S&P Global
Ratings

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Oklahoma
Oklahoma Capitol Improvement Authority
Oklahoma Development Finance Authority; Appropriations; General Obligation

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Table Of Contents

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Credit Profile		
US$31.125 mil master real prop lse rev rfdg bnds (Oklahoma) ser 2020A due 06/01/2040		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	New
US$6.295 mil master real prop lse rev rfdg bnds (Oklahoma) ser 2020B due 06/01/2041		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	New
Oklahoma GO 1992A 1992B 2003A		
Long Term Rating	AA/Negative	Outlook Revised

Rating Action

S&P Global Ratings has revised its outlook on the state of Oklahoma to negative from stable and affirmed its 'AA' rating on the state's general creditworthiness and its 'AA-' long-term ratings on the state's approximately $2.1 billion of lease appropriation-backed debt, issued for Oklahoma by the Oklahoma Capitol Improvement Authority (OCIA) and Oklahoma Development Finance Authority (ODFA).

S&P Global Ratings also assigned its 'AA-' long-term rating to ODFA's $31.125 million master real property lease revenue refunding bonds, series 2020A, and $6.295 million master real property lease revenue refunding bonds. The outlook on all long-term ratings is negative.

Credit Overview

The negative outlook reflects our view that there is at least a one-in-three chance we could lower Oklahoma rating within the outlook period, as the state is likely to grapple with considerable budget uncertainty due to a steep decline in revenue collections–including a declared revenue failure of 6% (or $416.7 million) for the remainder of fiscal 2020. For fiscal 2021, available revenue is projected to decline 16.6% or $1.366 billion under the state's worst-case scenario. While the fiscal 2020 revenue failure alone, in our view, is similar in scale to revenue shortfalls declared in fiscal 2016 and 2017, Oklahoma is likely to be more vulnerable to this national economic recession, due to the indirect economic fallout from COVID-19 and the significant supply and demand imbalance in global energy markets. Both events are likely to weigh heavily on Oklahoma's finances relative to other states, which could widen these near-term structural gaps and materially weaken liquidity and reserves.

Our negative outlook also reflects difficult fiscal decisions ahead for Oklahoma as it deliberates the fiscal 2021 budget, and will be challenged to operate within constitutional and practical budget limitations to close structural gaps beyond the next fiscal year. While Oklahoma entered fiscal 2020 with its highest reserve levels in state history, projected budget conditions for fiscal 2021, if unmitigated, would expend much of the state's $1.035 billion in rainy day balances (approximately 12.4% of general fund expenditures) at the end the next fiscal year. If actual results end up worse than forecasted levels and a potential slow recovery of Oklahoma's GDP and employment conditions translates into contraction or stagnant general fund revenue growth, we believe the state will be left with narrower alternatives to restore structural balance other than extensive reforms to its financial profile.

While the uncertainty of public health, economic, and financial risks that lie ahead for Oklahoma will likely depend on the depth and duration of the COVID-19 pandemic and the oil price rout, we consider the state to be entering a new period of heightened fiscal uncertainty and potential credit deterioration, not unlike what it went through over a two-year period beginning in 2015. Following the last major oil price rout and concurrent statewide fiscal pressures, we placed our credit rating on Oklahoma on negative outlook in April 2016 and lowered the state's long-term rating by one-notch in March 2017, revising the outlook to stable at that time.

The 'AA' long-term rating reflects our view Oklahoma's general creditworthiness, specifically its:

- Constitutional amendment that requires deposits to its reserve funds when available, which allowed the state to build constitutional and stabilization reserves to insulate it against short-term revenue volatility, although reserves have been prone to substantial fluctuations over the past decade;
- High constitutional threshold that requires a 75% legislative supermajority for raising new revenue, which historically compelled the state to institute austerity measures, in conjunction with one-time budgetary solutions and reserve use to align budgets during times of financial stress;
- Economic conditions that had improved over the past two years prior to the recession, anchored by a robust manufacturing, oil and gas, and trade, transportation, and utility sectors, but the state's economy has been challenged historically by energy sector contraction during extended periods of global commodity market volatility;
- Low debt burden, with statutory restrictions on GO debt issuance that limit annual debt service payments from exceeding 5% of general fund certified revenues (based on a five-year average); and
- Pension funded levels, which have historically constrained the rating, but have improved significantly due to Oklahoma's improved funding of its actuarially determined contribution (ADC), although some components of the state's funding policy bring into question the sustainability of this improved trend under more subdued investment return conditions.

We have assigned a total score of '1.9' to Oklahoma under our state ratings methodology, in which '1.00' is the strongest score and '4.00' the weakest. This score corresponds to a 'AA' rating. Although the state had rebuilt its reserves over the last two fiscal years, which provides some additional flexibility to withstand temporary economic headwinds, we believe economic metrics and reserve levels peaked in fiscal 2019 for Oklahoma and it will be challenged to sustain these levels during the economic recession and a contraction in state revenues.

Environmental, social, and governance factors

Our rating action incorporates our view regarding the health and safety risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Absent the implications of COVID-19, we consider Oklahoma to have elevated environmental risk compared to others in the U.S. states sector. Environmental risks stem from its comparatively high penetration of energy-related activities from the oil and gas sector compared to many other states and the potential for increasing regulatory challenges or costs as some sectors of the global economy transition to more renewable energy. However, we view its social and governance risks as being in line with the sector and it has historically maintained a stable management and policy framework to respond to developing risks.

For further information on the state's long-term general credit characteristics, refer to the full analysis on Oklahoma, published Feb. 21, 2020, on RatingsDirect.

Security and use of proceeds

Lease-rental payments by the State Regents of the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education to ODFA, pursuant to a master real property lease purchase agreement between Oklahoma State System of Higher Education (the lessee) and ODFA (the lessor) secure the series 2020A and 2020B bonds. The lease-rental payments are subject to annual appropriation by the Oklahoma legislature to the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education, acting on behalf of certain Oklahoma colleges and universities.

We rate this obligation one notch lower than Oklahoma's general creditworthiness, as reflected in the general obligation (GO) rating (AA/Negative), to account for the appropriation risk associated with the lease payment. The State Regents has pledged its best efforts to seek appropriations annually from Oklahoma's operating budget, and the state has considered the affordability of the lease payment in its long-term plans. We considered the affordability and likelihood of the lease payment, which is reflected in the (appropriation) rating and in our view of the Oklahoma's general creditworthiness. In our view, the lease agreement features and terms have no unusual political or administrative risks that may disrupt the timely payment of debt. We consider Oklahoma to have a strong relationship with the lessee and projects and the intended payment source are strong.

Proceeds from the series 2020A bonds (tax-exempt) will be used to currently refund the outstanding principal amount of the series 2010A and series 2010C bonds, which the authority originally issued to finance various capital improvements. Proceeds from the series 2020B bonds (federally taxable) will be used to current refund the outstanding principal amount of the series 2010 bond and advance refund the outstanding principal amount of the authority's series 2011C bonds.

The 'AA-' long-term rating on the series 2020 master lease revenue refunding bonds reflects our view of:

- The strong contractual provisions of the master lease structure securing the lease appropriation bonds, including an absolute and unconditional payment provision once funds are appropriated;
- The state's longstanding and demonstrated commitment, within both the administrative and legislative branches, to allocate sufficient funds annually to support appropriation-backed obligations; and
- The importance of appropriation debt to Oklahoma's overall capital bonding structure.

Negative Outlook

While Oklahoma is entering the current recession with more financial flexibility compared to the Great Recession and previous energy sector downturns, we also recognize that it will be operating under a high level of fiscal uncertainty and credit deterioration could occur more rapidly for energy dependent states in the current economic environment. Weaknesses in the state's economy due to its efforts to mitigate the health and safety risks posed by the pandemic are likely to be amplified by economic repercussions tied to low commodity prices that will invariably affect Oklahoma's oil sector and ancillary industries. This, in our view, could extend revenue shortfalls and structural budget gaps over the outlook horizon, even as the rest of the nation begins to recover.

Therefore, the negative outlook reflects a one-in-three chance we could lower the state's long-term rating within the outlook period if Oklahoma is unable to implement revenue or expenditure changes to structurally align its budget, and the state relies primarily on non-recurring sources and the use of reserves as stopgap measures to balance future budgets or fund new programs. Accordingly, we could further adjust the rating downward based on the expected length and severity of the structural imbalance. A protracted statewide recession due to the energy sector contraction could intensify this downside risk, particularly if Oklahoma's core wealth and income metrics materially weaken relative to the U.S. level.

However, if Oklahoma were to effectively manage near-term revenue shortfalls and rising service demands to return to near structural balance in fiscal 2021, and implement timely reforms to restore structural balance and demonstrate a commitment to rebuild its constitutional reserve fund and revenue stabilization fund balances in subsequent fiscal years, we may revise the outlook back to stable.

Credit opinion

Compounding effects of COVID-19 and global oil market volatility are likely to extend Oklahoma's recession and slow its recovery

For the near future, restricted economic activities resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic will contribute to contracted economic output and general revenue declines. S&P Global Economics forecasts that the resulting sudden-stop recession will be substantial globally, and that the baseline recession will likely exceed economic losses experienced during the Great Recession. We estimate that the annualized U.S. real GDP will contract 5.2% this year and 34.6% in the second quarter (See "An Already Historic U.S. Downturn Now Looks Even Worse," published on April 16 on Ratings Direct). According to IHS Markit's forecast, Oklahoma's real gross state is likely to contract by 6.9% in 2020, and experience a more shallow economic recovery relative to the U.S. in 2021 and 2022.

Concerted social distancing efforts at the state and national level to prevent further spread of the pandemic are ongoing, leading to the slowdown or closure of large segments of the state's economy since mid-March. Over the subsequent six weeks, initial unemployment insurance claim filings topped 283,000. In addition, the rapid collapse in oil and gas markets weigh heavily on the state's regional economies that support mineral production activities, blunting the prospect of revenue growth. Oklahoma's policy response included orders to suspend in-person instruction at all public schools and implement distance learning for the remainder of the 2019-2020 school year and to restrict non-essential business operations, although the state has eased "Safer at Home" measures and slowly reopened businesses in recent weeks under strict social distancing and sanitation protocols. While the economic effects of COVID-19 will be temporary, in our view, we believe a weak statewide energy over the medium- to long-term is likely to dampen Oklahoma's recovery relative to the nation.

For more information on the potential effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on state credit conditions, see "The COVID-19 Outbreak Weakens U.S. State And Local Government Credit Conditions" (published on April 2, 2020 on

RatingsDirect) and "All U.S. Public Finance Sector Outlooks Are Now Negative" (published on April 1, 2020).

The inability of OPEC partners to agree on further production cuts caused oil prices to retreat lower than 2015-2016 levels due to the severe supply and demand imbalance. According to S&P Global Ratings researchers, in the first quarter of 2020, the U.S. oil and gas sector experienced the largest quarterly increase in negative bias, up by 32 percentage points as companies coped with volatile energy prices, liquidity issues, high leverage, and limited demand growth expectations in the second quarter of the year due to the pandemic. (For additional, see "U.S. Corporate Credit Stress Surges To Recession Levels On COVID-19 And Oil Shocks," published on April 14, 2020, on RatingsDirect.). The material effects on the energy sector accelerated in March and April 2020, as the oil supply glut has further strained global storage capacity. These market factors led S&P Global Ratings to revise its price assumptions for Brent and West Texas Intermediate to $30 per barrel (bbl) and $25/bbl, respectively. Furthermore, if domestic production prices are sustained at or below this level through the remainder of 2020, as projected by S&P Global Economics, it could take several years for an oil price rebound and will add further stress to the state's own energy sector and economy.

In 2019, Oklahoma's mineral sector accounted for roughly 3% of total employment and gross production (oil and gas) taxes constitute roughly 6% of general fund revenue. Although the state has worked to diversify its employment and industry composition, nearly 12.5% of its total gross state product (GSP) comes from mineral and related chemical production. The sharp downturn is likely to affect regions within the state with concentration in oil and gas activities first and will then invariably constrain growth in downstream machinery and metal manufacturing and other service activity for the state as a whole, if prolonged. Oklahoma has benefitted from recent growth in transportation equipment manufacturing, machinery, and electronic manufacturing components linked to the aerospace and airline industries, but these too could experience a delayed restart as global supply chains have disrupted durable goods orders and weakened consumer demand for airlines due to COVID-19.

Preceding the onset of these economic challenges, Oklahoma had sustained growth that was comparable, albeit slightly below the national average. Growth in the state's energy, manufacturing, distribution and logistics, and leisure and hospitality sectors propelled gross state product (GSP) up to 2.6% in 2018 and 2.4% in 2019, which was in line with the nation (2.9% and 2.3%) over the same period. However, employment growth had tapered off at the tail end of last year due to a slowdown in the construction and mining and manufacturing sectors. However, this was partially offset by growth in education and health services sector, along with trade and transportation.

Recent fiscal performance and reserve deposits offer some financial flexibility, but structural reforms will be a longer-term challenge

The state's revenue and overall financial position remains vulnerable to these recessionary headwinds, but Oklahoma, in our view, maintained structural budget balance over the past two fiscal years. Recently positive fiscal performance was due to a confluence of new revenue from an enacted fiscal 2019 tax package and improved economic conditions had driven healthy growth from income, sales, and gross production taxes (from mineral production). Oklahoma's strong fiscal performance in fiscal 2019 built its constitutional reserve fund (CRF) balances and the state set aside some of its surplus into the revenue stabilization fund (RSF) for the first time. The state reported an audited $806.2 million CRF balance and an additional $200 million into the RSF, coupled with other state revolving funds brings total balances to nearly $1.035 billion (or approximately 12.4% of fiscal 2019 expenditures), the highest reserve level in state history. This provides some fiscal cushion to manage short-term uncertainty and guard against more rapid credit deterioration.

However, the state has faced persistent challenges in generating and consistently growing recurring revenue under better economic conditions to prepare for recessions. Complicating revenue reforms, in our view, are constitutional requirements for revenue-raising legislation to be approved by a three-fourths supermajority of both houses of the state legislature or by voters. Alternatively, Oklahoma has turned to one-time revenue solutions, agency funding cuts, and reserve use to narrow structural gaps, particularly when economically sensitive revenues (i.e. sales, income, and gross production taxes) fall sharply. During the special session called to respond to revenue shortfalls due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the legislature reached an agreement to tap available fund balances in the CRF to offset the fiscal 2020 revenue failure, avoiding alternative appropriations cuts to state agencies. On April 20, the state's Board of Equalization (BOE) declared a $416.9 million revenue failure, or 6.0% less than revenues appropriated for fiscal 2020. Following the use of these reserves, the state estimates that available balances and revolving funds at fiscal year-end will be approximately $620 million, substantially less than the $1.035 billion balance at the beginning of the fiscal year. While we recognize that reserves exist to provide flexibility in times of unexpected revenue shortfalls, such as Oklahoma is experiencing now, we believe continuing reliance on reserves to balance budgets in lieu of making structural adjustments could be a negative credit factor.

In addition, we believe Oklahoma's constitutional budget framework that limits budgeted spending to 95% of annually certified revenue and its preparedness to manage out-year budgets and make timely adjustments to state service levels, both during and after the recession, will remain important to its long-term credit quality.

Fiscal 2021 budget gap difficult to estimate, but it will likely lean on reserves and one-time measures

On April 20, the Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC) presented an austere revenue projection showing nearly $1.37 billion less in available revenue for the fiscal 2021 budget compared to the BOE's certified Feb. 2020 revenue estimate. The projections illustrate a $782.6 million decline in individual income tax, which would be partially offset by $331.5 million in revenue collected in the next fiscal year due to the change in the federal income tax deadline to July 15 from April 15. The projection also include a nearly $253 million decrease in sales tax and a nearly $200 million shortfall in corporate income tax. In response to the worst-case scenario presented by the OTC, the administration has requested all state agencies to present a new spending scenario for fiscal 2021 based on a 3% reduction to operations, while the legislature has asked for four budget scenarios detailing the fiscal impact to agencies based on cuts from 4% to 10%. While the legislature considers the revenue assumptions provided by the OTC, it has traditionally considered the revenue certifications provided by the State BOE and other internal forecasts.

The Oklahoma legislature has approved a fiscal 2021 budget plan on a $7.7 billion appropriations bill package for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020. The executive branch will review the spending plan and the governor has line item and full veto powers. The budget would reduce appropriations to most state agencies by approximate 4% over the next year, implement a 2.5% cut to K-12 common education, and would reduce total appropriations by approximately $420 million less than the current year's budget. The appropriation bills also anticipate that a portion of the state's $1.5 billion in CARES Act funding would help to reimburse COVID-19 related expenses in the next fiscal year. Under the legislatively approved budget, the state would transfer $243.7 million from the CRF balance and an additional $200 million in additional federal funds to the state Board of Education to fund common education. In addition, $180 million that would otherwise be appropriated to the Department of Transportation's ROADS Fund would instead be directed to the Education Reform Revolving Fund. In its place, the legislature would authorize the Department of Transportation to issue up to $200 million for highway construction projects. Lastly, the legislature also approved sweeping various small agency funds and adjusting the apportionment of sales, use, and income tax rates for various fiscal years, which would temporarily direct funds from various agencies for the benefit of the Education Reform Revolving Fund.

State Question 802, an initiative petition, received enough signatures to qualify for a special statewide election on June 30, 2020. If approved by voters, the petition is intended to expand Medicaid to low-income adults under the guidelines set forth in the federal Affordable Care Act, and would make Medicaid expansion a part of the state's constitution, potentially limiting future legislative changes. At the same time, the state will implement an alternative Medicaid plan, effective July 1, 2020 that will expand state-level health coverage to an estimated 220,000 uninsured residents under a redesigned SoonerCare 2.0 plan, and allow statutory flexibility to adjust benefits or discontinue expansion if the federal government changes its funding commitment. An unofficial estimate of the total Medicaid expansion costs in fiscal 2021 would be approximately $164 million. Several appropriation bills to fund Medicaid expansion include raising the Supplemental Hospital Offset Payment Program cap from 2.5% to 4% and a transfer from the Revenue Stabilization Fund to supplement any remaining costs until a permanent funding source is identified. In our view, the cost implications of either plan could be substantial over the near-term for the state, particularly at a time when it is contending with revenue shortfalls and will experience growth in Medicaid enrollment and service demands. However, we will continue to monitor new information as it becomes available, and we will assess the potential short- and long-term financial implications relating to the plans.

Low debt metrics will help alleviate the fixed cost burden on future budgets

Although Oklahoma's economic and financial indicators will experience more variability during the current recession compared with those of more highly rated peers, the state's debt burden remains among the lowest of U.S., while its pension funding has improved. Combined, tax-supported debt is moderate, in our view, at about $541 per capita, and is low, in our opinion, at an estimated 1.2% of state personal income and 1.1% of GSP. Oklahoma's debt service burden as a percentage of expenditures is low, in our view, with fiscal 2019 tax-supported debt service accounting for 1.7% of appropriations on an audited basis. Although we view the state's debt amortization as below average at 43% over the next 10 years, we do not expect the state to undertake significant new debt issuance that would weaken our view of its low debt profile.

Pensions and OPEB obligations remain manageable, but investments will incur losses in current market environment

Oklahoma administers seven pension systems, of which the Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement System (OTRS) and Oklahoma Public Employee Retirement System (OPERS) constitute approximately 80% of total pension fund assets. Based on the most recent data available (as of June 30, 2019), we consider the state's three-year average pension funded ratio good, at 81% on a GASB 67/68 basis. At the beginning of fiscal 2020, we generally expected that the three-year average to remain good due to actual investment returns that exceed expected returns and increases to contributions that exceed minimum funding progress toward full funding of its largest pension plans. However, given recent equity market volatility, potential losses are likely for the state's pension plans. We believe Oklahoma's target allocation for OPERS is largely return-seeking, with more than 76% of assets being held in investment instruments that could be exposed to more volatile fluctuations, which could have short- to medium-term impact on plan funded levels and future contributions. Notwithstanding, the state funds at least 100% of pension actuarially determined contributions, and these contributions met both static funding and minimum funding progress.

Highlights:

- We do not view pension liabilities as an immediate source of credit pressure for Oklahoma as its aggregate funding levels have improved to 81.6% in 2019 from 55.9% in 2010, and our expectation that costs will remain sustainable over the near-term.
- While plan contributions are not actuarially determined, OTRS and OPERS contributions have met actuarially determined contributions and exceeded our minimum funding progress metric over the last three fiscal years.
- We expect the plan's open, 20-year amortization period and level percentage of pay method will enable timely payoff of liabilities, but it will expose participants to rising costs. We anticipate higher contributions will likely remain affordable as demographic trends remain favorable, although ill-timed declines in the state's revenue base could introduce additional pressure to these retirement systems.
- In our view, the discount rate of 7.5% for OTRS and 7.0% for OPERS may lead to contribution volatility and an asset allocation with more exposure to high-risk investment classes could expose the retirement systems to potentially sharp fluctuations under more subdued annual market return conditions.
- However, the state has legal flexibility to alter benefits and a willingness to implement reforms, such as increasing eligibility requirements and tying benefit increases to available revenue, which we view as a potential means to mitigate escalating costs.

Oklahoma provides OPEBs, including disability and death benefits, as part of its OPERS, OTRS, URSJJ, LERS, and WCRP plans. Benefits are statutorily capped at $105 per employee per month. As of June 30, 2017, Oklahoma has a combined total OPEB liability of $139.5 million, and on-behalf employer contributions totaled $28.1 million on a pay-as-you-go basis. In our view, the OPEB liability is low relative to its budgeted expenditures, and we do not expect these liabilities to cause any significant near-term budgetary pressure.

For more on our view of the state's pension plans and recent reforms, see our article titled, "U.S. State Pension Reforms Partly Mitigate The Effects of the Next Recession" published Sept. 26, 2019 on RatingsDirect.

Bond provisions and structure: ODFA series 2020a and 2020b master real property lease revenue refunding bonds

Under separate trust indentures and supplemental trust indentures, the authority is issuing the series 2020A and 2020B bonds 50th and 51st series of bonds in connection with the State Regents' Master Lease Program. The total principal amount outstanding under the Master Lease Program as of October 1, 2019 is $77.04 million. Payments under these agreements are payable from funds budgeted and appropriated by the state legislature to the State Regents. Pursuant to Title 62, Oklahoma Statutes 2011, Section 34.53(B), the State Regents can reduce the allocation of funds, which would otherwise be made to any member institution in order to make lease payments under the Master Lease Program.

Lease payments are due monthly on the 15th, and debt service payments are due on June 1 for principal and interest, and Dec. 1 for interest only. Oklahoma's fiscal year-end is June 30. No debt service reserve is required under the trust indenture, which is acceptable under our criteria for leases. In our view, the timing difference between the beginning of the fiscal year and when debt service payments are due mitigates late budget adoption risk. This authorization continues from one fiscal year to the next unless the lessee gives written notice on or before May 1 (60 days' notice) before fiscal year-end or immediately on incidence of non-appropriation of its intention to terminate the lease. The master-lease structure provides a strong incentive to appropriate. Under lease provisions, a lessee is required to discontinue lease payments on all leases if it discontinues payments with respect to any leases. The obligation to make lease payments is absolute and unconditional, except as expressly provided under the lease.

If sufficient funds are not appropriated to make annual lease payments to cover principal and interest on the bonds and the necessary insurance and maintenance on the leased assets, the lessee can terminate its obligations under the lease as of the end of the then-current fiscal year. At the same time, the lessee will not withhold any lease payments or assert any right of set-off or counterclaim, and no provision for the abatement of lease payments exist. Based on our assessment of bond documents, however, we do not believe these include unusual structural features that impair the authority's ability to make timely debt service payments, or permissive events of default that increase the risk of non-appropriation.

Ratings Detail (As Of May 11, 2020)		
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth, Oklahoma		
Oklahoma		
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) st highway cap imp rev rfdg bnds		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
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Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
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Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		

Ratings Detail (As Of May 11, 2020) (cont.)		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
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Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP (AGM)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA-(SPUR)/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Cap Imp Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP (National) (MBIA)		
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Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth, Oklahoma		
Oklahoma		
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
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Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		

Ratings Detail (As Of May 11, 2020) (cont.)		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
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Ratings Detail (As Of May 11, 2020) (cont.)		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
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Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
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Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
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Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP (AGM)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA-(SPUR)/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP (ASSURED GTY)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA-(SPUR)/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) APPROP (National) (MBIA)		
Unenhanced Rating	AA-(SPUR)/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Equip) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Equip) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Equip) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Equip) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Equip) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Equip) APPROP		

Ratings Detail (As Of May 11, 2020) (cont.)		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Equip) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Equip) (APPROP)		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (Mater Equip) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (St Sys of Hgr Ed) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (St Sys of Hgr Ed) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (St Sys of Hgr Ed) (Master Real) APPROP		

Ratings Detail (As Of May 11, 2020) (cont.)		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed
Oklahoma Dev Fin Auth (Oklahoma) (St Sys Of Hgr Ed) (Master Real) APPROP		
Long Term Rating	AA-/Negative	Affirmed

Many issues are enhanced by bond insurance.