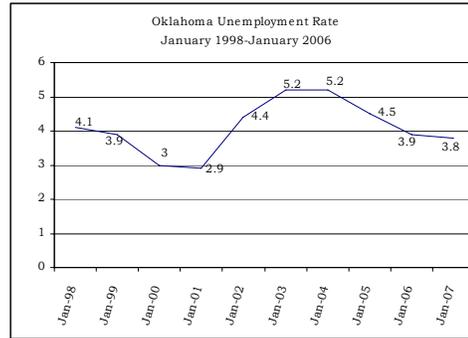
Agency Services

Finding jobs for people and people for jobs is the purpose of each office of OESC. Since 1933, the public employment service has matched job seekers with job openings.

The unemployment insurance system is designed to provide workers with insurance against involuntary unemployment by partial replacement of lost wages. Also, the system is designed to facilitate the reemployment of such workers. Qualified

unemployed wage earners receive weekly unemployment benefits.

The unemployment tax rate is based on an experience factor per employer. For example, a business that has a 100% turnover rate in a year would pay a higher tax rate than a business that only has a 2% turnover rate even if the two businesses were in the same industry.



The ratio of the balance in the unemployment trust fund to the five year average of net benefit payments is another condition affecting the unemployment tax rate. The Oklahoma unemployment rate has fluctuated dramatically over the past few years.

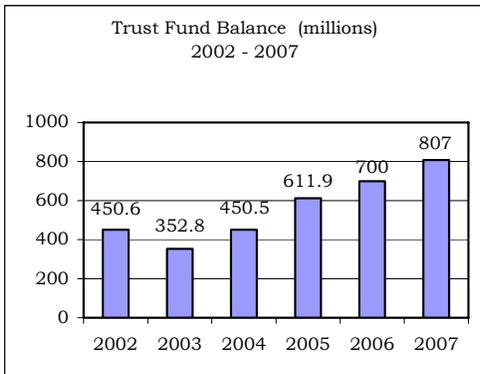
Description	Net Benefit Payments	Ratio of Trust Balance to five year average
(\$ in 000's)		
Trust fund Balance at 6/30/2007		807,457
Less Net Reed Act Funds set aside for Admin.		4
Balance applied		807,461
TOTAL NET BENEFIT PAYMENTS	944,110	
AVERAGE BENEFIT PAYMENT	188,822	188,822
TRUST FUND BALANCE RATIO		4.28

Even though Oklahoma's unemployment rate has been above its long run average, it remains the lowest in the region.

**Unemployment Rates by Southwest State
(seasonally adjusted)**

State	Oct-04	Oct-05	Oct-06	Oct-07
Oklahoma	4.7	4.4	3.8	4.4
Arkansas	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.7
Kansas	5.5	5	4.3	3.8
New Mexico	5.6	5.1	4.3	3.1
Texas	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.1
Colorado	5.5	4.9	4.4	3.7
Missouri	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.6

While the Oklahoma unemployment rate was higher than normal, the balance in the trust fund rapidly climbed to \$807 million in 2007. Oklahoma's October Unemployment rate of 4.4% is the highest it's been since 2005.



The following table illustrates the inverse relationship of tax rates and benefits. The trust fund balance must be adequate to pay benefits even when unemployment is high. When the ratio of trust fund balance to average benefit payment decreases, tax rates increase and the maximum benefits decrease. As the trust fund balance increases the reverse is true.

**EFFECT OF TRUST FUND CONDITION
ON CONTRIBUTIONS AND BENEFITS PER EMPLOYEE**

Ratio of Fund Balance to average benefit payments	Over				
	3.50%	3.00	2.50	2.00	Less than 2.00
		3.49	2.99	2.49	2.00
Condition	NONE	A	B	C	D
Minimum Rate	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Maximum Rate	5.5%	5.8%	7.3%	8.3%	9.2%
Taxable Wage Base	\$13,600	\$14,500	\$15,300	\$16,200	\$17,000
Minimum UI Contribution Per Employee	\$14	\$29	\$31	\$32	\$51
Average UI Contribution Per Employee	\$140	\$189	\$230	\$275	\$374
Maximum UI Contribution Per Employee	\$748	\$841	\$1,117	\$1,345	\$1,564
Maximum Weekly Benefit Per Claimant	\$392	\$376	\$359	\$343	\$326
Maximum Total Benefit Per Claimant	\$8,500	\$8,100	\$7,700	\$7,200	\$6,800

Source: OESC Overview 09/11/2007

Other Programs

The veterans' services division addresses the specific employment and training needs of veterans through special programs. Through its various programs, veterans are assisted in their efforts to find employment opportunities. These programs are all inclusive for veterans of any of the U.S. military services and not just for those who are disabled

Economic Research and Analysis regarding employment and employees is core to OESC. Labor market information is gathered and reported on the state and national level. The goal of this program is to provide quality information that will improve the functioning of labor markets by serving the needs of workers, employers, economic developers, planners, and policy makers.

OESC, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce, provides administrative support to the Governor's Council. The Governor's Council is a council of statewide decision-makers who work collaboratively toward a common workforce development system to ensure that workforce development is supporting economic development and growth of the Oklahoma economy.

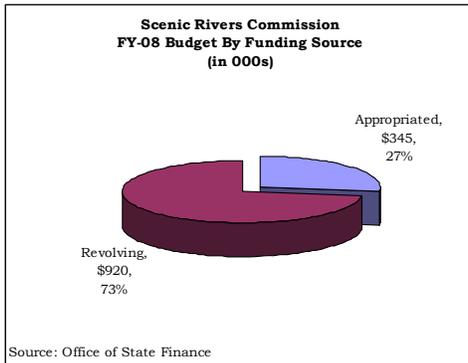
The Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission (OSRC)

Mission

The Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission is vested with the power to establish minimum standards for planning and other ordinances necessary to carry out the provisions of the Scenic Rivers Act. The primary emphasis of the Commission is to preserve and protect the aesthetic, scenic, historic, archaeological and scientific features of the Illinois River and its tributaries [Barren (Baron) Fork Creek and Flint Creek].

The Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission (OSRC) is a state commission established in 1977 in accordance with the Scenic Rivers Act (1970). The OSRC separated from the Tourism and Recreation Department in 2002 and became an independent agency.

As illustrated in the chart below, the Commission is funded by state general revenue appropriations and revolving funds, at 27% and 73% respectively for FY-2008 for a total budget of \$1.3 million.



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$345
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	16.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	14.7
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Increase	15
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$360
% Change from FY-2008	4.35%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$15,390 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department

Notable Achievements

- *Tourism is the third largest industry in Oklahoma. The “Travel Industry Association of America” reported that tourism provides an estimated economic impact of about \$5.3 billion per year in travel and tourism-related spending. Travel spending supports about 72,000 jobs throughout the state. Domestic travel spending brought in over \$842 million in local, state and federal tax revenue.*
- *The OklaRaves campaign has been awarded a Mercury Award, the highest honor in the Best Film/Audio Visual category, by the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA). This award brings Oklahoma’s total tourism marketing awards to 22 – more than any other state.*
- *Upon entering the state, those visiting Oklahoma’s unique travel destinations and attractions will soon be greeted by two newly updated Tourism Information Centers welcoming travelers from the west along Interstate 40 and from the north on I-35. The Oklahoma Department of Transportation and the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department have partnered to design, build and operate the facilities. The Capitol Information Center was recently enhanced, as well, with a new gift shop and orientation theater on the first floor on the south side of the Capitol.*
- *The Centennial Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan has been recognized by the National Park Service for its quality and unique approach to understanding opinions about outdoor recreation. The Oklahoma SCORP combines the traditional facts and figures analysis with a statewide essay and drawing contest that asked citizens to answer “What do parks mean to me?” Researchers conducted a qualitative analysis of the huge response from people of all ages and racial/ethnic*

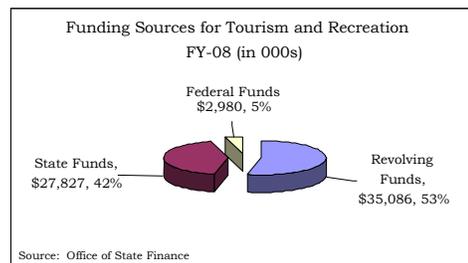
groups. The responses, especially from Oklahoma’s youth, create a compelling image of the importance of outdoor experiences in building healthy relationships, creating memories and hope for the future, and enhancing personal development and quality of life.

- *Oklahoma Today magazine launched the Oklahoma Today Archive, an official Centennial project eighteen months in the making. To date, nearly 16,000 pages spanning fifty-one years are available online, free to the public. This vast archive is an invaluable resource for students, researchers, citizens of Oklahoma and people everywhere. The archive is available at www.oklahomatoday.com.*

Mission

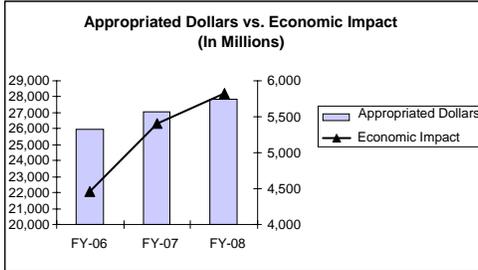
The Tourism and Recreation Department is the steward of the state’s park system. The Department also advances economic development through the promotion of travel and tourism in Oklahoma. The agency mission is to advance the exceptional quality of life in Oklahoma by preserving, maintaining, and promoting our natural assets and cultural richness.

The Department is primarily funded by state general revenue appropriations and revolving funds, 42% and 53% respectively in FY-2008, totaling \$65.9 million.



The majority of the Department’s expenditures are devoted to State Parks, which are 72% of the FY-2008 budgeted expenditures and 74% of the FY-2007 actual expenditures.

The chart below shows the appropriated dollars and the estimated economic impact of travel and tourism-related spending over a three year period.



Programs

State Parks

Oklahoma’s State Park system is made up of 50 state parks, 5 lodges, 8 golf courses, 388 cabins as well as numerous campsites, scenic trails, boating, and other recreation facilities statewide that provide visitors incomparable examples of Oklahoma’s natural resources. The land features contained in the state parks range from the lush, tree covered hills of the southeast to the mesas and sand dunes of the northwest; and from the tall grass prairies of the north to the rugged mountainsides of the southwest.

The State Parks division also administers the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and Recreation Trails Program (RTP) grants. These programs are an essential component in the development of socially and economically healthy communities. Since 1964, the Department has provided matching grants to 1,163 community and state sponsored projects in the amount of over \$51 million. Projects include playgrounds, ball-fields, campgrounds, accessibility improvements and support facilities such as restrooms and walkways.

The chart below shows the self-sufficient status of the Oklahoma State Parks system over the last five years.

	Park Attendance	Park Revenue	State Approp.	Total Park Exp.	% of Self-Sufficiency
FY-2002	14.1	\$11.3	\$9.1	\$20.4	55.4%
FY-2003	14.1	\$11.1	\$10.2	\$21.3	52.1%
FY-2004	13.8	\$11.1	\$10.2	\$21.2	52.4%
FY-2005	12.7	\$11.1	\$10.4	\$21.5	51.6%
FY-2006	13.8	\$12.2	\$14.4	\$26.6	45.9%
FY-2007	13.5	\$13.1	\$16.2	\$29.3	44.7%

Source: Tourism and Recreation Dept.

State Lodges

The five state lodges have gradually increased their self-sufficiency rate through more efficient management. However, as the facilities continue to age and deteriorate the occupancy rate has declined.

	Occupancy Rate	Resort Revenue	State Approp.	Total Resort Exp.	% of Self-Sufficiency
FY-2002	43%	\$8.0	\$3.0	\$11.0	72.7%
FY-2003	43%	\$7.0	\$1.1	\$8.1	86.4%
FY-2004	36%	\$7.2	\$1.0	\$8.2	87.8%
FY-2005	36%	\$7.2	\$1.9	\$9.1	79.1%
FY-2006	34%	\$7.3	\$1.2	\$8.6	84.9%
FY-2007	39%	\$7.6	\$1.9	\$9.6	79.2%

Source: Tourism and Recreation Dept.

Lake Texoma Lodge

The Department has operated the Lake Texoma Park since 1951 and the lodge since its opening in 1958. Due to the serious maintenance needs of the lodge, the Department entered into a partnership with the Commissioners of Land Office (CLO) to address these issues. The CLO determined that private development was a viable option for the resort properties.

In August of 2005, the Department and the CLO reached an agreement to proceed with the development of the property. This process resulted in the submission of private development proposals and the transfer of property to the private developer’s control.

The Department will continue to operate the state park and the lease concessions on the property. The lodge closed to the public on December 1, 2006. The Department continues to operate the golf facilities until development begins.

Golf Courses

Use of the golf courses has increased as have revenues and expenditures.

	Golf Rounds (thousands)	Golf Revenue	State Approp.	Total Golf Exp.	% of Self- Sufficiency
FY-2002	182.7	\$4.9	\$0.1	\$5.0	98.0%
FY-2003	161.6	\$4.5	\$1.3	\$5.8	77.6%
FY-2004	158.0	\$4.3	\$0.7	\$5.0	86.0%
FY-2005	158.1	\$4.4	\$1.0	\$5.5	80.0%
FY-2006	158.0	\$4.3	\$0.9	\$5.2	82.7%
FY-2007	138.0	\$4.7	\$0.8	\$5.6	83.9%

Source: Tourism and Recreation Dept.

When most of the state golf courses were constructed there was little competition. Originally, state courses were well attended and generally were self-supporting. This was a result of the state courses' ability to charge a much lower rate than private, city and county golf courses. As competitors drastically reduced rates, the state golf courses began to lose their competitive edge. Many state golf courses sell 30% to 38% fewer rounds than competitors.

Capital Maintenance Funding

Beginning in FY-2008, the Legislature is providing the Department with an estimated \$10 million in capital maintenance funding from an apportionment of sales and use taxes. The Department currently has in excess of \$92 million in identified needs. The following categories and allocations are noted below:

Facility Renovation	\$3,800,000
Comfort Stations	\$1,200,000
Campgrounds	\$1,500,000
Accessibility/Trails	\$ 700,000
Playgrounds	\$1,700,000
Playgrounds	\$ 500,000
Docks/Piers/Ramps	\$ 800,000
Master Plan/Assessments	<u>\$ 300,000</u>
Total	\$10,000,000

This year's program emphasizes renovating significant and revenue-based assets (cabins, campgrounds, nature centers), elimination of safety problems (playgrounds, docks, ramps), accessibility improvements (walkways, trails) and improvements to facilities that are most heavily used (restrooms).

For FY-2008, the Legislature has provided the Department with a portion of the REAP Water Projects Funds to fund infrastructure

and environmental improvements estimated to be \$2.9 million. The Department currently has in excess of \$6.8 million in identified environmental needs. Types of projects funded include potable water, wastewater and erosion control work. The Department is using the list of environmental needs that was developed cooperatively with the Department of Environmental Quality.

The certainty of dedicated funds will allow the Department to realistically plan for park preservation and the systematic elimination of long standing facility needs.

Travel and Tourism

This division develops information, marketing plans and programs designed to attract tourists to the state and to encourage Oklahomans to vacation in-state.

It disseminates information related to the state's public and private attractions, facilities and events to support increased economic development and awareness of Oklahoma as a travel destination.

The division operates 11 tourism information centers located at various points of entry into the state and at the State Capitol. These centers are designed to provide travel information to visitors traveling through and to our state and, ultimately, to encourage travelers to extend their stay in Oklahoma.

The Traveler Response Information Program (TRIP) operates Oklahoma's official travel Web site and a toll-free call center for information. TRIP also maintains the destination database for more than 9,000 attractions, events, restaurants, accommodations and other tourism-related businesses around the state. The web site, www.travelok.com, is the official state site for Oklahoma travel and tourism information.

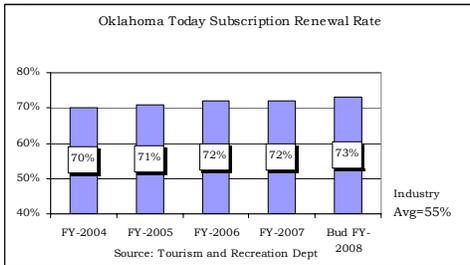
Oklahoma Today Magazine

Oklahoma Today is a general interest consumer magazine, published continuously by the State of Oklahoma since 1956. The magazine has an average paid circulation (subscribers and newsstand readers) of approximately 45,000 and an estimated readership of 157,500 for every issue. *Oklahoma Today* provides its readers the best of Oklahoma’s people, places, travel, culture, food, and outdoors in an attractive and engaging publication that enhances *The Oklahoma Experience*.

The magazine is also an essential component in the development of tourism in Oklahoma. Every issue encourages travel in the state, and articles and advertisements appearing in the magazine influence travel and purchasing decisions that generate a substantial economic impact in real dollars for the state and its communities. As an advertising vehicle, *Oklahoma Today* is nurturing the growth of a variety of cottage industries.

Subscription renewals for the publication exceed the industry average of 55% as shown in the following chart.

Key Performance Measure



Discover Oklahoma

Integris *Discover Oklahoma* is in its 17th year on Oklahoma television. This award winning television program reaches over 150,000 viewers weekly and produces approximately 39 episodes each year. It is the only locally produced travel television program in the state and one of the few in the country. With a long track record of success in the promotion of Oklahoma

tourism, the show has more episodes than *Gunsmoke* and has been on the air longer than *Bonanza*.

In addition to the weekly broadcast, the Discover Oklahoma staff also produces video content for local newscasts including an “Oklahoma Road Trip” segment featuring one-day itineraries and a weekly segment focusing on current topics such as events and new attractions.

Oklahoma Film and Music Office

The Oklahoma Film & Music Office (OF&MO) is committed to promoting the state as a desirable, film-friendly environment for producing motion pictures, TV shows and videos. The OF&MO assists both in-state and out-of-state companies by providing assistance with locations, equipment, crew, permits and facts about Oklahoma and its communities.

The OF&MO must be able to respond to a location request very quickly or run the risk of missing out on the opportunity. The office provides prospective film and music production companies with information on location sites, permits, crew member availability, equipment and any other general information needed.

Once a location is chosen, OF&MO serves as a liaison between the production company and the selected community or city and the state to ensure that everything runs smoothly. The long-term goal of the office is to increase film and television productions in Oklahoma for economic development.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$27,827
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	926.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	840.4
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Increase	704
Promotion/Product Dvlpmt	<u>250</u>
Total Adjustments	954
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$28,781
% Change from FY-2008	3.43%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$704,020 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Tourism and Recreation effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Promotion and Product Development

The Governor’s budget includes \$250,000 to provide seed funds for local tourism product development and promotion programs. Funds will be distributed via a competitive grant process, open to communities and associations to develop tourism events or products to a point at which either the single event objective is accomplished or the project or product becomes self-sustaining.

Capital Spending Proposal

The Governor’s budget proposes \$1 million in bonds for the Department of Tourism and Recreation for flood damage recovery.

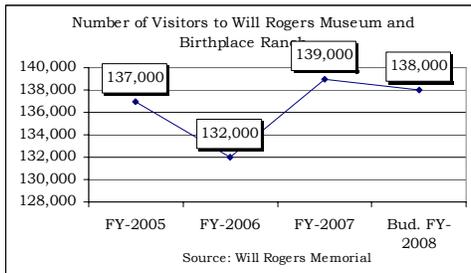
Will Rogers Memorial Commission

Notable Achievements

- Attendance at the Will Rogers Memorial Museum in Claremore topped 116,000 in Oklahoma's Centennial Year of 2007 – the highest in six years and a 7.6% increase over the previous year visitor count.
- A new exhibit, "Will Rogers: An American Legend," attracted more than 500 visitors to its opening at the main museum in March 2007. It features fifteen original paintings by Oklahoma artist Mike Wimmer. Created to illustrate a children's book written by then Governor Frank Keating in 2002, the artwork was donated to the museum by Anadarko Petroleum in 2006.

Mission

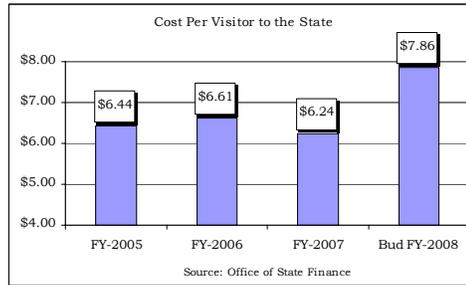
The Will Rogers Memorial Commission was established in 1938 to honor the life and works of Will Rogers through the creation of the Will Rogers Memorial Museum in Claremore. The Rogers family donated the 20-acre museum site in Claremore, the Will Rogers Birthplace Ranch house near Oologah, and many of the Rogers artifacts at the Memorial. The museum and ranch host 138,000 visitors annually. Admission is free, and both facilities are open year round.



Over 96% of the Commission's budget is comprised of state appropriated funds. The remaining funding is derived from donations and foundation grants. The

Commission spends one-third of its budget for educational outreach.

The following graph shows the correlation between the funding that the State provides and the estimated number of visitors.



The museum boasts the world's largest archive of Will Rogers material, including his letters and telegrams, business records, books, last will and testaments, newspaper writings, magazine articles and manuscripts, stage scripts, radio and other sound recordings, photographs, notes for personal appearances and movies and other film footage.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation (amounts in thousands)	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$1,084
Capital Projects	(150)
FY-2008 Base	\$934
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	13.5
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	12.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Increase	19
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$953
\$ Change from FY-2008	(\$131)
% Change from FY-2008	-12.08%

Source: Office of State Finance

Removal of One-Time Funding

The Governor's budget removes one-time funding of \$150,000 for capital projects.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$18,590 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Will Rogers Memorial Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Oklahoma Arts Council

Notable Achievements

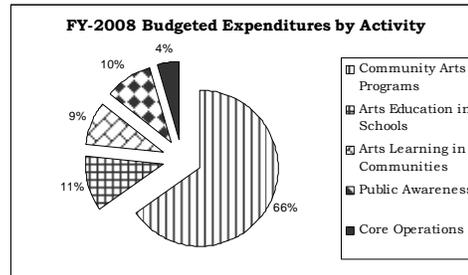
- *In FY-2007, the Oklahoma Arts Council served 111 communities and provided 558 grants to 349 cultural organizations, schools and local governments. This increased resources available to non-profit organizations producing community arts and arts education programs throughout Oklahoma. The Council streamlined the grant process during this fiscal year in order to give organizations the opportunity to apply for grants based on programming needs and reduce administration of multiple grant applications.*
- *The Oklahoma Arts Council, in partnership with Lyric Theatre and the National Endowment for the Arts, brought Lyric's presentation of the Broadway classic Oklahoma! to school children and offered interactive educational activities about the history, culture, and the arts of musical theatre in our state. Lyric offered this American Masterpieces program throughout FY-2007 serving over 60,000 students in 136 schools in 49 different communities across the state at no cost to the schools.*
- *The Oklahoma Arts Council's 5th annual Cultural Crossroads Conference was held in Ardmore for communities, arts organizations and artists interested in building and maintaining a thriving arts community. Presenters at the statewide conference addressed the critical ingredients necessary to build long-term vitality for the arts in rural and metro communities.*

Mission

The Oklahoma Arts Council was established in 1965 by the Oklahoma Legislature following the creation of the National Endowment for the Arts by the federal government. Each of the 50 states

has created a state arts agency funded with state appropriations to support excellence and access to the arts.

The Council's mission is to lead, cultivate and support a thriving arts environment, which is essential to quality of life, education and economic vitality for all Oklahomans. The Oklahoma Arts Council meets this mission by providing grants and technical assistance for arts activities statewide. The National Endowment for the Arts and the State of Oklahoma are the sources of funding. The following graph illustrates how those funds are spent.



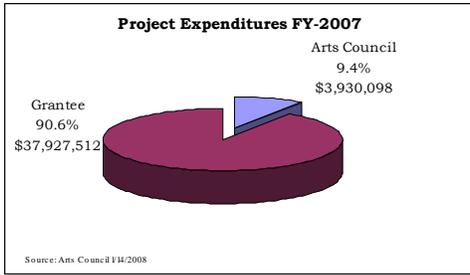
The Oklahoma Arts Council is primarily a grant making entity, as evidenced by the following table.

Key Performance Measure

	in 000's			
	FY-2007 Actual		FY-2008 Bud	
Direct grants costs	\$ 3,950,272	75.3%	\$ 4,595,673	77.0%
Indirect grants costs	\$ 694,439	13.2%	\$ 782,526	13.1%
Administration	\$ 603,156	11.5%	\$ 589,063	9.9%
Total	\$ 5,247,867		\$ 5,967,262	

Source: Arts Council 1/14/2008

The Council awards matching grants to nonreligious, nonprofit, tax exempt 501(c)(3) organizations; agencies of government; sovereign Indian tribes; public libraries; public schools; colleges and universities. All grants must be matched by the grantee. Last year, the average match was \$9.65 to every dollar granted, as represented in the chart below.



Financial assistance for art programs is granted through three program areas: Community Arts Programs, Arts Education in Schools and Arts Learning in Communities. Following is a summary of each program.

Community Arts Programs

Community Arts Programs provide support for community arts activities to advance the cultural and economic development of Oklahoma. More than 400 organizations receive support annually through Community Arts Programs. They support Oklahoma’s major symphonies, ballets and museums. In addition, the OAC funds festivals, community theatres, performing arts and local museums throughout rural Oklahoma that contribute to the enrichment and vitality of each community.

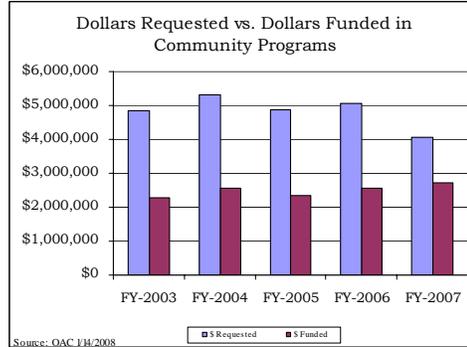
Community Arts Programs also supports cultural development outreach through funding and technical assistance to rural and urban underserved communities. This assistance is designed to assist communities in development of cultural leadership and improvement of their administrative and programming skills. Two Circuit Riders facilitate cultural and economic development in two underserved regions of the state: 15 counties in the southeast region and 16 counties in the northwest/panhandle region.

In addition to direct support to non-profit organizations, Community Arts Programs support local city and county governments through Local Government Challenge Grants. This unique program provides matching funds of up to \$5,000 to local

governments to support local community cultural programs.

In FY-2002, the Arts Council met 58% of the requests in Community Arts Programs; 50.6% of requests were met in FY-2007.

Key Performance Measure



Arts Education in Schools

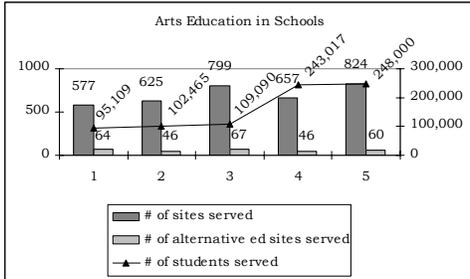
Arts Education in Schools program supports the efforts of schools and school districts, including alternative education programs, in providing quality and meaningful arts education to their students. Projects introduce and develop skills, knowledge and understanding in dance, drama, music, visual art, traditional arts and creative writing. Instruction is delivered by qualified arts instructors, including community artists who are trained and experienced in their art form and adept in sharing this art form with students.

Arts Education in Schools is designed to:

- Help school districts develop an arts education plan;
- Support student learning in the arts and invigorate learning in other subject areas;
- Provide resources for classroom instruction, demonstrations and performances that insure student understanding of the arts in real-world application;

- Introduce the arts in a broader context including practical application in design, advertising, media, entertainment and related industries; and
- Enable teachers to develop skills to introduce and incorporate the arts in the curriculum.

Key Performance Measure



As shown above, Arts Education in Schools also serves alternative education school sites. Direct classroom arts instruction is provided through the Arts in Alternative Education program, serving students considered “at risk” of not completing their education. These programs provide hands-on arts learning experiences that increase knowledge in the arts and develop skills important to students’ future workforce potential. Ninety-eight percent of the alternative education sites reported increased performance from students who had the arts as part of their curriculum.

Arts Learning in Communities

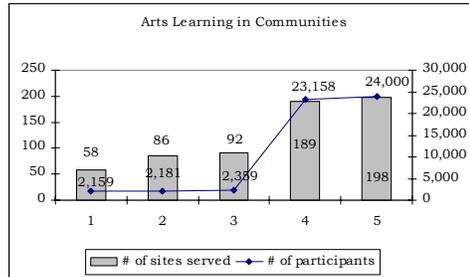
Arts Learning in Communities program provides the opportunity for every Oklahoman to have access to quality arts learning that is most appropriate to their current life circumstance and need. This program supports arts instruction workshops and classes in diverse community settings for populations with a variety of social, cognitive, emotional and physical needs in order to enhance their quality of life. The extent and manner of each project’s design varies with community need and demand, as well as the expertise of the local service provider.

Arts Learning in Communities is designed to:

- Design arts experiences for the specific life circumstance of the learners and are age, ability and developmentally appropriate;
- Involve the participants in direct and meaningful engagement in the creative arts process;
- Provide arts instructors that are knowledgeable and experienced in both the arts discipline and instructional methods that are appropriate for the participants; and
- Incorporate an evaluation that measures program impact on participants.

Learning about and through the arts to meet the unique needs of the participants in their community is the central aim for the program and includes projects such as: early childhood programs; after-school and summer programs for youth; prevention and intervention programs for youth at risk; adult workshops for community enhancement and social development; adult programs for life-long learning; programs for seniors in healthcare facilities, as well as arts learning projects in hospitals, social services agencies and other public settings. The chart below depicts historical participation in this program.

Key Performance Measure



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$5,151
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	16.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	15.5
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>21</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$5,172
% Change from FY-2008	0.41%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$20,799 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Oklahoma Arts Council effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Career and Technology Education

Notable Achievements

- *The Center for Applied Economic Research at Oklahoma State University reports that:*
 - *Oklahoma CareerTech graduates add \$2 billion annually to the state's economy;*
 - *CareerTech graduates have higher starting salaries, higher lifetime earnings and save more money than high school only graduates; and*
 - *CareerTech graduates advance more quickly in their careers than high school only graduates.*
- *The Oklahoma CareerTech system provided training to employees of over 6,900 Oklahoma companies during FY-2007.*
- *The Southern Region Education Board (SREB) reported that:*
 - *A quality CareerTech program can reduce a school's dropout rate by as much as 6%;*
 - *CareerTech students are less likely to fail a course or to be absent from school; and*
 - *High-risk students are eight to ten times less likely to drop out in the 11th and 12th grade if they enroll in CareerTech courses.*
- *In FY-2007, Oklahoma CareerTech students enrolled in over 60,000 college credit hours taught in CareerTech classes at technology centers and local high schools.*
- *For every \$1 CareerTech spends on minimum-security inmate training, there is a return to Oklahoma taxpayers of \$2.99 within five years. The Agency served 1,789 students through its Skills Centers School System during FY-2007. The Skills Centers positive placement rate for graduates was 94.7%.*

Mission

Providing customized business training for industries and preparing secondary students for postsecondary educational opportunities are just two ways the career-technology system contributes to Oklahoma's economy.

Oklahoma's career and technology education system offers a wide variety of educational opportunities to a diverse client base from youth in high school to senior citizens and incarcerated individuals. The system received 2.24% of appropriations made by the legislature for FY-2008, making it the 8th largest appropriation in state government.

CareerTech provides career-guidance and economic development through the following programs:

Comprehensive Schools

These programs help students in high school develop the technical, academic and employability skills needed to become financially independent citizens.

Technology Centers

These 29 centers provide Oklahoma businesses with skilled, competent employees.

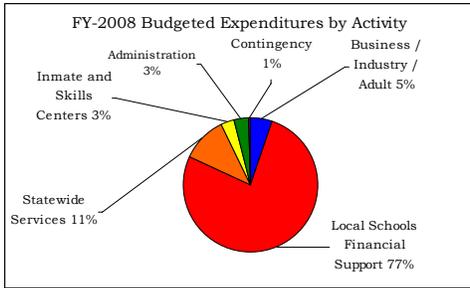
Business and Industry Training

This area includes customized training for specific employers, open enrollment classes for adults that want to enhance their job skills on a part-time basis, consulting services for entrepreneurs and small businesses, management development training and bid assistance services.

Skills Centers

Programs at these centers help incarcerated individuals realize their potential by creating opportunities for them to experience and apply a quality education. Skills center training helps prepare over 1,700 inmates and juveniles per year for life outside the confines of prison and detention.

Funding for these programs is as follows:



The State Board of Career and Technology Education supervises career and technology education programs in comprehensive schools, technology centers and skills centers. It also administers the Carl Perkins program of the United States Department of Education in matters relating to career and technology education, and Tech Prep.

The Department is responsible for formulating and adopting curricula, courses of study and other instructional aids necessary for the adequate instruction of students in all career and technology education programs.

Student Demographics

The *CareerTech* system offers programs and services in 29 technology center districts across 56 campuses, 400 comprehensive school districts and 22 skill centers including 3 juvenile facilities. This allows citizens in all 77 counties easy access to career-technology programs.

Total enrollment for FY-2007 including all programs is 585,087. From FY-2000 to FY-2007 student population has done the following:

- Adult enrollment in technology center full-time and statewide programs increased 10% from 10,802 to 11,922.
- Business and Industry enrollments increased 19% from 345,965 to 411,825.
- Enrollment in comprehensive schools increased 19% from 119,570 to 142,804.

- Skills Centers enrollment increased 38% from 1,295 to 1,789.

Comprehensive Schools

Comprehensive school programs offered in high schools include agricultural education, business and information technology, family and consumer science, health careers education, marketing education, technology education, and trade and industrial education. These programs provide students with hands-on experiences and opportunities to apply academic concepts in context.

While school districts utilize state and local funding provided to common education school districts to fund a large portion of these programs, state funds appropriated through *CareerTech* supplement them.

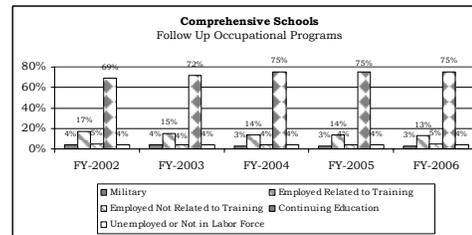
The detail in the following chart shows program and student costs.

Key Performance Measure

	Total Students	Student FTE*	Total Cost	Avg. Cost per Student	Avg. Cost per FTE
Agricultural Education	26,316	26,936	9,245,500	\$ 351.33	\$ 343.24
Business and Information Technology	20,969	19,081	2,813,750	\$ 140.20	\$ 147.46
Family and Consumer Sciences	54,538	39,141	3,418,550	\$ 62.68	\$ 87.34
Health Occupations Education	1,244	1,094	127,500	\$ 102.49	\$ 116.54
Marketing Education	4,510	4,803	403,750	\$ 89.52	\$ 84.06
Technology Education	35,564	22,123	2,794,700	\$ 78.58	\$ 126.33
Trade & Industry Education	563	944	195,500	\$ 347.25	\$ 207.10
Total**	142,804	114,122	18,999,250	\$ 133.04	\$ 166.48

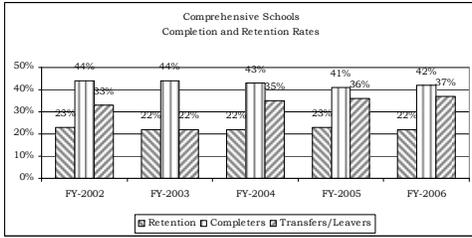
*One student FTE is equivalent to one student for a single class for a full academic year.
Source: CareerTech 1/7/2008

The following chart shows the placement rates for occupational programs in comprehensive schools.



The chart below shows the completion and retention rates for occupational programs in comprehensive schools.

Key Performance Measure



Technology Centers

The technology centers provide training for both high school students and adults. Technology centers serve 72 counties throughout the state, reaching virtually all citizens.

Technology centers receive state and federal appropriations, and local ad valorem funds, as do other public schools. Technology centers may charge fees for training adult students. Ad valorem revenues make up the majority of local funds; tuition and fee revenue accounts for about 11% of local funding.

Funding Sources

Funding for the technology centers comes from three sources:

- State Appropriated Revenue (30.7%);
- Local Taxes, Tuition and Other (64.1%); and
- Federal Funds (5.2%).

Funding Formula (State Funds)

HB 1239 approved in 1991 mandated the development of a new funding formula for technology centers. It equalized variances in local funding sources, encouraged maximum local support, provided for allowable general fund balances and rewarded having ad valorem ratios above the required minimum.

The formula initially considers a target quality program cost, then subtracts available local general fund income to come up with the state's contribution to each technology center.

Quality Program costs include:

- Direct Cost
 - Instruction and Classroom Activity
- Indirect Cost
 - Instructional Support
 - General Administration
 - General Support
 - Guidance and Counseling
 - Operation of Plant
- Student Transportation Services

Local General Fund Income:

- Maximum General Fund Valuation Millage
- Excessive Unencumbered General Fund Balance
- Tuition
 - Adults in Full-time programs
 - Business and Industry Training Programs
 - Client-based programs

Business and Industry Training

Business and industry specific training attracts new industry and helps existing businesses expand and prosper. Training programs designed for specific employers are delivered at the area technology centers or at worksites.

The most popular training offerings for clients of the Training for Industry Program (TIP) and Existing Industry Training programs are: quality-related training such as Lean Manufacturing, ISO, Six Sigma, process improvement and kanban; team skills including effective communications, problem-solving, and time management; management and supervisory training; customer service skills; and industrial maintenance skills.

Training offerings such as: software and computer skills, quality-related training,

management and supervisory skills, and team skills are very popular for Industry Specific Training clients.

Safety training runs the gamut from Forklift Driver Certifications and Blood Bourne Pathogens to Lock Out/Tag Out, Confined Space Entry and HAZMAT.

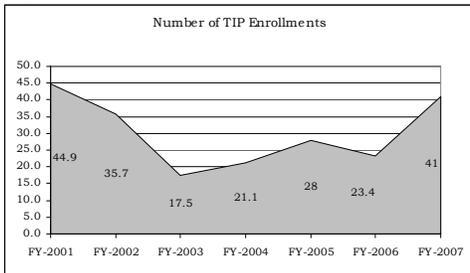
Popular Adult and Career Development programs include: software or computer classes, and continuing education for industries such as real estate and accounting.

Training for Industry Program (TIP)

In existence since 1968, TIP is an economic development incentive available to qualifying companies that create new jobs in Oklahoma. TIP provides customized start-up training for "wealth generating" companies, i.e. companies that are generally exporters of goods and services out of the state and, therefore, importers of new dollars into the state. Eligible businesses are ones that are exporters of goods and services and are creating new full-time jobs in:

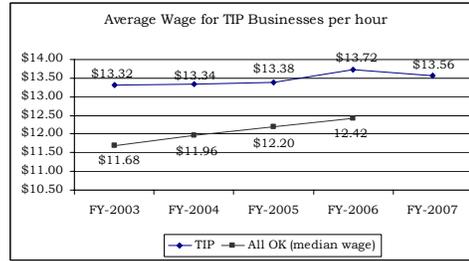
- Manufacturing;
- Processing;
- Business services; and
- Warehouse and distribution.

Key Performance Measure

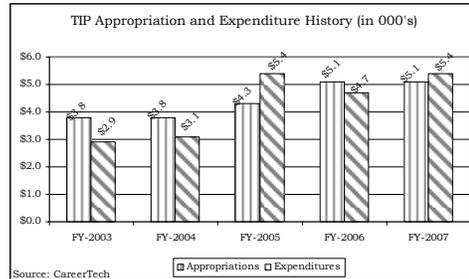


This program has been a successful tool for recruiting business. Demand for training by businesses is cyclical. CareerTech has experienced strong growth in the past three years and expects to have another busy year in FY-2008.

Key Performance Measure



Below is the funding history for TIP.



Existing Industry Training

Oklahoma companies can make sure existing employees are up-to-date with the latest skills and knowledge by taking advantage of the Existing Industry Training Program. This program is intended to serve businesses that need to retrain incumbent workers in order to retool existing processes or expand a product line. CareerTech and existing industries frequently partner when specific training is required. The participating business pays no tuition but frequently provides classroom space or unique materials.

Oklahoma Bid Assistance Network

The Oklahoma Bid Assistance Network (OBAN) is part of a nationwide effort of Procurement Technical Assistant Centers (PTACs). OBAN was established in 1986 through the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education. Congress initiated the PTAC program to help companies across the nation participate in the defense market.

OBAN centers are located in 15 Technology Centers across the state. Bid assistance personnel help businesses locate and bid

on federal, state and local government contacts as well as subcontracting opportunities. OBAN coordinators also help clients identify business improvements needed for more successful marketing to government agencies, and provide a daily list of targeted bidding opportunities.

The primary purpose of OBAN is to create jobs and increase the economy in Oklahoma by assisting Oklahoma businesses in obtaining and performing in federal, state, and local government contracts.

OBAN helps a broad range of businesses. Some recent examples include aircraft maintenance and parts machining, equipment maintenance, mower repair companies, utilities contractors, automotive dealers and automotive parts, facilities maintenance companies including janitorial services, fence builders, gate keepers, road maintenance, audio and video services, office supplies, flight simulators, welding, all types of construction, advertising, embroidery work and engravers.

OBAN works closely with Tinker Air Force Base, other military and commercial organizations and industry associations in support of Oklahoma's aeronautics and aerospace industries. OBAN also offers the construction community a unique biweekly construction summary of business opportunities that helps keep small and rural construction firms competitive.

During FY-2007, OBAN served 1,591 clients who secured more than \$527 million in contracts for Oklahoma companies.

Safety Training

Safety and Health training programs are intended to help organizations plan and implement safety processes and procedures to assure a safe work environment. Through the technology centers, these programs are available statewide.

The Safety allocation provided to the CareerTech system provides customized safety training, serving business and industry across the state. This training has helped reduce and prevent work related

injuries, and has helped reduce worker's compensation costs for the participating industries.

Skills Centers

Programs at these centers help incarcerated individuals realize their potential by creating opportunities for them to experience and apply a quality education. Skills Center training helps prepare inmates and juveniles for life outside the confines of prison and detention.

The Skills Centers School System provides comprehensive educational services to incarcerated individuals. Skills Center training is designed to help students become successful in the workplace and in their community. The skills centers operate industry-focused academies and registered apprenticeship programs for offenders.

Some of the programs offered include Electricity Technology, Plumbing Technology, US Department of Labor Apprenticeship Training, Commercial Building Maintenance, Equine Management, Construction Trades, Basic Computer Technology, Hospitality/Food Services and Metal Manufacturing.

The school system operates 22 sites. In FY-2007, skills centers served 1,789 students with a positive placement rate of 94.7%. The following table provides information on the number of students and where they are served.

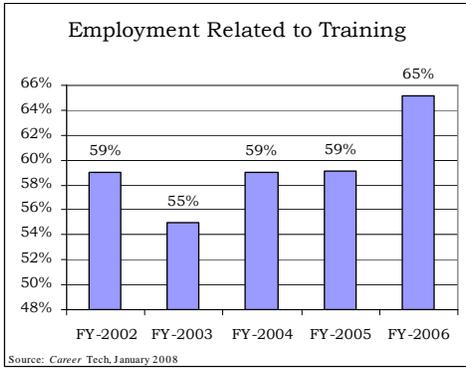
CareerTech Skills Centers

	FY-2006	FY-2007
State prisons	1,380	1,246
Private prisons	614	282
Juvenile centers	113	110
Community corrections	<u>231</u>	<u>151</u>
Total	2,338	1,789

Source: CareerTech January 2008

- Inmates who are trained in CareerTech Skills Centers are 11% less likely to reoffend.

Key Performance Measure



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$154,864
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	367.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	342.2
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	361
Teacher Salary Increase	3,155
Annualization of One-Time Funding	1,378
EESIP	1,213
Operations and Program Enhancement	1,000
Altus Hangar	<u>1,000</u>
Total Adjustments	8,107
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$162,971
% Change from FY-2008	5.23%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$360,907 for a 5% state employee pay increase for CareerTech effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Teacher Salary Increase

The Governor’s budget proposes \$3,154,671 for teacher salaries to continue the State’s efforts to reach the regional

average. As the most recent salary figures indicate the state is \$1,140 below the regional average, the Governor’s new proposal provides an average increase of approximately \$1,200 and rewards veteran teachers by weighting the increase based on years of service.

Annualization of One-Time Funding

HB 1105 (2007) provided CareerTech \$531,815 for FY-2008 EESIP costs and \$845,778 for FY-2008 teacher salary costs. The Governor’s budget annualizes those recurring operational expenses.

EESIP

The Governor’s budget recommends an addition \$1,213,569 for the increased employer share of teacher retirement. Pursuant to SB 357 (2007), the employer share increases from 8.35% to 8.50% effective July 1, 2008, and again to 9.0% on January 1, 2009.

Operations and Program Enhancement

The Governor’s budget includes \$1 million for operational and program enhancement costs at technology centers. There are currently over 4,500 students on waiting lists for technology center enrollment.

Altus Hangar

The Governor’s budget proposes \$1 million to purchase the hangar at Altus Municipal Airport. Southwest Technology Center has been leasing space in the hangar to operate the Grow Your Own Mechanic Program, a civilian-based maintenance program that has been working closely with Altus Air Force Base to provide properly trained aviation mechanics. This program, which has received national acclaim, will produce certified Airframe and Propulsion/Power Plant mechanics for both Altus Air Force Base and Quartz Mountain Aerospace.

Oklahoma Educational Television Authority (OETA)

Notable Achievements

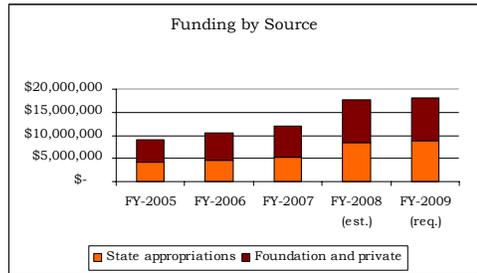
- OETA now provides digital and high-definition programming to 75 % of the state’s population with the completion of the first phase of the federally mandated digital conversion. The four major broadcast service areas now have digital coverage, serving a population of 2.6 million.
- OETA had doubled its broadcasting service by distributing two channels of programming through its four main transmitters in Eufaula, Tulsa, Oklahoma City and Cheyenne. This 24-hour service provides one channel of High Definition programming and one channel devoted specifically to Oklahoma-oriented programming.
- Four new channels of cable programming have now been added, quadrupling the service of top-quality television for viewers in Tulsa and Oklahoma City. This expands OETA’s service from 8,760 hours per year to more than 30,000 hours per year.
- OETA is the only television operation (either commercial or non-commercial) serving the entire state of Oklahoma and the only broadcast television signal for many rural Oklahomans.
- Centennial coverage of the Parade and the Spectacular broke all records for viewership. The ratings were the highest ever recorded in Oklahoma for a public television program and has broken national public television viewership records. More than 100 Centennial Stories aired on OETA in 2007.
- Nationally, OETA consistently ranks among the top seven public television operations in terms of cumulative audience rankings. More than 1.8 million Oklahomans tune in weekly to OETA. OETA is in the top three most-viewed prime time public television markets in the U.S.

- OETA has taken a lead role in promoting Oklahoma as “The State of Creativity” with more than 60 one-minute productions spotlighting the state’s residents who have made their mark on the arts, business, education, research, agriculture, etc., through creative problem-solving.

Mission

OETA is a federally licensed and regulated agency that operates non-commercial educational television channels assigned by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Branded as “The Oklahoma Network”, OETA operates full-powered analog and digital television stations in Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Eufaula and Cheyenne. An additional 15 translators extend service to the remainder of the state. Only 13 other states have a state operated public television network.

Oklahoma state government consistently spends less per capita than any of the 13 other states that operate such networks. OETA has been able to offset the declining state portion of its operating budget through on-air membership drives, corporate, grant and foundation solicitations. However, as OETA’s infrastructure is being replaced with more costly digital equipment, operating costs are rising more dramatically.



OETA has two main activities within the agency, broadcasting/technical and programming/production.

Broadcasting/Technical Division

The Oklahoma Network is a complex technical installation in more than 30 locations around the state, reaching from Boise City and Altus to Ponca City and Idabel and all points in between. All sites are serviced and managed from the network headquarters in the state's capitol.

Programming/Production

This division is charged with the design, development, production and delivery of the large local production output of OETA. A needs assessment of the audience is supported by the annual member survey and this instrument joins other research data in supporting the design of the program service. This leads to opportunities for cooperative initiatives with other state agencies, offices, and organizations.

The ten most popular programs viewed on OETA are:

- Antiques Roadshow
- NOVA
- Oklahoma News Report
- Nature
- Frontline
- This Old House
- Stateline
- Gallery
- American Experience
- Sesame Street

Conversion to Digital Transmission

The four major broadcast service areas now have digital coverage serving a population of 2.6 million.

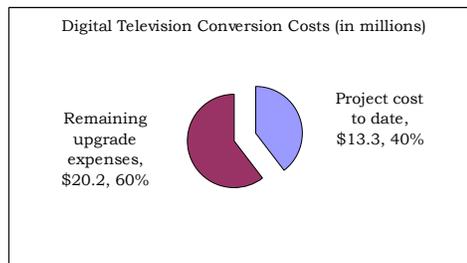
Through the end of FY-2008, OETA will have invested more than \$20.7 million for the first two phases of the federally mandated conversion to digital broadcasting. This includes \$8.6 million in State appropriations made in the 2001 and 2007 Legislative Sessions.

OETA is now completing its second phase, which allows the Oklahoma City master control operations to remotely program and monitor the four sites. This streamlines the system and saves considerable expenses in

operation. OETA will add the necessary studio and editing equipment to efficiently produce programs in the digital and high-definition formats.

The final phase of the conversion will allow for replacement of the state's 15 translator (low power television) stations. The rural stations serve residents outside of the main broadcast signal areas of Tulsa, Eufaula, Oklahoma City and Cheyenne. Citizens in 36 rural counties depend on the translator signals either for reception with either a home antenna or retransmission through a local cable system. This final phase will also provide a new studio location for the Tulsa and northeastern Oklahoma broadcast area.

The OETA Foundation matched both state appropriations for digital conversion and will continue to raise private funds to match state appropriated money for the completion of Phase Two and Phase Three of the digital conversion.



OETA Foundation

The Oklahoma Educational Television Authority Foundation, Inc. is a non-profit organization operating for the purpose of receiving, investing and expending privately donated funds which support public broadcasting. The Foundation provides a portion of the operating budget for the network. The Foundation matched the earlier state appropriation of \$5.6 million for the first phase of the conversion to DTV, and will raise private funds to match state appropriated money for Phase Two and Phase Three of the digital conversion.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$8,394
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	73.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	70.8
Funding Adjustments:	
State employee pay raise	83
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$8,477
% Change from FY-2008	0.99%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$82,867 for a 5% state employee pay increase for OETA effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Elementary and Secondary Education

Notable Achievements

- *Oklahoma's early childhood education program for four-year-old children has been named number one in access by the National Institute for Early Education Research for the past three years. In FY-2008, nearly 70% of Oklahoma four-year-olds are attending Pre-Kindergarten programs in public schools, an historic high of 35,334 students.*
- *The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards reported in January 2008 that Oklahoma again had the 9th highest number of National Board Certified teachers in the U.S. and, for 2007, the 6th greatest growth in number of nationally certified teachers compared to 2006. Nationally certified teachers comprise 4% of all Oklahoma teachers, double the national average rate. The state has 1,996 National Board Certified Teachers while Missouri has 413, Arkansas has 844, Colorado has 332, Kansas has 268, Texas has 393 and New Mexico has 309.*
- *Per ACE, Oklahoma Mathematics Laboratories were provided to 10 middle schools with low student achievement in math. The median scores of 8th grade students tested at the 10 original grant schools participating in the Oklahoma Mathematics Laboratories program in 2006 went up 20.4% the first year; the new schools added in 2007 posted a 19.1% increase.*
- *According to the first ten years of Education Week's "Quality Counts" report cards, Oklahoma has always been in the top half of states in "Standards and Accountability" (13th in 2007) and in the top 10 states in "Improving Teacher Quality" (10th in 2007). The 12th annual report "Quality Counts 2008" ranked Oklahoma 28th overall on 150 measures of policy and performance.*
- *The number of high schools with Advanced Placement programs has climbed from 81 in 1997 to 337 in 2007. The number of AP exams taken in 2007 (19,808 taken by 11,888 public school students) was over six times greater than the number of exams taken in 1996-97 when the AP Incentives Program began.*
- *Oklahoma was one of only 14 states in the U.S. to improve mathematics scores at both Grade 4 and 8 in 2007 on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), also called "The Nation's Report Card," compared to the previous test in 2005. NAEP scores also improved for Grade 4 reading, but were statistically unchanged in Grade 8 reading, which remained at the national average.*

The Governor has been working to strengthen Oklahoma's school system since elected to office. For the past few years, the Governor's initiatives have included working for fair compensation for teachers and support personnel. This included a pay increase plan for teachers to reach the regional average over four years. Additionally, the state appropriated funds to pay 100% of teacher and support personnel health insurance. The Governor also created two new funding sources for education – the Education Lottery and Gaming Regulation Act.

The past three years, the Governor has also worked to improve educational quality to ensure that every child has the strong academic skills necessary for success. This was accomplished through the Achieving Classroom Excellence (ACE) Act of 2005, and was more finely honed in the 2006 legislative session.

ACE is a multi-faceted approach to improving the state's education system, with a focus on every student succeeding. The provisions span the entire public school system and include:

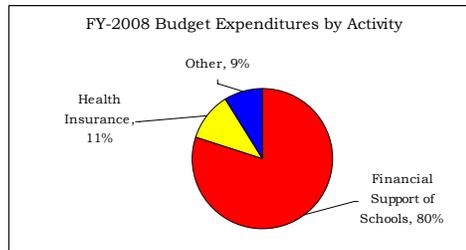
- Requiring districts to offer full day kindergarten;

- Strengthening professional development for middle school math teachers;
- Providing the ten lowest-performing middle schools in math with math labs;
- Establishing a default college preparatory curriculum that parents may opt out of;
- Requiring the demonstration of mastery on end of instruction exams in order to earn a diploma; and
- Waiving tuition at any state higher education institution for up to six credit hours per semester for eligible high school seniors.

In FY-2009, the Governor continues his commitment to making Oklahoma's education system the best in the country. A quality educational system is vital to economic growth and positive social outcomes for children and families. Studies consistently show that academically prepared children are more likely to attend and complete college, earn more income and lead healthier lifestyles. Oklahoma's common education system promotes rigorous academic standards and a comprehensive array of programs to ensure that every child from birth to age 18 has the opportunity to succeed.

Early childhood programs such as SoonerStart Early Intervention, Parents as Teachers, the Four-Year-Old program and Full Day Kindergarten provide parents and children the necessary developmental building blocks to improve school readiness and success. The statewide Alternative Education program and Advanced Placement grants give educators the flexibility to meet individual student needs at the middle school and secondary school levels. Both of these programs serve distinct populations but strive to help students succeed in school.

The state's commitment to common education is reflected in the state's appropriated budget. Common education received more than \$2.48 billion, over 35% of all state appropriations in FY-2008; it is the single largest expenditure in Oklahoma's state budget.



As shown in the chart above, 80% of the total amount appropriated to education flows through the general state aid formula to individual school districts. The formula incorporates districts' student demographics and local education revenue to equalize funding differences between property rich and property poor districts. The remaining 20% is divided between health insurance costs (11%) and other areas like textbooks, teachers' retirement and alternative education.

The State Department of Education is responsible for administering and managing state and federal education programs. State duties include the establishment of teacher and administrator certification requirements, formulation and adoption of curriculum standards and accreditation of both private and public schools across the state. The agency also manages the federal school nutrition program and the adult education program.

Student Demographics

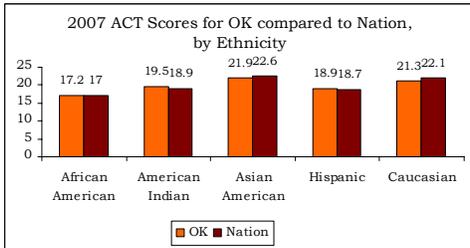
Student enrollment from October 1997 to October 2007 has increased from 623,681 to 641,721. While the total number of students enrolling in school has only increased by 2.8%, the number of children enrolled in four-year-old programs has increased significantly. Four-year-old program enrollment has grown from 2,494 in October 1997 to 35,238 in October 2007, an increase of 1,313%.

There have also been some changes in student enrollment by race and ethnicity. The number of Hispanic children enrolled in Oklahoma schools has increased by 128%, representing only 4.55% of the

student population in October 1997 to 10% in October 2007, representing 10% of Oklahoma’s total student population.

Closing the achievement gap among minorities is a priority for Oklahoma. Oklahoma’s graduation rates and ACT scores are above the national average for most racial and ethnic groups when compared nationally, depicted in the graph below.

Key Performance Measure



Funding Sources for Local School Districts

Oklahoma has 539 school districts with 1,019 elementary schools, 293 middle and junior high schools and 482 high schools.

Public funding for Oklahoma’s public schools comes from four sources: FY2007:

- Local and county revenue (34%)
- State dedicated revenue (7%)
- Federal funds (12%); and
- State appropriated revenue (47%)

Local governments assess ad valorem taxes on property owners to support schools. The Oklahoma Constitution provides parameters for local millage assessments.

Schools also receive the following state dedicated revenue:

- Gross Production Tax;
- Motor Vehicle Collections;
- Rural Electrification Association Cooperative Tax;

- State School Land Earnings;
- Vehicle Tax Stamp;
- Farm Implement Tax Stamp;
- Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund; and
- Other Dedicated Revenue.

All federal funds for school districts are dedicated to specific programs for target populations. Examples are school lunch programs, special education programs, low income programs and technology grants.

The State Department of Education is responsible for disbursing funds to school districts through the State Aid Funding Formula. It rests upon two concepts, fiscal neutrality and vertical equity. The State Aid Funding Formula is set in statute and distributes funds through three categories: Foundation Aid, Incentive Aid and Transportation Aid.

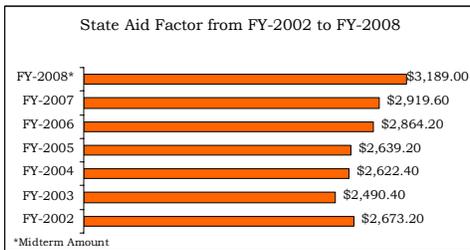
Foundation Aid is calculated on the basis of the highest weighted average daily membership (WADM) of students in each district for the preceding two years or the first nine weeks of the current school year. Weights are added based on certain characteristics (eg: Special Education, Bilingual, Gifted and Economically Disadvantaged) to determine the weighted ADM. The weighted ADM for a district is then multiplied by the Statutory Foundation Support Level. A portion of a district’s local revenues and all of its state-dedicated revenues are subtracted to arrive at the Foundation Aid amount (mid-term amount is \$1,602 per weighted ADM for the 2007-2008 school year.)

The Incentive Aid Factor guarantees each district a minimum amount of funding per weighted student for each mill up to 20 mills. For the 2007-2008 school year, the mid-term amount is \$78.65. To calculate a school’s Incentive Aid Factor, the weighted ADM is multiplied by the Incentive Aid guarantee. A factored amount of local

support is then subtracted. Twenty mills is then multiplied by the resulting number.

Transportation Aid is provided for all districts transporting students who live more than 1.5 miles from school. The students, or the average daily haul, are multiplied by the per capita transportation allowance and the transportation factor (\$1.39 for school year 2007-2008.) Greater weight is applied for sparsely populated areas.

The State Aid Factor (SAF) is calculated by adding Foundation Aid, Incentive Aid and Transportation Aid per weighted ADM. The average weight per pupil is 1.5. For FY-2007, the mid-term SAF was \$2,918.60, as seen in the chart below.

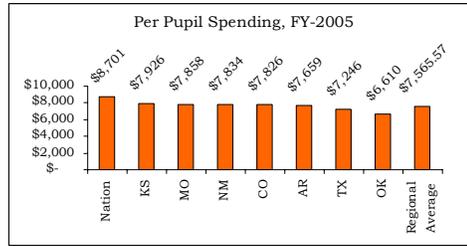


- The increase in state aid from FY-2007 to FY-2008 is \$269.40 per child.

Per-Pupil Expenditures

To accurately compare student funding between states, one must look at per-pupil expenditures. Per-pupil expenditures are calculated by dividing the total amount of federal, state and local funds expended for education by the average daily attendance of public school students in the state.

Oklahoma’s per-pupil expenditure is \$6,610 for FY-2005 or 47th in the nation. Oklahoma was 7th in the region out of 7 states in FY-2005. The regional average was \$7,565.57 that year, as depicted in the chart below.



Common Education Programs

Improving student achievement requires flexible programs for specific populations. Of the appropriations the State Department of Education receives, 2.5% is directed for the following programs:

- Early Intervention;
- Oklahoma Parents as Teachers;
- Alternative Education;
- Education Leadership Oklahoma;
- Adult Education and Literacy;
- Advanced Placement;
- Mentor Teacher;
- Oklahoma Arts Institute; and
- Arts in Education.

Early Intervention (EI)

SoonerStart is Oklahoma's voluntary early intervention program serving infants and toddlers with developmental delays from birth to 36 months. SoonerStart is a collaborative interagency project. The State Department of Education, as the lead agency, coordinates with the Departments of Health, Human Services, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Oklahoma Health Care Authority and the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth to plan and implement the statewide system of early intervention. These services are designed to complement the medical care a child may receive from a physician.

The program staff provides caregivers the skills and support they need to help them work with their children to attain essential developmental skills and accomplish the goals developed on an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP). An IFSP is designed for each child.

Depending on a child's and family's individual needs, SoonerStart offers one or a combination of services, some of which include, counseling, nutrition and physical therapy to name a few. The four most common diagnoses of infants and toddlers served by SoonerStart are Down Syndrome, Failure to Thrive, Hydrocephalus and Cerebral Palsy. The SoonerStart program will work with approximately 13,548 children in FY-2008.

Oklahoma Parents as Teachers

Parents are children's most important and effective teachers. Children's academic success is in most instances dependent on parents' active involvement in their child's early years. Recognizing the importance of this relationship, Parents as Teachers (OPAT) is a free and voluntary program which provides parents of children ages zero to three the skills to maximize their child's potential. Services are based on early childhood development research.

School districts apply for grants to fund OPAT programs. Qualifications to receive an OPAT program grant are based on enrollment history (if applicable), district Average Daily Membership (ADM) and new or expanded programs. As with other service programs, multiple districts can join to create an OPAT program. For FY-2007, 5,454 children, or 4784 families, in 97 districts were served.

Year	Appropriation	# of Districts	# of families served
1991-92	650,000	13	377
1998-99	2,959,144	219	6,800
2002-03	2,591,418	168	6,676
2003-04	1,295,709	55	2,835
2004-05	1,295,000	68	4,235
2005-06	2,045,709	162	4,762
2006-07	2,045,709	97	4,784

Source: SDE

Four-Year Old Program

Oklahoma is one of only three states that require teachers of four-year-olds to have a degree in early childhood education. Georgia and New York are the only other states requiring this quality indicator. Requiring this certification improves the quality of teaching and learning in the classroom and increases the probability children will be prepared for school in later years. Approximately 70% of the four-year-old population in Oklahoma participates in this voluntary program.

The basis for Oklahoma's high participation rate lies in the unique partnerships schools are creating with private child care providers. The State Department of Education encourages schools to provide certified teachers to private child care facilities to expand access. Lawton, Norman and Putnam City School districts are just a few of the districts involved in this initiative.

Alternative Education

The purpose of this program is to provide alternative education choices to prevent dropouts and increase the number of high school graduates.

The Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1994 established the Statewide Academy System that began with eight pilot programs in three counties. State law now requires all districts reporting dropouts and juvenile justice referrals to offer alternative education in Grades 6-12. More than 11,802 students from 467 school districts were served in 257 Statewide Alternative Education Academies in 2006-2007.

At-risk youth are individuals who might fail to successfully complete their secondary education because of economic, socio-cultural, academic or disciplinary reasons.

The following chart demonstrates performance outcomes for children enrolled in alternative education programs versus those for children who were eligible but on waiting lists.

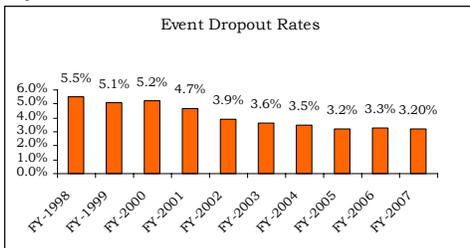
Key Performance Measure

2007 Statewide Alternative Education Program Outcomes				
Pre-post means by group:				
Variable		Group		
		Alternative	Change	Students on Alternative Ed. Waiting List
Days absent per week	Pre	13.55	-16.4	10.47
	Post	11.33		12.83
Semester GPA	Pre	1.46	76.0	1.50
	Post	2.57		1.55
Days suspended per week	Pre	2.61	-53.3	1.31
	Post	1.22		2.47
Courses failed	Pre	2.61	-93.1	2.31
	Post	0.18		2.68

On each variable measured, students in alternative education programs showed more improvement than students in the comparison group.

Since FY-1998, Oklahoma's event drop-out rate has decreased by 2.3% from 5.5% in FY-1998 to 3.2% in FY-2007, as shown below. Event drop out rate is the proportion of students from grades 7 to 12 who leave school each year without completing the school year.

Key Performance Measure



Staff Development

Professional development programs strive to improve teachers' subject matter knowledge, teaching methodology and classroom management skills. There are several types of statewide Staff Development programs, including the Great

Expectations program, the Neuro-developmental Learning Differences program and the Literacy First reading program. This line-item also provides funds for reading remediation in grades one through three. Approximately \$2.33 million is disbursed to districts for general professional development activities at the school level.

Great Expectations

This program's fundamental philosophy is, "All children can learn" when teachers have the attitude, knowledge and skill to set high expectations, build self-esteem and create a climate of mutual respect.

Funds appropriated provide \$1,000 scholarships to teachers and principals for summer institutes and follow-up training. To qualify for scholarships, each qualifying school must be willing to send up to five teachers and a principal to the summer institute. To date, approximately 14,000 teachers have had this training. Great Expectations has begun an initiative to broaden the focus of training to middle and high school faculty.

Neuro-developmental Learning Differences

This program recognizes that children process information differently from one another. Some children form images, others form words and others form sentences. Educating teachers on children's different learning styles and how to effectively teach to these styles is the primary goal of this professional development institute. Funds provide \$1,500 scholarships for teachers to attend a 39 hour course and participate in a year-long practicum. Since the program's inception in FY-2001, 3,294 teachers have participated from 202 school districts and 12 agencies.

Literacy First

The Reading Sufficiency Act, funded by the Legislature in 1997, provides reading and literacy training for all elementary teachers using the "Literacy First" program as its training base. The Literacy Professional Development Institute (PDI) provides a balanced approach to teaching reading by incorporating the latest phonics and

literature based strategies. Since its implementation in 1997, approximately 16,000 teachers have been trained. Student improvement indicates that this program has been successful.

School Lunch Matching Programs

Students must have proper nutrition in order to maximize learning potential. The National School Lunch Act was passed by Congress in 1946 to safeguard the health and well being of the nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious foods. The goal of the State Department of Education is to provide nutritious meals to children enrolled in Oklahoma's public schools. For the \$4.1 million the State appropriated for School Lunch Matching in FY-2007, the Federal government provided \$104 million. In FY-2007, 55.96% of Oklahoma school children qualified for the free or reduced-price lunch program.

Education Leadership Oklahoma

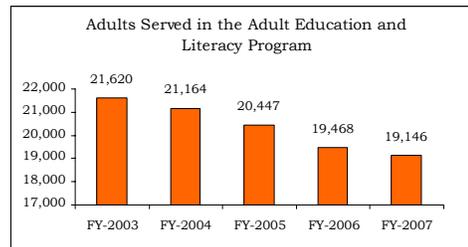
National Board Certification is rooted in the belief that the single most important action this country can take to improve student learning is to improve the quality of teaching. The process requires teachers to undergo an extensive series of performance-based assessments that includes teaching portfolios, student work samples, videotapes and thorough analyses of the candidates' classroom teaching and student learning. Teachers also complete a series of written exercises that probe the depth of their subject-matter knowledge, as well as their teaching methodology.

The purpose of Education Leadership Oklahoma (ELO) is to improve the quality of teaching and reward teachers who have attained national certification. The program provides technical assistance and a \$2,500 scholarship to 200 teachers applying for National Board Certification. A \$5,000 annual bonus is given to teachers who attain National Board Certification. There are 1,995 National Board Certified teachers in Oklahoma, which places it ninth in the nation for the number of teachers certified and sixth in the nation for number of teachers certified in 2007. The State Department of Education estimates

there will be an additional 282 teachers attaining national certification in FY-2008.

Adult Education and Literacy

There are several types of adult education programs provided through state and federal funds. Adult Literacy Instruction classes are provided for adults who need basic skills instruction in reading, writing, mathematics, life skills and job readiness. GED Preparation Instruction is provided for adults who want to prepare to take the GED Tests in order to earn a high school equivalency diploma. English as a Second Language (ESL) classes are provided for limited English speaking adults to learn both spoken and written communication skills, survival skills, and citizenship skills. Federal and state funds also provide Workplace Education and Family Literacy programs. The graph below shows the number of adults utilizing such services.



Advanced Placement

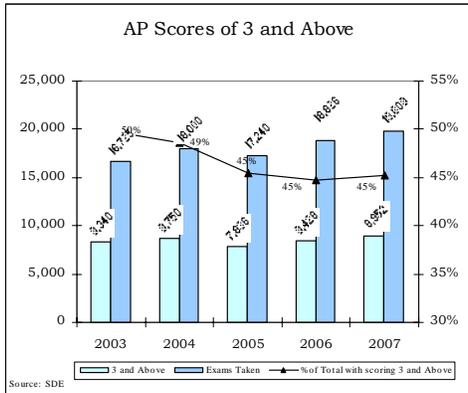
The College Board's Advanced Placement Program trains middle and secondary school educators to conduct college level academic courses for high school students. Upon completion, high school students may take a College Board Advanced Placement exam. Exams are scored from 1 to 5 with a score of 5 reflecting superior knowledge of the subject. Students who complete AP courses are better prepared academically for college, more likely to choose challenging majors and twice as likely to go into advanced study.

The Oklahoma Advanced Placement Incentives program provides funding support for AP and Pre-AP teacher training. Funding goes for training, student exam fee assistance, score incentives to schools for

AP program development and AP course grants.

Data from the College Board's AP program shows 11,888 Oklahoma public school students took 19,808 exams last school year. The number of exams taken is more than four times the number of exams taken in 1996-97, the year Oklahoma's AP Incentives program began. Students score a grade of 3, 4 or 5 on almost half of the exams taken, or 8,952, as seen below.

Key Performance Measure



Mentor Teacher

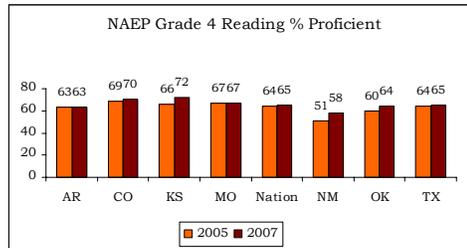
Teachers who have quality mentors during their first years of teaching are more likely to be better teachers and remain in the profession. Since 1981, Oklahoma has required all first year teachers to participate in a residency program. Every first-year teacher is assigned to a committee comprised of a mentor teacher, a higher education professor and the principal. At the end of the school year, the committee recommends whether the first year teacher should receive state certification. The mentor teacher plays the most active role in a teacher's residency year, providing 72 hours of consultation.

State law provides that teacher consultants may receive an annual stipend of not more than \$500. The FY-2008 budget included funding for the program in the amount of \$700,000.

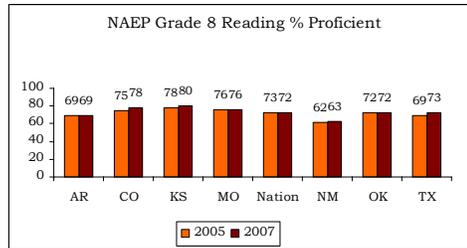
Statewide Assessments and Outcomes

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is the only measure of student achievement in the United States that compares the performance of students in one state with the performance of students across other states. NAEP, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, has been conducted for over 30 years. The test is not administered to every student in the country. Instead, a sample size of students representing different socioeconomic, racial and ethnic backgrounds is tested in each state. Results are then extrapolated for aggregate state scores.

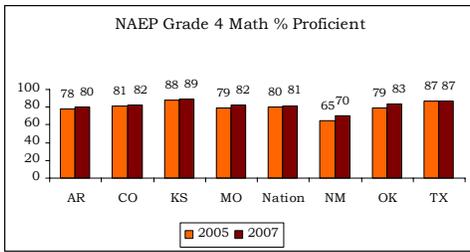
Reading and writing tests in grades 4 and 8 are administered every other year, with the next administration scheduled for 2009. The following charts are from the National Assessment of Education Progress Report for 2007.



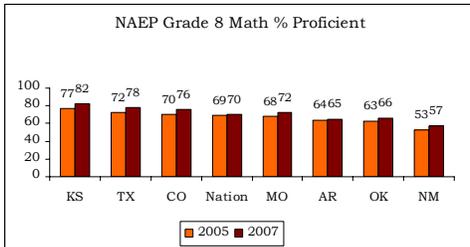
In the 4th grade reading category, Oklahoma finished 5th in the region and 1% below the national average.



In the 8th grade reading category, Oklahoma finished 5th in the region and equal to the national average.



In the 4th grade Math category, Oklahoma finished 3rd in the region and 2% above the national average.



In the 8th grade Math category, Oklahoma finished 5th in the region and 4% below the national average.

Criterion-Referenced Tests

Criterion-referenced tests measure student performance as compared to the state's own curriculum standards. In Oklahoma, the two state CRT tests required are the Oklahoma Core Curriculum test administered to children in grades five and eight and the High School End of Instruction tests. All subject areas are tested in grades five and eight, including art. The High School End of Instruction Test is administered to students as they complete English I, English II, US History, Biology I, Algebra I, Geometry and Algebra II.

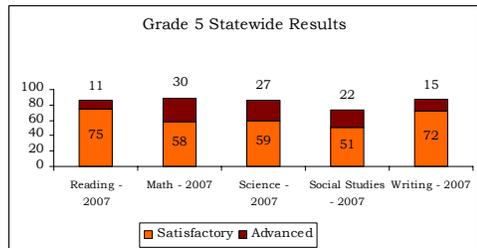
Individual student scores allow educators and parents to track educational achievement over time. These tests are not nationally normed and do not provide a basis for comparing students to their national counterparts.

Oklahoma's curriculum standards are defined in the Priority Academic Student

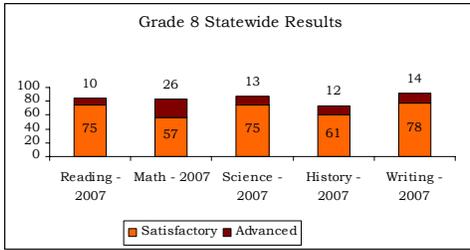
Skills (PASS). PASS represents the basic skills and knowledge all Oklahoma students are expected to learn in the elementary and secondary grades. State law requires PASS to be re-evaluated every three years.

In FY-2002, the State Department of Education, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, the Oklahoma Business and Education Coalition (OBEC) and the Governor's office requested a national organization, Achieve, to review Oklahoma's policies and practices related to school improvement efforts. Achieve produced a two-part study in conjunction with nationally respected experts.

Achieve focused on overall progress made in the areas of standards, assessment, and accountability. It found that Oklahoma has consistently maintained efforts to raise achievement for over ten years, establishing a firm foundation for standards-based reform. It determined that the PASS standards were comprehensive, measurable and rigorous. Achieve found that Oklahoma's English and math standards were comprehensive, clear and measurable; the math standards in grades K-5 were particularly well-developed.

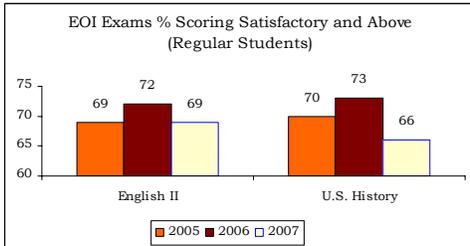
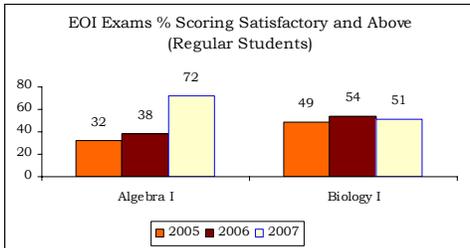


Between the 2006 and 2007 school year, Oklahoma students in fifth grade scores increased in Reading, Math and Social Studies, and decreased slightly in Science and Writing.



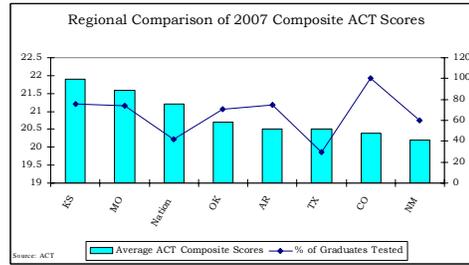
Between the 2006 and 2007 school year, Oklahoma students in eighth grade increased their scores in all categories except writing, where they maintained performance levels.

High School End of Instruction Tests (EOIs) were administered for the first time during the 2000-01 school year. Per ACE, students in the class of 2011-2012 will have to score satisfactory or above on English II, Algebra I, and two additional EOIs, or approved alternative tests, in order to receive a high school diploma. Results from the existing and previously administered tests are shown in the charts below.



The ACT Assessment is a national college admission and placement examination. The exam tests students' subject knowledge of Reading, English, Mathematics and Science. ACT results are accepted by

virtually all U.S. colleges and universities and the ACT is the test most often used for admission to Oklahoma public colleges and universities.



Oklahoma ranks 3rd in the region with an average ACT score of 20.7; Kansas ranks first with a score of 21.9. The national average is 21.2, as seen above.

No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB)

The NCLB Act was signed into law January 8, 2002. It is the latest revision of the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and is regarded as the most significant federal education policy initiative in a generation.

The overall purpose of the law is to ensure that each child in America is able to meet the high learning standards of the state where he or she lives. The specific goals of the law, as spelled out in the *Federal Register* issued on March 6, 2002, are:

- All students will reach high standards, at a minimum attaining proficiency or better in reading and mathematics by 2013-2014;
- By 2013-2014, all students will be proficient in reading by the end of the third grade;
- All limited English proficient students will become proficient in English;
- By 2005-2006, all students will be taught by highly qualified teachers;
- All students will be educated in learning environments that are safe, drug free and conducive to learning; and

- All students will graduate from high school.

To help schools and districts meet these goals, the law provides a number of different mandates, incentives and resources. Mandates include:

- Annual testing of all students against state standards in reading, mathematics and science in grades three through eight or at least three times in a student's school career (including once in high school);
- Required participation in "Verification" of each state's assessment system (every other year) by selected districts in the NAEP test;
- Aggregate and disaggregate analysis and reporting of student achievement results by race, ethnicity, special education status and limited English proficiency;
- A state definition and timeline for determining whether a school, district and the state are making "adequate yearly progress" (AYP) toward the goal of 100% of students meeting state standards by the 2013-2014 school year;
- Technical assistance and then sanctions for schools, districts and the state for failure to make AYP;
- Highly qualified teachers in core academic subjects by 2005-2006;
- Highly qualified aides or paraprofessionals;
- Support for students not meeting standards and/or for those who have special needs (e.g., homeless, limited-English-proficiency); and
- The use of "scientifically-based" programs and strategies.

NCLB will provide nearly \$1 billion annually in additional funding over the next five years to help states and districts strengthen K-3 reading programs, before and after-school programs, charter schools, reading readiness for preschool children, teacher professional development and education technology.

In March 2004, Education Commission of the States (ECS) released the ECS Report to the Nation: State Implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act. Only 3 states had met more requirements than Oklahoma – Kentucky, Colorado and Maryland. Currently, Oklahoma is one of only three states that has all 38 NCLB requirements.

State Student Information System ("The Wave")

With the passage of the federal "No Child Left Behind Act of 2001", additional accountability and reporting requirements were added to already growing state-level demands for additional and higher quality education data. During the 2003 legislative session, HB 1646 defined standards for the state student record system being developed by the State Department of Education. The bill also required that all schools in Oklahoma comply with extensible markup language (XML) standards and the most current version of the Schools Interoperability Framework (SIF) specifications.

Implementation of the new secure electronic data system, *the Wave*, is reducing the reporting burden of schools while making more accurate information more readily available for decision-making purposes. This has revolutionized the manner in which student data is collected, managed and analyzed by local school districts and the State Department of Education.

Districts reporting information to meet state and federal requirements now have the capability to provide data via SIF. The *Wave* has integrated reporting requirements into a seamless exchange of information from the district's student information system to a centralized system of secure information using standard data elements, definitions, and reporting formats.

As SIF expands development, so will the *Wave*. The Governor and the Legislature will work with the State Department of Education to maximize and leverage all state and federal resources to keep up with

these expansions. The first year (federally funded) of a five-year contract for design and implementation of the *Wave* was approved by Central Purchasing in June 2004.

FY-2008 Supplemental

FY-2008 Supplemental <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$2,480,155
Ad Valorem Reimbursement	<u>17,000</u>
FY-2008 Adj. Appropriation	\$2,497,155
% Change from FY-2007	5.51%
% Change from Original FY-2008	0.69%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

Ad Valorem Reimbursement

The Governor’s budget provides \$17 million to reimburse school districts for a reduction in ad valorem local revenue as a result of companies receiving the five year manufacturer’s exemption. This funding is directed for common education, but will be appropriated to the Oklahoma Tax Commission.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$2,480,155
One-time Adjustments	<u>(531)</u>
FY-2008 Base	\$2,479,624
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	404.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	372.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	350
Teacher Salary Increase	64,911
State Aid Funding Formula	10,000
EESIP	17,216
Annualization of One-Time Funding	31,575
ACE Remediation	4,000
ACE Intervention	120
ACE Graduation Coaches	2,500
ACE Middle School Math Labs	1,500
Early Intervention Services	3,000
Teacher Working Condition Survey	<u>60</u>
Total Adjustments	135,232
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$2,614,856
\$ Change from FY-2008	\$134,701
% Change from FY-2008	5.43%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

One-Time Adjustments

The Governor’s budget removes \$530,590 from the agency’s budget, with \$130,590 representing removal of the Small School Incentive Grant and \$400,000 from the agency’s FY-2008 appropriation for RISE.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$350,315 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the State Department of Education effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Teacher Salary Increase

The Governor’s budget proposes \$64,910,938 for teacher salaries to continue the State’s efforts to reach the regional average. As the most recent salary

figures indicate the state is \$1,140 below the regional average, the Governor's new proposal provides an average increase of approximately \$1,200 and rewards veteran teachers by weighting the increase based on years of service.

State Aid Funding Formula

The Governor's budget provides an additional \$10 million to go through the state aid funding formula. This money will pass through the State Department via the state aid formula and go to the classroom.

EESIP

The Governor's budget recommends an addition \$17,215,817 for the increased employer share of teacher retirement. Pursuant to SB 357 (2007), the employer share increases from 8.35% to 8.50% effective July 1, 2008, and again to 9.0% on January 1, 2009.

Annualization of One-Time Funding

HB 1105 (2007) provided Common Education \$6,621,468 for FY-2008 EESIP costs and \$19,953,133 for FY-2008 teacher salary costs. The Governor's budget annualizes those recurring operational expenses.

The Governor's budget also makes permanent a \$10 million investment in an early childhood program that provides grants, which require a private match and focus on early childhood programs that focus on at-risk children, such as EduCare, in both urban and rural areas. \$5 million of the \$10 million in the FY-2008 budget for this program was appropriated in HB 1105. The Governor recommends annualizing that amount, and further recommends that, should additional funds become available throughout the legislative session, an additional \$5 million be appropriated for this purpose, bringing the total state investment to \$15 million.

ACE Remediation

Pursuant to SB 1792 (2006), the Governor's budget includes an additional \$4 million to begin remediation for students scoring below satisfactory on the 7th and 8th grade CRTs taken this spring. Current 8th graders will be the first class required to

score satisfactory or above on the EOIs in order to earn a high school diploma. The ACE Steering Committee is charged with making recommendations to the State Board of Education on intervention and remediation strategies and delivery methods. The State Department of Education is required to provide information about best practices for intervention and remediation, and districts are required to monitor results and report the findings to the State Department of Education.

ACE Intervention

The Governor's budget provides \$120,000 for intervention measures related to ACE. The law requires intervention for students who score below the satisfactory level on the Oklahoma Core Curriculum Tests in 7th and 8th grade reading and math or on ACE End-Of-Instruction exams.

ACE Graduation Coaches

The Governor's budget recommends \$2.5 million for ACE Graduation Coaches, who would be responsible for motivating and supporting students in completing their high school education.

ACE Middle School Math Labs

The Governor's budget provides \$1.5 million to expand the Middle School Math Labs. Initiated in the ACE Act of 2005, funding was initially provided for 10 labs in middle schools with low math performance, and was expanded the following year because of the high success rate of the labs.

Early Intervention Services

The Governor's budget proposes an increase of \$3 million for Early Intervention Services. This funding will provide for program maintenance and enhancement, enabling SoonerStart to continue providing direct early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families. SoonerStart expects to serve 13,540 eligible infants and toddlers and their families in FY-2009.

Teacher Working Condition Survey

The Governor's budget recommends \$60,000 to fund a teacher working condition survey. This amount will be

supplemented by the National Education Association to provide the approximate \$100,000 necessary to accomplish the survey.

Using a model developed under the leadership of North Carolina Governor Mike Easley, this research will gather school level data that allows school and community leaders to understand what educators think about working conditions. The data will also help schools consider programs and policies that address the specific concerns of their unique teaching corps, as such conditions are closely related to teacher turnover and difficulties in recruiting and retaining teachers.

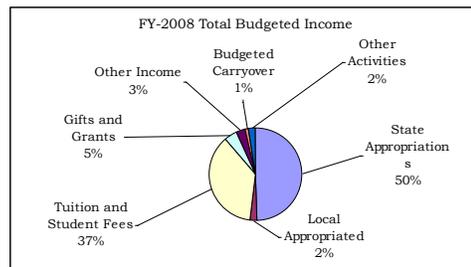
Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education

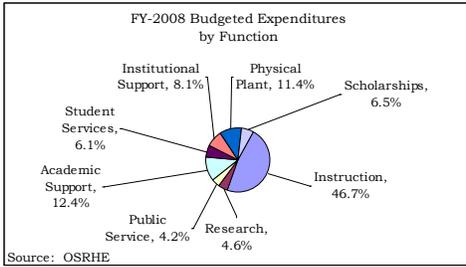
Notable Achievements

- Since 2000-01, a total of 4,668 additional degrees have been awarded across the State System. The number of degrees conferred have increased by 25%, while enrollment over the same time frame increased 8 – 10%.
- From 2000 to 2004, Oklahoma increased the percent of bachelor’s degrees for Oklahomans age 25 and older from 20.2% to 22.4% and from 47th to 42nd in State Rankings; the national average moved from 25% to 27.2%.
- Eight regional universities across the state will soon complete the first full year of Reach Higher – Oklahoma’s degree completion program. Already, more than 175 adults are enrolled in this program that provides them with the opportunity to complete their baccalaureate degree. The program is a collaboration among institutions and uses distance learning technologies as well as classroom instruction.
- In April 2007, the State Regents launched www.OKcollegestart.org, a website for students to plan for college. Using searchable tools and interactive databases, www.OKcollegestart.org offers online admission applications, campus information about all of Oklahoma’s public and independent colleges and universities, career exploration, financial aid information, and ACT preparation. It makes exploring and applying to Oklahoma’s colleges and universities quick and easy, saving both time and money. Already, a total of 13,000 students from every county in the state have created personal accounts on the site.
- Higher Education institutions have Cooperative Alliance agreements with 28 Technology Centers. These are voluntary partnerships that increase

access to technical college-credit programs for high school and adult students in Oklahoma. In Fall 2007, a total of 4,565 students (2127 high school and 2,438 adult students) have been reported as enrolled in a total of 37,555 credit hours (14,070 by high school and 23,485 by adult students).

- The Achieving Classroom Excellence Act of 2005 (ACE) provides for high school seniors who meet the criteria for concurrent enrollment to receive a tuition waiver for up to six credit hours per semester. The program continues to see significant growth, with a 36% increase in the total number of credit hours waived from 2006 to 2007.
- The State Regents are making a concerted effort to address the growing shortages in Oklahoma’s health care workforce by dedicating \$4.5 million to institutions offering nursing and allied health care programs. The initiative is expected to annually produce an additional 300 registered nurses, 130 allied health professionals, and 15 additional masters level nursing faculty members. Preliminary reports from institutions indicate they have added the necessary faculty and infrastructure to accomplish these goals, and expect to see increased graduates in the 2007-08 academic years.
- Oklahoma’s Promise/OHLAP now has a permanent funding source, providing certainty to the scholarship recipients and their families. Approximately 17,000 students will receive \$45 million in financial aid through the program in 2007-08.





Higher Education Initiatives

Brain Gain 2010

The OSRHE are moving aggressively to increase educational attainment in Oklahoma by doubling the expected growth rate of degree holders by 2010. Brain Gain 2010 calls for 28% of Oklahoma’s population age 25 and older to hold a bachelor’s degree or higher by 2010 and 10% of Oklahoma’s population age 25 and older to hold an associates degree. In 2006, 22.1% held a bachelor’s degree or higher and 6.5% held an associate degree.

Key Performance Measures

	OK	U.S. Avg.	US 2010 Est	OK Goal
Associate	6.5%	7.4%	n/a	10.0%
Bachelors or higher	22.1%	27.0%	n/a	28.0%

Source: Regents
Numbers based on 2006 US Census Data

The Regents’ have undertaken a number of initiatives to help students better prepare for college and complete college such as increasing the high school core curricular requirements for college admission from 11 courses to 15 and implementing the Educational Planning and Assessment System (EPAS), which provides 8th and 10th grade students with information about how they are progressing academically in core content areas. Other Programs such as the Oklahoma Higher Learning Access Program (OHLAP) target students who might not otherwise attend or complete college. College attendance and completion depend on several factors: the high school to college-going rate, college remediation rates

and college retention rates. Studies show the more students need remediation, the less likely they are to complete college. The students that go to college need to be retained in order for the number of college graduates to increase in Oklahoma.

College-going Rate

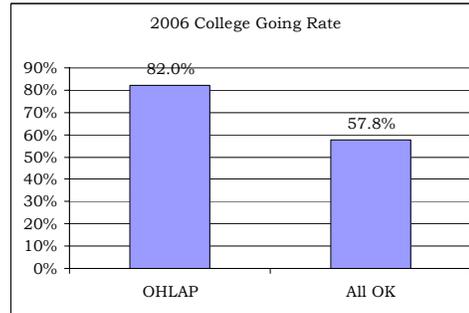
The percentage of high school students going to college varies considerably across the state.

Key Performance Measures

	FY-2002	FY-2003	FY-2004	FY-2005	FY-2006
Oklahoma County	60.6%	56.9%	60.2%	59.4%	60.6%
Tulsa County	60.9%	58.5%	57.7%	58.1%	54.5%
Highest county	73.7%	78.2%	75.0%	77.8%	66.7%
Lowest county	33.2%	28.6%	26.7%	30.4%	29.6%
Nation*	65.2%	63.9%	66.7%	68.6%	N/A
State avg.	57.7%	56.4%	57.9%	58.6%	57.8%

Source: State Regents’ High School Indicators Project: High School to College-Going Rates
*Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, (2007), The Conditions of Education 2007 (NCES 2007-064), Indicator 25.

The 2005 college going rate for OHLAP students was 82% compared to 57.8% for the state, as expressed in the graph below. As enrollment in this program grows, OHLAP students will have a positive statewide impact on Oklahoma’s state college-going rate.



Eighty-eight percent of first-time freshmen at state institutions were from Oklahoma.

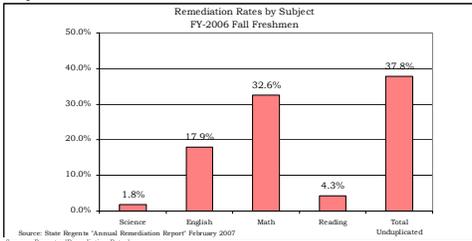
According to the 2000 Census, Oklahoma outpaces the nation in adult learners, ages 25 to 49, enrolled in part time higher education at 3.9% compared to the national average of 2.7%. The economic downturn may contribute to non-traditional students returning to college to increase job skills.

Remediation rate

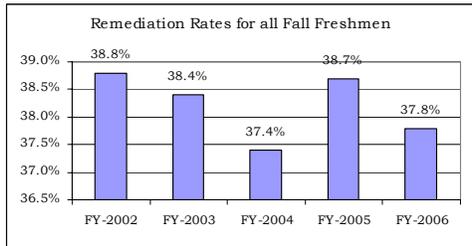
College graduation rates are also a function of college remediation. A study conducted by the Education Commission of the States concluded students who require more than one remediation class are two times less likely to complete college than those students requiring no remedial courses.

In the fall of 2005, 32.6% of first-time freshmen were enrolled in at least one remedial mathematics course, 17.9% in a remedial English course and 4.3% in a remedial Reading course.

Key Performance Measure



In FY-2006, first-time freshmen direct from Oklahoma high schools had a remediation rate of 36.7%, compared to 37.8% for all first-time freshmen.

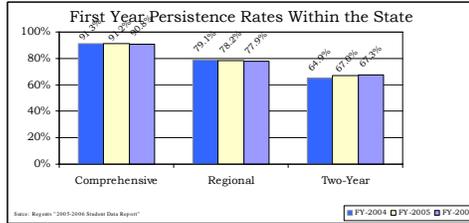


Retention and Graduation rate

College retention rates also play a critical role in college completion. Students need to return for their sophomore year after successful completion of their freshman year.

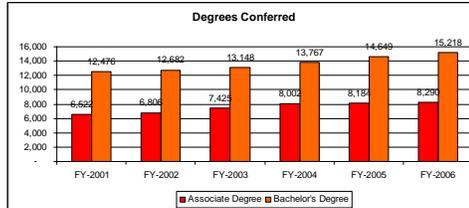
Six-year graduation rates of entering freshmen at the colleges and universities continue to improve; however, Oklahoma lags behind the nation.

Key Performance Measure



Oklahoma graduation rates at the regional and two-year institutions are especially low.

Key Performance Measure



Keeping Oklahoma graduates in Oklahoma and attracting others goes beyond the realm of higher education. It involves complex interactions between quality of life issues as well as income levels and job opportunities.

A higher percentage of graduates who were Oklahoma residents remain in the state one year after graduation: approximately 88% of bachelor degree holders, 91% of associates and 82% of doctorates. Of the graduates who were non residents, about 22% are still in Oklahoma five years after graduation.

Scholarships and Grants

Oklahoma Higher Learning Access Program – Oklahoma’s Promise

A 2001 study (Postsecondary Education Opportunity, September 2003) indicated that nationally only 4.5% of dependents in households with family incomes between \$35,000-\$65,000 per year attain a bachelor’s degree by age 24. Recognizing the need to establish a program focused on this population, the Legislature created the Oklahoma Higher Learning Access Program (OHLAP).

Created in 1992, OHLAP provides academically prepared students in low to moderate income households five years of tuition at any public education institution in Oklahoma or a portion of tuition at any private college in Oklahoma.

In the 2007 Legislative Session, the Governor and the Legislature established a dedicated revenue source for Oklahoma's Promise to ensure reliable and sufficient funding for future students. The Regents are required to submit a funding estimate for the upcoming fiscal year to the Board of Equalization prior to November 1 of each year. The estimate is removed from the total amount of General Revenue before the official certification is made by the Board of Equalization, reserving the necessary funds for Oklahoma's Promise to be fulfilled.

The above average college-going rates of OHLAP students indicate that OHLAP is expanding college access to more Oklahoma students

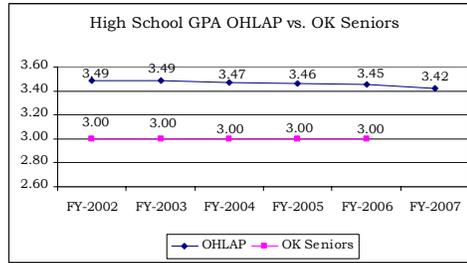
To qualify students must:

- enroll in the 8th, 9th or 10th grade and have a family income below \$50,000/year;
- earn a minimum 2.5 grade point average and take a college preparatory curriculum which includes two years of a foreign language or two years of computer science;
- remain drug and alcohol free; and
- not be adjudicated for any criminal offense.

Nine years of data show that OHLAP has the potential to increase the number of Oklahoma students attending and completing higher education. Compared to Oklahoma's current student population, data has shown that OHLAP students:

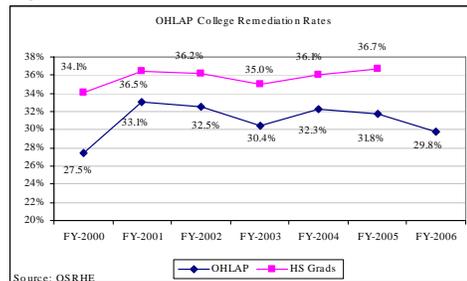
- Earn higher-than-average high school GPA's;

Key Performance Measure



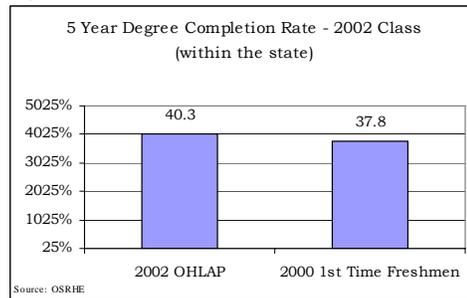
- Earn higher than average ACT scores;
- Have higher college-going rates;
- Require less remediation in college;

Key Performance Measure

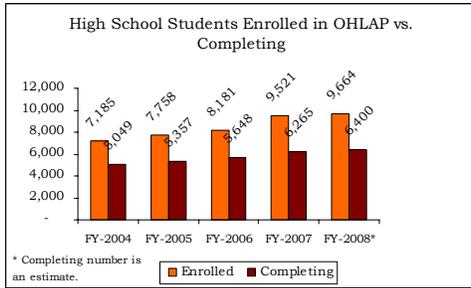


- Enroll full-time in college at higher-than-average rates;
- Persist in college at high rates; and
- Are initially completing college degrees at a higher-than-average rate.

Key Performance Measure



Key Performance Measure



- In FY-2007, 65.8% of students enrolled in OHLAP completed the program.

Academic Scholars

Created in 1988 to encourage the state's and the nation's best students to attend higher education institutions in Oklahoma, this program provides scholarships to students meeting criteria established by the Oklahoma Legislature and the OSRHE.

Students qualify by receiving an official national designation, achieving outstanding ACT or SAT scores or receiving a nomination by a college or university. The amount of the award ranges from \$3,500 per year to \$5,500, according to the type of institution, and includes a tuition waiver. For FY-2008, scholarships in the amount of approximately \$9.3 million will be awarded to 2,100 students.

Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grant (OTAG)

This need-based program provides a maximum annual award of 75% of enrollment costs or \$1,000, whichever is less, to low-income students residing in Oklahoma enrolled full- or part-time in a public higher education institution or career tech school. The criteria to be eligible for OTAG is Expected Family Contribution of no more than \$1,500, as calculated by the Free Application for Federal Student Aid.

For students enrolled in private institutions, the maximum award is \$1,300. For FY-2008, funding was sufficient for an estimated 23,500 awards.

GEAR UP

Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) is a federal program designed to better prepare middle and high school students for college through mentoring programs and scholarships as well as new academic preparations and awareness programs for students and parents.

This national initiative began in 1998 to encourage more American youth to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard and take the right courses to prepare for college. Nationwide, more than 670 partnerships applied for GEAR UP funds. Oklahoma GEAR UP was one of the 164 successful applicants and was awarded a total of \$25.1 million for six years.

Oklahoma received another six year GEAR UP award on September 1, 2005. The Phase II amount was \$20.6 million over the next five years and will enable the state to expand the number of districts and students served.

The State Regents GEAR UP project has implemented activities that focus on providing college access information, teacher and counselor professional development, and developing partnerships with local community and faith-based organizations to raise college aspirations. Since the beginning of its current grant, GEAR UP has provided nearly \$1,550,000 in sub grant funding to 47 Oklahoma public school sites and 26 community organizations to help increase the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in postsecondary education. An average of 90,000 students are served each year.

Since its inception in 1999, Oklahoma GEAR UP has provided sub grants to 191 school districts and school sites. In the 2006-2007 school year, GEAR UP has focused its efforts in 23 school districts to provide comprehensive training opportunities for teachers, counselors and school administrators designed to improve student learning and retention across three areas: curriculum/instruction, guidance and educational leadership.

College Savings Plan

The Oklahoma College Savings Plan offers families the opportunity to plan and save early for higher education expenses. There are several advantages:

- Oklahoma residents are eligible for an annual state income tax deduction of up to \$10,000 per taxpayer, \$20,000 per joint filing taxpayers;
- Earnings are tax free if used for educational purposes; and
- Students may go to the post-secondary institution of their choice in Oklahoma or in other states.

Since its inception in April 2000, more than 37,000 Oklahoman’s have opened College Savings Plan accounts totaling \$285.3 million in assets. Every other state offers a similar state income tax deduction.

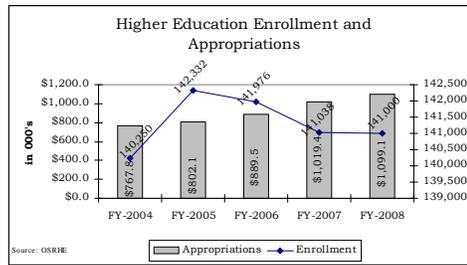
Tuition

Higher education tuition fees in Oklahoma are among the lowest in the nation even though fees at all levels have increased for the current academic year.

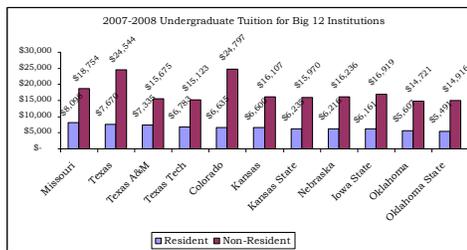
House Bill 1748, passed during the 2003 Legislative session, authorized the State Regents to establish tuition and mandatory fees at the following levels:

Undergraduate tuition and mandatory fees for resident students at comprehensive universities will be at a rate less than the average rate charged at public institutions in the Big Twelve Conference. Tuition and mandatory fees for residents and nonresidents for all degrees and at all other tiers are calculated in a similar manner.

In addition to submitting annual tuition reports, Regents are also required to make a reasonable effort to increase the need-based financial aid available to students proportionate to any increase in tuition. The following is a chart showing system funding and FTE enrollment history and projections.



The following table compares resident and nonresident tuition in the Big Twelve Conference. While higher education institutions across the United States increased tuition last year, Oklahoma’s tuition still remains the lowest in the region.



Concurrent Enrollment

In the 2006-2007 academic year, 10,179 high school seniors concurrently enrolled in courses at Oklahoma’s higher education institutions for a total of 44,541 credit hours. State law provides that a twelfth-grade student enrolled in an accredited high school may be admitted provisionally to a college or university in the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. Younger students may be eligible for concurrent enrollment, but there are more stringent provisions. To be eligible, high school seniors must meet the requirements for admission, which are:

- University of Oklahoma - ACT 24 or SAT 1090 or GPA 3.0 and Class Rank in the Top 30%;
- Oklahoma State University - ACT 22 or SAT 1020 or GPA 3.0 and Class Rank in the Top 33.3%;

- Regional Universities - ACT 20 or SAT 940 or GPA 3.0 and Class Rank in the Top 50%; or
- Two-Year Colleges - ACT 19 or SAT 900 or GPA 3.0.

A provision of the Achieving Classroom Excellence (ACE) Act of 2005 addressed concurrent enrollment for high school seniors. ACE provided that a high school senior that meets the criteria for concurrent enrollment may receive a tuition waiver for up to six credit hours per semester. The program continues to see significant growth, with a 36% increase in the total number of credit hours waived between FY-2006 and FY-2007.

Endowed Chairs

The Regents' Endowment Program was established by the State Regents in 1988 and codified by the Oklahoma Legislature in 1989 to "improve the overall quality of education and research". The Legislature further directed that endowed chairs and distinguished professorships should be established in academic areas which contribute to the enhancement of the overall cultural, business, scientific, and/or economic development of Oklahoma.

Endowed chairs and professorships must be established in areas for which the institution has ongoing, approved academic programs. Currently, private donations are matched with state appropriations on a one to one basis. This program is doing so well that it is generating private donations faster than available state funds can match them. There are currently \$88.9 million in unmatched private donations.

*Endowed Chairs	
	\$millions
Private contribution	\$ 306.9
State matched	\$ 177.7
Total funded	\$ 484.6
Balance of unmatched private contributions	\$ 88.9

Source: Regents
*data current as of 1/16/08

The 2004 legislature passed a bill allowing the Regents to advance fund \$50 million of the backlog of over \$60 million. The bonds that fund this program recently received validation from the Oklahoma Supreme Court. The bonds will be issued through OCIA, and will correspond to \$7.5 million in annual debt service.

OneNet

OneNet is the official information and telecommunications network for education and government and is Oklahoma's primary means of distance learning. It became operational in 1996 and was built on the statewide talkback television system established and operated by the State Regents since 1971.

The system currently provides a border-to-border system, which includes all public colleges and universities, Career Technology Centers and about 70% of the public schools.

State appropriations cover 8% of OneNet's costs. User fees and other revenue make up 92% of their costs.

OneNet Funding FY-2008	
State Appropriations	\$ 1,219,271
Higher Ed. Institutions User Fees	3,145,116
Federal (E-rate) Reimbursements	3,354,205
OK Universal Service Funds	2,306,016
Customer Revenue (non-E-rate)	4,720,414
Investment Income	150,000
Grants (OUSF, ODL, VISION)	-
Tower Lease Revenue	93,266
Administrative Overhead/other	1,289,971
	<u>\$ 16,278,259</u>

Source: OneNet

Office of Accountability

The Office of Accountability provides narrative and statistical reports regarding the performance of the state's public schools to the people of Oklahoma, as required by the Oklahoma Educational Reform Act and the Oklahoma School Testing Program Act. Reports present yearly and historical comparisons of public school and school district graduation rates, dropout rates, pupil-teacher ratios, enrollment gain and loss rates, school district finances and test results by grade

and subject/section in a socioeconomic context.

The Office of Accountability oversees the Educational Indicators Program. This program provides reports on school performance at the State, District, and School level. In all, over 100 statistical measures of curriculum, budget, programs, student performance, and community characteristics are provided to educational stakeholders. Reports are provided to parents, educators, researchers, grant writers, and policy makers. The office has distributed nearly 10 million school report cards over the last 15 years and now averages over 100,000 report card downloads per month from its www.SchoolReportCard.org web site.

The Office of Accountability also oversees the School Performance Review Program, authorized by legislation passed in 2001. A school performance review evaluates every aspect of school district operation. Districts may request a review or a review may be triggered by a district overspending in the area of Administration, as determined by the State Department of Education. The program's goal is to identify specific ways to reduce costs, enhance efficiency and reallocate savings into the classroom. The law requires that all realized savings to school districts as a result of a review be directed into additional funding of classroom services.

Since FY-2003, the Office has completed 14 School performance reviews. During the last year the office completed reviews of Broken Bow Public Schools, Idabel Public Schools, Frederick Public Schools, Springer Public Schools, Wynnewood Public Schools, and Felt Public Schools. It is currently working on reviews at Weleetka Public Schools, Wetumka Public Schools, Justice Public Schools, Sasakwa Public Schools, and Okmulgee Public Schools. Later this year the office will start reviews at Mounds, Tipton, and Cement. Since its inception, the School Performance Review Program has identified over \$12.5 million of savings for the participating districts.

Quartz Mountain

The Quartz Mountain Arts and Conference Center is the chosen destination for various State and private business conferences in addition to being the home of the summer and fall fine arts institutes conducted by the Oklahoma Arts Institute.

Quartz Mountain Arts and Conference Center and Nature Park offers a variety of recreational options for the resort and park visitor. Water-skiing, fishing and jet skiing are popular summer sports. The park includes a system of hiking and biking trails, an 18-hole golf course and paddleboats. It is a favorite spot for rock-climbers, photographers and bird-watchers. The north fork of the Red River runs through the park.

The Oklahoma Summer Arts Institute is a two-week residential school providing pre-professional training to Oklahoma's artistically talented students, ages 14-18. This year 270 students participated. Students are chosen through a competitive audition process.

The Oklahoma Fall Arts Institutes are an annual series of four-day workshop retreats for amateur and professional artists, public school teachers and college and university instructors. Anyone age 21 or over is welcome to attend these intensive, hands-on workshops. Class sizes are limited to ensure close working relationships between participants and artists. This year 400 participants including teachers, professors and artists attended the Fall Arts Institutes.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$1,053,950
Removal of One-Time Capital	(2,200)
OHLAP Line Item	(48,100.0)
FY-2008 Base	\$1,003,650
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	315.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	296.8
Funding Adjustments:	
Institutional Operations	13,000
EESIP	6,100
CLASS Task Force	500
Urban Education	10,000
Concurrent Enrollment	350
Annualization of One-Time Funding	22,821
Total Adjustments	52,771
OHLAP Dedicated Funding	54,100
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$1,110,521
\$ Change from FY-2008	\$56,571
% Change from FY-2008	5.37%

Source: Office of State Finance

Removal of One-Time Capital

The Governor’s budget removes a \$1 million appropriation for capital purposes at OU and a \$1.2 million appropriation for capital purposes at OSU-Tulsa.

Removal of OHLAP Line Item

Pursuant to SB 820, 2007, the Governor’s budget removes the line item appropriation for OHLAP. This funding will be replaced to fill the estimated need in FY-2009 with dedicated funding from the General Revenue Fund.

Institutional Operations

The Governor’s budget includes \$13 million for institutional budgets. This money will be distributed among institutions for mandatory costs (health and risk management insurance), operating costs for new facilities, replacement of faculty positions, new faculty positions and other support staff positions.

EESIP

The Governor’s budget includes \$6.1 million to fund the increased employer share of teacher retirement contributions pursuant to SB 357, passed by the 2007 Legislature. The employer’s contribution rate increases from 8.35% to 8.5% on July 1, 2008, and then to 9.0% on January 1, 2009.

CLASS Task Force

The Governor’s budget provides \$500,000 to implement the initial recommendations of the Campus Life and Safety and Security (CLASS) Task Force. Created by an Executive Order from Governor Henry in April 2007, the purpose of the task force was to review and evaluate current safety and security plans and student counseling services already in place for higher education and career technology institutions and to make recommendations for any needed changes.

Urban Education

The Governor’s budget includes \$10 million to enhance the urban education mission of Langston University in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. These additional funds will enable the University to expand faculty positions and program offerings.

Concurrent Enrollment

The Governor’s provides an additional \$350,000 to fund increased participation in the Concurrent Enrollment Waiver Program. In the 2006-2007 academic year, 10,179 high school seniors concurrently enrolled in courses at Oklahoma’s higher education institutions for a total of 44,541 credit hours.

Annualization of One-Time Funding

HB 1105 provided a one-time revenue source to the Regents for certain recurring obligations. The Governor’s budget includes \$20 million to replace operation funding and \$2,821,093 to replace funding for EESIP costs, both provided for FY-2008 from these one-time revenues.

Dedicated Funding Source for OHLAP

Pursuant to Oklahoma Statutes Title 62-10.4, the Governor’s budget includes a

\$54.1 million transfer of General Revenue to OHLAP to ensure Oklahoma keeps its promise to Oklahoma students.

Capital Spending Proposal

The Governor's budget proposes including \$62 million in a capital bond issue for Urban Education Centers in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. This funding will enable Langston University to build or purchase facilities, furniture and equipment, helping fulfill the University's urban education mission.

Oklahoma Department of Libraries (ODL)

Notable Achievements

- ODL's successful First Book/Ready to Learn initiative began its second decade by providing more than 19,200 books to at-risk pre-school children at 42 sites around the state. Approximately 1,600 children now participate in the program each year, and each child receives 12 free books. In most cases, the books are the first for these children to call their very own. Having reading materials in the home is one of the most powerful indicators of future literacy success. In addition to serving 35 elementary schools in the state, the project has incorporated seven Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) literacy sites, where parents are improving their own reading skills and are able to read aloud to their children.
- ODL published one of its most successful editions of the Oklahoma Almanac in FY-2007. Positive feedback has come from individuals in both government and business, and sales have reflected this excitement with 70% of the stock distributed and sold just nine months into the biennial publication's shelf life.
- ODL's partnership with the state's web portal consultant, NIC, provides the only web search service that captures all of state government. ODL's SoonerSearch service currently examines and indexes web pages and documents found on Oklahoma state agency websites and helps citizens locate them through strategically placed search pages. NIC provides hardware and software from Google Corporation, and the ODL staff manages the indexing activities and day-to-day quality control. Over 1.2 million searches were performed during FY-2007 via the OK.gov web portal and individual agency search sites.
- Oklahoma's land surveyors, engineers, businesses and interested citizens have

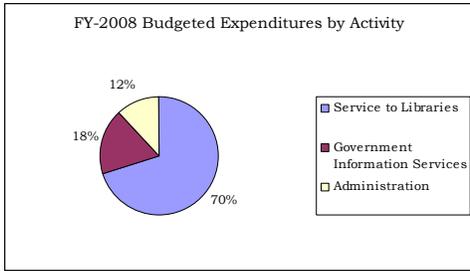
easier access to the state's public land corner records, thanks to an on-going partnership with HubTack, Inc., a subscription-based service that provides online access to the records. In FY-2007, ODL staff provided 8,286 images of newly filed records to HubTack for uploading to the Internet so that users can retrieve the images in their offices or in the field. At the end of FY-2007, more than 125,000 records were filed and imaged.

Mission

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries (ODL) serves the citizens of Oklahoma by providing information services and preserving unique government information resources.

As a comprehensive state library agency, the Oklahoma Department of Libraries provides public library development services to the library community, as well as archives and records management services to the public and state government. The agency also maintains law and legislative reference resources, as well as state and federal government information resources.

Through a combination of traditional print and online web services, the ODL provides convenient public access to state publications and information. The agency also provides access to and retention of state records of temporary and permanent value. Information resources are preserved for future generations. The Department also publishes Oklahoma's official bluebook of state government information, the Oklahoma Almanac. The graph below shows a breakdown of the agency's budgeted expenditures for FY-2008.



Source: Oklahoma Department of Libraries

Legal and Reference Services

The ODL fulfills two of Oklahoma’s earliest government functions. In 1890, the First Legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma created a library to provide legal and legislative reference services to legislators. This mission continues today through the Jan Eric Cartwright Memorial Library in the State Capitol.

In 1893, the territorial library became an official depository for federal government publications. Today the agency’s U.S. Government Information division provides citizens access to federal information in both print and electronic formats.

Services to Local Libraries

Local libraries are served through formulation of standards, consultant services and continuing education for public library staff and trustees. A formal librarian certification program keeps Oklahoma’s public librarians up to date with important trends and tools of their profession. Trained staff in public libraries means better service for library users and better management of taxpayers’ dollars. Quality library service is a basic community infrastructure need.

Literacy Program

The agency’s literacy program supports local community efforts to increase the basic literacy of Oklahomans through the work of public library and community-based literacy programs. The literacy program:

- Provides grants to local communities for literacy programs;
- Coordinates publicity, training and development efforts; and
- Cooperates with other agencies and the private sector in the development of literacy projects.

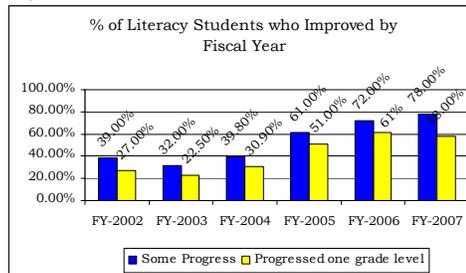
The Literacy Resource Office works through local libraries using staff and volunteers to work with both children and adults. The following table (top) describes services offered by the Literacy Resource Office, and the graph (below) shows student improvement by fiscal year.

Key Performance Measure

Client	FY-2003	FY-2004	FY-2005	FY-2006	FY-2007	FY-2008 Budgeted
Children in Libraries First Book Program	1,492	1,562	1,592	1,721	1,886	2,240
Children served by local programs	11,670	5,133	4,865	6,312	5,153	5,000
Active Tutors	1,140	1,472	1,123	1,200	872	1,000
Adult literacy (not TANF)	2,694	3,510	3,542	3,346	3,504	3,450
TANF - hours of instruction *	90,281	120,842	106,425	76,652	67,248	40,000

*Reduction in federal TANF is expected in FY-2008
Source: Department of Libraries 1/14/2008

Key Performance Measure



Source: Dept. of Libraries

Children’s Summer Reading Program

The summer reading program is another major impetus which impacts the literacy rate, keeping multitudes of Oklahoma children reading during their vacation months. The centralized coordination of the program also saves local libraries tax

dollars, while providing quality materials and programs that would not otherwise be available to many children.

The number of children participating in the summer reading program has dramatically increased in the last few years, as shown in the table below.

Key Performance Measure

Summer Reading Program		
	# of children enrolled	% of eligible children enrolled
FY-2003	86,868	25%
FY-2004	97,820	28%
FY-2005	84,250	26%
FY-2006	86,331	27%
FY-2007	87,331	25%
FY-2008 Bud.	88,331	26%

Source: Department of Libraries 1/14/2008

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$7,295
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	65.9
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	61.1
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	60
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$7,355
% Change from FY-2008	0.82%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$59,843 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Libraries effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics (OSSM)

Notable Achievements

The class of 2007 had many accomplishments, some of which are:

- An average ACT composite score of 31.6;
- 14 National Merit Finalists;
- Four Semifinalists for the 2007 United State Physics Olympiad Team; one Finalist;
- 25 College Board Advanced Placement Scholars;
- Two Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation Sir Alexander Fleming Scholars;
- Eight Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholars;
- 19 Oklahoma Higher Regents Scholarship Recipients; and
- Four candidates in the 2007 Presidential Scholars Program.

Mission

The mission of the Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics is twofold:

- To foster the educational development of Oklahoma high school students who are academically talented in science and math; and
- To assist in the improvement of science and mathematics education for the state.

The OSSM has two main activities: a residential school, to which 74% of FY-2008 budget expenditures will go, and regional outreach, comprising the remaining 26%.

Residential High School

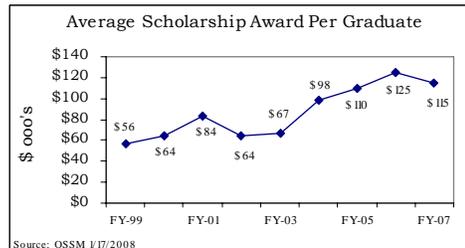
OSSM maintains a tuition-free residential high school for 144 students. Residential students represent the entire state with over half of the enrollment from smaller communities. Students focus on biology,

chemistry, physics, computer science, mathematics and the humanities. They excel as measured by college admissions, scholarships and awards each year. All graduating seniors are college bound. The amount of total annual scholarships received by OSSM students is significant, as seen in the graph below.



The scholarship awards per graduate are also impressive, as the graph below indicates.

Key Performance Measure



Twenty six states have various forms of Math and Science residential programs. However, there are differences such as charging tuition, breadth of subject areas included or concurrent enrollment status with higher education universities. For example, students at the Texas school are on the North Texas State campus and may enroll in college courses.

Maintaining a tuition-free residential high school requires significant investment. The cost per OSSM student is higher than traditional public education for two reasons. First, class sizes are considerably smaller than those of other public schools, thereby increasing the need for teachers and classrooms. Second, the students are not required to pay their educational or

residential costs. The following table shows the cost breakdown for the past four fiscal years.

	FY-2003	FY-2004	FY-2005	FY-2006	FY-2007
Educational Cost	\$ 21,541.00	\$ 21,884.00	\$ 22,174.00	\$ 22,645.00	\$ 22,761.00
Residential Cost	5,450.00	5,766.00	6,430.00	6,751.00	6,521.00
	<u>\$ 26,991.00</u>	<u>\$ 27,650.00</u>	<u>\$ 28,604.00</u>	<u>\$ 29,396.00</u>	<u>\$ 29,282.00</u>

Source: OSSM, 1/17/2008

At OSSM, 17 of 26 instructors and two administrators at the residential site have PhD's. Three of 22 instructors at the regional center sites have their PhD's, in addition to the regional center program administrator.

Of the 960 OSSM graduates since 1992, approximately 50% have or are attending in-state higher education institutions.

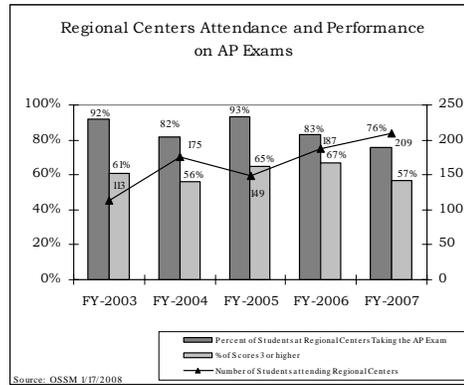
Regional Centers

OSSM also operates regional centers for other students talented in science and mathematics. The regional centers serve students in their local areas. Currently, there are twelve operational regional center sites located in Ardmore, Afton, Drumright, Enid, Muskogee, Ponca City, Poteau, Pryor, Okmulgee, Shawnee, Tahlequah, and Wayne with one more set to be operational in FY-2009 in Chickasha.

These centers use existing facilities and existing transportation systems to serve student populations. The students attend the regional centers one-half of the school day while continuing to attend their local high school for the remainder of the day. Each of the centers serves students from multiple feeder high schools.

In FY-2007, there were 209 students in the regional centers. As evidenced in the graph below, 76% took the AP exams and 57% of the scores were a three or higher (exams receive a score of 1 to 5; a score of 5 reflects superior knowledge of the subject, a score of 3 qualifies for college credit).

Key Performance Measure



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$7,586
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	77.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	70.5
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	105
Annualization of One-Time Funding	<u>12</u>
Total Adjustments	117
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$7,703
% Change from FY-2008	1.54%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$105,635 for a 5% state employee pay increase for OSSM effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Annualization of One-Time Funding

HB 1105 (2007) provided OSSM \$11,780 for FY-2008 EESIP costs. The Governor's budget annualizes that recurring operational expense.

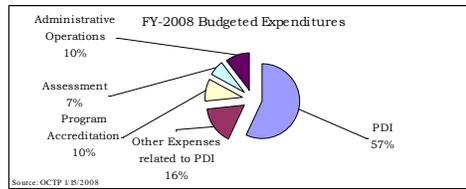
Oklahoma Commission for Teacher Preparation (OCTP)

Notable Achievement

- Oklahoma is recognized by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) for having an NCATE/state partnership that serves as a national model for other states.
- Over 300 programs at Oklahoma's 22 teacher education institutions have received national recognition from the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education or have met strengthened state standards.
- Oklahoma is ranked in the top ten states in the nation in teacher preparation according to the "Quality Counts" report issued by Education Week in January of 2008.
- Oklahoma ranks 9th in the nation in the percentage of teachers attaining National Board Certification, with 4% of teachers (1,996 teachers) having achieved that milestone.
- Oklahoma serves as a national model for other states in the developing of licensure and certification tests. The re-developed elementary education test is recognized as one of the finest in the nation according to the Buros Center for Testing and National Evaluation Systems testing company.

Mission

The OCTP serves as an independent standards board for teacher education. This competency based system of teacher preparation includes an evaluation of teacher education programs, a teacher assessment system and professional development institutes. Eighteen other states have an independent standards board of some form. All other standards boards are under the individual state's Department of Education. The charts below illustrate OCTP's FY-2007 budgeted expenditures.



Accreditation of Teacher Education Programs

The Commission is responsible for accrediting the state's 22 teacher education programs. The three phases of the accreditation process are:

- Evaluation of each program at an institution to ensure that state and national standards are met;
- Assessment of teacher candidate portfolios; and
- Site visits by trained examiners to institutions to ensure compliance with the standards established by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education.

Teacher Assessment

The OCTP developed and administers a competency-based assessment system for teacher candidates that tests knowledge in three areas: general education, professional teaching knowledge and subject area knowledge. Candidates for teacher licensure and certification must successfully complete all three components.

The Certification Examinations for Oklahoma Educators are reviewed annually and undergo redevelopment as changes occur in national and/or state standards. OCTP is committed to ensuring that the tests are rigorous and fulfill their purpose — to ensure that individuals seeking an initial Oklahoma teaching license possess the subject matter knowledge and skills needed to teach effectively in Oklahoma public schools.

In 2006-2007, exams that underwent redevelopment were: English, US History /OK History / Government / Economics

and World History /Geography. Over 23,000 certification exams were administered in 2006-2007. In addition, a new certification test was developed for Cherokee, with plans to develop one for Mandarin Chinese in 2008.

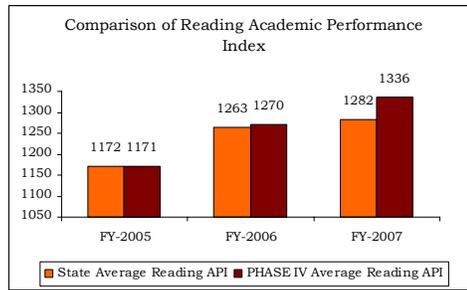
Professional Development Institutes (PDI’s)

The Commission sponsors professional development institutes in literacy, science, middle school math and mentoring of teachers.

Literacy PDI

The Reading Sufficiency Act, funded by the Legislature in 1997, provides reading professional development for all elementary teachers and administrators using Literacy First as the model. Student reading achievement is dependent on the knowledge and skills of both the teacher and principal. The scientifically researched based reading elements of phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension are the frameworks for the skills and strategies taught. A key to the Literacy First process is assessment driven, systematic explicit instruction in each student’s “zone of proximal development.”

The Literacy First PDI occurs in four Phases. Phase I and II provide 7 days of professional development for teachers. Phase III focuses on literacy and leadership professional development for administrators. Phase IV three year reading reform is a process whereby the school makes a total commitment by including coaching and mentoring for support and follow up. Literacy First has made a difference for many students, teachers, schools and districts across Oklahoma, as evidenced in the table below.

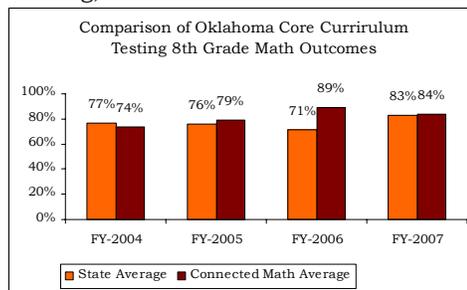


Science PDI

The Science PDI, “Improving Science Across Oklahoma,” assists teachers in improving science instruction by providing intensive training in science content and inquiry processes with follow-up coaching and lesson study. Additionally, it helps teachers improve learning, as shown by increased student science scores. It includes 10 days of professional development for teachers and administrators. Interaction of technology into the teaching of science and inquiry will create new opportunities for student engagement.

Middle School Math PDI

The math PDI is founded on a three-year system’s approach to teaching mathematical concepts, focusing on grades 5 to 8. Connected Math, one of five programs recently recognized by the United States Department of Education as being effective, is the vehicle used in this research-based teacher training. The National Council for the Teaching of Mathematics’ (NCTM) mathematical strands is the core of the content used. The outcomes indicate that this professional development program does impact student learning, as indicated below.



As teaching mathematics requires a special set of skills, teachers are trained in the understanding of mathematics, as well as the application, based on the TIMSS research for successful academic achievement in mathematics.

Mentoring PDI

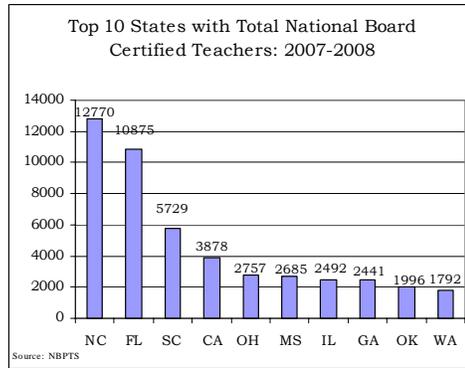
Oklahoma has had a nationally recognized induction program in place for over 20 years. Realizing that Oklahoma loses 50% of the State’s teachers during the first five years of the profession, OCTP has provided two mentoring PDIs to enhance the induction process by providing consistent mentor training in the essential skills necessary to support beginning teachers.

OCTP has contracted with the Oklahoma Technical Assistance Center for an independent and on-going evaluation of each of the Professional Development Institutes. Results of the evaluation indicate that quality professional development is making a difference in Oklahoma classrooms.

Education Leadership Oklahoma

Education Leadership Oklahoma provides scholarships and training for teachers going through the National Board for Professional Teachers certification process. OCTP provides technical assistance, training and a scholarship of \$2,500 for candidates to pay for the application process, assessment and preparation costs.

Upon successful completion, classroom teachers receive \$5,000 annually for the life of the certificate. Teachers that earn certification, but do not receive the scholarship, qualify for reimbursement equivalent to the amount of the scholarship.



As indicated above, in FY-2007 there were 1,996 National Board Certified Teachers in Oklahoma, making Oklahoma ninth in the nation in the number of teachers achieving this high honor. Further, NBCTs make up nearly 5% of the state’s teaching force and 58% of the state’s NBCTs teach in Title I schools. Even more important is the research that indicates that students taught by National Board Teachers are making significant gains in achievement test scores.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$2,060
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	10.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	10.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	17
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$2,077
% Change from FY-2008	0.83%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$16,827 for a 5% state employee pay increase for OCTP effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Oklahoma Corporation Commission

Notable Achievements

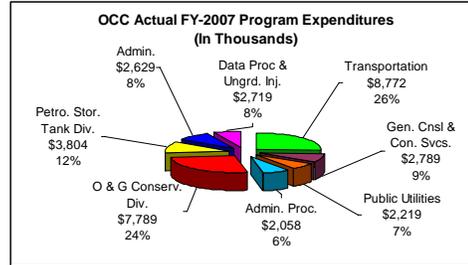
- *The Information Technology (IT) Division, and the Consumer Services Division, implemented a web-based search tool for Mineral Owners Escrow Accounts (MOEA). It allowed the public to search by payee name for royalties owed by operators. The IT Division also implemented wireless technology throughout the Jim Thorpe building enabling the public to access the Internet via laptop or other mobile device. The IT and the Commission's Oil and Gas Division took the Intent to Drill application from Cobol processes and replaced it with web technology.*
- *In FY-2007, OCC field inspectors located and turned in to the Oklahoma Energy Resources Board 454 abandoned oil and gas sites for remediation.*
- *The Consumer Services Division's two Mineral Owners Escrow Account (MOEA) staff collected and deposited a record \$5,371,629 in FY-2007 with the amount held in escrow totaling \$11,569,876. The MOEA keeps records on money owed to unknown or unlocated mineral owners. The funds are held in interest-bearing escrow with the State Treasurer until the mineral owners are found or a maximum of five (5) years. After five years, unclaimed funds are transferred to the Unclaimed Property Section of the State Treasurer's office.*

Mission

The Oklahoma Corporation Commission regulates and enforces laws and activities associated with the exploration and production of oil and gas, public utilities, the safety aspects of motor carrier, rail and pipeline transportation and the storage and dispensing of petroleum-based fuels.

The Commission oversees the conservation of natural resources to avoid waste and protect the environment. The Commission has three elected Commissioners.

The Corporation Commission is primarily funded with revolving funds. Of the Commission's FY-2008 budgeted revenue sources, revolving funds comprise 58%. The following is a chart displaying the actual program expenditures for FY-2007, totaling \$32,779,000.



Consumer Services Division

The Consumer Services Division of the OCC is made up of five departments, which serve both regulated industries and Oklahoma consumers. Public Utility Complaints answers questions and investigates complaints involving regulated utilities and their customers; Technical Services conducts field tests for quality of utility service and industry compliance with OCC rules; Oil and Gas assists mineral and royalty owners, surface owners and consumers with their questions about drilling, operating procedures and how to locate well information; Mineral Owners Escrow Account (MOEA) keeps records on money owed to unknown or unlocated mineral owners; Consumer Education maintains a statewide outreach and community involvement to help inform consumers and industry about the Commission and how it works and how Consumer Services can help Oklahomans.

Oil and Gas Conservation Division

The Oil and Gas Conservation Division provides regulatory oversight for all activities associated with the exploration, production and pipeline transportation of oil and gas in Oklahoma. The Division is organized into three departments: Technical Services, Pollution Abatement and Field

Operations. The recent activities of the Division can be found in the following table.

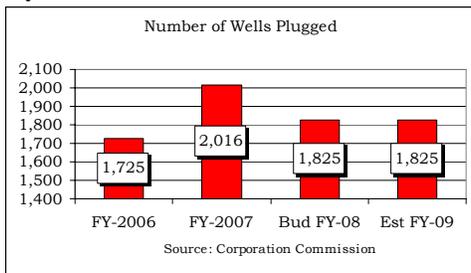
Oil and Gas Conservation Division			
	FY-05	FY-06	FY-07
Intent to Drill applications Filed	5,474	6,242	6,177
Well Plugging Reports	2,090	1,943	2,014
Well Completions	5,629	6,876	6,200
Gas Well Tests Filed	3,087	3,417	4,192
Tax Incentives Filed	2,674	3,294	1,939
OG Total Applications Filed	18,954	21,772	20,522
Well Site Inspections	58,226	66,122	67,666
NonPollution/Pollution Complaints	2,403	3,068	2,168
Incidents/Inspection Discoveries	1,286	1,282	1,150
Pluggin/Well Test/MIT Fld Witness	5,506	5,318	4,613
OG Total Field Activity	67,421	75,790	75,597

In addition to issuing regulatory permits, the Technical Services department is also the official repository and point of access for all information on oil and gas wells and related activity in Oklahoma.

The Pollution Abatement department protects the surface, surface waters and ground waters of the state from pollution attributable to oil and gas activities. If pollution occurs, this department oversees the remediation efforts. The department also administers the Federal Underground Injection Control Class II program mandated under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the Commission's portion of the federally mandated Clean Water Act.

The Field Operations department investigates complaints from the public, witnesses all field tests and operations and provides instructions for well plugging operations. Field Operations personnel investigate and initiate enforcement procedures when appropriate. The following chart shows the progress with plugging wells.

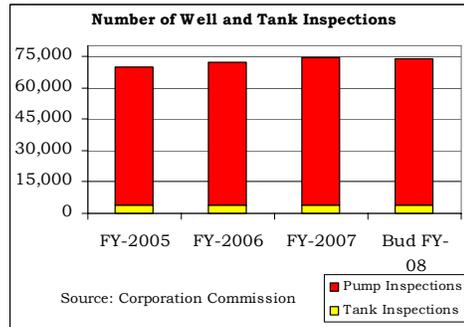
Key Performance Measure



Petroleum Storage Tank Division

The Petroleum Storage Tank Division is responsible for state and federal regulations regarding the storage, quality and delivery of refined petroleum products. The following chart shows the number of pumps and tanks the Division has inspected.

Key Performance Measure



This Division administers the Oklahoma Storage Tank Release Indemnity Fund. The funds are used to remediate contaminated sites and seal leaking tanks. For every gallon of gasoline sold in the state, a one cent fee is assessed to support this fund.

The Division works in conjunction with the national Brownfields program to clean up abandoned, polluted industrial sites and return the sites to productive use.

Public Utility Division

The Public Utility Division provides technical support and policy analysis to:

- Assure reliable public utility services at the lowest reasonable cost;
- Administer and enforce Commission orders concerning public utilities (electric, gas, water, cotton gin and telecommunications service providers); and
- Fulfill constitutional and statutory obligations.

Staff is responsible for developing and presenting objective, independently

researched, fact-based findings and recommendations to the Commission.

In FY-2007 the Division was responsible for regulating 631 public utilities.

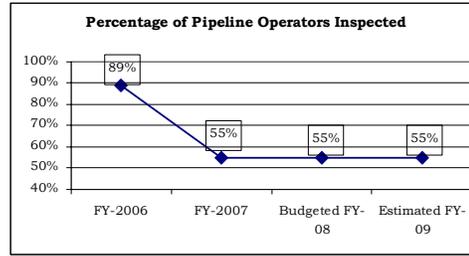
Transportation Division

The Transportation Division administers licensing and certification of private and for-hire trucks that operate within and through Oklahoma. The Division also enforces motor carrier licensing requirements, federal motor carrier safety standards, some federal and state railroad regulations and pipeline safety regulations.

Oklahoma has more than 6,330 for-hire and private motor carriers licensed to operate in intrastate commerce, 24 railroads that operate in Oklahoma and almost 40,000 miles of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline within the state. The table that follows documents the recent fiscal year activities and progress made by the Division and the graph shows the percentage of pipeline operators inspected.

Transportation Performance Measures			
	FY05	FY06	FY07
Motor Carrier Licenses/Permits Issued	5,917	4,794	5,134
Interstate Registration Certificates Issued	134	153	107
Single State Registrations Issued	3,621	3,234	622
Insurance Filings Received	14,801	13,629	14,870
Identification Devices Issued	80,044	96,339	62,432
Letters of notification to Motor Carriers	9,517	12,185	12,049
DOT Numbers Issued	353	431	361
Hazardous Waste Credentials Issued	45	51	50
IRP applications processed		13,749	12,185
IFTA applications processed		2,685	3,752
Vehicles Registered		171,591	156,895
IRP and IFTA audits conducted		266	405
Total Applications Activity	114,432	319,107	268,862
Vehicle Checks	123,014	101,198	190,088
Citations Issued	22,863	26,743	20,937
Warnings Issued	1,929	2,666	2,764
Vehicle Inspections	509	506	386
Educational Contacts	842	986	1,129
Railroad Complaints/Queries Investigated	87	124	214
Pipeline Gas/Liquid Units Inspected	281	280	368
Pipeline Gas/Liquid Operators Inspected	228	222	143
Total Field Activity	149,753	132,725	216,029

Key Performance Measure

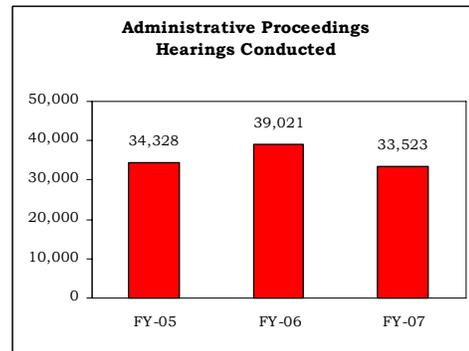


Office of Administrative Proceedings

The Office of Administrative Proceedings is the court division of the Corporation Commission. It includes administrative law judges, legal secretaries, court reporters and the Court Clerk's Office. Filings are made and hearings are conducted in the Western Regional Office in Oklahoma City and in the Eastern Regional Office in Tulsa. Testimony and evidence may be presented by phone instead of appearing in person before an administrative law judge.

In FY-2007, ten full time administrative law judges, two part time Administrative law judges and one appellate referee conducted 33,523 hearings.

Key Performance Measure



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$12,210
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	506.7
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	478.1
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	600
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$12,810
% Change from FY-2008	4.91%
Source: Office of State Finance	

State Employee Pay Raise

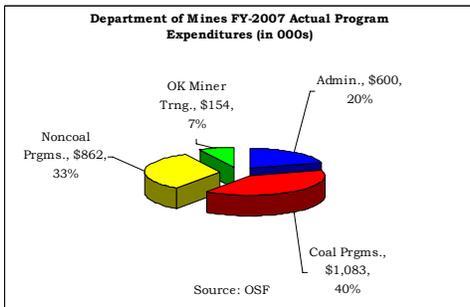
The Governor's budget includes \$599,780 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Corporation Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Department of Mines

Mission

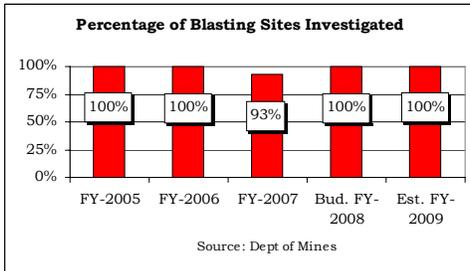
The Oklahoma Department of Mines is the regulatory authority for surface and sub-surface mining in Oklahoma. The Department is empowered to implement and enforce state and federally mandated programs in health, safety, mining and land reclamation practices. The agency issues mining permits and performs inspections of all mining and mining-related land reclamation activities in the state.

The Department of Mines relies on state appropriations, federal funds and revolving funds to fund the Department's expenditures. For FY-2007, Federal dollars were 38.5% of the Department's total funding of \$2,699,000.



The table below shows the Department's focus on inspection of blasting sites to determine if they are in compliance with the approved blasting plan.

Key Performance Measure

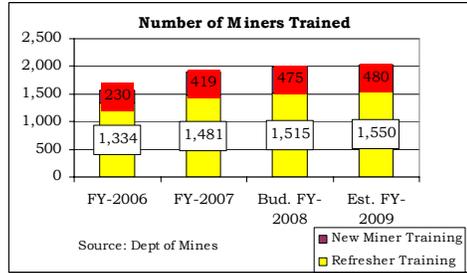


Programs

Oklahoma Miner Training

The Oklahoma Miner Training Institute (OMTI), located in Wilburton, provides free classroom and on-site training for mine operators. Courses delve into such topics as first-aid, mine safety and accident prevention. Miners are required to have training in using explosives and in health and safety. Existing miners receive refresher training here as well.

Key Performance Measure



Coal Division

The Coal Division is essential for the implementation of state and federal laws regarding coal mining. Coal mining inspections are conducted to protect the environment, adjacent landowners and the public from the adverse effects of mining operations. The Coal Division contains three subdivisions: Technical Services, Permitting and Inspection and Enforcement.

Minerals (Non-Coal) Division

The Minerals Division is responsible for protecting the environment of the state, the health and safety of miners, and the life, health and property of the citizens who are affected by mining activities.

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Type of Mineral	# of Non-Coal Mine Sites
Bentonite	2
Building Stone & Rock	43
Caliche	1
Clay and Shale	70
Granite	8
Gypsum	19
Limestone	121
Sand & Gravel	281
Salt	2
Select Material	44
Tripoli	1
Volcanic Ash	3
Total	595

Source: Dept. of Mines

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$1,014
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	36.1
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	35.1
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>35</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$1,049
% Change from FY-2008	3.45%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$34,509 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Mines effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Department of Environmental Quality

Notable Achievements

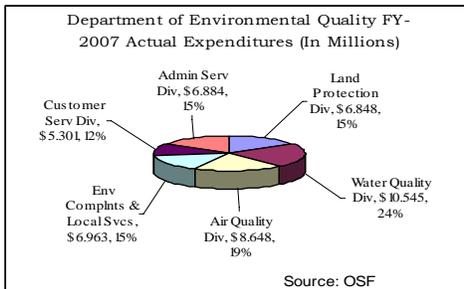
- *All of Oklahoma meets the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.*
- *Through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Program approximately \$155 million in funding has been provided to 28 communities for drinking water system improvements.*
- *Environmental cleanups have begun at 17 former National Guard Armories and 30 more are planned for 2009. These will be deeded to small towns when remediation is complete.*

Mission

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is responsible for ensuring state and federal compliance with environmental programs. The DEQ's mission focuses on three major areas of responsibility:

- Air Quality
- Water Quality
- Land Protection

The Department of Environmental Quality has three sources of funding; state appropriations, federal funds and revolving funds. Revolving funds are a significant source of funding for the DEQ, representing 59% of the agency's total budgeted funding sources for FY-2007. The following chart shows how the agency disbursed \$45,189,000 in funds for FY-2007.



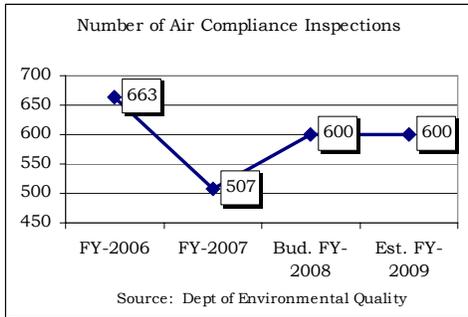
The Environmental Complaints & Local Services (ECLS) Division provides the staffing for 30 local offices across the state; is primarily responsible for complaint response, media specific inspections and/or enforcement, and response to citizen requests for local services. In 2007, ECLS was able to eliminate 24 million gallons of improperly treated sewage and 26 thousand cubic yards of illegally dumped solid waste from the environment.

Within the Customer Services Division the Customer Assistance Program offers non-regulatory approaches to compliance through technical assistance to industries seeking permits to locate or operate in Oklahoma. CSD provides compliance assistance to small communities, including over \$500,000 offsetting community costs for laboratory analysis in the Public Water Supply (PWS) program. In FY-2007, 855 systems benefited from this assistance. In addition, the CSD houses the State Environmental Laboratory (SEL) which provides analytical support for the agency's programs, as well as most PWS systems and those of other environmental agencies. CSD is the focal point for efforts to track the harmful effects of blue green algae blooms in lakes of the state, develop strategies to protect public water supply sources and advise the public when severe blooms occur.

Air Quality

Air quality attainment is determined by the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). EPA has proposed creating a stricter standard for ozone. This would jeopardize the attainment status of Oklahoma City and Tulsa metro areas as well as other areas of the state requiring action to reduce ozone, and develop a State Implementation Plan (SIP), which will impact industry and individual citizens.

Key Performance Measure



EPA has established a voluntary eight-hour Ozone Flex Program to reduce ground level ozone emissions and avoid a non-attainment designation. This requires implementing at least one measurable, enforceable emission reduction project. If certain milestone events are triggered additional enforceable measures would be required. The Oklahoma City and Tulsa metropolitan areas are consulting with the DEQ to participate in this program.

The proposed Oklahoma Energy Efficiency and Emission Reduction Program, is designed as a match to fund public and private projects to implement strategies to control vehicle emissions in Oklahoma, promote innovations in fuel and energy use, support appropriate bio-fuel proposals, and support energy efficiency and emissions reduction programs. Many of the potential projects of this program could be implemented as part of the eight hour Ozone Flex Program and could count as credits in the SIP, resulting in cleaner healthier air for the citizens of Oklahoma, and helping the state avoid non-attainment designation and resulting economic impacts.

Water Quality

The regulation of Oklahoma’s water quality is divided into three major areas:

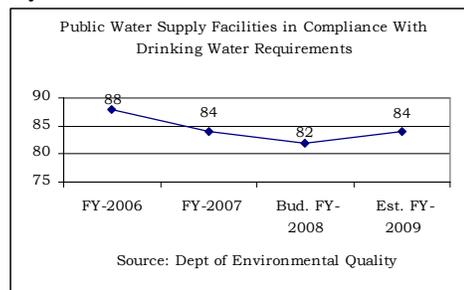
- The regulatory control of municipal and industrial wastewater;
- The evaluation of beneficial uses of Oklahoma’s water bodies; and

- The monitoring and regulatory management of Public Water Supply (PWS) systems.

Wastewater permits are issued to limit the impact of pollutants to both ground water and surface water, which protects the beneficial uses identified in Oklahoma’s Water Quality Standards. Total Maximum Daily Load studies are conducted to determine the amount of pollutants that can enter a water body and still meet beneficial uses.

The Public Water Supply (PWS) program monitors more than 2,000 PWS systems, serving in excess of three million residents. Historically, PWS facilities have maintained a high level of compliance. However, as the result of recent implementation of new federal standards (e.g. Arsenic Rule and Disinfection By-Product (DBP) Rules) many systems have struggled with compliance. DEQ has taken steps to provide additional technical assistance by increasing onsite technical visits by 50% over previous years. DEQ is seeing improvements in compliance rates and anticipates this trend to continue.

Key Performance Measure



The SEL monitors drinking water for about 90 contaminants. New federal regulations are increasing the number of regulated components and the number of systems that must be monitored. The Legislature has provided funding to assist systems serving 10,000 people or less so they will be held harmless for laboratory fee increases.

The EPA is requiring states to incorporate its 2001 mercury criterion into their water quality standards. This requires more fish

tissue monitoring to issue fish consumption advisories to protect human health. It also aids in determining if there is a correlation between air emission sources of mercury and levels found in fish from area lakes.

Land Protection

The activities of the Land Protection Division (LPD) are focused principally on four broad areas:

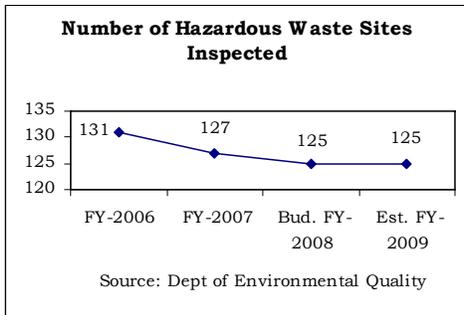
- Hazardous waste management,
- Site cleanup,
- Solid waste management, and
- Radiation protection.

Hazardous Waste Management

Hazardous waste management is operated under delegation of the federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) and issues permits and monitors regulated hazardous waste facilities. The primary funding comes from fees, established by state law at \$9/ton, for commercial disposal of hazardous waste at permitted facilities within the state.

The following graph shows the number of hazardous waste site inspections completed.

Key Performance Measure



The reduction in the number of yearly inspections is due to the DEQ's effort to concentrate on larger waste generators with the greatest potential hazard to the environment.

Site Clean-up

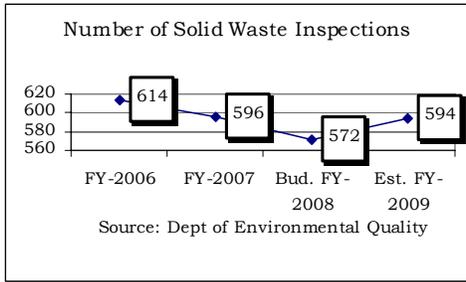
The Site Cleanup Assistance Program has evaluated 17 former National Guard Armories that are scheduled to be returned to local communities for health and environmental risks. All 17 armories are in various phases of work from investigation to remediation of asbestos and lead. In addition, two abandoned hazardous waste sites are under investigation with one beginning cleanup in spring 2008. These funds will also provide a long-term revenue source for the required match of Superfund cleanup costs, which are expected to escalate substantially over the next five years. In the Superfund program, Oklahoma is able to leverage 90% federal funding by providing a 10% match for National Priorities List site actions.

Solid Waste Management

DEQ's solid waste program establishes and regulates the generation and disposal of solid waste. It also works in partnership with county and local governments to improve local solid waste infrastructure by cleaning illegal dumps, developing convenience centers for bulky waste, obtaining equipment for managing disaster debris and increasing recycling. Where enhancements have been implemented, it has allowed local jurisdictions to take a more holistic approach to the management of wastes. Local governmental assistance includes cleaning trash dumps, recycling (including storm debris management) and land restoration projects.

In an effort to help ensure roadways near landfills are free of mud tracked from the sites, the Legislature established a provision whereby landfills could be reimbursed for the cost of installation of wheel wash systems.

Key Performance Measure



The Land Protection Division also oversees the implementation of the Waste Tire Recycling Act collecting and recycling roughly 3,000,000 tires annually. The program also includes requirements for commercial tire processors and provisions for cleaning up abandoned tire dumps throughout the state.

The DEQ has successfully managed Oklahoma's waste tire stream by working closely with waste tire processors. The number of waste tires in illegal dumps across the state dropped from millions to an estimated 350,000. From FY-2004 through FY-2007 nearly 8.7 million waste tires were removed from the waste stream. Approximately 470,000 waste tires were collected from illegal tire dumps and community-wide collection events.

Radiation Protection

The Land Protection Division is responsible for regulating the safe use of most sources of radiation in the state. DEQ handles about 300 radioactive materials licenses and about 150 industrial, therapeutic and analytical X-ray systems facilities. Since receiving authorization in 2001, DEQ has assumed most of the duties of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Oklahoma including education and testing.

Tulsa is one of the world's major centers of industrial radiography, (the use of very powerful radioactive sources to look for hidden flaws in materials such as pipelines, boilers and aircraft parts). There are also numerous types of radioactive materials used in the state for research, medical diagnosis and treatment and to measure the properties of materials.

Inspectors regularly visit radiation users to verify compliance with their licenses and with state and federal regulations. DEQ inspectors also investigate citizen complaints involving radiation issues. In emergencies and incidents involving radioactivity, DEQ is the state's technical expert and investigates such events as lost radiation sources or overexposures.

There are four sites being decommissioned by the NRC at which DEQ closely monitors the remediation.

Voluntary Clean-Up/Brownfields

The agency's Voluntary Clean-Up/Brownfields program was established to enhance the economic value of sites that formerly went unused due to the stigma and expense of long-term remediation. Under the voluntary program, owners or developers can enter into agreements that streamline the cleanup process without undergoing the lengthy federal process.

For example, the Skirvin Hotel sat vacant for 20 years because the cost of abating the asbestos in the building made the facility undesirable to developers. The City of Oklahoma City bought the historic hotel and abated the asbestos with a loan from the Brownfield Program. The City was then able to deliver a clean building to a hotel developer, and the restored facility reopened in February 2007 as the Skirvin Hilton. Currently, there are 120 sites involved in voluntary cleanup. Since the inception of the program in 1985, nearly 200 sites have participated in either the Voluntary Clean-up or Brownfield Programs.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$9,728
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	572.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	568.3
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>805</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$10,533
% Change from FY-2008	8.28%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$804,648 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Environmental Quality effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB)

Notable Achievements

- From April through November, 42 public meetings were held across the state as part of the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan (OCWP). More than 2,200 Oklahomans attended these meetings and submitted more than 2,000 comments about water in Oklahoma.
- OWRB published the Centennial Edition of the Oklahoma Water Atlas, which includes detailed maps containing recreational features, topography, bathymetry, access points, and other important information about 146 of the state's most popular lakes, through partnerships with the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, Oklahoma Department of Tourism and Recreation, and the Kerr Foundation.
- The OWRB's loan programs have consistently provided financing at up to 40% below the market interest rate with up to a 30-year repayment term. In 2007, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program generated a cumulative return of \$2.32 for every federal dollar expended.
- The CWSRF and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) loans in 2007, approved of \$26.1 million and \$13.1 million, respectively. These funds will be used to construct wastewater and water system improvements required to comply with Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality and US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) permit orders to eliminate contaminants discharged into state waters as well as to comply with human health criteria.
- OWRB's Financial Assistance Program was presented the Public Works Project of the Year award by the American Public Works Association for excellence in the management and administration of the Bethany Water Treatment Plant expansion.

- Several Water Quality Division employees were selected to serve on national committees such as the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Administrators (ASIWPCA), EPA's National Lakes Survey Advisory Group, and the National Flowing Waters Survey Steering Committee.

Mission

The mission of the OWRB is to manage and protect the water resources of the state and plan for Oklahoma's long-range water needs in a responsive, innovative, and professional manner to ensure that all Oklahomans have adequate quantities of good water.

Water Resources Management

The foundation of the state's water management activities is the use of stream and ground waters in Oklahoma, which is overseen by the OWRB's Permitting Section. Permit applications for the use of fresh water for any purpose other than domestic are considered for approval by the nine-member Board.

The OWRB's Technical Section cooperates with various organizations in studies to determine the amount of water available in Oklahoma's stream and groundwater basins. The OWRB provides critical information on existing surface and groundwater supplies with a multi-faceted monitoring network that provides real-time data to enhance and complements Oklahoma's existing flood forecasting and warning capabilities; guides the operation of state lakes and reservoirs; contributes vital information to the state's drought monitoring and response efforts; and facilitates agreement in interstate stream compacts.

To help ensure that future water supplies are available and used wisely, all OWRB activities are centered on the Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan, a dynamic document published and continually updated by the OWRB that establishes

guidelines for the present and future use of the state's water resources and outlines policy recommendations for water resources management. The document is currently being updated through a five-year undertaking initiated by legislative action in 2006.

Water Quality Programs

The OWRB develops and maintains Oklahoma's Water Quality Standards and routinely collects physical, chemical and biological data to support the document. The OWRB directs Oklahoma's Beneficial Use Monitoring Program (BUMP) to document beneficial use impairments, identify impairment sources, detect water quality trends, provide needed information for the Water Quality Standards and facilitate the prioritization of pollution control activities. Other water quality monitoring activities provide background data for Total Maximum Daily Loading (TMDL) studies, including both stream gauge and water quality data, much of which is related to confirming 303(d) listings and determining allocations. The 303(d) list is a federally mandated list of waters that have threatened or impaired beneficial uses. Stream water is also monitored by the OWRB for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) permitting process for hydroelectric power generation activities. The OWRB samples approximately 850 groundwater wells to track movement of pollutants from Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) in support of regulation by the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

As part of its Clean Lakes Program, the OWRB conducts water quality assessments to determine the relative health of state lakes and the problems impairing them. OWRB also coordinates an extremely successful volunteer water quality monitoring program and implements diagnostic and feasibility studies which seek to ensure the recreational benefits of public lakes throughout the state. The OWRB also participates with municipal governments and federal agencies to assess

and control various water quality problems impacting Oklahoma waters.

Financial Assistance Program

OWRB's Financial Assistance Program (FAP) consists of the following loan programs: SRF Clean Water (Wastewater) Loan Program, SRF Drinking Water Loan Program, and the Bond Issue Loan Program. In addition to these loan programs, the OWRB also administers two grant programs for water and wastewater infrastructure. These are the Emergency Grant Program and the Rural Economic Action Plan (REAP) Grant Program. From the original \$25 million seed money allocated to the OWRB in 1982 and additional direct appropriations totaling almost \$16 million, the FAP is currently responsible for almost \$1.7 billion in water and wastewater projects in Oklahoma, including construction and improvement of water supplies, storage facilities, pump stations, pipelines, and treatment works, as well as for refinancing outstanding loans. This equates to a \$41 return on investment for every dollar appropriated to the FAP.

Low interest rates available through FAP loan offerings have resulted in an estimated savings of \$530,724,228 to Oklahoma communities and water systems. In addition, loans and grants from the FAP are often used in conjunction with funding from other sources, thus leveraging additional infrastructure dollars. It is estimated that since its inception, the FAP has been directly responsible for the creation of almost 68,000 jobs in Oklahoma. The OWRB provides approximately 65% of the state's total water/wastewater financing needs. According to the American Public Works Association, 40,000 jobs are created for every \$1 billion invested in water and wastewater infrastructure construction.

FY	Clean Water		Drinking Water		Bond Series	
	No.	Loans	No.	Loans	No.	Loans
To FY99	82	295,432,184	3	9,753,675	207	297,425,000
FY-2000	11	36,211,099	6	19,668,280	8	12,375,000
FY-2001	21	55,390,000	8	18,901,590	21	55,390,000
FY-2002	16	56,976,155	6	28,878,178	22	37,805,000
FY-2003	16	43,580,834	7	7,407,591	23	79,960,000
FY-2004	12	31,182,156	9	74,466,431	22	45,870,000
FY-2005	8	52,659,000	9	29,158,232	5	22,810,000
FY-2006	10	28,570,500	13	99,164,634	9	66,790,000
FY-2007	8	44,581,177	7	19,782,757	2	8,565,000
Totals	184	644,543,108	68	305,671,328	319	626,950,000
FY	Emergency Grants		BAP Grants		Totals	
	No.	Loans	No.	Loans	No.	Loans
To FY99	434	24,877,892	159	12,573,467	885	640,062,218
FY-2000	16	1,127,471	73	6,366,648	114	75,748,498
FY-2001	21	1,553,487	54	4,835,947	125	135,479,984
FY-2002	17	1,100,820	45	4,233,643	106	128,993,796
FY-2003	10	549,886	38	3,849,025	94	135,347,336
FY-2004	9	510,776	24	2,237,948	76	154,267,311
FY-2005	6	382,849	30	2,698,562	58	107,708,649
FY-2006	10	589,701	12	1,043,824	54	196,158,659
FY-2007	7	396,810	11	1,048,174	35	74,373,918
Totals	530	31,089,692	446	38,887,238	1,547	1,648,140,363

Oklahoma Comprehensive Water Plan (OCWP)

All strategies to meet future water needs must be identified in regional and state water plans to be eligible for funding. Invaluable in producing a scientifically based OCWP is in-depth hydrologic analysis of the state's groundwater and stream water sources. By expanding the scope of these studies, pertinent water management issues can be addressed. Issues include groundwater-surface water interaction, impacts of water withdrawal on water quality, drought management, in-stream flow evaluation, reservoir operations, basin and watershed characterization, impacts of water management decisions on water availability; and identification of dependable, potable sources to meet short and long-term needs.

Beneficial Use Monitoring Program (BUMP)

This program is designed to monitor ambient water quality of surface and groundwater. BUMP collects monthly samples at 100 stream and river sites and samples each of our 127 significant publicly owned reservoirs every two to three years. This baseline data is critical to making informed and prudent water quality management decisions.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$6,802
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	108.1
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	98.9
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>146</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$6,948
% Change from FY-2008	2.15%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$146,268 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Water Resources Board effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Department of Wildlife Conservation

Mission

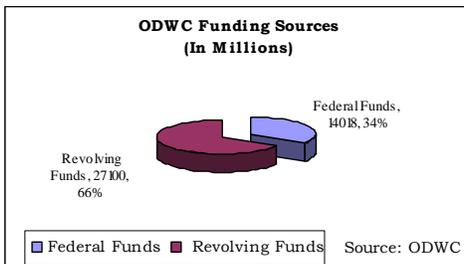
The Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation (ODWC) is responsible for managing the wildlife and habitat of Oklahoma to provide scientific, educational, aesthetic, economic and recreational benefits for hunters, anglers and others who appreciate wildlife throughout the state.

In FY-2007, ODWC reported \$41.2 million in total receipts, primarily from sales of licenses and federal payments. The last hunting and fishing license fee increase was July 1, 2003.

Federal payments are derived from federal excise taxes on guns and ammunition. States that provide all hunting license revenue for wildlife management receive allocations through a formula based on the state's land area, population and the number of hunting licenses.

More than 60 types of hunting and fishing licenses are sold by ODWC through 1,100 license dealers. All license revenue, except lifetime license revenue, is used for operations of ODWC.

The Department of Wildlife Conservation is a non-appropriated agency. The Department's two sources of funding are revolving funds and federal funds.



Lifetime Hunting & Fishing Licenses

Revenues from the sale of lifetime licenses are placed in a trust fund and the earnings from that fund are used for operations. The current balance in the trust is approximately \$67 million, including principal and earnings. Over the last three years, revenues from the lifetime fishing and hunting licenses have averaged \$2.6 million annually.

	FY-2002	FY-2003	FY-2004	FY-2005	FY-2006
Hunting	1,473	1,774	974	594	534
Fishing	1,278	3,078	2,419	1,093	1,197
Combination	3,958	6,468	3,710	2,021	2,271
Total	6,709	11,320	7,103	3,708	4,002

Source: Department of Wildlife Conservation

Wildlife Management

ODWC manages the wildlife and 1.6 million acres (3.6 % of total state acreage) of public wildlife preserves. Private landowners (including farmers and ranchers) own most of the wildlife habitat and often suffer decreased income from their crops and grasslands as a result of foraging or use as habitat by wildlife. The opportunities for hunting wildlife on these habitats decline as landowners use the land for agricultural and other revenue producing purposes.

Fee hunting on private lands has shown there is a demand for higher quality hunts. It is important to encourage private landowners to provide quality habitat for wildlife.

ENVIRONMENT
B-100

State Auditor and Inspector

Required Audits

The Constitution (Article VI, Section 19) and/or statutes require the Auditor and Inspector (A&I) to audit the following entities:

- State and County Treasurers twice each year;
- Each Emergency Medical Services District;
- All 77 Counties including all Commissioners, Assessors, Clerks and Court Clerks
- County Solid Waste Management Operations;
- State Officers who Collect Money;
- District Attorney's and District Attorney's Council (continuous);
- Department of Corrections (continuous); and
- OSEEGIB (contracted out).

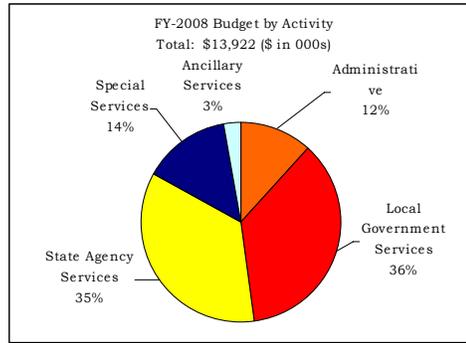
The Auditor and Inspector's office is generally responsible for auditing all state agencies unless an agency has specific legislative authority to contract its audit outside (e.g. Higher Ed., trust authorities and Commerce),.

The table below shows the number of audits issued and the number of inquiries received and resolved. Inquiries are calls from Oklahoma citizens regarding questions or complaints about state and or local financing issues.

FY-2007	
Total Audits	341
Inquiries Received and Resolved	3,400

Source: State Auditor & Inspector

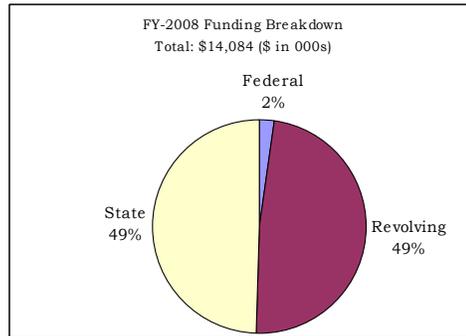
The graph below shows the FY-2008 Budget for the State Auditor and Inspector. The total budget is \$12.5 million. This excludes a \$15.5 million REAP appropriation which passes through the Auditor and Inspector's office.



Source: State Auditor and Inspector

Funding Sources

The Auditor and Inspector's budget is funded in large part from monies collected from counties, towns, and school districts for audit services, abstractor licensing, auditor registration, and other payments for services rendered. The graph below shows the Auditor and Inspector's budget by fund for FY-07.



Source: State Auditor and Inspector

Financial Audits

The Single Audit of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) is prepared by the Auditor & Inspector's Office to meet the requirements of the Single Audit Act. The federal funds expended by all State agencies (excluding higher education and civil emergency management) are included within the scope of the Single Audit.

Performance Audits

Since FY-2002, the Office of the State Auditor and Inspector has conducted performance audits as authorized by 74 O.S. Supp 2001, 213.2 A performance

audit examines an agency's function, operation and management systems, and procedures to determine whether it is making the most productive use of available resources to achieve its mission. It uses various objective and systematic methodologies to perform its analysis. The result is a series of recommendations to improve efficiency and productivity of the agency.

A performance audit determines if a program is achieving the desired results or benefits established by the Legislature, or other authorizing body. The performance audit division has averaged one audit per year for the past four years. The Auditor and Inspector have completed performances audits of the following agencies:

- Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission;
- Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry;
- Oklahoma Capital Investment Board
- Oklahoma County Motor Vehicle Fleet
- Department of Public Safety

Abstract Investigation Unit

Senate Bill 909, passed during the 2007 session, recognized the Oklahoma Abstractors Board as its own state entity. As a result, this agency will no longer be associated with the State Auditors and Inspectors Office.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$6,315
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	154.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	136.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	186
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$6,501
% Change from FY-2008	2.95%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$186,209 for a 5% state employee pay raise for the State Auditor and Inspector's Office effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Banking Department

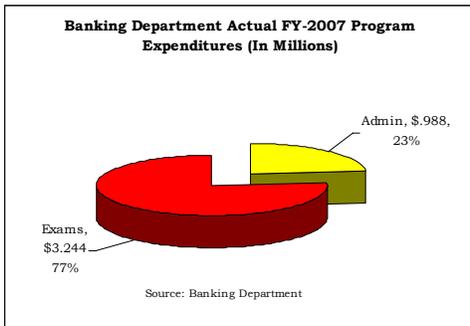
Mission

The State Banking Department preserves and promotes sound, constructive competition among financial institutions and ensures the security of deposits. It regulates State-chartered/licensed:

- Banks
- Savings and loan associations
- Credit unions
- Trust companies
- Perpetual care cemeteries
- Money Order Companies
- Money Transfer Companies

The Conference of State Bank Supervisors (CSBS) accredits the Department. The CSBS evaluates the Department in the areas of administration and finance, personnel, training, examination, supervision and legislation.

The Banking Department has two activities, administration and examinations. The primary expenditures are devoted to bank examinations. During FY-2007, examinations were 77% of the Department's total expenditures.



State chartered banks

There are approximately 177 state chartered banks in Oklahoma. The Banking Department views the decline of the state chartered banking system as a

concern for Oklahoma because state charters better fit the economic needs of smaller banking institutions. For example, a state chartered bank can lend 30% of its capital assets, whereas a national chartered bank can only lend 15%. State chartered banks are also able to deal with in-state banking officials who are familiar with their local circumstances.

End of Calendar Year	Number of Banks
2003	184
2004	185
2005	185
2006	185
2007	177

Source: Banking Department

Revenue from Banks and other Regulated Entities

Banks pay assessments based on a percentage rate of the bank's total assets. The Department deposits 10% of Bank and Credit Union assessments into the General Revenue Fund and the remainder directly into agency revolving funds. The Department deposited \$512,076 into the General Revenue Fund for FY-2007 and estimates they will deposit \$550,000 in FY-2008.

Office of the State Bond Advisor

Notable Achievements

- Assisted with refunding Oklahoma Turnpike Authority (OTA) bonds in the amount of \$635.59 million refunding bonds, a portion of which were sold as variable-rate obligations and swapped to a synthetic fixed rate under the OTA's new authority to utilize derivative products. The OTA estimates that the transaction will result in a net present value savings of approximately \$40 million over the life of the issue;
- Helped the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority and the Regents for Higher Education complete the first master lease transaction for real property; and
- Assisted the University of Oklahoma in using its newly granted general revenue pledge to refinance a number of outstanding bond issues, resulting in a net present value savings of over \$5 million.

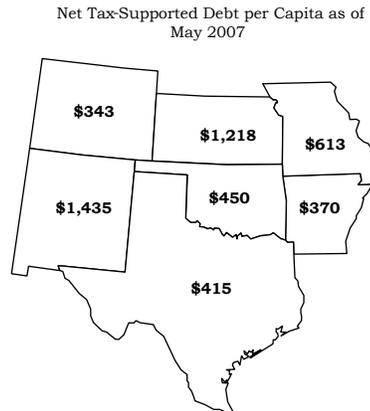
The Office of the State Bond Advisor serves as staff to the Council of Bond Oversight and provides advice and assistance to the Governor and Legislature on matters relating to capital planning, debt issuance and debt management. The Office also serves as staff to the Long-Range Capital Planning Commission (LRCPC) and administers the Private Activity Bond Allocation Act.

Among the State Bond Advisor's other responsibilities are:

- Review of all requests for proposals prior to their circulation;
- Maintains relations with the bond rating agencies and credit enhancers; and
- Approves fees and expenses paid to professional service providers in

connection with each State debt issuance.

Although the use of tax supported debt (appropriation-backed obligations) has increased in recent years, the State has a very modest debt burden when compared to other states. The map below shows the tax supported debt for Oklahoma the bordering states.



Source: State Bond Advisor

Oklahoma ranks in the bottom 11 among all states with a net tax-supported debt per capita of \$450. The national average is \$1,101.

When comparing the net tax-supported debt as a percentage of personal income, Oklahoma is at 1.5% with the national average at 3.2%.

The chart below shows the calculation of Oklahoma's tax-supported debt.

Gross & Net Tax-Supported Debt as of December 31, 2007 (\$ in thousands)	
General Obligation Debt	276,710
OCIA Lease Revenue Bonds	980,415
ODFA Master Lease Program-Personal Property	135,145
ODFA Master Lease Program-Real Property	57,385
ODFA Lease Revenue Bonds-Public Sales	154,920
Direct college Lease Purchase Debt	13,170
Lease Purchase Debt Privately Sold	2,429
Contractual Obligation Debt	37,900
Total Gross Tax-Supported Debt	1,658,074
Less: Self-Supported bonds	167,922
Total Net Tax-Supported Debt	1,490,152

Source: State Bond Advisor, "2007 Annual Report"

Outstanding Bond Indebtness of Oklahoma's Largest Revenue Bond Issuers as of December 31, 2007 (\$ in 000s)	
Oklahoma Turnpike Authority (1)	1,160,720
Oklahoma Student Loan Authority (2)	1,080,031
Oklahoma Housing Finance Authority	739,282
Oklahoma Water Resources Board	559,420
Grand River Dam Authority	496,086
Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority	508,475
Oklahoma Development Finance Authority (CERF) (3)	131,189
	4,675,204

Source: State Bond Advisor, "2007 Annual Report"

The State continues to provide for the rapid repayment of its outstanding obligations. Virtually all of the lease purchase financings done by agencies and authorities are repaid in five to ten years. Of all tax backed debt, more than 90% is retired within 20 years and 100% is paid off in less than 25 years.

The following is a summary of key debt ratios as of May 1, 2007.

Key Debt Ratios	
Net tax-supported debt per capita	\$412
Tax-supported debt service as percent of General Revenue Fund appropriations	3.38%
Per capita debt as percent of 2007 per capita personal income	1.28%

Source: State Bond Advisor

As staff for the LRCPC, the Office of the State Bond Advisor reviewed 3,527 capital project requests. In 2007, the most recent plan (for fiscal years 2009-2013) recommended total capital spending of \$4.8 billion, of which \$4.5 billion is self funded. A total of \$60 million is recommended for funding from general appropriations.

Revenue bond activity for 2007 totaled \$720.9 million. The following table includes the outstanding debt of Oklahoma's largest revenue bond issuers.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation (amounts in thousands)	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$186
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	3.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	3.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	7
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$193
% Change from FY-2008	3.76%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$6,529 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the State Bond Advisor effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Capitol Improvement Authority

The Oklahoma Capitol Improvement Authority (OCIA) is primarily responsible for acquiring and maintaining buildings for other state agencies. OCIA also issues bonds to obtain buildings when authorized by the Legislature.

Participating agencies make lease payments from their appropriations to the OCIA. The OCIA then makes debt service payments through a Trustee/Paying Agent to the bondholders.

Outstanding Issues

As of December 31, 2007, the OCIA had 29 series of obligations outstanding. The total outstanding principal amount of these obligations was \$1.1 billion.

The following table lists OCIA obligations authorized and issued in FY-2006.

Obligations Issued	FY-2008	
	Amount	Annual Debt Service
	(\$ in 000's)	
Attorney General	3,000	226
Higher Education	333,610	18,096
Higher Education	6,040	6,329
Higher Education	50,000	7,500
Dept. of Agriculture	24,410	1,811
Dept. of Mental Health	18,900	1,398
Supreme Court	22,040	1,677
Higher Education	125,700	6,285
OSBI	6,430	487
Total	\$590,130	\$43,809

Source: OCIA

General Obligation Bonds

There are two types of general obligation bonds issued by the State. The first are government-purpose issues to fund legislatively identified capital projects. All of these bonds are secured by cigarette tax revenue initially and, ultimately, by the full faith and credit of the State. The general obligation bonds are set to retire in 2018.

In 2005, the state paid the remaining debt on the General Obligation Bond Series 2003B of \$7.1 million. The table below shows the principal amount and balance of

the General Obligation Bond Series 2003A in FY-2006 and FY-2007.

General Obligation Bond Payments Series 2003A (\$ in 000's)		
	7/15/2005	7/15/2006
Principal	6,635	13,990
Balance	247,500	233,510

Source: State Bond Advisor

The second type of general obligation bonds are issued by the Oklahoma Industrial Finance Authority (OIFA) to fund industrial loans, and are secured initially by loan repayments from the private-sector industrial borrowers and then by OIFA reserves. As of December 31, 2006, there were 11 series of these bonds, with a total principal amount outstanding at that date of \$60,400,000.

CompSource Oklahoma

Notable Achievements

- Overall, CompSource held workers compensation rates constant during 2007, after reducing rates by 5% in 2006.
- CompSource has taken steps to contain the growth in medical costs through the implementation of a preferred provider network and pharmacy benefits management program. These programs help reduce medical and prescription drug costs through the utilization of in-network medical providers and pharmacies and through reduced administrative costs.
- CompSource has reduced administrative expenses through increased operating efficiencies. Measured as a percentage of net premiums earned, administrative expenses for 2007 are roughly one-half the level of administrative expenses in 1998.
- Over 70% of CompSource's policies are issued to small businesses with \$5,000 or less in annual premiums.

Mission and Purpose

CompSource's mission is to partner with all Oklahoma employers as the source for their workers' compensation needs. The purpose of CompSource is to furnish Oklahoma employers with a stable market for workers' compensation insurance while delivering the highest quality service to policyholders and providing the necessary benefits and assistance to injured workers. CompSource provides coverage to employers of any size who are unable to obtain coverage from the private market.

The Oklahoma Legislature created CompSource in 1933. The Legislature's intent in creating CompSource (then known as the State Insurance Fund) is for CompSource to be self sufficient.

Agency Services

CompSource provides competitively priced workers' compensation insurance to state agencies and businesses operating in Oklahoma by maintaining moderate growth in operating costs, and by returning investment earnings to policyholders through stabilized rates and dividends. CompSource assists policyholders in achieving the highest possible safety records in their place of business by providing trained safety personnel to perform safety inspections and training, thus helping to control the number of new claims.

Currently, CompSource is the largest workers' compensation insurance carrier in the state, serving more than 28,000 businesses and government agencies by providing coverage benefits for thousands of Oklahoma employees. The table below reflects premiums written in the public and non-public sectors.

CompSource Oklahoma Written Premium - Percentage					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Private Sector	78%	75%	76%	75%	73%
Public Sector					
-State Agencies	11%	11%	11%	12%	12%
-Other Public	11%	14%	13%	13%	15%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: CompSource

Historically, the insurance market has been cyclical. CompSource has experienced an increase in written premiums in recent years due to increasing acquisition costs of workers' compensation insurance.

Benefits of workers' compensation insurance to injured employees and employers include:

- Injured employees receive compensation when unable to work;
- Medical bills from job related injuries are paid with no deductible;
- Employers potentially avoid general tort liability for workplace injuries; and
- Programs encouraging injured workers to return to work as soon as possible.

CompSource provides stability to the state's economy because it provides a source of workers' compensation insurance coverage to businesses that may not otherwise be able to obtain coverage through the private market.

Commission on Consumer Credit

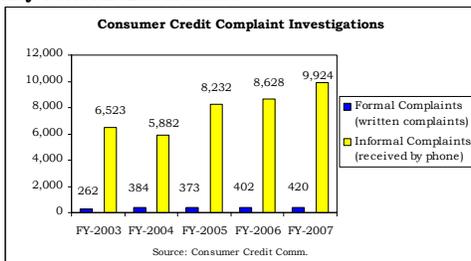
Mission

The Commission on Consumer Credit administers the Uniform Consumer Credit code and regulates the following entities:

- Lending institutions other than banks or credit unions (AKA: Supervised Lenders);
- Deferred Deposit Lenders;
- Pawnbrokers;
- Credit service organizations charging a fee to provide assistance in repairing credit problems;
- Rent-to-own stores;
- Health Spas;
- Precious Metal And Gem Dealers;
- Mortgage Brokers; and
- Mortgage Loan Originators.

The Commission actively protects consumers against unfair credit practices of lenders and provides information to assist the regulated industries in understanding and complying with their respective laws and regulations. The Commission determines if lending institutions are assessing excessive interest, late fees, penalties or service fees. The Commission also monitors advertising and works with lenders to resolve consumer complaints.

Key Performance Measure



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$669
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	16.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	16.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>18</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$687
% Change from FY-2008	2.69%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$17,908 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Commission on Consumer Credit effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Office of State Finance

Notable Achievements

- *Successfully installed a back-up generator at the Tulsa office building that will power the telephone system in emergencies.*
- *Expanded information technology services to other agencies. OSF now provides firewall services to 40 agencies, local area network services to 76 agencies and PC and server services to 12 agencies and procurement services to 9 agencies.*
- *Conducted a statewide standard security risk assessment as required by HB 2935.*
- *Collaborated with Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security (OKOHS) to organize a statewide cyber security awareness program.*
- *Collaborated with the Oklahoma Computer Crime Alliance and OKOHS to develop and implement a Cyber Security Incident Reporting and Management system.*
- *Extended contract to audit past communications invoices, resulting in additional one-time refunds to state agencies of \$230,000. This is total one-time refunds of \$470,000 over two (2) years.*

The Office of State Finance (OSF) is part of the Executive Branch. It is under the administrative control of the Director of State Finance who is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Oklahoma Budget Law of 1947 (Title 62, Section 41.3) created the Division of the Budget and the Division of Central Accounting and Reporting (Office of the State Comptroller). OSF has two other divisions; the Information Services Division and the Telecommunications Division.

The Division of Central Accounting and Reporting (DCAR)

DCAR reviews and processes claims for payroll and payments to vendors from most

state agencies. DCAR is also responsible for preparing statewide financial reports, reconciliation functions, preparation of W-2's and 1099's reporting to the federal government, and managing the State accounting system.

State-Tribal Gaming Compliance

OSF is the State Compliance Agency (SCA) for the State-Tribal Gaming Compacts. As such, OSF is responsible for working with the tribes to ensure compliance with the Compacts provisions and to ensure that the State is receiving the revenues required by the Compacts. Since January 27, 2005, 32 Tribal Compacts have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and published in the Federal Register.

Budget Division

The Budget Division prepares the Governor's budget and assists in drafting supporting legislation for the Governor's proposals. Budget Division staff manages the state's budget system and make appropriate allotments and transfers as authorized by law. The division conducts fiscal policy research and analysis to improve the cost-efficiency of current financial practices. Developing and monitoring performance measures are another integral function of this division. Budget Division personnel also prepare analyses of appropriation and substantive legislation and make recommendations based on their research to the Governor.

In addition, the Budget Division prepares revenue certification information for the Board of Equalization, which sets the appropriations limit for the Legislature. To ensure the State is able to make 100% allocations based on legislative appropriations, division personnel monitor collections to the General Revenue Fund and other funds authorized for expenditure.

Information Services Division (ISD)

The mission of ISD is to provide Oklahoma State agencies with quality, cost effective and secure information technology and telecommunications products and services. ISD manages the state's data processing and telecommunications infrastructures.

ISD sets standards for these areas to ensure compatibility of voice and data communications.

They manage the local area networks for OSF, the Governor and several other state agencies. The communications infrastructure includes a state backbone of fiber-optic cable connecting the most populous areas of the state to high-speed internet capabilities. ISD also manages the State telephone system; negotiating long-distance and local services for the majority of state agencies.

Improving security for the network as well as implementing a disaster recovery plan is a priority for this division. ISD sets security guidelines and procedures for all agencies. OSF works with Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and OSBI to continually evaluate the system and propose changes to improve IT security.

Communications Operations Reporting Enterprise (CORE)

The Office of State Finance, the Office of Personnel Management and the Department of Central Services serve as the lead agencies in the CORE project. The CORE project, an enterprise resource planning system, is a 7 year project that began in 2002.

The purchasing and financial components of CORE/PeopleSoft went "live" November 3, 2003. These components of CORE/PeopleSoft, replaced antiquated systems with an integrated computer system that will permit user agencies to more easily access vital data. The project is multi-phased with various modules being made available during the different phases.

Phase I included the implementation of the financial and procurement module, the human resources and payrolls system, and the budget module. Phase II is estimated to be available to all agencies by December of 2008 and includes asset management, contract management, an account receivable and bill module, the help desk module, and a module that will manage

grants and projects. The total anticipated cost of CORE to the State is \$45.85 million.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$23,081
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	162.2
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	96.5
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	249
Federal Charges	220
Total Adjustments	469
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$23,550
% Change from FY-2008	2.03%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$248,656 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Office of State Finance effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Federal Changes

OSF, using its appropriated funds, from time to time, must make payments to federal agencies on behalf of state agencies. During the current fiscal year, such a payment was made in the amount of \$220,000. This adjustment reimburses the Office of State Finance for that payment.

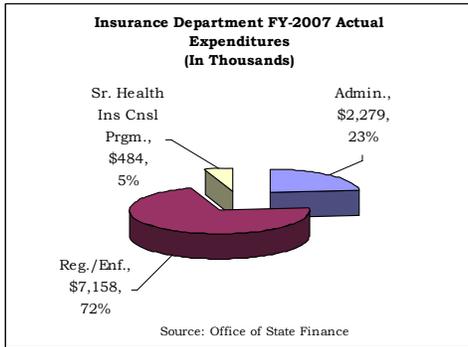
Insurance Department

Mission

The Insurance Department provides service, protection, education and oversight in insurance and related industries in Oklahoma.

The Department's responsibility is to assure the solvency of insurers, foster healthy competition to keep insurance rates low, and to act as a reliable resource to policymakers.

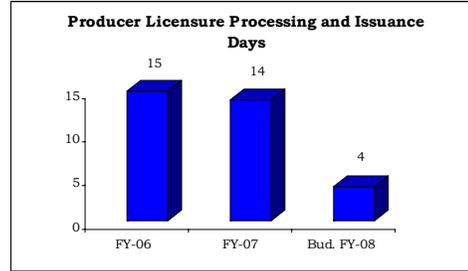
The Department's major source of funding is deposited to the agency revolving fund, which consist mostly of fees collected for various licenses. Of the Department's FY-2007 actual funding, 70% was by way of revolving funds. The following graph shows how the Department used its funds for FY-2007. The total expenditures for FY-2007 were \$9.9 million.



The Department regulates insurance agents, real estate appraisers and bail bondsmen.

The following graph shows the progress in processing and issuing licenses to the various agents with that of the prior year.

Key Performance Measure



Financial Oversight

The Department is accredited by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). The purpose of accreditation is to promote uniformity in the regulation of insurance companies. To maintain accreditation the Department must comply with NAIC standards as they relate to financial examinations, financial analysis, and legislation.

Each insurance company domiciled in Oklahoma must file financial statements and other documents with the Department as required by statute to demonstrate the company's solvency. Insurance departments in each state examine companies domiciled in their respective states. NAIC accreditation assures that all companies in every state are examined by applicable uniform standards.

Medicare/Medicaid Fraud Prevention

The Department received a grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging to educate senior citizens how to protect themselves from becoming victims of healthcare fraud. Training provided through the grant teaches seniors, advocates, and those working in the aging services field how to protect, detect, and report possible healthcare fraud.

HMO Regulation

The Insurance Department is responsible for regulating all HMOs that operate in the state of Oklahoma.

FY-2009 Recommendation

<i>FY-2009 Appropriation</i>	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$2,516
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	153.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	153.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	185
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$2,701
% Change from FY-2008	7.36%
Source: Office of State Finance	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$185,156 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Insurance Department effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Commissioners of the Land Office (CLO)

Notable Achievements

- During FY-2007, the CLO continued to expand the commercial leasing program bringing increased revenues available for distribution to schools. Total lease income increased by \$405,123 in FY-2007, from \$10,610,229 in FY-2006 to \$11,015,352 in FY-2007.
- Income from the mineral estate totaled approximately \$64 million dollars in 2007. We expect royalty income to exceed \$80 million in the current year. The CLO purchases natural gas on behalf of 78 participating state institutions, facilities and universities. Over the past three years, this program has saved participating institutions over \$1 million per year on their cost of natural gas.
- Over the last 17 years, the audits completed by the Audit Division have resulted in additional royalties to the trusts of approximately \$15.7 million, with last year's total royalties being \$1.7 million. The audits have also resulted in direct interest disbursements to the Trust beneficiaries of over \$11 million over the last 17 years.

Mission

In 1890, the United States Congress passed the Organic Act creating the Oklahoma Territory and establishing the School Land Trust.

The Federal Government set aside over 3 million acres and granted \$5 million to ensure that public education would always have a financial base. The State Constitution requires that the "principal shall be deemed a trust fund held by the State, and shall ever remain inviolate. It may be increased, but shall never be diminished."

The Commissioners of the Land Office's mission is two-fold:

- To generate maximum earnings for the various Trust beneficiaries through management of Trust lands, minerals and permanent funds; and
- To protect the assets of the Trusts.

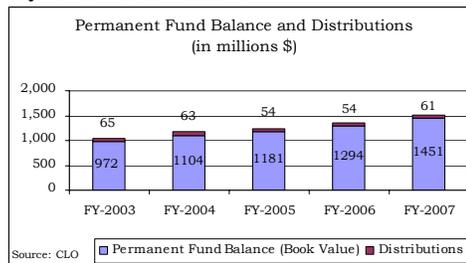
The Trust beneficiaries are all common education institutions and the following colleges and universities:

- University of Oklahoma
- Oklahoma State University
- Langston University
- Northern Oklahoma College
- Southeastern OSU
- University of Central Oklahoma
- East Central OSU
- Northeastern OSU
- Northwestern OSU
- Southwestern OSU
- Oklahoma Panhandle State University
- Cameron University
- University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma.

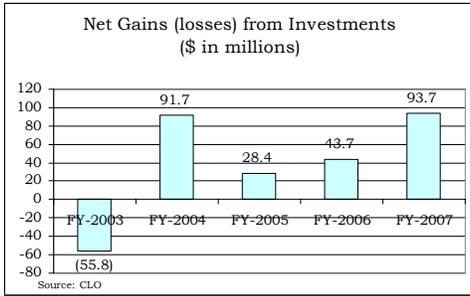
Five ex officio members constitute the CLO board: the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor and Inspector, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the President of the Board of Agriculture.

The following chart depicts the balance and distribution amounts in the Permanent Trust Fund over the last five years.

Key Performance Measure



Key Performance Measure



The Trusts managed by the CLO are: the Common School Fund, the Education Institutions Fund, the University of Oklahoma Fund, the University Preparatory School Fund, the Oklahoma State University Fund, the Normal Schools Fund, the Langston University Fund, the Public Building Fund and the Greer 33 Fund.

The CLO is also charged with the sale, rental, disposal and management of School Trust lands and assets, and of the funds and proceeds derived from these assets. The principle functions of the agency consist of the following:

- Leasing lands for agricultural, commercial and grazing purposes;
- Leasing lands for oil, gas and other minerals including water rights;
- Investing permanent funds as authorized by law;
- Sale of lands as prescribed by law;
- Improving, protecting and preserving lands owned by the Trusts; and
- Distributing the revenues of the various Trusts to the institutions to which the funds belong.

Real Estate Management

The real estate management division is responsible for the lease, sale and management of approximately 750,000 acres of Trust Lands along with the

maintenance and care of all of the agency's current and historical records.

Annual income is in excess of \$11 million. The majority of this income is derived from the agricultural leasing program. This does not include a \$1.6 million increase in the permanent fund from other real estate activities. The table below provides a detailed inventory of Trust Lands

School Land Trust
Acreage Inventory
State Owned School Lands
Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Unaudited)

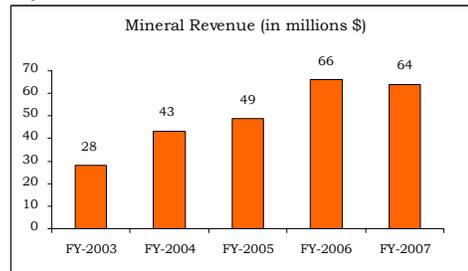
TRUST FUND	ORIGINAL	LAND ACQUIRED	TOTAL ACRES
	GRANT LAND	BY FORECLOSURE	OWNED
Common School	325,942.17	40,895.52	366,837.69
State Education Institutions	75,690.72	6,726.43	82,417.15
University of Oklahoma	62,456.96	1,147.16	63,604.12
University Preparatory	21,080.75	400.00	21,480.75
Oklahoma State University	75,572.92	1,112.96	76,685.88
Normal Schools	74,152.38	478.50	74,630.88
Langston University	18,678.10	316.99	18,995.09
Public Buildings	36,261.34	-	36,261.34
Greer	3,239.30	-	3,239.30
Total Acres Owned	693,074.64	51,077.56	744,152.20

Source: CLO

Minerals Management

The various trusts under the direction of the CLO own about 1.35 million gross and 1.1 million net mineral acres throughout 74 of Oklahoma's 77 counties. The division is responsible for oversight of approximately 5,000 oil and gas wells and administration of approximately 6,600 leases. Income from the mineral estate in FY-2007 was approximately \$64 million. Income from the fund is deposited in the Permanent Trust. In FY-2007, 285 wells were drilled on CLO property. The chart below depicts mineral revenue for the past five fiscal years.

Key Performance Measure



Gas Marketing Program

The CLO purchases natural gas on behalf of 78 state entities. Various strategies are employed to purchase natural gas at a cheaper rate than the local utility. This goal has been achieved with savings in excess of one million dollars in each of the past two fiscal years. The program tries to provide protection from pricing volatility.

The CLO evaluates agency needs and usage on a daily basis, then buys 75% -80% of that need and provides it to agencies daily. Oklahoma Natural Gas provides the infrastructure for the delivery to the individual facilities, and the CLO uses major transmission lines from numerous other companies. The CLO contracts with a provider to purchase the gas, then transports it to each one of the facilities based on the daily estimated need. The Office of State Finance allows the CLO to operate with a credit account, making the CLO a billing agent for the agencies receiving the gas.

Investments

The Investment Division is responsible for overseeing the investment portfolio portion of the trust. This portfolio started with the \$5 million compensation from the Federal Government for Indian lands. Each year the realized and unrealized capital gains from the various bond and equity investments increase the portfolio. As of June 30, 2007, the portfolio had a fair market value of \$1.56 billion. During FY-2007, the portfolio had capital gains of \$99million.

The interest and dividends from the investment portfolio are distributed to the Trust beneficiaries each year. Distributions of dividends and interest of approximately \$51.6 million were made during FY-2007.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$4,865
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	56.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	55.2
Funding Adjustments:	
State employee pay raise	79
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$4,944
% Change from FY-2008	1.62%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$78,643 for a 5% state employee pay increase for CLO effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

The Retirement Systems

The Systems

The State retirement systems consist of the following seven defined benefit pension plans:

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

Systems are funded with employee contributions, employer contributions, return on investments and, in some cases, dedicated revenue streams.

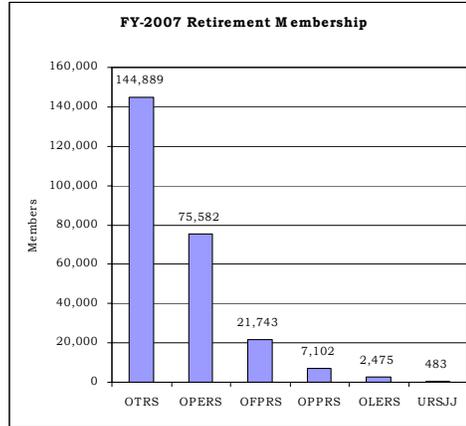
There are two main types of plans in the system. Police, Firefighters, and OLERS are referred to as “twenty and out” plans. Additionally, within the structure of OPERS a “twenty and out” plan is maintained for correctional officers, probation and parole officers and fugitive apprehension officers in the Department of Corrections as well as for firefighters in the Military Department.

OPERS, URSJJ, OTRS and Wildlife are defined benefit plans. These plans have a guaranteed benefit that is a function of years of service and salary. In order to be entitled to these benefits, there is a requirement for a certain number of years of service before a member becomes vested.

The “twenty and out” plans are aimed at public safety services where it is in the interest of the public to have the active members made up of younger, healthier individuals. These individuals often serve

in areas that are defined as hazardous duty. These plans are extremely generous in their benefits and are designed to allow retired members to go on to other careers.

The relative size of the systems can best be understood by looking at their membership numbers. The overwhelming size of OTRS compared to the other systems becomes readily apparent when viewed in this context. The graph on the following page illustrates the membership by system in FY-2007.



The financial health of retirement systems is measured by a ratio of projected benefit payments to funds available for benefit payments.

Calculations of projected benefit payments are based on a number of factors including age of employees, estimated retirement age, number of years credited in system, marital status, mortality rate tables and COLA increases.

OTRS’s large relative size is a concern because the system carries an Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) of approximately \$7.6 billion. UAAL reflects the excess amount of liability to provide benefits over the amount of assets available to pay those benefits. This accrual reflects an actuary’s best estimate of costs that will be incurred for future benefits promised as of a certain date.

The simplest way to understand the health of any retirement system is to view its funded ratio, which is a ratio of debt to assets. The term fully-funded applies to a retirement system in which contributions are sufficient to pay for the benefits of existing and new employees. The table to the right lists funded ratios for each agency over the past four fiscal years.

Funded Ratios by System				
	2004	2005	2006	2007
OTRS	47.3%	49.5%	49.3%	52.6%
OPERS	76.1%	72.0%	71.4%	72.6%
OFPRS	66.0%	63.7%	58.5%	62.6%
OPPRS	81.1%	78.6%	78.0%	0.0%
OLERS	87.6%	84.0%	84.4%	83.0%
URSJJ	121.0%	108.7%	102.5%	98.9%

Source: Annual Financial/Actuarial Reports

OTRS' funding ratio is one of the lowest in the nation. This gap in funding of OTRS liabilities is an absolute obligation of the State according to the Attorney General's. Ultimately, therefore, the responsibility for this debt falls on the shoulders of all Oklahomans.

In 2007, the legislature passed and Governor Henry signed Senate Bill 357 into law. This legislation increases the employer contribution rates into the Teachers Retirement System. Current estimates show this legislation will bring the system to an 80% funded ratio over the next 20 years.

A sensible combination of asset classes is another determinant of soundness of retirement funds. The allocation by asset class of the Oklahoma retirement funds are within prudent guidelines. The only unusual allocation is in the alternative assets of Police with investment in venture capital; however, the investment in alternative assets is within prudent guidelines. Police is the only state retirement fund that invests in venture capital.

Dedicated Revenues

The State systems differ from many other defined benefit retirement plans since several of the systems receive contributions other than employer and employee contributions. OTRS, Firefighters, OLERS, and Police are all recipients of dedicated revenue streams.

The insurance premium tax provides all the dedicated revenue for Firefighters and Police and approximately half of the dedicated revenue to OLERS. These state revenues flow to Police and Firefighters although the members are employed primarily by cities and counties rather than the state.

The amount dedicated to the retirement plans through FY-2009 will increase above previous levels. The General Revenue Fund will decrease to provide for the increase to the retirement funds.

The retirement systems exist for the benefit of employees and their beneficiaries. All of the systems provide a benefit for their members with varying provisions for their beneficiaries in the event of the death of the member.

	Insurance Premium Tax Apportionment							
	FY-2006		FY-2007		FY-2008 - FY-2009		FY-2010 and later	
	%	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%	\$ millions
OPPRS	41.70%	\$60.47	41.70%	\$62.55	41.70%	\$58.38	34.00%	\$47.60
OPPRS	17.00%	\$24.65	17.00%	\$25.50	17.00%	\$23.80	14.00%	\$19.60
OLERS	6.10%	\$8.85	6.10%	\$9.15	6.10%	\$8.54	5.00%	\$7.00
GRF	35.20%	\$51.04	35.20%	\$52.80	35.20%	\$49.28	47.00%	\$65.80
HB1017	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00		
Total		\$145.00		\$150.00		\$140.00		\$140.00

Spouse beneficiaries generally receive a lifetime benefit which varies from being the same amount as the employee to half. Minor children beneficiaries receive a benefit as long as they are minors or, in some cases, while enrolled in higher education. The table below shows the average regular benefit of retirees only. This table does not include any amounts that may be received from Deferred Retirement Option Plans (DROP) programs, disability programs or payments to beneficiaries.

Retiree Annual Benefits	
System	Avg. Benefit*
OTRS	17,028
OPERS	14,625
OFPRS	
Paid	26,467
Volunteer	1,681
OPPRS	28,352
OLERS	32,439
URSJJ	58,217
*Avg. benefit includes service retirees only.	
Source: FY-2007 Actuarial and Financial Reports	

Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Notable Achievements

- *Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) has recognized OPERS for outstanding achievement in financial reporting for eight years in a row.*
- *Investment returns consistently exceed benchmarks.*
- *Implemented a web-based payroll reporting system for local employers.*
- *Reversed a seven-year trend of falling funded ratios by (1) achieving solid investment returns for five straight years, (2) obtaining legislative increases in contribution rates.*

Mission

The mission of OPERS is to provide and promote accountable and financially sound retirement plans for its members. OPERS administers a defined benefit retirement plan for public employees as well as for judges and justices (URSJJ). OPERS' clients are composed of:

- State and county employees, except for Oklahoma and Tulsa counties, and
- Local governments that choose to participate.

Contribution Rates

OPERS Participating Employers				
	2004	2005	2006	2007
State Agencies	119	121	123	124
County Governments	75	75	75	75
Local Towns and Cities	28	28	28	28
Other Local Gov. Units	38	42	45	46
Total	260	266	271	273

Source: OPERS Financial statements, June 30, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007

Effective July 1, 2007, the state, county and local agency employer contribution rates increase as follows:

State agency employer contribution rates increased by 1.0% from 12.5% to 13.5% for FY 2008 and will increase 1.0% each year thereafter until it reaches 16.5% in FY 2011.

- Employee contributions for most state employees are now a level 3.5% of salary; and
- The combined employee and employer contribution rate for county and local agencies increased by 1.0% to 17% in FY 2008 and will increase 1.0% each year thereafter until it reaches 20% in FY 2011.

OPERS' Funded Status

The funded ratio of OPERS has been in a steady decline since 1998, but posted an increase at the end of 2007. It has gone from a funded ratio of 91% in 1998 and was 72.6% at the end of FY 2007. The total "required contribution rate" is now 26.13% of salaries while the System is only projected to take in 17% of salaries in employer and employee contributions in the coming fiscal year. The employer contribution rate is 13.5% of salary for FY 2008 and increases to only 14.5% in FY 2009. If the scheduled contribution rate increases remain intact, and all actuarial assumptions are met, OPERS could reach a

100% funded ratio by the year 2027 in the absence of other changes.

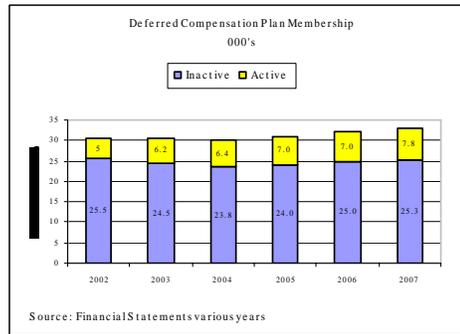
Deferred Compensation

OPERS also administers SoonerSave which consists of two defined contribution plans- A deferred compensation plan and a deferred savings incentive plan. SoonerSave is available to state employees, as well as any elected officials receiving a salary from the state. The deferred compensation plan is an Internal Revenue Service 457 Plan. Contributions and investment earnings grow tax deferred until withdrawal (assumed to be retirement), at which time they are taxed as ordinary income. The Savings Incentive Plan ("SIP") is a 401(a) plan under the Internal Revenue Code.

Membership changes seem to fluctuate with changes in stock market values. However, the number of retirees remaining in SoonerSave continues to grow along with modest increases in active membership.

Participants may direct the investment of their contributions in available investment options offered by the plan. Members making current contributions to the deferred compensation plan are also participants in the deferred savings incentive plan.

The deferred compensation plan is funded through employee contributions that are payroll deducted. Members must contribute a minimum of \$25 per month. The net assets available for plan benefits as of June 30, 2007, totaled \$466.9 million, which is an increase of \$71.3 million over the previous year. Deferred compensation plan contributions increased by \$2.7 million, primarily due to an increase in the number of active participants.



The participants' accounts are invested in accordance with the investment elections of the participants. Note that when participants are making their own investment decisions, the investments are very conservative.

	\$ million	%
Large Cap equity	111.9	24.0%
Stable Value	141.4	30.4%
Small-Cap equity	47.8	10.3%
Mid-Cap equity	62.3	13.4%
Bond	27.7	5.9%
International equity	53.5	11.5%
Balanced	18.1	3.9%
Other	2.9	0.6%
Total	\$465.60	100.00%

Source: Deferred Compensation Plan Financial Statements June 30, 2007

Deferred compensation benefits are paid to participants or beneficiaries upon termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. Such benefits are based on a participant's account balance and are disbursed in a lump sum or periodic payments at the option of the participant or beneficiaries.

Savings Incentive Plan

In the deferred savings incentive plan, agencies contribute \$25 per month for their employees who are contributing to the deferred compensation plan. The net assets available for plan benefits as of June

30, 2007 totaled \$117.5 million, an increase of \$20.4 million from the prior year. There were 32,763 participants compared with 31,800 participants in the prior year.

Individual members choose the types of investments. Investment choices employees make for the deferred savings incentive plan are not necessarily the same as the deferred compensation plan. The investment options are the same for each plan, with the exception of the self-directed brokerage option that is available in the deferred compensation plan only.

Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges (URSJJ)

The Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges is a defined benefit pension plan covering all justices and judges of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, Courts of Criminal Appeal, Workers' Compensation Court, Court of Appeals and District Courts. The membership of URSJJ at June 30 is as follows:

URSJJ Membership data		
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
Retirees and beneficiaries	180	194
Terminated vested	10	11
<u>Active participants</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>278</u>
Total	462	483

URSJJ Contribution Rates

The current employee contribution rate is 8%. The current statutory employer contribution rate for FY 2008 is 5.5%. This rate is scheduled to go up to 7.0% in FY 2009 and increase 1.5% a year to top out at 22% in FY 2019. The OPERS Board has specific statutory authority to raise contribution rates to keep this System 100% funded, if recommended by an actuary.

URSJJ Funded Status

The URSJJ funded status has been steadily declining from a high at June 30, 2002 of 148.2% to the current funded ratio at June 30, 2007 of 98.9%. This decline is due to an insufficient contribution rate structure. The total actuarial required contribution

rate is now 31.66% while the System is projected to take in only 15.0% of salaries in employer and employee contributions for the coming fiscal year. Even with the increasing schedule of employer contributions in future years, the funded ratio is expected to continue its decline.

Teachers Retirement System (OTRS)

Notable Achievements

- *Investment returns were 18.3% for year ending June 30, 2007, a 50.8% increase over FY-2006..*
- *Received Government Finance Officers Association's (GFOA) certificate for twelfth straight year.*
- *Internal cash management earned the System over \$12.9 million (in excess of \$255 thousand over exclusively using the custodian). The system's securities lending and commission recapture programs netted \$4.98 million and \$705 thousand.*

OTRS was established in 1943 for the purpose of providing retirement allowances and other specified benefits for qualified persons employed by state-supported educational institutions. The category of education employees includes local school district employees and higher education employees, as well as a few others engaged in education.

OTRS is the largest state retirement system with 138,276 members and net assets of \$9.6 billion as of June 30, 2006. As of June 30, 2006, only 49.3% of OTRS actuarial liabilities were covered by the actuarial value of its assets. The funding period decreased from 37.4 years to 21.6 years.

The increase in the dedicated revenue and an improved economy are expected to improve the funded position of the system in the future. OTRS receives dedicated revenue from a portion of the state's sales, use, individual income tax and corporate tax receipts. The system will also receive

5% of the net proceeds of the education lottery. The actuarial assumption is that these receipts will increase at 3.5% annually. Additionally, the percentage of these sources is scheduled to increase. The dedicated tax revenue has increased \$40 million each year for the past two years to \$243 million.

OTRS Dedicated Revenue Sales, Use, Income Tax	
FY-04	3.75%
FY-05	4.00%
FY-06	4.50%
FY-07	5.00%
FY-08	5.00%
Source: Title 68, §1353,1403,2352	

The “Alternative Retirement Plan for Eligible Employees of Participating State Institutions of Higher Education Act of 2004” provides new employees of the comprehensive universities (OU, OU Health Sciences, and OSU) the choice of joining OTRS or joining an alternative defined contribution plan.

The national trend in higher education institutions throughout the country is to make a defined contribution retirement option available. A defined contribution option provides portability and enables university faculty members to build their retirement funds over their entire working life.

Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plan

OTRS also administers an optional tax-sheltered annuity program under section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. OTRS members may deposit funds into this plan if the local school board adopts a resolution making the plan available to its employees. This defined contribution plan is funded totally by employees and does not receive any employer match.

This plan is invested by OTRS just as is the regular retirement with no discretion on the type of investments by individual members.

The Teachers’ Deposit Fund had \$303 million at the end of FY-2005 compared to \$285 million at the end of FY-2004.

Even though this 403(b) defined contribution plan is offered to local education employees, relatively few take advantage of the opportunity.

Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System (Police)

Police became effective January 1, 1981. All persons employed as officers or any person training to become a permanent police officer with a police department of a participating municipality with ages not less than 21 nor more than 45 when accepted for membership are eligible.

Police Membership Data	
Active	4,247
Retired	2,035
Beneficiaries	471
Disabled	144
DROP	121
Vested	84
Total	7,102

Source: POLICE 7/2007

Police system members with 20 or more years of continuous service may elect to participate in the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP). This plan allows employees eligible for a normal retirement benefit to defer the receipt of retirement benefits while continuing employment. Participation shall not exceed five years. During this period employee contributions cease while employer contributions are divided equally between the retirement system and DROP. The monthly retirement benefits that the employee is eligible to receive are also paid into the DROP account.

A back-drop-date plan is also available. A member may retroactively elect to join this DROP as of a back-drop-date which is no earlier than the member’s normal retirement date or five years before his termination date. The monthly retirement

benefits and employee contributions that would have been payable had the member elected to join the DROP are credited to the member's account with interest.

When the member actually terminates employment, the DROP account balance may be paid in a lump sum or to an annuity provider. Monthly retirement benefits are then paid directly to the retired member.

Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System (OLERS)

The plan was established July 1, 1947. Qualified law enforcement officers of various state agencies and departments are members. The normal retirement date for retirement benefits eligibility is 20 years of service or age 62 with 10 years of service.

OLERS Membership Data		
Agency	Active	Retired
ABLE	26	27
OSBI	150	76
OSBN	52	34
Board of Pharmacy	1	5
Tourism	57	52
DPS	927	973
Quartz Mt.	2	1
OU	36	0
OSU	28	0
Grand River Dam	5	0
Total Members	1,284	1,168

Source: OLERS 01/08

Department of Wildlife Retirement Plan (Wildlife)

The DWR is a single-employer defined benefit plan. All permanent, full-time employees of the Department of Wildlife are eligible to participate on the date of their employment. This retirement system is unique since a single agency manages the retirement system for its own employees.

The retirement system has 315 active participants and 163 retired and inactive participants. It has a funded ratio of 80.4%. The revenue source for the retirement fund is the Department's contribution and the employee's contributions. The funds are held and invested through a trust account.

The employer contribution is based on the annual valuation report and is currently set on a 15 year amortization schedule to fund the liability. The Department has increased the annual contribution to 2.8 million based on the actuarial valuation report. Employees contribute 3% of salary. The vesting period is 10 years.

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Retirement Systems - Number of Members and Employee Contribution Amounts						
Plan Year Ending 6/30/2007 (\$ in 000's)						
	OPERS	URSJJ	OTRS	OPPRS	OFPRS	OLERS
Active members	45,472	272	88,133	4,247	11,409	1,170
Retired Members*	24,372	180	43,506	2,035	5,223	775
Vested Members	52,254	10	6,637	84	1,070	26
Deferred Option Plan (DROP)	-	-	-	121	1,667	105
Employee Contribution %:						
State-not elected	3.0% to 6.4%	8.00%	7.00%	8%	8%	8&
State-elected	4.5% to 10%	-	4.50%	-	-	-
Hazardous Duty	8	-	-	-	-	-
County & Local	3.5% to 11.41%	5.00%	7.6%	12.70%	12.9%**	10.50%
Employee Contribution \$:	\$55,989	\$1,717	\$258,409	\$17,671	\$16,337	\$4,569
Actuarial Value of Assets	\$5,654,276	\$210,376	\$8,421,867	\$1,627,476	\$1,546,486	\$651,671
Actuarial Accrued Liability	\$7,914,658	\$205,305	\$16,024,394	\$2,035,653	\$2,666,306	\$772,269
* Includes regular retirees and disabled retirees as well as beneficiaries and spouses						
** Volunteers receive 0%						
Source: Annual Financial Reports, Actuarial Reports as of July 1, 2007						

Securities Commission

Mission

The Securities Commission deters and remedies securities fraud on behalf of Oklahoma's citizens. To accomplish this mission, the agency:

- Enforces the Securities, Business Opportunity Sales, Subdivided Land Sales and Take-Over Disclosure Acts;
- Registers offerings and sales of securities, business opportunities and subdivided land;
- Registers securities sales and adviser professionals;
- Performs on-site examinations of securities professionals and issuers; and
- Provides investor education.

The Securities Commission is a non-appropriated agency. Beginning in FY-2005 all agency expenditures were funded by revolving fund revenue. The Securities Commission contributes 70% to 80% of fee assessments to the General Revenue Fund depending on the correlation between the filings and statute requirements.

Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC)

Notable Achievements

- *Implemented use of an outsourcing firm to collect income and business tax, which increased collections from \$19 million to \$30.2 million from FY-1999 to FY-2006.*
- *The Commission has seen a 270% increase (226,000 to 839,189) in on-line income tax return filers from FY-2000 to FY-2007. This system increases the agency's efficiency by eliminating in-house data entry and the time and errors inherent in the manual data entry process.*
- *The Professional License Compliance program has significantly increased compliance. Since inception in FY-2000 through FY-2007, the OTC has collected \$ 83 million from delinquent license holders.*
- *The agency's compliance and enforcement efforts of Oklahoma's cigarette and tobacco tax laws was significantly augmented by the addition of audit staff in both the office and field. Over the past year, cigarette tax collections increased \$3.5 million while, according to statistics, overall smoking has decreased.*
- *With a special appropriation, a Digital License Plate Production System will be implemented in late fiscal year 2008. The system uses current technology to produce on-demand license plates at a faster rate and lower operating costs. The weight of the finished product allows for lower postage costs when mailing. The initial implementation will include special order plates and then move to general issue license plates.*

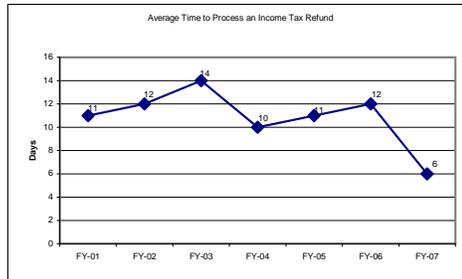
The primary responsibilities of the Tax Commission include the collection and distribution of approximately 75 different taxes, fees and licenses. The Commission allocates revenues to state funds and local government units, and collects and distributes local sales taxes levied by cities and towns in Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma Tax Commission consists of three distinct departments: Taxpayer Services, Revenue Administration and Support Services.

Income Tax Return Processing

Since 1997, the Tax Commission has greatly reduced the amount of time required to process income tax refunds. The Commission utilizes temporary seasonal employees from February through June to process returns.

Key Performance Measure



Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission

Professional License Compliance

The OTC is required to review professional license applicants for income tax compliance. This tax review is conducted before a state license is issued. The Commission established a section, the Professional Licensing Compliance Unit, to assist taxpayers with this new law.

OTC reviews the following professions through this program:

- Doctors
- Nurses
- Attorneys
- Insurance agents
- Teachers
- Architects
- Accountants
- All medical related licenses
- Engineers
- Abstractors
- Cosmetologists
- Process servers
- All Health Department licenses such as plumbers, electricians, etc.

- Abstractors
- Funeral directors
- Securities brokers

The graph below shows the collections from the Professional License Compliance Program through FY-2007.

Key Performance Measure



Tobacco Enforcement

The Tax Commission has undertaken a variety of compliance and enforcement efforts in order to insure that all cigarette and tobacco taxes are being accurately reported and paid. These efforts include, but are not limited to:

- Assessed over \$404,457 on taxes owed but not paid from purchases of cigarette products over the internet since the project began in October 2005;
- Increased compliance and enforcement efforts of Oklahoma’s cigarette and tobacco tax laws with additional staff. Over the past year, cigarette tax collections increased \$3.5 million while, according to statistics, overall smoking has decreased.
- Established a phone hotline in 2005 in which wholesalers may report violations of cigarette and tobacco laws. The OTC continues to use this resource as one of its primary ways to identify violators of the state’s tobacco laws.
- Conducted 10 statewide compliance sweeps-to-date on retail establishments with approximately 6,200 visits resulting in 527 confiscations of

cigarette and tobacco products (8.5% of all visits);

- Conducted compliance sweeps on several Cigarette & Tobacco wholesale businesses located in Oklahoma that have resulted in confiscation of cigarette and tobacco products that are over \$334,000 in retail value; and
- Continued daily routine compliance inspection.

Customer Service Center

Construction to renovate the first floor of the Connors building for the Tax Commission’s one-stop customer service center is complete. The project added 12 customer service stations and additional personnel to the first floor. Seating and private consultation areas have also been added to provide a more comfortable and discreet environment. Now that the renovation is complete, taxpayers will no longer have to shuttle between different locations to do business with the Tax Commission.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$48,201
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	935.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	902.5
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	1,053
Data Security Enhancement	205
Info. Security & Network Assessment	100
Total Adjustments	1,358
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$49,559
% Change from FY-2008	2.82%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$1,053,103 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Oklahoma Tax Commission effective

January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Data Security Enhancement

The Governor's budget includes \$205,000 to enable the purchase of a new firewall and other network security infrastructure components.

Information Security & Network Assessment

The Governor's budget includes \$100,000 to establish a Quarterly Information Security and Network Assessment Program to assist in ensuring that confidential information contained within the Agency's computer system is not inappropriately obtained and misused.

State Treasurer

Notable Achievements

- During the first two years of the current administration, investment earnings for the General Revenue Fund were tripled – generating almost \$100 million during FY 2006 and almost \$150 million during FY 2007. For FY 2008, earnings are projected to be \$160 million;
- New investments in US Agency senior securities, which yield more than comparable US Treasury securities, enhanced earnings in FY 2007 by \$18.2 million. During FY 2008, US Agency investments were further diversified to include mortgage-backed securities. The increase attributable to this new strategy is projected to be \$22.8 million for FY 2008;
- Investment in highest-quality commercial paper for short-term liquidity will generate more than \$540,000 in additional income during FY 2008;
- Online trading was implemented during FY 2007 and expanded to include Agency issues in FY 2008. During FY 2007, online trading saved \$82,000. Savings will total \$440,000 during FY 2008;
- Two contracts renegotiated by Treasurer Meacham for banking services reduced the cost of banking services to the state by one-third or \$250,000 per year;
- By implementing several initiatives, including a “fast track” claims process, the amount of unclaimed property returned to its rightful owners has been greatly enhanced. In the past two years, the number of claims paid has jumped 52 percent and the amount of money returned has increased by 26 percent.
- The SEED for Oklahoma Kids initiative was launched in January 2008. The multi-year study, funded by the Ford Foundation, will measure the effectiveness of matching grants, totaling up to \$2 million, in encouraging low to moderate income households to save for

a child's education with the Oklahoma College Savings Plan:

- A restructuring of the investments of the Oklahoma Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust Fund and negotiated reductions in investment fees will help the state realize a total added benefit of more than \$17.9 million over the next five years.
- Staffing within the treasurer's office has been reduced by 13.5 FTE in the past two years to save more than \$400,000 per year.

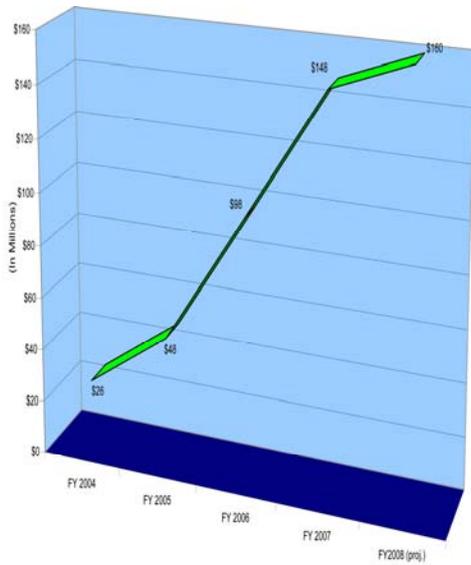
Mission

The mission of the State Treasurer's Office is to serve the people of Oklahoma and state agencies by providing sound financial services, reuniting citizens with their unclaimed property, and promoting economic development opportunities in a fiscally responsible and efficient manner while adhering to the highest professional and ethical standards.

Finding ways to save money and generate more income for the state is part of the culture in the State Treasurer's Office. Due to these efforts, taxpayers are realizing a benefit of more than \$116 million each year.

Investment Portfolio

The Treasurer directs the investment of approximately \$5 billion for the state's General Revenue Fund and for state agencies. Due to several initiatives designed to increase earnings while maintaining safety and liquidity, the treasurer has been able to maintain income levels from the portfolio during the falling interest rate cycle the economy as been experiencing.



Direct Deposit/PayCard Contract

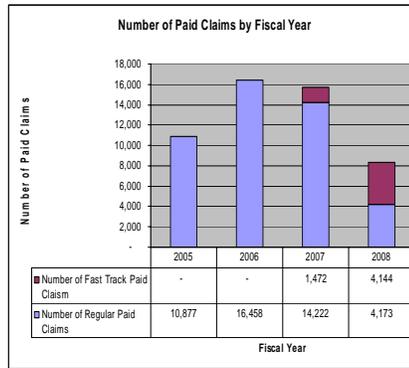
Legislation requested by the Treasurer’s Office, effective July 1, 2007, requires all state employee pay be done with direct deposit. Employees that are unable to have a banking relationship can use a pay card. Annual savings, once fully implemented, will be approximately \$250,000 for state government.

Record Storage Efficiency

By eliminating the need to store paper records and moving to more electronic imaging, the Treasurer’s Office is saving approximately \$17,000 per year. In future years, savings will increase as the need for storage space continued to be reduced.

Unclaimed Property Division

The Treasurer’s Office maintains unclaimed funds for 350,000 Oklahomans. These funds total \$260 million. In the past two years, the number of claims paid has increased by more than 50 percent. A fast track claims process, implemented in March 2007, has resulted in the payment of more than 5,600 claims totaling \$1.3 million. Booths operated by Treasurer’s staff at the Oklahoma City and Tulsa state fairs have identified more than 7,600 Oklahomans with \$2.9 million in unclaimed property.



Security Improvements

Using funds saved through various efficiency projects, the office has reinvested \$370,000 to enhance security within its financial operations including upgraded hardware and software to help protect private bank account and social security numbers.

College Savings Plan

The Oklahoma College Savings Plan offers families the opportunity to plan and save for higher education expenses. There are several advantages:

- Oklahoma residents are eligible for an annual state income tax deduction of up to \$10,000 per taxpayer, \$20,000 per joint filing taxpayers;
- Earnings are tax free if used for educational purposes; and
- Students may go to the post-secondary institution of their choice in Oklahoma or in other states.

Since its inception in April 2000, more than 37,000 Oklahomans have opened College Savings Plan accounts totaling \$285.3 million in assets. This represents an increase in assets under management of 115 percent since July 2005.

Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust Fund

The Oklahoma Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust Fund permanently invests a majority of Oklahoma's share of the National Settlement Agreement. Investments are controlled by a board of investors, chaired by the Treasurer and staffed by the Treasurer's Office.

- In early 2007, the board made a change in investment policy to generate \$12.7 million in additional income during the next five years while protecting the fund for generations to come. The changes generate more cash and ensure the value of the fund will continue to grow faster than inflation.
- In the first year after the investment policy was changed, the board of investors certified \$10.3 million for expenditure. This reflects a \$3.5 million or 52 percent increase from the previous year.
- The Treasurer also renegotiated all investment contracts to generate an additional \$5.2 million – reflecting a 27.5 percent reduction in fees – during the next five years.
- The total benefit is more than \$17.9 million for spending on programs to improve the health of Oklahomans.

The trust fund currently contains \$382 million.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$4,669
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	76.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	70.1
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	63
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$4,732
% Change from FY-2008	1.35%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$63,105 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Treasurer's Office effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Oklahoma Lottery Commission

The Oklahoma Lottery Commission is governed by a seven member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Proceeds from the lottery are used to pay prizes to the players, commissions to the lottery retailers, costs of creating and maintaining a gaming system and to fund the Commission's operating costs.

The State appropriated one-time funding of \$500,000 to cover costs associated with starting the lottery in FY-05 and FY-06. These funds were repaid to the State in FY-07, and through December of 2007, the Lottery has provided more than \$160 million to the State to benefit education in Oklahoma.

Oklahomans who enjoy playing the lottery can choose from several fun and entertaining games: Scratcher / Instant tickets where the players scratch a ticket to see if they are a winner, and several online games where the player chooses numbers, or has the gaming system choose numbers for them, and waits until the next drawing to see if they are a winner. The online games offered by the Lottery are Pick 3 (sales started November 10, 2005), Powerball (sales started January 12, 2006); Cash 5 (sales started September 1, 2006) and Hot Lotto (sales started January 3, 2008).

All net proceeds from the Oklahoma Lottery Commission benefit Oklahoma education.

The Oklahoma Health Care Authority

Notable Achievements

- Insure Oklahoma Individual Plan Implemented; Employer-Sponsored Insurance Plan Expands** *The Insure Oklahoma (Oklahoma Employer/employee Partnership for Insurance Coverage - O-EPIC) program is making affordable health coverage available to adults throughout the state. The Insure Oklahoma Individual Plan (IP), implemented in March 2007, extends coverage to qualified individuals and groups. In 2007 Legislation was passed that will expand both Insure Oklahoma programs to businesses with 250 or fewer employees and increase the household income threshold to 250 percent of the federal poverty level.*
- Dental Services Added for Pregnant Women** *Women who are pregnant or have recently delivered and are enrolled in a SoonerCare program qualify for the perinatal dental benefit effective May 1, 2007. Basic dental care such as examinations, cleanings and fillings are some examples of dental benefits offered. Pregnant women can continue this benefit for up to 60 days following the end of the pregnancy. This represents the first time adult members have had access to dental benefits other than emergency extractions.*
- All Kids Act Passed** *In an effort to extend access to health care coverage to uninsured Oklahoma children, the Oklahoma Legislature passed the “All Kids Act.” The All Kids Act allows SoonerCare to increase qualification for children from 185 percent of the federal poverty level up to 300 percent – the maximum allowed by the federal government. It is anticipated this will enable OHCA to provide coverage for as many as 42,000 additional uninsured Oklahoma children.*

- OHCA Receives Third Performance Reporting Award** *OHCA’s Service Efforts and accomplishments (SEA) FY-2006 report received the Certificate of Excellence from the Association of Government Accountants. This is the third consecutive year OHCA has received the award. The SEA report details the goals and objectives of the agency and outlines the progress toward achieving them using key performance measures, trends and benchmarks.*

Mission

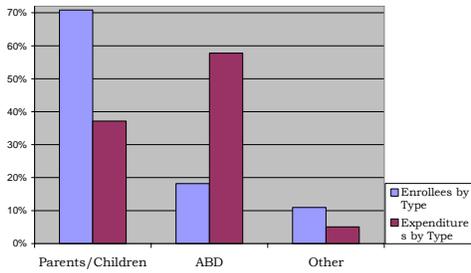
The mission of the Oklahoma Health Care Authority is to purchase state and federally funded health care in the most efficient and comprehensive manner possible and to study and recommend strategies for optimizing the accessibility and quality of health care.

The appropriation to the Health Care Authority has grown from 6.74% of total appropriations in FY-2000 to 11.13% of total appropriations in FY-2008. OHCA’s FY-2007 operational revenues and total expenditures include:

State Appropriations	\$701,964,163
Federal Funds—OHCA	\$1,766,494,172
FF for Other State Agencies	\$515,391,765
Ref. from Other State Agencies	\$240,677,151
Tobacco Tax Funds	\$87,512,146
Drug Rebate	\$86,667,403
Medical Refunds	\$22,402,344
Prior Year Carryover	\$69,466,124
Other Revenue	\$18,521,188
Quality of Care Fees	\$53,253,512
Total Actual Revenue – FY-2007	\$3,562,349,968

The following chart shows Medicaid enrollment by categorical type compared to Medicaid expenditures by categorical type. It is significant that the Aged, Blind and Disabled category comprises only 18% of Medicaid recipients by type but accounts for 58% of total Medicaid expenditures. Therefore, a minority of Medicaid recipients account for the majority of the expenditures.

Medicaid Enrollment vs Expenditures FY-2007



Key Performance Measures

The percentage of Oklahomans enrolled in Medicaid at some point during the year is a key measure because it indicates the percentage of the uninsured population receiving healthcare services. Otherwise, they would join the ranks of the uninsured whose uncompensated care costs must be absorbed by our state hospitals. In FY-2007, 21.5% of Oklahomans were enrolled at some point in the year. This was up from 20.6% in FY-2006.

An important measure of access to preventive care is the number of “well child visits” with primary care physicians for both young children and adolescents. The percentage of young children enrolled in Medicaid who saw their physician for a well child visit during the year was 53.46% during FY-2006 (the most recent year for which data is available). Among adolescents the percentage of Medicaid enrollees who attended a well child visit increased from 32.35% in FY-2005 to 35.82% in FY-2006.

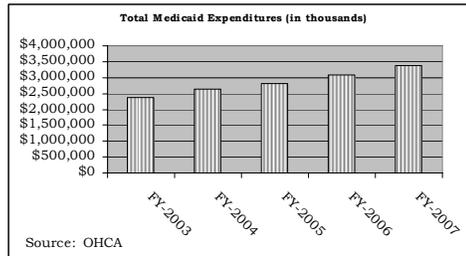
The percentage of children who have received up-to-date immunizations was 75.7% in FY-2005 and increased to 80.4% in FY-2006. The long term goal for childhood immunizations is 90% by 2010.

Service Delivery Systems

Medicaid services are delivered through two delivery systems in FY-2008. Both delivery systems pay private health care providers to deliver services to Medicaid recipients. One delivery system is the traditional fee-for-service system. The other is the SoonerCare Choice program which is a

managed care program providing “capped” payments to physicians for basic services and patient management under Title 56 Oklahoma Statute Section 1010.1(B).

With each of these programs, the agency is responsible for setting compensation levels, specifying what services are covered and contracting with providers to deliver the services.

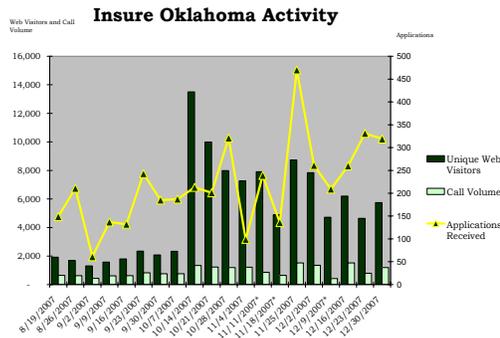


Eligibility Determination

The Oklahoma Department of Human Services conducts eligibility determinations for Medicaid.

Insure Oklahoma Update

In the fall of 2007 OHCA began a marketing campaign for the Insure Oklahoma program (also known as O-EPIC). The goal of the marketing campaign is to raise awareness of the program and increase participation. The graph below shows that there has been increase interest in the Insure Oklahoma program which has lead to increased enrollment.



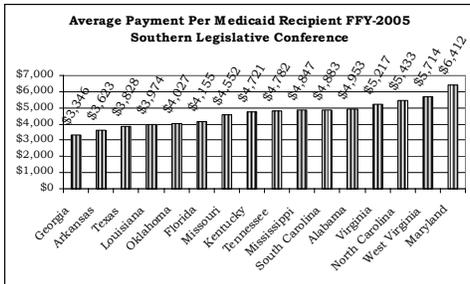
Economic Impact and Cost Drivers

Direct and Indirect Impact of Medicaid Spending

Health care services are a substantial economic presence in Oklahoma. The health care sector affects the economy in much the same way a manufacturing plant does by bringing in money, while providing jobs and wages to residents. Based on the Federal Fiscal Year 2007 matching rate, Medicaid imported federal dollars into Oklahoma at a rate of 1.87:1. Health care businesses, in turn, have an additional impact through the purchases of technology and services. The \$3.3 billion in Medicaid expenditures for FY-2007 is estimated to have supported 111,500 direct and indirect jobs within the health care industry and \$3 billion in income. Increased business activity and increased tax collections are also a significant part of the economic impact of Medicaid spending.

Expenditures per Recipient

While health care costs across the board continue to increase, Oklahoma is one of the most effective states in the region in controlling per recipient costs according to the Southern Legislative Conference's (SLC) most recent data. Only Georgia, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana had lower average per recipient payments in Federal Fiscal Year 2005 than Oklahoma.



Enrollment, Utilization and Covered Services

Other cost drivers for health care are the enrollment volume, utilization and covered services. As the total volume of enrollment increases and more people have access to medical care, expenditures go up. In

addition, an increase in the average number of services or prescriptions per recipient also drives costs. The total array of covered services is the third cost driver of Medicaid costs. When making funding decisions for the state Medicaid budget, all these factors must be taken into account.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$771,709
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	441.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	397.3
Funding Adjustments:	
Annualizations	
FFP match rate 10/1/08	31,000
Hospital Rate Increase	4,687
Medicare Part A& B Premiums FY-2008	1,905
Anesthesiologist Rate Increase	1,364
Maintenance	
Enrollment/Utilization Growth (2.1%)	17,672
Medicare Rx Drug Phase Down State Contribution	6,978
Medicare Part A& B Premiums FY-2009	2,120
One Time Carryover	
Replace funding for carryover in FY-2008	22,000
FY-2007 Unbudgeted Carryover	(10,000)
Other Increase	
Money Follows the Person State Match	2,474
Anesthesiologist Rate Increase	2,199
Fiscal Agent Reprocurement Contract	250
State Employee Pay Raise	286
Total Adjustments	82,935
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$854,644
% Change from FY-2008	10.75%

Source: Office of State Finance

The Governor's budget includes funding for the FY-2009 Medicaid program costs in the categories of annualization, maintenance,

one time carryover and other increases. The annualization funding adjustments are the cost of full year funding. Maintenance is primarily growth in enrollment and utilization in services and pharmacy, and one time carryover represents the combined effect of the prior fiscal year's carryover and other increases in cost of any other specific spending recommendations.

Annualizations

Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) Change

The FMAP for each state is determined by a federally prescribed formula which compares the change in Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) by state to the average PCPI for all states. This budget provides \$31 million to fund the annualization (3 months) of the FMAP change from 67.1 % to 65.99%.

Hospital Rate Increase

The Governor's Budget includes \$4,686,888 to annualize the hospital rate increase which went into effect for the last half of FY-2008.

Medicare Part A & B Premiums

State Medicaid programs are required by federal law to pay Medicare Part A&B premiums for Medicaid clients who are also eligible for Medicare. The state dollar cost to annualize these premiums for FY-2009 is \$1,905,356.

Anesthesiologist Rate Increase

The Governor's Budget includes \$1,364,000 to annualize the anesthesiologist rate increase which went into effect for the last half of FY-2008.

Maintenance

FY-2009 Enrollment Growth and Utilization Increase

The Governor's budget includes \$17,672,632 to meet expenses associated with increased Medicaid enrollees and the services they are expected to access during FY-2009. The growth rate for increased enrollment and utilization is funded at approximately 2.1%.

Medicare Prescription Drug Phased-down State Contribution

Also known as the "clawback" provision of the Medicare Part D Prescription Drug program, this state payment to CMS is intended to help pay for the cost of prescription drugs for "dual eligibles", those eligible for both Medicaid and Medicare. These payments help to offset the cost of prescription drugs for the dual eligible population because that cost has now moved from the Medicaid program to the Medicare program. The cost of this state payment is \$6,977,789 for state FY-2009.

FY-2009 Coverage for Medicaid Recipients in Long Term Care

Medicare Part A & B premiums for FY-2009 are funded at \$2,119,174.

One Time Carryover

The Governor's budget includes a total of \$12 million to replace the One Time Carryover funds in the FY-2008 budget.

Other Proposed Increases

Money Follows the Person State Match

In OHCA's effort to rebalance the Long Term Care System, OHCA submitted and was awarded a \$52 million grant over a 5 year period. This funding will allow OHCA to access 12 million federal dollars (in the first year) for the purpose of transitioning individuals from nursing facilities into the community. The Governor's budget includes \$2,474,000 for the state match portion of this grant.

Anesthesiologist Rate Increase

The Governor's budget includes \$2,199,231 to increase the reimbursement rates for anesthesiologists. The OHCA currently is paying providers either 100% of cost or 100% of Medicare fee schedule. This request will maintain rates at this level, keeping current with inflation.

Fiscal Agent Reprocurement Contract

The Governor's budget includes \$250,000 for the Design, development, installation or enhancement of mechanized claims processing and information retrieval systems and the Operation of mechanized claims processing and information retrieval systems which will increase efficiency in claims processing.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$285,818 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Oklahoma Health Care Authority effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

The Department of Health

Notable Achievements

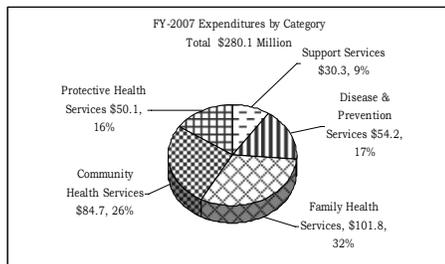
- Governor Henry's Strong and Healthy Oklahoma Initiative Begins**
The Strong and Healthy Oklahoma Web site was launched in February 2007, and the Web site, along with the companion book, "Guide to a Strong and Healthy Oklahoma" have provided valuable information to Oklahomans on eating right, moving more and being tobacco free.
- Consumption of cigarettes in Oklahoma down 13% since 2004**
This statistic from the Oklahoma Tax Commission shows that increasing the tax on tobacco products does result in decreased use and ultimately a healthier population. A preliminary survey indicates that for the first time ever, there are now more former smokers than current smokers in Oklahoma.
- Infant mortality rate down for infants born to mothers in the Children First program**
A mortality study released in 2007 found that among children born into Oklahoma's "Children First Program" between 1997 and 2004, the infant mortality rate for these young participants is approximately half of the rate for other first-time births in Oklahoma (3.4 vs. 8.2 deaths for every 1,000 live births).
- Childhood Immunizations Increased**
In 2007 Oklahoma's immunization coverage for children ages 19 months to 35 months improved from 44th in the nation in 2005 to 25th in 2006. This success means that 80% of Oklahoma's children in this age group are now fully immunized against 10 deadly and devastating diseases, including polio and hepatitis B.
- Decrease in Youth Tobacco Use**
According to the 2007 Oklahoma Youth Tobacco Survey, the number of youth who are either experimenting with smoking or are established smokers has declined significantly since 2002. In total, there are an estimated 15,000

fewer Oklahoma middle school students and 12,000 fewer Oklahoma high school students who are either experimenting with smoking or are established smokers than in 2002.

Mission

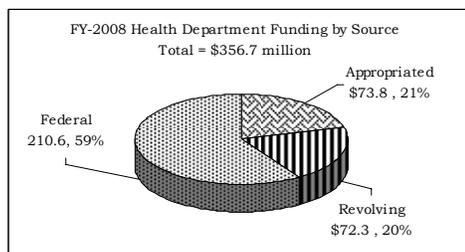
The mission of the Department of Health is to promote, protect and improve the health of all Oklahomans through strategies that focus on preventing disease and injuries. Local health service delivery is accomplished by approximately 2,340 employees located at 69 county health departments throughout the state.

Poor health behaviors and lifestyle choices by Oklahomans pose a significant challenge for the Department when seeking ways to improve the public's health outcomes.



Funding

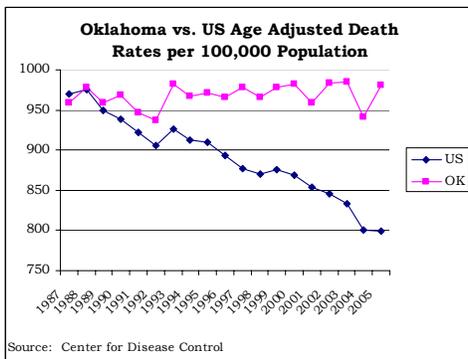
The three sources of funding for public health programs are state appropriations, revolving funds and federal funds. The following pie chart shows FY-2008 funding by source.



Health Status in Oklahoma

The Board of Health State of the State's Health Report has reached the conclusion for several years that the 'State of the State's Health' is unacceptable and that remains the case. Oklahomans continue to die of heart disease, cancer, stroke, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease at a greater rate than the rest of the United States.

The following chart, compiled from Center for Disease Control (CDC) data, shows that the age adjusted death rate (total mortality rate) in Oklahoma became greater than the national average in the late nineteen eighties and has continued to climb while the national average has dropped. In 2005, the most recent year for which data are available, there were 952.7 deaths per 100,000 people in Oklahoma, but the average for the U.S. was 798.8 deaths per 100,000 people. Oklahoma ranks 48 on this outcome measure meaning that there are only three states with worse outcomes.



In United Health Foundation's State Health Rankings, 2007 edition, Oklahoma ranks 47th in overall health status among all states. This is a drop from the last two years when Oklahoma was ranked 44th. Our highest rank in recent years was 40th in the 2004 report. In 1990, Oklahoma ranked 31st in overall health compared to other states, and in the intervening years Oklahoma has lost ground in terms of relative health status compared to other states. Challenges to Oklahoma's public health include limited

access to primary care with 79.7 primary care physicians per 100,000 population, a high prevalence of smoking at 25.1% of the population, many poor mental and physical health days per month at 4.3 days and 4.5 days in the previous 30 days, respectively, and a high rate of deaths from cardiovascular disease at 412.1 deaths per 100,000 population.

According to the United Health Foundation, Oklahoma also has large health disparities. In Oklahoma, blacks experience 31% more premature death than whites. Residents in non-urban areas of the state experience 37% more premature death than those in the fringe counties of large metropolitan areas.

Divisions of the State Department of Health

Family Health Services

Family Planning Services

County health departments and non-profit clinics provide family planning services to low-income women at risk for unwanted and mistimed pregnancies. Services include physical exams, contraceptive supplies, education and counseling and voluntary sterilization.

Child Abuse Prevention

Home visitation programs for low-resource mothers improve health indicators and parenting skills in an effort to avert child abuse, unwanted repeat pregnancies and other adverse outcomes.

Child Guidance Services

Diagnostic and short term treatment services for developmental, psychological, speech, language and hearing problems for children are provided through county health departments.

Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

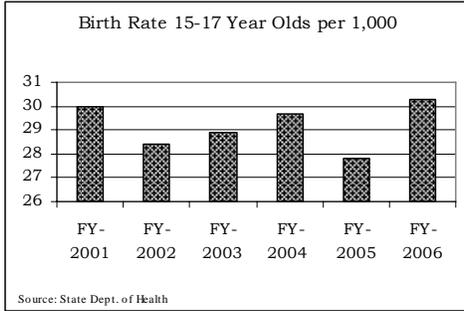
WIC is a federally funded program that provides nutritional education and coupons for selected items to pregnant women and children less than 5 years old.

Dental Health

Oral health screening and small scale treatment for children and nursing home residents is provided through contracts with dentists and dental hygienists.

Teen Pregnancy Prevention

Programs are aimed at lowering the state's teen birth rate.



Disease Prevention Services

Newborn Metabolic Screening

All Oklahoma newborns are screened for various metabolic disorders.

Chronic Diseases

Screening, tracking, education and referrals for persons at risk for chronic diseases like cancer, diabetes, heart disease and high blood pressure is provided.

Communicable Diseases

Three primary areas of services are as follows:

- Immunizations
- Tuberculosis
- HIV/STD - surveillance and prevention

Community Health Services

County Health Departments

The Department of Health provides an array of services at the local level through 69 county health departments. Services include oversight for public health nurses, and community health workers, as well as, local finance, budgeting and record keeping administration.

Protective Health Services

Long Term Care Services

Provides licensing and inspection of nursing facilities, assisted living centers, group homes and intermediate care facilities for the mentally handicapped and residential care centers.

Medical Facilities

Licensing and regulation of hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, community health centers, home health agencies, hospices, etc. is provided by this division.

Consumer Health

Barbers, cosmetologists, licensed counselors, hearing aid fitters and the alarm industry are regulated.

Restaurant and Motel Inspections

Sanitarians working for the state/county health departments inspect these facilities.

County Jail Inspections

These inspections ensure compliance with minimum safety and inmate welfare standards.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$73,786
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	2,409.4
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	2,366.2
Funding Adjustments:	
EMS Readiness Task Force Recommendations	2,260
Increased Operational Costs	1,000
Prescription Drug Retail Price Registry	250
State Employee Pay Raise	1,677
Total Adjustments	5,187
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$78,973
% Change from FY-2008	7.03%

Source: Office of State Finance

Increased Operational Costs

The Governor's budget includes \$1 Million for increased operational costs due to increases in employee benefits and the costs of administrating legislative pass throughs.

EMS Readiness Task Force

Recommendations

The Governor's budget includes \$2,260,000 to implement the recommendations of the Governor's EMS Readiness Task Force. These recommendations include:

Recommendation	Cost
<i>Perform Crisis Interventions</i>	<i>\$100,000</i>
<i>Award crisis recovery grants to crumbling and at-risk EMS providers</i>	<i>\$1,200,000</i>
<i>Create community/state sustainable partnerships</i>	<i>\$800,000</i>
<i>Establish a fallen medics fund</i>	<i>\$10,000 per incident</i>
<i>Increase the medical community's investment</i>	<i>\$150,000</i>
Total Cost	\$2,260,000

Prescription Drug Retail Price Registry

The Governor's budget includes \$250,000 for the development of a new website that allows the State Health Department to obtain pricing information from pharmacies, post the information on the Internet in a user-friendly format, and respond to consumer inquiries about the information.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$1,677,103 for a 5% state employee pay increase for The Oklahoma Department of Health effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Notable Achievements

- **Success in Drug & Mental Health Courts** *The Drug & Mental Health Courts have shown continued success. The re-arrest rates for drug court graduates after four years are less than that of released inmates. Unemployment for drug court graduates has been reduced 86.9%. For drug court participants, the number of children living with their parents has increased by 39.6%. The number of subsequent jail days for mental health court participants has been reduced by 94%.*
- **Receipt of ATR grant in FY-08** *Access to Recovery (ATR) – This \$12 million grant, payable over three years, provides treatment for men and women leaving jail or prison who have a history of substance abuse, with a special emphasis on those with methamphetamine addictions. The grant allows ODMHSAS to seek new partnerships with faith-based organizations and encourages development of not only treatment services but also important supports (including peer support services) that facilitate sustained recovery.*
- **Success with PACT teams** *The Program for Assertive Community Treatment (PACT) serves over 970 Oklahomans. Participants in PACT have experienced a 73% reduction in inpatient hospital days and a 64% reduction in jail days.*
- **Systems of Care** *Originally awarded in fall of 2002 as a six-year, \$9.4 million grant, Systems of Care established children's behavioral health services "hubs" throughout Oklahoma. The program is designed to coordinate intensive services for children with serious emotional and behavioral problems and their families. Evaluation results which compare desirable and*

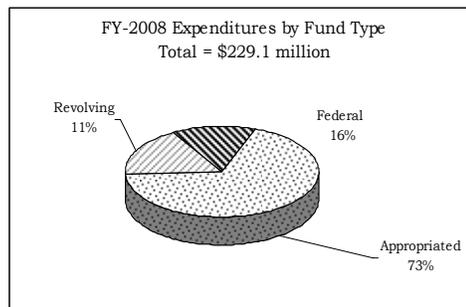
undesirable outcomes show that after involvement with Systems of Care, children experience fewer out of home placements, school suspensions, arrests and self-harm attempts.

Mission

The Mental Health Law of 1953 established the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS), although publicly supported services to Oklahomans with mental illness date back to early statehood.

The agency's mission is to promote healthy communities and provide the highest quality care to enhance the well being of all Oklahomans. Today, the two principal realms of ODMHSAS activity are mental health and substance abuse.

State appropriations are the largest single source of revenue for ODMHSAS services. In FY-2008, expenditures from appropriated funds amounted to 73% of total expenditures equaling about \$229 million.

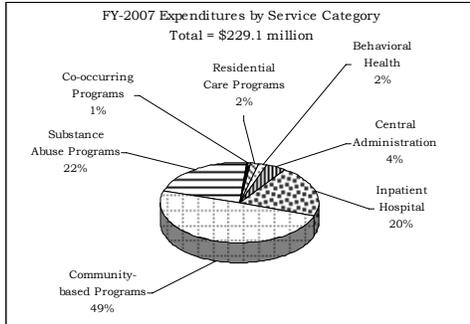


Source: Office of State Finance

Comparison of Clients and Expenditures

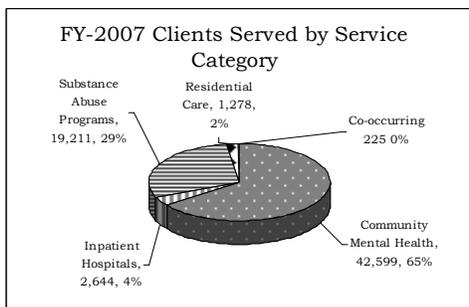
In FY-1999, 33.5% of the agency's total expenditures were for state-operated inpatient psychiatric hospitals which served 3.9% of the clients. Since that time, the agency has focused on shifting to community based services. Illustrative of the shift in service delivery to community based services, the hospital portion of total

expenditures for FY-2007 dropped to 20% of the total. About 65% of all clients served and 49% of all expenditures were for community based mental health services during FY-2007. The chart below represents expenditures for all major service categories in FY-2007.



Source: Office of State Finance

The next chart provides a similar breakdown of the FY-2007 clients served by similar categories.



Services Provided

In FY-2007, the Department provided services to:

- 42,599 persons through community mental health services;
- 2,644 persons through psychiatric hospitalization;
- 19,211 persons through substance abuse treatment;
- 1,278 persons through residential care services; and

- 225 persons with co-occurring disorders.

Community mental health services include:

- Community-based treatment,
- Case management, and
- Acute inpatient care.

Programs for individuals dependent on alcohol or other drugs include:

- Outpatient counseling, and
- Extended residential treatment.

Community-based programs for victims of domestic violence or sexual assault provide:

- Safe shelter,
- Advocacy, and
- Counseling services.

ODMHSAS also actively supports prevention programs to reduce the occurrence of substance abuse, violence and other harmful behaviors among young people.

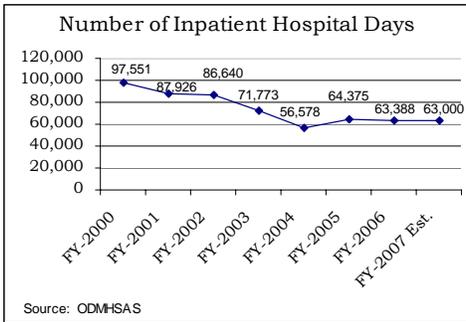
Continued Implementation of Best Practices

Service approaches designed on best practices ensure that Oklahomans who need these services will receive them in a timely and culturally competent manner that promotes prevention, recovery and an increased quality of life.

Clients who receive best practice services have:

- Fewer inpatient hospital days,
- Fewer days in jail,
- More days in school or at work engaged in productive activities,
- Fewer crisis episodes, and
- Less contact with law enforcement.

Key Performance Measure



Community-Based Mental Health Services

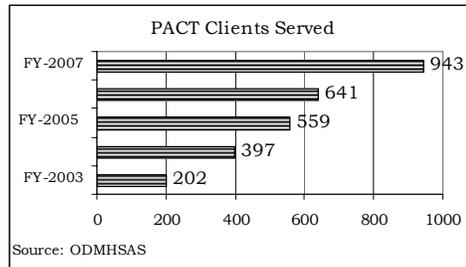
Public policy now focuses on placing persons with mental illness in the most appropriate environment possible for ongoing care and treatment. Service providers, advocates and family members agree that placement in the "community" where persons with mental illness are closer to family and friends provides the best atmosphere for success.

Today, due to the advent of psychotropic medications, improved therapeutic methods and an increase in non-hospital resources, this public policy is a reality.

Program for Assertive Community Treatment (PACT)

Oklahoma is a leader in the development and implementation of this service delivery model. It is outreach-oriented and designed for adults with severe and persistent mental illnesses. Using a 24-hour a day, 7 days a week approach, PACT teams deliver comprehensive community treatment, rehabilitation and support services to consumers in their homes, at work and in community settings. The result of this service delivery system is a dramatic drop in inpatient hospital days and jail days for these clients.

The following chart shows the growth in the number of adults with severe and persistent mental illness which are served in this program.



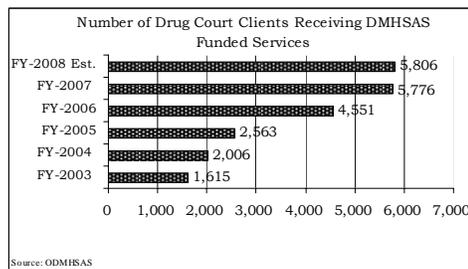
Drug Courts

Drug court graduates are less likely to be rearrested than those on traditional probation or those who have gone to prison and are on parole.

According to ODMHSAS:

- The re-arrest rate after four years for drug court graduates is 23.5%;
- The re-arrest rate for traditional probationers is 38.2%; and
- The re-arrest rate for prison parolees is 54.3%.

The cost of drug courts is also dramatically less expensive than incarceration at \$5,000 per year per person vs. \$17,454 per year per person in the prison system.



New Generation Medications

Remarkably effective medications are now available for the treatment of mental illness. These newer generation medications are considered an essential treatment for mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, bipolar and major depressive disorders. When a person with severe mental illness is successfully stabilized with appropriate medication and community supports, it

leads to a decrease in inpatient hospital days. The savings created by this decrease constitutes part of the funding the agency has shifted to the purchase of these medications.

The Governor and the Legislature support ODMHSAS in its commitment to new generation medications by providing funding specifically earmarked for purchase of these drugs. For FY-2008, a total of \$6.5 million was budgeted for this purpose. In addition to appropriated funding, pharmaceutical firms donate almost \$25 million worth of new generation medications for use in treatment of mentally ill patients.

Community Mental Health Centers

Oklahoma has 20 mental health service areas covering the state. In each area, a publicly supported community mental health center (CMHC) serves as the primary access point for the non-Medicaid, publicly funded mental health services. Most CMHCs have satellite offices or other specialized programs within their service areas. These centers provide the following services to assist adult mental health clients in the community:

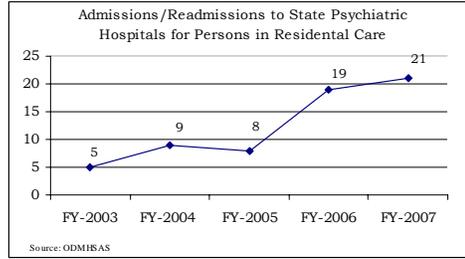
- Emergency intervention
- Assessment
- Counseling
- Psychosocial rehabilitation
- Case management
- Community support services

CMHCs also provide therapeutic services for children who are demonstrating symptoms of emotional disturbance. Five CMHCs are state operated, while the others are private non-profit organizations contracting with ODMHSAS.

The Department funds social and recreational services for individuals with mental illness who live in residential care facilities. Support for certain other community-based services, such as assistance for mentally ill individuals who are homeless is also provided. An important outcome for persons with mental illness who live in residential care facilities

is their ability to sustain themselves within a community based setting and avoid costly inpatient treatment.

Key Performance Measure



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$207,529
Griffin Memorial Shortfall and Forensics Center Equipment	(100)
FY-2008 Base	\$207,429
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	2,193.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	2,092.2
Funding Adjustments:	
Smart on Crime Initiative	2,500
Increase due to 3% usage increase for services to persons not Medicaid eligible	4,290
Loss of Medicaid revenue for PACT service - "unbundling"	1,750
Increase in Medicaid state match - FMAP decrease and 3% usage increase	1,000
Decreases in federal grants (block and SOC grant)	883
State Employee Pay Raise	2,133
Total Adjustments	12,556
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$219,985
\$ Change from FY-2008	\$12,456
% Change from FY-2008	6.00%

Source: Office of State Finance

One-Time Adjustments

The Governor's budget removes \$100,000 from the agency's budget that was

appropriated to cover a budget shortfall for the Forensic Center and Griffin Memorial.

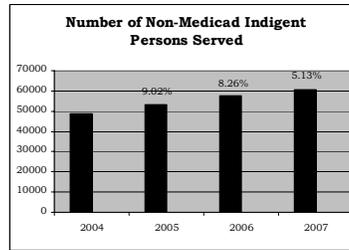
Smart on Crime

The Governor’s budget includes \$2.5 million to fund the Smart of Crime Initiative. The purpose of this initiative is to create model programs to divert non-violent individuals with a mental illness and/or addiction, including methamphetamine addiction, from the criminal justice system. Interventions with these individuals must be available at various points in the criminal justice system, from pre-booking to re-entry, with the intent to intervene and divert at the earliest possible opportunity. The benefits to the citizens of Oklahoma include reduced crime and recidivism, cost savings, and healthier communities. Backing for this initiative includes the District Attorneys Council which voted to support the Smart on Crime Initiative at their annual meeting. The following is a break down of the programs that will be supported by this funding.

Program	Costs
Jail Screening	\$350,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	\$700,000
Day Reporting Expansion	\$450,000
DIT Training	\$125,000
Probation and Parole Cross Training	\$200,000
Mental Health Courts	\$675,000
Total	\$2,500,000

Non-Medicaid Eligible Utilization Increase

The Governor’s Budget includes \$4,289,733 for increased costs associated with a 3% usage increase for services to indigent persons who are not Medicaid eligible. The following graph shows the increase in the indigent (non-Medicaid) population for the last 4 years.



The largest increases in costs for this population have been in the areas of assessments, physician and laboratory services and medications.

Loss of Medicaid revenue for PACT

The Governor’s budget includes \$1.75 million for the loss of Medicaid revenues for the Program for Assertive Community Treatment (PACT) program due to “unbundling.” Until now PACT has received a bundled rate for the services provided. Now due to a change in CMS guidelines those services must be reimbursed individually. This has led to a decrease in federal funds.

FMAP deterioration and increased utilization of Medicaid Services

FMAP stands for Federal Medical Assistance Percentage and represents the federal match which is provided to states for the Medicaid program. In recent years, as the federal matching percentage for Oklahoma has decreased, the amount of state dollars required to provide the same level of Medicaid services has increased. This budget proposes an adjustment of \$1 million to provide increased state matching dollars for both the decrease in FMAP and an increase of Medicaid matchable services provided to ODMHSAS clients.

Decreases in federal grants (block grants and SOC grant)

The Governor’s budget includes \$882,667 for a loss of federal funds for the block grants and to replace the funding for the Systems of Care grant which ends in FY-08.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$2,133,245 for a 5% state employee pay increase for The Oklahoma Department of Mental

Health and Substance Abuse Services
effective January 1, 2009. This funding is
based on October 2007 salary information.

**Oklahoma State Board of
Examiners for Long Term
Care Administrators**

Brief History

The Oklahoma State Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators was originally established in 1968. The Board was recreated and restructured during the 2005 Legislative session by HB 1453 which instructed the Governor to appoint an entirely new Board effective July 1, 2005. Other significant provisions of HB 1453:

- Increases the amount of time a nursing home administrator must spend doing “on the job supervision of such facility”;
- Limits the members of the Board who can be nursing home owners to no more than five;
- Requires full investigation of all complaints filed against nursing home administrators;
- Directs the Board to develop a code of ethics for nursing home administrators; and
- Requires the Board to refer investigations to the proper law enforcement authorities.

In addition to the above requirements, new law was established which:

- Requires the Board to keep a registry of all complaints or other referrals complaining of acts or omissions of administrators;
- Requires any Board decision on a complaint to be voted on by a quorum of the Board in an open meeting; and
- Provides that no Board subcommittees or staff shall make recommendations to the Board regarding complaints.

FY-2009 Recommendation

The Governor’s budget recommends the \$347,000 pass-through appropriation in the State Department of Health be continued in FY-2009 for this agency.

Department of Central Services

Notable Achievement

- *Successfully installed new computer systems for fleet management, allowing for the complete inventorying and monitoring of expenditures associated with vehicles in the state's fleet.*
- *Implemented a new printing system to improve job costing and tracking of expenditures associated with the state's printing operation.*
- *Completed several deferred maintenance and repair projects within the Capitol complex. Also began the process to identify and repair the significant water damage to the Transportation, Denver Davidson and Thorpe buildings.*

Main Duties/Responsibilities

The Department of Central Services provides a wide variety of support services to state agencies and other governmental entities.

Fleet Management regulates the acquisition, lease, operation, maintenance, repair, and disposal of the vehicles required for state agencies.

State Leasing administers the leasing and space management of property for all state agencies and institutions. Facilities Services operates and maintains seventeen buildings; the total space managed is approximately two million square feet.

Multi-State Cooperative Purchasing Agreements

Current Purchasing Agreements:

Pharmaceutical purchases for the Department of Corrections, Health Dept., Department of Mental Health, as well as other state and county agencies, are through the Minnesota Multi-State Contracting Alliance for Pharmacy (MMCAP). The combined purchasing volume for the 44 member states, plus the cities of Chicago and Los Angeles, for

contract year 2005/2006 is over one billion dollars with Oklahoma accounting for over \$19 million on contract purchases. MMCAP distributes, based on percentage of total sales, \$3 million in drug credits to participating state facilities. Oklahoma received \$57,212 in credits for this reporting period. MMCAP is an excellent example of combining state spend to become a viable force in the marketplace.

Other multi-state opportunities include contracts of MRO supplies, Satellite Phones, Personal Computers, Hazardous Equipment Response Equipment and Automated External Defibrillators (AED) for which Oklahoma is the lead state.

Statewide contracts

The continued expansion of statewide contracts has simplified the acquisition of supplies and services in more than 125 areas. Statewide contracts provide greater convenience, simplified procedures, and significantly reduced administrative costs to the State. The ease of use of these contracts also reduces the need to carry additional inventories, as products can be quickly and easily acquired. Competitively bid statewide service contracts eliminate the need for agencies to draft and solicit for services and items commonly purchased among state agencies.

The recently added Office Products Portal provides a 61% discount to State users for disposable office products and has greatly increased our ability to assure State Use compliance while providing a one stop order process that has simplified the lives of our users.

DCS has also entered into a statewide auto rental contract and will soon release a trip calculator.

Actual Savings	
FY-2000	\$973,000
FY-2001	\$1,167,600
FY-2002	\$1,401,120
FY-2003	\$1,751,400
FY-2004	\$2,189,250
FY-2005	\$2,736,562
FY-2006	\$1,659,040

SOURCE: Dept. of Central Services

Fleet Management

Fleet Management provides vehicles, repair services, and fuel to state agencies at a cost lower than the private sector. Fleet Management continues to assess the State's vehicular needs and requirements to identify savings to the State.

CORE Oklahoma Project

The Department of Central Services and the Office of State Finance signed a contract with PeopleSoft as the Enterprise Vendor for designing, developing and installing an integrated system to replace the Legacy system for Financials, Purchasing, Personnel and Human Resources. The Office of State Finance, Office of Personnel Management, DCS and employees from several other agencies staff the project, named CORE.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$19,054
Deferred Maintenance Needs	(2,296)
FY-2008 Base	\$16,758
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	243.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	237.3
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	304
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$17,062
\$ Change from FY-2008	(\$1,992)
% Change from FY-2008	-10.46%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

Removal of One-Time Funding

The Governor's budget removes \$2,296,400 for deferred maintenance needs.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$304,107 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Central Services effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Employees Benefits Council

Notable Achievement

- A record-setting 65% (24,368) of statewide employees choosing their benefits online with 76% of employees rated the system as excellent and 99% of respondents indicated they would recommend the use of online enrollment to another employee.
- In 2006 and 2007, EBC Benefits Enrollment Materials received National Recognition from the Communicator Award Organization for Excellence in communicating benefits information to employees in both print and video form. In 2007, EBC received a Governor's Commendation for Excellence for a joint training program offered to Benefit Coordinators throughout the state.

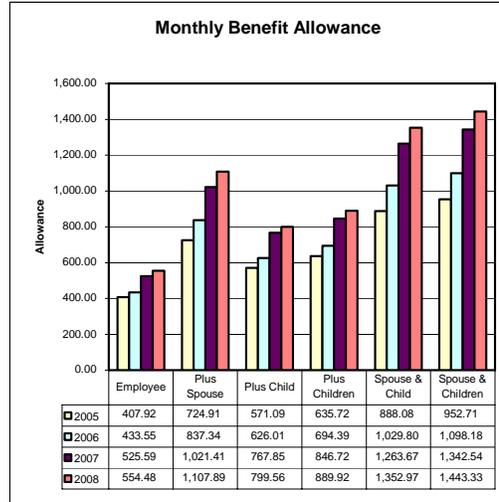
The Employees Benefits Council (EBC) is the State's benefits office for all active state employees. EBC designs, selects, and administers benefits for employees and their eligible dependents. Our mission is to provide expert benefits management that includes designing for choice, cost effectiveness, superior administration, and promoting healthy lifestyles.

Benefit Choices

One of the primary functions of EBC is to contract with Health maintenance Organizations (HMOs) to provide a choice in health coverage to state employees. In 2006, EBC doubled the number of HMO carriers available to employees, contracting with four HMOs including Aetna, CommunityCare, GlobalHealth and PacifiCare. The choice of an HMO carrier is offered alongside the State's indemnity plan – HealthChoice.

In 2007 and 2008, EBC has successfully maintained the offering of four HMO's and Healthchoice

The employee benefit allowance provides funding for health, dental, life and disability insurance for state agency employees and their dependents. While the employee benefit allowance is a major fringe benefit for employees, it continues to be an increasing cost for the State.



In addition to the health coverage offerings, EBC furnishes employees with a choice of five dental carriers offered alongside the State's HealthChoice dental plan. Five vision plans were also offered to employees to meet their vision care needs.

Flexible Spending Account Program

Employees can also take advantage of additional tax savings through participation in EBC's flexible spending health and dependent care accounts. These programs allow employees to contribute pre-tax income to fund certain qualifying medical and dependent care expenses. For Plan Year 2008, combined contributions to these accounts were approximately \$16.1 million. Participation in this program results in significant tax savings for state employees by lowering an employee's taxable income. More than 11,310 employees are enrolled in a flexible spending health care account during Plan Year 2008 for health-related

expenses, and more than 732 state employees are using a dependent care account. EBC offers MyFlex Online, which allows state employees to review their flexible spending account activity via the Internet.

Health and Wellness

The OK Health program offers employees a unique and effective solution for better health by incorporating wellness, disease management, and health mentoring into a single, comprehensive wellness-mentoring program. Employees are required to complete a detailed health risk assessment, which stratifies participants into one of five risk tiers, based on potential health problems.

Each risk tier determines the frequency of mentoring as well as goals and action plans for the employee. With a dedicated staff of nine professional health mentors, employees participating in the program at twelve months have already been successful in lowering elevated systolic and diastolic blood pressure, LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, weight, blood glucose, and quitting cigarette smoking.

To encourage participation in the program, employees are eligible to receive three wellness incentives. The first incentive includes an initial visit to a primary care physician and lab work at no out-of-pocket cost to the participants. The second wellness incentive is a discount at a participating fitness center.

A third possible incentive offered by some agencies is the OK Health pay incentive. More than 55 state agencies have elected to offer pay incentives and are authorized to pay participants \$100 (Bronze), \$300 (Silver), or \$500 (Gold) for successfully completing the program. The incentives consist of three separate payments payable to a participant upon completion of the (1) initial enrollment, (2) twelve-week follow up, and (3) achieving goals at the twelve-month

follow up. There are many other ancillary benefits from having healthy employees such as less absenteeism and increased productivity.

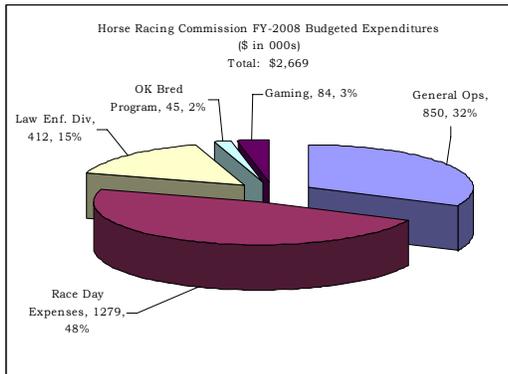
Horse Racing Commission

Mission

The Oklahoma Horse Racing Commission (OHRC) encourages state horse production and regulates horse racing activities at the following four racetracks and gaming activities at the first three.

- Remington Park in Oklahoma City;
- Will Rogers Downs in Claremore;
- Blue Ribbon Downs in Sallisaw; and
- Fair Meadows at Tulsa

The Commission's budget consists of state and revolving funds. For FY-2008, state appropriated dollars were 65% of the Commission's total budget funding, a 18% decrease from FY-2007. The following graph shows the budgeted appropriated dollars for FY-2008.



Source: Office of State Finance

Gaming Regulation

Beginning with FY-2006, the Commission began regulation of gaming at racetrack facilities. Adjusted gross revenue from gaming activities fund education, grow race purses and to organization licensees. For Calendar Year 2007, \$10.1 million has been delivered for education in the State of Oklahoma.

Gaming agents have been hired to regulate gaming activities at the racetracks. Their

responsibilities include checking the backgrounds of all gaming employees, gaming laboratories, vendors, manufacturers, distributors and racing facilities that have gaming activities.

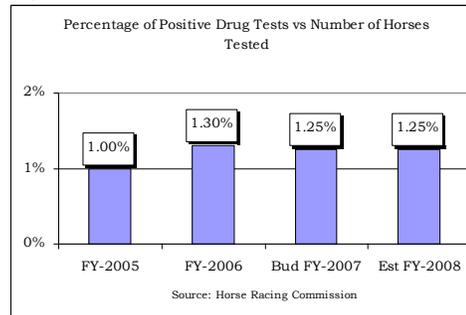
With the addition of gaming, racetracks are required to maintain a certain number of race days in order to continue operating a gaming facility. This requirement creates an increase in the number of race days.

Racetrack Regulations

The Commission employs three stewards at each racetrack to oversee racing activities. The stewards determine the winners of each race and conduct hearings concerning rule violations.

Official veterinarians, also employed by the Commission, collect urine and blood samples for drug tests in winning horses. Alleged violators are notified to appear at a hearing before the stewards and can be fined and/or receive license suspensions.

Key Performance Measure



The Commission also provides the following services at racetracks:

- Law enforcement agents who conduct investigations and present evidence at hearings;
- Licensing personnel who issue occupation licenses to participants; and
- Horse identifiers who verify before the race that horses are actually the horses entered to race.

Oklahoma-Bred Horse Program

Since 1983, the Commission has registered 74,263 horses as accredited Oklahoma-bred horses. The Program provides incentives for horse owners to invest in farms, horse facilities, veterinary services, horse trailers, etc.

The program provides incentives for breeders and owners to produce accredited Oklahoma-bred horses. High quality bred horses increase the quality and competition of racing which attracts more race fans and breeders to the state.

Funding for the Oklahoma-Bred Program comes from:

- Racetrack Breakage (odd cents after calculations on wagers are made);
- Unclaimed tickets from wagering;
- A percentage of pari-mutuel tax;
- Program registration fees; and
- Funding from gaming activities.

The following chart shows overall days allotted for racing, as well as the number of Oklahoma-Bred Horses registered during CY-2002 through CY-2006.

Horse Racing Data				
	CY-2003	CY-2004	CY-2005	CY-2006
Race Days Allotted	202	188	192	264
Oklahoma-Bred Horses Registered	2,636	2,779	2,517	2,846
Oklahoma-Bred Claim Checks Issd	5,443	5,975	4,626	3,639

Source: Oklahoma Horse Racing Commission

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$2,670
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	47.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	42.9
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	86
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$2,756
% Change from FY-2008	3.22%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$86,180 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Horse Racing Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Human Rights Commission

The Oklahoma Human Rights Commission works to eliminate discrimination and promote unity and understanding among Oklahomans. The Commission consists of a nine-person board. The Commission establishes policy, sets goals, approves programs and projects, and conducts public hearings on human rights complaints.

The Commission consists of two distinct functional divisions - Enforcement and Compliance, and Community Relations. The Community Relations Division provides outreach and educational services.

The Enforcement and Compliance Division receives, processes, and investigates complaints of discrimination in the areas of employment, housing, and public accommodation. To resolve complaints, the Commission contracts with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Under these contracts, complaints of discrimination are resolved in compliance with the policies and procedures of EEOC and HUD. Through these contracts, the Human Rights Commission receives training on EEOC and HUD policies and procedures.

During FY-2007, the Commission resolved 216 employment discrimination complaints and 69 housing discrimination complaints.

FY-2009 Recommendation

<i>FY-2009 Appropriation</i>	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$710
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	19.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	14.9
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>13</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$724
% Change from FY-2008	1.90%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$13,465 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Human Rights Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Merit Protection Commission

Notable Achievement

- Installed audio-video display and capture equipment to record administrative law hearings.
- Certified three new volunteer facilitators through the Supreme Court Mediation Program to serve in the Commission's Alternative Dispute Resolution Program.
- Certified one investigator through the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- Conducted 14 days of on-site training that included 270 state employee participants.

Mission

The Commission serves the State of Oklahoma Executive Branch by providing quasi-judicial programs in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act and Oklahoma Personnel Act to protect employees' constitutional due process rights and to shield the state from costly litigation in state and federal court.

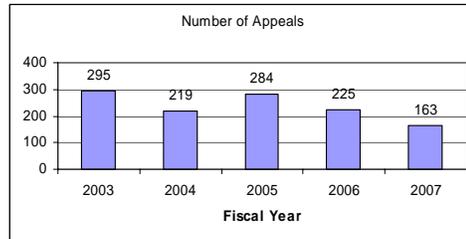
The agency's mission is to design, implement, and enforce a dispute resolution system for state employees. This system is comprised of training, consultation, investigation, mediation, and adjudication to protect the integrity of the personnel system.

In addition, the Commission provides Alternative Dispute Resolution programs and manages the state Grievance Program. These components focus on problem solving and dispute resolution to enhance the state workplace and indirectly improve productivity.

These programs serve the people of Oklahoma by promoting effective human resources management and ensuring legal practices are followed in state government.

Appeals

The chart below shows the total number of appeals filed with the Merit Protection Commission over the past five fiscal years.

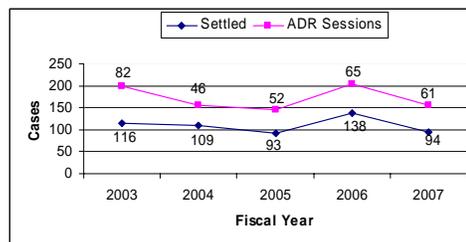


Source: Merit Protection Commission

Alternative Dispute Resolution

The Commission's Alternative Dispute Resolution program exists in two primary forms: Negotiation Conferences and Mediations.

The chart below displays the number of Alternative Dispute Resolution sessions and the resulting settlements.



The gap between the sessions and the settlements has continued to close over the past fiscal years. This continued success hinges on proper recruitment and training of volunteer mediators.

Grievance Management

The Commission is committed to helping employees and agencies resolve conflict at the lowest level possible through the internal grievance management program. By rule appeals of most alleged violations must first go through the internal grievance

system before being appealed to the Commission. In FY 2007, agencies reported a total of 252 grievances.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$649
Computer Upgrades	(35)
FY-2008 Base	\$614
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	8.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	7.6
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	13
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$627
\$ Change from FY-2008	(\$22)
% Change from FY-2008	-3.34%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

Removal of One-Time Funding

The Governor's budget removes \$35,000 for computer upgrades.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$13,343 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Merit Protection Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Office of Personnel Management (OPM)

Notable Achievements

- Updated the FY-2007 OPM Annual Report format to include Workforce Summary information for all Merit and Non-Merit System state agencies; 73.5% of the state workforce is in the classified service and 26.5% is in the unclassified service; the average age of the workforce is 45.6 years, with 31% between the ages of 50-59; the average years of service of 11.3.
- Issued the FY-2006 Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Status Report for Oklahoma State Government. Women constitute 56.3% of the state workforce (3.5% increase over the previous year), and ethnic minorities constitute 21.2% of the state workforce (5% over the previous year).
- Issued the 2007 Annual Compensation Report, indicating the state classified service workforce continues to trail the competitive labor market by 12.05%, up from 11.99% the previous year. Although turnover decreased slightly to 13.9% from 14.8% the previous year, it remains high, especially in key occupational categories.
- Initiated an upgrade of the twenty-five year old OPM OKCAREERS System to transition to an online application, testing and certification system for state classified service employment. The new system is scheduled to “go-live” by February 2008.

OPM provides recruitment and referral services for state agencies, maintains a classified system of employment, approves and reviews agency RIF proposals, and assists with affirmative action program needs. OPM provides many different management training and development opportunities, including the Carl Albert Public Internship Program, a Certified Public Manager Program, the Quality Oklahoma Program, the State Mentor

Program and the State Personnel Interchange Program.

Current Studies: OPM Annual Report and Workforce Summary

The State of Oklahoma employs nearly 37,000 employees in 114 agencies, with a presence in all 77 counties.

State Employee County Residence					
County	Employees	County	Employees	County	Employees
Adair	97	Grant	51	Nowata	43
Alfalfa	189	Greer	206	Okfuskee	207
Atoka	312	Harmon	38	Oklahoma	10265
Beaver	40	Harper	131	Okmulgee	253
Beckham	129	Haskell	88	Osage	312
Blaine	100	Hughes	146	Ottawa	261
Bryan	237	Jackson	236	Pawnee	140
Caddo	220	Jefferson	54	Payne	525
Canadian	1163	Johnston	87	Pittsburg	1026
Carter	518	Kay	216	Pontotoc	322
Cherokee	333	Kingfisher	103	Pottawatomie	815
Choctaw	134	Kiowa	173	Pushmataha	243
Cimarron	22	Latimer	101	Roger Mills	31
Cleveland	3149	LeFlore	598	Rogers	618
Coal	109	Lincoln	405	Seminole	199
Comanche	807	Logan	318	Sequoyah	259
Cotton	56	Love	58	Stephens	299
Craig	522	Major	71	Texas	114
Creek	327	Marshall	134	Tillman	150
Custer	366	Mayes	599	Tulsa	2308
Delaware	173	McClain	500	Wagoner	254
Dewey	36	McCurtain	277	Washington	189
Ellis	49	McIntosh	236	Washita	138
Garfield	849	Murray	401	Woods	187
Garvin	695	Muskogee	870	Woodward	400
Grady	352	Noble	147	Not Reported	125

Employees by Job Category and Percent of		
Professionals	16,529	45%
Administrative Support	5,640	15%
Protective Service	3,940	11%
Paraprofessionals	3,000	8%
Technicians	2,899	8%
Service Maintenance	2,034	6%
Officials / Administrators	1,921	5%
Skilled Craft	898	2%

Source: Office of Personnel Management

Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Status Report for Oklahoma State Government

114 state agencies prepared FY-2007 Affirmative Action Plans, which reflected the following state government workforce, ethnic minority, and female representation.

State Government Work Force Representation				
Race	Male	Female	Total	Percent
White	12,484	15,243	27,727	78.8%
Black	1,100	2,371	3,471	9.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	249	339	588	1.7%
Amer. Indian/Ala. Native	1,212	1,364	2,576	7.3%
Hispanic	312	493	805	2.3%
Totals	15,537	19,810	35,167	
Percent of Totals	43.7%	56.3%		100.0%

Minority Representation by EEO Category					
EEO Category	2005		2006		CLF Comparison
	FY 2005	Percent of Category	FY 2006	Percent of Category	
Officials and Administrators	265	13.6%	279	14.0%	15.1
Professionals	2,821	19.7%	3,031	20.2%	17.2
Technicians	492	17.1%	499	17.4%	21.9
Protective Services	762	19.0%	795	19.4%	21.6
Paraprofessionals	1,025	30.4%	1,117	31.9%	21.9
Administrative Support	1,080	22.2%	1,072	22.7%	21.2
Skilled Craft	159	17.5%	157	16.7%	21.9
Service Maintenance	482	23.8%	490	24.1%	31.1
Totals	7086	20.6%	7440	21.2%	22.9

Female Representation by EEO Category					
EEO Category	2005		2006		CLF Comparison
	FY 2005	Percent of Category	FY 2006	Percent of Category	
Officials/Administrators	848	43.6%	876	43.9%	37.6
Professionals	9,225	64.3%	9,752	65.0%	55.6
Technicians	1,086	37.7%	1,097	38.3%	59.7
Protective Services	607	15.1%	649	15.8%	16.7
Paraprofessionals	2,472	73.4%	2,622	74.9%	59.7
Administrative Support	4,204	86.4%	4,087	86.4%	70.1
Skilled Craft	35	3.8%	35	3.7%	6.5
Service Maintenance	670	33.0%	692	34.0%	41.5
Totals	19,147	55.7%	19,810	56.3%	46.2

Annual Compensation Report

The report concluded that by state employees not receiving a general increase this year and market pay increasing at nearly a 4 percent rate caused state employees to fall behind private sector pay. State pay has lagged the market by double digit figures for seven of the last nine years.

State of Oklahoma vs. Market			
Year	State	Market	Difference
2007	34,714	38,897	-12.05%
2006	32,428	36,315	-11.99%
2005	31,518	34,102	-8.20%
2004	29,969	33,393	-11.43%
2003	29,969	33,361	-11.32%

SOURCE: Office of Personnel Management

244 of 399 (61%) classified service benchmark jobs trail the competitive labor market by 10% or more. The 399 benchmark jobs represent 20,072 employees or 73% of classified service employees.

State classified service overall turnover rates decreased slightly from the previous year's rate of 14.8% to 13.9%, and the voluntary rate decreased from 12.3% to 11.6%.

JFD CODE	JFD TITLE	PAY BAND	INCS	2007	2006	2005
Y12C	REGISTERED NURSE III	M	355	-22.35%	-13.77%	-14.69%
Y12B	REGISTERED NURSE II	K	313	-23.61%	-23.71%	-19.65%
H20A	SOCIAL SERVICES SPECIALIST I	H	310	-18.73%	-20.89%	-23.07%
T22B	TRANSPORTATION SPECIALIST II	J	151	-10.35%	-13.68%	-15.31%
D12B	AUDITOR II	J	131	-31.27%	-29.44%	-14.35%
F41C	CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE TECH III	H	126	-43.64%	-49.19%	-36.61%
R20C	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS SPEC III	K	110	-21.78%	-31.50%	-34.02%
D12C	AUDITOR III	K	106	-24.56%	-30.74%	-40.43%
T21C	TRANSPORTATION TECH III	H	89	-42.39%	-32.14%	-42.53%
F41B	CONSTRUCTION/MAINTENANCE TECH II	G	82	-38.85%	-34.51%	-17.68%

Pay Movement Mechanism Usage Report

State agencies, without additional funding and from existing budgets, continue to utilize statutorily authorized pay movement mechanisms to address critical recruitment and retention workforce challenges.

CORE Oklahoma Project

OPM is a member of the CORE PeopleSoft Project Team along with the Office of State Finance, The Department of Central Services, and the Department of Commerce. For analysis and management purposes, CORE enables OPM to integrate its information into a streamlined electronic system.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$4,892
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	76.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	67.7
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	84
Workforce Study	<u>725</u>
Total Adjustments	809
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$5,701
% Change from FY-2008	16.54%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$83,929 for a 5% state employee pay increase for Personnel Management effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Workforce Compensation Study

The Governor's budget includes \$725,000 to contract with an independent consulting firm to conduct a comprehensive study of the entire Executive Branch work force.

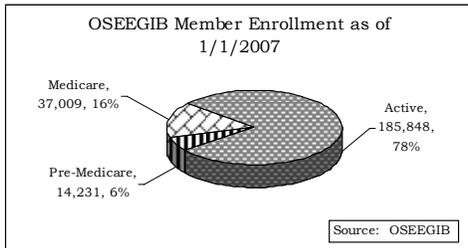
State & Education Employees Group Insurance Board

Notable Achievements

- *Successful implementation of Medicare Part D for retiree members*
- *Technology upgrades accomplished in communication, training and information sharing*
- *Enhanced member security with unique member identification numbers*

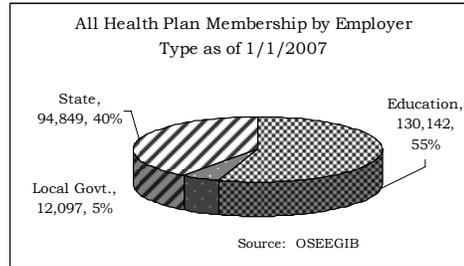
The Oklahoma State & Education Employees Group Insurance Board (OSEEGIB) provides self-funded insurance plans to state, education, and local government employees as well as their dependents and survivors. The plan is a self-insured health, dental, life and disability program, which is actuarially rated to provide premiums adequate to meet the payment of all claims, administrative expenses and any change in reserve estimates.

OSEEGIB health insurance plans are open to state, education, and local governments. These plans are also available to retirees provided the retiree elects to participate prior to retirement.



Each of these enrollment categories faces a different cost structure. For example, pre-Medicare retirees are generally in their mid-50s through 64 years of age and experience greater medical costs. Medicare retirees have greater total medical costs; however, Medicare covers a part of the cost.

The general opinion is that the members are state agency employees; however, the following graph shows that the primary beneficiaries are education employees and their dependents.



Members have a choice of health insurance plans. All members may enroll in HealthChoice, which is the state offered preferred provider option (PPO). In 2006 there were 127,440 enrolled in HealthChoice and 24,064 enrolled in health maintenance organizations (HMO) across the state.

Oklahoma Commission on Children & Youth

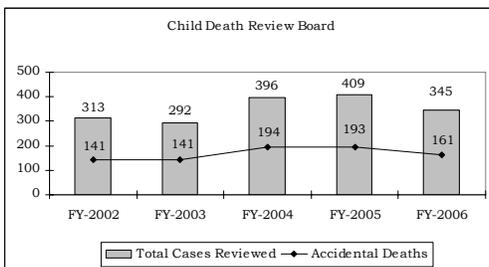
Notable Achievements

- In FY- 2007, the Office of Juvenile System Oversight increased the number of visits to private residential facilities by 26% over FY-2006. Complaints and requests for assistance increased to an all time reported high of 502 for FY-2007.
- In FY-2007, the Joint Oklahoma Information Network (JOIN) data base was increased by 14,997 records. Additionally, 771,086 hits were made to the website. This was a 240% increase from FY-2006.

Mission

The mission of the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth (OCCY) is to improve services to children and their families by: Planning, coordinating and communicating with communities and between public and private agencies; independent monitoring of the children and youth service system; and testing models and demonstration programs for effective services. In pursuit of their mission OCCY administers the following programs:

- Office of Juvenile System Oversight
- Joint Oklahoma Information Network (JOIN)
- Board of Child Abuse Examination
- Child Death Review Board



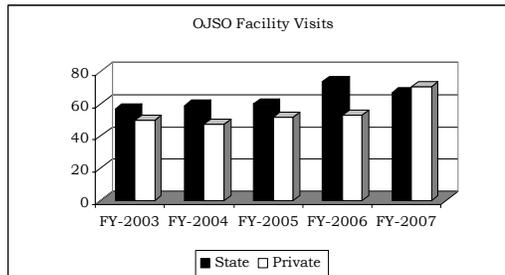
Source: Child Death Review Board Annual Reports

- Office of Planning and Coordination
- Interagency Coordinating Council

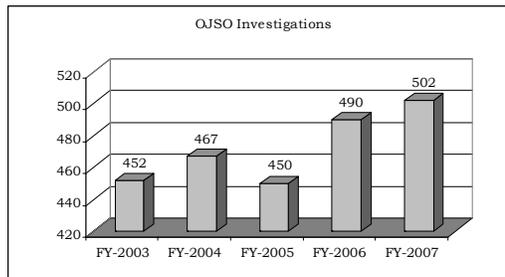
- Juvenile Personnel Training
- Oklahoma Areawide Services Information System (OASIS)
- Post Adjudication Review Boards

Office of Juvenile System Oversight

OCCY's Office of Juvenile System Oversight Division (OJSO) monitors compliance of public and private, residential and non-residential facilities with their established responsibilities, which include state and federal laws, applicable accrediting and licensing standards, policies and procedures, and applicable court orders.



Source: OCCY



Source: OCCY

Joint Oklahoma Information Network (JOIN)

In 1997, the Legislature passed HB 1391 - The Coordinated Database System for Children Act. HB 1391 directed OCCY to develop a system to allow sharing of case information and data collection used in planning, research, outcome evaluation and service coordination. The project is called

JOIN – Joint Oklahoma Information Network.

The JOIN resource directory and eligibility determination are now up and running. The database does three main things:

- Gives citizens and service providers easy access to services through a resource directory;
- Provides a better service delivery system to clients through agency collaboration; and
- Provides aggregate information from participating agencies

Oklahoma agencies who serve children and families, 13 in all, have signed an interagency agreement to participate in the project.

The database can be accessed at <http://www.join.ok.gov>

Additional Duties for the Office of Juvenile System Oversight (OJSO)

Senate Bill 790 passed during the 2007 Session requires OJSO to prepare a public report in child death or near-death cases when criminal charges are filed against the person responsible for the child. The Governor’s budget includes \$250,000 to fund additional FTE and start up costs associated with these additional responsibilities.

FY-2009 Recommendation

<i>FY-2009 Appropriation</i>	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$2,334
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	27.5
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	26.8
Funding Adjustments:	
Additional OJSO Duties	250
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>32</u>
Total Adjustments	282
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$2,616
% Change from FY-2008	12.08%
Source: Office of State Finance	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$32,612 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Office of Disability Concerns

Notable Achievement

- *In an effort to provide accessible information on services and training available for persons with disabilities, the Office of Disability Concerns maintains a website at www.odc.ok.gov. This website was accessed more than 157,077 times during FY-2007. This was an increase of 37,000 website visits over the prior year. The site is organized into: Technical Assistance, Employment Development, Information Services and the Client Assistance Program with information pertinent to each area available for download by the visitor.*
- *House Bill 1084, passed during the 2007 legislative session, changed the name of the agency from the Office of Handicapped Concerns to the Office of Disability Concerns.*

Mission

The Office of Disability Concerns (ODC) helps develop policies and services to meet the needs of Oklahomans with disabilities. The Governor's Advisory Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the Governor's Advisory Committee to the Office of Disability Concerns assist the ODC in meeting this role.

ODC assists citizens with disabilities in seeking and becoming employed. The staff at ODC provide information, attend job fairs, provide entrepreneurial education and support the Business Leadership Network (BLN). BLN is a coalition of employers that promote employment for people with disabilities.

During FY-2006, ODC began a training program for disabled high school students in how to most effectively present their skills and abilities as they enter post-secondary education or employment. The program is called High School Hi-Tech, Tech Now Training. ODC also administers the federally funded Client Assistance Program (CAP). CAP provides information, intervention, case

management and, in some cases, assistance in the appeals and/or fair hearing process to individuals who are eligible for or receiving services funded by the Rehabilitation Act.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$413
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	8.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	8.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>7</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$420
% Change from FY-2008	1.70%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$6,688 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Office of Disability Concerns effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

**Oklahoma Indian Affairs
Commission**

Mission

The Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission (OIAAC) is charged with the mission of serving as the liaison between Oklahoma's tribal population and governments and the Oklahoma State government. The Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission accomplishes this mission by maintaining consistent involvement in the areas of legislation development and tracking, policy concerns, legal issues, economic development and education.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$258
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	4.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	3.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>3</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$261
% Change from FY-2008	1.16%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$3,467 for a 5% state employee pay increase for Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Department of Human Services

Notable Achievements

- **Increased Adoptions** *The Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS) authorized 1,579 adoption placements in FY-2007 – a record nine years in a row for over 1,000 authorized adoption placements per year.*
- **Quality Child Care** *In 2007, 94% of children receiving a child care subsidy were served in facilities with a quality rating of one star plus or higher. This is a substantial increase from FY-1999, when only 9% were served in facilities with a quality rating above one star.*
- **Access to Medical Care** *OKDHS certified a record number of persons, mostly children, to receive healthcare during FY-2007. Over 751,000 members were enrolled in SoonerCare (Oklahoma’s Medicaid Program) during the year.*
- **Access to food and nutrition** *OKDHS continues to certify record numbers of Food Stamp recipients, about half of whom are children. This benefit contributes to a level of healthy nutrition to which these families would otherwise not have access. More than 635,000 persons received assistance through this program in FY-2007.*
- **Child Support Enforcement** *The Child Support Enforcement Division collected over \$238 million in child support in FY-2007, an 8% increase from FY-2006.*
- **Paternities Established** *The Child Support Enforcement Division established 19,561 paternities in FY-2007, an 8% increase from FY-2006.*

Mission

The mission of the Department of Human Services (DHS) is to help individuals and families in need help themselves lead safer, healthier, more independent and productive lives.

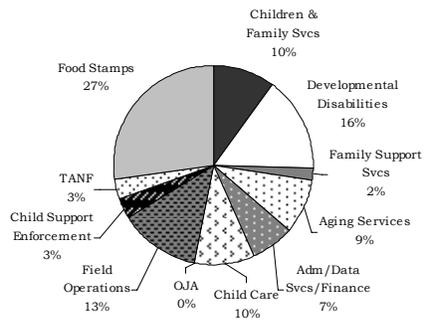
In pursuit of their mission, DHS administers the following programs:

- Family Support Services
 - TANF
 - Food Stamps
 - Adult Protective Services
- Developmental Disabilities
 - Institutional Facilities
 - Home and Community Based Waiver Programs
- Children and Family Services
 - Adoptive Services
 - Foster Care
 - Child Welfare
- Child Care
 - Child Care Subsidy
 - Child Care Facility Licensing
- Aging Services
 - ADvantage Program
 - Personal Care Program
- Child Support Enforcement

In FY-2007, DHS ranks as the fourth largest state agency, representing 8.0% of the state appropriated budget. DHS’s FY-2008 operational budget, a total of \$1.7 billion, includes the following revenue sources:

Federal Grants:	\$976,818,654
State Funding:	\$584,106,135
Other Sources:	\$149,265, 265

DHS Funding by Activity
 FY-2008 Budget
 Total: \$1,710,190,625



Source: FY-2008 Budget Work Program

Family Support Services

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

As a result of state and federal reform initiatives, Oklahoma has reduced the number of children and families receiving public cash assistance by over 72% from 47,712 average monthly cases in FY-1993 to 10,002 average monthly cases in FY-2007.

While the state initiated a number of different welfare reforms prior to 1995, the federal Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), passed in the fall of 1996, fundamentally changed the way public cash assistance programs were delivered to children and families across the nation. The Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant created in PRWORA replaced the traditional cash assistance entitlement program, known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

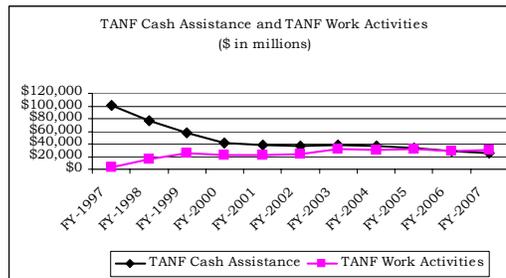
The four major goals of TANF are:

- Provide cash assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives;
- Promote job preparation, work and marriage to end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits;

- Prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies; and
- Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

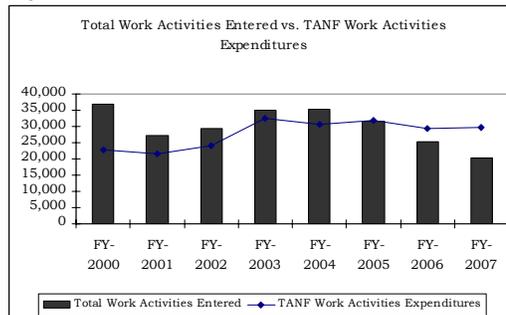
TANF services fall into three main categories:

- Cash Assistance
- Work Activities
- Family Formation/ Stabilization Services



Source: OKDHS Annual Reports

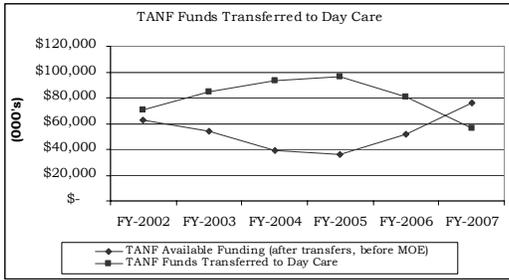
Key Performance Measure



Source: OKDHS Annual Reports

TANF Funding

While the TANF block grant amount has remained relatively stable over past fiscal years, the amount spent on TANF services has decreased.



Source: OKDHS

Due to the importance of child care, more of the block grant is being transferred to child care. The amount transferred to child care increased from \$48 million in FY-2001 to a peak of over \$96 million in FY-2005. Due to escalating additional state subsidies appropriated beginning in FY-2005, the necessary transfer from TANF to Child Care was \$56.4 million, or \$40 million less in FY-2007 than FY-2005. Without child care services, many parents would not be able to leave TANF assistance for gainful employment.

How TANF Cash Payments Work

A family of three is eligible for \$292 maximum cash benefits per month. The following example illustrates how the eligibility calculation works:

A family of three has earned monthly income of \$500. DHS adjusts earned income by subtracting \$120 from that amount; leaving \$380 adjusted earned income. Half of their adjusted earned income reduces the family’s cash payment amount. Therefore, the family is eligible to receive \$102 per month (\$292-\$190).

Examples of Monthly Cash Payments for a Family of Three

Adjusted Monthly Earned Income	Max. Cash Assistance
\$0	\$292
\$250	\$167
\$500	\$42
\$550	\$17

Formula: $\$292 - ((\text{Earned Income} - \$120) / 2)$

Cash Benefits and Current Cases

Expenditures for cash assistance benefits have decreased by over 73% from \$129

million in FY-1996 to \$25.9 million in FY-2007. Of the 21,943 average monthly persons receiving TANF benefits in FY-2007, 3,779 cases had an adult on work requirements. The remaining 18,164 monthly average cases are “child only” cases. In these cases, the cash benefit is for the child or children only. An example of this type of case is that in which the child’s parents are deceased and the child lives with a grandparent.

Time-limited Benefits

One of the provisions of the TANF program limits cash assistance payments to five years in a lifetime. In FY-2007, 44 families became ineligible for cash assistance benefits as a result of this provision. DHS policy allows caseworkers to arrange limited assistance to families facing specific hardships after exceeding TANF time limits.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

Through a federal grant, DHS assists low income Oklahoma households with paying their energy bills. The majority of the grant is used for winter heating. The remainder is used for summer cooling bills and for weatherization services (through the Oklahoma Department of Commerce).

DHS administers the program by taking applications and disbursing funds to the client’s energy provider. Eligible clients have incomes less than 110% of the federal poverty level, or \$1,833 per month for a family of four, and must be responsible for paying their utility bill. During FFY-2007 (Federal Fiscal Year), OKDHS served 128,664 households or 62% of eligible households. Benefit payments are one-time; the average payment made on behalf of a beneficiary in FFY-2007 was \$86 for heating assistance, \$164 for cooling assistance and \$252 for crisis assistance.

Developmental Disabilities

The Developmental Disabilities Services Division (DDSD) in DHS provides institutional and community based services to people with a primary diagnosis of mental retardation (IQ of 70 or below). Clients may also have other developmental

disabilities in addition to mental retardation such as autism, cerebral palsy and Down Syndrome. DDSD's primary goal is to enable children and adults to lead more independent and productive lives in the least restrictive environment.

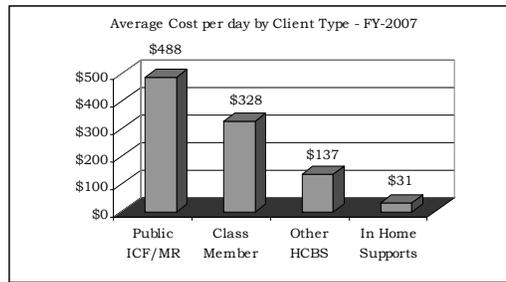
At the end of FY-2007, the number of persons ages 3 and up served in DDSD community based programs was 5,308. This is an increase of 5% over the prior year. Three public institutions were serving 365 persons at the end of FY-2007.

There are at least four types of recipients receiving services for developmental disabilities:

- Public ICF/MR: People who are in one of three public institutions;
- Class Member: People who are members of the Homeward Bound Class and receive unlimited community based services;
- Home & Community Based Services or In-Home Supports Waiver: Non-class members who receive community based services through a Medicaid waiver; and
- People not on a Medicaid waiver receiving sheltered workshop or group home services.

Cost of Service by Type of Recipient

As the following graph illustrates, institutional care is the most expensive service delivery model. It cost approximately \$488 per day in FY-2007 to serve these residents. The next most expensive clients are the members of the Hissom class. In FY-2007, class members cost an average of approximately \$320 per day.



Source: OKDHS

While \$320 per day is less than the cost of serving people in public institutions, it is more than twice what is spent on community services for non-class members. The main reason for the disparity is the court-ordered 100% state dollar services provided only to members of the Hissom class.

Institutional Care

The state operates three public institutions for people with developmental disabilities: Southern Oklahoma Resource Center (SORC) near Pauls Valley, Northern Oklahoma Resource Center in Enid (NORCE) and the Greer Center, located on the NORCE campus. The Greer Center is operated through a contract with Liberty Health Care Services of Oklahoma. For Medicaid purposes, these public institutions are technically classified as Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded (ICF/MR).

While community based services are considered the most preferred and cost-effective treatment alternative for children and adults, a small number qualify for institutional level services. Clients in these facilities range in age from 14 to over 70 and suffer from multiple developmental and physical disabilities and require 24 hour medical attention.

Homeward Bound Class

Members of the Homeward Bound Class are former residents of the Hissom Center who filed a class action lawsuit in 1985 to compel the state to create community-based alternatives to institutional placements. The resulting court order required the closure of the Hissom

Memorial Center in Sand Springs. The Court Order closing Hissom was issued in 1987 and the last resident was moved into the community in April of 1994.

In FY-2004, a separate waiver was created for Hissom class members only. At the end of the year, 805 clients were being served through this waiver. Services for class members are mandated by the court while services are offered to other people as funds become available.

Additional State Services Provided to Class Members

Services mandated by the Federal Court for the Homeward Bound class members are:

- room and board supplement payments and single placement supplements;
- special needs and other supported living payments go mostly for medical services that Medicaid does not cover, such as dental services for adults; and
- cost settlement payments allow providers to recover all of their costs for services to class members.

Home and Community Based Medicaid Services

The Department of Human Services administers three different home and community based waiver programs for children and adults. These are services provided to persons with developmental disabilities who are not in institutions. Over the past three decades, states have decreased institutional care services and increased home and community based services.

This move has occurred for two main reasons. First, the quality of life for children and adults with developmental disabilities is better in community placements versus institutional placements. Second, in FY-2007 institutional care cost an average of \$488 a day while community based care for non-class members costs an average of \$137 a day for other Home and Community Based Waiver clients and \$31 per day for In Home Supports Waiver clients.

These services are paid for with state and federal dollars. Some Sheltered Workshops slots and some group home placements are entirely state funded while others are funded through Medicaid with almost 70% federal dollars.

Description of waiver programs:

- The Home and Community Based Services Waiver Program (HCBSW) – These services are for developmentally disabled people who are independent of a family and usually live in a residential facility. Recipients must be Medicaid eligible.
- The In Home Supports Waiver – DHS established this waiver in 2000 in an effort to serve individuals on the waiver waiting list. These services are for children or adults living at home with families. The amount received is capped at \$19,225 for adults and \$12,820 for children. Recipients must be eligible for Medicaid.
- All of the above-mentioned waivers provide recipients with habilitation training specialists, respite care, adaptive equipment, architectural modifications, medical supplies and services, various therapies, family training and counseling, transportation and employment services.
- Homeward Bound Class Waiver – This waiver was created in FY-2004 for Hissom Class members.

	FY-2004		FY-2005		FY-2006		FY-2007	
	# Served	Total Exp.						
HCBSW	2,282	\$111,444	2,354	\$109,017	2,592	\$120,235	2,710	\$135,862
Homeward Bound Waiver	822	\$90,118	805	\$89,109	805	\$93,385	796	\$95,375
IHSW-Adult	775	\$9,729	864	\$9,908	1,216	\$13,894	1,466	\$18,592
IHSW-Children	388	\$2,936	405	\$2,750	527	\$3,359	635	\$4,556

Source: OKDHS

In FY-2007, approximately 4,811 people who were non-class members were served through some type of community-based waiver.

Waiting List for Community Based Services

At the end of FY-2007, there were 3,314 people with developmental disabilities on the waiting list to receive services from one of the waivers administered through DDSD. This is a 16% over FY-2006. Medicaid-eligible persons waiting for services are of all ages. Many of them and their families face financial hardships every day trying to provide costly services such as medical supplies, therapy and adaptive equipment on limited incomes with no access to health care.

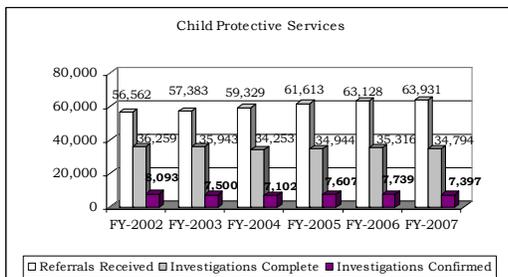
Children and Family Services

The Children and Family Services division in the Department of Human Services is responsible for three main programs:

- Investigating all allegations of child abuse and neglect;
- Providing foster care and kinship placements and family preservation programs to children from abusive homes; and
- Providing permanent adoptive placements for children in need of adoption.

Child Protective Services

Child abuse and neglect referrals increased by 2,318 from FY-2005 to FY-2007. This count is based on the number of children included in the referral and/or investigation.



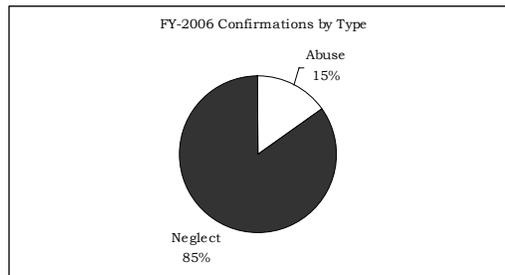
Source: OKDHS

In FY-2004, OKDHS hit a record low number of confirmations. In FY-2007, the number of confirmations decreased slightly

both as a whole number and as a percentage of referrals.

FY-1999	18.60%
FY-2000	15.75%
FY-2001	15.03%
FY-2002	14.31%
FY-2003	13.07%
FY-2004	11.97%
FY-2005	12.35%
FY-2006	12.26%
FY-2007	11.57%

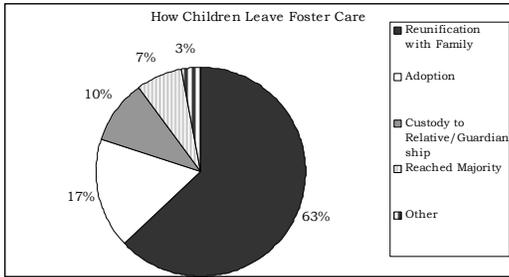
Neglect is historically the largest category of child mistreatment and in FY-2007 accounted for 85% of confirmations.



Source: OKDHS

Foster Care

Children who must be removed from their homes for health and safety reasons are placed in foster care or kinship placements. Once children are in foster care, the primary goal is to place them in a safe, permanent environment, ideally with their parents. During FY-2007 there was a monthly average of 8,279 children in foster care or kinship placements, an increase of 4.8% from FY-2006. The average length of stay for a child placed in out-of-home care decreased from 23 months in FY-1999 to 21.6 months in FY-2007.

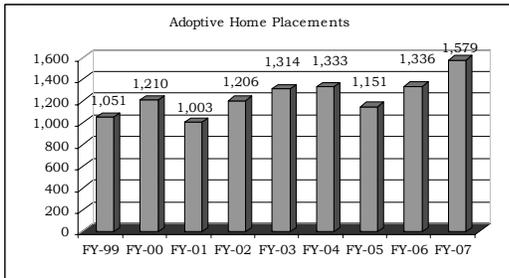


Source: OKDHS

Growth in Adoptions

In recent years, adoptive home authorizations, the preliminary step to permanent adoptions, have sharply increased. From FY-1998 to FY-2007, DHS has increased the number of placements by almost 195% from 536 placements in FY-1998 to 1,579 placements in FY-2007.

Key Performance Measure



Source: OKDHS

DHS put together the program Swift Adoption to increase permanent adoptive home placements. This program was in response to a federal adoption initiative to increase the number of permanent home placements. Administratively, DHS placed all staff under the state office and contracted out certain services. As a result, adoption placements have more than tripled since 1996.

Currently, more than 9,000 children are supported by adoption assistance payments and services. DHS provides subsidies to people who adopt "special needs" children. Oklahoma includes the following in the definition of special needs:

- physically or mentally disabled;
- children over 8 years old;
- siblings;
- emotionally disturbed;
- ethnic/race; and
- high risk of mental disease.

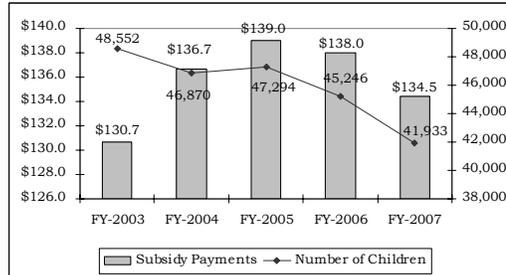
While the number will fluctuate during the year, approximately 1,200 children are awaiting adoption.

Child Care

Child Care Subsidies

Child care activities in the Department can be divided into two main areas: the Child Care Subsidy Program and Child Care Licensing.

Subsidized child care pays part or all of the child care costs for qualifying families while parents or caretakers work, attend school, or receive training. Subsidized child care was provided for approximately 75,000 children during FY-2007. The monthly average number of children for whom subsidy payments were made was 41,933 in FY-2007. Total payment increases are due to increased rates for the improved quality of child care facilities.



Source: OKDHS

Quality Child Care Initiative

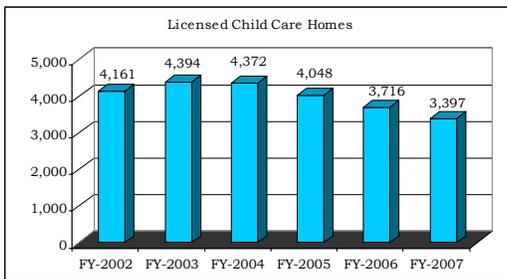
The Stars System pays different rates depending on the level of accreditation earned by the facility. These levels, referred to as Stars, are as follows:

- One Star – Basic Licensing Requirements;

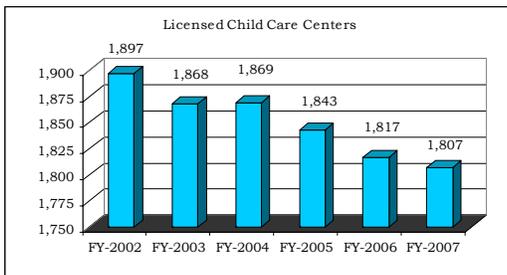
- One Star Plus – Transitioning to Higher Level;
- Two Star – Seven Quality Criteria including Master Teachers; and
- Three Star – Two Star Criteria and Nationally Accredited.

Child Care Licensing

The Division of Child Care licenses and inspects almost 5,200 child care centers and family care homes in Oklahoma for children ages six weeks to 12 years. The division also licenses 136 residential and shelter facilities that provide care for children who are unable to live at home and 62 child placing agencies that place children in foster homes and adoptive homes.

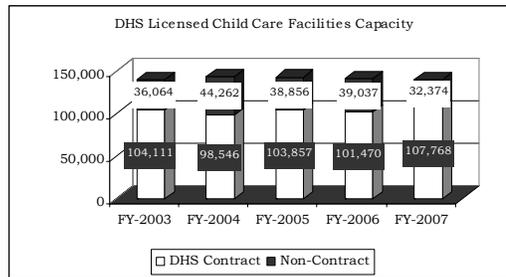


Source: OKDHS



Source: OKDHS

While the number of centers and homes is decreasing, the overall capacity is actually increasing due to homes and centers increasing their individual capacities. Total capacity in FY-2006 and FY-2007 is almost 140,000 slots. The following chart shows total capacity in number of slots available for the DHS Child Care Subsidy program versus those that are not.



Aging Services

Aging Services is responsible for the following programs:

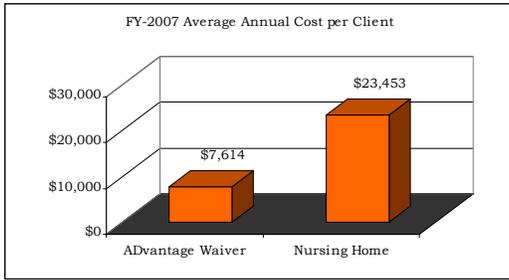
- Congregate Meals
- Ombudsman Program
- Advocacy
- Volunteer Programs

The Aging Services Division also administers the following two Medicaid programs.

ADvantage Waiver

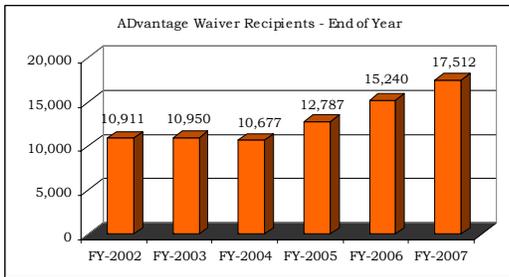
Operated through contracts with the Long Term Care Authorities of Tulsa and Enid, this home health care program provides an alternative to nursing home care for some people. In order to qualify for ADvantage services, a person must meet Medicaid income guidelines and require nursing home-level care.

These services divert people away from nursing homes by providing home health care services and/or some services in adult day centers. The ADvantage program provides a significant savings when compared to the cost of nursing home care.



Source: OKDHS

After several years of remaining stable, FY-2005 saw a sharp increase in the number of clients at the end of the year, 12,787 clients as compared to 10,677 clients in FY-2004. This is an increase of almost 20%. FY-2007 saw another significant increase with a year end count of 17,512, another increase of almost 15%.



Source: OKDHS

Personal Care

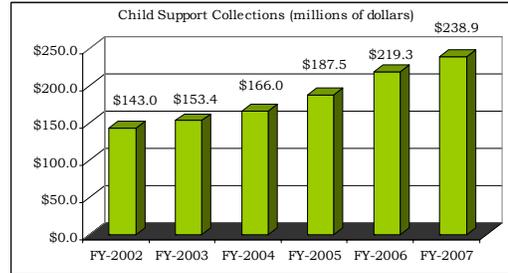
The second Medicaid program administered by the Aging Services Division is Personal Care. This service is available to those who meet the medical eligibility criteria as determined by an Aging Services long-term care nurse. Personal care aides, who generally work for home care agencies, provide non-medical assistance to people in their homes.

Child Support Enforcement

This division is primarily responsible for locating non-custodial parents, establishing paternity and collecting and distributing support payments. In addition to restructuring the public welfare program, The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996

implemented a number of changes to Child Support Enforcement. Finding ways to encourage and require parents to be financially responsible for their children is central to the spirit and letter of the law. As the chart below illustrates, child support collections continue to increase each year. FY-2006 collections were up 17% over FY-2005 and FY-2007 collections rose almost 9% over FY-2006.

Key Performance Measure

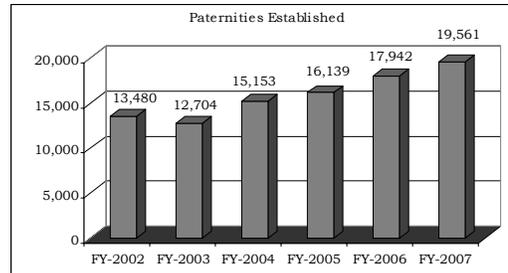


Source: OKDHS

Emphasis on Fatherhood

Child support is not just about finding non-custodial parents and making sure they send a check each month to their children. Financial support is important, but finding more and better ways to foster positive and nurturing relationships between fathers and children is also important.

Key Performance Measure



Source: OKDHS

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$557,107
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	8,014.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	7,864.4
Funding Adjustments:	
FMAP Deterioration	8,000
Deficit Reduction Act	2,500
ADvantage Shortfall	5,000
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>5,235</u>
Total Adjustments	20,735
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$577,842
% Change from FY-2008	3.72%
Source: Office of State Finance	

Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) Deterioration

The Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) represents the federal match provided to the state for the Medicaid program. The Governor’s budget includes \$8.0 million for the FFY-2009 decrease in FMAP.

Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005

The Governor’s budget proposes \$2.5 million to replace the loss of federal funds as a result of DRA.

ADvantage Waiver Shortfall

The Governor’s budget recommends \$5 million for the ADvantage waiver shortfall. This funding goes toward the increase in new clients and an increase in the demand for services with current clients.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$5,234,732 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Human Services effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

J.D. McCarty Center for Children with Developmental Disabilities

Notable Achievements

- *More of Oklahoma's children with developmental disabilities have been served. There were approximately 46,000 patient encounters in FY-2007.*
- *Five, week long summer day camp programs served 65 children with special needs. Children with developmental disabilities from the metropolitan area attended the camps Monday through Friday. The focus was to provide a fun and loving environment so that each camper can learn new skills, make friends and gain independence while having a blast!*
- *Continued a successful campaign to raise awareness of the center's services and garner private funds to build J.D. McCarty Center's first summer camp facility, which will enable JDMC to expand its summer camp program. The facility will consist of an activity center, pool with a splash pad, a ropes course and outside activity field, a campfire circle, fishing dock for lake use and overnight cabins.*
- *The Conference Center on J.D. McCarty's campus hosted 91 events during FY-2007 and generated over \$96,000 in revenue.*

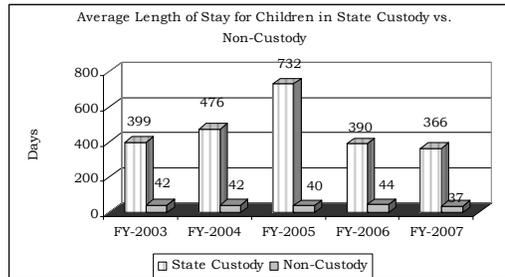
Mission

The mission of the J.D. McCarty Center (JDMC) for Children with Developmental Disabilities is to provide a comprehensive program of habilitative care to Oklahoma's citizens with disabilities.

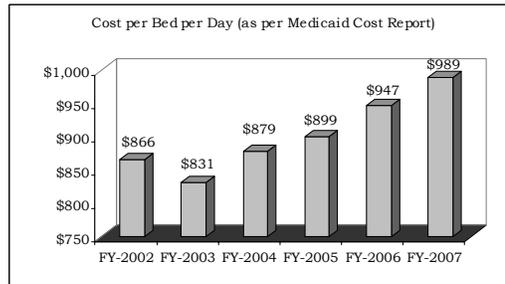
The J.D. McCarty Center habitates, rehabilitates, evaluates, and treats Oklahoma's developmentally disabled children, enabling them to reach their maximum potential. The ultimate goal is to enable children to return to a family or community environment.

JDMC's emphasis on telecommunications will enable the agency to reach a more general population, such as doctors' offices, clinics, kiosks in frequently traveled locations and the rapidly expanding population of web surfers.

In recent years, the JDMC has seen an increase in the number of children that come to the facility in the custody of the state. JDMC is also seeing an increase in children with behavioral problems and more severe diagnoses. This led to an increase in the average length of stay for children in the hospital, especially for state custody children through FY-2005. However, after moving into their new facility and no longer having to house children in wards, many of their challenging behaviors were successfully resolved and foster care placements increased. This has resulted in a dramatic drop in average length of stay for custody children from 732 days in FY-2005 to 366 days in FY-2007.



Source: JD McCarty Center



Source: JD McCarty Center

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$4,453
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	224.1
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	204.6
Funding Adjustments:	
Registered Nursing Staff	950
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>208</u>
Total Adjustments	1,158
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$5,611
% Change from FY-2008	26.01%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

Registered Nursing Staff

The Governor's budget proposes \$950,000 million to fund the hiring of 17 additional registered nurses. Due to a mandate from the U.S. Department of Health, the J.D. McCarty Center must hire these nurses in order to remain a licensed Medicaid facility.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$208,230 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the J.D. McCarty Center effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Office of Juvenile Affairs

Notable Achievements

- Accountability / Community Residential Programs:** *In conjunction with the Oklahoma Department of Human Services, OJA contracted for a 12-bed Level D staff secure group home near Wayne, OK. The group home is for delinquents with developmental disabilities. OJA received \$800,000 in funding to expand the Community At-Risk Services (CARS) throughout the state.*
- Institutional Program:** *Additional digital recording & cameras (\$450,000) were added to the three OJA operated institutions. Funding came from the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG).*
- Regional Secure Detention:** *OJA received \$3.3 million in funding to construct a new 18-bed detention center in Craig County to replace the current 12-bed center. Completion of the project is expected in early FY-2009.*

Mission

The Oklahoma Juvenile Reform Act (HB 2640) created the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) as the state juvenile justice agency effective July 1, 1995. Previously, the Department of Human Services (DHS) provided services for Oklahoma's youth adjudicated delinquent or youth in-need-of-supervision.

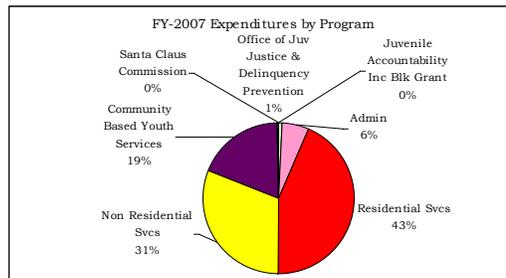
The mission of OJA is to promote public safety and reduce juvenile delinquency by providing professional prevention, education and treatment services, as well as secure facilities for juveniles.

OJA manages these functions through five main programs: juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, residential, nonresidential, juvenile accountability incentive block grant and community based youth services.

The Office of Juvenile Affairs:

- serves as the state planning and coordinating agency for statewide juvenile justice and delinquency prevention services;
- preserves and strengthens family ties whenever possible;
- provides court intake, probation and parole for delinquent youth;
- removes a juvenile from the custody of parents if the safety of the juvenile or the protection of the public would otherwise be endangered;
- provides treatment, care, guidance and discipline to adjudicated juveniles removed from the custody of parents to assist the juvenile in becoming a responsible, productive member of society; and
- provides a system for the rehabilitation and reintegration of juvenile delinquents into society.

OJA is one of the 10 largest state agencies. The agency's FY-2007 appropriation is 1.6% of the total state appropriated budget. The following chart shows OJA's FY-2007 expenditures by program.



Source: Office of Juvenile Affairs

While OJA receives funding from federal grants and revolving funds, nearly 88% of operational funding in FY-2007 came from state appropriations. Approximately 10% of OJA's funding came from federal funds, and 2% from revolving funds. Grants received include the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant, Title V and Challenge Grants.

Terry D. v. Rader

In January 1978, the class-action lawsuit Terry D. v. Rader was filed in Federal Court, alleging abusive practices, unconstitutional use of isolation and restraints, the absence of adequately trained staff, and the mixing of offenders with non-offenders. The suit was a successful challenge to the number of youth in State custody and resulted in DHS closing a number of public institutions and implementing a variety of community-based programs for children and youth.

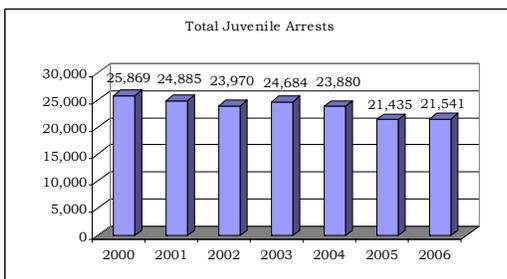
Subsequent to the creation of OJA, an Amended Court Plan of Implementation was filed with the court that detailed OJA’s responsibilities in the operation of the juvenile justice system. In 1996, OJA was able to meet Federal Court requirements for the dismissal of the lawsuit.

System Placement

Placement Demand

Two key factors contribute to the overall juvenile justice system placement demand: the total juvenile arrest rate and the number of out-of-home placement admissions.

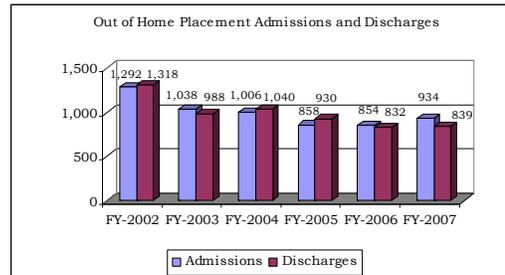
According to data from the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) 2006 Uniform Crime Report, total juvenile arrests increased slightly in 2006. The following chart shows a seven-year history of juvenile arrests.



In this chart, the word “arrest” refers to the police handling of all juveniles who have been accused of committing a crime and are taken into custody when, under the same circumstances, the crime would warrant the arrest of an adult. Police “contacts” with juveniles do not count as

arrests when no offense has been committed. Instances where juveniles are taken into custody for their own protection and not because the juvenile has committed a crime, such as neglect cases, are not listed as arrests.

The following chart provides a comparison of the out-of-home placement admissions and discharges since FY-2002.

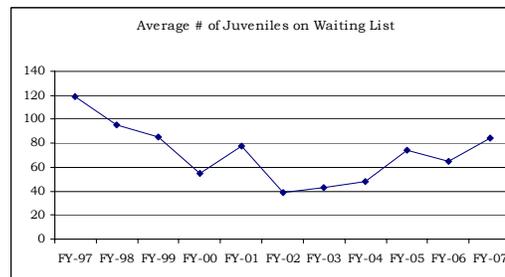


Source: OJA

To address the placement demand each year, OJA determines the security level each adjudicated juvenile requires and matches the juvenile with the next available bed placement option at that level.

Placement Waiting List

The following graph illustrates the change in the average number of juveniles awaiting placement over 11 years (FY-2005 is the most recent year for which data is available). Juveniles on the waiting list are typically held in lock-down county detention centers. These juveniles do not begin any treatment services at this point, however the detention centers have on-site teachers.



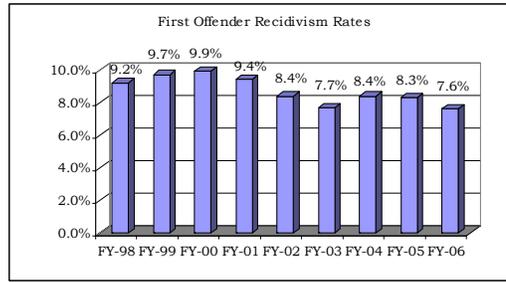
While the waiting list has dramatically decreased from FY-1995, the number of juveniles awaiting placement has been on the rise since FY-2002.

Community Based Youth Services

Forty-one designated Youth Service Agencies provide a statewide system of prevention, diversion, intervention and treatment programs to keep juveniles from entering or further penetrating into the juvenile justice system. Youth Service Agencies are not-for-profit and governed by local boards of directors made up of community volunteers. OJA contracts with Youth Service Agencies to provide First Offender programming, Community At-Risk Services (CARS), Emergency Shelter care and other services.

The First Offender Program is a statewide program for juveniles who have committed a first-time misdemeanor or non-violent felony. The program provides juveniles and their parents 12 hours or more of skill development classes emphasizing communication, anger management, problem solving and decision-making. Over 3,300 juveniles received First Offender services in FY-2007.

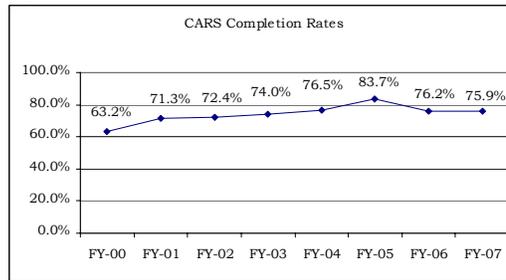
Youth Service Agencies also provide community-based treatment services such as Community At Risk Services (CARS). The purpose of CARS is to provide services to juveniles in custody or under OJA supervision to prevent out of home placement and to reintegrate juveniles returning from out of home placements. Services include mentoring, tutoring, counseling, diagnostic and evaluation services and supervision of youth in independent living.



Source: Office of Juvenile Affairs

Successful reintegration of juveniles back into the community is fundamental for both the juvenile and the community. Without effective reintegration programs, juveniles are more likely to re-offend and become incarcerated again. This is counter-productive for the youth and costly to the state.

Key Performance Measure



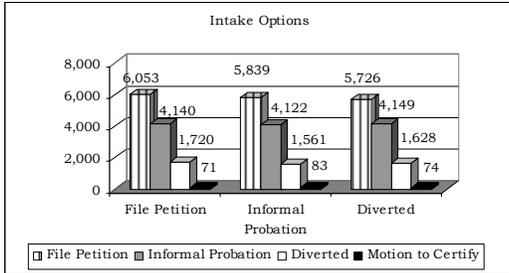
Emergency shelters provide short-term residential care to youth in need of temporary housing. Shelters are open 24 hours a day, seven days a week and serve both Department of Human Services and OJA youth.

Some Youth Service Agencies also operate Community Intervention Centers (CICs), foster homes, therapeutic foster homes, group homes and detention centers.

Nonresidential Services

The Juvenile Services Unit (JSU) provides intake, probation and parole services to juveniles in all 77 counties, except those with Juvenile Bureaus. Juvenile Bureaus, located in Comanche, Oklahoma, and Tulsa counties, perform intake and probation

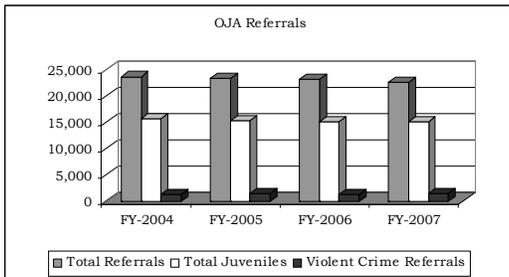
functions. In those counties, JSU staff provides parole services. The most common intake of district attorneys is to file a petition for court involvement. The total number of intakes has declined by 348 since FY-2006, from 15,921 to 15,573 in FY-2007.



Source: Office of Juvenile Affairs

- In FY-2007, 3,996 or 34.5% of the total intakes were dismissed.

Contracted service programs assist the local staff, or Juvenile Justice Specialists, in developing an individualized service plan for each juvenile and family. OJA provides a full continuum of services to encourage positive, law-abiding behavior and balances those services with public safety.



Source: Office of Juvenile Affairs

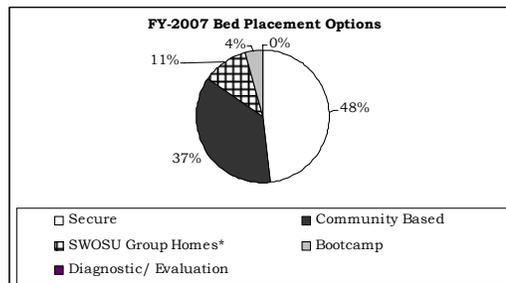
- In FY-2007, 9,247 referrals were first time referrals, 41% of total referrals.

JSU staff also takes an active role in their communities to develop a system of graduated sanctions to address juvenile problems at an early stage. The Graduated Sanctions Program is a community-based initiative that provides accountability and facilitates services for non-compliant youth. The goal is to prevent further penetration of

lesser offending youth into the juvenile justice system. OJA permits flexibility in the decisions that local community residents make regarding youth within their community. Currently, 10 communities have a Graduated Sanctions Program.

Residential Services

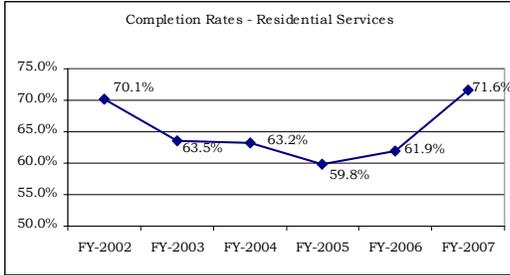
OJA provides rehabilitative facilities for treatment to OJA custody youth in out-of-home community based and institutional placements. Since FY-1994, OJA has increased the number of beds in the juvenile system. These additional beds have allowed OJA to remove violent offenders from the street and reduce the number of juveniles awaiting placement. The number of beds peaked in FY-2000 and has since declined due to budget cuts. The following chart provides a breakdown of the available beds by type.



Source: Office of Juvenile Affairs

OJA strives to intervene in the delinquent life style of adjudicated youth in custody. Facilities provide applicable treatment for specific problems to enable normal adolescent maturation and to prepare the youth for reintegration into the home and the community. Two key performance measures for this area are completion rates and recidivism rates.

Key Performance Measure

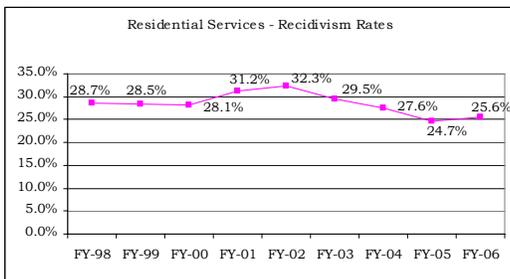


Source: Office of Juvenile Affairs

Completion of services is defined as a regularly scheduled discharge from out-of-home placement. Non-completion represents a disruption of services and may occur for a variety of reasons, including AWOL, hospitalization, re-arrest and placement in detention or early court dismissal of a case.

The completion rate for residential services has increased over the past five years, from 70.1% in FY-2002 to 71.6% in FY-2007.

Key Performance Measure



Source: Office of Juvenile Affairs

Recidivism is defined as those juveniles who fail to remain crime-free within one year of discharge from a residential program.

Secure Bed Costs

The FY-2007 average per diem bed cost at the state-operated facilities was \$244. During FY-2003, OJA made several reductions to reduce per diem costs at the state facilities. OJA canceled a contract for a medium secure facility in Union City and relocated 80 juveniles into OJA operated institutions. The table below provides the per diem bed cost at each facility.

Key Performance Measure

Facility	Per Diem Bed Costs							
	FY-01	FY-02	FY-03	FY-04	FY-05	FY-06	FY-07	
SOJC	\$188.65	\$216.28	\$218.52	\$206.32	\$218.44	\$241.07	\$248.86	
COJC	225.08	240.97	199.72	181.79	187.36	214.72	208.07	
LERC	196.81	216.60	184.36	186.46	207.88	232.13	273.69	
UCJC (private)	128.04	134.74	Contract Discontinued					

Source: Office of Juvenile Affairs
 *The contract for operation of the medium secure facility expired on December 2, 2002.
 ** Daily cost per bed is based on the number of beds utilized and does not reflect any indirect costs.

Youthful Offender

HB 2640 created the Youthful Offender Act to ensure public safety and hold adolescents ages 13 through 17 accountable for the commission of serious crimes. Implementation of this essential reform tool began on January 1, 1998.

The Act allows courts the discretion to place youthful offenders in the custody or under the supervision of OJA if the court determines that rehabilitation is appropriate. Upon good conduct and successful completion of OJA's program, the court can discharge the sentence and the youthful offender can avoid conviction for a crime

This Act also establishes a bridge between OJA and the Department of Corrections (DOC) for youthful offenders. Previously, when a youth in OJA's custody reached 18 years of age, the court would have to discharge the youth. Now, if a youth is sentenced as a youthful offender and placed in the custody or under the supervision of OJA, the court can discharge the youth or transfer custody to DOC when the youthful offender reaches 18 years of age. The court can also hold periodic review hearings, at its discretion, to determine the status of a youthful offender prior to the youth reaching 18 years of age.

In FY-2007, 118 youthful offenders were remanded to OJA custody and 15 were remanded to OJA supervision. Of those remanded to OJA custody, 114 (96.6%) were placed in secure institutions.

FY-2008 Supplemental

FY-2008 Supplemental	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$110,061
Supplemental	2,093
FY-2008 Adj. Appropriation	\$112,154
% Change from FY-2007	7.61%
% Change from Original FY-2008	1.90%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

The Governor’s budget recommends supplemental funding of \$2,092,950 to address maintenance and programmatic issues. The following items are funded through the supplemental:

- Start up costs associated with performing background checks through the National Crime Information Center;
- The Performance Based Standards Program, a national program that provides outcome measures for juvenile facilities on safety and programming issues;
- Software, necessary equipment, and installation of a monitoring device that allows OJA to track juveniles within the facility;
- Maintenance issues at the Lloyd E. Rader Facility;
- 2.5 FTE to be hired as mental health specialists;
- HVAC and roof repair for OJA’s Norman building;
- Additional level E beds; and
- HVAC repair at the Lloyd E. Rader facility.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$110,061
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	1,035.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	994.2
Funding Adjustments:	
Annualize Supplemental	1,447
Employee Retention	1,733
Level E Beds	969
Gang Prevention	1,000
State Employee Pay Raise	934
Total Adjustments	6,083
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$116,144
% Change from FY-2008	5.53%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

Annualize Supplemental Funding

The Governor’s budget recommends annualizing \$1,446,750 of the FY-2008 supplemental. This amount excludes one-time funding for the maintenance issues and HVAC repair at Rader and the roof and HVAC repair for the Norman building.

Employee Retention

The Governor’s budget includes \$1,733,320 to fund salary increases for employee retention. This amount also funds an increase in the shift differential for employees working the midnight shift at OJA facilities.

Level E Beds

The Governor’s budget recommends \$969,382 to fund 24 new level E beds to segregate the younger population from the older juveniles.

Gang Prevention

The Governor’s budget includes \$1.0 million for gang prevention and intervention. This funding will be used to expand current programs and to develop pilot projects in rural areas across the State.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$933,565 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Office of Juvenile Affairs effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Enterprise Agency

The Governor's budget recommends OJA's participation in the Enterprise Agency program. The Governor's Budget also proposes any savings that OJA realizes from being an Enterprise Agency be used for operational funding and budgetary purposes.

Capital Spending Proposal

The Governor's budget includes \$24,892 million in a capital bond issue. Of the amount, \$20 million is for construction of a new Youthful Offender Facility, and \$4,892 million is for construction of 2 new detention centers each with 12 beds.

Physician Manpower Training Commission (PMTC)

Notable Achievements

- *Physicians placed in rural Oklahoma in FY-2008 will provide an economic impact of \$23 million to rural Oklahoma.*
- *Twenty-nine scholarships were given to physician assistant students in FY-2008. This program provides funding to physician assistant students who agree to establish their practice in rural Oklahoma communities with a population of 20,000 or less.*
- *In FY-2008, 380 nursing students received scholarships through the Oklahoma Nursing Student Assistance Program; 171 of these nursing students are matched (50%) with health care facilities in Oklahoma.*

Mission

The Legislature created the Physician Manpower Training Commission (PMTC) in 1975 to enhance medical care in rural and underserved areas of the state through the following programs:

- Oklahoma Intern/Resident Cost-Sharing;
- Community Match Rural Scholarship Incentive Programs;
 - Rural Medical Education Scholarship Loan
 - Family Practice Resident Rural Scholarship
 - Physician/Community Match Loan
- Physician Placement Program;
- Nursing Student Assistance Program; and
- Physician Assistant Scholarship Program.

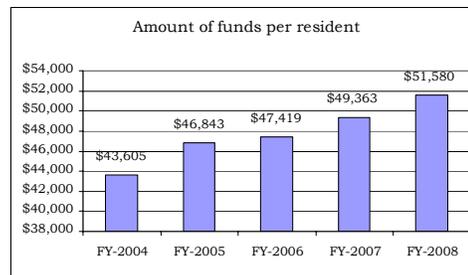
There are no other programs like this in any other state. The PMTC programs provide approximately 30 physicians each

year to Oklahoma communities with an estimated economic impact of approximately \$34.5 million annually. A 1998 study conducted by the Cooperative Extension Service at OSU indicated that a physician establishing practice in a rural Oklahoma community generates 50 jobs and approximately \$1.15 million of income annually. Physicians are vital to the economic health of small Oklahoma communities.

Oklahoma Intern/Resident Cost Sharing

The PMTC administers a cost-sharing program to fund Family Practice residents' salaries at the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center and the Oklahoma State University College of Osteopathic Medicine. The benchmark for the amount of funds per resident is based on the regional average for similar programs and is attained annually. The graph below depicts the amount of funds per resident for the past five fiscal years.

Training for Family Practice residents takes place in Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Enid, Ramona, Lawton and Durant. Statistics show that primary care residents trained in Oklahoma will more likely establish a medical practice in Oklahoma.



Community Match Rural Scholarship Incentive Programs

Rural Medical Education Scholarship Loan

PMTC also administers a loan program where medical or osteopathic students contract to practice in a rural community

with a population of 7,500 or less when their training is completed. A student can receive up to \$60,000 over a four-year period with a payback of practicing in a rural community one year for each year of financial assistance. Since 1975, 389 students have participated in the program.

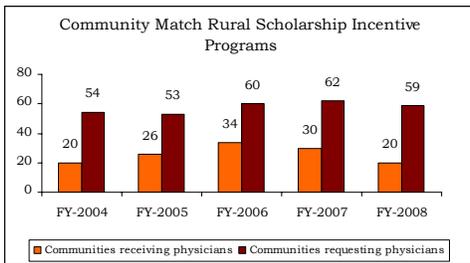
Family Practice Resident Rural Scholarship

This scholarship program is for residents in accredited Oklahoma Family Practice Programs. Each participating resident receives \$1,000 per month (up to 36 months) with a month for month practice obligation in an underserved community upon completion of residency training. Since 1992, 141 recipients have completed training and are fulfilling their obligations.

Physician/Community Match Loan

A rural Oklahoma community may provide loans matched by PMTC to any qualified primary care physician to assist in establishing a full-time medical practice. The physician repays the loan by practicing medicine in that community. Since 1989, 145 physicians have been placed.

The following graph shows the total number of physicians who began rural practices compared to the number of communities seeking a physician. Over the last five years, 47% of the communities requesting physicians actually received a physician.



Physician Assistant Program

Created in FY-2006, this is a two and a half year scholarship/loan program for physician assistant students in accredited physician assistant programs. Participating students receive \$1,000 per month, for up

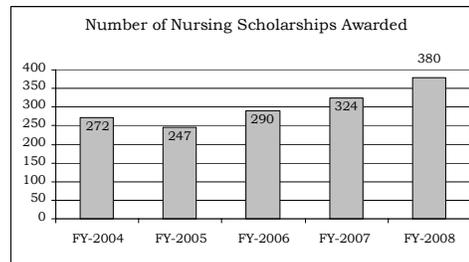
to 30 months, with a month for month practice obligation in a rural community of 20,000 population or less. The first full class of program participants will be graduated this calendar year and begin repaying their obligations in rural Oklahoma.

Nursing Student Assistance Program

Established in 1982, this program provides financial assistance to Oklahoma nursing students pursuing Licensed Practical Nursing, Associate Degree in Nursing, Bachelor's of Science in Nursing or Master's of Science in Nursing degrees. The scholarship loan is repaid by working as a nurse in Oklahoma, with an emphasis on rural communities. There are two programs:

- Matching scholarship assistance provided by PMTC and matched by a community or institution which in return receives the services of the nurse upon graduation; and
- Non-matching scholarship assistance is provided solely by PMTC.

Since its inception, there have been 4,713 participants. The graph below shows the number of recent recipients by fiscal year.



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$5,524
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	6.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	6.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>9</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$5,533
% Change from FY-2008	0.16%
Source: Office of State Finance	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$9,480 for a 5% state employee pay increase for PMTC effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Department of Rehabilitation Services

Notable Achievements

- *The Department of Rehabilitation Services (DRS) provided employment and educational services to more than 77,000 Oklahomans with disabilities and their families during FY-2006.*
- *DRS's Vocational Rehabilitation and Visual Services divisions assisted 2,210 persons with disabilities to start new jobs during FY-2007. A range of vocational rehabilitation and employment services were provided to 18,221 persons who were preparing to go to work. Those who become employed reduce the need for disability benefits and social services while paying taxes on their earnings.*
- *This year, the Oklahoma School for the Deaf's National Accessible Learning Center became the only educational video library of its kind in the U.S. It distributes approximately 70,000 educational videos specially formatted for students across the nation who are deaf, hard of hearing, blind or visually impaired.*
- *DRS's Disability Determination Division is nationally recognized by SSA every year for outstanding production. In 2007, the division processed and cleared 53,825 cases, while the accuracy of claims decisions remained high at 96%. The Disability Determination Division was the only state program to rank in the top seven nationally in three categories: initial applications, application cases that are resubmitted for a second review by different staff, and cases that are periodically reviewed to determine any change in status of the disability that might affect eligibility.*

Mission

The mission of the Department of Rehabilitation Services (DRS) is to provide opportunities for individuals with disabilities to achieve productivity,

independence, and an enriched quality of life.

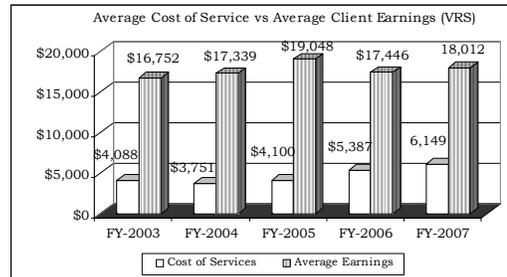
The agency administers four main programs:

- Vocational Rehabilitation and Visual Services Division;
- Oklahoma School for the Blind;
- Oklahoma School for the Deaf; and
- Disability Determination Division

Vocational Rehabilitation and Visual Services Division

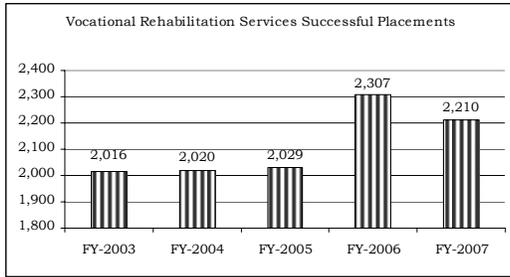
The Vocational Rehabilitation and Visual Services (RVS) division of DRS administers the federal vocation rehabilitation program for Oklahomans with disabilities. DRS provides vocational rehabilitation, education, employment services and independent living programs. Once a client is determined eligible for RVS services, he or she is placed into one of four priority groups according to the severity of his or her disability and in accordance with guidelines in the federal Rehabilitation Act. DRS receives \$4 from the federal government for every \$1 of state funding for this program.

Key Performance Measure



Source: OKDRS

Key Performance Measure



Source: OKDRS

DRS counts a case as successful once the client has been involved in integrated employment for more than 90 days. At an average cost per client of \$6,149, successfully placed clients received the benefit of earning an average paycheck of \$18,012 per year in FY-2007.

School for the Deaf and School for the Blind

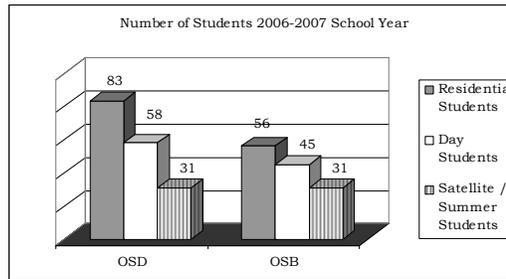
The Oklahoma School for the Deaf and Oklahoma School for the Blind provide residential and day education programs for children who have a primary disability of either blindness or deafness. A comprehensive curriculum of reading, language arts, mathematics, social studies, science, physical education and computer-science serves children through the 12th grade.

The School for the Blind (OSB) in Muskogee provides special instruction in Braille, orientation and mobility, low vision aids and adaptive technology.

The School for the Deaf (OSD) in Sulphur provides sign language classes and adaptive technology.

During the 2006-2007 school year, OSD served a total of 225 students from all across the state. The Sulphur campus housed 83 students during the school week, while 58 students attended school during the day, and 31 preschoolers were served in the satellite preschools in Edmond and Broken Arrow.

A total of 131 students attended OSB campus in Muskogee, 56 residential students and 45 day students.

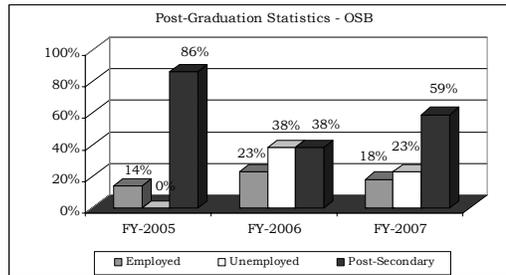


Source: OKDRS

Both schools are resource centers in the state for services to children who are blind, deaf, or hard of hearing. OSD and OSB offer outreach services to these students in public schools throughout the state. Both schools also provide specialized training and summer programs for parents and special education teachers.

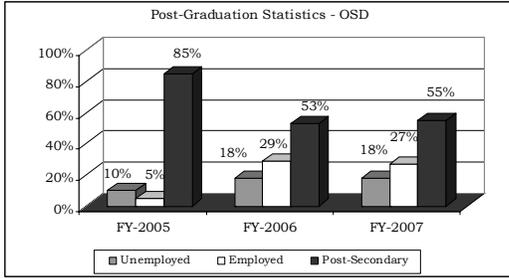
Nationwide, 47 states and the District of Columbia have schools for the deaf; 42 states and the District of Columbia have schools for the blind.

Key Performance Measure



Source: OKDRS

Key Performance Measure



Source: OKDRS

Disability Determination Division

The Disability Determination Division (DDD) makes medical eligibility determinations for Oklahomans applying for Supplemental Security Income disability or Social Security Disability benefits. This program is funded 100% with federal dollars.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$29,475
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	907.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	888.3
Funding Adjustments:	
Teacher Salary Base Inc	136
Annualization One-Time Funding	65
Teacher Salary Increase	162
Federal Basic Support Grant	351
State Employee Pay Increase	465
Total Adjustments	1,179
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$30,654
% Change from FY-2008	4.00%

Source: Office of State Finance

Teacher Salary Base Increase

The Governor's budget provides \$136,000 for teacher's who are scheduled to receive a pay increase due to their number of years

as a teacher. Of this amount, OSB receives \$56,000, and OSD receives \$80,000.

Annualization of One-Time Funding

The Governor's budget includes \$64,695 to annualize the one-time funding that DRS received for the teacher salary increase that passed during the 2007 legislative session.

Teacher Salary Increase

The Governor's budget \$162,277 for teacher salaries to continue the State's efforts to reach the regional average. As the most recent salary figures indicate the state is \$1,140 below the regional average, the Governor's new proposal provides an average increase of approximately \$1,200 and rewards veteran teachers by weighting the increase based on years of service.

Federal Basic Support Grant

The Governor's budget recommends \$351,000 to be used towards the state match for the Federal Basic Support Grant. Currently, DRS does not have the full amount of state funding needed for the match. The federal money is used for programs in the Vocational Rehabilitation and Visual Services division.

State Employee Pay Increase

The Governor's budget includes \$465,473 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Rehabilitation Services effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

University Hospitals Authority and Trust

Notable Achievements

- **Pre-tax Earnings Distributions as per the Joint Operating Agreement**

The terms of the Joint Operating Agreement specify that each calendar year the University Hospitals Trust receives the first \$9 million of pre-tax earnings of the hospitals encompassed in the agreement. Over the course of the Agreement approximately \$109 million in pre-tax preference payments have been made to the University Hospitals Trust. The Trust uses these funds to fulfill its mission to support medical education and clinical research.

- **Investment in Medical Technology, Equipment and Research and Medical Facilities**

To date, the University Hospitals Authority and Trust and HCA Health Services of Oklahoma (dba OU Medical Center) have combined investments of \$277 million on hospital equipment and facilities improvements. In addition the Trust provided \$18.6 million for the construction of the Stanton L. Young Basic Research building Phase II where state of the art genomics and oncology research began in 2006. The Trust has also completed the Arrhythmia Research Institute located in the O.U. Medical Center where pioneering arrhythmia ablation procedures were innovated.

Brief History

In early 1998, the University Hospitals Authority entered into a Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) with HCA Health Services of Oklahoma, Inc., a subsidiary of Columbia Corporation. The agreement completed the largest and most comprehensive privatization in Oklahoma, consisting of a long-term lease between the University Hospitals Trust and HCA Health Services of Oklahoma, Inc. to lease, manage and operate the University Hospitals.

This historic partnership combined University Hospital, Children's Hospital of Oklahoma, O'Donoghue Rehabilitation Institute and Presbyterian Hospital to form what is now called OU Medical Center. This name represents the association of the hospitals with the University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center medical schools. The OU Medical Center hospitals serve as teaching hospitals for the medical schools.

Current Role of the Authority

The Authority, in conjunction with the University Hospital Trust, is responsible for monitoring the JOA and making yearly financial reports to the Governor and the Legislature. The mission of the Authority is to be a catalyst for medical excellence, to support medical education, clinical research and to assure the best care available to all Oklahoma citizens regardless of means, while growing essential alliances and maximizing utilization of State and Federal resources.

Indigent Care Expenditures

The OU Medical Center Hospitals provide care to indigent persons equaling at least 120% of the state's appropriation for indigent care. In the event that audited costs of indigent care go above 150% of the appropriation, the Governing Board of the JOA can seek an increase in the appropriations from the Legislature or reduce services to indigents. Indigent care means medical care provided to individuals who do not have insurance and cannot pay for the cost of the care they receive.

During FY-2007, there were a total of 202,012 persons who received indigent care services at OU Medical Center. The categories of service are as follows:

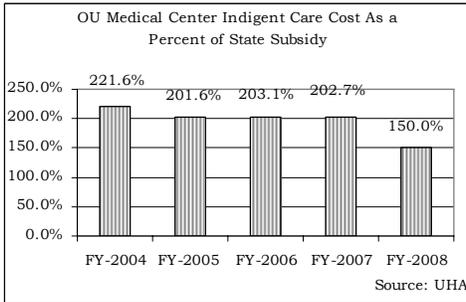
- 16,342 Inpatients, and
- 185,667 Adult and Pediatric outpatient and ER visits.

Of the number of persons who received services, 604 of the inpatients, 3,309 of the outpatients and 187 of the emergency room patients were Department of Corrections'

inmates. Oklahoma law requires that OU Medical Center treat inmates at no charge to the Department of Corrections. Therefore, these services are reflected in the total cost of indigent care.

FY-2008 Indigent Care Percentage at 150%

During FY-2008 the indigent care percent will come into compliance at the 150% level. Previous years levels were above the 150% compliance levels due to increasing indigent care costs and revenue shortfalls. Stabilized indigent care levels and improved reimbursements have brought the indigent care percent into contract compliance for FY-2008.



Trauma Care Related to Indigent Care

OU Medical Center runs the state's only Level I Trauma Center but the state is still in need of comprehensive trauma system development. This includes hospital and ambulance licensing regulations promulgated by the Board of Health along with other system components. Some of these other components such as statutory changes, additional rules and provision of funding for uncompensated trauma care continue to be developed.

The comprehensive trauma care system will contain at least the following components:

- Pre-hospital transfer protocols which clarify that patients are transported to the nearest hospital specified to handle their level of injury;
- Regional plans for community or regional on-call systems which ensure that physician coverage is maintained

and 24-hour emergency care is available;

- Reciprocal patient transfer agreements with hospitals capable of providing major trauma care;
- Agreements will include provisions for transferring patients back to the originating hospital when it is medically appropriate to do so;
- Trauma referral centers which coordinate trauma care for all ambulance services and first response agencies within regions and facilitate trauma patient transfers into the region; and
- Adequate funding for uncompensated trauma care.

FY-2009 Appropriation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$41,865
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	7.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	6.0
Funding Adjustments:	
None	0
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$41,865
% Change from FY-2008	0.00%

Source: Office of State Finance

Oklahoma Military Department

Mission

The Oklahoma Military Department's (OMD) mission is to preserve the state and the nation through the organization and training of the Oklahoma National Guard. To that end, OMD is committed to providing adequate training facilities for the Oklahoma National Guard.

OMD also continues to serve Oklahoma's at-risk youth with programs, which instill self-esteem and discipline in our young people.

Youth Programs

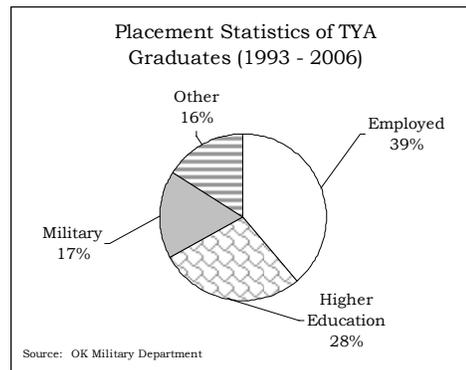
The Oklahoma Military Department fields five programs involving Oklahoma's youth. On July 1, 2005, Oklahoma Military Department reconstituted the State Transition and Reintegration System (STARS), providing statewide tracking services for adjudicated youth through personal contacts and advanced Global Position Satellite (GPS) technologies. First Lady Kim Henry became the official spokesperson for Oklahoma's National Guard Youth Challenge Program, and this program set a national mark by being the first program of its kind to publish their entry web page in both English and Spanish.

Throughout 2006, the Youth Programs Division (YPD) continued to develop and refine the coordination between its residential programs resulting in significant progress in the areas of job training and job placement.

Thunderbird Youth Academy

In Pryor since 1993, the Thunderbird Youth Academy (TYA) holds two 22-week sessions per calendar year. This voluntary program utilizes military discipline to improve self-esteem and physical fitness of approximately 200 Oklahoma at-risk youths every year.

Education is a key component of the TYA. The curriculum focuses on specific criteria, GED completion and basic life skills. GED preparation is intensive and directed toward improving each cadet academically. Once cadets obtain their GED, they have the opportunity to complete college level studies before graduation. This voluntary program is the result of a cooperative effort between TYA and local colleges and universities. The credits are fully transferable and certified college instructors teach the classes. Since 1993 2,464 of Oklahoma's high school dropouts have dramatically improved their education level and employability potential, with 227 graduating in 2006.



Thunderbirds Regimented Training Program (TRTP)

Having served 865 adjudicated cadets in Pryor, this residential program continues to be a unique asset to the Office of Juvenile Affairs. TRTP also maintains the highest standards of the American Correctional Association certification criteria.

Thunderbird Trades Academy (TTA)

Located in Pryor, this residential program launched its inaugural class January 12, 2004 in cooperation with OSU-Okmulgee. TTA has graduated 35 youth to date and has a 100% placement rate. TTA has developed new partnerships which are setting the stage for significant job training and placement enhancements and may result in establishing a new model for the nation.

State Transition and Reintegration System (STARS)

Prior to its closing in July 2001, STARS tracked and provided reintegration services for 6,468 youth throughout the state. In July 2005, state lawmakers reopened the program. Currently, STARS provides tracking services for an average of 200 serious violent or sexual offender juveniles each month, statewide.

STARBASE

STARBASE operates its programs at five locations: Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Camp Gruber, Anadarko, and Pryor. This program has inspired over 40,900 of Oklahoma’s elementary school-aged youth with a greater appreciation of math and sciences through practical application of rocketry, astronomy, life sciences, and aerospace technology.

Troop Strength

Currently, the Oklahoma Military Department has over 9,700 troops stationed in the state. The number of troops currently on active duty numbers 829.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$13,655
One-time Adjustments	(523)
FY-2008 Base	\$13,132
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	444.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	381.3
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	149
Army Guard Incentive Program	150
Total Adjustments	299
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$13,431
\$ Change from FY-2008	(\$224)
% Change from FY-2008	-1.64%
Source: Office of State Finance	

The FY-2009 appropriation for the Oklahoma Military Department is the same as provided for FY-2008, with the following adjustments.

Remove One-Time Funding

The Governor’s budget recommends removing \$522,638 in one-time funding. The funds were used for BRAC upgrades and the rehabilitation of the Sands Springs Armory.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$149,819 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Military Department effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Army Guard Officer Incentive Program

The Governor’s budget recommends \$150,000 for the Army Officer Incentive Program. The program currently serves 30 officers and this funding would serve an additional 30 officers. The program encourages officers to attain higher levels of education and training.

Alcohol Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission

Notable Achievements

- *The agency has performed all required alcohol inspections throughout all 77 counties with only 26 field agents.*
- *Agency employees continue to serve the Regional Organized Crime Information Center and OKLEX board.*
- *Oklahoma's compliance rate for rejecting the sale of tobacco to minors in FY 2007 continued to exceed national standards.*
- *ABLE maintains documentation on 48,465 licenses and issues over 14,000 licenses per year.*

Mission

The Alcohol Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission (ABLE) protects and enforces state laws pertaining to alcoholic beverages, youth access to tobacco, and charity games. Their priority enforcement is the minimization of alcohol and tobacco use by Oklahoma's youth.

Alcohol Education

Education and creating awareness are a large part of ABLE's strategy for reducing teenage alcohol use. Before attaining alcohol licenses, businesses must attend an orientation provided by ABLE through a contract with a private organization to train new employees of alcohol-serving entities. Also, ABLE trains business employees to spot fraudulent driver licenses, and intoxicated and underage persons.

Source: ABLE	FY-2004	FY-2005	FY-2006	FY-2007
Alcohol Inspections (Businesses)	2,489	2,164	2,761	2,872
Costs per Alcohol Inspection	\$102.38	\$104.55	\$110.10	\$123.06

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$3,925
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	51.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	44.7
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>66</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$3,991
% Change from FY-2008	1.68%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

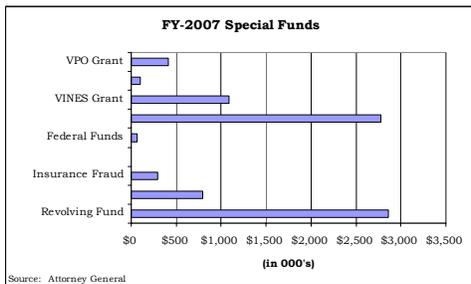
The Governor's budget includes \$66,428 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the ABLE Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Attorney General

Mission

The mission of the Office of Attorney General is to represent Oklahoma by serving and protecting citizens, government and the law. A few of the services it provides to accomplish its mission are:

- Representing the state in criminal appeals;
- Investigating criminal matters anywhere in the state through the Multi County Grand Jury;
- Providing advice and counsel to all State Officers, Boards and Commissions;
- Writing opinions upon all questions of law submitted to the Attorney General by persons or bodies with proper statutory authority; and
- Appearing, as required by statute, and prosecuting or defending, before any court, board or commission, any cause or proceeding in which the state is an interested party.



Contract Attorneys

Under state law, various agencies contract with the Attorney General's office for legal services. With these contracts, the agency is guaranteed that an assistant attorney general will spend a certain amount of his or her time working for the agency. Contracts with the Attorney General vary from 25% of an attorney's time to 100%. As of January,

2006, the Attorney General's Office has contracts with more than 48 state agencies.

Key Performance Measure

	Cost of Counsel (\$ Per Hour)		
	FY-2005	FY-2006	FY-2007
Assistant Attorney General	\$61	\$61	\$61
Market Rate of Private Counsel	\$141	\$151	\$156

Domestic Violence Unit

In 2005, the Legislature authorized the transfer of the powers and duties associated with the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program to the Attorney General's Office from the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Funds were reallocated to the budget of the Attorney General for the continuation of programs and services. Services include community-based programs for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse that provide:

- Safe shelter;
- Advocacy; and
- Counseling services.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$13,944
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	179.5
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	173.9
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	186
Vine Maintenance/Protective Order	865
Domestic Violence Unit	500
Total Adjustments	1,551
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$15,495
% Change from FY-2008	11.12%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$186,000 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Attorney General's office effective January

1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

VINE Maintenance and VINE Protective Order

The Governor's budget recommends \$550,000 to maintain the VINE system and \$315,000 for the VINE protective order. The VINE system notifies victims of crimes when there is a change in an inmate's status.

Domestic Violence Unit

The Governor's budget recommends \$500,000 to maintain and improve services for victims of domestic violence. The domestic violence unit provides crisis intervention and shelter to victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault and stalking.

Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence

Notable Achievements

- *The Board made significant changes to the Board of Test Rules (Title 40) to make the testing procedure less contentious in the courtroom.*
- *In the past year, over 550 individuals were trained in the proper use of the CMI Intoxilyzer 5000D and the legal implications of the tests.*
- *The rules governing interlock installers and users were rewritten with the help of the interlock company’s association to better comply with current statutes.*
- *The Board approved the use of the CMI Intoxilyzer 8000 and began the process of developing software requirements to comply with Oklahoma law and to complement the LEADERS program and ultimately make work simpler for law enforcement personnel.*

Mission

The Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence promotes a safe driving environment through:

- Proper training of officers in the use of breath testing equipment;
- Inspection and training of ignition interlock installers;
- Performing certification, calibration and maintenance on breath testing equipment to factory and Board standards;
- Maintaining records associated with breath testing and ignition interlock to include rules of the Board, policies and procedures of the Board, and minutes of each meeting of the Board; and,

Background

The Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence is comprised of the Dean of the University of Oklahoma College of Medicine, the Commissioner of Public Safety, the Director of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, the State Commissioner of Health, the Director of the Council of Law Enforcement Education and Training, one certified peace officer selected by the Oklahoma Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association, and one person selected by the Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police.

By statute, the Legislature appropriates funds to the Department of Public Safety to be transferred for the support of the Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$300
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	7.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	6.0
Funding Adjustments:	
None	<u>0</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$300
% Change from FY-2008	0.00%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

Department of Corrections (DOC)

Notable Achievements

- In January 2007, the department implemented a partnership with the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to provide re-entry services to seriously mentally ill offenders. DMHSAS Integrated Services Discharge Managers were placed at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, Joseph Harp Correctional Center and Mabel Bassett Correctional Center to assist offenders assigned to facility Mental Health Units preparing to return to the community. Additionally, four Re-entry Intensive Care Coordination Teams (2 in Tulsa and 2 in OKC) were established utilizing local community Mental Health Center staff contracted through DMHSAS to work on re-entry plans for mentally ill offenders being released to communities.
- DOC placed 773 offenders on Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) monitoring during FY-2006, double the number from FY-2005, with the success rate of offenders completing the program through parole or discharge remaining at 90%.
- 1,305 inmates received their GED's in FY-2007. All DOC Education Programs are accredited by the Oklahoma State Department of Education and the North Central Educational Association.
- Since January 2007, six institutions, community corrections centers and probation and parole divisions have completed successful accreditation audits by the American Correctional Association.
- Oklahoma Correctional Industries generated \$19.2 million in sales of manufactured products and services with \$1.4 million in profit for FY-2007. Sales rose by 21% from FY-2006 to FY-2007.
- A total of 3,352 offenders participated in substance abuse treatment with 1,270

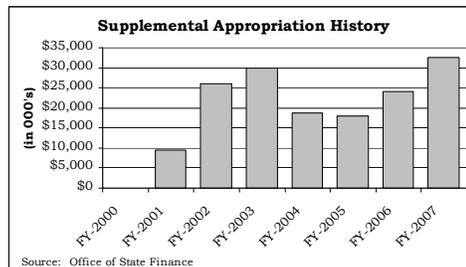
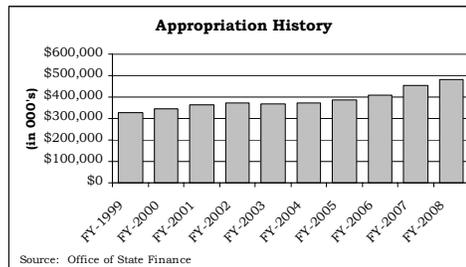
successfully completing it during FY-2007.

Mission

The Department of Corrections' (DOC) mission reflects the importance of public safety by seeking to protect the public, its employees and the offenders under its supervision. The agency's responsibilities include:

- housing inmates safely and securely;
- providing opportunities for inmates to become rehabilitated;
- facilitating a successful transition for inmates back into society; and,
- monitoring inmate behavior upon release.

As one of the state's largest agencies, DOC's FY-2007 appropriation makes up 7% of the state appropriations. DOC's appropriations have more than doubled from FY-1996 to FY-2007. The following charts show DOC's appropriation history, supplemental appropriation history, and their FY-2007 expenditures by account.



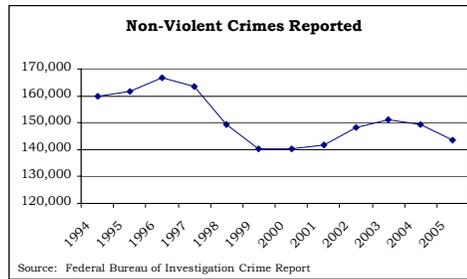
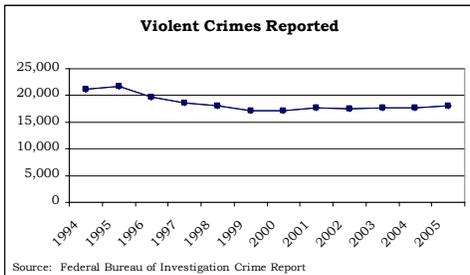
Expenditures by Program (in 000's)		
	FY-2006	FY-2007
Prison Operations	\$171,996	\$181,918
Medical Services	\$53,566	\$58,695
General Operations*	\$49,530	\$51,692
Contract Facilities	\$80,109	\$112,451
Community Sentencing	\$11,503	\$9,882
Offender Programs	\$23,093	\$20,009
Prison Industries	\$24,741	\$26,740
Community Corrections	\$21,592	\$26,234
Probation and Parole Services	\$23,702	\$30,150
	\$459,832	\$517,771

*General Operations includes Central Office Ops and Regional Office Ops
Source: Department of Corrections

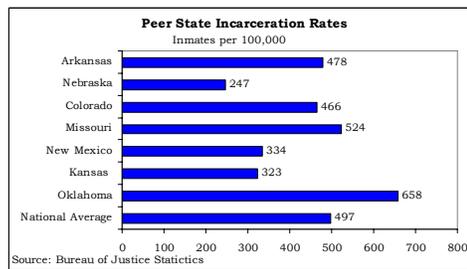
91% of operational funding in FY-2007 came from state appropriations, with revolving funds and federal funds making up the remaining 9%. DOC generates revolving funds from the sale of products and services to inmates (canteen sales) and from the sale of inmate-produced products and services to internal and external purchasers. DOC typically receives federal grant funds for specific programs or services such as sex offender management or substance abuse treatment.

The Demand for Prison Beds

As illustrated in the graphs, the number of violent crimes reported decreased by 14.9% and nonviolent crimes decreased 10.4%, both from 1994 to 2005.



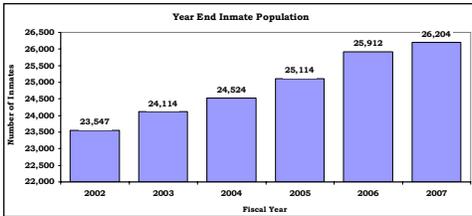
Despite the overall decrease in violent and nonviolent crimes since 1994, the number of offenders incarcerated in Oklahoma has increased. Oklahoma imprisons 658 inmates for each 100,000 residents. This is 132% of the national average of 497 prisoners per 100,000 residents and Oklahoma's incarceration rate is consistently higher than the national average.



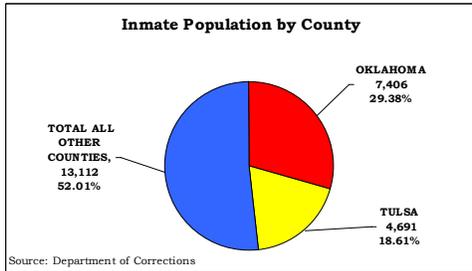
The incarceration rate of women in Oklahoma is also higher than that of the U.S. In 2007, Oklahoma was ranked as the state with the highest incarceration of women.

Oklahoma's incarceration rate has grown at a quicker rate than the population of the state. Part of this increase can be traced back to the early 1990s when offenders began to serve more time for their offenses and special laws designed to release prisoners early were rarely invoked.

As of December 11, 2007, the inmate population was 26,204, up from the FY-2006 year-end population of 25,912. The inmate population is expected to increase to 26,316 for FY-2008 and 27,035 for FY-2009.

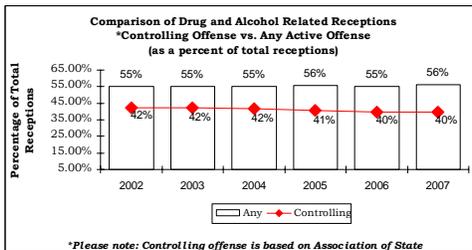


The graph below breaks down the inmate population by the county of controlling offense. This is where the offense occurred. The numbers do not reflect inmates that were convicted outside the state.



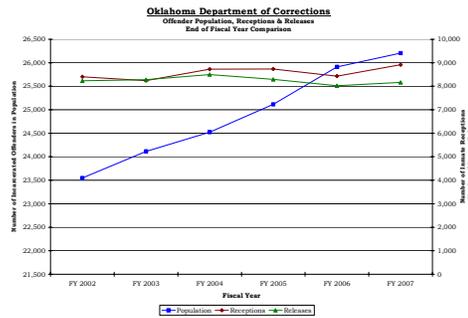
One contributing factor to this increase is that since FY-2000, there has been an increasing trend in the number of drug and alcohol receptions.

In 2002, drug and alcohol related receptions accounted for just over 42% of total receptions. The state has implemented a number of initiatives to deal with this issue, such as drug courts and community sentencing.



The number of receptions, releases and the average time served are three critical factors in the demand for more bed space. For FY-2007, DOC processed 8,914 new inmates, over 700 inmates more than were

released. The trend has been more receptions were more than releases, increasing the population.



The average time served is another important component that influences the overall correctional system volume. Because the mandatory amount of time-served to be eligible for parole increased in the late 1990's, DOC inmates are serving more time in custody.

The Prison System

DOC operates eight secure public facilities for maximum and medium-security inmates. State-operated minimum-security facilities and community centers provide additional capacity for a total state-operated capacity of 17,658 beds. In 1996, policy makers decided to use private prisons rather than build new facilities to accommodate the increased bed demand. Today, DOC is using 7,441 private prison beds.

The state also contracts with county jails and halfway houses for additional beds. The following tables provide a breakdown of the total system capacity and the varying per diem rates. Effective October 1, 2006, rates for the halfway houses and private prisons were increased five percent. Effective January 1, 2007, the jail back-up rate increased to \$27.00 per day. During FY-2007, the contract with Great Plains Correctional Facility was not renewed, creating an immediate need for 800 beds.

State Facilities:	FY-2007 Actual Operating Cost per Inmate
Minimum Security	\$51.99
Medium Security	56.02
Maximum Security	69.23
Community Corrections	53.79
Work Centers	40.64
Contracted Services: Per Diem	
Private Prisons:	
Davis	\$51.17
Lawton	47.70
Cimarron	51.41
Contract Jails	33.89
Halfway Houses	39.37
Jail Back-up	27.00

Source: Department of Corrections

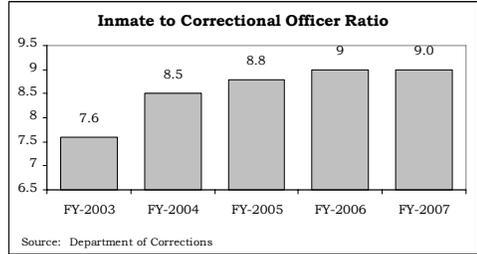
Total System Capacity	
State Medium & Maximum	7,954
State Minimum & Community Centers	10,067
State-Operated Capacity	18,021
Private Prisons	4,559
County Jails	1,209
Halfway Houses	1,310
Contract Bed Capacity	7,078
Total Bed Capacity	25,099

Source: Department of Corrections – 1/14/08

Officer Staffing Levels

Without an adequate number of correctional officers (COs), the ability to retain quality employees is diminished. In FY-2006 and FY-2007, there were improvements made to the pay plan for officers and the Department has seen some improvement in retention rates and vacancy level. However, the ratio of inmates to officers has not decreased because of the continued increase in the prison population.

Key Performance Measure

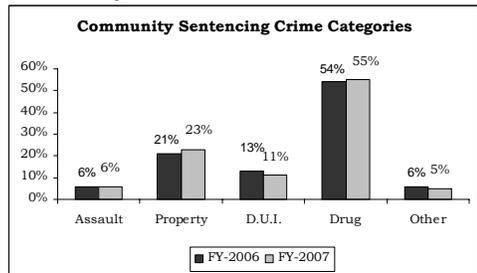


Source: Department of Corrections

Community Sentencing

The Community Sentencing Act provides incarceration alternatives for certain nonviolent criminals. The Act marks an important shift in public policy by providing cost-effective alternatives to prison incarceration while still protecting the public. DOC's FY-2007 budget for the program was \$11.5 million.

The local community sentencing system provides the court a continuum of sanctions to provide the offender opportunities to change his/her behavior. The array of options allows the court to match offenders with the most appropriate sanctions and establishes a gradation of actions to increase control for individuals who fail to conform to the rules and conditions of their sentence. While in the community, the offender is employed, receives treatment and pays restitution and court fees. Sanctions may include community service, special needs programs, and supervision or education programs. Each local sentencing system supervises its offenders with state probation and parole officers or with another qualified source. As of October 31, 2006, there were 3,252 offenders with a community sentence.

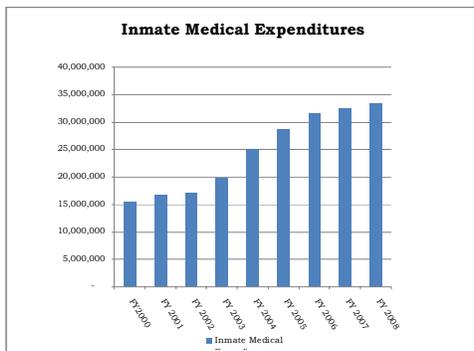


Inmate Health Care

The state has both a moral and legal obligation to provide adequate health care for those confined under state custody. However, providing health care in a prison setting is more costly and complicated than in other settings. The nature of the prison population makes injuries and wounds more common and inmates generally do not lead healthy lifestyles. Consequently, instances of hepatitis and other communicable diseases are much more prevalent.

The cost of health care nationwide is continuing to escalate faster than the inflation rate. This cost growth is compounded by the special, and usually costly, precautions that must be taken to protect other citizens when an inmate needs treatment outside the prison facility.

DOC's health care is provided by two main entities, OU Medical Center and Lindsay Hospital. The following chart demonstrates the increasing health care costs for the Department of Corrections.



Cost Savings Initiatives

DOC actively seeks to control the upward-spiraling cost of health care for inmates. The agency also continues to take additional steps that will mitigate some of the growing pressure on budgetary resources. Some of these actions include:

- reducing the number of approved “drive from home to work” state vehicles from

48, on December 1, 2005, to seven by March 1, 2006;

- upgrading the copier and negotiating a better lease rate;
- consolidating the duties of the training manager and director;
- eliminating two internal affairs positions;
- utilizing Parole Board video conferencing from host sites;
- combining three OCI garment operations into two, three OCI record conversion operations into two, and the OCI bindery operation into another existing operation;
- eliminating contracts for literacy labs at 16 facilities and providing these services in-house;
- using tele-psychiatry to reduce travel time/expenses for psychiatrists at five facilities and security transports at one facility;
- increasing the use of telemedicine and online consultations for specialty visits conducted with the University Physicians Medical Group;
- reducing hospital stays and costs by using medical case management services;
- physically aggregating prisoners with similar medical conditions and continuing to consider the medical needs of inmates when assigning them to facilities;
- establishing a physician referral review process prior to inmates being sent out for specialized and/or inpatient medical care;
- increasing the use of the Medicaid Reimbursement program;
- reducing temporary staff and payroll; and,
- increasing the use of certified nurses’ aides and certified medical aides to administer medicines.

FY-2008 Supplemental

FY-2008 Supplemental <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$477,543
Supplemental	21000
FY-2008 Adj. Appropriation	\$498,543
% Change from FY-2007	9.33%
% Change from Original FY-2008	4.40%
Source: Office of State Finance	

The Governor’s supplemental recommendation provides \$21 million in funding to secure the necessary prison beds to protect public safety. With the agency’s facilities near capacity, DOC must lease additional private beds to meet the remaining need.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$477,543
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	4,833.5
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	4,886.5
Funding Adjustments:	
Supplemental Annualization and 2.7% Projected Growth	30,192
Increased Funding for Treatment and Rehabilitation Services	2,000
Annualization of HB 1105 Funding	5,077
Teacher Salary Increase	240
State Employee Pay Raise	5,177
Total Adjustments	42,686
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$520,229
% Change from FY-2008	8.94%
Source: Office of State Finance	

Annualize FY-2008 Supplemental and FY-2009 Growth

The Governor's budget recommends a funding increase of \$30.2 million to the Department of Corrections for annualization of the supplemental and a projected 2.7% growth in inmates in FY-2009 at a cost of \$13,691,880.

Increased Funding for Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

The Governor’s budget recommends \$2 million dollars for treatment and rehabilitation services. These services aid in reducing recidivism in inmates who have been released from DOC custody.

Annualization of HB1105 Funding

The Governor’s budget recommends \$5.1 million to annualize HB1105 funding and to increase prison teacher pay.

Teacher Salary Increase

The Governor’s Budget proposes \$240,170 for teacher salaries to continue the State’s efforts to reach the regional average. As the most recent salary figures indicate the state

is \$1,140 below the regional average, the Governor's new proposal provides an average increase of approximately \$1,200 and rewards veteran teachers by weighting the increase based on years of service.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$5,176,505 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Corrections effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

District Attorneys' Council (DAC)

Notable Achievements

- Oklahoma currently has 38 drug court programs operating in 54 counties.
- A staff member of the District Attorneys' Council attends every Pardon and Parole Board meeting as a representative for Victim's Services.
- In calendar year 2007, the DAC instituted a program to ensure that every prosecutor in the state receives trial advocacy training. This program is designed to enhance the trial skills of all prosecutors the citizens of Oklahoma receive the best possible representation in the courtroom.

Mission

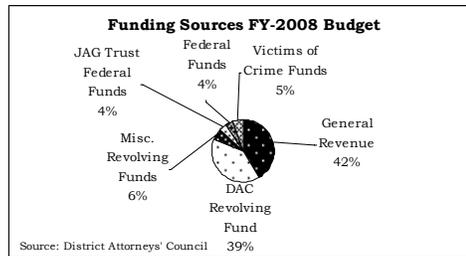
The mission of the District Attorney's Council is to protect the citizens of the State of Oklahoma through the effective and efficient administration of justice.

One of the District Attorneys' Council's (DAC) main duties is to develop a formula to distribute state appropriated funds to local District Attorney Offices. Other services provided include:

- Administrative support for local District Attorneys;
- Victims of Crime services;
- Education of state leaders on the District Attorneys' positions on criminal justice issues; and
- Assistance to the state's multi-jurisdictional drug task forces.

District Attorneys

The 27 District Attorneys in the state are locally elected officials. They are responsible for prosecuting state criminal cases on behalf of the public. Total funding for FY-2007 was \$87.5 million.



Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces

DAC oversees and provides assistance to the state's multi-jurisdictional task forces. The various task forces are a primary weapon in the state's "war on drugs". Seizure and forfeiture proceeds supplement federal grants to fund these task forces.

Federal grants that fund these task forces are from the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Byrne Grant program. The program's general purpose is to improve the criminal justice process.

With the number of methamphetamine labs seized decreasing, the drug task forces have focused their attention on drug trafficking organizations.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$39,920
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	1,143.3
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	1,140.6
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	1,515
Zero Based Funding Formula	3,000
Total Adjustments	4,515
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$44,435
% Change from FY-2008	11.31%

Source: Office of State Finance

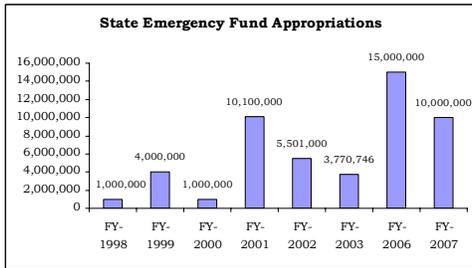
State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$1,515,151 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the District Attorneys' Council effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Zero-based Funding Formula

The Governor's budget recommends \$3 million in increased funding necessary for the continued usage of the zero-based funding formula which funds all the District Attorney offices.

State Emergency Fund



The State Emergency Fund provides funds to local governments and businesses for reconstruction and relief after a disaster. The Governor can allocate and authorize expenditures from this fund in certain cases, and the Contingency Review Board can allocate funds for other specified needs.

In recent years, the state has experienced several disasters, which include:

- Winter 2005-2006 wildfires,
- December 2006 ice and snow storms,
- January 2007 ice storm.
- December 2007 ice storm.

To address the damages from these disasters, the Legislature and the Governor appropriated \$10.1 million to the State Emergency Fund in FY-2002, \$5.5 million in FY-2003, \$3.7 million in FY-2004, and \$15.0 million in FY-2007. However, until FY-2007, these appropriations did not fully fund all reconstruction and relief needs from these disasters listed above and the state owed nearly \$14 million as its share of federal matching funds. In FY-2007, authorization for \$13.97 million was given to the Department of Emergency Management to fulfill the State of Oklahoma’s obligations for past disasters.

Current Issues

The ice storm in December 2007, has caused several areas within the state to be declared a state disaster area by the Governor.

FY-2009 Recommendation

The Governor’s budget recommends \$15 million in a capital bond for the State Emergency Fund.

**Oklahoma Department of
Emergency Management
(ODEM)**

Notable Achievements

- *The Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management (ODEM) responded to and worked recovery for an unprecedented nine federally declared disasters in 2007. The year started and ended with ice storms. In between flooding, tornadoes and severe thunderstorms impacted the state.*
- *Through response efforts, ODEM worked to deliver generators where power was interrupted, hay bales where snowdrifts left livestock hungry, bottled water where water treatment plants were idle and cots, blankets and ready-to-eat meals to shelters where Oklahomans took refuge from Mother Nature's fury. Through recovery efforts, ODEM delivered more than \$32 million in disaster assistance to homeowners and business owners impacted when more than 400 homes were destroyed and another 1,100 were damaged during four months of flooding. Recovery work continues for the disasters that left nearly \$225 million in damage to state and local infrastructure.*
- *ODEM assisted local preparedness efforts by distributing nearly \$930,000 in grant funds to 60 city and county emergency management departments through the Emergency Management Performance Grant program.*
- *As part of the department's mitigation work, ODEM managed grants totaling nearly \$60 million. The funding delivered safe rooms in schools, reverse 911 notification systems, a severe weather notification system for the deaf and hard of hearing, hazard mitigation plans for cities and counties and the acquisition of properties that repetitively flood.*

Mission

The mission of the ODEM is to minimize the effects of natural and man-made disasters. The agency accomplishes this by preparing and implementing preparedness plans, assisting local government subdivisions with training for and mitigation of disasters and coordinating actual disaster response/recovery operations.

The Department is divided into four main areas:

Hazard Mitigation

Assists communities with identifying and implementing long-term hazard mitigation measures.

Community Preparedness

Provides coordination with other state and federal agencies in developing their capability to respond to a catastrophic disaster.

Emergency Response

Coordinates state emergency operations. The staff also monitors events and evaluates whether they may qualify as a State-declared emergency and the need for federal emergency and disaster assistance.

Disaster Recovery

Departmental staff implements procedures to provide for the quick and efficient delivery of state and federal aid to persons who have been affected by an emergency or disaster.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$837
Civil Air Patrol	(30)
FY-2008 Base	\$807
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	25.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	27.4
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	16
Secure HVAC	250
Additional FTE's	250
Total Adjustments	516
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$1,323
\$ Change from FY-2008	\$486
% Change from FY-2008	58.06%

Source: Office of State Finance

Removal of One-Time Funding

The Governor's budget recommends reducing payment to the Civil Air Patrol by \$30,000.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$15,761 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Emergency Management effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Raise HVAC Intake

The Governor's budget recommends \$250,000 to secure the HVAC intake grate for the Heat and Air system. In its current state the system is susceptible to a possible chemical or biological attack.

Additional FTE

The Governor's budget recommends \$250,000 for additional FTE's for the Department of Emergency Management. Increased natural disasters over the past several years have led to the need for more full time employees.

State Fire Marshal (SFM)

Notable Achievements

- *The SFM names fire service representatives to serve as grant evaluators at the U.S. Fire Administration in Washington D.C. These representatives then present their community leaders with critical information on successful grant-writing.*
- *The Smoke Alarm Readiness and Response Team (SMARRT), under coordination of the SFM, gave away free smoke alarms and guidelines on installation and maintenance of them this year.*
- *The SFM recently purchased a mobile communications trailer and two vehicles with Homeland Security grant funds. This one-of-a-kind unit is equipped to provide interoperable communications between emergency first responders, law enforcement, EMT, county and city officials during all-hazards incidents statewide.*

Mission

The mission of the agency is to promote safety and awareness and reduce the loss of lives and property through public education, investigations, inspections, reviewing building plans, enforcing code and collecting statistical data from the annual incident reports from more than 900 fire departments. Programs include:

- Investigating and documenting the cause or origins of fires;
- Enforcing Life Safety Codes and fire/crime prevention; and
- Developing fire safety campaigns.

The State Fire Marshal positions investigators around the state for fast response to all investigative needs. This increases the probability of detecting any possible attempt of arson. The SFM has the legal authority to arrest suspects if

probable cause exists in an arson investigation.

FY-2008 Supplemental

FY-2008 Supplemental <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$2,271
Supplemental	<u>68</u>
FY-2008 Adj. Appropriation	\$2,339
% Change from FY-2007	13.96%
% Change from Original FY-2008	2.99%
Source: Office of State Finance	

The Governor's supplemental recommendation provides \$68,000 in funding to assist the agency with the funding shortage they face due to retiring employees.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$2,271
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	34.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	31.1
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>41</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$2,312
% Change from FY-2008	1.81%
Source: Office of State Finance	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$41,403 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the State Fire Marshall effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Oklahoma Indigent Defense System (OIDS)

The Oklahoma Indigent Defense System (OIDS) provides representation for indigent Oklahomans charged with committing criminal acts.

OIDS provides services in three ways:

- OIDS enters into legal services contracts with local firms for non-capital trials. They receive payment in a lump sum each year to cover all cases in that particular year;
- OIDS staff attorneys handle capital trial cases and all cases that have reached the appellate level. They also represent indigents in non-capital trial cases in 16 counties where they are unable to contract with local firms at a reasonable rate; and
- OIDS appoints conflict counsel in cases when there is not a contract in the appropriate county and OIDS has a conflict of interest.

Source: OIDS	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
# of Non-Capital cases (staff)	7,229	6,702	5,257
Ave. Cost per Non-Capital case (staff)	\$293	\$344	\$463
Capital Trial clients (staff)	76	67	65
Ave. Cost per Capital case (staff)	\$32,158	\$35,941	\$28,708
# of contract Non-Capital cases	30,955	31,715	30,179
# of conflict Non-Capital cases	433	386	376

In FY-2007, OIDS represented a total of 38,556 court appointments. Of these total cases, over 32,000 were contract non-capital trial cases, 65 capital trial cases, and 696 general appeals cases.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2008 Appropriation	\$16,304
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	65.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	65.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	218
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$16,522
% Change from FY-2008	1.34%
Source: Office of State Finance	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$218,015 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Oklahoma Indigent Defense System effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI)

Notable Achievements

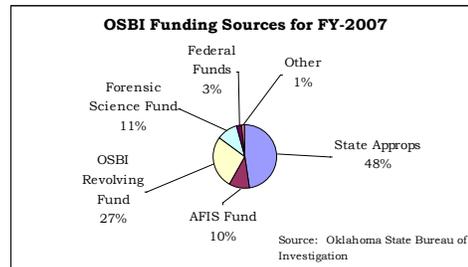
- All appropriate OSBI personnel are now trained in incident management and fully NIMS (National Incident Management System) compliant, the only state level law enforcement agency to achieve compliance.
- All convicted offender DNA samples are now processed in-house by the CODIS Unit (Combined DNA Index System). The Unit is current with processing and generated 114 “cold hits” this past year.
- New Y-STR DNA technology was validated for casework. The technology looks specifically at male contributions to biological samples from crime scenes, especially sexual assaults.
- Average Forensic Laboratory case turnaround time decreased 9.4% to a very acceptable 29 days.
- Increased the number of clients using the Automated Criminal History System (ACHS) for name based criminal history searches. Currently, 18.9% of all searches are processed through ACHS.
- Homicide investigations totaled 75 for the year, an increase of 25% from 2006.
- The Investigative Division was completely reorganized to provide better service to criminal justice agencies.

Mission

The mission of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation is to insure the safety and security of the citizens of Oklahoma.

OSBI clients include federal, tribal, state, district, county and municipal law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, the general public and statutory requestors such as the Governor, Attorney General, and the Medical Examiner.

OSBI provides a wide array of investigative and forensic laboratory services including technical crime scene investigations and investigations of criminal offenses such as homicide, rape, assault, theft, fraud, embezzlement, and corruption. Specialized services include computer forensics, criminal intelligence, information sharing systems, polygraphs, forensic interviewing of child victims, training, expert testimony, laboratory analysis, and Internet crimes against children investigations.



Child Abuse Response Team (CART)

In 2006 SB 1800 created the CART and authorized two new FTE. Funding for this program was provided in the 2007 Legislative session. CART was created to conduct child abuse investigations.

The OSBI now has a new Forensic Child Abuse Investigator and Forensic Child Abuse Investigator, who, along with seven other Special Agents with extensive training in child abuse investigations, train, support, and assist law enforcement agencies in cases where children have been assaulted, abused, or exploited. Since January 1, 2007, the OSBI has investigated 147 cases of child abuse involving 184 victims.

Forensic Science Center

The new \$30 million 86,000 square foot forensic laboratory in Edmond is scheduled for substantial completion in March 2008. This facility replaces the existing outdated 19,000 square foot Central Laboratory building that was built in 1972.

State Fusion Center

The OSBI developed and implemented an intelligence Fusion Center. It is staffed with nine OSBI Analysts and three OSBI Agents, and supplemented by analysts from OCPD, Tulsa P.D., Military Department, and the FBI. We are a virtual Fusion Center until renovation of physical space in the OSBI Headquarters is completed in February 2008.

Information Sharing Initiatives

The federal grant funded OASIS (Oklahoma Automated Secure Information Sharing) and OKLeX (Oklahoma Law Enforcement Information Exchange) are secure searchable web based sources of valuable information for law enforcement agencies. OASIS is a data warehouse of information shared by the OSBI, DPS, OCPD, and TPD, while OKLeX is an Internet portal allowing all law enforcement agencies to search various data bases for information.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$17,316
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	317.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	299.7
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	463
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$17,779
% Change from FY-2008	2.67%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$462,900 for a 5% state employee pay increase for OSBI effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET)

Notable Achievement

- 417 recruits attended the Oklahoma Basic Law Enforcement Academy in FY-2007, a decrease of 53 recruits over the FY-2006 total.
- 11,098 law enforcement officers completed CLEET provided continuing education training in FY-2007 compared to 9,388 in FY-2006.
- CLEET accredited 2,239 training programs from client agencies to conduct training in-house to address specific needs in their jurisdiction. The number of accredited programs increased 18% over FY-2006.

Mission

The mission of CLEET is to:

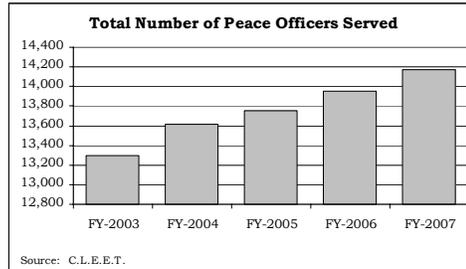
- Protect citizens by developing well trained and highly skilled law enforcement and security professionals;
- Establish standards and provide training for peace officer certification;
- Deliver high quality professional training programs that focus on success for Oklahoma law enforcement officers through continuing and advanced education programs;
- Investigate matters that could result in revocation of peace officer certification;
- Establish licensing and training standards for private security officers, private investigators, security guard agencies and private investigative agencies;

- Regulate unlicensed activity and investigate complaints against licensees that may result in punitive action including filing of criminal charges.

88% of CLEET's budget is provided through the CLEET certified fund. This fund is comprised of a \$9 penalty assessment fee that is added on to any criminal fine. 34% of fees collected are dedicated to the Training Center Revolving Fund to pay the annual bond debt service that financed the construction of the center.

Training

CLEET began meeting with stakeholders in October, 2006 to gain input on proposed curriculum changes for the basic law enforcement academy. SB920 increased the number of hours for the basic law enforcement academy from 375 hours to 505 hours, an increase of 130 hours. Input on proposed curriculum changes was gained from law enforcement agencies, subject matter experts as well as law enforcement professional organizations. The increase in hours will move Oklahoma towards national parity for law enforcement basic academy training.



Continuing Education

CLEET conducted 187 specialized and advanced classroom courses at 60 locations across the state. Through the use of technology, CLEET has established a continuous learning environment through web-based training that allows law enforcement officers to access training 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Administration

In FY-2007, CLEET collected \$ 6,346,723 from seven fee sources representing an increase of \$ 33,294 over FY-2006 collections. The Penalty Assessment Fee is the primary funding source for CLEET's appropriated budget and funds the debt service for the new law enforcement training center in Ada. CLEET is the central depository for peace officer records in Oklahoma.

Private Security Licensing

The licensing activity for security guards, private investigators and agency licenses is driven by customer demand and regulatory efforts. There were 9,504 active licenses at the end of FY-2007, a 3% decrease from FY-2006.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$4,410
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	52.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	42.8
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	52
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$4,462
% Change from FY-2008	1.18%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$51,830 for a 5% state employee pay increase for CLEET effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Board of Medicolegal Investigations

Notable Achievements

- The Board completed the implementation of a statewide death investigator program. The Board now has almost 30 agency-trained investigators serving all areas of the state.
- The Board continues to increase the number of forensic drug tests.

Mission

The Board of Medicolegal Investigations, investigates deaths in Oklahoma that are sudden, violent or suspicious. The primary goal is to determine with medical and legal certainty the cause of death. The agency conducts scene investigations, autopsies and external examinations, histological examinations and toxicological analyses.

Medicolegal has two laboratories within the state: the Central Laboratory, located in Oklahoma City, and the Eastern Laboratory, located in Tulsa.

Source: Medicolegal	FY	FY	FY
	2005	2006	2007
Autopsies	1,525	1,851	1,884
Drug Screens	24,339	26,170	28,334
# of Autopsies per Pathologist	214	370	343

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$4,826
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	78.5
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	70.8
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	72
Annualize FY-2008 Supplemental	981
Total Adjustments	1,053
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$5,879
% Change from FY-2008	21.82%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$72,167 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Board of Medicolegal Investigations effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Annualize the FY-2008 Supplemental

The Governor's budget recommends annualizing the \$980,598 supplemental from FY-2008.

Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (OBND)

Mission

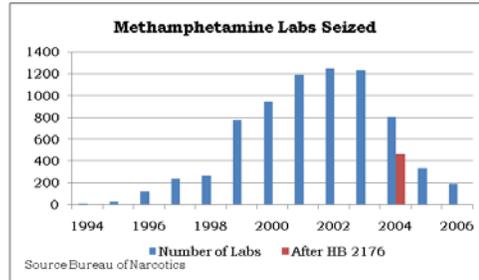
Committed to honor, integrity, and excellence, the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics will serve the citizens of Oklahoma in the quest for a drug-free state.

The Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Control (OBN) is responsible for drug enforcement in Oklahoma. The strength of OBN lies in the unique skills and abilities of dedicated agents and support staff. They conduct a wide variety of specialized programs to combat the local availability of various domestic and foreign produced drugs. Enforcement, intelligence, diversion, regulatory, wire intercept, legal, analytical, and educational activities are directed from OBN headquarters in Oklahoma City; five district offices located in Tulsa, McAlester, Ardmore, Lawton and Woodward; and nine regional offices in Ada, Altus, Clinton, Duncan, Enid, Guymon, Henryetta, Ilabel, and Muskogee.

Legislative Efforts and Agency Accomplishments

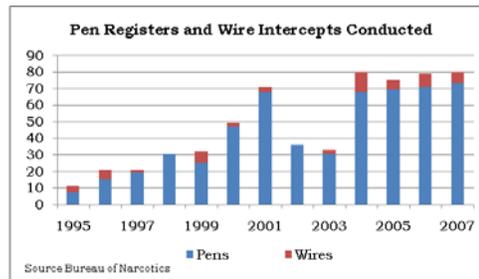
The legislative formula for addressing Oklahoma’s drug problem with a small agency has proven effective. OBN, with the assistance of the Oklahoma legislature, has designed, enacted and enforced numerous laws and programs to combat and suppress domestic and foreign sources of drugs. Many of these measures became the blueprints for other states. These include an aggressive narcotics aerial eradication program in the late 1980’s aimed at domestic cannabis cultivation [in fact, from 1997 to 2004 domestic marijuana plant seizures dropped approximately ninety-five percent (95%)] and a unique electronic tracking program to halt prescription drug abuse in 1990. OBN led efforts to control chemicals in the early 1990’s to stop a two-decade old clandestine methamphetamine lab problem, and crafted a bold law in 2004

that virtually eliminated another meth lab epidemic overnight. This landmark measure would become a model for the White House and the rest of the country to follow.



Electronic Surveillance and Intelligence

In 1996, OBN initiated a state-of-the-art electronic surveillance and wire intercept unit effecting arrests of members from some of the most powerful drug cartels operating on American soil. OBN’s ESI unit maintains one of the only full-time interception units in this part of the country with bilingual agents and support staff enabling OBN to monitor Spanish-speaking cartels in real time.



The ESI Division also oversees a Financial Asset and Seizure Team (FAST). Established in 2006, this unit identifies and seizes illegally gained assets of drug traffickers.

Marijuana Eradication

Aggressive enforcement actions by OBN and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) proved to be quite effective. In 1997, there were over eighty-nine thousand

(89,000.) cultivated marijuana plants seized in Oklahoma. However, by 2004, the number dropped to four thousand three hundred twelve (4,312) plants.

Diversions

Diversions is a highly technical area that requires a vast knowledge beyond that of street drugs. OBN employs a specific division specializing in this area of narcotics enforcement. This division oversees over 15,000 doctors, pharmacists, and hospitals licensed with OBN to possess, dispense, and prescribe controlled dangerous substances.

Prescription Monitoring Program

In 2004 OBN received legislative authority to expand OSTAR and rename the new system to the CONTROL Program or Comprehensive Oklahoma Narcotics Tracking and Reporting On-Line. This enabled the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics to track the prescribing of all scheduled drugs. This database automatically generates reports of individual drug seekers called “doctor shoppers” who illegally obtain prescriptions from multiple practitioners. It will also identify over-prescribing practitioners.

Deconfliction

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Oklahoma Intel Center (OIC) is part of the North Texas HIDTA. The OIC is currently configured as the central clearinghouse for Deconfliction Events and Subjects/Targets for Law Enforcement in the State of Oklahoma. The deconfliction system consists of two parts: (1) the *Events* side of the system is for safety to minimize the possibility of the sixty (60) or more agencies that participate in the project from conducting planned enforcement actions in the same location at the same time, and (2) the *Subject* side of the deconfliction system puts investigators together with other agencies who are conducting an investigation on the same group or individual.

OBN and Education

A primary mission of the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control is to provide law enforcement and civilian drug education and training. OBN personnel conduct dozens of trainings and presentations not only in Oklahoma, but these individuals are nationally recognized as the premier experts in their field. Each year, OBN provides the training to tens of thousands of police officers, professionals, and citizens in Oklahoma and dozens of other states. OBN is currently recruiting and training twenty (20) AmeriCorps members to provide extensive drug awareness and drug abuse education opportunities to youth, parents, faculty, school administrators, and communities who are geographically located throughout the State of Oklahoma. The AmeriCorps members will be able to provide training to at least 350,000 students, which is approximately fifty percent (50%) of the student population throughout the State of Oklahoma.

Online Training

OBN has a statewide Internet based Online Methamphetamine Training application to develop methamphetamine related training for state and local law enforcement as well the general public. This will enable thousands of law enforcement persons and other professional to receive highly specialized and effective training with a negligible cost to the state of Oklahoma.

Mobile Operations Team (MOT)

MOT was developed in November of 2006 and consists of a specialized unit of highly trained and fast moving agents performing high-level, high-security narcotics investigations within the State of Oklahoma. MOT was created to assist local law enforcement entities requesting assistance dealing with isolated groups of drug dealers in their area. The team also works with District Attorneys and responds to law enforcement requests statewide. The MOT team infiltrates and develops criminal cases against cell groups of street to mid

level drug dealers. This team also specializes in covert operations, surveillance camera missions, and the disruption and dismantling of narcotic activity. The Drug Enforcement Treatment Education and Resources (DETER) was organized in conjunction with the first MOT mission to coordinate resources of civic leaders, law enforcement, educators, intervention groups, faith-based groups and the general public to positively impact the illicit drug issues that plague our society.

OBN & Chickasaw Nation

On May 24th, 2007 the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and the Chickasaw Nation signed a cross-deputization agreement for a cooperative drug enforcement partnership on and off tribal lands. As the number of domestic methamphetamine laboratories has gone down the availability of Mexican-produced methamphetamine is prevalent in Oklahoma. Currently law enforcement is seeing a trend of methamphetamine traffickers utilizing tribal lands to conduct their illicit business, including drug trafficking and clandestine money laundering. As of September 1st 2007, the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics obtained a federal grant to work in partnership with the Chickasaw Nation, pharmaceutical industry, and the community to develop and implement a systematic attack on the source of methamphetamine manufacture and distribution networks throughout the state of Oklahoma.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$6,774
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	109.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	105.7
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>153</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$6,927
% Change from FY-2008	2.26%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$152,894 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the OBNDD effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Pardon and Parole Board

Notable Achievements

- *The Board began using video conferencing in February, 2006 to interview inmates for parole consideration. This initiative has decreased travel costs for the Board and the Department of Corrections.*

The Pardon and Parole Board provides recommendations for the supervised release of adult felons through a case-by-case investigative process. The Board strives to protect the public during this process and to maintain a low revocation and recidivism rate for the State of Oklahoma. With timely recommendations and appropriate community-level programs, the Board can contribute to the intelligent management and control of the State's inmate population.

Explanations of the Key Terms

- **Parole** is the release of a prisoner whose sentence has not expired, on condition of future good behavior.
- **Pardon** is the exemption of a convicted person from the penalties of an offense or a crime.
- **Clemency** is the act of leniency or mercy on an individual for a crime committed.

The Board's staff determines parole eligibility for persons in the Department of Corrections' custody, prepares an extensive investigative report which includes a recommendation to the Board and notifies the victims and other related entities. The Board reviews this information and makes recommendations for clemency on the various parole programs, commutations and pardons, as prescribed by law. Upon recommendation by the Board, the Governor makes the final decision on the clemency, with the restrictions and stipulations recommended by the Board.

The Board

The Pardon and Parole Board is a constitutional, five-member, part-time body charged with making clemency

recommendations to the Governor concerning convicted adult felons. Members of the Board are appointed: Three by the Governor, one by the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and one by the presiding Judge of the Court of Criminal Appeals. The members hold office coterminous with the Governor and meet several days each month at one of the State penal institutions.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$2,578
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	47.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	42.1
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	49
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$2,627
% Change from FY-2008	1.90%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$49,275 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Pardon and Parole Board effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Department of Public Safety (DPS)

Notable Achievements

- *In early 2007, the Department underwent a major conversion in the issuance of oversized and overweight permits. The process has transitioned into a full-scale call center providing a more efficient, customer-friendly operation. As a result of this transition, the agency anticipates a 15% to 25% increase in permit issuance volume.*
- *The court liaison positions established in FY-2006 continue to see benefits. Two personnel travel around the state to hold court-clerk instruction classes regarding operations and the documents required from the municipal and district courts. The largest benefit to this program is the reduction in errors on the forms and increased efficiency by the Department and the 423 Municipal court clerks.*
- *A website hosted by DPS continues to add court clerks from around the state. This website results in more accurate and timely conviction, suspension and withdrawal data received by DPS from court clerks and aids them in complying with federal mandates.*
- *The Amber Alert system, managed by the Department, proved its worthiness again in 2007. The most notable rescue was that of a 3-year-old girl who was located by Trooper Josh Blue shortly after the Amber Alert was issued.*
- *DPS also launched the Silver Alert program for missing senior citizens. The Silver Alert system works much like the Amber Alert system does. Through the use of the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, alerts can be instant messaged to all law enforcement agencies statewide.*

Mission

The Department of Public Safety provides the following services to ensure a safe and secure environment for the citizens of this state:

- Law Enforcement Services; and
- Driver License Services;

In FY-2007, the Department of Public Safety received 1.4 % of the state's appropriated budget. Approximately 40% of the Department's budget is funded by appropriations.

Law Enforcement Services

- **The Oklahoma Highway Patrol (OHP)** patrols over 96,000 miles of road, investigates collisions and enforces size and weight laws. OHP also assists local and federal agencies following a federal disaster.
- **Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Troop** enforces size and weight laws.
- **Lake Patrol** enforces laws on state lakes.
- **Executive Security** provides security and transportation for the Governor and Lt. Governor.

Trooper Strength

In calendar year 2007, 39 troopers retired. The agency graduated two trooper academies during FY-2007, graduating 37 new troopers in September 2006, and 49 new troopers in July 2007. The Department was authorized to hold another academy, which will start February 2008.

Driver License Services

In an effort to streamline and improve agency services to the public, a newly named division, Driver Compliance, was implemented on November 1, 2007 by combining three current divisions that interact with each other into one. Driver Improvement (DI) and Financial Responsibility (FR) both take actions and hold hearings on drivers who do not comply with certain laws, which affect their driving status. Driver License Services (DLS) maintains the demographic files of all drivers, which DI and FR rely on to notify drivers of actions. DLS also issues handicap placards, the application for which is reviewed by the DI Medical Aspects Desk for potential medical compliance issues.

effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Increased Funding from OTA

The Governor's budget recommends increasing payments from OTA to DPS by \$3.2 million to cover indirect Trooper costs that have not been funded.

FY-2009 Recommendation

<i>FY-2009 Appropriation</i>	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$98,370
One-time Adjustments	<u>(1,200)</u>
FY-2008 Base	\$97,170
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	1,516.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	1,508.7
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	1,664
Increased Funding from OTA	<u>3,200</u>
Total Adjustments	4,864
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$102,034
\$ Change from FY-2008	\$3,664
% Change from FY-2008	3.72%

Source: Office of State Finance

Remove One-Time Funding

The Governor's budget recommends removing \$1.2 million in one-time funds that were used to construct a new troop headquarter.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$1,663,663 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Department of Public Safety and the Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence

Oklahoma Center for the Advancement of Science and Technology (OCAST)

Notable Achievements

- *Since its creation in 1987, OCAST has leveraged more than \$17 of private and federal funding for every dollar invested in peer-reviewed R&D projects. That investment represents \$2.6 billion cumulative leverage for all OCAST programs.*
- *According to the Oklahoma Department of Commerce, OCAST investments have also resulted in the additional benefit of \$109 million in state and local taxes in 2006.*
- *Advanced Chemical Technologies, an Oklahoma chemical firm that specializes in a silane weatherproofing penetrant developed through OCAST-funded research, is making sales around the world. Their product, Sil-Act, is sprayed on concrete and masonry surfaces and creates a molecular bond that protects bridges, highways and monuments from the ravages of weather and salt. The product currently is in use on the Bird Creek Bridge in Tulsa, on the Centennial Expressway, Tinker Air Force Base runways, the Murrah Building Bombing Memorial in Oklahoma City, and on bridges and structures around the nation. The OCAST investment was made in 1994.*
- *The Oklahoma Manufacturing Alliance, an OCAST strategic partner, in 2007 assisted 479 Oklahoman manufacturers, created or maintained 3,903 Oklahoma jobs, increased and retained sales of \$152 million, and saved manufacturers \$79 million in production costs.*

Mission

The Oklahoma Center for the Advancement of Science and Technology is tasked with improving the Oklahoma economy by

moving technology from concept to commercialization. Using internationally-accepted methods of applying public funds to research projects, OCAST helps Oklahomans develop knowledge-based businesses. These businesses, in turn, attract private and federal investment, world-class scientists and collaborative relationships that translate into quality jobs for Oklahoma.

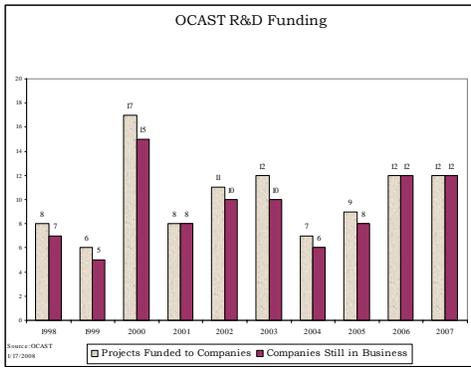
To achieve its vision, OCAST:

- Increases cooperation among the private sector, research foundations and universities through collaborations and networks that maximize productivity;
- Provides leadership, information, services and financial assistance to enhance the ability of Oklahoma advanced technology firms and Oklahoma scientific researchers to compete in the marketplace;
- Uses nationally recognized experts as peer reviewers to ensure performance that meets national standards of excellence and provides Oklahoma with national visibility; and
- Leverages federal and private resources to optimize the effectiveness of limited state resources.

OCAST is Oklahoma's only technology-based economic development agency – the only agency focusing solely on technology, its development, transfer, commercialization and impact on Oklahoma's economy.

Research and Development Programs

OCAST strives to select businesses with solid futures for research and development funds. Many startup businesses fail in the first few years. The following graph shows the historical survivability of companies with awards from OCAST.



95% of companies that received Applied Research funding in the past 10 years are still in business today.

Health Research

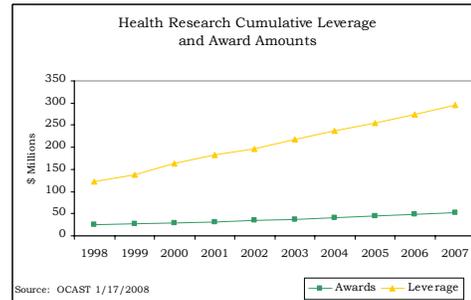
The Oklahoma Health Research Program awards seed funds for research projects related to human health. The program funds projects for up to three years at a maximum level of \$45,000 per year. Eligible applicants are Oklahoma universities and colleges, nonprofit research organizations and commercial enterprises.

Health Research awards enable researchers to gain expertise and produce data needed to obtain larger grants from federal agencies and other funding organizations. Awards permit research centers to recruit and retain health scientists, researchers and technicians. They contribute to improved health care while permitting expansion in biotechnology, biomedical and commercial enterprises in Oklahoma.

For every state dollar awarded in Health Research grants, almost five dollars is leveraged in private and federal funds. More than 85% of technology clients in the Presbyterian Health Foundation Research Park are OCAST clients. Nearly 7 of 10 researchers at the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation have received OCAST awards.

The following graph illustrates the successful leveraging of funds compared to dollars awarded.

Key Performance Measure



The world-class research this program supports in Oklahoma spans the spectrum of health research. For example, Dr. Rong Z. Gan of The University of Oklahoma is collaborating with companies that are developing new motors that will aid in the prevention of hearing loss for a growing market of cell phone, mp3 and iPod users. Her latest focus comes on the heels of an ongoing effort to develop a next-generation implantable hearing device that dramatically improves the ability to hear for those with severe hearing loss.

Advanced research in plant biology took a major leap in 2007 under the OCAST Oklahoma Plant Science Research program. Noble Foundation Division Director Dr. Richard Dixon, armed with increased funding, ramped up his research to develop enhancements of plants by identifying genes that enhance the activities of isoflavones that have health benefits for humans. Such isoflavones are found in legumes. Dr. Dixon in 2007 was elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, one of only four plant scientists in the nation to be chosen for this honor.

One test of successful research is the number of patents issued. The following chart shows the rate of success for Oklahoma patent applications.

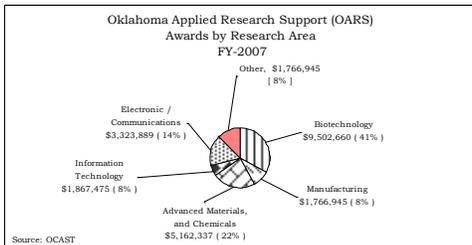
Health Research Patents					
	FY-2003	FY-2004	FY-2005	FY-2006	FY-2007
Applications	26	12	11	18	24
Awards	10	10	1	2	1

Source: OCAST 1/17/2008

Applied Research

The Oklahoma Applied Research Support (OARS) program competitively awards funds for one- to three-year projects based upon technical merit, potential for market success and commitment of resources. The program requires a minimum of one dollar matching support for each state dollar awarded. Eligible applicants are Oklahoma businesses and universities, colleges or nonprofit research organizations with industrial partners.

Pure Protein and its founder, Dr. William Hildebrand, last year made monumental advances to fight diseases, better match transplant patients, and make the blood supply safer. The firm also made progress in predicting susceptibility to and fight autoimmune diseases. Dr. Hildebrand and his team over time have received more than \$850,000 in OCAST funding through various programs and have attracted \$20 million of federal research funds. They employ 27 people and enjoy annual sales of \$5-7 million.

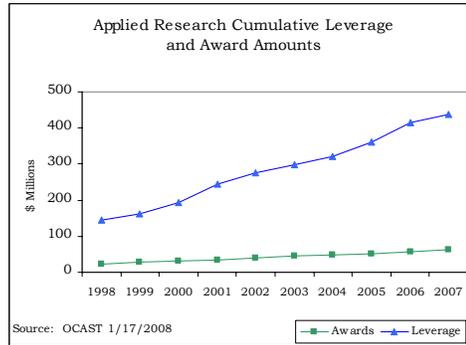


OARS produces commercially viable Research and Development. Federal and private funding attracted to OARS projects and the ratio of OARS support to private and federal support both demonstrate the program's effectiveness at securing capital. For every state dollar awarded to Applied Research another \$15 is leveraged in private and

federal funds and business financial impacts.

In FY-2007, OARS produced \$27 million in sales, resulted in 70 employees hired inside Oklahoma and 22 from out-of-state, created jobs with an average salary of \$50,583 – 57% above the Oklahoma per capita income, and created \$85.6 million annual leveraged federal funding and economic benefits to Oklahoma.

Key Performance Measure



OARS R&D Faculty and Student Intern Partnerships

The Intern Partnership program provides support for qualified research and development partnership projects that involve industry and institutions of higher education. The program increases the pool of scientists, engineers and business entrepreneurs available to Oklahoma industry, encourages students to be scientists and engineers and enhances faculty members' teaching experience.

The faculty and student interns come from rural and urban colleges and they intern throughout Oklahoma. Through this program the interns learn first-hand about the many outstanding high-tech employment opportunities in Oklahoma. This program helps Oklahoma companies and helps reduce the "brain-drain" from Oklahoma.

Oklahoma Seed Capital Fund

After having been in statute for a number of years, the Legislature provided funding for

this program in FY-2007, enabling OCAST to implement the program through a competitive proposal process. The result was a new Oklahoma Seed Capital Fund, LLC, managed by i2E, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation, under contract to OCAST.

After its first six months of full operation, this OCAST program has moved forward on four term sheets that involve investments totaling \$2 million from the Fund and attracting approximately \$7.8 million of additional co-investment from other funds and private investors. This means \$9.8 million will go to Oklahoma technology companies in need of seed capital stage resources to continue growth and expansion.

Altheus Therapeutics, based in Oklahoma City, was the first recipient of funds in September 2007, with a \$600,000 investment from the Oklahoma Seed Capital Fund and co-investment of an additional \$3 million (from primarily out-of state sources). The total round of \$3.6 million in financing will carry the company into clinical trials to test a new therapy for inflammatory bowel disease.

Technology Development Programs

Through the following programs OCAST develops, implements, evaluates and modifies programs and services designed to encourage and enable small Oklahoma firms to develop, apply and commercialize technology.

Small Business Research Assistance (SBRA)

The federal Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program provides financial support for technology feasibility studies and prototype development that is lacking in the private investment community. The federal Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) program accomplishes this purpose while forging research collaborations between small firms and universities or other nonprofit research institutions.

OCAST's SBRA program provides assistance to improve the quality of proposals submitted to the federal programs, defrays a portion of a qualifying firm's federal SBIR or STTR proposal preparation costs, bridges funding between federal SBIR grants and assists in locating research resources necessary to successfully compete in the SBIR and STTR programs. Every state taxpayer dollar expended in FY-2007 attracted \$22 of private and federal funding.

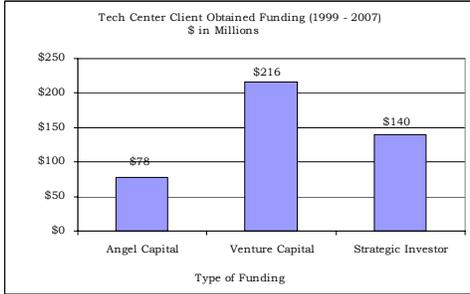
Oklahoma Alliance for Manufacturing Excellence (The Alliance)

OCAST provides oversight and state matching funds to this affiliate of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Manufacturing Extension Partnership program. The Alliance helps small and medium-sized manufacturers modernize in order to compete successfully. Under a partnership with Oklahoma State University, The Alliance also provides engineering services to small and rural manufacturers through its Application Engineers program. Every state taxpayer dollar expended in FY-2007 attracted \$152 of private and federal funding.

Oklahoma Technology Commercialization Center (Tech Center)

OCAST contracts with a private, nonprofit organization to operate the Tech Center, which assists entrepreneurs, early-stage technology companies and companies seeking to commercialize new technologies. The Tech Center assesses needs, guides clients through the commercialization process and links them to a comprehensive network of technology sources (including Oklahoma universities) and commercialization assistance services. The Tech Center also provides specialized business development services, access to early-state risk financing, access to specialized incubator space and help in transferring technology.

Every state taxpayer dollar expended in FY-2007 attracted \$6 of private and federal funding. The chart below depicts funding obtained by OTCC clients from various sources over the last 7 years.



OCAST Technology Business Finance Program (TBFP)

This OCAST program provides limited pre-seed financing for start-up advanced technology firms. The program requires a match and includes payback provisions. Those paybacks have totaled more than \$2 million since the program began in 1999. Every state taxpayer dollar expended in FY-2007 attracted \$7 of private and federal funding.

Inventors Assistance Service (IAS)

OCAST contracts with Oklahoma State University to operate the IAS. Through workshops, web site and on-site consultations, the IAS provides Oklahoma inventors with information and training on developing their invention and on issues related to patenting/licensing, marketing and manufacturing. The IAS assists the independent inventor in navigating the process from idea to marketplace.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$22,457
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	25.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	23.7
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Increase	39
Enhancement of Existing Programs	1,000
Annualization of One-Time Funding	6,000
Replace Seed Capital Funds	5,000
Total Adjustments	12,039
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$34,496
% Change from FY-2008	53.61%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor’s budget includes \$39,706 for a 5% state employee pay increase for OCAST effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Enhancement of Existing Programs

The Governor’s budget provides an additional \$1 million to enhance existing OCAST programs. Up to 50% of qualified projects are not funded currently due to lack of available funding.

Annualization of One-Time Funding

The Governor’s budget provides \$6 million to continue funding a BioEnergy Center established in 2007, helping keep Oklahoma at the forefront of this transformative movement and to advance the development of a commercial biofuels industry in Oklahoma.

Replace Seed Capital Funds

The Governor’s budget proposes replacing seed capital funds that were diverted in 2007 for the establishment of the BioEnergy Center.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
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Election Board

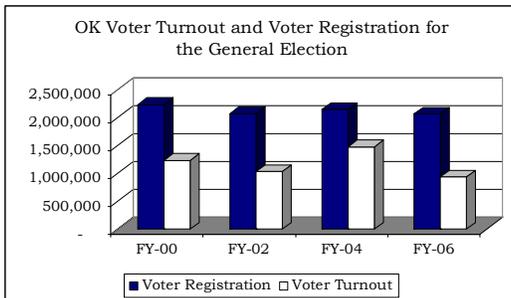
Notable Achievement

The Election Board successfully implemented voting for disabled voters, including blind voters.

The State Election Board coordinates all statewide elections for over 2,000 precincts in the State's 77 counties. Unlike Florida and many other states whose election system problems became evident in the 2000 national elections, Oklahoma's unified system serves as a model. In place for more than a decade, the uniform system provides:

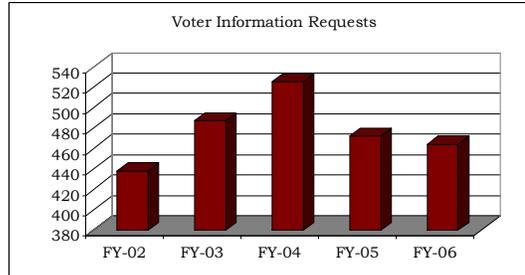
- One voting system;
- One kind of ballot;
- One way of voting;
- One way of counting ballots; and
- One way of recounting ballots.

The graph below shows the voter registration and voter turnout for each of the general elections. A general election is held on the first Tuesday in November in even number years. The next general election is scheduled for November 4, 2008.



Source: Election Board

The graph below shows the number of voter information requests received by the Election Board. Voter information requests were the highest in FY-04 due to the presidential election and state general election.



Source: Election Board

Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA)

This federal act was passed in light of the voting problems of the Presidential Election of 2000. The legislation calls for a wide variety of improvements and also establishes a set of national standards that states must meet. In FY-2006, the Election Board was appropriated an additional \$1.5 million, which is set aside as federal matching money for HAVA. The largest expenditures necessary in Oklahoma are in the areas of polling place technology and disabled voter accessibility.

Election Costs

Every four years the State of Oklahoma has seven statewide elections: two primaries, two run-off primaries, two general elections, and one presidential preferential primary. The cost for each statewide election fluctuates based upon the number of ballots printed and the transit cost of ballots to counties. An estimate for the cost of a general election is \$950,000, and special elections are around \$900,000. In FY-2006, there were 3 statewide elections. The table below shows the number of local elections in FY-2006.

Total Elections in FY-2007	
County	58
School	352
Municipal	364
<u>Other</u>	<u>5</u>
Total	779
Source: Election Board	

officials as well as supplies and parts used for the voting equipment and the statewide database, will be depleted after the 2008 elections.

County, school, and municipal elections are usually held on the same day making the total number of local elections high.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$7,786
Presidential Primary	<u>(980)</u>
FY-2008 Base	\$6,806
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	24.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	21.3
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	137
Election Restocking	<u>100</u>
Total Adjustments	237
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$7,043
\$ Change from FY-2008	(\$743)
% Change from FY-2008	-9.54%
Source: Office of State Finance	

Removal of One-Time Funding

The Governor's Budget removes \$980,000 for costs associated with the Presidential Primary.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$136,918 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Election Board effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Restocking after 2008 Statewide Elections

The Governor's budget includes \$100,000 to cover supplies, forms and other materials used by county officials and precinct

Ethics Commission

Notable Achievement

There are currently over 550 political committees filing electronically using the OCRS (Oklahoma Campaign Reporting System), which is available via the website.

There are five commissioners. One each is appointed by the Governor, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the House, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Attorney General. A full term for a commissioner is five years:

- administers ethics rules and state law regarding compliance and disclosure of campaign financing of state and county candidates;
- registers and regulates the compliance and disclosure of political and financial information of lobbyists;
- promulgates rules on official conduct, political activity, and disclosure of personal financial interest by state officers and employees; and
- investigates and prosecutes violations of state ethics rules and law.

The table below shows the number of complaints filed with the Ethics Commission in FY-2005 and FY-2006. Complaints in FY-2006 increased by 20% from FY-2005.

	Complaints Filed	
	FY-2005	FY-2006
No Action Taken	11	6
Dismissed	4	6
Settled	0	0
Public Reprimand	1	2
Private Reprimand	3	3
Referred for Investigation	1	2
Continued	0	5
Total Complaints	20	24

Source: Ethics Commission

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$518
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	7.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	6.3
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	10
Operating Expenses	75
Increase Office Space	30
IT Improvements	45
Total Adjustments	160
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$678
% Change from FY-2008	30.89%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$10,423 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Ethics Commission effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Operational Expenses

The Governor's budget includes \$75,000 for operational expenses.

Increase Office Space

The Governor's budget includes \$30,000 to double the current office space of the Ethics Commission.

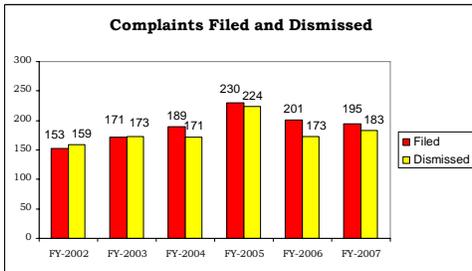
IT Improvements

The Governor's budget includes \$45,000 to fulfill statutory mandates for information systems planning which, upon completion, shall be the minimum requirements applicable to all agencies.

Council on Judicial Complaints

Created in Title 20 of the Oklahoma Statutes, the Council on Judicial Complaints accepts and investigates allegations of judicial misconduct. The Council has jurisdiction over all persons subject to the Code of Judicial Conduct, including approximately 690 state, municipal and administrative judges. The Council determines whether complaints are dismissed, warrant a reprimand or admonition or go before the Court on the Judiciary.

The Council consists of three members, each serving a five-year term, two of whom must be members of the Oklahoma Bar Association. The appointing authorities are the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the President of the Oklahoma Bar Association. Duties and responsibilities of the Council include holding hearings, administering oaths and receiving testimony and other evidence. The Council may also issue and serve subpoenas. Proceedings before the Council are confidential.



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$284
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	2.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	2.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>4</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$288
% Change from FY-2008	1.41%

Source: Office of State Finance

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$3,600 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Council on Judicial Complaints effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Secretary of State

Notable Achievements

- *New technology allowed the Secretary of State to:*
 1. *Improve employee efficiency*
 2. *Increase on-line user activity*
 3. *Distribute Legislation, Administrative Rules, and other SOS publications*
 4. *Use targeted training to increase IT division effectiveness by 15%, thereby decreasing maintenance costs by \$200,000.*

The Secretary of State (SOS), created in Article VI of the Oklahoma Constitution, has a number of constitutional and statutorily established duties. These include:

- Serving as the official repository of executive orders and official acts of the Governor;
- Filing and distributing copies of all laws enacted by the Legislature;
- Maintaining information about all meetings held under the Open Meeting Act;
- Maintaining a central registry for filing business documents on corporations and partnerships of all types;

Funding Sources

The Secretary of State is funded in majority by revenue derived from fees collected for such things as Business Entity, Notary and Trademark filings.

The Oklahoma Administrative Code and the Oklahoma Register

The Oklahoma Administrative Code is the official compilation of agency rules and executive orders for the State of Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma Register is a semi-monthly publication documenting administrative code changes between publications of the annual supplements.

Address Confidentiality Program

The Address Confidentiality Program (ACP) provides services to residents who are victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. First, the program provides victims with a substitute address for use in interacting with state and local agencies. Second, victims are provided with a cost-free mail forwarding service. The Secretary of State is the victim's agent for service of process and receipt of mail. There are currently 118 active participants in this program.

Business Registration Services on the Internet

The Secretary of State is utilizing the Internet in an effort to cut costs and increase efficiency. In FY-2001, the agency contracted with NIC Conquest, Inc. to develop this business registration system, *SoonerAccess*. *SoonerAccess* allows customers to submit the majority of business entity documents, trademarks/renewals, and Notary Public applications/renewals on-line.

One-Stop Customer Service Center

The Secretary of State is working with the Tax Commission to determine if business services offered by the Secretary of State's office can be co-located to the Tax Commission's one-stop customer service center.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$531
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	35.5
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	32.6
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>12</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$543
% Change from FY-2008	2.29%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$12,180 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the office of the Secretary of State effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Oklahoma Aeronautics Commission (OAC)

Notable Achievements

- *The Oklahoma Airport System Plan is used by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as a model for other states and the FAA Southwest Region.*
- *Aeronautics Commission staff were recognized by the FAA with an External FAA award for its "Outstanding Contribution to the Enhancement of Aviation in Oklahoma," stating that the Commission's staff has "contributed significantly to assuring the future growth and efficiency of the National Air Transportation System."*
- *Nominated for the national 'Airports Ally Award' as part of FAA's Awards for Excellence Program.*
- *Provided seed funding to establish the Oklahoma Aerospace Alliance, the state's first aerospace industry trade association.*

Mission

The mission of the (OAC) is to promote aviation, which includes fostering the growth of the aerospace industry and ensuring that the needs of commerce and communities across the state are met by the state's 114 public airports that comprise the Oklahoma Airport System.

Oklahoma has 114 public airports; 111 of those public airports are General Aviation (GA) airports and 49 of those 114 are also Regional Business airports (RBs, 46 of which are GA airports). Currently, 42 of the RBs have jet-capable (5,000 feet or longer) runways. Three of the RBs are scheduled airline airports – OKC Will Rogers, Tulsa International and Lawton-Ft. Sill Municipal.

The OAC determines the airport projects that will be funded with state and federal funds through its capital planning and programming process and its Capital

Improvement Program. The vast majority of funding for airport projects comes from the federal government through the FAA Airport Improvement Program. During the last several years, the OAC has programmed an average of \$10 million in federal funds for airport projects in Oklahoma. This does not include the more than \$12 million a year in federal funds (through individual \$150,000 grants) that is going directly to the 100 Oklahoma GA airports that are in the federal system.

The OAC is funded with aviation-generated (aircraft excise tax, aircraft registration fees and aviation fuel tax), revenues. In FY-2007, OAC received \$3,280,752 from these sources. The average from these sources over the past four fiscal years, including FY-2007, was \$2,587,496. In FY-2007, the OAC expended \$2,373,804 on airport projects, nearly \$300,000 to promote the aerospace industry, and \$1,495,053 on operations.

Oklahoma Space Industry Development Authority (OSIDA)

Notable Achievements

- *Assisted in creating over 150 jobs in the aerospace field. Rocketplane limited has hired 80 Oklahomans while TGV Rocket has hired 16. The average salary of these jobs is \$85,000;*
- *Received \$1,250,000.00 from NASA for Aerospace Education for K-12 as well as Oklahoma Colleges and Universities including;*
 - *University of Oklahoma;*
 - *Oklahoma State University;*
 - *Southwestern Oklahoma State University; and*
 - *Various school districts across the state.*
- *Named the World's Newest Gateway to Space on June 12, 2006, receiving a Launch Site Operators License from the Federal Aviation Administration's Office of Commercial Space Transportation;*
- *Signed a letter of agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration's Regional Air Traffic Control Center authorizing sub-orbital space flight from the Oklahoma Spaceport in a custom designed space flight corridor designed by OSIDA.*

Mission

OSIDA aspires to aid economic development in Oklahoma by stimulating the creation of space commerce, education and space related industries.

Clinton Sherman Airpark

OSIDA acquired the Clinton Sherman Airpark at no cost in the summer of 2005. This acquisition is ideal for development of space industry because of the airpark's advantages:

- Infrastructure in place that includes runways, hangars, and ramps to fuel the vehicles;
- Favorable weather conditions
- 50 Employees, funded through the South Western Oklahoma Development Authority, to maintain and operate the airpark; and
- Over 13,500 feet of runway and ramp space.

During FY-2005, OSIDA completed a flight safety study and an environmental impact survey for the Clinton Sherman Airpark. Completion of these studies allowed OSIDA to obtain a Spaceport license for the Airpark from the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) in 2006. Having a licensed Spaceport makes Oklahoma more competitive in attracting aerospace companies to the state, and allows the agency to become self-sufficient in the near future.

RocketPlane LTD.

In January 2003, Rocketplane Limited Inc. announced they would begin development of a sub-orbital aircraft in Oklahoma. RocketPlane cited OSIDA, state leaders and the advantages of the Clinton-Sherman Airpark as their reasons for choosing Oklahoma for this huge project. Rocketplane LTD., as part of its \$30 million investment has contracted with over 100 companies from around the state to help develop the needed technology.

FY-2009 Recommendation

<i>FY-2009 Appropriation</i>	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$530
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	5.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	3.5
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>7</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$537
% Change from FY-2008	1.26%
Source: Office of State Finance	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$6,707 for a 5% state employee pay increase for OSIDA effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Department of Transportation (ODOT)

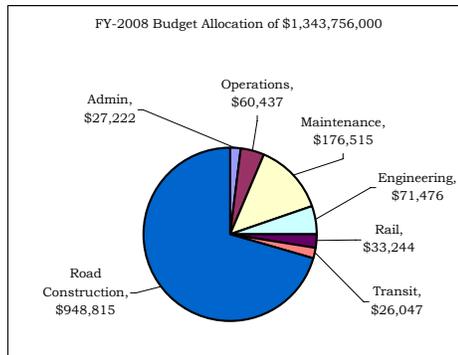
Notable Achievement

- *The Transportation Commission awarded contracts for the rehabilitation or reconstruction of 68 bridges that were fully, or in part, funded by the \$100 million appropriation made available through the provisions of SB1288.*
- *The Department significantly increased the number bridges included in the Eight Year Construction Work plan to 480 from the 167 that were contained in the initial Construction Work Plan in 2003.*
- *ODOT, in conjunction with County Commissioners, developed the five year County Improvement for Roads and Bridges (CIRB) Work Plan. This plan schedules projects that will be initiated for county roads and bridges that are made available from the provisions of HB1176 which will provide an additional \$85 million annually. Included in this initial plan is the reconstruction or rehabilitation of 110 county bridges.*

Mission

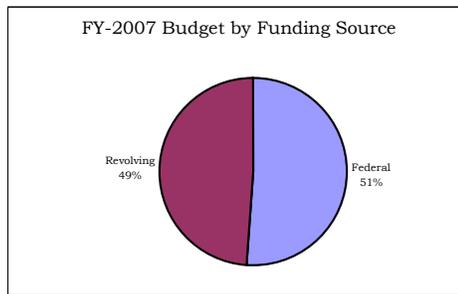
The Oklahoma State Department of Transportation (ODOT) is charged with the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of Oklahoma's state and federal transportation infrastructure. This includes 671 miles of interstate and 11,613 miles of non-interstate roads and bridges to maintain.

The Department of Transportation is a non-appropriated agency. The legislature authorizes the agency to spend its budget. The budget allocation in FY-2008 is \$1,343,756,000.



Source: ODOT

Of the \$1.3 billion budget, ODOT's budget is comprised of federal and revolving funds. The chart below shows the funding breakdown by source.



Source: ODOT

Motor Fuel Taxes

Motor fuel taxes are the main source of revenue to the State Transportation Fund (STF), ODOT's primary source of state funding. The motor fuel taxes that are deposited to the fund are gasoline excise tax, diesel fuel excise tax, special fuel use tax, and special fuel decals.

The gasoline tax is assessed on the consumer when they purchase gas and is the largest source of revenue to STF. Currently, the tax rate is 16 cents per gallon. The map below shows the gasoline excise tax rates for Oklahoma and its border states.

The gasoline tax revenue is apportioned to municipalities for local road repair. The following table shows the apportionment of gasoline tax revenue.

Gasoline Tax Apportionment	
Transportation Fund	63.75%
County Highways	30.13%
Cities & Towns	1.88%
County Bridge & Road Improvement Fund	2.63%
High Priority State Bridges Fd	1.63%

Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission

Diesel tax revenue is also apportioned to the County Highway and the County Bridge and Road Improvement Fund. These funds are the only source of revenue that counties have for highway and bridge maintenance and repair.

GARVEE Bonds

The Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicles program, or "GARVEE," allows the state to address immediate highway needs by issuing bonds and using future federal highway funds to retire them. Governor Henry directed ODOT to pursue a first phase of GARVEE projects valued at \$300 million.

The Governor has identified 12 "economic development" corridors for the GARVEE program where roads will be improved to help enhance the state's business climate. More than \$500 million will be spent on the first phase of the following corridor projects over the next four years.

GARVEE Projects

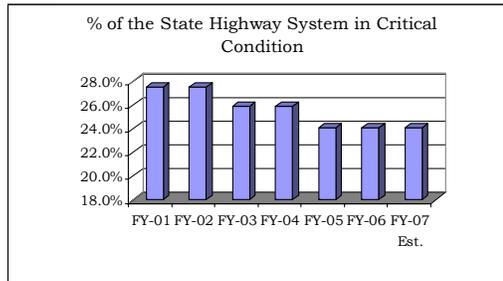
- Oklahoma City: US-77 (Broadway Extension) bridges and roadway with interchange at I-44, from one-fourth mile north of NW 63rd Street to NW 36th Street. COST: \$75 million.
- Oklahoma City: US-77 (Broadway Extension) I-44 to Memorial Road. COST: \$28 million

- Tulsa: I-44 from Arkansas River bridge to Yale Ave. COST: \$75 million
- Tulsa: US-169 from I-244 to 21st Street. COST: \$18 million
- Idabel: US-70 from Idabel to Hugo. COST: \$60.5 million
- Durant: US-70 from I-35 to Durant. COST: \$66 million
- Ada: Highway 99 from I-40 to Ada. COST: \$26 million
- Sequoyah County: US-59 from US-271 to I-40 near Sallisaw. COST: \$38 million
- SW Oklahoma: US-183 from US-70 to I-40. COST: \$33 million
- Woodward: SH-3 from SH-34 in Woodward to SH-33 in Watonga. COST: \$46 million
- Rogers County: SH-88 from US-412 in Inola to I-44 and SH-20/88 beginning at Claremore and ending at south bypass. COST: \$46.5 million

State Highway System

Historically, roads and bridges have received poor condition ratings from the Federal Highway Administration. According to ODOT, Oklahoma has 3,000 miles of highways rated in inadequate or critical condition. Also, 1,600 bridges are structurally deficient and functionally obsolete.

Key Performance Measure



Source: ODOT

ROADS Fund

Legislation passed in 2005 gave additional funding to ODOT for state roads, highways and bridges. Each year, the Rebuilding Oklahoma Access and Driver Safety (ROADS) Fund receives a specified amount from the Individual Income Tax that is apportioned to the General Revenue Fund. For FY-2008, the ROADS Fund receives \$137.5 million, an increase of \$87.5 million.

Beginning in FY-2008, deposits to the ROADS Fund will increase. The fund receives the total amount deposited in the prior fiscal year plus \$70 million, and an amount based on a finding of growth revenue made by the Board of Equalization. The growth finding is made at the February Board of Equalization meeting by comparing the General Revenue Fund estimate for the coming fiscal year to the existing estimates for the current fiscal year. If there is more than 3% growth, then the ROADS Fund receives an additional \$50 million. If growth is less than 3%, then the ROADS Fund receives \$17.5 million. Once the ROADS Fund collects a total of \$270 million, then the fund is guaranteed that amount for each fiscal year thereafter.

The preliminary finding at the December 27, 2007 Board of Equalization Meeting showed growth in the General Revenue Fund of more than 3%. Based on the preliminary finding, the ROADS Fund will receive an additional \$50 million for FY-2009. The chart below shows the apportionment to the ROADS Funds and other funds once the preliminary growth finding in December was made.

Preliminary Apportionment (\$ in 000's)		
	FY-2008	FY-2009
	Actual	Estimate
ROADS Fund	\$ 120,000	\$ 137,500
Additional ROADS Fund	\$ 17,500	\$ 50,000
Tourism & Passenger Rail Fund	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000
Public Transit Fund	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Total Apportionment	\$ 142,500	\$ 192,500

Source: Office of State Finance

The OK Tourism and Passenger Rail Revolving Fund is apportioned \$2 million and the Public Transit Revolving Fund is apportioned \$3 million. Both of these funds receive individual income tax that is apportioned to the General Revenue Fund. The apportionments to these funds stay the same year after year regardless of the finding made by the Board of Equalization.

FY-2009 Recommendation

Rebuilding Oklahoma Access and Driver Safety (ROADS) Fund

The Governor's budget recommends that the 3% growth trigger be removed from the ROADS Fund to ensure more money is invested in repairing Oklahoma's roads and bridges.

Local Roads and Bridges

The Governor's budget recommends the establishment of a low interest loan revolving fund for local road and bridge projects. These funds can only be accessed by local governments.

The State Transportation Fund (STF) is the primary state funding source for ODOT. Through a law change during the 2006 Session, this fund became a revolving fund. Due to the nature of the revolving fund, the Legislature will authorize ODOT to spend a certain amount of the STF instead of appropriating money from it. For FY-2009, the STF is estimated to collect \$208.4 million, all of which is available to authorize.

Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs

Notable Achievements

- New Human Resources System**
 ODVA implemented a new Human Resources system that will provide ODVA with better integrated and more accurate HR records. As part of the new HR system ODVA implemented a new Nurse Scheduling system that will allow better allocation of resources for the care of the veterans.
- Continued Compliance USDVA Standards**
 All seven of ODVA's centers have continued to be fully licensed by the USDVA. Maintaining licensing requires the ODVA to be up to the latest VA standards. In 2007, this required ODVA to meet new pharmacological regulations on the mixing of IV drugs.
- Continued assistance to Oklahoma's Veterans**
 ODVA's claims and benefits department has continued to work to help veterans get their benefits and to provide aid when they need it. This year, in addition to the normal assistance, the agency helped 58 veteran-families in eastern Oklahoma who were impacted by a flood.

Mission

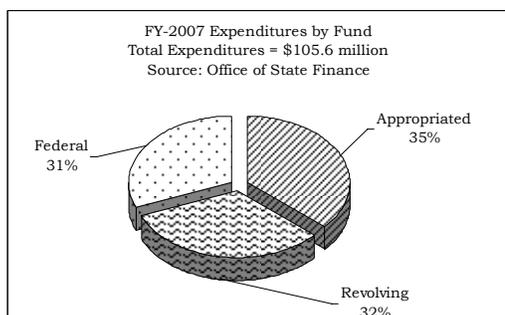
The Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs provides medical and rehabilitative services for veterans and their families. The Department operates seven long term care centers located in Norman, Clinton, Ardmore, Sulphur, Claremore, Talihina and Lawton. The Centers provide intermediate to skilled nursing care and domiciliary care for war time veterans. In FY-2007, the average daily population in the Oklahoma Centers was approximately 1,381. The Department estimates that during FY-2007, over 187 honorably discharged veterans were on a waiting list for admission to one of the veterans centers.

Number of Veterans on Waiting List

Ardmore	5
Claremore	35
Clinton	6
Norman	38
Sulphur	0
Talihina	0
Lawton	103
TOTAL	187

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The Department's funding comes from three primary sources. These sources are patient revenue, state appropriations and a federal per diem payment per veteran in each center. Each of the three funding sources makes up roughly one-third of the total. Nationally, federal funding for these centers makes up 31% of the total.



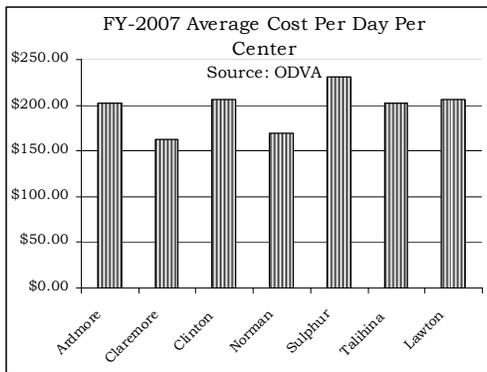
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Bed Occupancy and Cost

FY-2007 Patients per Center

	Ardmore	Claremore	Clinton	Norman	Sulphur	Talihina	Lawton
Avg. # of Patients	168	290	145	286	124	168	200
Available Beds	175	302	148	301	132	175	200
Percent Filled	96%	96%	98%	95%	94%	96%	100%
Per Capita Cost	\$202	\$163	\$207	\$170	\$230	\$202	\$207

The following chart shows the average daily per capita cost by facility in FY-2007.

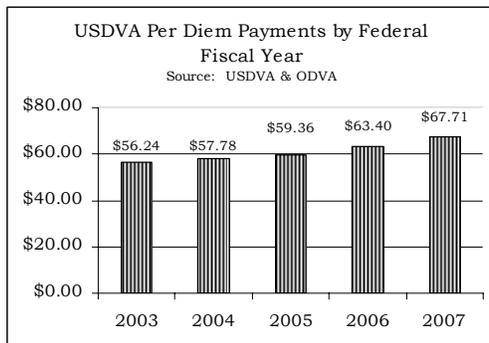


Cost Comparison to Other States

The national average cost per day in state operated Veterans Centers was \$213.07 in 2007. The average cost per day during the same time period in Oklahoma centers was \$197.25.

Federal Funds

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (USDVA) pays for a portion of the care provided in our Veterans Centers. Payment is made for each day and each bed that is occupied. Federal per diem payments usually increase each year, but by varying amounts.



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$40,283
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	1,941.3
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	1,857.8
Funding Adjustments:	
Increased Operating Costs	250
State Employee Pay Raise	1,215
Total Adjustments	1,465
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$41,748
% Change from FY-2008	3.64%

Source: Office of State Finance

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Increased Operating Costs

The Governor's budget includes \$250,000 to help the Department cover the increased cost of medical supplies, food and energy.

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$1,215,060 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Oklahoma Department of Veteran's Affairs effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

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House of Representatives, Legislative Service Bureau and State Senate

The House of Representatives, Legislative Service Bureau (LSB) and the State Senate represent the legislative branch.

The Oklahoma Legislature consists of 101 members in the House of Representatives and 48 members in the State Senate. They convene annually beginning on the first Monday in February, and adjourn on the last Friday in May. Normally, the Legislature is in session Monday through Thursday. Extra sessions may be called by the Governor or by the Legislature.

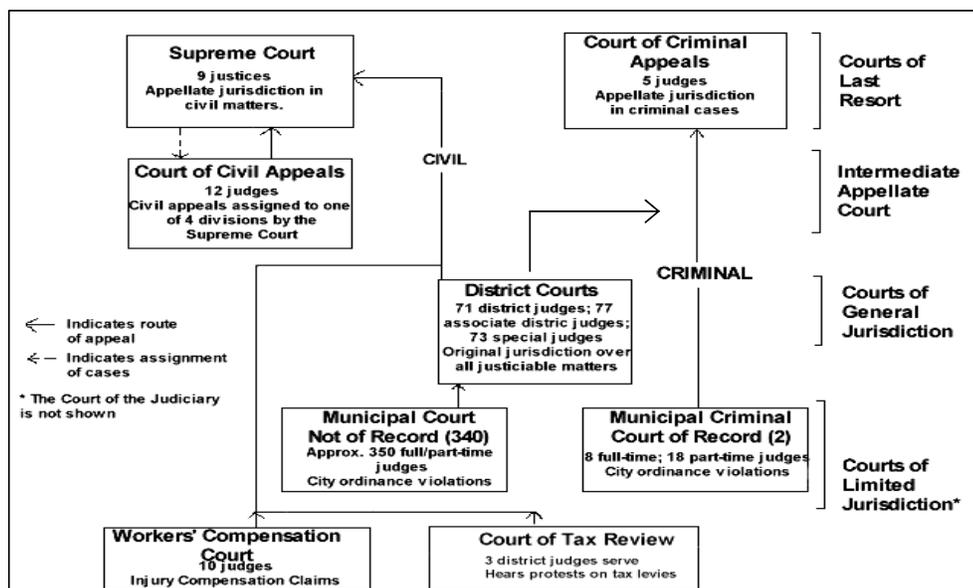
State Senators serve four-year terms with half of the members elected every 2 years. Members of the House of Representatives serve two-year terms.

Each house of the Legislature considers four different types of legislation:

- Bills that will become law when passed by both houses and signed by the Governor;
- Joint Resolutions that have the effect of law if passed by both houses and signed by the Governor but may not become part of the statutes;
- Concurrent resolutions which express the will of both of the houses; and
- Simple resolutions, which express the will of the house of origin.

In 1990, voters in Oklahoma decided to adopt term limits for legislators. Therefore, legislators have a 12-year limit on service in the House of Representatives, the Senate, or both.

The Judiciary



Court Organization

The Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, the Court of Civil Appeals and 77 District Courts, and Workers' Compensation Court make up the Oklahoma Court System. The Administrative Office of the Courts provides administrative services for the Court System.

Unlike most states, Oklahoma has two courts of last resort. The Supreme Court determines all issues of a civil nature, and the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals decides all criminal matters. The Governor appoints the members of these courts and the Court of Civil Appeals from a list of three names submitted by the Oklahoma Judicial Nominating Commission.

In Oklahoma, all litigants are entitled to appeal as a matter of right. Appeals to the Court of Criminal Appeals come directly from the District Court. All appeals in civil cases are made to the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Appeals may be made to the Supreme Court from the District Court,

Workers' Compensation Court, Court of Tax Review and state agencies such as the Department of Public Safety, Oklahoma Corporation Commission and the Department of Human Services. The Supreme Court has total discretion in deciding which cases it will hear and directs many of these appeals to the Court of Civil Appeals.

State Judicial Revolving Fund

The State Judicial Revolving Fund (SJF) is an important source of funding for the judiciary. The Legislature changed the SJF from a certified fund to a revolving fund in 2004. This allows the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to budget 100% of the projected revenues.

Revenues for the court fund are based on local collections of fees, fines, costs and forfeitures; but the SJF receives revenues only after the local courts have met their expense and cash flow reserve needs.

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Title 20 of the Oklahoma Statutes, Section 1301 et seq. states: “All fees, fines, costs and forfeitures shall, when collected by the court clerk, be deposited in a fund in the county treasury designated ‘The Court Fund’, and shall be used, from year to year, in defraying the expenses of holding court in said county.”

County court clerks deposit in the SJF the amount by which local court receipts exceed expenses for the reporting period. The statute also allows court clerks to retain 20% of their expenses for the reporting period from the excess amount. Title 20 of the Oklahoma Statutes, Section 1308 requires court fund transfers to be either quarterly or monthly, depending on county population.

Over the past years, court fund collections have experienced solid growth. Local court expenditures, however, have grown at a slightly higher rate.

Local court obligations fall into three basic categories:

1. Lump sum expenses: Jurors and witnesses, guardianship evaluations, publications, supplies, telephones, etc.;
2. Restricted expenses: Renovation, remodeling, maintenance, furniture and fixtures, part-time bailiffs, part-time court clerks (which are generally full-time employees), per diem court reporters, etc.; and
3. Mandated expenses: Law library assessments and contributions to the SJF.

and facility needs and tend to be predictable. Mandated expenditures are established by law.

Over the last ten years, certain local court expenses have shifted from the local court budget to the state budget. Expenses now paid at the state level include the cost of providing indigent criminal defense for 75 counties and the elimination of the requirement to place or apportion 10% of court fund collections to the State Judicial Retirement Fund. This cost-shift has offset even greater growth in local court expenditures and allowed court fund collections continued growth.

\$000's	Actual	Actual	Actual	Estimated
	<u>FY-2004</u>	<u>FY-2005</u>	<u>FY-2006</u>	<u>FY-2007</u>
Total Collections	\$77,049	\$78,969	\$79,083	\$78,969
Local Court Expenditures	\$40,772	\$42,301	\$45,046	\$42,301
Law Library	\$1,766	\$1,368	\$1,321	\$1,368
St. Judicial Fund Deposits	\$31,236	\$38,563	\$36,018	\$38,563

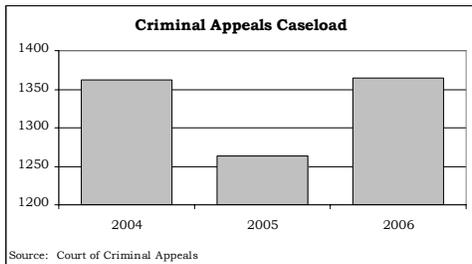
SOURCE: The Administrative Office of the Courts

Lump sum expenditures are closely related to court caseloads and case complexities. These costs vary from year to year. Restricted expenditures relate to work force

Court of Criminal Appeals

The Court of Criminal Appeals is the highest court in the State of Oklahoma with appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases. It is the state court of last resort in criminal matters, with appeals coming directly from the District Courts and Municipal Courts of Record. The Court also promulgates rules, procedures and uniform jury instructions in criminal cases. Judge Gary Lumpkin is presiding judge.

In recent years, the Court of Criminal Appeals has eliminated a backlog of cases, guaranteeing that both the State and individual litigants now have a speedy resolution of appellate issues relating to crimes committed in Oklahoma. As of June 30, 2007, the Court had approximately 755 appeal cases pending – an decrease over the 880 cases pending on July 1, 2006. There were approximately 1,287 cases filed during fiscal year 2007.



FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$3,490
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	36.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	32.1
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	38
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$3,528
% Change from FY-2008	1.09%
Source: Office of State Finance	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$37,742 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Court of Criminal Appeals effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

District Courts

In Oklahoma, the court of general jurisdiction is the District Court. Seventy-seven district courts hear both criminal and civil cases and form the backbone of the court system. Currently, there are nine judicial administrative districts managing 26 judicial districts in the State of Oklahoma. Presiding judges are elected by their peers to assist in the administration of Oklahoma's trial courts. The elected positions of District Judge, Associate District Judge and Special Judge often serve as the first contact a person may have with the judicial system.

Under the current system, the District Courts collect fines, fees and bond forfeitures. Local courts deposit a portion in the Law Library Fund, cover local operating expenditures and deposit the remaining amount in the State Judicial Fund.

District Court Funding Resources:				
\$000's	FY-2005	FY-2006	FY-2007	FY-2008
General Revenue	\$6,072	\$962	\$16,220	\$21,450
State Judicial Fund	22	46,338	38,183	36,225
Special Cash	0	0	0	0
443 Fund	26278	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$32,372	\$47,300	\$54,403	\$57,675

Note: The State Judicial Fund was converted to a Revolving Fund in FY-2005. Deposits to the Revolving Fund are shown under the 443 Fund.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation	
<i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$57,675
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	645.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	636.4
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>491</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$58,166
% Change from FY-2008	0.85%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

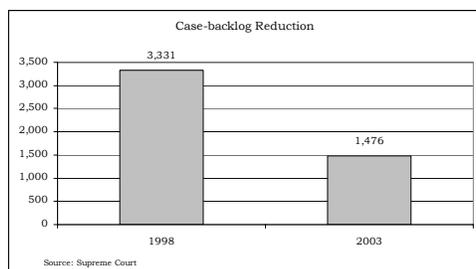
State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$490,959 for a 5% state employee pay increase for District Courts effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Supreme Court

The Oklahoma Supreme Court is the highest court in Oklahoma for civil matters. The Court consists of nine Justices. Each Justice is selected from one of nine judicial districts. The Justices stand for retention on a six-year rotating schedule. The retention ballot appears on general election ballots and is a non-partisan, non-competitive election process. Chief Justice James R. Winchester is presiding judge and James E. Edmondson is Vice-Chief Justice.

The Court has been successful in eliminating a backlog of cases from more than 3,300 in 1998. Besides deciding cases, this court is also responsible for administering the State's entire judicial system.



The Court recently published its annual report, the first one in six years. There were two more counties added to the Oklahoma State Courts Network website and preparations began to add two more, for a total of 74 counties' courts represented and searchable.

Wiley Post Building Renovation

The Supreme Court is currently in the process of renovating the Wiley Post Historical Building for use as a Judicial Center to house the Oklahoma State Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, the Court of Civil Appeals, Administrative Offices of the Courts and the Court Clerk. The target date of completion is extended to mid-2009.

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$19,421
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	215.0
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	163.8
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	305
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$19,726
% Change from FY-2008	1.57%

Source: Office of State Finance

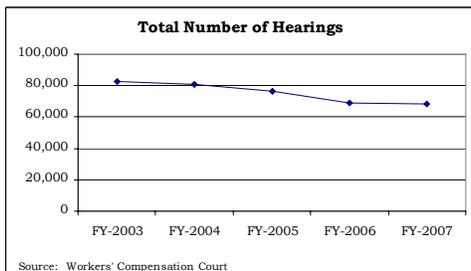
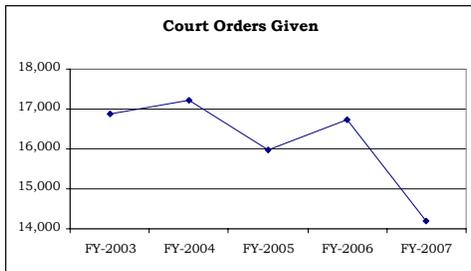
State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$305,031 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Supreme Court effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

Workers' Compensation Court

The Workers' Compensation Court is comprised of ten Judges who are appointed by the Governor. It is the mission of the Workers' Compensation Court to apply the law as set out in the Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Act. It is the responsibility of this limited tribunal to provide fair and timely resolution of disputes and identification of issues involving on-the-job injuries. Judges also participate in educational seminars and the Court sponsors a biennial conference. Judge Gene Prigmore is the current presiding judge.

Following major reforms enacted in July 2005, the Workers' Compensation Court adopted new rules which were approved by the Supreme Court and became effective on January 30, 2006. The Court amended its forms and processes and sponsored and participated in numerous educational seminars on these changes. The Court also implemented a Mediation System consistent with this reform legislation to provide employees and employers convenient access to informal procedures for resolution of a workers' compensation dispute.



Source: Workers' Compensation Court

FY-2009 Recommendation

FY-2009 Appropriation <i>(amounts in thousands)</i>	
FY-2008 Appropriation	\$5,242
FY-2008 Bud. FTE Level	86.3
Actual Ave. YTD FTE	82.0
Funding Adjustments:	
State Employee Pay Raise	<u>123</u>
FY-2009 Recommendation	\$5,365
% Change from FY-2008	2.35%
<small>Source: Office of State Finance</small>	

State Employee Pay Raise

The Governor's budget includes \$123,448 for a 5% state employee pay increase for the Workers' Compensation Court effective January 1, 2009. This funding is based on October 2007 salary information.

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Summary by Committee

Education									
Agency Name	FY-2008		FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY-2008	
	Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.							
1 Arts Council	\$5,150,967	\$0	\$5,150,967	\$0	\$5,150,967	\$20,799	\$5,171,766	0.4%	
2 CareerTech	154,864,391	0	154,864,391	0	154,864,391	8,106,740	162,971,131	5.2%	
3 Education, Dept. of	2,480,155,207	17,000,000	2,497,155,207	(17,530,590)	2,479,624,617	135,231,671	2,614,856,288	5.4%	
4 Educational TV Auth., Oklahoma	8,394,383	0	8,394,383	0	8,394,383	82,867	8,477,250	1.0%	
5 Higher Educ., Regents for	1,053,949,576	0	1,053,949,576	(50,300,000)	1,003,649,576	106,871,093	1,110,520,669	5.4%	
6 Land Office, Commissioners of the	4,864,881	0	4,864,881	0	4,864,881	78,643	4,943,524	1.6%	
7 Libraries, Department of	7,294,856	0	7,294,856	0	7,294,856	59,843	7,354,699	0.8%	
8 Physician Manpower Training	5,523,502	0	5,523,502	0	5,523,502	9,480	5,532,982	0.2%	
10 School of Science & Math	7,585,732	0	7,585,732	0	7,585,732	117,415	7,703,147	1.5%	
11 Science & Technology, Ctr. for Adv.	22,456,507	0	22,456,507	0	22,456,507	12,039,706	34,496,213	53.6%	
12 Teacher Prep., Commission for	2,059,982	0	2,059,982	0	2,059,982	16,827	2,076,809	0.8%	
Total Education:	\$3,752,299,984	\$17,000,000	\$3,769,299,984	(\$67,830,590)	\$3,701,469,394	\$262,635,084	\$3,964,104,478	5.6%	

General Government and Transportation									
Agency Name	FY-2008		FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY-2008	
	Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.							
1 Auditor & Inspector	\$6,315,269	\$0	\$6,315,269	\$0	\$6,315,269	\$186,209	\$6,501,478	2.9%	
2 Auditor & Inspector - REAP	15,500,000	0	15,500,000	0	15,500,000	0	15,500,000	0.0%	
3 Bond Advisor, State	186,419	0	186,419	0	186,419	6,529	192,948	3.5%	
4 Central Services, Department of	19,053,697	0	19,053,697	(2,296,400)	16,757,297	304,107	17,061,404	-10.5%	
5 Commerce, Department of	28,104,894	0	28,104,894	(250,000)	27,854,894	5,017,758	32,872,652	17.0%	
6 Election Board	7,785,988	0	7,785,988	(980,000)	6,805,988	236,918	7,042,906	-9.5%	
7 State Emergency Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	
8 Emergency Mgmt	836,604	0	836,604	(30,000)	806,604	515,761	1,322,365	58.1%	
9 Ethics Commission, Okla.	517,960	0	517,960	0	517,960	160,423	678,383	31.0%	
10 Finance, Office of State	23,081,434	0	23,081,434	0	23,081,434	468,656	23,550,090	2.0%	
11 Governor	2,661,981	0	2,661,981	0	2,661,981	53,984	2,715,965	2.0%	
12 House of Representatives	19,176,434	0	19,176,434	0	19,176,434	251,471	19,427,905	1.3%	
13 Legislative Service Bureau	4,887,349	0	4,887,349	(1,000,000)	3,887,349	43,316	3,930,665	-19.6%	
14 Lieutenant Governor	693,197	0	693,197	0	693,197	10,724	703,921	1.5%	
16 Merit Protection	648,684	0	648,684	(35,000)	613,684	13,343	627,027	-3.3%	
17 Military Department	13,654,939	0	13,654,939	(522,638)	13,132,301	298,819	13,431,120	-1.6%	
18 Personnel Management	4,891,745	0	4,891,745	0	4,891,745	808,929	5,700,674	16.5%	
19 Secretary of State	530,517	0	530,517	0	530,517	12,180	542,697	2.3%	
20 Senate	14,699,125	0	14,699,125	0	14,699,125	248,354	14,947,479	1.7%	
21 Space Industry Development	530,340	0	530,340	0	530,340	6,707	537,047	1.3%	
22 Tax Commission	48,201,340	0	48,201,340	0	48,201,340	1,358,103	49,559,443	2.8%	
23 Transportation, Department of	217,869,721	0	217,869,721	0	208,391,003	2,166,124	210,557,127	-3.4%	
24 Treasurer	4,668,763	0	4,668,763	0	4,668,763	63,105	4,731,868	1.4%	
Total General Government and Transportation	\$434,496,400	\$0	\$434,496,400	(\$5,114,038)	\$419,903,644	\$12,231,520	\$432,135,164	-0.5%	

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Health and Social Services

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Health Care Authority	\$771,709,298	\$0	\$771,709,298	\$0	\$771,709,298	\$82,934,888	\$54,644,186	10.7%
2 Health Department	73,786,143	0	73,786,143	0	73,786,143	5,187,103	\$78,973,246	7.0%
3 J.D. McCarty Center	4,452,961	0	4,452,961	0	4,452,961	1,158,230	5,611,191	26.0%
4 Mental Health Department	207,529,129	0	207,529,129	(100,000)	207,429,129	12,555,645	219,984,774	6.0%
5 University Hospitals Authority	41,865,342	0	41,865,342	0	41,865,342	0	41,865,342	0.0%
6 Veterans Affairs Department	40,282,600	0	40,282,600	0	40,282,600	1,465,060	41,747,660	3.6%
Total Health and Social Services:	\$1,139,625,473	\$0	\$1,139,625,473	(\$100,000)	\$1,139,525,473	\$103,300,926	\$1,242,826,399	9.1%

Human Services

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Children & Youth, Commission on	\$2,334,473	\$0	\$2,334,473	\$0	\$2,334,473	\$282,612	\$2,617,085	12.1%
2 Handicapped Concerns, Office of	412,769	0	412,769	0	412,769	6,688	419,457	1.6%
3 Human Rights Commission	710,226	0	710,226	0	710,226	13,465	723,691	1.9%
4 Human Services, Department of	557,107,190	0	557,107,190	0	557,107,190	20,734,732	577,841,922	3.7%
5 Indian Affairs Commission	258,466	0	258,466	0	258,466	3,467	261,933	1.3%
6 Juvenile Affairs, Office of	110,060,812	2,092,950	112,153,762	(2,092,950)	110,060,812	6,083,017	116,143,829	3.6%
7 Rehabilitation Services, Dept. of	29,474,679	0	29,474,679	0	29,474,679	1,196,601	30,671,280	4.1%
Total Human Services:	\$700,358,615	\$2,092,950	\$702,451,565	(\$2,092,950)	\$700,358,615	\$28,320,582	\$728,679,197	3.7%

Public Safety and Judiciary

Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 A.B.L.E. Commission	\$3,925,266	\$0	\$3,925,266	\$0	\$3,925,266	\$66,428	\$3,991,694	1.7%
2 Attorney General	13,944,449	0	13,944,449	0	13,944,449	1,551,020	15,495,469	11.1%
3 Corrections Department	477,543,364	21,000,000	498,543,364	(21,000,000)	477,543,364	42,685,189	520,228,553	8.9%
4 Court of Criminal Appeals	3,489,631	0	3,489,631	0	3,489,631	37,742	3,527,373	1.1%
5 District Attorneys Council	39,920,210	0	39,920,210	0	39,920,210	4,515,151	44,435,361	11.3%
6 District Courts	57,674,778	0	57,674,778	0	57,674,778	490,959	58,165,737	0.9%
7 Fire Marshal	2,270,855	68,000	2,338,855	(68,000)	2,270,855	41,403	2,312,258	1.8%
8 Indigent Defense System	16,304,008	0	16,304,008	0	16,304,008	218,015	16,522,023	1.3%
9 Investigation, Bureau of	17,316,450	0	17,316,450	0	17,316,450	462,900	17,779,350	2.7%
10 Judicial Complaints, Council	283,729	0	283,729	0	283,729	3,600	287,329	1.3%
11 Law Enf. Educ. & Training	4,410,370	0	4,410,370	0	4,410,370	51,830	4,462,200	1.2%
12 Medicolegal Investigations Board	4,825,625	980,598	5,806,223	(980,598)	4,825,625	1,052,765	5,878,390	21.8%
13 Narc. & Dang. Drugs Control	6,773,895	0	6,773,895	0	6,773,895	152,894	6,926,789	2.3%
14 Pardon & Parole Board	2,577,581	0	2,577,581	0	2,577,581	49,275	2,626,856	1.9%
15 Public Safety Department	98,370,391	0	98,370,391	(1,200,000)	97,170,391	4,863,663	102,034,054	3.7%
16 Supreme Court	19,420,570	0	19,420,570	0	19,420,570	305,031	19,725,601	1.6%
17 Workers' Compensation Court	5,242,033	0	5,242,033	0	5,242,033	123,448	5,365,481	2.4%
Total Public Safety and Judiciary	\$774,293,205	\$22,048,598	\$796,341,803	(\$23,248,598)	\$773,093,205	\$56,671,313	\$829,764,518	7.2%

Notes:

6 The District Courts' appropriation includes income to the State Judicial Revolving Fund.

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Natural Resources								
Agency Name	FY-2008 Appropriation	FY-2008 Supps.	FY-2008 Adj. Approp.	Less One-Time and Supps.	FY-2009 Base	FY-2009 Adj.	Recom. FY-2009 Approp.	% Diff. from FY- 2008
1 Agriculture	\$33,678,049	\$0	\$33,678,049	(\$492,864)	\$33,185,185	\$494,503	\$33,679,688	0.0%
2 Centennial Commission	1,066,511	0	1,066,511	(1,066,511)	0	0	0	-100.0%
3 Conservation Commission	9,187,084	0	9,187,084	0	9,187,084	72,648	9,259,732	0.8%
4 Consumer Credit Commission	669,042	0	669,042	0	669,042	17,908	686,950	2.7%
5 Corporation Commission	12,210,417	0	12,210,417	0	12,210,417	599,780	12,810,197	4.9%
6 Environmental Quality	9,728,096	0	9,728,096	0	9,728,096	804,648	10,532,744	8.3%
7 Historical Society, Oklahoma	14,687,451	0	14,687,451	(100,000)	14,587,451	158,078	14,745,529	0.4%
8 Horse Racing Commission	2,669,568	0	2,669,568	0	2,669,568	86,180	2,755,748	3.2%
9 Insurance Department	2,515,943	0	2,515,943	0	2,515,943	185,156	2,701,099	7.4%
10 J.M. Davis Memorial Comm	535,403	0	535,403	(150,000)	385,403	9,516	394,919	-26.2%
11 Labor Department	3,760,284	0	3,760,284	0	3,760,284	119,850	3,880,134	3.2%
12 Mines, Department of	1,013,586	0	1,013,586	0	1,013,586	34,509	1,048,095	3.4%
13 Scenic Rivers Commission	345,322	0	345,322	0	345,322	15,390	360,712	4.5%
15 Tourism & Recreation	27,826,991	0	27,826,991	0	27,826,991	954,020	28,781,011	3.4%
16 Water Resources Board	6,801,524	0	6,801,524	0	6,801,524	146,268	6,947,792	2.2%
18 Will Rogers Memorial Comm.	1,083,702	0	1,083,702	(150,000)	933,702	18,590	952,292	-12.1%
Total Natural Resources:	\$127,778,973	\$0	\$127,778,973	(\$1,959,375)	\$125,819,598	\$3,717,044	\$129,536,642	1.4%
State Total	\$6,928,852,650	\$41,141,548	\$6,969,994,198	(\$100,345,551)	\$6,860,169,929	\$466,876,469	\$7,327,046,398	

THE BUDGET CYCLE
STATE FISCAL YEAR IS JULY 1 - JUNE 30

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
1. Agencies review program needs and prepare Budget Requests and Strategic Plans.	July 1 - Oct 1											
2. Agencies submit Budget Requests. Strategic Plans are submitted every even numbered year.				Oct 1								
3. Office of State Finance reviews Budget Requests and Strategic Plans for development of the Executive Budget Book.				Oct - Nov								
4. December Equalization Board Meeting - expenditure authority is the approved basis for the Executive Budget.						Dec						
5. Submission of Executive Budget to the Legislature. Legislative session begins.								Feb				
6. Feb Equalization Board - expenditure authority is approved basis for Legislative Appropriations and Governor's action								Feb				
7. Legislature reviews agency budgets and finalizes appropriation recommendations.								Feb - May				
8. Governor's action on Appropriation Bills								Feb - Mid-June				
9. June Equalization Board Meeting - revenue and expenditure authority adjusted to incorporate statutory changes.												June
10. Budget Work Programs submitted to the Office of State Finance for approval by July 1	July											

Oklahoma State Budget Process – State Fiscal Year is July 1 through June 30.

1. **Agencies review** program performance and financial needs for preparation of the Budget Request and Strategic Plan
2. The **Budget Request** is the legal document which contains all financial and program information for each agency including a listing of all requests for additional state funds and changes in revolving or federal funds. Budget Requests must be submitted October 1 of every year under Section 41.29 of Title 62.

Agency Strategic Plans include each agency’s mission, goals and performance measures within a five year time line. Section 45.3 of Title 62 requires strategic plans to be submitted October 1 of every even-numbered year.

3. The **Office of State Finance Budget Division** reviews agency budget requests and holds agency budget request hearings for development of the Executive Budget.
4. **December Equalization Board Meeting** – The Equalization Board is the constitutional body responsible for setting revenue and expenditure authority for the Governor and Legislature (Sec. 23 Art. 10 of Oklahoma Constitution). The limit approved at this meeting is the amount used for development of the Executive Budget Book.
5. **Submission of Executive Budget** – The Governor is required to submit an Executive Budget to the Legislature on the first Monday of each regular legislative session. The budget must be balanced using the December Equalization Board amounts.
6. **February Equalization Board Meeting** – The Board is constitutionally required under Section 23 of Article 10 to meet again and incorporate economic adjustments to the revenue and expenditure authority. The limit approved at this meeting constitutes the limit for Legislative appropriations action.
7. **Legislative Appropriations Process** – The appropriations subcommittees and legislative staff of each house review agency budgets, budget requests and pass appropriation bills.
8. **Governor acts**, within constitutional time lines set forth in Sections 11 and 12 of Article 6 of the Oklahoma Constitution, to sign, veto or pocket veto appropriation bills.
9. **June Equalization Board Meeting** – The board is authorized in Section 23 of Article 10 of the Oklahoma Constitution to meet and incorporate statutory changes that increase or decrease revenue and expenditure authority for the coming fiscal year.
10. **Agency Budget Work Programs** are required under Section 41.7c of Title 62 and serve as the official plan of how the agency intends to utilize available funds to accomplish statutory duties and responsibilities. The document is due on or as close thereafter June 1 and is approved July 1.

Oklahoma State Budget Process

State Equalization Board

The Oklahoma Constitution provides for a number of checks and balances to ensure the Governor and Legislature maintain a balanced budget every year. One of the most important provisions is Section 23 of Article 10 which outlines the framework for how Oklahoma sustains a balanced budget. This section designates the State Board of Equalization as the body responsible for establishing expenditure limits for the Governor and the Legislature. The Board of Equalization is comprised of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Auditor and Inspector, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of Agriculture

Pursuant to Section 23, the Equalization Board must meet at least two times every fiscal year:

- “no more than 45 days but no less than 35 days before the start of the legislative session” (sometime in late December or early January); and
- “within five days after the monthly apportionment in February of each year”.

The Board can only meet again and adjust revenue estimates if the Legislature and Governor enact laws during regular or special session that reduce or increase revenue certified by the board, transfer cash from one fund to another or establish a new certified appropriated fund. In practice, the Equalization Board meets in June to incorporate legislative changes enacted during the session and re-certify revenue available for the coming fiscal year.

The benefit of this approach is that both the executive and legislative body are required to use the same revenue estimate and expenditure limit. State expenditures passed by the Legislature and enacted by the Governor cannot exceed the amount of funds certified and authorized by the Board.

The Office of State Finance which staffs the Board, compiles revenue projections from various revenue collecting agencies throughout the state, analyzes the information and presents the information to the Board for its consideration and approval. Projections for the General Revenue Fund which makes up more than 80% of total state appropriated spending are estimated utilizing a state economic model developed by Oklahoma State University and modified to fit the state’s customized needs by Tax Commission staff. Revenue estimates presented to the Board are based on current and prior year collection trends, economic forecasts, federal tax law changes and other foreseeable factors.

Revenue certified and authorized at the December Board meeting serves as the basis for the Governor’s Executive Budget. The Board considers possible revisions to the December estimate at the February meeting. Revisions to the December estimate are based on economic changes which have been noted since that time, which may increase or decrease anticipated revenue collections. The estimate approved at this meeting sets the limit on which legislative appropriations are based.

State Revenues and Expenditures

Spending Limits

Oklahomans believe in responsible budgeting and limiting state expenditure growth to reasonable levels. This philosophy is cemented in paragraph 1 of Section 23 in Article 10 of the Constitution. Increases in Legislative appropriations in any year are limited to no more than 12% more than the preceding year's level, adjusted for inflation. Oklahoma's budget over the past ten years has increased at an average rate of 4.89% in nominal terms. This rate of growth is actually less than the 5.0% average increase in personal income over the past decade.

Paragraph 1 of Section 23 provides an additional limit for Oklahoma's state budget. This paragraph limits expenditures of certified funds to 95% of the Equalization Board estimate. This internal safeguard protects agency budgets from mild fluctuations in revenues in the event revenues do not meet the 100% estimate.

Certain statutory revolving funds are also included in the executive and legislative expenditure authority considered by the Equalization Board. Estimates for revolving funds are included for informational purposes. The Equalization Board does not have to approve them since they are not certified funds. Unlike certified funds, the Governor and Legislature can spend 100% of the revolving fund estimate. There are six revolving fund estimates that are included in the executive and legislative expenditure authority. Revenues from four of the six funds are specifically dedicated to education purposes. Funds from the Tobacco Settlement Fund are directed for health services and the Judicial Fund is directed for district court operations.

Cash Management

Another internal budget control is provided in Section 10.1 of Title 62 of the Oklahoma Statutes which creates the Cash Flow Reserve Fund (CFRF). The CFRF is used for two purposes: (1) to make allocations to agencies in July since the General Revenue Fund (GRF) for that year has no collections until the end of July, and (2) to ensure that each monthly allocation of revenue to agencies is equal to one-twelfth of the money appropriated by the Legislature. This second purpose is intended to protect State agencies from variation in monthly revenue collection patterns and in practice the CFRF is used to make up the difference between actual collections in a month and the required allocations.

Money is deposited into the Cash Flow Reserve Fund for the next fiscal year from current year General Revenue Fund collections that are in excess of the amount appropriated from the fund. The limit on deposits into the Cash Flow Reserve Fund is 10% of the amount certified by the Board of Equalization as available for appropriation from the General Revenue Fund for the next year. General Revenue Fund collections that are in excess of the certified estimate cannot be used to make deposits to the Cash Flow Reserve Fund as those monies are directed elsewhere according to the State Constitution. Any excess General Revenue Fund collections for the current year after the Cash Flow Reserve Fund for the next year has been funded are carried forward as cash that is available for appropriation by the Legislature.

Budget Stabilization

Revenue collected in excess of 100% of the certified GRF estimate is deposited in the Constitutional Reserve Fund (CRF), known as the Rainy Day Fund, at the end of the fiscal year. Deposits into the CRF are limited to 10% of the certified actual collections to the GRF for the preceding fiscal year. The CRF can be accessed for three different and distinct purposes: emergencies, future year budget stabilization, and current year budget stabilization. Up to

25% of the fund may be appropriated upon a declaration of an emergency by the Governor or three-fourths of both the House and Senate. Up to three-eighths of the CRF may be appropriated to make up any decline in revenue certified as available for appropriation by the Board of Equalization from one year to the next. The amount can not exceed the decline in certified revenue. The final three-eighths of the CRF may be appropriated to address a current year revenue shortfall. To access this money, the BOE must determine that a revenue failure has occurred in the GRF and appropriations from the CRF for this purpose are limited to the amount of the shortfall.

Revenue Shortfalls

The Director of the Office of State Finance (OSF) is statutorily charged with making allotments to agencies to control expenditures. State law also requires the State's budget to remain in balance every fiscal year. Oklahoma is barred from expending more money than it collects in a given year.

To ensure that revenues are sufficient to meet the appropriations specified by the Legislature, OSF closely monitors collections throughout the year. The allocation of appropriated monies to agencies occurs on the Tuesday following the second Monday of every month during a fiscal year.

As we saw in FY-2002 and FY-2003, during times of economic recession state revenue collections can fall below the level of appropriations. Thus, limiting appropriations to only 95% of estimated collections is an insufficient measure to ensure the state maintains a balanced budget during times of severe economic distress.

Title 62, Section 41.9 of the Oklahoma Statutes reads, in part:

“At the end of any fiscal year, the entire amount appropriated to any spending agency must be allotted by the Budget Director, except where the estimated budget resources during any fiscal year are insufficient to pay all of the appropriations for such year in full. The Budget Director shall not allot to any spending agency during any fiscal year, an amount which will be in excess of the amount of revenue collected and allocated to appropriations made to such spending agency. In the event of a failure of revenue, the Budget Director shall control the allotment authorizations to prevent obligations being incurred in excess of the revenue to be collected. However, the Budget Director shall make all reductions within each state fund where a revenue failure occurs apply to each department, institution, board, commission or special appropriation made by the State Legislature, in the ratio that its total appropriation for that fiscal year bears to the total of all appropriations for that fiscal year, as provided in Section 23, Article 10, of the Constitution of Oklahoma.”

This directs the Office of State Finance to allocate all of the money appropriated to state agencies, unless revenue collections are less than the amount appropriated. When this occurs, OSF is required by this statute to reduce the allocations to agencies to no more than the amount of revenue collected. Further, the reduction in allocations is to be effected upon all agencies receiving money from the fund in which the failure occurs. Each agency receives a proportional share of the reduction based on their share of appropriations compared to the total appropriations from the fund.

Executive and Legislative Appropriations Process

Executive Budget

The Governor sets the tone for state budget recommendations with the submission of the Executive Budget on the first Monday in February of each regular legislative session. Section 41.34 of Title 62 requires the Governor to submit a balanced budget with detailed revenue and expenditure proposals to the presiding officer of each house. The Director of State Finance is required to prepare the document after reviewing state agency budgets, requests and developing recommendations. The proposals outlined in the Governor's Executive Budget Book serve as the Governor's fiscal and policy priorities for the year.

Legislative Process

The Legislature reviews the Executive Budget and works with the Governor throughout the session to enact a balanced budget. Establishing the state budget is the responsibility of the appropriations committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The committees of each house work through appropriation subcommittees which are categorized by specific budget areas such as general government, education, health and safety and security. Subcommittees review agency budgets, requests for additional funding and Governor's recommendations.

The General Appropriations (GA) Bill is a method to provide a base level of funding. This provision is a safeguard to ensure state government programs and services do not shut down in the event the Legislature and the Governor are unable to agree on a budget. Historically, general appropriation bills are passed in March or April of the regular legislative session.

A recent addition to state law, Section 9.11 of Title 62, passed during the 2003 session requires the Legislature to present an appropriation bill to fully fund common education to the Governor at least 25 days prior to April 10 (subsection E of Section 6-101 of Title 70) but not later than April 1. Adjustments to increase or decrease the amount may still be made by the Legislature.

Appropriation decisions for agencies are typically not finalized until April or May when the General Conference Committee on Appropriations, or GCCA is convened. The primary difference between an appropriation subcommittee of the House or Senate and GCCA is that GCCA is comprised of both House and Senate members. Before beginning the GCCA process, the House and Senate agree to allocate a certain amount of available funding to each GCCA subcommittee. Before a formal appropriations bill is presented to either legislative body, the two houses must work together in GCCA, negotiate spending priorities and produce a unified budget together.

Appropriations bills may be written for individual agencies or groups of agencies that are within the same subject area such as education. In addition to appropriating funds for the coming fiscal year, appropriation bills also include agency spending limits, total personnel hiring limits, and the maximum salaries of directors.

If the bills are approved by a majority of both houses, the appropriation bill is sent to the Governor. All legislation, including appropriation bills become effective 90 days after the end of the legislative session or later if a later effective date is specified. Legislation may become effective earlier if passed with an emergency clause. For an emergency clause to be enacted, two-thirds of each body must approve the emergency clause through a separate vote on the bill.

Governor's Action

Section 11 of Article 6 provides the Governor five working days, excluding Sundays, to enact or veto all or part of an appropriations bill while the Legislature is in regular session. If the Governor does not sign or veto a bill within five days, a bill automatically becomes law. The Governor has 15 working days to sign or veto a bill after the regular session has adjourned. Any bill presented to the Governor within five days of the end of the regular legislative session must be acted upon within the 15 days also. In contrast to actions taken during session, if the Governor does not sign or veto a bill within the 15 working days after session, the bill fails to become law. This is also referred to as a pocket veto.

In addition to these powers, Section 12 of Article 6 of the Oklahoma Constitution gives the Governor the authority to disapprove an entire appropriations bill or any item or single appropriation within the bill. This line-item veto power is one manner the Governor exercises control of state budget appropriations.

Vetoes may be overridden by two-thirds majority of each house for bills with no emergency clause and by three-fourths majority of each house for bills with an emergency clause.

Funds Subject to Appropriation

The State Board of Equalization, in accordance with Section 23, Article X of the Oklahoma Constitution, annually certifies the following funds as available for appropriation. Each of these funds is identified in the accounting structure with a three-digit code. The first two digits uniquely identify the fund. The last digit represents the year the funds were collected (e.g. "190" would be the

General Revenue Fund collected in FY-2000).

General Revenue Fund (Fund 19X):

Income to this fund is from state taxes, fees, regulatory functions, and income on money and property. Approximately one-half of all state revenue is deposited to this fund. Funds are appropriated for the operation of state government and other purposes specified by the Legislature. (Article 10, Section 2)

Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) Fund (Fund 58X): Income is derived from a penalty assessment fee. Any person penalized for violating Oklahoma law pays a penalty assessment. Income is dedicated to peace officer training. (Title 20, Section 1313.2; effective November 1, 1988)

Commissioners of the Land Office Fund (Fund 51X): This fund was created to receive revenue collected from surface leasing of lands managed by the Commissioners of the Land Office and 6 percent of the revenue generated from the Common School Fund, the Education Institutions Fund, the University of Oklahoma Fund, the University Preparatory School Fund, the Oklahoma State University Fund, the Public Building Fund, and the Greer 33 Fund. Funds are used for administrative costs of the Commissioners of the Land Office. Funds not used for administrative costs of the Commissioners of the Land Office are allocated to public schools. (Title 64, Section 15; effective July 1, 1992)

Mineral Leasing Fund (Fund 55X): Income to this fund is from a share of lease sales and royalty payments on oil and gas production on federal lands within the state. Funds are used for the financial support of public schools. (Title 62, Section 41.8; effective 1920)

Special Occupational Health and Safety Fund (Fund 54X): Each insurance carrier writing Workers' Compensation Insurance in this state, the State Insurance Fund, and each self-insured employer authorized to make workers compensation payments directly to employees pays a sum equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the total workers compensation losses, excluding medical payments and temporary total disability compensation. Funds are used exclusively for the operation and administration of the Occupational Health and Safety Standards Act of 1970 and other necessary expenses of the Department of Labor. (Title 40, Section 417.1; effective July 1, 1986)

Public Building Fund (Fund 11X): Income to the fund is from portions of leases, sales, rentals and royalties of lands set aside for public building purposes by the state's Enabling Act (Section 33) and lands granted in lieu thereof, under the management of the Commissioners of the Land Office. Funds are appropriated for major maintenance and capital improvements of public facilities. (Title 64, Section 371; effective 1910)

Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund (Fund 38X): In November of 2004, voters passed State Question 706 which established this fund as one available for appropriation by the Legislature for the purposes of common education, higher education, and career technology education. Revenue deposited in the fund comes from net proceeds generated by the Oklahoma Lottery. .

Agency Budgets

The state's budget cycle can be divided into three areas:

- Agency Budget Work Programs
- Agency Strategic Plans
- Agency Budget Request
- Financial Tools

The state's budget is prepared on a cash basis utilizing encumbrance accounting. Encumbrances represent executed but unperformed purchase orders. In the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) encumbrances are recorded as: (1) expenditures for budgetary purposes if expected to be presented for payment by November 15, following the end of the fiscal year and, (2) reservations of fund balance for GAAP purposes.

Budget Work Programs

Oklahoma statutes provide the legal framework under which state agencies budget and expend funds in a responsible manner. Section 41.7c of Title 62 requires every agency to submit a balanced budget on the first day in June or soon thereafter. Funds must be budgeted by program category and must conform to program categories and expenditure limits placed in law.

Appropriation bills set maximum limits on the amount of state appropriated funds, revolving funds and federal funds that each program may budget and spend for the fiscal year. Maximum limits for personnel or full-time-equivalent (FTE) personnel, lease-purchase expenditures and director salaries are also defined in statute. Budget work programs must work within these parameters to provide a plan on how the agency will utilize all state, revolving and federal funds for the fiscal year.

Work programs are reviewed by the Budget Division of OSF and the approved work program serves as a basis for the subsequent allotment of funds. Certified funds such as the General

Revenue Fund are allotted to agencies on a monthly basis and cash appropriations are appropriated in a lump sum. Budget Work Programs can be revised at any time during the fiscal year if justified. Revisions can be accomplished within various expenditure, full-time-equivalent employee and transfer limits.

Agencies are allowed under law (Section 41.46 of Title 62) to transfer up to a maximum of 25% of funds between line-items. The Contingency Review Board can approve transfers between line-items up to 40%. All transfers are subject to review by the Joint Legislative Committee on Budget and Program Oversight to determine if the transfer meets legislative intent or subverts the intention and objectives of the Legislature.

Executive and legislative staff review agency budgets and expenditures throughout the year to ensure each agency is meeting program goals and stated legal expenditure limits.

Strategic Planning

Across the nation, states are in the process of implementing measures to improve efficiency and accountability in state government. Oklahoma is no different. Over the past seven years, the Executive and Legislative branch have implemented measures designed to focus on meaningful performance data which can then be used to make better budgeting decisions.

Passed in 1999, the Oklahoma Program Performance Budgeting and Accountability Act required agencies to submit strategic plans defining their mission, vision, goals and performance measures. At the same time, state agency budget request forms were modified to incorporate program information and performance measures for every program category within an agency. Section 45.3 of Title 62 requires every agency to submit five year strategic plans on October 1 of every even numbered year.

Strategic planning helps focus agency leadership and staff on short-term and long-term goals and how to achieve those goals. Outcome measures required in strategic plans and agency budget requests focus agency leadership and staff on monitoring and improving performance. This information is a valuable tool for policymakers. This performance information is also used in routine and special performance evaluations and policy analysis conducted by agencies, the Office of State Finance, legislative staff, Auditor and Inspector and outside consultants. Evaluating government programs and services using meaningful data, allows elected officials to make better, more informed budgeting decisions.

Budget Request

Section 41.29 of Title 62 requires agencies to submit a "Budget Request" on October 1, of every year. The budget request serves as the financial plan to the agency's strategic plan. This document outlines program funding and performance information and includes a detailed listing of additional state funding requested by each agency.

The Budget Division has been working with select agencies over the past two years to refine and improve funding and performance measure information submitted in the Budget Request and Strategic Plan. There is particular emphasis on unit costs and program performance. Copies of each agency's budget request and strategic plan is submitted to the Office of State Finance, House and Senate staff and members of the Legislative Oversight Committee on State Budget and Performance.

This committee, established in Section 41.47 of Title 62, is required to review each agency's programs, funding and performance once every four years. Members are directed to utilize zero-base budgeting and performance base budgeting techniques.

Financial Tools

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

The CAFR is the primary means of reporting the financial activities for all state agencies. Prepared by the Division of Central Accounting and Reporting and in conformance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) statements 34 and 35, this model provides a better picture of the state's financial status as a single, unified entity. Financial statements contained in the CAFR include a statement of net assets and liabilities, statement of activities outlining major state expenditures, statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. The CAFR is a valuable tool to use when reviewing and analyzing overall state budget revenue and expenditure trends.

Single Audit

The Single Audit is prepared by the Auditor & Inspector's Office to meet the requirements of the Single Audit Act. The federal funds expended by all State agencies (excluding higher education and civil emergency management) are included within the scope of the Single Audit. This report provides information on the type of federal funds available for state agencies such as block grants, entitlement programs, matching grants and reports federal fund expenditures for each agency. This report, required by the federal government ensures state agencies are properly expending and accounting for federal funds.

Performance Audits

Since FY-2002, the Office of the State Auditor and Inspector has been conducting performance audits, authorized by 74 O.S. Supp 2001, 213.2. A performance audit includes economy, efficiency, and program audits. Economy and efficiency audits determine whether the entity is utilizing its resources economically and efficiently. Auditors also determine the causes of inefficiencies or uneconomical practices. A program audit determines if a program is achieving the desired results or benefits established by the Legislature, or other authorizing body. Program audits also ascertain the effectiveness of organizations, programs, activities or functions.

In practice, performance audits determine if an agency is focusing resources on activities that maximize productivity or outcomes. In addition to identifying efficiencies, performance audits can also identify areas worthy of additional state investment. This is another important tool for policymakers to utilize when reviewing the efficiency and effectiveness of agency programs and expenditures.

Financial System

Daily, monthly and annual reports generated from the Office of State Finance financial systems provide quality agency budgeting and expenditure reports which allow policymakers to track funds by program and object code. Other essential financial reports include budget to actual reports, cash balance and receipts and disbursements for funds.

The Budget Request and Strategic Plan documents give policymakers the opportunity to review an agency's mission, goals and performance to ensure resources are allocated to specified statutory duties and responsibilities. Not only do these financial tools ensure agencies are spending money appropriately but wisely. All of the financial tools mentioned can provide policymakers the opportunity to make informed fiscal policy recommendations based on quality financial and performance information.

Capital Budget

The Capital Budget Process

The State of Oklahoma's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) and the Long-Range Capital Planning Commission were established in 1992. This provided the infrastructure for state and local governments to perform comprehensive capital plans. Capital projects are defined as one-time projects costing at least \$25 thousand with a useful life of at least five years.

The CIP development process begins early in the calendar year. July 1 is the official deadline for agencies, boards, commissions, trusts, colleges and universities to input their Capital Budget Requests into a web-based system hosted by the Office of State Finance. Once received, the Commission separates requests into two broad categories: self-funded and appropriation-funded. Generally, the Commission accepts an applicant's ranking of self-funded projects without further review.

Projects requiring an appropriation are evaluated according to a ranking process to permit the equitable allocation of limited state resources. The ranking system uses eight criteria:

- legal obligations;
- fiscal impact;
- urgency of maintenance needs;
- departmental priority;
- economic impact;
- impact on service to the public; and
- completion of prior phases.

For more information on the Capitol Budget process please contact Tim Martin with the State Bond Advisor, 602-3100.

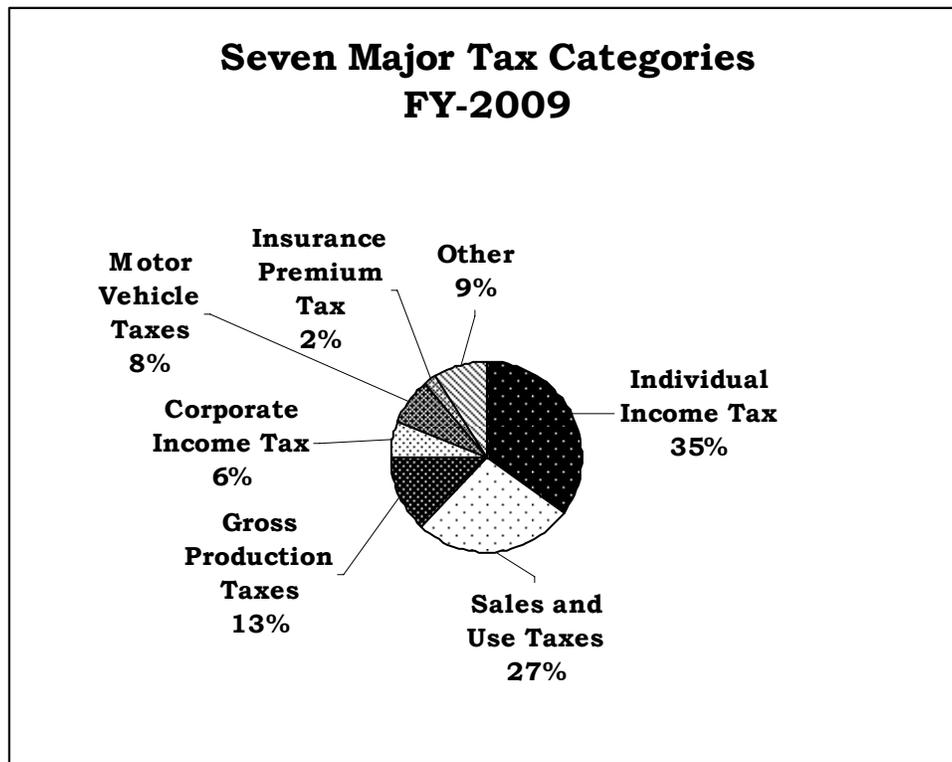
Oklahoma Revenues and Expenditures

Major Tax Sources

The single largest source of revenue collected by the state comes from taxes paid by Oklahoma citizens, businesses and others doing business in the state. Tax revenue accounted for 50% of total state revenue collections in FY-2007. Most of the state's appropriated revenue is from general taxes. For FY-2007, tax revenue comprised 87% of total appropriated revenue.

Taxes such as income tax are compulsory payments and cannot legally be avoided. This is in contrast to fees, like fishing licenses, which are discretionary and voluntary to the extent one decides to utilize a state service.

The seven major tax categories for FY-2009, which provide 91% of total state tax revenue, are:



Income Taxes

Oklahoma's income tax laws date back to 1915 when an income tax was imposed on the net income of individuals residing in Oklahoma and upon the Oklahoma portion of nonresidents' income. The income tax was extended to corporations and banks in 1931.

The importance of the income tax to state revenues increased when voters approved the 1933 constitutional amendment prohibiting state taxation of property. While there have been numerous changes to the income tax law since its inception, today it is the single most important source of state revenue and represents almost 42% of all state tax revenue in the General Revenue Fund.

Individual Income Tax: The Oklahoma individual income tax calculation uses two different methods. Method I employs rates from 0.5 percent to 5.50 percent and does not permit the deduction of federal income paid tax from net income. Method II utilizes rates from 0.5 percent to 10 percent and permits the deduction of federal income tax paid from net income. Taxpayers calculate their tax liability by both methods and pay the lesser amount. The majority of taxpayers owe less and pay tax based on the Method I calculation. During the 2005 session, Senate Bill 435 eliminated the second method of calculating income tax and modified the tax bracket for single and joint filers.

In 2006, the Legislature passed and the Governor approved the largest tax cut package in history. House Bill 1172 lowers the individual income tax rate and increases the standard deduction over several years. Currently, the individual income tax rate is 5.50% but decreases to 5.25% at a point determined by the board of Equalization based on the amount of growth revenue for the coming fiscal year as required by statute.

The increase in the standard deduction is a gradual increase. By the year 2010, the standard deduction will equal the federal standard deduction if the Board of Equalization determines there is sufficient growth revenue. The table below shows the individual income tax rates and corresponding standard deduction increase.

Standard Deduction

	Tax Rate	Married Filing Jointly	Head of Household	Single
2006	6.25%	3,000	3,000	2,000
2007	5.65%	5,500	4,125	2,750
2008	5.50%	6,500	4,875	3,250
2009	5.50%	8,500	6,375	4,250
2010*	5.25%	Match Federal Deduction		
*Based on the amount of growth revenue determined by the Board of Equalization.				

In addition, the apportionment of individual income tax receipts was changed by the Legislature for the current fiscal year. The table below shows those changes.

Individual Income Tax Apportionments FY-2007 to FY-2009			
	FY-2007	FY-2008	FY-2009
General Revenue	86.16%	85.66%	85.66%
1017 Fund	8.34%	8.34%	8.34%
Teacher's Retirement Fund	4.50%	5.00%	5.00%
Ad Valorem Reimburse. Fund	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Corporate Income Tax: Like current individual income tax rates, corporate income tax rates were progressive when implemented in 1931 and remained that way until 1935 when a flat, six percent rate was established. The rate was decreased to four percent in 1947. The rate has since been increased to its original and current level of six percent.

The corporate income tax rate is applied to all taxable income. Manufacturers' exemptions and some targeted credits and incentive payments frequently are used as economic development tools which reduce a company's income tax liability. The largest of these targeted incentive programs is the "Quality Jobs" program.

While revenue from the corporate income tax is important to the overall revenue picture, it provides only 6% of total tax revenue. That is because corporations subject to the corporate income tax have become, over time, a smaller part of the overall economy. This is due, in part, to the fact that many businesses now organize as subchapter S corporations or limited liability organizations.

Under those classifications, all income immediately goes to the partners or shareholders, and as a result, the companies pay no corporate income tax. The partners or shareholders, however, are taxed on that income, as well as income from other sources, under the individual income tax, rather than under the corporate income tax. Additionally, some businesses may be subject to some other form of taxation, such as the bank privilege tax or the insurance premium tax. Legislation in 2004 changed the apportionment of corporate income tax revenue. The table below shows the change in apportionment.

Corporate Income Tax Apportionments FY-2007 to FY-2009			
	<u>FY-2007</u>	<u>FY-2008</u>	<u>FY-2009</u>
General Revenue	78.00%	77.50%	77.50%
1017 Fund	16.50%	16.50%	16.50%
Teacher's Retirement Fund	4.50%	5.00%	5.00%
Ad Valorem Reimburse. Fund	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

State Sales and Use Taxes

The State sales and use tax has varied considerably in both rate and purpose since its initial imposition in 1933 when a temporary one percent tax was dedicated to public schools. Two years later, the tax was renewed, but the revenue from the tax was apportioned to the General Revenue Fund. In 1939, the rate was increased to two percent with 97 percent of the revenue apportioned to the State Assistance Fund or welfare programs administered by what is now the Department of Human Services.

The revenue continued to be dedicated in this manner until the 1980s, when all collections were apportioned to the General Revenue Fund. Since then, the General Revenue Fund has been the primary source of state funds for the Department of Human Services.

When Oklahoma faced a state funding crisis brought on by the decline of the petroleum industry in the 1980s, the state sales tax was increased incrementally to four percent. In 1990, the “Education Reform Act”, also known as House Bill 1017, was passed, increasing the sales and use taxes to the current 4.5 percent level.

The sales and use taxes are imposed on sales of tangible personal property and on the furnishing of some services, such as transportation, meals and lodging, as well as telecommunication services. Most services, however, are not subject to the sales and use taxes. Exemptions are also allowed when the product or service is subject to another tax, such as the motor fuels tax. Other specific exemptions are made for governmental and nonprofit entities, agriculture and to certain areas targeted to encourage economic development. The value of some of the large exemptions from the sales and use tax include an exemption on sales to manufacturers equal to \$1.4 billion in sales tax revenue and sales for resale which total \$720 million in sales tax revenue. During the 2005 legislative session, the apportionment for sales and use tax revenue changed. Now, for each fiscal year the apportionment for use tax is the same as the apportionment for sales tax. The table below shows the change in apportionment.

FY-2007 to FY-2009 Sales Tax and Use Tax Apportionment			
	FY-2007	FY-2008	FY-2009
General Revenue	85.04%	83.61%	83.61%
1017 Fund	10.46%	10.46%	10.46%
Teacher’s Retirement Fund	4.50%	5.00%	5.00%
Remaining 0.93% to:			
36%-Ok Tourism Promotion Revolving Fund			
64%-Ok Tourism Capital Revolving Fund			

Motor Vehicle Taxes

Motor vehicle taxes and fees have a long history in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City was the birthplace of the parking meter in 1913 and it was here that “horseless carriages” were tagged before it was required by the State.

Oklahoma’s modern day motor vehicle taxes are comprised of a broad category of taxes and fees imposed on the purchase and use of motor vehicles, including an excise tax levied on the purchase of cars, trucks, buses, boats and motors, as well as annual registration fees.

Motor vehicle registration fees, commonly called tag fees, are paid annually in lieu of ad valorem or personal property taxes. Voter’s passage of State Question 691 in 2000 tied the cost of registration fees to the age of the vehicle:

- Years 1 – 4: \$91 annually
- Years 5 – 8: \$81 annually
- Years 9 – 12: \$61 annually

Years 13 – 16: \$41 annually
 Years 17 and beyond: \$21 annually

The question also changed the calculation of the motor vehicle excise tax, which is paid in lieu of state and local sales taxes. Previously, the tax was assessed at 3.25 percent of the factory delivered price and depreciated at a rate of 35 percent annually. The state question’s approval left the rate the same, but assessed it against the actual sales price of the vehicle, which is usually lower than the factory delivered price of a new vehicle.

Motor vehicle taxes are collected by independent businesses operating as motor license agents or tag agents. The only exception to this is the taxes and fees imposed on trucks and trailers used in interstate commerce, which are collected by the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The chart below shows how motor vehicle taxes and fees are apportioned.

Motor Vehicle Tax Apportionment	
General Revenue Fund	39.84%
State Transportation Fund	0.31%
Counties for Highways	7.24%
Cities and Towns	3.10%
School Districts	36.20%

Motor Fuel Taxes

In 1910, local roadways were maintained by requiring able bodied males to provide four days of labor per year – less if they brought their own horse. By 1916, a two mill tax was levied in townships to supplement the work requirement but both were completely abolished by 1933.

The first gasoline tax become effective in 1923 and was used for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. Prior to that time, local governments were responsible for roads and bridges which were supported through ad valorem taxes at the local level.

Motor fuel taxes in Oklahoma are a form of selective sales tax and include the gasoline tax and diesel excise tax, the motor fuel importer use tax and the special fuel use tax. The taxes are levied on the quantity or volume of fuel sold, rather than the price. The state gasoline tax is 16 cents per gallon, plus a 1 cent per gallon special assessment. The state tax on diesel fuel is 13 cents per gallon, plus a 1 cent per gallon assessment.

There are some major exemptions to the payment of motor fuel taxes. All government entities are exempt and the tax paid on diesel fuel used off-road and for agricultural purposes may be refunded upon application to the Oklahoma Tax Commission.

Fuel used by all recognized Indian tribes for tribal governmental purposes may be exempt. Tribes may request a refund for taxes paid on motor fuel used for tribal purposes, or in the alternative, they may enter into a compact with the State to receive a portion of the motor fuels tax collections. If they compact with the State, the tribes must agree not to challenge the constitutionality of the motor fuel tax code. The law permitting the sharing of motor fuels revenue went into effect in 1996.

Motor fuels tax revenue supports road and bridge building, plus maintenance, for both state and local governments. A 1 cent per gallon special assessment provides for environmental cleanup of leaking petroleum storage tanks. Almost one-third of the total motor fuel revenue is apportioned for local uses with the remainder used for state purposes. According to state statute, motor fuel taxes, like sales taxes, are assessed on the consumer when they purchase

fuel. This tax incidence was defined by statute during the 1996 legislative session as the result of a court ruling that required whoever actually paid the tax be specified in the statutes. Yet while the statutes identify the consumer as paying the tax, it is technically collected and remitted at the terminal rack or refinery level. The chart below shows the FY-2007 apportionment of gasoline and diesel taxes.

	<u>Gasoline</u> <u>Tax</u>	<u>Diesel</u> <u>Tax</u>
General Revenue	1.63%	1.39%
State Transportation Fund	63.75%	64.34%
Counties for Highways	30.13%	30.43%
Cities and Towns	1.88%	-
County Bridges and Roads	2.63%	3.85%

Gross Production Taxes

Gross production or severance taxes are imposed on the removal of natural products, such as natural gas and oil, from land or water and are determined by the value and quantity of the products removed. Gross production taxes placed on the extraction of oil and gas were separated from the ad valorem property tax in 1910. For the first 20 years of statehood, oil and gas gross production and the ad valorem property tax were the major sources of state revenue.

While the ad valorem property tax became strictly a local tax in the 1930s, the oil and gas gross production tax have continued to be an important source of revenue for state government, schools and road building and maintenance. The graph below shows that state's reliance on gross production tax revenue has significantly decreased from FY-82 to FY-2006.

Oil and natural gas have a three-tiered tax rate structure that specifies a certain tax rate based on the current price of oil or natural gas. For natural gas, if the price per thousand cubic feet (MCF) is greater than \$2.10, the tax rate is 7%. If the price is between \$2.10 and \$1.75 per MCF, then the rate is 4% and any price lower than \$1.75 results in a tax rate of 1%. For oil, the price must be greater than \$17 per barrel for the tax rate to be 7%. If the price is between \$17 and \$14 per barrel, the tax rate is 4%, and a price below \$14 per barrel yields a 1% tax rate. The charts below show the apportionment for the revenue from gross production tax on oil and natural gas.

During the 2006 Legislative Session, The Rural Economic Access Plan (REAP Fund) apportionment from the Gross Production tax on oil was divided between three new funds. Each of the three funds receive 33.33% of the 4.28% apportioned to the REAP Fund. The table below shows the apportionments to all funds from the Gross Production tax on oil.

Gross Production Tax – Oil Apportionment	
Common Education Technology Fund	25.72%
OK Student Aid Revolving Fund	25.72%
Higher Education Capital Fund	25.72%
County Highways	7.14%
School Districts	7.14%
County Roads and Bridges	4.28%
REAP Fund	4.28%
Tourism Capital Expenditure Fund	33.33%
Conservation Commission Fund	33.33%
Community Water Revolving Fund	33.33%

Gross Production Tax – Natural Gas Apportionment	
General Revenue Fund	85.72%
County Highways	7.14%
School Districts	7.14%

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Constitutional Reserve "Rainy Day" Fund (CRF) History					
Description	FY-89	FY-90	FY-91	FY-92	FY-93
Beginning RDF Balance	77,994,351	152,804,609	151,734,223	196,861,899	135,008,898
Adjustments to the Balance	0	0	10,464	25,176	0
Appropriations	(26,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(61,878,177)	(43,867,903)
-Budget Stabilization					
1)Current Fiscal Year	-	-	-	-	-
2)Next Fiscal Year	-	-	-	-	-
-Emergency	38,997,176	76,402,305	75,867,112	98,430,950	67,504,449
End of FY Deposit	100,810,258	73,929,614	75,117,212	0	0
Ending Balance	152,804,609	151,734,223	196,861,899	135,008,898	91,140,995
Description	FY-94	FY-95	FY-96	FY-97	FY-98
Beginning RDF Balance	91,140,995	45,574,052	45,574,052	114,300,821	308,906,533
Adjustments to the Balance	3,555	0	12,909	388,745	0
Appropriations	(45,570,498)	0	(22,688,345)	(52,825,496)	(154,444,000)
-Budget Stabilization					
1)Current Fiscal Year	-	-	-	-	-
2)Next Fiscal Year	-	-	-	-	-
-Emergency	45,570,498	22,787,026	22,787,026	57,150,411	154,453,266
End of FY Deposit	0	0	91,402,205	247,042,463	142,898,076
Ending Balance	45,574,052	45,574,052	114,300,821	308,906,533	297,360,609
Description	FY-99	FY-00	FY-01	FY-02	FY-03
Beginning RDF Balance	297,360,609	149,858,523	157,542,574	340,685,730	72,398,995
Adjustments to the Balance	1,119,324	28,700	9,826	299,087	0
Appropriations	(148,621,410)	(74,929,261)	(78,771,287)	(268,585,822)	(72,262,663)
-Budget Stabilization					
1)Current Fiscal Year	-	-	-	98,242,957	36,199,498
2)Next Fiscal Year	-	-	-	-	-
-Emergency	148,680,304	74,929,262	78,771,287	170,342,865	36,199,498
End of FY Deposit	0	82,584,612	261,904,617	0	0
Ending Balance	149,858,523	157,542,574	340,685,730	72,398,995	136,333
Description	FY-04	FY-05	FY-06	FY-07	FY-08
Beginning RDF Balance	136,333	217,501,299	461,316,574	495,690,168	571,598,627
Adjustments to the Balance	0	0	268,565	0	0
Appropriations	0	0	0	0	0
-Budget Stabilization					
1)Current Fiscal Year	68,167	-	-	-	-
2)Next Fiscal Year	-	-	-	-	-
-Emergency	68,167	54,375,325	115,329,143	123,922,542	142,899,657
End of FY Deposit	217,364,966	243,815,275	34,105,029	75,908,459	N/A
Ending Balance	217,501,299	461,316,574	495,690,168	571,598,627	N/A

FY-2009 EXECUTIVE BUDGET

Agency / Cabinet Name	1 FY-2006 Appropriation	2 Percent Change	3 Percent of Total	4 FY-2007 Appropriation	5 Percent Change	6 Percent of Total	7 FY-2008 Appropriation	8 Percent Change	9 Percent of Total
SUMMARY BY CABINET									
Governor	\$2,578,710	2.22%	0.04%	\$2,641,163	2.42%	0.04%	\$2,661,981	0.79%	0.04%
Lieutenant Governor	592,436	13.22%	0.01%	592,436	0.00%	0.009%	693,197	17.01%	0.010%
Agriculture	36,999,997	16.17%	0.60%	37,268,701	0.73%	0.55%	42,865,133	15.02%	0.61%
Commerce and Tourism	90,522,534	2.53%	1.46%	88,459,871	-2.28%	1.31%	92,910,558	5.03%	1.32%
Education	3,208,748,707	8.52%	51.86%	3,454,998,597	7.67%	51.24%	3,719,455,094	7.65%	52.80%
Energy	13,203,355	4.93%	0.21%	15,081,841	14.23%	0.22%	13,224,003	-12.32%	0.19%
Environment	15,340,476	-4.88%	0.25%	17,282,166	12.66%	0.26%	16,529,620	-4.35%	0.23%
Finance and Revenue	86,666,319	5.09%	1.40%	89,683,898	3.48%	1.33%	90,503,091	0.91%	1.28%
Health	909,937,163	23.92%	14.71%	1,009,567,436	10.95%	14.97%	1,053,024,570	4.30%	14.95%
Human Resources & Administ:	20,509,420	3.77%	0.33%	22,422,169	9.33%	0.33%	27,973,920	24.76%	0.40%
Human Services	619,191,715	15.30%	10.01%	681,720,756	10.10%	10.11%	751,490,194	10.23%	10.67%
Military Affairs	12,546,432	55.61%	0.20%	12,898,334	2.80%	0.19%	13,654,939	5.87%	0.19%
Safety and Security	578,165,197	10.04%	9.34%	651,008,576	12.60%	9.65%	689,019,068	5.84%	9.78%
Science and Technology	12,400,942	6.27%	0.28%	22,442,616	80.98%	0.51%	22,456,507	0.06%	0.32%
Secretary of State	7,903,126	-4.56%	0.24%	9,021,927	14.16%	0.27%	9,118,194	1.07%	0.13%
Transportation	275,671,401	36.88%	4.46%	285,940,419	3.73%	4.24%	218,400,061	-23.62%	3.10%
Veterans	36,040,332	19.77%	0.58%	39,324,159	9.11%	0.58%	40,282,600	2.44%	0.57%
OPERS - Deferred Comp.	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Total Executive Branch	\$5,927,018,262	12.53%	95.79%	\$6,440,355,065	8.66%	95.51%	#####	5.65%	96.58%
The Legislature	\$34,191,830	3.13%	0.55%	\$35,732,522	4.51%	0.53%	\$38,762,908	8.48%	0.55%
The Judiciary	<u>70,493,724</u>	12.07%	1.14%	<u>79,253,297</u>	12.43%	1.18%	<u>85,827,012</u>	8.29%	1.22%
Total Legis. & Judic.	\$104,685,554	8.98%	1.69%	\$114,985,819	9.84%	1.71%	\$124,589,920	8.35%	1.77%
Total Excl. Supps. / Ret.	\$6,031,703,816	12.47%	97.48%	\$6,555,340,884	8.68%	97.22%	#####	5.70%	98.35%
Supplementals & Emerg. Fund	<u>155,841,940</u>	#####	2.52%	<u>187,578,680</u>	20.36%	2.78%	<u>116,063,211</u>	-38.13%	1.65%
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$6,187,545,756	14.67%	100.00%	\$6,742,919,564	8.98%	100.00%	#####	4.48%	100.00%
GOVERNOR, LT. GOVERNOR									
Governor	\$2,578,710	2.22%	0.04%	\$2,641,163	2.42%	0.04%	\$2,661,981	0.79%	0.04%
Lieutenant Governor	<u>592,436</u>	13.22%	0.01%	<u>592,436</u>	0.00%	0.01%	<u>693,197</u>	17.01%	0.01%

FY-2009 EXECUTIVE BUDGET

Agency / Cabinet Name	1 FY-2006 Appropriation	2 Percent Change	3 Percent of Total	4 FY-2007 Appropriation	5 Percent Change	6 Percent of Total	7 FY-2008 Appropriation	8 Percent Change	9 Percent of Total
TOTAL GOV., LT. GOV.	\$3,171,146	4.11%	0.05%	\$3,233,599	1.97%	0.05%	\$3,355,178	3.76%	0.05%
AGRICULTURE									
Agriculture	\$27,196,069	12.24%	0.44%	\$28,314,906	4.11%	0.42%	\$33,678,049	18.94%	0.48%
Conservation Commission	<u>9,803,928</u>	28.70%	0.16%	<u>8,953,795</u>	-8.67%	0.13%	<u>9,187,084</u>	2.61%	0.13%
TOTAL AGRICULTURE	\$36,999,997	16.17%	0.60%	\$37,268,701	0.73%	0.55%	\$42,865,133	15.02%	0.61%
COMMERCE AND TOURISM									
Commerce, Department of	\$27,334,663	-18.01%	0.44%	\$25,082,836	-8.24%	0.37%	\$28,104,894	12.05%	0.40%
Centennial Commission	3,899,630	#####	0.06%	1,062,291	-72.76%	0.02%	1,066,511	0.40%	0.02%
Historical Society	13,106,387	29.23%	0.21%	14,480,363	10.48%	0.21%	14,687,451	1.43%	0.21%
J.M. Davis Memorial Comm.	347,454	4.98%	0.01%	382,166	9.99%	0.01%	535,403	40.10%	0.01%
Labor Department	3,224,721	5.33%	0.05%	3,613,893	12.07%	0.05%	3,760,284	4.05%	0.05%
Native American Cultural Cente	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
REAP -local gov't thru Aud & In	15,500,000	0.00%	0.25%	15,500,000	0.00%	0.23%	15,500,000	0.00%	0.22%
Scenic Rivers Commission	323,041	n/a	0.01%	339,752	5.17%	0.01%	345,322	1.64%	0.00%
Tourism & Recreation Dept.	25,955,959	7.42%	0.42%	27,073,374	4.31%	0.40%	27,826,991	2.78%	0.39%
Wildlife Conservation Comm.	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Will Rogers Memorial Comm.	<u>830,679</u>	-5.89%	0.01%	<u>925,196</u>	11.38%	0.01%	<u>1,083,702</u>	17.13%	0.02%
TOTAL COMMERCE & TOURISM	\$90,522,534	2.53%	1.46%	\$88,459,871	-2.28%	1.31%	\$92,910,558	5.03%	1.32%
EDUCATION									
Arts Council	\$4,243,338	8.14%	0.07%	\$4,442,810	4.70%	0.07%	\$5,150,967	15.94%	0.07%
Education, Department of	2,164,263,450	7.80%	34.98%	2,348,041,255	8.49%	34.82%	2,480,155,207	5.63%	35.20%
Educational TV Authority	4,624,059	10.05%	0.07%	5,164,350	11.68%	0.08%	8,394,383	62.54%	0.12%
Higher Educ., Regents for	889,433,880	10.88%	14.37%	933,933,880	5.00%	13.85%	1,053,949,576	12.85%	14.96%
Department of Libraries	6,681,355	7.55%	0.11%	6,847,731	2.49%	0.10%	7,294,856	6.53%	0.10%
Private Vo-Tech Schools Board	171,879	10.56%	0.00%	0	-100.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
School of Science & Mathematic	7,020,513	6.82%	0.11%	7,230,508	2.99%	0.11%	7,585,732	4.91%	0.11%
Teacher Preparation Commissic	2,022,875	1.24%	0.03%	2,050,705	1.38%	0.03%	2,059,982	0.45%	0.03%
Career & Technology Education	<u>130,287,358</u>	5.17%	2.11%	<u>147,287,358</u>	13.05%	2.18%	<u>154,864,391</u>	5.14%	2.20%
TOTAL EDUCATION	\$3,208,748,707	8.52%	51.86%	\$3,454,998,597	7.67%	51.24%	\$3,719,455,094	7.65%	52.80%

FY-2009 EXECUTIVE BUDGET

Agency / Cabinet Name	1 FY-2006 Appropriation	2 Percent Change	3 Percent of Total	4 FY-2007 Appropriation	5 Percent Change	6 Percent of Total	7 FY-2008 Appropriation	8 Percent Change	9 Percent of Total
ENERGY									
Corporation Commission	\$12,354,190	4.99%	0.20%	\$14,083,860	14.00%	0.21%	\$12,210,417	-13.30%	0.17%
LP Gas, Marketing & Research	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Mines, Department of	<u>849,165</u>	4.13%	0.01%	<u>997,981</u>	17.52%	0.01%	<u>1,013,586</u>	1.56%	0.01%
TOTAL ENERGY	\$13,203,355	4.93%	0.21%	\$15,081,841	14.23%	0.22%	\$13,224,003	-12.32%	0.19%
ENVIRONMENT									
Environmental Quality, Dept. of	\$8,166,580	-13.99%	0.13%	\$9,525,217	16.64%	0.14%	\$9,728,096	2.13%	0.14%
Pollution Control Board	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Water Resources Board	4,373,896	-1.31%	0.07%	6,744,617	54.20%	0.10%	4,601,524	-31.77%	0.07%
Water Resources - REAP	<u>2,800,000</u>	27.27%	0.05%	<u>1,012,332</u>	-63.85%	0.02%	<u>2,200,000</u>	#####	0.03%
TOTAL ENVIRONMENT	\$15,340,476	-4.88%	0.25%	\$17,282,166	12.66%	0.26%	\$16,529,620	-4.35%	0.23%
FINANCE & REVENUE									
Auditor & Inspector	\$5,988,786	8.42%	0.10%	\$6,219,622	3.85%	0.09%	\$6,315,269	1.54%	0.09%
Ad Valorem Task Force	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Banking Department	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Bond Advisor	181,212	-3.66%	0.00%	185,117	2.15%	0.00%	186,419	0.70%	0.00%
Capitol Improvement Authority	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Consumer Credit Commission	637,925	3.47%	0.01%	661,263	3.66%	0.01%	669,042	1.18%	0.01%
Insurance Department	2,231,595	4.46%	0.04%	2,444,856	9.56%	0.04%	2,515,943	2.91%	0.04%
Finance, Office of State	22,756,515	-0.48%	0.37%	23,000,204	1.07%	0.34%	23,081,434	0.35%	0.33%
Land Office Commission	4,719,497	-0.60%	0.08%	4,828,535	2.31%	0.07%	4,864,881	0.75%	0.07%
Securities Commission	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Tax Commission	45,626,291	10.04%	0.74%	47,711,604	4.57%	0.71%	48,201,340	1.03%	0.68%
Treasurer	<u>4,524,498</u>	-8.16%	0.07%	<u>4,632,697</u>	2.39%	0.07%	<u>4,668,763</u>	0.78%	0.07%
TOTAL FINANCE & REVENUE	\$86,666,319	5.09%	1.40%	\$89,683,898	3.48%	1.33%	\$90,503,091	0.91%	1.28%
HEALTH									
Health Department	\$62,790,819	9.08%	1.01%	\$71,234,131	13.45%	1.06%	\$73,786,143	3.58%	1.05%
Health Care Authority	634,786,355	31.63%	10.26%	701,964,163	10.58%	10.41%	771,709,298	9.94%	10.95%
Health Planning Commission	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Mental Health Department	171,810,647	10.53%	2.78%	194,703,800	13.32%	2.89%	207,529,129	6.59%	2.95%

FY-2009 EXECUTIVE BUDGET

Agency / Cabinet Name	1 FY-2006 Appropriation	2 Percent Change	3 Percent of Total	4 FY-2007 Appropriation	5 Percent Change	6 Percent of Total	7 FY-2008 Appropriation	8 Percent Change	9 Percent of Total
University Hospitals Authority	<u>40,549,342</u>	3.89%	0.66%	<u>41,665,342</u>	2.75%	0.62%	<u>41,865,342</u>	0.48%	0.59%
TOTAL HEALTH	\$909,937,163	23.92%	14.71%	\$1,009,567,436	10.95%	14.97%	\$1,094,889,912	8.45%	15.54%
HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION									
Employment Security Comm.	\$0	n/a	0.00%	\$0	n/a	0.00%	\$0	0.00%	0.00%
Merit Protection Commission	565,684	10.45%	0.01%	611,434	8.09%	0.01%	648,684	6.09%	0.01%
Personnel Management	4,633,249	3.03%	0.07%	4,848,371	4.64%	0.07%	4,891,745	0.89%	0.07%
Central Services, Dept. of (DCS)	12,263,035	0.23%	0.20%	13,639,156	11.22%	0.20%	19,053,697	39.70%	0.27%
DCS Capital Improvement Func	0	n/a	0.00%	0	n/a	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
Horse Racing Commission	2,360,889	27.05%	0.04%	2,618,898	10.93%	0.04%	2,669,568	1.93%	0.04%
Human Rights Commission	<u>686,563</u>	3.59%	0.01%	<u>704,310</u>	2.58%	0.01%	<u>710,226</u>	0.84%	0.01%
TOTAL HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION	\$20,509,420	3.77%	0.33%	\$22,422,169	9.33%	0.33%	\$27,973,920	24.76%	0.40%
HUMAN SERVICES									
Children & Youth Commission	\$1,725,018	9.89%	0.03%	\$2,101,609	21.83%	0.03%	\$2,334,473	11.08%	0.03%
Handicapped Concerns	376,944	4.09%	0.01%	381,813	1.29%	0.01%	412,769	8.11%	0.01%
Human Services Department	481,991,177	18.04%	7.79%	535,797,324	11.16%	7.95%	557,107,190	3.98%	7.91%
Indian Affairs Commission	255,530	2.65%	0.00%	257,732	0.86%	0.00%	258,466	0.28%	0.00%
J. D. McCarty Center	3,792,283	19.90%	0.06%	4,278,944	12.83%	0.06%	4,452,961	4.07%	0.06%
Office of Juvenile Affairs	98,323,348	5.89%	1.59%	104,219,585	6.00%	1.55%	110,060,812	5.60%	1.56%
Phys. Manpower Trng. Comm.	5,361,490	6.70%	0.09%	5,470,499	2.03%	0.08%	5,523,502	0.97%	0.08%
Rehabilitation Svcs., Dept. of	<u>27,365,925</u>	7.40%	0.44%	<u>29,213,250</u>	6.75%	0.43%	<u>29,474,679</u>	0.89%	0.42%
TOTAL HUMAN SERVICES	\$619,191,715	15.30%	10.01%	\$681,720,756	10.10%	10.11%	\$709,624,852	4.09%	10.07%
MILITARY AFFAIRS									
Military Department	\$12,546,432	55.61%	0.20%	\$12,898,334	2.80%	0.19%	\$13,654,939	5.87%	0.19%
SAFETY AND SECURITY									
A.B.L.E. Commission	\$3,738,839	3.09%	0.06%	\$3,965,159	6.05%	0.06%	\$3,925,266	-1.01%	0.06%
Attorney General	11,286,462	89.57%	0.18%	12,798,702	13.40%	0.19%	13,944,449	8.95%	0.20%
Emergency Management, Dept.	1,355,561	99.06%	0.02%	756,843	-44.17%	0.01%	836,604	10.54%	0.01%
Corrections Department	409,443,403	6.55%	6.62%	456,004,876	11.37%	6.76%	477,543,364	4.72%	6.78%

FY-2009 EXECUTIVE BUDGET

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agency / Cabinet Name	FY-2006 Appropriation	Percent Change	Percent of Total	FY-2007 Appropriation	Percent Change	Percent of Total	FY-2008 Appropriation	Percent Change	Percent of Total
District Attorneys Council	30,592,742	13.61%	0.49%	39,092,742	27.78%	0.58%	39,920,210	2.12%	0.57%
Fire Marshal	1,685,180	9.64%	0.03%	2,052,561	21.80%	0.03%	2,270,855	10.64%	0.03%
Indigent Defense System	15,633,001	8.35%	0.25%	16,206,256	3.67%	0.24%	16,304,008	0.60%	0.23%
Investigation, Bureau of	11,154,628	15.21%	0.18%	13,351,567	19.70%	0.20%	17,316,450	29.70%	0.25%
Law Enf. Educ. & Training	2,758,783	2.70%	0.04%	3,265,473	18.37%	0.05%	4,410,370	35.06%	0.06%
Medicolegal Invest., Board of	3,922,904	14.46%	0.06%	4,587,380	16.94%	0.07%	4,825,625	5.19%	0.07%
Narc. & Dang. Drugs Control	5,389,595	8.51%	0.09%	6,320,763	17.28%	0.09%	6,773,895	7.17%	0.10%
Pardon and Parole Board	2,316,329	7.72%	0.04%	2,555,018	10.30%	0.04%	2,577,581	0.88%	0.04%
Public Safety, Department of	<u>78,887,770</u>	21.25%	1.27%	<u>90,051,236</u>	14.15%	1.34%	<u>98,370,391</u>	9.24%	1.40%
TOTAL SAFETY & SECURITY	\$578,165,197	10.04%	9.34%	\$651,008,576	12.60%	9.65%	\$689,019,068	5.84%	9.78%
SECRETARY OF STATE									
Council on Judicial Complaints	\$278,826	2.83%	0.00%	\$282,503	1.32%	0.00%	\$283,729	0.43%	0.00%
Election Board	6,621,839	-6.37%	0.11%	7,709,951	16.43%	0.11%	7,785,988	0.99%	0.11%
Ethics Commission	492,277	2.40%	0.01%	504,039	2.39%	0.01%	517,960	2.76%	0.01%
Secretary of State	<u>510,184</u>	11.66%	0.01%	<u>525,434</u>	2.99%	0.01%	<u>530,517</u>	0.97%	0.01%
TOTAL SECRETARY OF STATE	\$7,903,126	-4.56%	0.13%	\$9,021,927	14.16%	0.13%	\$9,118,194	1.07%	0.13%
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY									
OCAST	\$12,400,942	6.27%	0.20%	\$22,442,616	80.98%	0.33%	\$22,456,507	0.06%	0.32%
TRANSPORTATION									
Transportation Department	\$275,148,137	36.97%	4.45%	\$285,411,848	3.73%	4.23%	\$217,869,721	-23.66%	3.09%
Space Industry Develop. Author	<u>523,264</u>	0.95%	0.01%	<u>528,571</u>	1.01%	0.01%	<u>530,340</u>	0.33%	0.01%
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION	\$275,671,401	36.88%	4.46%	\$285,940,419	3.73%	4.24%	\$218,400,061	-23.62%	3.10%
VETERANS									
Veterans Affairs Department	\$36,040,332	19.77%	0.58%	\$39,324,159	9.11%	0.58%	\$40,282,600	2.44%	0.57%
OPERS Deferred Comp.	<u>\$0</u>	0.00%	0.00%	<u>\$0</u>		0.00%	<u>\$0</u>	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL EXECUTIVE BRANCH	\$5,927,018,262	12.53%	95.79%	\$6,440,355,065	8.66%	95.51%	#####	5.65%	96.58%
LEGISLATURE									
House of Representatives	\$18,629,154	3.03%	0.30%	\$19,176,434	2.94%	0.28%	\$19,176,434	0.00%	0.27%

FY-2009 EXECUTIVE BUDGET

Agency / Cabinet Name	1 FY-2006 Appropriation	2 Percent Change	3 Percent of Total	4 FY-2007 Appropriation	5 Percent Change	6 Percent of Total	7 FY-2008 Appropriation	8 Percent Change	9 Percent of Total
Legislative Service Bureau	2,415,783	4.89%	0.04%	2,995,021	23.98%	0.04%	4,887,349	63.18%	0.07%
Senate	<u>13,146,893</u>	2.95%	0.21%	<u>13,561,067</u>	3.15%	0.20%	<u>14,699,125</u>	8.39%	0.21%
TOTAL LEGISLATURE	\$34,191,830	3.13%	0.55%	\$35,732,522	4.51%	0.53%	\$38,762,908	8.48%	0.55%
JUDICIARY									
Court of Criminal Appeals	\$2,828,160	2.82%	0.05%	\$3,083,013	9.01%	0.05%	\$3,489,631	13.19%	0.05%
District Courts	47,300,000	9.89%	0.76%	54,403,272	15.02%	0.81%	57,674,778	6.01%	0.82%
Supreme Court	16,000,000	19.96%	0.26%	16,878,678	5.49%	0.25%	19,420,570	15.06%	0.28%
Workers' Compensation Court	<u>4,365,564</u>	15.78%	0.07%	<u>4,888,334</u>	11.97%	0.07%	<u>5,242,033</u>	7.24%	0.07%
TOTAL JUDICIARY	\$70,493,724	12.07%	1.14%	\$79,253,297	12.43%	1.18%	\$85,827,012	8.29%	1.22%
TOTAL EXCL. SUPPS./ & RETIREMENT SYSTEMS	\$6,031,703,816	12.47%	97.48%	\$6,555,340,884	8.68%	97.22%	#####	5.70%	98.35%
Supplementals & Emerg. Fund	<u>\$155,841,940</u>	#####	2.52%	<u>\$187,578,680</u>	20.36%	2.78%	<u>\$116,063,211</u>	-38.13%	1.65%
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	\$6,187,545,756	14.67%	100.00%	\$6,742,919,564	8.98%	100.00%	\$7,044,915,861	4.48%	100.00%

SUMMARY OF OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ALLOCATIONS (2007-2008)

<u>Regents' Allocation</u>	ORIGINAL ALLOCATION	% OF ORIGINAL ALLOCATION
University of Oklahoma	\$147,901,215	13.46%
OU Law Center	6,308,205	0.57%
OU Health Sciences Center	97,023,804	8.83%
OU Tulsa	9,024,272	0.82%
Oklahoma State University	132,756,603	12.08%
OSU Agriculture Experiment Station	29,635,879	2.70%
OSU Agriculture Extension Division	29,792,416	2.71%
OSU Technical Branch, Okmulgee	15,280,028	1.39%
OSU College of Veterinary Medicine	11,559,909	1.05%
OSU, Oklahoma City	11,573,349	1.05%
OSU Center for Health Sciences	14,827,128	1.35%
OSU Tulsa	12,866,775	1.17%
University of Central Oklahoma	59,956,990	5.46%
East Central University	18,969,254	1.73%
Northeastern State University	39,451,403	3.59%
Statewide Literacy Program - NSU	73,229	0.01%
Northwestern Oklahoma State University	11,056,330	1.01%
Southeastern Oklahoma State University	20,414,184	1.86%
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	24,541,672	2.23%
Cameron University	23,201,837	2.11%
Langston University - Campus	20,180,247	1.84%
Langston - Endowment	1,779,115	0.16%
Oklahoma Panhandle State University	7,809,703	0.71%
University of Science & Arts of Oklahoma	7,677,235	0.70%
University of Science & Arts - Jane Brooks	27,038	0.00%
Rogers State University	15,039,541	1.37%
Carl Albert State College	6,931,921	0.63%
Connors State College	7,429,712	0.68%
Eastern Oklahoma State College	7,129,512	0.65%
Murray State College	6,261,902	0.57%
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College	9,756,530	0.89%
Northern Oklahoma College	10,696,182	0.97%
Oklahoma City Community College	26,428,060	2.40%
Redlands Community College	5,971,414	0.54%
Rose State College	22,388,258	2.04%
Seminole State College	6,540,618	0.60%
Tulsa Community College	37,717,888	3.43%
Western Oklahoma State College	5,942,489	0.54%
Ardmore Higher Education Program	729,022	0.07%

SUMMARY OF OKLAHOMA STATE REGENTS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION ALLOCATIONS (2007-2008)

<u>Regents' Allocation cont.</u>	ORIGINAL ALLOCATION	% OF ORIGINAL ALLOCATION
Ponca City Learning Site	500,000	0.05%
OSF CORE Assessment Fees	149,565	0.01%
Section 13 Offsets	10,036,945	0.91%
Entry-Yr Tchr Prog Funds	1,877,309	0.17%
State Regents' Budget	9,332,625	0.85%
OneNet (includes Higher Ed User Fees)	4,364,387	0.40%
Internet II / National Lambda Rail	1,529,250	0.14%
Scholar-Leadership Enrichment Program	305,882	0.03%
Economic Development Incentives	1,047,523	0.10%
Regional University Scholarships	800,229	0.07%
Prospective Teacher Scholarships	100,000	0.01%
Chiropractic Scholarships	40,000	0.00%
National Guard Waiver Program	2,045,612	0.19%
Tulsa Reconciliation Scholarships	50,000	0.00%
Concurrent Enrollment Waiver Program	2,500,000	0.23%
Teacher Shortage Incentive Program	402,692	0.04%
Brain Gain 2010	3,750,000	0.34%
Student Preparation Program	1,174,710	0.11%
Summer Academies Program	600,000	0.05%
Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grants	18,927,327	1.72%
Academic Scholars Program	8,604,500	0.78%
Endowed Chairs Program	7,500,000	0.68%
Academic Library Databases	410,000	0.04%
Master Lease Program	75,000	0.01%
OCIA Debt Service	41,284,949	3.76%
EPSCoR	3,449,647	0.31%
Quartz Mountain	1,268,448	0.12%
OHLAP	48,100,000	4.38%
George & Donna Nigh Scholarship	70,000	0.01%
Oklahoma Tuition Equalization Program	3,828,751	0.35%
Capital and One-Time Allocations	1,023,929	0.09%
Office of Accountability	770,520	0.07%
Adult Degree Completion Program	<u>500,000</u>	<u>0.05%</u>
TOTAL ALLOCATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS *	\$1,099,070,669	100.00%

* Includes \$50,374,284 from the Higher Education Capital Revolving Fund, \$50,374,284 from the Student Aid Revolving Fund, \$35,366,875 from the Lottery Trust Fund, \$10,750,238 from the OHLAP Trust Fund, and \$91,877,261 from the Special Cash Fund.

FY-2009 Executive Budget

FY-2008 Nonappropriated Agency Budgets and FTE

<u>Agency Number and Name</u>	<u>FY-2008 Budget</u>	<u>FY-2008 FTE</u>
1. 020 Accountancy Board	\$1,470,994	7.3
2. 039 Boll Weevil Eradication Organization	1,376,758	20.1
3. 044 Anatomical Board	12,000	-
4. 045 Architects Board	431,507	3.0
5. 060 Aeronautics Commission	9,707,842	10.7
6. 065 Banking Department	5,033,768	38.5
7. 092 Tobacco Board of Directors	15,298,821	4.8
8. 140 Podiatry Board	14,100	-
9. 145 Chiropractic Examiners Board	240,253	2.4
10. 170 Construction Industries Board	3,049,000	33.6
11. 190 Costemology Board	996,855	11.6
12. 215 Dental Board	504,640	4.0
13. 285 Funeral Board	348,661	3.4
14. 290 Employment Security Commission	100,874,160	707.3
15. 307 Interstate Oil Compact Commission	1,201,420	2.5
16. 315 Firefighters Pension and Retirement Board	10,815,356	8.9
17. 320 Department of Wildlife Conservation	46,453,567	341.7
18. 343 State Board of Examiners of Perfusionists	11,000	-
19. 359 Energy Resources Board	18,839,242	-
20. 370 Industrial Finance Authority	10,223,832	6.8
21. 390 CompSource Oklahoma	35,099,010	371.2
22. 416 Law Enforcement Retirement System	4,956,289	4.2
23. 435 Lottery Commission	137,308,356	41.5
24. 444 L P Gas Research, Mkning & Safety Comm	595,500	-
25. 445 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board	608,239	10.6
26. 446 Comm on Marginally Producing Oil & Gas Wells	645,620	4.6
27. 448 Board of Alcohol and Drug Counselors	215,353	1.4
28. 450 Medical Licensure Board	3,211,390	22.9
29. 475 Motor Vehicle Commission	390,900	4.1
30. 509 Nursing Home Administrators Board	626,807	2.7
31. 510 Board of Nursing	2,938,019	24.3
32. 515 Public Employees Retirement System	7,791,602	51.4
33. 516 State & Ed. Employees Group Insur. Board	41,923,174	175.1
34. 520 Optometry Board	199,883	2.7
35. 525 Osteopathic Examiners Board	551,726	4.5
36. 535 Peanut Commission	178,702	1.0
37. 557 Police Pension & Retirement Board	4,099,260	10.3
38. 560 Pharmacy Board	1,259,144	8.5
39. 570 Engineers & Land Surveyors Board	1,093,768	8.5
40. 575 Psychologists Board	251,397	2.0
41. 588 Real Estate Commission	2,362,881	16.2
42. 615 Foresters Board	1,350	-
43. 622 Social Workers Board	196,242	1.0
44. 630 Securities Commission	19,733,924	26.1
45. 632 Speech-Language Pathology & Audiology Board	112,967	1.8
46. 715 Teachers' Retirement System	321,874,983	49.0
47. 755 Used Motor Vehicle & Parts Commission	876,003	9.2
48. 772 Board of Tests for Alcohol / Drug Influence	482,204	6.0
49. 790 Veterinary Medical Examiners	358,687	3.0
50. 815 Employees Benefits Council	6,153,912	32.4
51. 875 Wheat Commission	2,430,250	5.0
Total:	\$825,431,320	2,107.8

Office of State Finance

Please direct all press inquiries to Becky Wilson, (405) 521-3277.

If you have questions about this function of government

Then please contact:

The Oklahoma Economy	Tony Hutchison (405) 521-3277 tony.hutchison@osf.ok.gov
The Oklahoma State Budget and Budget Process	Brandy Manek (405) 521-3786 brandy.manek@osf.ok.gov
State Revenue, Taxes, Commerce, Tourism	Shelly Paulk (405) 522-2603 shelly.paulk@osf.ok.gov
Agriculture, Energy and Environment	Lia Tepker (405) 522-5743 lia.tepker@osf.ok.gov
Education, Science and Technology Development	Jill Geiger (405) 521-6176 jill.geiger@osf.ok.gov
Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Finance and Revenue, Legislature, Secretary of State, Transportation	Larry Asberry, Jr. (405) 522-0677 larry.asberry@osf.ok.gov
Health and Veterans Affairs	Rich Edwards (405) 522-4305 rich.edwards@osf.ok.gov
Human Services	Georgiana Stephens (405) 522-0924 georgiana.stephens@osf.ok.gov
Human Resources and Administration	Larry Asberry, Jr. (405) 522-0677 larry.asberry@osf.ok.gov
Military Affairs, Safety and Security, Judiciary	Chris Sherman (405) 521-3097 chris.sherman@osf.ok.gov

Office of State Finance

Budget Division Staff

Tony Hutchison(405) 521-3277
Director, Office of State Finance

E-Mail: tony.hutchison@osf.ok.gov

Brandy Manek(405) 521-3786
Budget Division Director

E-Mail: brandy.manek@osf.ok.gov

Larry Asberry, Jr.....(405) 522-0677

E-Mail: larry.asberry@osf.ok.gov

Collette Coleman.....(405) 521-3643

E-Mail: collette.coleman@osf.ok.gov

Rich Edwards(405) 522-4305

E-Mail: rich.edwards@osf.ok.gov

Jill Geiger..... (405) 521-6176

E-Mail: jill.geiger@osf.ok.gov

Shelly Paulk..... (405) 522-2603

E-Mail: shelly.paulk@osf.ok.gov

Chris Sherman (405) 521-3097

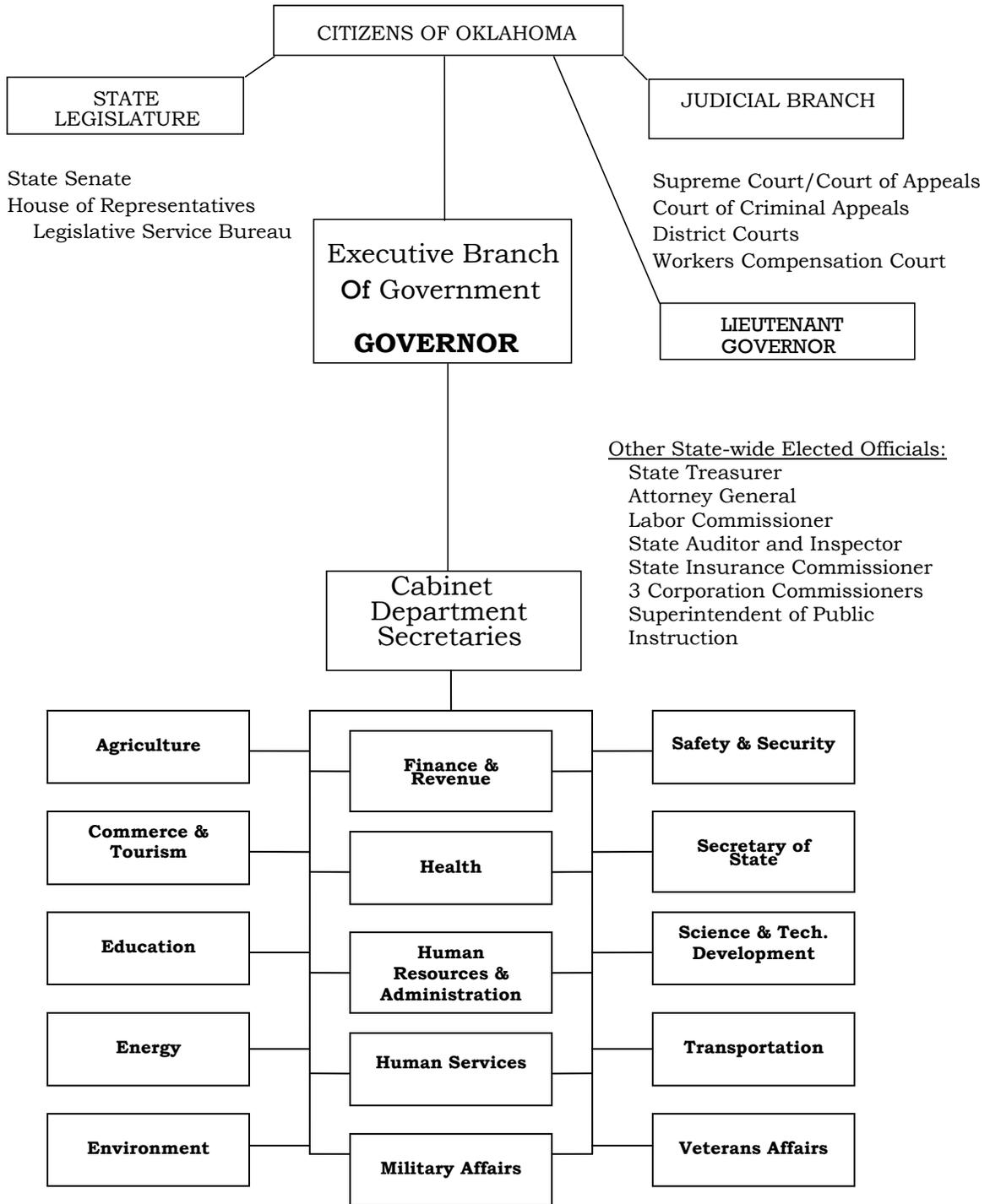
E-Mail: chris.sherman@osf.ok.gov

Georgiana Stephens (405) 522-0924

E-Mail: georgiana.stephens@osf.ok.gov

Lia Tepker (405) 522-5743

E-Mail: lia.tepker@osf.ok.gov



The Cabinet Secretaries are appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate. Many of the secretaries are also heads of Executive Branch agencies. Most state agencies have a controlling board or commission which appoints a chief operating officer. Most board and commission members are appointed by the Governor, some requiring Senate approval. Some agencies do not have a controlling board, and most of those agency heads are appointed by the Governor with Senate approval. More information on the appointment process is included in the Executive-Historical document. State agencies are assigned to a cabinet department by the Governor. The specific agency assignments to each cabinet are shown on the next page.

FY-2009 Executive Budget

305	Office of the Governor	660	Southeastern Oklahoma State Univ.	525	Osteopathic Examiners Board
440	Office of the Lieutenant Governor	665	Southwestern Oklahoma State Univ.	343	Perfusionists, State Bd. of Examiners
		618	Student Loan Authority	548	Personnel Management
	<u>Agriculture</u>	750	Tulsa Community College	560	Pharmacy Board
40	Agriculture, Department of	120	University of Central Oklahoma	140	Podiatric Medical Examiners, Bd. of
39	Boll Weevil Eradication Org.	760	University of Oklahoma	570	Prof. Engin. & Land Surveyors Bd.
645	Conservation Commission	150	Univ. of Science and Arts of Okla.	575	Psychologists, Bd. of Examiners
615	Foresters, Board of Registered	41	Western Oklahoma State College	588	Real Estate Commission
535	Peanut Commission			622	Social Workers Board, Bd. of Lic.
875	Wheat Commission			632	Speech-Lang. Pathology & Aud. Bd.
		185	<u>Energy</u>	516	State and Ed. Empl. Group Ins. Bd.
		359	Corporation Commission *	755	Used Motor Vehicle & Parts
981	Capital Investment Board	980	Energy Resources Board	790	Veterinary Medical Examiners Board
007	Centennial Commission	307	Grand River Dam Authority		
160	Commerce, Department of	445	Interstate Oil Comp. Com.		
900	Development Finance Authority	444	LPG Board		<u>Human Services</u>
290	Employment Security Commission	446	LPG Research, Marketing and Safety	127	Children & Youth, Commission
350	Historical Society	125	Marg. Prod. O&G Wells, Comm. on	326	Handicapped Concerns, Office of
922	Housing Finance Authority		Mines, Department of	830	Human Services, Department of
370	Industrial Finance Authority			360	Indian Affairs Commission
204	J.M. Davis Memorial Commission	292	<u>Environment</u>	670	J.D. McCarty Center
405	Labor, Department of *	920	Dept. of Environmental Quality	400	Juvenile Affairs, Office of
981	Municipal Power Authority	835	Environmental Finance Authority	619	Physicians Manpower Trng. Comm.
361	Native American Cultural/Ed. Auth	320	Water Resources Board	805	Rehabilitative Services
568	Scenic Rivers Comm.		Wildlife Conservation, Dept. of	825	University Hospitals Authority
566	Tourism & Recreation, Dept. of				
880	Will Rogers Memorial Commission	300	<u>Finance and Revenue</u>		<u>Military Affairs</u>
		65	Auditor & Inspector *	25	Military Department
		582	Banking Department		
	<u>Education</u>	91	Bond Advisor		<u>Safety and Security</u>
44	Anatomical Board	105	Building Bonds Commission	30	ABLE Commission
55	Arts Council	390	Capitol Improvement Authority	49	Attorney General *
800	Career & Technology Education	635	CompSource Oklahoma	772	Chem. Tests for Alc/Drug Infl., Bd. of
266	Educational TV Authority	90	Consumer Credit, Comm. for	309	Civil Emergency Mgmt, Dept. of
265	Education, Department of *	315	Finance, Office of State	131	Corrections Department
430	Library Department	385	Firefighters Pension & Retirement	220	District Attorney's Council
563	Private Vocational School, Board of	410	Insurance Department *	310	Fire Marshal, State
629	School of Science & Mathematics	416	Land Office, Commissioners of the	47	Indigent Defense System
269	Teacher Preparation, Comm. for	435	Law Enforcement Retirement	308	Investigation, Bureau of
		557	Lottery Commission	415	Law Enf. Educ. & Trng., Council on
	<u>Colleges and Universities</u>	515	Police Pension & Retirement System	342	Medicolegal Investigations, Bd. of
606	Ardmore Higher Education Center	630	Public Employees' Retirement System	477	Narcotics & Dang. Drugs, Bureau of
100	Cameron University	695	Securities Commission	306	Pardon and Parole Board
108	Carl Albert State College	715	Tax Commission	585	Public Safety, Department of
165	Connors State College	092	Teachers' Retirement System		
230	East Central University	740	Tobacco Settle. End. Trust Bd. of Dir.		<u>Science and Technology Dev.</u>
240	Eastern Oklahoma State College		Treasurer	628	Center f/t Adv. of Sci. & Technology
420	Langston University				
470	Murray State College		<u>Health</u>		<u>Secretary of State</u>
480	Northeastern Okla. A & M College	448	Alcohol and Drug Coun., Bd. of Lic.	270	Election Board
485	Northeastern State University	783	Community Hospitals Authority	296	Ethics Commission
490	Northern Oklahoma College	170	Construction Industries Bd.	678	Judicial Complaints, Council on
505	Northwestern Oklahoma State Univ.	807	Health Care Authority	625	Secretary of State
530	Oklahoma Panhandle State Univ.	340	Health, Department of		
10	Oklahoma State University	452	Mental Health and Sub. Abuse Svc.		<u>Transportation</u>
761	Oklahoma University Law Center	509	Nursing Homes, Board of Exam. for	978	Okla. Transportation Authority
633	Oklahoma City Community College			346	Space Industry Development Auth.
770	Okla. University Health Science Ctr.			345	Transportation, Department of
773	OSU -College of Osteopathic Medicine	22	<u>Human Resources and Admin.</u>	060	Aeronautics Commission
14	OSU -College of Veterinary Medicine	20	Abstractor's Board		
11	OSU -Experiment Station	45	Accountancy Board		<u>Veterans Affairs</u>
12	OSU -Extension Division	580	Architects, Board of Gov. of Licensed	650	Veterans Affairs, Department of
13	OSU -School of Tech. Training	145	Central Services, Dept. of		
15	OSU -Technical Institute of OKC	190	Chiropractic Examiners Board		
16	OSU -Tulsa	215	Cosmetology Board		
771	OU Health Sci. Ctr. Prof. Prac. Plan	815	Dentistry, Board of		
620	Qtz Mtn. Arts/Conf. Cntr/Nat. Pk.	285	Employees Benefits Council		
241	Redlands Community College	353	Funeral Board		
600	Regents for A&M Colleges	355	Horse Racing Commission		
605	Regents for Higher Education	450	Human Rights Commission		
610	Regional University System of OK	298	Medical Licensure & Supv., Bd. of		
461	Rogers State University	475	Merit Protection Commission		
531	Rose State College	510	Motor Vehicle Commission		
623	Seminole State College	520	Nursing Board		
			Optometry Board		

* Agency is headed by a statewide elected official or their controlling board is made up of elected officials. They are assigned to a cabinet department for purposes of coordinating services and programs only.

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Cabinet/Agency	FY-2004 Actual	FY-2005 Actual	FY-2006 Actual	FY-2007 Actual	FY-2008 YTD
Governor	33.8	33.1	34.4	32.5	32.7
Lieutenant Governor	6.8	8.6	8.0	6.5	6.5
Agriculture	534.3	526.2	555.1	539.8	545.1
Commerce and Tourism	2,071.5	2,123.4	2,180.8	2,175.0	2,175.0
Education (excluding Higher Education)	958.2	967.8	1,004.8	1,026.4	1,011.1
Energy	866.9	906.1	911.5	1,011.7	941.0
Environment	971.6	986.2	984.9	997.7	1,008.9
Finance and Revenue	1,989.1	1,965.3	2,025.6	2,042.7	2,030.2
Health	4,239.7	4,446.6	4,698.7	4,840.3	5,251.3
Human Resources and Administration	724.6	702.7	748.5	756.4	768.7
Human Services	9,515.2	9,743.2	9,910.3	10,203.9	10,001.3
Military	331.5	341.8	368.5	305.5	254.2
Safety and Security	8,118.1	8,160.6	8,257.3	8,290.5	8,503.4
Science & Technology	19.9	18.7	19.3	23.0	23.7
Secretary of State	66.8	67.8	64.9	64.8	62.2
Transportation	2,962.5	2,958.3	2,947.1	3,009.7	3,088.0
Veterans Affairs	1,603.8	1,741.9	1,813.9	1,817.2	1,857.8
	35,014.3	35,698.3	36,533.6	37,143.6	37,561.1
Regents	326.4	325.5	320.8	323.3	319.0
Higher Education	28,875.0	29,335.2	30,070.9	31,074.6	31,761.5
	29,201.4	29,660.7	30,391.7	31,397.9	32,080.5
Total Executive Branch	64,215.7	65,359.0	66,925.3	68,541.5	69,641.6
Legislature	513.5	507.3	494.6	468.1	469.4
Judiciary	868.1	871.8	881.9	900.3	914.3
	1,381.6	1,379.1	1,376.5	1,368.4	1,383.7
GRAND TOTAL	65,597.3	66,738.1	68,301.8	69,909.9	71,025.3
Total Excluding Higher Ed	36,722.3	37,402.9	38,230.9	38,835.3	39,263.8
305 Governor	33.8	33.1	34.4	32.5	32.7
440 Lieutenant Governor	6.8	8.6	8.0	6.5	6.5
Agriculture					
40 Agriculture, Department of	429.5	438.0	466.8	454.9	458.2
39 Boll Weevil Eradication	41.9	26.5	27.2	23.5	20.1
645 Conservation Commission	57.4	56.8	56.3	56.3	60.8
535 Peanut Commission	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
631 Sheep & Wool Commission	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
875 Wheat Commission	4.5	3.9	3.8	4.1	5.0
Total	534.3	526.2	555.1	539.8	545.1

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Cabinet/Agency	FY-2004 Actual	FY-2005 Actual	FY-2006 Actual	FY-2007 Actual	FY-2008 YTD
Commerce and Tourism					
7 Centennial Commission	7.0	7.6	6.9	7.1	7.0
160 Commerce, Department of	118.9	133.4	148.2	152.4	151.4
290 Employment Security Commission, OK	730.2	749.3	793.5	739.2	707.3
350 Historical Society, Oklahoma	139.3	141.5	156.8	163.7	169.8
922 Housing Finance Authority	112.3	112.8	110.9	111.5	111.8
370 Industrial Finance Authority	7.7	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.8
204 J.M. Davis Memorial Commission	7.2	6.5	6.4	5.9	6.5
405 Labor Department	94.6	99.1	93.2	97.9	96.1
981 Municipal Power Authority	45.7	46.9	48.0	49.1	51.2
568 Scenic Rivers Commission	10.0	11.1	12.1	12.8	14.7
566 Tourism & Recreation, Department of	787.7	797.0	787.2	817.4	840.4
880 Will Rogers Memorial Commission	10.9	11.4	11.0	11.2	12.0
Total	2,071.5	2,123.4	2,180.8	2,175.0	2,175.0
Education (Excl. Higher Education)					
44 Anatomical Board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55 Arts Council, State	15.9	15.3	16.4	16.2	15.5
800 Career & Technology Education	333.6	345.2	359.3	359.6	342.2
265 Education, State Department of	337.6	338.3	356.1	372.5	372.0
266 Educational Television Authority	66.2	63.1	65.0	67.2	70.8
430 Libraries, Department of	67.5	65.5	65.8	62.6	61.1
563 Private Vocational Schools Board	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8
629 School of Science & Mathematics	67.8	69.1	70.9	73.1	70.5
618 Student Loan Authority	58.3	59.3	59.3	63.4	66.2
269 Teacher Preparation, OK Commission	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.2	10.0
Total	958.2	967.8	1,004.8	1,026.4	1,011.1
Energy					
185 Corporation Commission	366.5	402.5	459.1	473.4	478.1
Energy Resource Board				0.0	0.0
980 Grand River Dam Authority (GRDA)	451.5	455.0	401.9	487.2	410.1
307 Interstate Oil Compact Commission	0.0	0.4	1.5	2.0	2.5
445 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board	9.8	9.0	9.1	9.1	10.6
446 Marginally Producing Oil & Gas Wells	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.6
125 Mines, Department of	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.4	35.1
Total	866.9	906.1	911.5	1,011.7	941.0
Environment					
292 Dept. of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	538.5	546.9	548.3	565.1	568.3
835 Water Resources Board	96.9	97.8	92.7	94.4	98.9
320 Wildlife Conservation Commission	336.2	341.5	343.9	338.2	341.7
Total	971.6	986.2	984.9	997.7	1,008.9
Finance and Revenue					
300 Auditor & Inspector	147.1	152.1	151.2	149.2	138.1
65 Banking Department, State	39.1	39.1	40.3	39.3	38.5
390 CompSource	377.6	371.8	370.2	363.7	371.2
90 Finance, Office of State	114.4	135.5	139.2	148.5	156.5

APPENDIX

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Cabinet/Agency	FY-2004 Actual	FY-2005 Actual	FY-2006 Actual	FY-2007 Actual	FY-2008 YTD
315 Firefighters Pension & Retirement	11.0	10.5	9.7	9.2	8.9
385 Insurance Commissioner	124.0	120.5	124.7	135.1	142.1
410 Land Office, Commissioners of the	53.2	57.8	56.2	54.9	55.2
416 Law Enforcement Retirement	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.8	4.2
435 Lottery Commission			27.3	41.0	41.5
557 Police Pension & Retirement Board	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.3	10.3
515 Public Employees Retirement System	47.5	49.1	52.8	51.6	51.4
695 Tax Commission	936.3	892.9	914.0	917.6	902.5
715 Teachers Retirement System	48.4	49.5	49.3	49.4	49.0
740 Treasurer	76.6	72.6	75.7	68.1	60.8
Total	1,989.1	1,965.3	2,025.6	2,042.7	2,030.2
Health					
807 Health Care Authority	300.7	357.6	364.5	385.9	397.3
340 Health, Department of	2,119.8	2,155.9	2,275.7	2,336.7	2,366.2
452 Mental Health & Substance Abuse, Dept. of	1,814.2	1,893.5	2,017.8	2,078.2	2,446.7
509 Nursing Homes, State Board of	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.7
92 Tobacco Settlement Trust Board	2.0	2.8	3.0	4.0	4.8
170 Construction Industries Board		33.8	34.6	33.5	33.6
Total	4,239.7	4,446.6	4,698.7	4,840.3	5,251.3
Human Resources and Administration					
582 Bond Advisor, State	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
105 Capitol Improvement Authority	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
580 Central Services, Dept. of	206.0	191.5	229.5	234.2	237.3
635 Consumer Credit Commission	13.6	13.2	15.1	15.6	15.8
353 Horse Racing Commission	30.8	30.8	39.8	42.1	42.9
355 Human Rights Commission	15.4	17.2	17.8	16.5	14.9
298 Merit Protection Commission	6.0	7.8	6.1	6.5	7.6
548 Personnel Management, Office of	81.3	75.9	73.5	69.1	67.7
630 Securities Commission	26.9	25.7	26.7	26.1	26.1
Sub-total	383.0	365.1	411.5	413.1	415.3
Human Resources and Administration - Non-Appropriated					
20 Accountancy, OK State Board of	7.6	7.7	9.5	8.3	7.3
95 Burial Board, State	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
145 Chiropractic Examiners Board	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4
190 Cosmetology, State Board of	13.5	13.1	13.3	13.4	11.6
215 Dentists, Bd. of Governors of Registered	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
815 Employees Benefit Council	30.0	30.3	30.0	30.1	32.4
285 Funeral Board	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.3	8.5
45 Licensed & Landscape Architects, Bd. of Gov.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4
622 Licensed Social Workers, State Board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0
450 Medical Licensure & Supervision, Board of	22.2	21.9	22.6	22.6	22.9
475 Motor Vehicle Commission, Oklahoma	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
510 Nurse Registration & Education Board	20.5	21.8	22.6	23.5	24.3
516 OK State & Education Employees Grp.Ins.Bd.	176.1	173.4	167.9	172.3	175.1
520 Optometry, Board of Examiners in	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.7
525 Osteopathic Examiners Board	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.5

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Cabinet/Agency	FY-2004 Actual	FY-2005 Actual	FY-2006 Actual	FY-2007 Actual	FY-2008 YTD
560 Pharmacy, Board of	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.5
Podiatry Board, State Board of				0.0	0.0
570 Professional Engineers & Land Surveyors	5.8	6.4	7.2	8.5	8.5
575 Psychologist Examiners Board	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.0
588 Real Estate Commission, Oklahoma	17.5	17.4	16.7	15.7	16.2
632 Speech Pathology & Audiology Board	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
755 Used Motor Vehicle & Parts Commission	10.4	9.1	9.9	9.4	9.2
790 Veterinary Medical Examiners, Board of	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Sub-total	341.6	337.6	337.0	343.3	353.4
Total	724.6	702.7	748.5	756.4	768.7
Human Services					
127 Children & Youth, Commission on	20.4	21.3	22.6	26.6	26.8
326 Handicapped Concerns, Office of	7.6	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.0
830 Human Services Department	7,505.3	7,621.9	7788.7	8,062.1	7,864.4
360 Indian Affairs Commission	4.5	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.0
670 J.D. McCarty Ctr. for Handicapped Concerns	137.8	183.8	197.6	202.0	204.6
400 Juvenile Affairs, Office of	989.6	1,030.4	998.0	1,003.0	994.2
619 Physician Manpower Training Commission	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0
805 Rehabilitative Services, OK Dept. of	840.0	864.3	882.7	889.3	888.3
825 University Hospitals Authority	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.0	6.0
Total	9,515.2	9,743.2	9,910.3	10,203.9	10,001.3
Military					
25 Military Department	331.5	341.8	368.5	305.5	254.2
Safety and Security					
30 A.B.L.E. Commission	47.4	44.5	43.4	45.3	44.7
49 Attorney General	158.1	163.2	165.6	172.8	173.9
772 Chem. Tests for Alcohol & Drug Infl.	0.0	5.0	4.3	4,761.3	4,886.5
131 Corrections Department	4,683.7	4,687.1	4722.9	33.0	42.8
415 Council on Law Enforcement Educ.&Trng.	34.0	34.2	34.0	1,140.8	1,140.6
220 District Attorney's Council	1,101.0	1,115.2	1162.4	26.6	27.4
309 Emergency Mgt., Dept. of	26.8	25.3	25.1	122.9	122.0
47 Indigent Defense System	120.8	122.8	123.9	286.3	299.7
308 Investigation, Okla. State Bureau of (OSBI)	291.1	291.7	286.8	1.9	1.4
448 Licensed Alcohol & Drug Counselors, Board of			1.1	69.3	70.8
342 Medicolegal Invest. Bd.	63.4	60.1	63.3	94.3	105.7
477 Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs Control	94.6	94.3	94.0	41.8	42.1
306 Pardon and Parole Board	36.2	37.8	42.5	1,457.4	1,508.7
585 Public Safety, Department of	1,432.1	1,451.1	1457.1	31.4	31.1
310 State Fire Marshal, Office of	28.9	28.3	30.9	5.4	6.0
Total	8,118.1	8,160.6	8,257.3	8,290.5	8,503.4
Science and Technology					
628 Cent.f/t Adv.of Science & Technology	19.9	18.7	19.3	23.0	23.7
Secretary of State					
678 Council on Judicial Complaints	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Cabinet/Agency	FY-2004 Actual	FY-2005 Actual	FY-2006 Actual	FY-2007 Actual	FY-2008 YTD
270 Election Board, State	22.1	22.6	22.3	23.1	21.3
296 Ethics Commission	7.0	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.3
625 Secretary of State	35.7	36.1	33.8	32.8	32.6
Total	66.8	67.8	64.9	64.8	62.2
Transportation					
60 Aeronautics Commission, OK	10	10.2	10.4	9.7	10.7
346 Space Industry Development Authority	3.3	2.4	3.4	3.0	3.5
345 Transportation	2,400.5	2,396.4	2383.9	2,446.3	2,500.9
978 Turnpike Authority	548.7	549.3	549.4	550.7	572.9
Total	2,962.5	2,958.3	2947.1	3009.7	3088.0
Veterans Affairs					
650 Veterans Affairs	1,603.8	1,741.9	1813.9	1817.2	1857.8
Legislature					
422 House of Representatives	280.7	277.4	268.9	251.4	251.3
423 Legislative Service Bureau	34.0	32.4	27.2	27.7	27.7
421 Senate	198.8	197.5	198.5	189.0	190.4
Total	513.5	507.3	494.6	468.1	469.4
Judiciary					
199 Criminal Appeals, Court of	28.1	26.5	30.0	30.8	32.1
219 District Courts	608.0	616.8	620.5	628.7	636.4
369 Workers' Compensation Court	89.4	84.9	82.4	83.1	82.0
677 Supreme Court/Court of Appeals	142.6	143.6	149.0	157.7	163.8
Total	868.1	871.8	881.9	900.3	914.3
State Regents					
620 Quartz Mountain Conference Center	14.4	11.2	14.4	12.9	14.8
605 Regents For Higher Education	305.6	307.7	299.4	303.2	296.8
610 Regenional Unviversity System of Oklahoma	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.4
Total	326.4	325.5	320.8	323.3	319.0
Colleges and Universities					
10 Oklahoma State University	7,440.7	7,555.7	7668.1	7783.4	8004.3
100 Cameron University	562.0	576.5	578.4	678.4	669.2
108 Carl Albert J.C.	257.3	275.3	271.6	276.6	268.9
165 Connors State College	223.9	224.2	220.6	176.6	169.5
230 East Central Oklahoma State Univ.	542.1	541.6	542.3	553.1	517.4
240 Eastern Oklahoma State College	204.9	208.8	205.7	220.6	221.2
420 Langston University	466.2	485.3	471.1	459.1	450.2
470 Murray State College	164.0	166.8	173.9	177.4	173.7
480 Northeastern A & M College	299.8	297.7	292.2	285.7	266.0
485 Northeastern Oklahoma State Univ.	1,001.3	1,034.8	1059.3	1,074.3	1,164.6
490 Northern Oklahoma College	255.5	277.8	302.6	321.3	297.9
505 Northwestern Oklahoma State Univ.	279.8	280.6	291.7	300.8	281.8
530 Oklahoma Panhandle State University	182.4	178.2	177.3	169.1	159.8
241 Redland Community College	141.6	159.2	183.6	191.9	183.4

APPENDIX

FY-2009 Executive Budget

Cabinet/Agency	FY-2004 Actual	FY-2005 Actual	FY-2006 Actual	FY-2007 Actual	FY-2008 YTD
461 Rogers State Univ.(Claremore J.C.)	330.8	348.3	362.1	366.5	381.9
531 Rose State College	534.8	614.4	569.7	574.8	569.5
606 Ardmore Higher EducationCenter					12.4
623 Seminole J.C.	157.5	158.5	159.4	167.7	166.3
633 South Oklahoma City J.C.	458.9	481.5	511.2	580.6	608.1
660 Southeastern Oklahoma State Univ.	540.6	538.5	559.3	568.4	527.6
665 Southwestern Oklahoma State Univ.	676.7	684.3	710.8	731.1	722.4
750 Tulsa J.C.	1,191.4	1,239.7	1256.7	1,253.6	1,248.7
120 University of Central Oklahoma	1,203.3	1,218.2	1280.6	1,344.4	1,387.8
150 Univ. of Science and Arts of Okla	166.0	169.6	166.7	175.8	174.2
41 Western Oklahoma State College	137.4	146.2	155.9	162.9	153.8
325 OU Geological Survey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
760 University of Oklahoma	6,464.3	6,410.2	6636.8	6,962.7	7,327.4
761 Oklahoma University Law Center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
770 Okla. University Health Science Ctr.	4,674.3	4,739.2	4936.9	5,169.1	5,297.5
771 OU Health Science Ctr.Prof.Prac.Plan	317.5	324.1	326.4	348.7	356.0
845 Medical Research & Technology Auth.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	28,875.0	29,335.2	30,070.9	31,074.6	31,761.5
Total	65,597.3	66,738.1	68,301.8	69,909.9	71,025.3

GLOSSARY

Actuarial Accrued Liability (re: retirement): That portion, as determined by a particular cost method, of the actuarial present value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is not provided for by Normal Cost contributions.

Actuarial Assumptions (re: retirement): Assumptions as to the occurrence of future events affecting pension costs, such as: mortality, withdrawal, disablement and retirement; changes in compensation and government provided benefits; rates of investment earnings and asset appreciation or depreciation; procedures used to determine the Actuarial Value of Assets; characteristics of future entrants and other relevant items.

Annualization: The computation of costs or revenues for a full year. Usually applied when calculating the full year impact/cost of a program that was funded for a partial year in a previous budget.

Appropriation: Legal authorization granted by the Legislature to make expenditures or incur obligations that may be limited by fund, agency, department, program, object, character, time period or amount. Unexpended appropriations lapse back to the original fund after the lapse (expiration) date.

Appropriations Base: An agency's previous year appropriation reduced by one-time appropriations.

Basic Industry: An industry that sells most of its service or product to out-of-state buyers.

Board of Equalization: A Constitutional body, the State Board of Equalization is made up of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Inspector, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and President of the State Board of Agriculture. The Board annually certifies the amount of state funds available for appropriation. The Board also has duties regarding the equalization of ad valorem taxes among the counties.

Budgeted Vacancy: A vacant employee position which is funded in an agency's current budget (in most instances, the vacancy has remained unfilled for an extended period of time).

Budget Request: A detailed outline of an agency's financial needs for the next fiscal year.

Budget Work Program: An outline of detailed planned expenditures for the ensuing or current fiscal year, which takes into consideration funds appropriated by the Legislature and other funds available to the agency, and any expenditure limitations or directives expressed in legislation.

Capital Expenditure / Outlay: Expenditures made for securing capital assets. Capital assets are significant, tangible assets with a value greater than \$25 thousand that have a life greater than one year and will be used in providing services.

Carryover: This term refers to unobligated monies an agency has available to fund its operations in succeeding fiscal years. Generally, carryover monies are considered non-recurring in nature.

GLOSSARY

Cash-flow Reserve Fund: This fund was established as a fiscal management tool. General Revenue Fund cash is set aside in this fund at the end of each fiscal year. Monies in this fund are used to make cash available for the July allocation of General Revenue funds to state agencies and to provide for monthly cash allocations in those months in which receipts are below needed levels. The use of this fund eliminates the need for "seasonal borrowing."

Constitutional Reserve Fund (CRF): Designed to cushion against economic emergencies, this fund, popularly known as the "Rainy Day Fund," was established by constitutional amendment in 1985. All General Revenue Fund receipts collected in excess of the certified estimate are deposited in this fund until the fund is equal to 10% of the certified General Revenue Funds from the preceding fiscal year. Up to three-eighths (3/8) of the balance may be appropriated only in the event that the up-coming year's General Revenue certification is lower than the preceding year's. Up to \$10 million may be expended for incentives to support retention of at-risk manufacturing establishments under certain conditions and after unanimous finding by the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. Up to three-eighths (3/8) of the balance may be appropriated in the event of a revenue failure, declared by the State Board of Equalization. Up to one-fourth (1/4) of the balance may be appropriated upon the declaration of an emergency by the Governor and approval by 2/3 of both legislative houses; or, absent a gubernatorial declaration of emergency, approval by 3/4 of both houses.

Expenditure: The disbursement of monies from a state fund for the purchase of goods and services.

Federal Poverty Guidelines: Federal Poverty Guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, are a series of income levels with different values for family units of different sizes. Some segments of the Medicaid Program use these guidelines in determining eligibility.

Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP): Represents the federal share of a state's Medicaid spending for medical services.

Fiscal Year: The 12-month period beginning July 1 and ending June 30 used by the state government for accounting purposes. Fiscal year designation depends on the year in which it ends [e.g., fiscal year 2005 (FY-2005) runs from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005].

Fund: A legal accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Expenditures from a fund may be restricted to specified purposes.

General Revenue Fund: Established by Article 10, Section 2 of the State Constitution, this fund is the principal funding source for state government operations. State taxes, fees and charges, and proceeds from investments make up the revenue to the General Revenue Fund. The fund's resources can be used for any purpose specified by Legislative appropriation. All monies collected that are not dedicated to another fund are deposited in the General Revenue Fund.

Nonappropriated Funds: A term sometimes used to refer to agency revolving funds. Since such funds have statutorily established revenue sources and uses, there is no need for them to be appropriated annually. Nonappropriated funds are also called "continuing appropriations." The terms have the same meaning.

GLOSSARY

OneNet: Oklahoma's Telecommunications Network (OneNet is not an acronym)

One-time: Budget items that receive funding for one fiscal year (for example, funding for a feasibility study, funding for the replacement of major equipment items, funding for the purchase of furniture for a new facility, etc.).

Program Budgeting: A tool to organize budget data by program, rather than item of expenditure or organizational location (generally an agency or division). Program budgeting seeks to link the expenditure of resources with the original mission or purpose of the appropriation of tax dollars.

Rainy Day Fund: See Constitutional Reserve Fund.

Reception – Department of Corrections: An inmate that is received at the Lexington Assessment & Reception Center from a county sheriff after sentencing by a District court to a term of incarceration for a felony conviction.

Revolving Fund: A fund created statutorily or by inference to finance and account for a particular department or division. Fees received, transfers of appropriations, or other fund transfers support expenditures paid from revolving funds. Revolving funds are continuing funds and are not subject to fiscal year limitations. Agencies generally may exercise greater control over the expenditure of revolving funds than they may over appropriated dollars.

Supplemental Appropriation: This refers to a subsequent appropriation made to an agency in addition to the agency's initial annual appropriation. Supplemental appropriations are to deal with current year funding issues and may be made for a variety of reasons such as to offset a revenue shortfall or to offset insufficient funds to operate a program effectively. Some observers view supplemental appropriations as a sign of inept management or a means of subverting the State's balanced budget restrictions.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF): The Federal program that replaced the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, enacted August 22, 1996. This act makes significant changes to the United States Welfare System.

Unfunded Liability (re: retirement): The excess of the Actuarial Accrued Liability (that portion, as determined by a particular Actuarial Cost Method, of the Actuarial Present Value of pension plan benefits and expenses which is not provided for by future Normal Costs) over the Actuarial Value of Assets (the value of cash, investments, and other property belonging to a pension plan, as used by the actuary for the purpose of an Actuarial Valuation).