

STATE DEBT:

Overview and Affordability

2024



OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER
DEBT MANAGEMENT DIVISION





TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Executive Summary | 3 |
| Outstanding Debt | 5 |
| Summary of 2024 Issuance | 7 |
| Debt Affordability Analysis | 9 |
| Private Activity Bonds | 13 |
| Local Issuance | 14 |
| Contact Information | 15 |



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sizeable Transactions in 2024

Bond issuance by state governmental entities totaled over \$1.8 billion in calendar year 2024. This is roughly on par with the issuance volume seen in 2023, but a stark decline from the roughly \$3.6 billion issued in 2022. However, it is important to note that 2023 issuance included four utility securitization transactions priced by the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority (ODFA) which totaled nearly \$3 billion and were not secured by state taxes or revenues.

Like calendar year 2023, the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) was the largest state issuer in 2024, with nearly \$430 million in bonds issued to recapitalize the agency's main loan programs. The largest single transaction of 2024 was offered by the Grand River Dam Authority (GRDA), which priced \$349.2 million of Revenue and Refunding Bonds in June 2024. The most frequent issuer in calendar year 2024, as was the case in 2023, was the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) with four separate bond issues to fund the Single Family Mortgage Program and 3 transactions closing for multifamily housing projects.

Issuance of state tax-supported obligations increased in 2024, with \$86.5 million in bonds issued by the ODFA through their Master Lease Programs to refund outstanding obligations for debt service savings. The Oklahoma Capitol Improvement Authority (OCIA) also executed a successful refunding in 2024, totaling \$169.5 million and generating nearly \$11 million in savings for various state agencies. OCIA also closed three low-interest loans with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Build America Bureau for various road projects for the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT), as further described herein.

Moody's Rating Upgrade & Fitch Positive Outlook

In September 2024, Moody's Ratings upgraded the state's credit rating to Aa1 from Aa2, citing "Oklahoma's very strong fund balances and dedicated reserves alongside extremely low leverage and fixed costs from debt, pensions and retiree healthcare. These balance sheet strengths alongside conservative budgeting practices such as an appropriation limitation of 95% of expected revenues allow for vast financial flexibility." This announcement was a notable achievement for the State Treasurer's Office, given the efforts of many state leaders and the Debt Management Division who have worked to share the Oklahoma story and highlight positive changes seen over the last few years.

In other positive news, Fitch Ratings revised the state's credit outlook to Positive in June of 2024, noting "sustained improvements in Oklahoma's expenditure flexibility and fiscal management".

Oklahoma Credit Ratings



Moody's Investors Service

Aa1, Stable Outlook

S&P Global Ratings

AA, Positive Outlook

Fitch Ratings

AA, Positive Outlook





Fitch also recognized the state's "adherence to conservative budgeting practices through economic cycles — which are improving its financial resilience" as part of its press release.

While we remain hopeful that continued conversations with S&P Global Ratings and Fitch Ratings, along with continued strength in economic data, will result in upgrades to the credit ratings assigned by these agencies, we recognize and celebrate the achievements of 2024.

OCIA's Legacy Capital Financing Fund

The Oklahoma Legislature made a substantial capital investment and public policy decision during the 2023 session with creation of the \$600 million Legacy Capital Financing Fund (LCFF) within the OCIA. Subsequently, during the 2024 legislative session policymakers continued with this investment, appropriating an additional \$177 million to OCIA for the LCFF.

The authorizing language from 2023 allows OCIA to enter into a memorandum of understanding with an agency for LCFF financing of a legislatively approved project, with repayment or "recapitalization payments" to be made by the agency to OCIA from receipt of appropriated dollars from the legislature to the agency. This creates a long-term funding mechanism for capital needs across the state and allows for leveraging of additional dollars, as the loans will be interest free and will not require the costs of issuance incurred for a traditional bond offering.

The LCFF is invested by the State Treasurer's Office and earns interest monthly, in addition to receiving recapitalization payments back to the LCFF. In 2024, the LCFF earned an astounding \$27.5 million in interest. For additional information on the LCFF, please visit the OCIA website at www.oklahoma.gov/ocia.

Acknowledgements

The Debt Management Division in the Office of the State Treasurer serves as staff to the Council of Bond Oversight, a five-member body composed of dedicated individuals who regularly in 2024 for consideration of bond issues by state governmental entities, as required by Oklahoma Statutes. I would like to extend my sincere thanks to them for their service to the State of Oklahoma.

I would also like to extend my appreciation to the staff of the Debt Management Division, both those that joined us in 2024 and those that pursued new opportunities. The successes realized during the calendar year were the result of a supportive team and office, and I am grateful for the opportunity to serve as the Deputy Treasurer for Debt Management.

Respectfully,

Alexandra Edwards
Deputy Treasurer for Debt Management





OUTSTANDING DEBT

General Obligation Bonds

The Oklahoma Constitution requires voter approval of all state general obligation (GO) bonds and further requires that they are secured by a specific tax in addition to the pledge of the full faith and credit and taxing power of the State. The Oklahoma Building Bonds Commission was created to issue GO bonds following voter approval of a \$350 million authorization in 1992. The final payment on these bonds was made in July 2018. As of December 31, 2024, the state had no governmental purpose GO bonds outstanding.

The State of Oklahoma does have several voter-approved programs through which the GO, or full faith and credit, pledge may be extended. The state governmental entities involved in these programs include the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority, Oklahoma Industrial Finance Authority, and the Oklahoma Water Resources Board. However, the state has never had to utilize its own funds to meet an obligation or issue GO bonds under any such program.

Tax-Supported Bonds

Summary of Outstanding Tax-Supported Debt (as of December 31, 2024)

| Issuer | Principal Outstanding |
|--|-------------------------|
| OCIA (Lease Revenue Bonds + TIFIA Notes) | \$ 1,356,214,292 |
| ODFA (Master Lease Program Bonds) | 484,901,000 |
| Total | \$ 1,841,115,292 |

The State of Oklahoma bond funds most state agency capital projects through the issuance of lease revenue bonds, primarily through the OCIA. These bonds are secured by use and lease agreements between state agencies occupying or utilizing the facilities and OCIA. All legislative authorizations allowing for the issuance of OCIA bonds include language indicating the Legislature's intent to appropriate sufficient funds to make the annual lease payments.

Another notable source of debt issuance is the secondarily tax-supported debt offered through the ODFA Higher Education Master Lease Programs. These obligations are primarily secured from revenue sources within higher education institutions but are ultimately backed by the appropriation from the Legislature to the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education.

The Master Lease Programs allow ODFA to issue obligations secured by a master lease with the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education and subleases with participating state institutions of higher education. There are two separate programs: one for financing personal property and one for real property. As of December 31, 2024, there were \$455.6 million in bonds outstanding for the Master Real Property Lease Program and \$29.3 million outstanding for the Master Equipment Lease Program.





Revenue Bonds

A revenue bond is a type of municipal bond in which the repayment of the obligation is secured by the operating revenues of an entity. These bonds do not represent a debt to the state and are not supported by the full faith, credit or taxing power of the State of Oklahoma. Historically, revenue bond programs have been the largest borrowers in the state. As they derive their funding from fees or other sources, revenue bond issuers have a greater capacity to service debt than other state agencies.

As shown in the table below, as of December 31, 2024, the state's revenue borrowers had outstanding debt of approximately \$9.0 billion.

| Summary of Outstanding Revenue-Backed Obligations (as of December 31, 2024) | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Issuer | Principal Outstanding |
| Oklahoma Turnpike Authority | \$ 2,086,640,000 |
| Oklahoma Water Resources Board | 2,247,790,000 |
| Grand River Dam Authority | 1,171,800,000 |
| University of Oklahoma | 1,068,480,000 |
| Oklahoma State University | 699,380,000 |
| Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency * | 960,994,317 |
| Oklahoma Municipal Power Authority | 508,793,000 |
| University of Oklahoma HSC | 204,055,000 |
| Oklahoma Student Loan Authority | 54,676,284 |
| Total | \$ 9,002,068,601 |

* Outstanding as of September 30, 2024

Legislation signed into law as part of the 2023 Legislative Session permitted the Regional University System of Oklahoma to issue revenue bonds to fund capital projects at the institutions it manages. These include East Central University, Northeastern State University, Northwestern Oklahoma State University, Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Southwestern Oklahoma State University, and University of Central Oklahoma. To date, no bonds have been issued as authorized by this statute.

The Oklahoma State University Veterinary Medicine Authority (OSUVMA) was also granted the power to issue revenue bonds during the 2023 Legislative Session, through the passage of HB2863. Pursuant to the authorizing legislation, the maximum amount of outstanding bonds at any time may not exceed \$50 million unless a greater amount is approved by the legislature. To date no bonds have been issued by OSUVMA.





SUMMARY OF 2024 ISSUANCE

Bond issuance by state governmental entities totaled roughly \$1.9 billion in 2024. A list of transactions that closed during the calendar year is shown below and on the following page.

Notable transactions included the \$230.5 million offering for the benefit of The University of Oklahoma to fund several new projects and refinance certain outstanding bonds through a tender offer. Approximately \$200 million in bond proceeds funded the construction of two new residence halls on the Norman campus to replace the Adams Center and to finance improvements to athletic facilities, including a portion of the costs associated with the new Love's Softball Stadium. Around \$30 million of proceeds from the tax-exempt Series 2024A bonds were used for the tender offer, wherein the University funded the purchase of tendered taxable Series 2020C bonds to realize debt service savings.

OCIA executed a successful refunding in April 2024, offering \$169.5 million of bonds and ultimately generating \$10.6 million in savings, which will be realized by state agencies and have a positive impact on the state budget in years to come. Shortly after closing on the refunding bond transaction, OCIA closed on three loans with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Build America Bureau in accordance with the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 1998 (TIFIA). The TIFIA loans, funding part of ODOT's 8-year plan, totaled roughly \$114 million and were executed at the standard rate of the Rural TIFIA Program, equal to ½ of the associated U.S. Treasury rate, plus one basis point, which is extraordinarily advantageous to borrowers even compared to tax-exempt market rates for a public offering. The final interest rates on the TIFIA Loans executed by OCIA in 2024 equaled 2.27%.

Another noteworthy revenue bond issue was the roughly \$349 million offering for the Grand River Dam Authority (GRDA) in June 2024. This transaction refinanced certain outstanding bonds for savings and provided the funds for a new natural gas-fired generating unit to replace the last coal-fired unit at the Grand River Energy Center in Chouteau, OK.

State Issuer Transactions in 2024

| Issuer | Series | Par Issued | Closing Date |
|---|--|----------------|--------------|
| Oklahoma Water Resources Board | State Loan Program Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A | \$ 84,485,000 | 2/7/2024 |
| Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency | Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds (Homeownership Loan Program), Series 2024A | \$ 60,000,000 | 2/29/2024 |
| Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma (OU) | General Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2024A and Federally Taxable Series 2024B | \$ 230,460,000 | 4/23/2024 |

(table continued on next page)





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| Issuer | Series | Par Issued | Closing Date |
|--|---|-------------------------|--------------|
| Board of Regents for the Agriculture & Mechanical Colleges (OSU) | General Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2024 | \$ 42,660,000 | 5/9/2024 |
| Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma (OUHSC) | General Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A | \$ 55,360,000 | 5/15/2024 |
| Oklahoma Capitol Improvement Authority | State Facilities Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A and 2024B | \$ 169,520,000 | 5/16/2024 |
| Oklahoma Water Resources Board | State Loan Program Revenue Bonds, Series 2024B | \$ 102,670,000 | 6/7/2024 |
| Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency | Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds (Homeownership Loan Program), Series 2024B | \$ 75,000,000 | 6/13/2024 |
| Oklahoma Capitol Improvement Authority | State Highways Capital Improvement Revenue Note (TIFIA 3, TIFIA 4, TIFIA 5) | \$ 113,803,160 | 6/27/2024 |
| Oklahoma Development Finance Authority | Master Real Property Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2024A | \$ 28,345,000 | 7/2/2024 |
| Grand River Dam Authority | Revenue and Refunding Bonds, Series 2024A and Federally Taxable Series 2024B | \$ 349,155,000 | 7/18/2024 |
| Oklahoma Water Resources Board | State Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds, Series 2024 (Clean Water Program) | \$ 130,000,000 | 8/22/2024 |
| Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency | Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds (Homeownership Loan Program), Series 2024C | \$ 75,000,000 | 8/27/2024 |
| Oklahoma Water Resources Board | State Loan Program Revenue Bonds, Series 2024C | \$ 112,785,000 | 10/9/2024 |
| Oklahoma Development Finance Authority | Master Real Property Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2024B and 2024C | \$ 58,105,000 | 10/16/2024 |
| Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency | Multifamily Housing Revenue Bonds, Series 2024 (Alley's End Project) | \$ 31,000,000 | 11/6/2024 |
| Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency | Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bonds (Homeownership Loan Program), Series 2024D | \$ 75,000,000 | 11/21/2024 |
| Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency | Collateralized Revenue Bonds, Series 2024 (Lakeshore Pointe Project) | \$ 30,000,000 | 12/4/2024 |
| | TOTAL | \$ 1,823,348,160 | |





DEBT AFFORDABILITY

Overview

This section is prepared in accordance with 62 O.S. § 34.200-1 which requires the completion of an annual debt affordability study. In addition to the annual debt management report required by 62 O.S. § 695.7(D) and the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, this analysis is intended to provide the Governor and Legislature with an additional tool to contextualize state debt and assess the impact of future debt issuance on the state’s fiscal position.

The state has two structural limits in place to prevent debt from unduly straining the state budget. The first is the constitutional requirement that general obligation bonds be approved by a vote of the people and be secured by a specific revenue source. The second is the statutory debt service limit that prohibits the state’s net tax-supported debt service from exceeding 5% of the five-year average of general revenue fund collections. Due in part to these limits, Oklahoma’s debt burden is among the lowest in the nation across all metrics.

Pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) are other liabilities that must be funded from limited state resources and therefore are often considered alongside the debt burden when assessing the overall liability position. A discussion of Oklahoma’s unfunded pension liability and the impact this may have on the state’s ability to borrow is included in this section. However, even when the state’s pension and OPEB liabilities are combined with the tax-supported debt burden, Oklahoma’s liability profile remains among the lowest in the country.

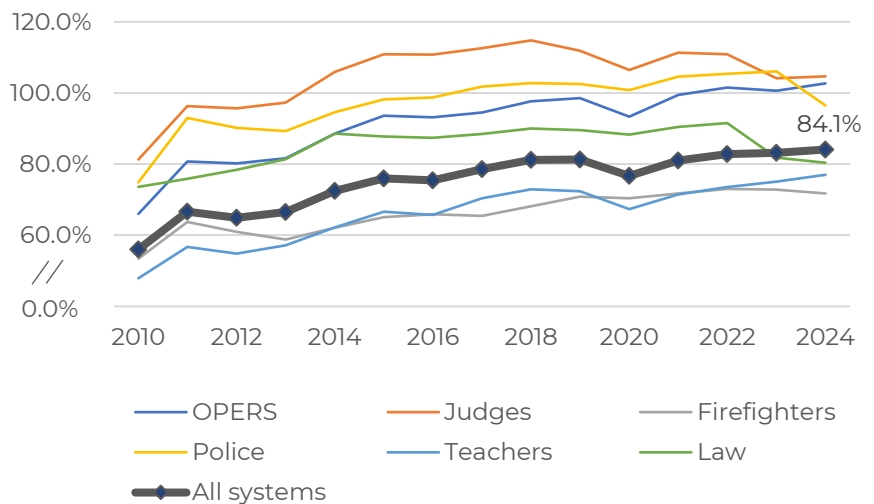
Debt, Pensions, and Other Post-Employment Benefits

The Oklahoma Legislature has taken significant steps to reduce and contain pension liabilities over the 15 years, which . These steps have been well received by credit rating agencies and reflected in credit opinions.

In 2010, the funded status of the state’s pension systems was a very low 56%. This prompted several legislative changes that improved the fiscal health of the systems. These reforms have resulted in significant improvements to the funding status of the systems, as shown in the chart to the right.

Today, Oklahoma’s pension systems have an aggregate funded status of 84.1%, an increase from 83.2% in 2023.

Pension System Funded Status by Fiscal Year





From 2009 to 2021, Oklahoma’s pension funded status ranking moved from 48th in the nation to 15th, according to a report by The Pew Charitable Trusts¹. The report also noted this represented the second largest improvement in pension funding across the country, with a 31% increase in the funding ratio.

According to Moody’s Investors Services, Oklahoma’s long-term liability burden relative to state revenue is a significant credit strength, ranking 5th across all states. This analysis not only incorporates the pension and debt burden but also factors in liabilities associated with other post-employment benefits (OPEB). While many states across the country provide significant health and life insurance benefits to retirees, Oklahoma’s OPEB benefits are minimal and therefore the corresponding liability burden is very low.

Debt Metric Comparison

A comparison to peer group medians provides context to Oklahoma’s debt and liability position. The selected peer group is composed of states contiguous with Oklahoma, states similar in population, as well as a few states rated AAA by all three major credit rating agencies which have been included as a benchmark. As illustrated by all metrics, Oklahoma’s debt and liability burden is low. This is particularly evident in the column marked “Total Liabilities as % of Revenue”, which accounts for tax-supported debt, pensions, and OPEB as a percentage of state general revenue.

Comparative Debt and Liability Metrics²

| State | Ratings (S&P/Moody’s/Fitch) | Debt Per Capita | Debt as % of Personal Income | Debt as % of State GDP | Total Liabilities as % of Revenue |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Alaska | AA/Aa3/A+ | \$1,872 | 2.6% | 2.0% | 97.7% |
| Arkansas | AA/Aa1/NR | \$293 | 0.5% | 0.5% | 66.5% |
| Colorado | AA/Aa1/NR | \$1,016 | 1.3% | 1.1% | 131.5% |
| Connecticut | AA-/Aa3/AA- | \$7,874 | 8.8% | 8.2% | 424.8% |
| Indiana | AAA/Aaa/AAA | \$356 | 0.6% | 0.5% | 78.0% |
| Kansas | AA-/Aa2/AA | \$1,354 | 2.0% | 1.7% | 123.1% |
| Louisiana | AA/Aa2/AA- | \$1,937 | 3.3% | 2.8% | 144.9% |
| Mississippi | AA/Aa2/AA | \$1,896 | 3.8% | 3.7% | 119.2% |
| Missouri | AAA/Aaa/AAA | \$397 | 0.6% | 0.6% | 111.1% |
| New Mexico | AA/Aa2/NR | \$1,690 | 3.1% | 2.6% | 58.8% |
| North Dakota | AA+/Aa1/NR | \$1,137 | 1.6% | 1.2% | 30.1% |
| Oklahoma | AA/Aa1/AA | \$470 | 0.8% | 0.7% | 33.0% |
| Texas | AAA/Aaa/AAA | \$654 | 1.0% | 0.8% | 145.1% |
| National Median | | \$1,189 | 2.0% | 1.8% | 100.5% |

¹ States Shored Up Pension Plans in 2021, but More Is Needed, The Pew Charitable Trusts, November 22, 2023

² Revenue growth and lower ANPLs boost capacity to manage long-term debt, Moody’s Investors Services, October 7, 2024





Debt Affordability Analysis

In 2013, the legislature placed a limit on total annual tax-supported debt service, as described herein. Restricting debt service to a percentage of the General Revenue Fund was intended to ensure debt service payments do not become a strain on the state budget and impact the ability to fund the core government services.

For fiscal year 2025 (FY2025), the debt service cap as calculated pursuant to 62 O.S. § 34.200 is \$393.5 million, which is equal to 5% of the five-year average of actual total General Revenue as certified by the Board of Equalization at their December meeting. Current net tax-supported debt service subject to the cap is \$180.5 million for FY2025, equal to 2.3% of the five-year average of actual total General Revenue. This results in available

debt service capacity of nearly \$213.0 million in FY2025, equal to 2.7% of total General Revenues, providing ample flexibility to utilize debt to finance capital needs.

Debt Service Capacity Limit

As provided in 62 O.S. § 34.200, the “State of Oklahoma shall not become indebted in an amount that causes total annual debt service payments from the General Revenue Fund to exceed five percent (5%) of the average of the general fund revenue”.

In the event the 5% calculation is exceeded, the state is prohibited from incurring additional tax-supported debt until additional capacity is available. The calculation excludes debt issued under the master lease program, as these are primarily secured through fees or other non-appropriated revenue sources.

Fiscal Year 2025 – Annual Debt Service Limit and Capacity

| Fiscal Year | Certified General Revenue | Five-Year Average Revenue |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2020 | \$ 6,273,129,664 | - |
| 2021 | \$ 7,007,735,251 | - |
| 2022 | \$ 8,493,673,252 | - |
| 2023 | \$ 9,104,301,335 | - |
| 2024 | \$ 8,466,258,501 | \$ 7,869,019,601 |
| Annual Debt Service Limit for FY2025 | | \$ 393,450,980 |
| Net Tax-Supported Debt Service Subject to the Limit | | \$ 180,490,143 |
| Available Debt Service Capacity for FY2025 | | \$ 212,960,837 |

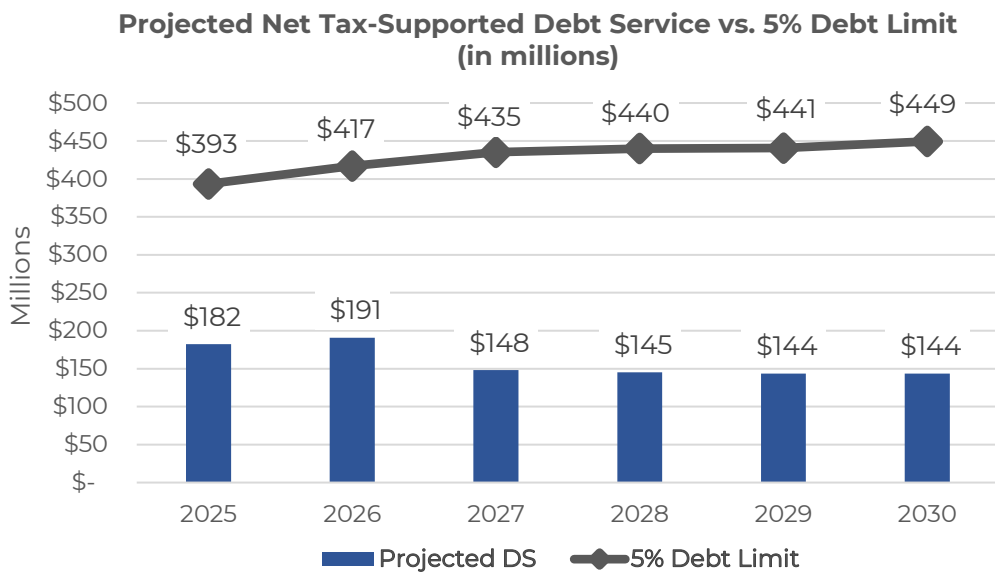




Projected Debt Service Capacity

After several years of gradual increases, net tax-supported debt service declined slightly in FY2025. This trend will continue in FY2026, followed by a more significant decrease in FY2027. The state will remain well below the 5% statutory limit over the next five years providing flexibility to issue additional debt.

OCIA does plan to issue between \$250 million and \$275 million of lease revenue bonds in 2Q2024 for the benefit of the Oklahoma Department of Transportation, pursuant to House Bill 2915 passed during the 2024 legislative session. This measure authorized the issuance of up to \$500 million in bonds or other obligations, though ODOT is uncertain year but when the additional capacity will be issued. As seen in the graph below, even with the issuance of the bonds for ODOT in FY2025, the state has significant debt service capacity relative to General Fund Revenue over the next five years.



It is important to consider the effects of uncertain conditions, like recessionary pressures, on the state's debt service capacity. Given that the state's 5% statutory cap on debt service is directly correlated with certified General Revenues, consideration should be given to alternative forecasts in which General Revenues do not increase by 2% per year but rather decrease significantly over a certain period. A sensitivity analysis wherein General Revenues decrease by 10% per year from FY2025 through FY2029 shows that state debt capacity remains substantial even with significant cuts year after year. This is due to the smoothing nature of the 5-year average from which the 5% debt limit is calculated.

The state has been thoughtful and judicious in its use of debt to finance capital improvements maintaining a low debt burden and flexibility to issue new debt. As a result of this approach, the structural limits in place, and implementation of OCIA's Legacy Capital Financing Fund, the state continues to have the capacity to utilize debt to finance select capital investments without creating a significant burden on the state budget.





PRIVATE ACTIVITY BOND ALLOCATIONS

The Oklahoma Private Activity Bond Allocation Act (the Act) provides for the systematic distribution of the state's volume ceiling and ensures that the state complies with the provisions of federal law limiting the use of these types of bonds. Detailed information about the Act, the state's volume ceiling, and use of private activity bonds can be found on the Debt Management Division website at www.oklahoma.gov/bonds.

Pursuant to Revenue Procedure 2023-34 published by the Internal Revenue Service, the volume limit on qualified private activity bonds adjusted for inflation for calendar year 2024 was the greater of \$125 per capita for the state's resident population or \$378.2 million. For calendar year 2024, Oklahoma's volume cap was \$506.7 million.

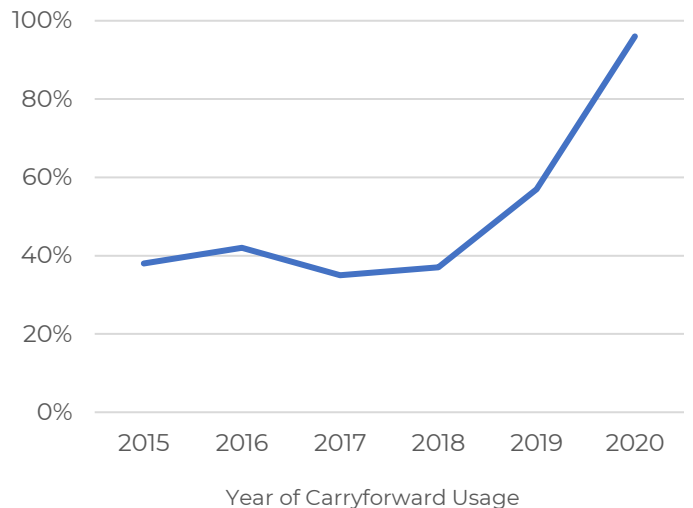
2024 Private Activity Bond Allocations

| Issuer | Amount | Date | Pool |
|--|---------------|------------|--------------|
| Cleveland County Home Loan Authority | \$ 25,000,000 | 9/11/2024 | Consolidated |
| Cleveland County Home Loan Authority | 1,500,000 | 11/1/2024 | Consolidated |
| Tulsa County Home Finance Authority | 26,000,000 | 11/22/2024 | Consolidated |
| Oklahoma Development Finance Authority | 75,000,000 | 12/26/2024 | Carryforward |
| Oklahoma County Home Finance Authority | 24,000,000 | 12/26/2024 | Carryforward |
| Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency | 355,336,000 | 12/26/2024 | Carryforward |

As shown in the chart above, three entities received allocations from the Carryforward Pool in 2024. Unlike allocations from the statutory pools or the Consolidated Pool, which must be utilized within a short period within the given calendar year, allocations from the Carryforward Pool may be used within a three-year period.

Due to persistently low interest rates over the last decade, allocations from the Carryforward Pool have not been used in full. However, the rising rate environment drastically increased the usage of private activity bond volume cap in 2023 and 2024, beginning with usage of 2020 carryforward.

Usage of Carryforward Pool by Year





LOCAL ISSUANCE IN 2024

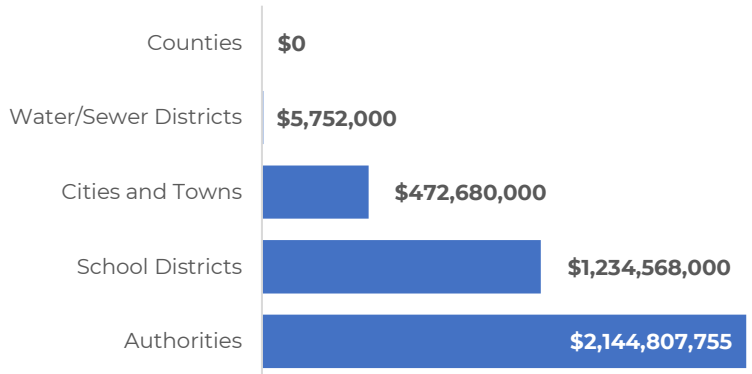
Oklahoma statutes require local governmental entities to file a notice regarding the sale or issuance of obligations with the Deputy Treasurer for Debt Management within 10 days of the date upon which funds become available (closing of the issue/loan). The filing must include a copy of the official statement or notice of sale and “any other information concerning the proposed financing required” by the Council of Bond Oversight.

Local entities in Oklahoma reported a record \$3.9 billion in bond/note issuance in calendar year 2024 nearly 400 separate transactions. Issuance volume was led by a \$437 million deal from the Oklahoma Industries Authority benefitting the Oklahoma City Public Schools, and two large transactions by the Oklahoma City Water Utilities Trust totaling nearly \$613 million.

As seen in the chart to the right and as mentioned above, deals from local authorities in Oklahoma drove the total dollar volume in 2024 with over \$2.1 billion issued, which was a significant year-over-year increase resulting from the large transactions described above.

Issuance by cities was also higher in 2024, with the City of Tulsa pricing \$273 million of GO bonds and the City of Oklahoma City pricing \$120.5 million in March.

2024 Local Government Issuance by Type



The issuance of \$1.2 billion in bonds by local school districts in 2024 was the highest volume for this category in state history, though in a shift from calendar year 2023, school district issuance only accounted for 32% of total local issuance. The State Treasurer’s Office received notification of nearly 320 school district transactions throughout the year, with an average deal size of \$3.9 million. A five-year history of local bond issuance volume by issuer class is provided below.

Volume of Issuance by Local Government Entities (in thousands)

| Issuer Class | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Authorities | \$ 596,020 | \$ 715,692 | \$ 950,599 | \$ 575,223 | \$ 2,144,808 |
| School Districts | 812,013 | 796,792 | 1,066,623 | 1,150,950 | 1,234,568 |
| Cities | 320,295 | 395,660 | 445,205 | 224,630 | 472,680 |
| Counties | - | - | 3,500 | 45,000 | - |
| Water/Sewer Districts | 286,281 | 9,856 | 8,271 | 765 | 5,752 |
| Total | \$ 2,014,609 | \$ 1,917,999 | \$ 2,474,198 | \$ 1,996,568 | \$ 3,857,808 |



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