Oklahoma’s Budget: From Shortfalls to Prosperity

4th Annual State Budget Summit #okbudget17
January 26, 2017

David Blatt,
Executive Director
OKPolicy.org
(918) 794-3944
dblatt@okpolicy.org

OKPOLICY.ORG
Oklahoma Policy Institute
Who We Are

• A non-partisan, independent, non-profit policy think-tank that launched in 2008
• Promote adequate, fair, and fiscally responsible funding of public services and expanded opportunity for all Oklahomans by providing timely and credible information, analysis, and ideas
• Funded by grants from national and local foundations, organizations, businesses – and people like you
Who I Am

- Native of Montreal, moved to Oklahoma in 1996
- B.A. from University of Alberta, Ph.D. from Cornell University
- Worked 3 years for Oklahoma State Senate, then as Policy Director for CAP Tulsa, 2000-2007
- Helped launch OK Policy in 2008, Executive Director since 2010
- Conduct research, give presentations on budget and taxes, health care, poverty, other issues
- Weekly column in the Journal Record
- Proud son and husband of public school teachers
- Father of a public school student
- Go Thunder! And Oilers!
EVERYTHING AWFUL
Oh God Somebody Do Something
OK Policy Drinking Game!

- Structural deficit!
- Fiscally irresponsible!
- Non-recurring revenues!
- Regressive tax cut!
- Diminished capacity!
Why this matters

“The moral test of government is how it treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the aged; and those in the shadows of life, the sick, the needy and the handicapped.”

- Hubert H. Humphrey

“Society will be judged by how it defends its most vulnerable – the aged, the infirm, the disabled, and the unborn.”

- Mike Pence

“Don't tell me what you value, show me your budget, and I'll tell you what you value.”

- Joe Biden
What Prosperity Looks Like
What Prosperity Looks Like

- Well-educated citizens, well-trained workforce -
  - Quality education system from early childhood to post-secondary
  - More college graduates

2014 Median U.S. Earnings by Educational Attainment
(for workers age 25 and older)

No High School Diploma: $25,376/yr ($488/wk)
High School Diploma: $34,736/yr ($668/wk)
Associate Diploma: $41,184/yr ($792/wk)
Bachelor's Degree: $67,252/yr ($1,326/wk)
Master's Degree: $68,952/yr ($1,326/wk)
Doctoral Degree: $92,732/yr ($1,591/wk)
Professional Degree: $85,228/yr ($1,639/wk)

What Prosperity Looks Like

- Well-functioning infrastructure
- Properly-regulated economy
  - Clearly defined and enforced rules of the game (property rights, health and safety regulations, legal system)
  - Fair competition
- Careful stewardship of our natural resources
- Safe streets and neighborhoods
- Healthy communities -
  - Access to timely and affordable care
  - Public health to eradicate disease
- Stable safety net for those in need
Oklahoma Lags Behind

- We are not truly a poor state (27th in per capita personal income)
- But many critical indicators of well-being are among the worst in the nation
  - 35th: percent of 4th graders proficient or better in reading (2015)
  - 43rd: percent of population with college degree or higher (2014)
  - 45th: overall health status (United Health Foundation, 2014)
  - 22.2%: percent of children living under the poverty level (2015)
  - 1st: percent of children with 3 or more traumatic experiences (2014 Adverse Childhood Experiences Study, ACES)
  - 2nd: overall incarceration rate, 1st in female incarceration (2014)
  - 8th: percent of roadways in mediocre or poor condition (2013)
  - 42nd: "Greenest State" (2015 WalletHub study that considered carbon emissions per person, air and water quality, hazardous waste, energy use, and environmentally friendly behaviors)
We’re In This Together

- An effective government is crucial for achieving our common goals as a state – alongside businesses, non-profits, philanthropies, faith and community groups, and families.

![Book Cover: American Amnesia](image-url)
Oklahoma’s budget is shrinking

- Oklahoma spends 17 percent less per capita than the national average on state and local public services

### Oklahoma spends less per person than the nation on most public services.

**State and Local Government Expenditures Per Person, 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>US Average</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$2,770</td>
<td>$2,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &amp; Social Services</td>
<td>$2,434</td>
<td>$2,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$592</td>
<td>$628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>$734</td>
<td>$597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment &amp; Housing</td>
<td>$621</td>
<td>$437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt Administration &amp; Judicial System</td>
<td>$395</td>
<td>$346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>$2,572</td>
<td>$1,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$8,373</td>
<td>$10,116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: U.S. Census*
Oklahoma’s budget is shrinking

- Over the past decade, state spending is no longer keeping pace with a growing state economy

State spending has shrunk over time
State Appropriations as Share of State Personal Income, FY '80 - FY '15

Source: OK Policy analysis of Bureau of Economic Analysis state personal income data and annual state appropriations, various sources
Oklahoma’s budget is shrinking

- FY 2017 Appropriations: $6.778 billion
- State budget has declined 6 times in last 9 years
- 4 percent less than 9 years ago – without adjusting for inflation or population
Oklahoma’s budget is shrinking

- Adjusted for inflation, the FY 2017 budget is 14.7 percent less than a decade ago
Oklahoma’s budget is shrinking

- Why is Oklahoma experiencing chronic budget shortfalls?
  - Low energy prices are only part of the story
  - Even when the economy has been strongest, we’re still falling short of being able to pay our bills and take care of our critical needs
Oklahoma’s budget is shrinking

- Structural budget deficit already at 9 percent of revenues, projected to rise to 15 percent of revenues by 2030
- The structural deficit will not be solved by higher oil prices

**STRUCTURAL BUDGET DEFICIT 2015-2030 ($000)**

Source: Dr. Kent Olson, Oklahoma’s Structural Budget: Deficits Ahead, 2015 Oklahoma Academy Town Hall
Oklahoma’s budget is shrinking

- Why is Oklahoma experiencing chronic budget shortfalls?
  - Repeated income tax cuts from 2004-2014
  - Proliferation of tax breaks
  - Narrowing tax base
  - Growing off-the-top allocations
  - Rising cost of health care
  - Growing prison population
  - Pension obligations
  - The list goes on and on
Taxes have been cut substantially in recent years

- The top income tax rate has been cut by 25 percent, from 6.65% to 5%
- Annual cost of the cut to the top rate: $1.036 Billion
Taxes have been cut substantially in recent years

- Without the tax cuts, state government would have entered this current downturn without having already endured years of budget cuts and flat funding

**Table 1: Share of Revenue Lost to Tax Cuts by Largest State Agencies Based on Current Budget Proportions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Revenue Lost to Tax Cuts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$356 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Regents for Higher Education</td>
<td>$138 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Authority</td>
<td>$139 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Services</td>
<td>$97.2 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections</td>
<td>$69.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health &amp; Substance Abuse Services</td>
<td>$48.4 M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Agencies</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.022 B</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Taxes have been cut substantially in recent years.

Common education lost almost twice as much from tax cuts as it gained from the lottery and tribal gaming.

Revenue Impact of Lottery, Gaming and Tax Cuts, 2016 (in $M)

- Lottery: $57 M
- Gaming: $132 M
- Top Income Tax Rate Cut: -$356 M
Taxes have been cut substantially in recent years

- 2014 Tax cut (SB 1246)
  - Reduced top rate to 5 percent in 2016 and 4.85 percent in 2018 (subject to trigger)

**Annual Revenue Impact of 2014 Tax Cuts**
(in $millions; assumes 1/1/2016 & 1/1/2018 effective dates)

Source: Oklahoma Tax Commission, SB 1246 Fiscal Impact report, Feb 26, 2014
Taxes have been cut substantially in recent years

- The terrible thing about triggers, pt. 1
  - 2016 tax cut took effect in the midst of two mid-year revenue shortfalls AND a projected shortfall for the coming year of over $900 million
Taxes have been cut substantially in recent years

- When all tax cuts since 2004 are included, annual revenue loss reaches $1.5 billion
  - Estate tax abolished
  - Capital gains exemption for sale of Oklahoma property
  - Standard deduction raised and indexed
  - Greater exemptions for retirement income
  - Tax preferences for veterans
Taxes have been cut substantially in recent years

- Growing cost of tax incentives for oil and gas producers and other tax breaks are a major cause of stagnant revenues
Taxes have been cut substantially in recent years.

State and Local Taxes per $100 of Personal Income, Oklahoma and United States, FY 1980 - FY 2014

Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
Most of the state budget funds 10 agencies

- 90 percent of appropriations go to core services in education, health, human services, public safety & transportation

**FY 2017 Appropriations to Ten Largest Agencies**

- Total Appropriations: $6,778.1M
- Total Ten Largest: $6,143.2M (90.6%)
- Common Education: $2,426.7M (35.8%)
- Higher Education: $810.0M (12.0%)
- OHCA (Medicaid): $991.1M (14.6%)
- Corrections: $484.9M (7.2%)
- Mental Health: $324.8M (4.8%)
- Transportation: $154.9M (2.3%)
- Career Tech: $118.3M (1.7%)
- Public Safety: $89.0M (1.3%)
- Juvenile Affairs: $92.1M (1.4%)
- All Other Agencies: $634.9M (9.4%)

[www.okpolicy.org](http://www.okpolicy.org)
Shrinking Budgets: Common Education

Noble school board approves plan for four-day school week
BY KEATON FOX | TUESDAY, MAY 10TH 2016

4-day school week prompts concern for hungry students

Oklahoma remains nation's top state for education cuts

208 Oklahoma City teaching positions will be cut because of "catastrophic budget crisis"

State Could Fall to Bottom in Average Teacher Salaries
Shrinking Budgets: Common Education

- Oklahoma is near the very bottom in per pupil funding

Common Education Spending Per Student, 2013

Oklahoma: $7,672
US Average: $10,700
Shrinking Budgets: Common Education

• Per pupil funding to the state aid formula has been cut more deeply in Oklahoma than in any other state since 2008
• By any measure, education funding is falling behind in Oklahoma

Percent change in per pupil spending in Oklahoma, inflation adjusted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General state funding per student, FY 2008-2017</th>
<th>Total state funding per student, FY 2008-2014</th>
<th>State and local funding per student, FY 2008-2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-26.9% (worse in U.S.)</td>
<td>-14.4% (11th worst in U.S.)</td>
<td>-11.8% (12th worst in U.S.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities analysis
Shrinking Budgets: Common Education

- Since 2008, state aid funding has decreased by $179 million
- During this time, enrollment has grown by over 50,000 students
Shrinking Budgets: Common Education

- Oklahoma teachers earn the third lowest average annual salary in the nation
- Minimum teacher pay scale has not risen since 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Average Annual Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$74,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>$72,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>$70,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>$69,496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C.</td>
<td>$68,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>$68,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$66,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>$64,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>$63,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>$63,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>$62,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>$62,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>$58,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>$57,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>$57,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>$57,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>$55,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>$54,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>$54,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>$54,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>$54,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>$54,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>$52,938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>$51,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>$51,306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>$51,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>$50,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>$49,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>$49,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>$49,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$49,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>$48,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>$48,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>$48,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>$48,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>$48,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>$48,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>$48,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>$48,011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>$48,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>$46,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>$46,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>$46,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$46,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$46,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>$46,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>$46,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>$45,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>$44,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>$41,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>$39,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Shrinking Budgets: Common Education

Impact of Funding Cuts

Average Oklahoma Teacher Salary, 2016 dollars (adjusted using Consumer Price Index)

Source: Oklahoma Policy Institute analysis of National Education Association data

In real dollars, Oklahoma’s average teacher salary has fallen more than $7,500 since 2009-2010.
Shrinking Budgets: Common Education

78.9%
Average salary of Oklahoma public school teachers as a percentage of the national average, 2014-2015. 
Source: National Education Association

87.9%
Cost of living in Oklahoma as a percentage of the national average, Q1 2016. 
Source: Missouri Economic Research and Information Center
Shrinking Budgets: Common Education

17.5% Percentage of Oklahoma teachers categorized as “unqualified” because they do not have a standard teaching certification.

Source: Oklahoma State Department of Education

19.4% in high poverty schools and 20.5% in high minority schools.
Shrinking Budgets: Higher Education

- State support for higher education down 22.1 percent from 2009
  - 16 percent cut in FY 2017
- 2,097 positions eliminated or unfilled; 42 degree programs; 1,822 courses, more than 5,100 awards from scholarship programs
- Annual tuition increases of 5-10 percent
Oklahoma State Department of Health

- The State Department of Health has been cut by more than one-quarter since 2009
- Five county health departments scheduled to close
- Cuts to Child Abuse Prevention, Uncompensated Care Fund

SDH Appropriations FY2013-FY2017

- FY13: $62
- FY14: $63
- FY15: $61
- FY16 (initial): $61
- FY16 (final): $56
- FY17: $55
Shrinking Budgets: Human Services

- Thousands of Oklahomans with developmental disabilities are waiting a decade to receive home- and community-based waiver services.

Over 7,400 families are on the DDSD waiting list

*Developmental Disabilities Services division of Oklahoma Department of Human Services*

Chart by Oklahoma Watch
Shrinking Budgets: Public Safety

- Oklahoma’s correctional facilities are critically overcrowded and understaffed
Shrinking Budgets: State Workforce

- State workforce is 8 percent smaller than it was in 2009
- 1,252 fewer employees than in 2001, while state population has grown by 350,000

State Employee FTE Count by Fiscal Year Average, FY01 - FY16
(excluding Higher Education)
Short-term Budget Challenges
Short-term Budget Challenges

- FY 2017 collections 2.7 percent ($99.0M) below the estimate through December
- GR collections through Dec. are 8.0 percent ($209M) below last year; 15.6 percent below ten years ago, lowest levels since the Great Recession
- GR projected to be 4.4 percent below the estimate for the year
Short-term Budget Challenges

- Close to $1 billion in revenue enhancements used to fill FY 2017 budget
- $300 million in recurring revenues
  - Ended various tax breaks and deductions for individuals and businesses
  - Additional tax enforcement
- $560 - $690 million in one-time revenue
  - $200M in bonds
  - Transfers from numerous funds
  - $66M from Rainy Day Fund

### Table 1: FY 2017 Revenue Enhancements
(includes $55.1 M for FY 2016 supplements)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recurring Revenue</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economically at-risk rebate</td>
<td>$110,958,893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End double deduction</td>
<td>$87,296,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EITC non-refundable</td>
<td>$25,937,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTC Tax compliance initiative</td>
<td>$48,998,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment/New Job credit</td>
<td>$12,652,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Tax statute of limitations</td>
<td>$9,078,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax withholding reconciliation</td>
<td>$4,483,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad maintenance credit</td>
<td>$122,570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Facilities credit</td>
<td>$115,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal credit</td>
<td>$881,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Recurring</strong></td>
<td><strong>$300,524,181</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Flow Reserve Fund</td>
<td>$132,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### One-Time Revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenues</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Bond issue</td>
<td>$200,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation ROADS Fund transfer</td>
<td>$73,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainy Day Fund for FY 17</td>
<td>$65,865,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving Funds (Agency Budgets)</td>
<td>$53,066,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRB (County Roads &amp; Bridges) Transfer</td>
<td>$50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving Funds to Special Cash</td>
<td>$46,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclaimed Property Fund</td>
<td>$36,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Sale Proceeds</td>
<td>$26,328,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License Plate Reissuance</td>
<td>$12,687,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total One-Time</strong></td>
<td><strong>$563,647,258</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total additional revenue** $996,171,439
Short-term Budget Challenges

- Next year’s General Revenue collections are projected to be about $96 million less than what was certified for FY 2017 in June.

General Revenue Collections, FY 2015 - FY 2018 (in $Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Revenue Collections ($Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td>$5,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2016</td>
<td>$5,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2017 (June)</td>
<td>$5,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2017 (Dec.)</td>
<td>$4,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2018 (Dec.)</td>
<td>$5,123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Short-term Budget Challenges

- There will be $740 million less in FY 2018 than what was appropriated in FY 2017
Short-term budget challenges

- The terrible thing about triggers, part II
  - Preliminary finding that trigger threshold will *not* be met for 2018
  - If revised certification increases by $200 million, 2018 trigger could be met even while revenues remain deflated
  - Revenues would need to grow by $409 million more than the trigger to return to 2015 levels

**General Revenue Collections, FY 2015 - FY 2018 (in $Milions)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue (in $Milions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td>$5,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2016</td>
<td>$5,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2017 (June)</td>
<td>$5,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2017 (Dec.)</td>
<td>$4,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2018 (Dec.)</td>
<td>$5,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2018 Trigger</td>
<td>$5,317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oklahoma needs sensible fiscal policy

We must:

• reinvest in public services that allow for a secure, healthy, prosperous state
• create a revenue structure that allows us to meet our obligations
• stop our reliance on one-time and stopgap revenue sources
Oklahoma needs sensible fiscal policy

- Avoid further income tax cuts;
- Reverse previous tax cuts
- Curb unnecessary tax breaks;
- Explore selective tax increases
- Target any tax relief towards those in greatest need.
- Revisit State Question 640
There are some reasons for hope!

- Positive steps in recent sessions
  - Tobacco trust fund protected
  - Stronger pension systems
  - Greater scrutiny of tax credits
  - New budget reserve fund
  - New forecasting legislation
  - Stopped the movement for income tax repeal
  - Openness to tax increases
  - Chance to roll back last tax cut
Do something to make change happen

UNLESS someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. It's not.

—The Lorax

- #dosomethingok
- #Betterbudgetok
- Togetherok.org
For More Information

• Updates at http://okpolicy.org/
• Subscribe to In The Know, daily news e-mail
• Follow @okpolicy on Twitter
• Like Oklahoma Policy Institute on Facebook

Please consider a tax-deductible contribution to support our work.

We are a 501(c)(3) funded by grants and contributions from individuals, organizations and businesses. You can donate at okpolicy.org or send a check to:

Oklahoma Policy Institute
P.O. Box 14347
Tulsa, OK 74159-1347