



# 2025 Session in Review

Measures passed during the First Regular Session of the 60th Oklahoma Legislature

Kyle Hilbert, Speaker | Oklahoma House of Representatives





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Editor's notes:

Measures with <sup>VO</sup> were vetoed by the Governor and overridden by the Legislature.

Subject index is not available at the time of initial publication.



# Introduction

The First Session of the 60th Oklahoma Legislature began with new leadership in both chambers and concluded with a series of achievements aimed at making long-term investments for current and future Oklahomans.

The Legislature prioritized comprehensive income tax reform, which included a quarter-percent reduction in the top marginal tax rate. This change sets the foundation for potential future reductions through a new trigger mechanism and simplifies the tax system by reducing the number of tax brackets. Economic development was also a top priority, with the establishment of several high-impact rebate and incentive programs designed to attract significant investment and innovation to the state. Similarly to previous sessions, education continued to be a central focus as well. The Legislature emphasized in-person learning by limiting virtual school days and enacting a “bell to bell” ban on cellphone use for students to minimize distractions in the classroom.

Additional investments were made in public safety, health care, and infrastructure. New programs were created to support childcare workers, provide remedies for elder abuse, and expand behavioral health services. Legislators also aimed to modernize government operations, reduce burdensome court fees, and improve oversight of administrative rules. ■



# Agriculture, Rural Development, & Wildlife

## Agriculture

**HB 1126** prohibits the false advertisement of food products and the sale of misbranded food. The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry must investigate all credible complaints regarding food products that are falsely advertised or misbranded as meat products.

**HB 1588** directs the Oklahoma Conservation Commission to conduct a comprehensive water quality study to determine the best course of action for protecting and improving the health of the Spring Creek watershed through voluntary, incentive-based programs.

**HB 1356**<sup>vo</sup> requires an individual entering or exiting through gates to a property designated as an easement to maintain the gate position. Violators can be found guilty of a misdemeanor.

**HB 1541** requires no single linked deposit for an at-risk farm or ranch to exceed \$1 million and no single linked deposit for a healthy corner store to exceed \$350,000. The amount of money the State Treasurer can invest in all linked deposit programs is increased to the lesser of \$500 million or 15 percent of all available monies for investment. Lastly, the measure also allows the State Board of Agriculture to

use a designee to review any completed agricultural linked deposit loan packages.

**HB 1542** removes the requirement for the state's reference standards for weighing and measuring to be sent to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for certification. The measure requires them to be sent to a qualified laboratory.

## Wildlife

**SB 777** prohibits wild fish from being sold as a wild-born commodity. A licensed producer may collect fish broodstock from public waters, up to the normal possession limit set by a recreational fishing license, to use solely for propagation in a recirculating aquaculture system. Meat and other consumable products from a captive fish system may be sold in or out of state with proper permits. Live fish may also be sold according to the Department of Wildlife Conservation's (ODWC) restrictions. The department may establish processes and fees to facilitate broodstock transactions between the state and in-state aquatic propagators.

**SB 448** requires nonresidents to obtain written authorization from ODWC before hunting in a wildlife management area. The Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation

Commission must create a lottery system as needed for the distribution of nonresident permits and charge a permit fee not to exceed \$100.

**SB 1073** requires special hunting permits for wildlife with no open season and mountain lions to be administered through a raffle. The measure also allows all special permits issued by the Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Commission to be co-branded in association with the Governor.

**SB 1077** allows deceased, intact Cervidae to be transported to a taxidermist in the state with good standing.

**SB 447** allows any person to forage for nuts and edible plants or fungi on certain state-owned or state-managed property for personal consumption. Collected nuts and edible plants or fungi cannot be resold, and foragers are encouraged to wear hunter orange outer garments so they are clearly visible. The measure prohibits the foraging of nuts and edible plants or fungi that are threatened, endangered, or from crops certified by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station system or the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service. Foraging is allowed in Wildlife Management Areas after July 1, 2026. ■

Editor's note: Measures with <sup>vo</sup> were vetoed by the Governor and overridden by the Legislature.



# Alcohol, Tobacco, & Controlled Substances

## Alcohol

**SB 1032** allows an establishment licensed by the Oklahoma Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission (ABLE) to avoid liability for certain actions of their employees if those employees maintain a valid ABLE license and have a seller-server training certificate within 14 days of employment. The establishment must adopt written policies and procedures that prohibit certain actions and ensure that all employees have read and understood them.

A licensed establishment asserting an affirmative defense must provide an affidavit to ABLE no later than 10 days after receiving a violation notice. Actions of an employee not possessing a valid license will be attributable to the licensed establishment. Proof by ABLE that a prohibited action was performed on three or more occasions in a year will create a rebuttable presumption that a licensed establishment has indirectly encouraged a violation of the law.

**HB 2369** establishes a \$50 event bartender license. Alcoholic beverages served on the premises of an event venue must be served by an ABLE-licensed caterer or event bartender licensee. No later than 14 days after initial licensure, the event bartender licensee must successfully complete an in-person training program conducted by an ABLE-approved entity. Proof of completion must be made available at the event venue.

**HB 1062** allows individuals who are 18 years of age or older to open and serve beer and wine from their original containers. Additionally, these individuals may serve pre-mixed beer, wine, and spirits from a shaker tin, provided the mixture was prepared in advance by an employee who is at least 21 years old.

**HB 1270** requires ABLE to notify a license applicant of any deficiencies in their application and the actions needed to correct it within 10 days of receipt. The applicant has a reasonable period of time to make corrections after which ABLE will

deliver their decision within 20 days. If ABLE denies a license, they must specify their reasoning in writing.

**HB 2803** revises provisions governing agreements between beer distributors and brewers. If a brewer ends its agreement with a distributor and hires a new distributor, the new distributor must buy any remaining unexpired inventory at the price the previous distributor paid for it. The measure also requires any AAA arbitrator used must have at least 15 years of experience in franchise law and use the laws of the state where the distributor is located.

**SB 1031** allows a holder of a beer distributor license and wine and spirits wholesaler license under common ownership to obtain a wine and spirits wholesaler license without limitations. The measure clarifies that this does not apply to a retail spirits license.

**HB 2804** clarifies that ABLE licensees may not knowingly receive any unauthorized alcoholic beverage.

## Medical Marijuana

**HB 2807** allows licensed medical marijuana transporters to temporarily store products that are documented and traceable in the seed-to-sale tracking system. The measure also requires pre-rolls to be sold in prepackaged form. Dispensaries must sell or dispose of all non-prepackaged inventory by November 1, 2025.

**SB 1066** requires the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority (OMMA) to maintain a registry of recommending physicians. A physician must be registered to provide a medical marijuana recommendation to a licensed patient.

**HB 2837** requires all employees of medical marijuana businesses to complete an OMMA-approved training course and submit proof of completion to receive their employee credentials.

**SB 774** modifies provisions regarding the

identification number on medical marijuana licenses used to validate the authenticity of the license. The ID number must be 12 characters instead of 24 and must use a specific type of barcode. This applies to any new or replacement patient licenses issued after the act's effective date.

**SB 518** requires labels on medical marijuana containers to warn against using marijuana while driving or pregnant. The label must also say the product has been tested for contaminants.

**SB 1039** allows a rejected medical marijuana patient applicant to submit any missing application information within 30 days of rejection. The measure also requires medical marijuana business, transporter, dispensary, and other applicants to pay all fees in full within 45 days of notification or have their application denied.

## Miscellaneous

**SB 398** modifies the registration of controlled dangerous substances. The director of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control (OBNDD) must issue a written order showing cause before the registration of a controlled dangerous substance can be revoked. All proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act and OBNDD regulations, except where more specific provisions of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act apply. Jurisdiction solely exists in the district court of Oklahoma County. The measure also allows a subpoena to be modified or quashed if the show cause order contains unnecessary information or testimony.

**SB 891** modifies the Oklahoma Kratom Consumer Protection Act. The measure:

- Requires any tests requested by the State Department of Health to come from an independent testing laboratory;
- Modifies the definition of *kratom*

*product* to include synthesized kratom constituents; and

- Removes the requirement for packaged powdered kratom products to include a calibrated measuring device. ■





# Banking, Business, & Economic Development

## Banking and Financial Services

**HB 2765** transfers the administration of the Invest in Oklahoma program from the Oklahoma Center for Advancement of Science and Technology to the State Treasurer and expands the program to allow direct investments in Oklahoma companies. The measure also renames and restructures the five-member Cash Management and Investment Oversight Commission, now called the Invest in Oklahoma Board. The board members consist of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor and Inspector, and two appointees—one from the Speaker of the House and one from the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. The board must establish investment parameters for the program and approve the appointments and contracts of investment advisors and fiduciary managers hired by the State Treasurer. Within the board's parameters, the State Treasurer may place cash balance amounts for the program.

**HB 1549** updates the Oklahoma Private Activity Bond (PAB) Allocation Act by consolidating the number of statutory activity pools, shortening the application window for pool volume cap allocations, and modifying their volume caps. The new allocation deadline is June 30, and any unallocated sums remaining in the pools will be placed in the Consolidated Pool.

HB 1549		
Activity Pool Type	Current Vol Cap (%)	New Vol Cap (%)
Student Loan Pool	15.5	10
Economic Development Pool	12	25
Qualified Small Issue Pool	12	0 (eliminate/consolidate)
Beginning Agricultural Producer Pool	1	0 (eliminate/consolidate)
Exempt Facility Pool	2.5	0 (eliminate/consolidate)
Housing Pool	15	40
State Issuer Pool	4	0 (eliminate/consolidate)
Metropolitan Area Housing Pool	12.5	0 (eliminate/consolidate)
Rural Area Housing Pool	8	0 (eliminate/consolidate)
Local Issuer Single Family	17.5	0 (eliminate/consolidate)
Discretionary Pool	0	25 (new)

Unused funds in the Consolidated Pool as of December 1 may be carried forward. The measure also outlines the order for allocations based on when the project applications are received.

**SB 1083** <sup>vo</sup> establishes various requirements for the placement, operation, and use of digital asset kiosks. The measure:

- Requires digital asset kiosk operators to be licensed as money transmitters to engage in digital asset kiosk transactions;
- Requires operators to notify the Banking Department at least 10 days prior to locating or relocating a kiosk;
- Requires operators to submit a quarterly report on the location of each in-state kiosk;
- Requires each kiosk to provide terms disclosures and physical receipts when possible;
- Establishes a \$2,000 daily transaction limit for customers;
- Limits a transaction's charges and fees to 15 percent of the U.S. dollar equivalent of the digital assets involved;
- Requires operators to employ

compliance officers, use blockchain technology, and take reasonable steps to prevent fraudulent transactions;

- Requires operators to provide live customer service assistance through a toll-free number from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Central Time; and
- Considers violating the license requirement as a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$600 to \$2,000 per violation, imprisonment of 30 days to one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

**HB 2080** clarifies the distribution of funds in a share or deposit account with a "payable on death" designation. If neither primary nor contingent beneficiaries are living at the time of the account owner's death, the funds go to the account owner's estate instead of the deceased beneficiaries' estates.

**HB 1541** requires no single linked deposit for an at-risk farm or ranch to exceed \$1 million and no single linked deposit for a healthy corner store to exceed \$350,000. The amount of money the State Treasurer can invest in all linked deposit programs is increased to the lesser of \$500 million or 15 percent of all available monies for investment. Lastly, the measure also allows the State Board of Agriculture to use a designee to review any completed agricultural linked deposit loan packages.

**HB 2072** repeals the obsolete Task Force for the Study of State Banking Services.

## Business

**SB 662** requires the Oklahoma Workforce Commission (OWC) to implement programs to develop the workforce in high-demand or critical occupations, expand work-based learning opportunities, and grow innovation in public schools for workforce success. The commission must also serve as the centralized data repository for the state's workforce development activities



and provide data for the Legislature's [interactive Workforce & Infrastructure Working Group map](#).

**SB 663** transfers the Workforce Coordination Revolving Fund from the Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODC) to OWC. The fund may be used to create a workforce data integration system and provide grants for critical workforce needs that align with the funding policies set by the Education and Economic Development Working Group within the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Fund.

**HB 1833** establishes the 11-member Rethinking Paying Subminimum Wage to Persons with Disabilities Task Force to operate until November 1, 2027. The task force must develop a plan to phase out subminimum wage payments to workers with disabilities under 14(c) certificates. The map below shows the states that have already done this. The goal is to transition these workers to competitive, integrated employment at or above minimum wage or alternative day programs for those unable or uninterested in transitioning.

**SB 638** amends the Unfair Sales Act by removing the requirement that retailers include a six percent markup on merchandise. The measure also creates a misdemeanor crime for selling motor fuel

below cost, which may be punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000.

**SB 677** allows sellers to offer discounts to customers who pay with cash, check, or debit cards instead of credit cards. If a seller wants to impose a surcharge on credit card transactions, they must clearly display the surcharge amount both in-store and online. For phone transactions, the surcharge must be verbally disclosed to the customer. The surcharge is limited to the retailer's processing cost or two percent of the total transaction amount, whichever is less. If a seller only accepts credit cards, a surcharge cannot be imposed. The measure also repeals the section of law prohibiting surcharges on credit and debit card transactions.

**SB 642** allows a general contractor to provide workers' compensation insurance to a subcontractor and their employees through a written agreement. The general contractor may deduct the insurance premium costs from the contract price or the subcontractor's pay. The measure also increases the permanent partial disability workers' compensation cap from \$360 to \$375 per week beginning July 1, 2025.

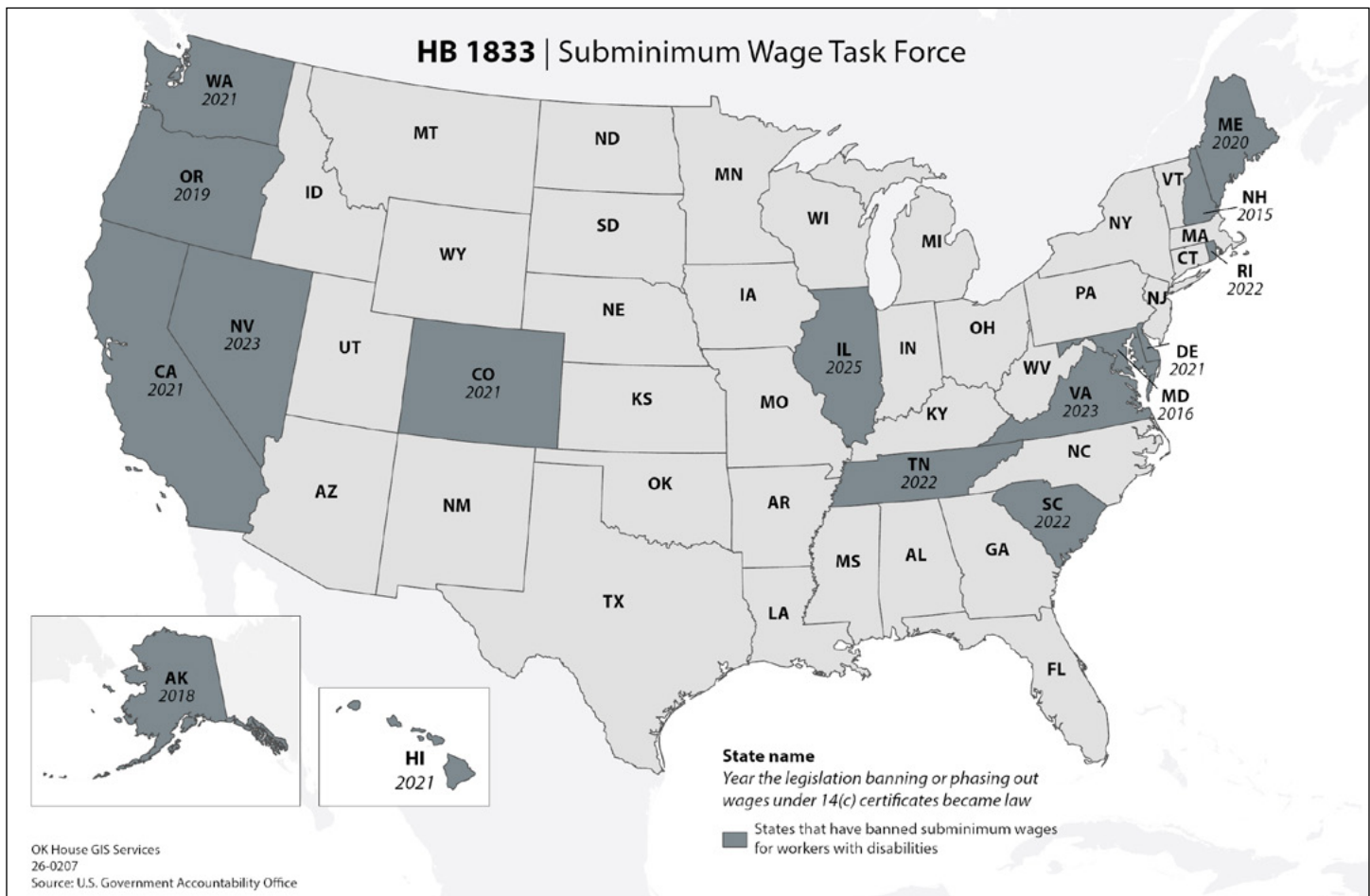
**SB 1076** increases the maximum gross annual payroll limit from \$100,000 to \$150,000 for agriculture, ranching, and

horticulture employers before their workers are counted as employees under the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act. The measure also exempts children working on farms, ranches, livestock markets, or other agricultural businesses owned by their parents from being classified as employees under the act.

**SB 95** excludes unpaid individuals participating in temporary work arrangements, such as interns and apprentices, from being considered employees under the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act.

**SB 250** eliminates the 50 percent limit on how much of an employee's minimum wage can be compensated with tips, meals, or lodging. The measure allows employers to count these benefits toward the minimum wage as long as they pay at least the federal minimum wage requirement of \$2.13 per hour.

**SB 626** requires an individual or entity owning or licensing computerized personal data to notify the Attorney General of any data breach. Breaches affecting fewer than 500 Oklahomans are exempt from this requirement, as are breaches involving a credit union that affect fewer than 1,000 Oklahomans. Failure to comply may lead to civil penalties of up to \$150,000 per breach,



depending on severity. Violators may also face actual damages and an additional \$75,000 penalty for not implementing reasonable safeguards to protect personal information. The measure also expands the definition of *personal information* within the Security Breach Notification Act.

**SB 911** decreases the percentage of the state's average annual wage used to determine the conditional factor rate for unemployment taxable wages and creates a quarterly table for this rate. The measure also increases the minimum balance required in the Unemployment Compensation Fund from \$25 million to \$50 million.

**SB 377** amends the Fair Practices of Equipment Manufacturers, Distributors, Wholesalers', and Dealers Act. The measure prohibits equipment suppliers from preventing dealers from selling competing brands or requiring separate facilities for different brands. However, suppliers may restrict a dealer from selling competing products if the dealer sources at least 80 percent of its new equipment and has annual sales exceeding \$40 million from that supplier over the past five years. The measure also prohibits a supplier from unreasonably withholding consent to a dealer's sale or transfer of business request without good cause.

**HB 1628** requires the Construction Industries Board (CIB) to administer residential roofing endorsement requirements in the same manner as commercial roofing. The measure further outlines exam requirements for residential roofing contractors and modifies the penalties for violations on a residential job. Instead of a warning, CIB may levy a fine of up to \$500 for a first violation and \$1,000 for the second violation. Additionally, CIB must be listed as a certificate holder on a contractor's liability insurance policy. The residential roofing endorsement does not apply to roofing contractors who work under an endorsed roofing contractor and only provide roofing construction without supplying materials.

**HB 1216**<sup>VO</sup> requires fines for any second or subsequent violation of CIB regulations to be five times the amount of the initial offense and allows CIB to seek collection of unpaid, finalized administrative fines beginning 90 days after final disposition.

**HB 2085** authorizes the Uniform Building Code Commission to establish a continuing education and training process for all construction industry workers affected by code adoption. The training is free for state-licensed building code officials, but a fee may be assessed to all other participants. The commission must also establish a workforce development process to increase the number of code officials in the state.

**HB 1256** allows CIB to contract with any accredited educational institution in the state that offers skilled trade courses, rather than being limited to only vocational or technical schools.

**HB 1257** allows a person to file a complaint with CIB when a roofing contractor unlawfully offers a homeowner compensation for hiring them. All complaints must be open to the public and forwarded to the Insurance Department, the Attorney General, and the district attorney.

**SB 516** removes the requirement for a registrar to notate roofing contractor responses to complaints in their record.

**SB 751** increases the maximum construction value from \$158,000 to \$300,000 for government-owned buildings, including public trust buildings, to be exempt from the State Architectural and Licensed Interior Designers Act.

**HB 2084** provides that if an electrical contractor or journeyman does not complete their required 12 continuing education hours within three years of license renewal, those required hours must be retroactively completed before their license can be renewed again. Upon renewal, another 12 hours of continuing education are required for the next three-year period. The same renewal process and timeline apply to an apprentice who fails to complete their three hours of continuing education.

**SB 1075** establishes disclosure requirements for real estate wholesalers and provides that failure to follow the requirements will invalidate a sales contract. Wholesalers must tell the homeowner if they intend to sell the property at a higher price, must suggest that the homeowner seek legal advice, and must let the homeowner cancel the contract within two business days without penalty. The measure also prohibits wholesalers from claiming to act on a homeowner's behalf or misrepresenting themselves as licensed professionals. Wholesalers may not place liens or otherwise cloud the title of the property.

**SB 877** requires real estate license holders to complete a Real Estate Commission-specified number of continuing education hours on deed theft by November 1, 2028. The measure also requires real estate brokers to notify buyers of the signs and risks of deed theft upon closing a sale.

**HB 1646** removes the state-mandated minimum classroom hours for trainee real estate appraiser certification. Instead, education requirements will follow the Appraiser Qualification Criteria established by the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation.

**SB 1062** allows a real estate broker or owner to compensate any licensed real estate professional for providing brokerage services.

**HB 1076** creates a statewide licensing system for food truck operators, allowing them to operate anywhere in the state provided they follow local health and zoning regulations. Food truck vendors must provide a copy of their state license to a local authority who must authorize them to operate within five days provided all local regulations are followed. A food truck operating in a county governed by a city-county health department must obtain a local food establishment license.

Food trucks must keep their vehicles clean and in good repair, display their licenses, and notify the State Department of Health (OSDH) and local officials before serving at mass gatherings. They must also provide trash receptacles and maintain cleanliness within a 25-foot radius.

Lastly, the measure allows the State Commissioner of Health to promulgate rules, with certain exceptions. Any food truck vendor who has been notified of a possible suspension or revocation of their license may request an administrative hearing. OSDH may issue civil penalties to a mobile food vendor operating without a license or with a suspended or revoked license.

**HB 2286** creates an Assistant Funeral Director license. To obtain a license, the person must be at least 18 years of age and have earned at least 60 hours from a regionally accredited college or university. Licenses are issued by the Oklahoma Funeral Board upon completion of the Oklahoma State Law Examination for Funeral Directors, submission of the application and recommendation letter, and payment of the \$150 application fee. Assistant funeral director licensees must be registered under the Oklahoma licensed funeral director who supervises them. Licenses expire December 31st of each year and must be renewed prior to the expiration date. Assistant funeral directors are subject to the continuing education requirement for license renewal.

**HB 1365** adds the following options to the list of exams an applicant for funeral directing or embalming licensure may pass for certification:

- The International Conference of Funeral Service Examining Board National Board Arts Exam;
- The Oklahoma Funeral Directors Exam; or
- The Oklahoma Embalmers Exam.

**HB 2736** requires all criminal background

checks for a public accountant application to be conducted by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation and be provided to the Oklahoma Accountancy Board. The measure also removes the requirement that applicants reside in the state immediately prior to submitting their application.

**HB 1819** <sup>VO</sup> increases the cap on the yearly optometry license fee set by the Board of Examiners in Optometry from \$300 to \$500.

**SB 672** requires the Governor to have documented scientific evidence that the nature of a particular business would contribute to the spread of disease prior to issuing an executive order closing such businesses during a presidentially- or gubernatorially-declared pandemic. Before closing businesses, the Governor must send a notice to each affected business and allow time for a hearing.

**SB 111** requires individuals installing more than one sewage disposal system per year to obtain certification from the Department of Environmental Quality.

**SB 644** clarifies that the Massage Therapy Practice Act does not affect local zoning or licensing requirements for massage therapy business locations.

## Economic Development

**SB 987** creates the nine-member ODC Board to:

- Set rules and policies for the department;
- Approve strategic plans and budgets;
- Advise in appointing and compensating the chief executive officer;
- Endorse economic projects with the Legislative Evaluation and Development Committee; and
- Submit annual reports to the Governor and Legislature recommending future activities.

The Secretary of Commerce serves as the board's chair. Board members must have at least five years of private sector experience and expertise in certain fields. Member appointments must include representation from municipalities with populations of 50,000 or less.

**HB 2781** creates the Reindustrialize Oklahoma Act (ROA-25), an investment rebate program administered by ODC. The program will run until July 1, 2045, offering rebates to manufacturing establishments that invest a minimum of \$2 billion in capital expenditures and create at least 700 new direct jobs within the first year of the rebate period. By year two, the jobs threshold increases

to 1,000 for the remainder of the rebate period. The establishment must also meet the Oklahoma Quality Jobs Program requirements, but it may not receive Quality Jobs rebate payments for any project or development receiving ROA-25 rebate payments.

To set up a funding stream for the rebate payments, the State Treasurer must purchase a 15-year annuity from funds appropriated to the ROA-25 Revolving Fund upon receiving notice of a satisfactory project feasibility study from ODC. The annuity distributions then transfer to the ROA-25 Beneficiary Fund each year to provide ODC with the funding to issue rebate payments to the qualifying establishment.

A companion measure to HB 2781, **SB 1000** transfers \$255 million to the ROA-25 Revolving Fund. \$180 million will come from the Perform Fund, and the remaining \$75 million will come from funds previously appropriated to ODC.

**SB 209** creates the Taiwan Regional Trade Office within ODC to facilitate economic relationships between Oklahoma-based businesses and businesses in the Taiwan region. The office must:

- Maintain a physical office in Taipei;
- Promote business-to-business trade between Oklahoma and Taiwan-region businesses;
- Provide information and resources to Oklahoma businesses about trade opportunities;
- Foster positive relationships with Taiwan-region governments in line with U.S. foreign policy;
- Coordinate business outreach and activities with ODC;
- Organize and fund trade-related travel between Oklahoma and Taiwan-region countries;
- Monitor relevant federal-level trade actions and advocate for Oklahoma's involvement;
- Offer training programs for Oklahoma businesses about trading with the Taiwan region;
- Create and distribute promotional and educational materials; and
- Undertake other activities aligned with its mission to build trade ties.

**SB 1171** repeals the Perform Act and its corresponding investment rebate program.

**SB 324** <sup>VO</sup> creates the Oklahoma Research and Development Rebate Fund and Program to allow qualifying establishments to

receive a five percent rebate reimbursement for qualified research expenditures. The program will be administered by ODC and is limited to a \$20 million cap every fiscal year.

**HB 2110** creates the Bringing Sitcoms Home from Hollywood Pilot Program Act and establishes an incentive rebate program for live audience episodic series that are filmed or produced in Oklahoma. The measure outlines the incentive structure and a list of qualified activities that would increase the incentive percentage. The minimum base rebate is 25 percent, and the maximum incentive is 30 percent.

To qualify, an eligible project must have a minimum budget of \$200,000 per episode, have at least six episodes per season, and have a minimum of 50 live audience members in attendance for each episode. The production company must also utilize apprentice services to qualify for the rebate. The number of apprentices required on a project depends on the amount of qualified Oklahoma expenditures being claimed for the incentive rebate. Furthermore, the production company must feature an approved logo in its closing credits for at least five seconds.

If a production company is also claiming a sales tax exemption for production expenses, it is barred from receiving the rebate payments unless it repays the full amount of the sales tax exemption to the Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC). Application for the rebate program will be administered by the Department of Commerce Film and Music Office, and payments will be issued from OTC to eligible production companies. The program has a \$10 million annual funding cap and will sunset on July 1, 2032.

**HB 2374** <sup>VO</sup> expands the Filmed in Oklahoma Act of 2021 by adding animation, commercials, documentaries, feature films, game shows, pilots, reality television, scripted television, and talk shows to the definition of *film*. The measure also removes the salary restriction for above-the-line personnel and requires loan-out company employees to pay state income tax on services performed in Oklahoma.

**HB 2794** appropriates the following amounts from the Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity (PREP) Fund to ODC:

- \$5 million for a municipal park in Oklahoma County located north of I-344 and west of I-35;
- \$4 million to relocate a naval submarine located east of State Highway 165 and north of State Highway 62; and
- \$1.8 million for infrastructure improvements at an industrial park



located south of State Highway 62 and east of State Highway 283.

**SB 578** extends the sunset date of the Oklahoma Quality Events Incentive Act from June 30, 2026, to June 30, 2031.

**HB 2768** modifies the Oklahoma Quality Jobs Incentive Leverage Act by increasing the maximum investment cap for qualified establishments from \$250 million to \$700 million.

**HB 2746** modifies the health insurance coverage requirement for the Oklahoma Remote Quality Jobs Incentive Act. Qualifying employers must provide basic health insurance and cover at least 50 percent of the premium costs for their employees. Employee assistance plan services do not count towards this requirement.

**SB 473** directs any entity receiving funding from the Rural Economic Action Plan (REAP) to develop a plan to measure the qualitative effects of at least two REAP-funded projects and submit a report to ODC by January 1, 2028.

**SB 586** categorizes leased and contract employees as a business's own employees for new direct job creation requirements under the Oklahoma Quality Jobs Program.

**SB 573** requires a small business tenant claiming the incubator tax credit to submit an annual form to ODC to continue qualifying for the credit. The form must include employment levels, interns employed, payments to subcontractors, gross annual revenues, annual costs for property and services, any additional financial assistance, and taxable income.

**SB 575** requires entities receiving incentive payments for constructing or expanding facilities in enterprise zones to give ODC consent to report information to the Incentive Evaluation Commission on a per-project basis.

## Insurance

**HB 1084** prohibits the solicitation or acceptance of assignment agreements for post-loss insurance benefits for property damage under auto, residential, or commercial property insurance policies.

**HB 1512** authorizes the Insurance Commissioner to apply for a federal waiver with the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services that would allow the state to modify certain requirements of the Affordable Care Act. The commissioner may also establish and operate a health insurance marketplace exchange.

**HB 1160** reforms the Oklahoma Property and Casualty Insurance Guaranty Association Act, which serves as a backstop

to cover claims when an insurer becomes insolvent. Notable changes include setting a \$300,000 payment limit for single-event cybersecurity insurance claims paid by the association and giving the association discretion to pay cybersecurity claims on behalf of a high net worth insured. The association may also join organizations of similar state associations and designate such organizations as liaisons in order to bind the association in agreements or settlements with receivers of insolvent insurance companies. Furthermore, the measure prohibits insurers from using the association's existence to sell or solicit insurance and excludes any insurance provided by a government from the provisions of the act.

**HB 1497** adopts the group capital calculation instructions and liquidity stress test framework developed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) as tools that the Insurance Commissioner can use to enhance insurance group supervision. The measure requires insurers to include their annual capital ratio and stress test results with their registration unless the insurer meets specific exemption criteria set by NAIC. The Insurance Commissioner may share confidential regulatory information with a third-party consultant, provided they maintain confidentiality. However, the measure prohibits publicly disseminating information about an insurer's group capital ratio or liquidity stress test results to prevent misleading comparisons.

**HB 1498** is the omnibus Oklahoma Insurance Department clean-up bill, which modifies various insurance provisions related to prepaid funeral benefits, cemetery merchandise, and medical liability trusts. Changes include:

- Requiring prepaid funeral benefit and cemetery merchandise permit holders to respond to any inquiry from the Insurance Commissioner within 20 days and notify the commissioner of any changes in business name, address, or contact information within 30 days;
- Allowing permit holders to apply to renew an expired permit within 90 days of expiration with an additional fee;
- Allowing a fixed annuity to cover prepaid funeral benefits;
- Reducing the notification period for organizations to inform the commissioner about the termination of a cemetery merchandise surety bond from 90 days to 30 days prior to the bond's termination;
- Removing the requirement for the

commissioner to submit a report analyzing administrative costs of medical professional liability trusts and insurers providing medical liability coverage;

- Repealing the sections of law requiring composite data reports on closed medical liability claims to be compiled, stored in a database, and submitted to the Governor and Legislature; and
- Repealing a section of law that exempts surplus lines insurers from due diligence searches.

**SB 1050**<sup>VO</sup> reduces the amount of time an insurer has to request a refund for a paid claim from 12 months to six months after the payment is made to the claimant. When the insurer is requesting a refund from a health care provider, this period is reduced from 18 months to 12 months. Any health benefit plans that act outside of these time limits are in violation of the Unfair Claims Settlement Practices Act.

**HB 1811** reduces the amount of time a health care provider has to submit a timely prior authorization request for continued inpatient care for a chronic condition from 72 hours to 24 hours before the previously approved care ends.

**HB 1501** caps the commission payable to a public insurance adjuster at 10 percent of the settlement when adjusting for an entity subject to the Governmental Tort Claims Act.

**SB 901** prohibits the Office of Management and Enterprise Services from promoting or marketing other forms of insurance in conjunction with the firefighter Risk Management Program.

**SB 1135** exempts insurance premium tax deposits into the Medicaid Health Improvement Revolving Fund from statutory apportionment requirements starting calendar year 2025. The measure also prohibits any accountable care organization, provider-led entity, commercial plan, or dental benefit manager contracting with the Oklahoma Health Care Authority from claiming the Home Office Tax Credit.

**HB 1516** raises the minimum age a minor can contract for a life, accident, or health insurance policy from 15 to 16 years of age. The measure also requires parental or guardian consent for a minor to hold any type of insurance policy.

**HB 1187** clarifies that when a state employee opts out of a state-provided health insurance plan, they do not have to be covered by a group health insurance plan. ■



# Common Education

**SB 139** requires school boards to adopt policies prohibiting student cell phone usage for the 2025-2026 school year. The policy must include disciplinary actions for violations. Schools may provide exceptions for emergencies and for students who need a phone to monitor health issues. Cell phone policies become optional for school districts beginning with the 2026-2027 school year.

A companion measure to SB 139, **SB 1129** directs the Office of Educational Quality and Accountability to use \$500,000 of its appropriated funds to administer a grant program to purchase cell phone storage equipment.

**SB 140** creates the Oklahoma Math Achievement and Proficiency Act. The measure requires elementary school students to be screened three times per year for deficiencies or advancements in math and provided appropriate math instruction based on their results. The measure also provides for summer math academies and establishes new guidelines for college teacher prep programs that train math teachers.

**HB 1087** requires schools to extend their school year by one day. The measure also adds 10 years to the teacher salary schedule, extending it from 25 years of experience to 35 years of experience. This ensures teachers receive an annual raise for 10 additional years.

**SB 711** modifies provisions regarding school A-F report cards. The measure:

- Prohibits chronic absenteeism from being included as a measure of school success on the state school report cards;
- Modifies how school grades are calculated;
- Allows schools to receive up to three bonus points on their report card for providing in-person classroom instruction above 180 days and 1,080 hours; and

- Allows schools to receive up to two bonus points on their report card for improving their chronic absenteeism rate.

The measure also requires the State Board of Education (SBE) to amend the state Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) plan in accordance with the changes in the bill. SBE must submit the proposed amendment to the U.S. Department of Education by August 1, 2025.

**SB 364** prohibits school districts from using corporal punishment on any student identified with a disability in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

**HB 2287** modifies the calculation of per-pupil expenditure by requiring the following expenses to be included:

- Academic instructional costs related to career and technology education programs in comprehensive schools or at technology centers that satisfy high school graduation requirements; and
- Instructional costs related to concurrent classes that satisfy high school graduation requirements.

**SB 105** removes the requirement for a student to have attended a public school prior to applying for the Lindsey Nicole Henry Scholarship. The measure also requires the parents of students with individualized education plans (IEP), individualized service plans (ISP), or other qualifications under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to meet annually with the private school to identify necessary services for the student.

**SB 758** limits the number of virtual days and hours a school can count toward its required amount of instruction time starting with the 2026-2027 school year. The measure allows a district to count up to two days, or 12 hours, of virtual instruction time toward its required 180 days or 1,080 hours, only if the following has occurred:

The school board has approved the use of virtual instruction;

The State Superintendent has approved the district's virtual instruction plan; and

A state of emergency or proclamation has been issued by the Governor for a specific reason relating to school district or charter school operation.

**SB 684** amends various provisions of the Parental Choice Tax Credit Act. The measure:

- Removes taxpayer information from the online tax credit recipient list;
- Defines *accrediting association* and requires participating schools to meet the program accreditation requirements by March 1, 2027;
- Directs the Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC) to annually calculate and apply a percentage adjustment formula for the \$5 million homeschooler tax credit cap;
- Allows unused private school credits to be reallocated to the next fiscal year limits when a taxpayer loses eligibility or chooses to forgo participation in the program. If the credit is forsaken prior to September 1, it may be reallocated for the current application year to the next eligible taxpayer;
- Removes the requirement that the private school credit be paid in two installments and instead requires the full credit amount to be paid by August 30;
- Requires the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) to verify an applicant's income-based benefit eligibility when requested by OTC;
- Sets the application period for the 2026-2027 school year and

subsequent years as March 15 through June 15;

- Grants priority consideration for claimants who received the credit in the prior year, regardless of income. First priority still goes to those with a combined adjusted gross income below \$150,000; and
- Requires participating private schools to electronically provide student enrollment information to OTC by June 15 each year.

**HB 1279** establishes procedures for submitting and settling an appeal for denial of a tax credit under the Oklahoma Parental Choice Tax Credit Program. A taxpayer must file a written protest within 15 days of receiving the denial notice. If an oral hearing is requested by the taxpayer, OTC must allow the taxpayer at least 10 days of lead time from the mailing date to appear and present in support of their protest. OTC has 60 days to decide on the protest. This decision is final unless the taxpayer appeals to the Oklahoma Supreme Court within 30 days of a certified copy of the order being mailed.

**HB 2259** modifies multiple provisions of the Education Open Transfer Act. The measure grants the children of certain military personnel a provisional transfer into a school regardless of capacity, provided the student lives in the district boundaries within six months of filing for the transfer. School districts are required to accept a certain number of these provisional transfers each year. The measure also prohibits a school from denying a military student's transfer prior to establishing residency for having an IEP, requiring special education, or needing other special accommodations. Lastly, the measure clarifies that students with intra- and inter-district transfers may automatically maintain their transfer from year to year, provided they are not denied a continuing transfer based on certain attendance or behavioral reasons.

**SB 212** directs the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability to create a two-year pilot program that helps teacher prep programs develop new, high-quality pathways for entering the teaching profession. The commission must hire a technical assistance provider to evaluate each teacher prep program that has applied. The technical assistance provider must submit their findings to the teacher prep programs in a report. The programs must submit a response detailing their plan for addressing any findings. The commission will review all submitted responses and select one to receive \$500,000 and implement their plan.

**HB 1466** gives school districts the

opportunity to request a hearing before SBE if the board is considering a reduction in their accreditation status. The measure establishes the process a district must follow when requesting a hearing and requires SBE to promulgate rules for the hearings in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act.

**HB 1086** requires gifts, grants, or donations that a school places in its general fund to be included in its carryover calculation. The measure also restores the penalty issued to school districts that have carryover balances above the allowable amount. Lastly, the measure removes a calculation used to determine the weighted membership for students using online instruction from districts where they are not residents.

**HB 1096** removes statutory references to the American College Testing Program (ACT) and replaces it with language expanding testing options to other college entrance exams, including the ACT, Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), and Classical Learning Test (CLT). This change allows a student's score on the CLT to qualify them for the Oklahoma State Regents Academic Scholars Program and also allows a student's score on the SAT or CLT to qualify them for the Oklahoma's Promise Scholarship. The measure requires students to take the CLT exam at a brick-and-mortar testing site.

**SB 942** requires public schools and universities to integrate the definition of *antisemitism* into their codes of conduct and integrate antisemitism awareness into their training for staff and students. The State Department of Education (SDE) and the State Regents must designate a Title VI coordinator to monitor antisemitic discrimination and harassment, investigate all submitted complaints, and submit an annual report to the Legislature about the state of antisemitism in schools.

**SB 841** amends the Strong Readers Act by:

- Allowing an individual with advanced training or specialization in literacy instruction to be on the student reading proficiency team;
- Removing the requirement for certain teacher candidates to pass a reading instruction comprehensive assessment prior to graduation, but clarifies that those teachers still must complete the assessment to become certified; and
- Clarifying that science of reading training should be taught to candidates seeking certification in childhood education, elementary education, and special education, with completion of such training

leading to a micro-credential for these teachers.

**SB 745** extends the cut-off age for completing high school from 26 to 30. Anyone over the age of 21 who is completing their high school diploma must do so through a virtual program. Such individuals are excluded from being included in the calculation of a school's A-F report card and chronic absenteeism data.

**HB 1483** extends whistleblower protections to school support employees.

**HB 1393** modifies the process a school must use to obtain parental consent for placing a student with an IEP in the Oklahoma Alternative Assessment Program (OAAP). SBE must create a parental consent form for school districts to use. The measure lists the requirements of the form, including a statement detailing the benefits and risks of parental consent or refusal. Schools must hold an IEP team meeting with the parent if they determine the student should participate in the OAAP. Parental consent is required for a student to participate in the OAAP unless the district documents reasonable efforts to obtain consent without parental response or the district obtains approval through a due process hearing.

**SB 387** expands eligibility for the STEM Workforce Pipeline Program to include individuals enrolled in a technology center school.

**HB 2047** requires schools to call 911 as soon as possible when epinephrine is administered to a student. The measure further requires schools to provide teachers and staff with annual training on food allergies, recognizing anaphylaxis, and administering epinephrine.

**HB 1732** prohibits the Oklahoma Secondary School Activities Association from signing exclusive broadcasting agreements that prevent local broadcasters from airing public school sports competitions.

**HB 2151** requires SDE to publish any guidance documents received from the U.S. Department of Education to a designated public website within five days of receipt.

**HB 1485** allows a teacher with an emergency or provisional certificate to be hired on a temporary contract.

**HB 2743** clarifies that any cooperative purchasing agreement entered into by a school district cannot include new construction. Funds from cooperative purchasing agreements must be applied to a district's chargeables or direct administrative costs. The measure prohibits districts from taking a percentage of the funds as profit.

**HB 1940** allows the Office of Juvenile



Affairs to apply to create a charter school to educate students who are in county custody.

**HB 1958** allows a school board to submit an affidavit to SDE as proof they took a specific action instead of submitting approved board minutes. The affidavit must be signed and sworn by the applicable personnel. The measure does not exempt a school board from keeping minutes in accordance with the Open Meetings Act.

**SB 674** combines the Charter Schools Incentive Fund and the Charter School Closure Reimbursement Revolving Fund, creating the Charter Schools Incentive and Closure Reimbursement Fund.

## Teachers

**HB 1727** allows the children of public school teachers to qualify for an Oklahoma's Promise scholarship under the following conditions:

- The household income may not exceed 700 percent of the federal poverty level; and
- The teacher must be a certified, full-time teacher who has worked in a public school district for at least 10 years. This excludes superintendents, principals, and other administrators.

The measure also extends the scholarship application deadline to December 31 of a student's senior year and to age 17 for homeschooled students.

**HB 1277** clarifies the circumstances under which SBE may revoke or suspend a teacher's license. SBE may not revoke or suspend a license without first going through due process, unless there is an emergency as defined in the Administrative Procedures Act. SBE is also required to notify a teacher and the school superintendent of any investigation into a teacher. It must also notify a teacher and the school district via mail and email within three days of filing an application to revoke a teacher's license.

**SB 840** establishes a micro-credential for certified teachers who complete Certified Academic Language Therapist (CALT) certification or Center for Effective Reading Instruction (CERI). Individuals with such micro-credentials may screen students for and identify characteristics of dyslexia.

**SB 235** provides matching funds to school districts that offer financial assistance to employees pursuing standard teacher certification. Eligible school districts must apply to SDE for the matching funds, which will be provided on a first-come, first-served basis. Any district that receives matching funds must submit a report to SDE with a status update on the employee's progress

and their employment status. The general appropriations bill provides \$5 million in funding for this initiative.

**HB 1601** allows certain teachers to use up to six weeks of accrued sick leave to extend their statutorily-provided maternity leave. A teacher's maternity leave may not exceed a total of 12 weeks, unless extra time is recommended by a licensed medical professional.

**HB 1412** requires teachers who have been designated as advanced, lead, or master educators to receive stipends instead of salary increases. The stipends will not be included in the calculations for minimum salary schedule or retirement benefits. The measure also allows school districts receiving the highest amounts of Title I funding per student to designate an additional 10 percent of teachers as advanced, lead, or master.

**HB 1465** clarifies the types of former military service that count towards credit on the teacher salary schedule.

**HB 1955** clarifies that the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability can pay up to \$1,800 of selected teachers' National Board certification costs. If a teacher does not complete the certification process, they will be required to repay any money received. The measure also clarifies that all teachers seeking initial National Board certification can participate in the Education Leadership Oklahoma mentoring program for up to three years.

**SB 794** requires the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability to establish standard requirements for student teachers. The requirements must include the completion of a minimum number of weeks of field experience and the completion of a teacher apprenticeship program.

## Student Safety

**HB 1075** modifies the procedure a school district superintendent must follow when filing a termination recommendation for a teacher or administrator who is under investigation for alleged abuse of a student. The measure requires a superintendent to submit a copy of their recommendation for termination to SBE regardless of whether the staff member resigns before or after the recommendation is made.

**SB 553** prohibits SDE from issuing a teaching license to anyone who has been convicted of failing to report suspected child abuse or neglect. Any certified teacher convicted of this crime will have their teaching license revoked. Further, a career teacher may be dismissed and not reemployed for failure to report abuse. School employees are required to annually

sign an attestation acknowledging their responsibility to report suspected child abuse or neglect. Any time a teacher or substitute teacher leaves a school district and seeks a position at another district, the measure requires their original district to state in a letter whether the teacher was alleged to have had inappropriate behavior with a student.

**HB 2798** creates a felony crime for any school superintendent or administrator who knowingly fails to promptly report or interferes with the prompt reporting of child abuse or neglect. The crime is punishable by community service and two to 10 years in prison, a fine of at least \$20,000, or both.

**HB 2779** directs the Department of Public Safety to use \$750,000 of its appropriated fiscal year 2026 funds for the School Secure Program.

**HB 1995** clarifies that resource officers and security guards employed by a school can be charged with the crime of rape when the victim is a student.

**SB 630** clarifies that contractors and subcontractors employed by a school can be charged with the crime of rape when the victim is a student.

## Higher Education

**SB 796** prohibits state colleges and universities from using state funds to support diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) positions, activities, or programs. State colleges and universities are also prohibited from requiring DEI statements on applications, disclosure of personal pronouns, and DEI-related training or education. State colleges and universities are required to review and eliminate any such departments, activities, and procedures and submit a certificate of compliance to legislative leaders and the Governor by July 1, 2026. The map on the next page shows states that have enacted similar policies.

**SB 490** modifies provisions of the Student Athlete Name, Image, and Likeness Rights Act (NIL). The measure:

- Prohibits colleges and universities from using state funds to make NIL payments;
- Allows a college or university to enter into exclusive or non-exclusive licenses or endorsement agreements for a student athlete's NIL;
- Clarifies that students with NIL deals are not employees of a collegiate athletic association or their school;
- Clarifies that TV or radio sports broadcasters do not need athletes or

spectators to sign a release or NIL license to broadcast the game;

- Allows a college or university to revoke a student's NIL agreement if the student receives a payment that is not permitted by the act or is not permitted by the collegiate athletic association; and
- Clarifies that a NIL contract cannot extend beyond the student's eligibility to play sports, but a school can still use promotional materials featuring the athlete after the student's eligibility has expired.

**HB 1282** amends the existing Oklahoma State Regents Academic Scholars Program and renames it the Oklahoma Rising Scholars Award Act. The measure provides full-ride scholarships for up to five years to students who score in the top 0.5 percent on the ACT or SAT and have an exceptional GPA or class rank, as determined by the State Regents. Other qualified students include Presidential Scholars, National Merit Scholars, and National Merit Finalists. Lastly, the measure establishes how scholarship amounts will be calculated.

**SB 31** creates a financial assistance program to help eligible National Guard

members pay for a certification or licensure program at a CareerTech school for up to three years. The measure establishes eligibility requirements and requires a Guard member to repay a calculated amount if they fail to comply with the requirements. Guard members must apply for all federal education grants and scholarships before seeking assistance through this scholarship.

**HB 2257** clarifies that the Oklahoma National Guard Educational Assistance scholarship includes college enrollment fees upon review and approval by the State Regents for Higher Education (SRHE) and the State Military Department. The department may establish a cap on the number of scholarship recipients per semester. The measure also requires scholarship recipients to have a Military Occupational Specialty or Air Force Specialty Code to maintain scholarship eligibility after the first semester.

**HB 1287** authorizes the University of Oklahoma's Board of Regents to create a math tutoring pilot program within OU's College of Education. The program will provide math help to the lowest performing ninth grade students from the state's largest public school districts.

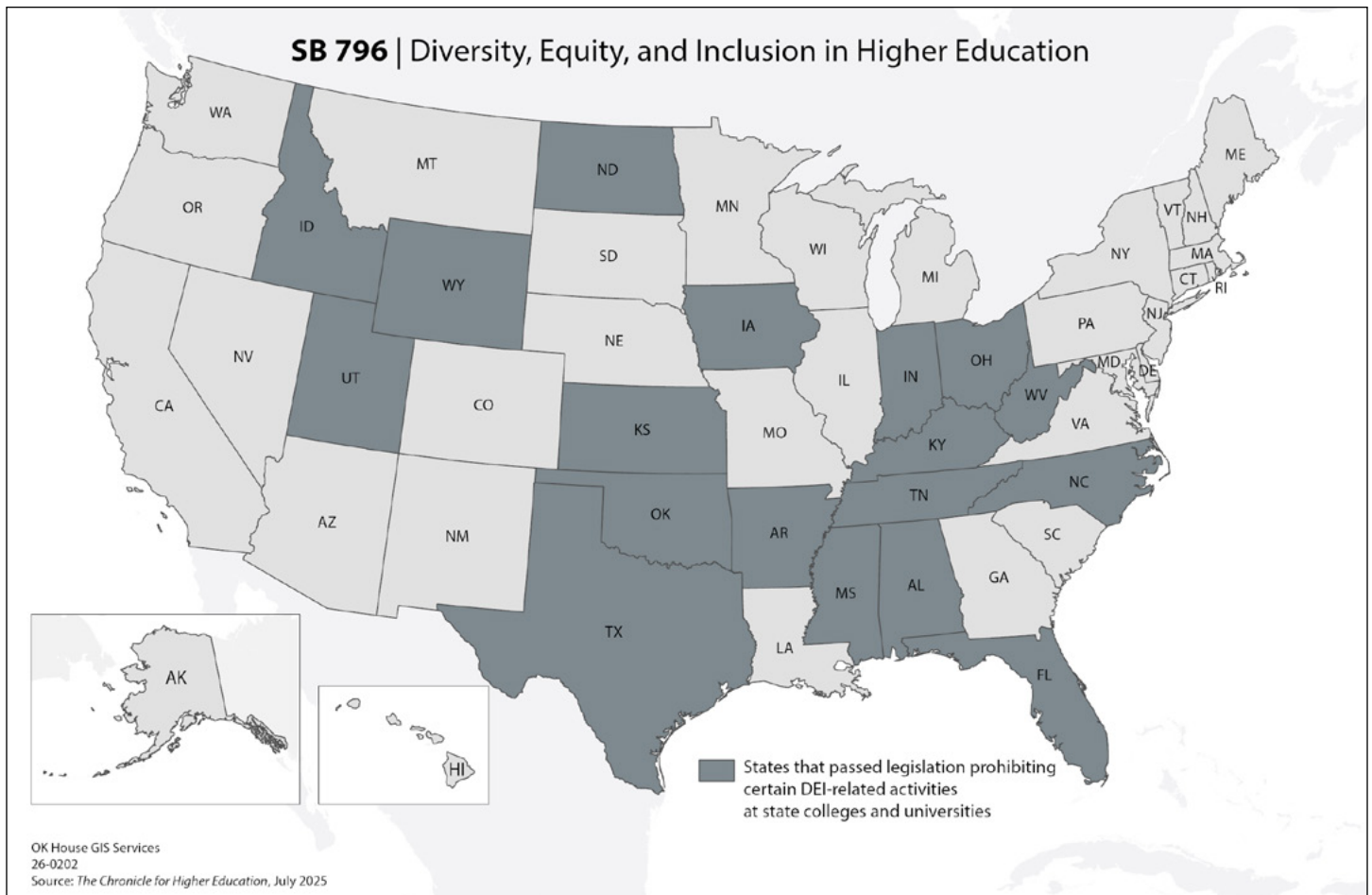
**SB 701** authorizes SRHE to permit state colleges and universities to offer courses or degree programs outside of their assigned function or mission to meet unmet workforce needs. The measure also repeals a section of law which prohibited undergraduate courses offered through Oklahoma State University from duplicating those offered by Tulsa Community College.

**HB 1017** creates a 10-member commission to explore the feasibility of a new NCAA Division II athletic conference among colleges and universities within the state. The commission is authorized to enter into contracts with experts and consultants when necessary and is required to submit a report of its findings to the Legislature within 12 months of its first meeting.

**HB 2888** removes non-taxable income sources from the calculation used to determine financial eligibility for an Oklahoma Tuition Equalization Grant.

**HB 2903** repeals a section of law creating a student advisory board to SRHE.

**SB 283** expands the amount of transactions SRHE can finance through the master lease program each year. ■





# Criminal Justice

**HB 2164**<sup>VO</sup> raises the penalty for public corruption from a misdemeanor to a felony. A person convicted of public corruption is prohibited from holding any public office in the state, and any corruption violation is grounds for termination of state employment. An officer, employee, or contractor of a state agency who obtains nonpublic information for personal gain is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment of up to 5 years, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both fine and imprisonment. Additionally, business or familial relationships must be disclosed in bid submissions to prevent collusion, bid-rigging, and conflicts of interest.

**HB 2235**<sup>LINE ITEM VETO</sup> modifies the compensation process for individuals wrongly convicted of a crime. A person may request expungement based on innocence proven by DNA evidence or obtain a full pardon from the Governor. Compensation includes \$50,000 for each year served in prison, with an additional \$50,000 per year for time spent on death row. Individuals released on parole or probation may receive an extra \$25,000 for each year of supervision. Awards under \$1 million are paid as a lump sum, while those over \$1 million include an initial lump sum of \$1 million, followed by the remaining payments over three years.

A provision that would have allowed the individual to obtain state health insurance and a provision that would have provided higher education tuition waivers to the individual and their children were line item vetoed by the Governor.

**HB 1001** creates Lauria and Ashley's Law, requiring anyone convicted of accessory to murder in the first or second degree to serve at least 85 percent of their sentence before becoming eligible for parole.

**HB 1003** increases the age limitation for rape by increasing the age of consent to 18 years of age. The measure also removes an age qualifier to clarify that sex between a school employee and a student under the age of 20 is considered rape. Additionally,

the measure modifies the Romeo and Juliet exception by stating that a consensual act between two people who are at least 16 years old is only considered rape if one of them is more than 4 years older than the other.

**HB 1217** prohibits a person from engaging in an adult performance that contains obscene material on public property or in a public place where a minor is present. Political subdivisions are also prohibited from allowing, permitting, organizing, or authorizing an adult performance containing obscene material in such settings. Violators guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment of up to one year, a fine of \$500 to \$1,000, or both fine and imprisonment.

**HB 1460** removes the following court fees assessed to various defendants:

- \$5 for a misdemeanor possession of marijuana or drug paraphernalia offense;
- \$15 for a misdemeanor or felony DUI offense;
- \$40 for an indigent representation application;
- \$100 to the Drug Abuse Education and Treatment Revolving Fund for a DUI offense;
- \$300 per month for electronic monitoring; and
- Reimbursement to law enforcement for costs incurred while cleaning an illegal drug laboratory site.

**HB 1462** directs the court to prioritize payments for restitution to the victim when sentencing an offender. The court clerk must inquire whether restitution is owed before accepting any payment toward fines, fees, or assessments from the offender.

**HB 1995** clarifies that resource officers and security guards employed by a school can be charged with the crime of rape when the victim is a student.

**SB 630** clarifies that contractors and subcontractors employed by a school can be charged with the crime of rape when the victim is a student.

**HB 1066** prohibits those convicted of abuse against an intimate partner or abuse of a child from receiving bail on appeal.

**HB 1360** allows the director of the Oklahoma Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program to request that a participant's personal information be kept in a secure location at the applicable county assessor's office. Personal information can only be made available to authorized personnel.

**HB 1413** establishes that any guilty or nolo contendere plea or finding of guilt for a stalking offense can be used as a prior stalking conviction for 10 years following the completion of any sentence or court-imposed probation.

**HB 1935** modifies the statute of limitations for failure to report abuse or neglect to allow a victim to make a report up until they turn 45.

**HB 1273**<sup>VO</sup> requires persons convicted of domestic abuse to complete an assessment and attend a 52-week batterers' intervention program or a pilot batterers' intervention program. In an effort to investigate the effectiveness of additional intervention models, the Attorney General may certify two pilot batterers' intervention programs in Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties for 36 months beginning February 1, 2026. The measure outlines certification requirements and directs the Attorney General to promulgate rules for the programs. All participants are subject to a validated risk assessment conducted by a qualified professional to determine program placement.

**SB 541** increases the maximum sentence for domestic assault and battery with a deadly weapon that is likely to produce death to up to life in prison. The measure also adds domestic abuse against a



pregnant woman with knowledge of the pregnancy and a subsequent offense of domestic assault and battery to the list of 85 percent crimes.

**SB 607** allows the following to be admissible in pre- or post-trial criminal and juvenile delinquent domestic abuse proceedings:

- A statement reporting a domestic abuse incident made by the victim to a law enforcement officer within one week of the incident;
- A protective order filed within one week of the incident; or
- Testimony given at a hearing on application for a protective order.

**SB 623** allows emergency temporary orders, emergency ex parte orders, and notices of hearings to be served upon a defendant in custody at a county jail. The initial attempt of service must be within 24 hours of issuance.

**SB 813** requires a peace officer conducting a preliminary investigation for an emergency protective order to make every attempt to serve the subject of the order and complete a return of service when filing the petition with the district court. The officer must file the petition with the district court the next business day if they cannot obtain service. The measure also requires the court clerk to document the date and time for the hearing and provide the information to the officer. The officer must provide the victim and subject of the order with a copy of the completed order. The measure repeals a section of law related to a stalking warning letter form.

**HB 1364** categorizes the use of artificially generated sexual depictions of another as nonconsensual dissemination of private sexual images.

**HB 1563** <sup>vo</sup> allows a defendant to issue a subpoena duces tecum to a business or commercial entity for production of books, papers, documents, or recordings. An Oklahoma-licensed attorney can issue and sign a subpoena duces tecum on behalf of a court. A subpoena authorized in this manner does not give a defendant access to victim interview information or recordings.

Additionally, the measure outlines the process for discovery of law enforcement records by a prosecuting agency. Law enforcement must provide any requested body or vehicle-mounted camera videos from an arrest or recorded sobriety test within 30 days. The prosecution must make the records available to the defendant within 90 days of the filing of information. Lastly, the measure outlines what information a prosecuting agency can redact from records.

**HB 1592** <sup>vo</sup> establishes punishments for organized retail crime. If the property is

valued less than \$15,000, the punishment is up to five years in prison, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both. If the property is valued more than \$15,000, the punishment is up to eight years in prison, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both. Additionally, the measure allows a pattern of criminal offenses committed across multiple municipalities to be considered organized retail crime. The Oklahoma Organized Retail Crime Task Force is recreated until June 1, 2026, to be staffed by the Office of the Attorney General.

**HB 2622** categorizes the repeated use of real property or structures for the following acts as a public nuisance:

- Unlawful drug distribution;
- Prostitution;
- Violations of the Massage Therapy Practices Act; or
- Human or sex trafficking.

**HB 1595** increases the maximum punishment for assault from 30 days to 90 days in the county jail. The measure also increases the maximum punishment for assault and battery from 90 days to six months in the county jail.

**HB 1597** creates an offense for impeding, threatening, or harassing a first responder. The offense is classified as a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment for up to one year in the county jail, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both.

**HB 1693** modifies death penalty procedures for the mentally incompetent. A forensic examiner has 45 days to determine a person's competency and provide their reports to the applicable attorneys and court. The court must conduct a hearing within 30 days of all completed examinations.

If the trial court finds the person competent for execution, the warden must proceed with the judgment. If the prior execution date has expired or the Court of Criminal Appeals has issued a stay, a new execution date must be set.

If the person is found incompetent, the court must order competency restoration services such as treatment, therapy, or training to begin within 30 days of the court order. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) must reevaluate the person's competency within four months after services begin. The court must hold a hearing to confirm the department's competency finding within 45 days after receiving the report. If the court determines that the person remains mentally incompetent, the department must continue to provide competency restoration services. Any entity providing such services must notify the appropriate

attorneys and court if the person appears to regain competency.

**SB 497** requires the Forensic Review Board to notify the district attorney of the county in which an individual was found not guilty by reason of mental illness at least 45 days before meeting to determine eligibility for therapeutic visits, conditional release, or discharge.

**SB 1089** <sup>vo</sup> modifies the process of determining competency for the mentally incompetent. The measure prohibits any time period in which a defendant refused medication intended to restore competency from being included in the calculation used to determine a reasonable period of time for regaining competency. The court must hold a hearing to determine whether the person has regained competency within 30 days of the expiration of the reasonable period of time. ODMHSAS must submit a report to the court and applicable attorneys detailing the person's status and progress in competency restoration at least 15 days prior to the hearing. Criminal proceedings must resume if the court determines the person is competent. If the person is found incompetent, the court must determine whether additional services may help restore competency.

The department must continue all appropriate efforts to restore the person to competency after the dismissal of criminal charges and annually report the person's progress to their attorney, the applicable district court, and the prosecuting attorney. Additionally, the department must notify such individuals 60 days prior to any discharge, leave, granting of visiting status, or transfer. The prosecuting attorney can file an objection to the notice, and the court must hold a hearing within 30 days of receiving the filed objection. Any order relating to granting or denying discharge, leave, granting of visiting status, or transfer can be appealed by either the person or the prosecuting attorney to the Supreme Court.

**HB 1886** modifies the penalty for those convicted of human trafficking a person under the age of 18. The minimum punishment is 10 years in prison and the maximum is life without parole. Convicted persons must pay for psychological evaluations and any necessary psychological counseling for the victim.

Additionally, the measure creates the Human Trafficking Awareness and Education Program within the Office of the Attorney General to promote and coordinate a public awareness program for law enforcement agencies, communities, and schools. Human trafficking victims must be treated with fairness and respect. They must also be informed of their legal rights, any financial assistance, and other social services.

**HB 1991** authorizes defendants to post bond in another jurisdiction when that jurisdiction has a request to hold the defendant.

**HB 1993** clarifies the crime of eluding a peace officer by including flashing red lights or a combination of flashing red, blue, and white lights in the description of what constitutes a visual signal directing a driver to pull over.

**HB 2068** repeals the requirement for signage at every fire alarm box stating the false reporting of a fire is a crime.

**HB 2104** continues the Legislature's efforts to streamline the various crimes found in the Oklahoma Statutes by providing a classification of felony offenses.

**HB 2105** reclassifies various criminal offenses and requires jury instructions to include the minimum time served for an offense. The judgment and sentence document must include the classification level of the felony crime the defendant was convicted of and minimum amount of time to be served. If the Department of Corrections (DOC) receives a judgment and sentence document that is missing this information, the department must default to the lowest possible classification level and minimum time to be served for that offense.

**HB 2131**<sup>VO</sup> modifies the procedures for advising grand juries. A transcript of the testimony must be provided to the attorney for the accused, district attorney, assistant district attorney, attorney general, or assistant attorney general upon request. Persons who obtain a copy of a grand jury transcript are prohibited from disclosing its contents. Transcripts may not be used for any purpose other than proceedings related to the grand jury testimony, civil asset forfeiture, or an accusation for removal of a public official from the grand jury. The pleadings relating to a request for grand jury transcripts must be sealed, and any related hearing must be closed to the public, unless the presiding judge finds that the public interest in opening the hearing outweighs the public interest in maintaining secrecy.

**HB 2376** requires the District Attorneys Council to provide a list of early termination applications made for suspended or split sentences over five years, with copies of any objections or other responses to the applications, to Legislative leadership and the Governor by November 30, 2025, and every odd year thereafter.

**HB 2705** directs law enforcement agencies to inform sexual assault victims of the status of forensic evidence upon request. The sexual assault victim has the right to be informed of whether a DNA profile was obtained, if the profile was entered into the

Combined DNA Index System Database (CODIS), and whether or not a confirmed match was found in CODIS.

**HB 2818** allows for the justified defensive display of a firearm or other deadly weapon. The unlawful pointing of a firearm does not apply to a person acting in self-defense or defending a home or business. The fine for unlawfully pointing a firearm while possessing a concealed carry license is removed.

**SB 53** replaces *child pornography* with *child sexual abuse material* throughout statute.

**SB 369** includes strangulation as an element of aggravated assault and battery upon a law officer.

**SB 599** makes a first-time offender of rape or sodomy of a child under 14 eligible for the death penalty or life without parole. A person convicted of lewd molestation of a child under 12 can also be sentenced to at least 10 years in prison, life, life without parole, or death.

**SB 631**<sup>VO</sup> requires persons convicted of discharging a firearm at or into a dwelling, business, or public building to serve 85 percent of their sentence. The measure also provides that any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation of any 85 percent crime subjects the perpetrator to serve 85 percent of their sentence.

**SB 657** allows an officer to appeal an unjustified use of deadly force ruling to the Court of Criminal Appeals within 10 days. The court must prioritize these appeals and enter an order staying proceedings pending the outcome of the appeal. If an appeal is not brought within 10 days of the ruling, the officer waives the right to immediate appeal but does not waive any right to assert the claim at trial or upon direct appeal.

**SB 731** allows testimony from vulnerable adults that would otherwise be classified as hearsay to be admissible in criminal trials relating to kidnapping and abuse of children.

**HB 1178**<sup>VO</sup> creates a misdemeanor crime for using a service animal to gain treatment or benefits without having a disability or actively training a service animal.

**SB 861** updates statutory language regarding gang-related offenses.

**SB 925** authorizes victims of title theft to file a notice of fraudulent conveyance and makes title theft a felony crime. The notice must contain an accurate and full description of the affected real property and be filed in the applicable county clerk's office. County clerks can refuse to file the notice if the clerk reasonably believes the notice constitutes a sham legal process

or the filing constitutes a slander of title. County clerks must prominently display a sign stating that it is a crime to knowingly file a fraudulent document pertaining to real property. County clerks can charge a fee for recording the notice.

A person convicted of filing real property documents with intent to deceive is guilty of a felony subject to a maximum \$5,000 fine, imprisonment up to three years, or both. Persons committing title theft with the intent to defraud the owner of the real property or an interest in the real property is guilty of a felony and subject to a maximum \$5,000 fine, imprisonment up to 10 years, or both.

**SB 981** allows a court to deny bail for persons arrested for DUI if the person has two prior DUI felonies.

## Corrections

**HB 2780** creates the Prison Acquisition Revolving Fund for DOC to purchase a prison from a private prison contractor. A companion measure to HB 2780, **SB 1160** appropriates \$312 million to the Prison Acquisition Revolving Fund. \$238,077,462 will come from the Revenue Stabilization Fund, and the remaining \$73,922,538 will come from the General Revenue Fund.

**SB 85** increases the per diem reimbursement rate paid to counties by DOC for retaining inmates from \$27 to \$32 per day.

**SB 595** creates the Oklahoma Jail Standards Act, updating and streamlining requirements for all detention and lockup facilities. A facility may request a waiver if enforcement of the requirements would impose undue hardship upon the inmates, county, municipality, or public trust.

**SB 76** authorizes the Governor and the Pardon and Parole Board to revoke parole. The Governor may only revoke parole they have granted, and the board may only revoke parole it has granted with a majority vote.

**SB 83** exempts inmates serving life sentences from the requirement to place 20 percent of their earned wages into an account to be paid upon release.

**SB 690** allows inmates awaiting trial, sentencing, or transfer from a county jail to DOC to earn achievement credits towards a high school diploma.

**SB 418** requires DOC or its contracted entities to designate multi-occupancy restrooms, changing rooms, and sleeping quarters for the exclusive use of either males or females. Any individual who encounters a person of the opposite sex in a restroom or changing room or is required to share sleeping quarters with a person of the

opposite sex may file a civil action against the department or one of its contracted entities.

**HB 2780** creates the Prison Acquisition

Revolving Fund for DOC to purchase a prison from a private prison contractor.

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# Elections & Ethics

**SB 652** consolidates the number of permissible election dates to eliminate inconsistent odd-even year election dates and establishes a fixed election calendar that requires elections to be held on one of the dates below beginning January 1, 2026:

- Second Tuesday of February;
- First Tuesday of April;
- Third Tuesday of June;
- Fourth Tuesday of August;
- First Tuesday after the First Monday of November; and
- Second Tuesday of December beginning in December of 2025 and every four year after.

The Governor may only hold a special election on the modified election dates. Additional special election dates are outlined in the measure for use under specific circumstances.

**SB 1086** authorizes the Secretary of the State Election Board to compare the list of registered voters in Oklahoma to any federal, state, or local database that contains information on the citizenship status of persons residing in Oklahoma. The secretary must send notice to any registered voter listed in the database as not being a citizen of the United States. The registered voter has 30 days to present proof of citizenship to the applicable county election board via mail, email, or in person. If the registered voter fails to present proof, the voter's registration is canceled.

Additionally, the measure requires the electronic voter registration list held by the secretary to be made available to the following people:

- In-state residents who are citizens of the United States;
- Official representatives of political parties recognized by state law;
- Candidates for office in Oklahoma

and their official representatives; and

- Other persons authorized by state law.

Any person requesting the voter registration list must complete an application form. Knowingly providing the list to a foreign national, commercial interest, or governmental entity is unlawful. Additionally, the voter registration list may not be used for commercial purposes. Commercial purposes do not include the use of the voter list by campaigns, political parties, government officials, or public opinion pollsters to contact voters.

**SB 147** directs county election boards to conduct a post-election audit for general elections, primary elections, special elections, and presidential primary elections. Under the direction of the Secretary of the State Election Board, the secretary of the county election board may also conduct a post-election audit for any election.

**HB 1865** allows the Secretary of the State Election Board to approve additional ballot printing on election day in cases of shortages or emergencies. The measure also prohibits the use of vote centers on election day, except when the secretary approves their use for emergencies.

## What is a vote center?

It is a place where any voter in the entire jurisdiction can vote on election day, regardless of the voter's precinct assignment.

**HB 1678** modifies the process to determine the winner of a tie vote in a primary, primary runoff, or general election. The names of each candidate must be written down on separate pieces of paper, which are placed in identical, small, opaque containers. The containers are then placed inside a larger transparent container and tumbled. A designated person with no direct

interest in the election will draw a winner from the transparent container and expose all other names not drawn to the witnesses present. The provisions of this measure do not apply to elections of state officers.

**SB 536** requires the county election board to notify the State Election Board who they are employing as the assistant secretary. The assistant secretary may execute the duties of the secretary during any absence or vacancy in the office and vote as a member of the board if authorized by the State Election Board.

**SB 890** centralizes campaign finance and financial disclosure filings for municipalities, counties, and school districts under the Oklahoma Ethics Commission. Additionally, for filings related to all candidates for county office and county campaign committees, the measure removes the requirement for certain statements to be notarized and the \$50 processing fee for statements of organization filings.

**HB 1414** allows veterans who served as military police for four or more years to use those years of service to meet the four years of peace officer experience required to run for county sheriff. Veterans must present their Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty form at the time of filing. Lastly, the Secretary of the State Election Board may create an additional form for candidates to prove completion of the required peace officer experience.

**SB 814** allows a uniformed-service voter who is currently deployed to request an emergency absentee ballot.

**SB 831** raises the per diem paid to members of the State Election Board and the chair and vice-chair of each county election board for attending meetings to \$75. The previous per diem amounts were \$50 for State Election Board meetings where hearings were conducted and \$35 for all other state or county election board meetings.

**SB 1028** requires the Oklahoma State

Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) to run national criminal history background checks for initial and renewal public notary applications. OSBI may electronically obtain applicants' fingerprints and charge the applicant for the background check. A

person with a felony conviction may not apply for or renew a notary license.

**HB 2795** increases the funding cap for the Ethics Commission's Political Subdivision Enforcement Fund from \$150,000 to \$450,000.

**SB 1143** creates the State Election Board Voting System Revolving Fund for the State Election Board to purchase and install an integrated election administration system. ■



# Energy & Utilities

**HB 2756** requires transmission developers to obtain a certificate of authority from the Corporation Commission (OCC) before they build any high voltage transmission lines and facilities with a rating of 300 kV or higher. The measure also requires transmission developers to inform various stakeholders of their intentions to build a high-voltage facility.

**HB 2752** prohibits renewable energy facilities from using eminent domain to build on private property. The measure also requires high voltage transmission developers to obtain a certificate of authority from OCC prior to using eminent domain.

**SB 998** allows utility companies to begin recovering work-in-progress expenses prior to the operation of a new or newly-expanded facility. OCC must permit a special rate for the recovery of such expenses. If the initiative to construct or expand a natural gas facility is terminated before completion, the utility must automatically refund customers any money collected through the special rate plus interest. The utility has 90 after terminating the project to issue refunds.

**HB 1422** increases the maximum bond capacity for the Grand River Dam Authority from \$2 billion to \$3.6 billion.

**SB 132** modifies state law regarding idle gas wells. If an operator has idle gas wells that have not produced for a consecutive 20-year period as of the effective date of the act, they must plug or produce from those wells in the following manner:

- 25 percent of their idle wells must be plugged or producing by July 1, 2028;
- 50 percent of their idle wells must be plugged or producing by July 1, 2031; and
- All remaining idle wells must be plugged or producing by July 1, 2035.

Once a gas well is deemed idle, the operator will have 10 years to plug or produce from it. A well is deemed idle if there has been no commercial production from it in 10 years. OCC may grant exemptions for good cause.

**HB 1372** grants a 50 percent reduction in gross production taxes on oil and gas produced from wells on OCC's orphaned well list. The reduction lasts for 36 months. A producer overseeing a recovery project for an orphaned well must file a \$25,000 security interest for each recovered well with the Secretary of State, which will be held in interest for OCC's well plugging fund.

**HB 1369** requires the surety bonds posted by oil and gas companies to be based on the number of wells they operate.

OCC can require a higher surety bond amount from an operator based on their past performance, but they cannot require an amount higher than \$150,000.

Number of Wells	Surety Amount
1-10	\$25,000
11-50	\$50,000
51-100	\$100,000
100 or more	\$150,000

**SB 480** allows certain companies and individuals that produce power on their own premises to avoid being regulated as a public utility. They may not sell the power to the public.

**SB 130** requires OCC to hire a consulting firm to study the feasibility of nuclear energy generation in the state. The measure lists the requirements of the study, which must be delivered to legislative leaders in March of 2026.

**SB 269** requires OCC to regulate Class VI CO2 injection wells and the injection of CO2 for carbon sequestration. The commission may approve the creation of a CO2 storage unit as part of a CO2 sequestration facility and lists the application and notification requirements. Anyone with the rights

to inject and store CO2 in at least 63 percent of the land that will constitute the proposed storage unit may apply to create a CO2 storage unit. A certificate of completion will be issued to the owner of a site no earlier than 50 years after the cessation of all injections, if the owner maintained mechanical integrity of the site and complied with applicable regulations.

The commission is also authorized to levy fees for each ton of CO2 injected into the storage unit. The fees will be deposited into the Class VI Carbon Sequestration Storage Facility Revolving Fund, created in the measure. If a facility or storage unit deposits more than \$5 million into the fund, fees assessed to the facility will cease until the money is spent or until the fees collected by the facility have fallen below \$4 million. The measure lists how the fees can be spent and directs the commission to send legislative leaders a report assessing the effectiveness of the fund.

**SB 713** <sup>vo</sup> requires new wind energy facilities to seek the FAA and FCC's approval to install light-mitigating technology prior to operation. If approved, the facility must install the technology within 24 months. Any commercial wind facility currently in operation must seek the FAA and FCC's approval to install light-mitigating technology upon the refurbishment of a facility or renewal of a new power offtake agreement. The technology must be installed within 24 months of approval. A county can issue revenue bonds to purchase light-mitigating technology for existing windmills that do not currently have it. The installation and maintenance of the technology must be paid for by the operator of any such windmills.

**HB 1373** requires an industrial solar power facility to include a provision in their contract with the landowner guaranteeing they will remove the solar equipment from the landowner's property in accordance with state law. Any contract agreement that exempts an industrial solar power facility from such liability is void.

Solar power facilities are also required to provide the landowner with financial assurance, proving their ability to remove their equipment from the property. Such financial assurance must be updated every five years to account for inflation and other cost adjustments. A solar power facility may not cancel such financial assurance before they have completed their obligations to remove the equipment.

**SB 335** prohibits rate-regulated utilities from offering ratepayer-funded incentives to promote switching from natural gas to electricity.

**HB 1666** modifies the Oklahoma Underground Facilities Damage Prevention Act to clarify that any grading or maintenance of county roads that does not change the existing road grade or ditch flow line is not considered excavation.

**SB 460** establishes natural gas as the preferred fuel source for all new energy generation facilities and for any added capacity to existing generation facilities.

**SB 469** requires all applications for rebates through the Oklahoma Emission Reduction Technology Rebate Program to be submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) by January 1, 2027. The measure also allows an applicant to submit an application to DEQ for preliminary review.

**SB 897** extends the sunset date for the Corporation Commission Plugging Fund from July 1, 2026, to July 1, 2031.

## Natural Resources

**SB 940** requires the Oklahoma Conservation Commission to implement a plan for the control, removal, and eradication of harmful and invasive plants on state-owned and operated lands. Various state agencies must compile and present a report detailing the affected inventory and subsequent plan to control or remove such species no later than January 1, 2026. Such agencies must submit a report to the Legislature no later than November 1, 2026, and each year thereafter, detailing the progress on such control and removal.

**HB 1438** raises the caps on certain grants administered by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB).

**HB 1543**<sup>vo</sup> allows the Conservation Commission to enter into contracts with conservation district directors to fulfill its duties. The measure also updates language to clarify the commission can work with tribal entities. Lastly, the measure removes the ability of the commission to maintain a Conservation District Consolidation Fund.

**HB 2789** appropriates the following amounts from the Statewide Recovery Fund to OWRB:

- \$3,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure needs around the U.S. Air Force Sustainment Center; and
- \$6,625,661.48 for water and wastewater projects in small cities and rural water districts.

The measure also creates corresponding State Recovery Special Accounts for

OWRB, limits administrative costs to four percent of the funds, and requires quarterly expenditure and contract reports to be submitted to the Legislature.

**SB 1151** appropriates \$4.2 million from the Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity (PREP) Fund to OWRB for the following projects:

- \$2 million in water infrastructure funding for a rural water sewer and solid waste management district experiencing certain contamination issues;
- \$2 million for constructing water lines in a county of 150,000 to 200,000 people that is not adjacent to an interstate; and
- \$200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure grant programs and improving deficient dams.

**SB 940** requires the Oklahoma Conservation Commission to implement a plan for the control, removal, and eradication of harmful and invasive plants on state-owned and operated lands. Various state agencies must compile and present a report detailing the affected inventory and subsequent plan to control or remove such species no later than January 1, 2026. Such agencies must submit a report to the Legislature no later than November 1, 2026, and each year thereafter, detailing the progress on such control and removal.

**HB 1438** raises the caps on certain grants administered by OWRB. ■





# General Government

## State Government

**SB 1027** modifies several pieces of the initiative and referendum petition process. Most notably, the measure establishes limits on the number of valid petition signatures allowed from each county.

If the petition is to change state law, the number of valid signatures allowed from each county is capped at 11.5 percent of the number of votes cast in the county during the most recent statewide general election for Governor. If the petition is to change the state constitution, the signature count from each county may not exceed 20.8

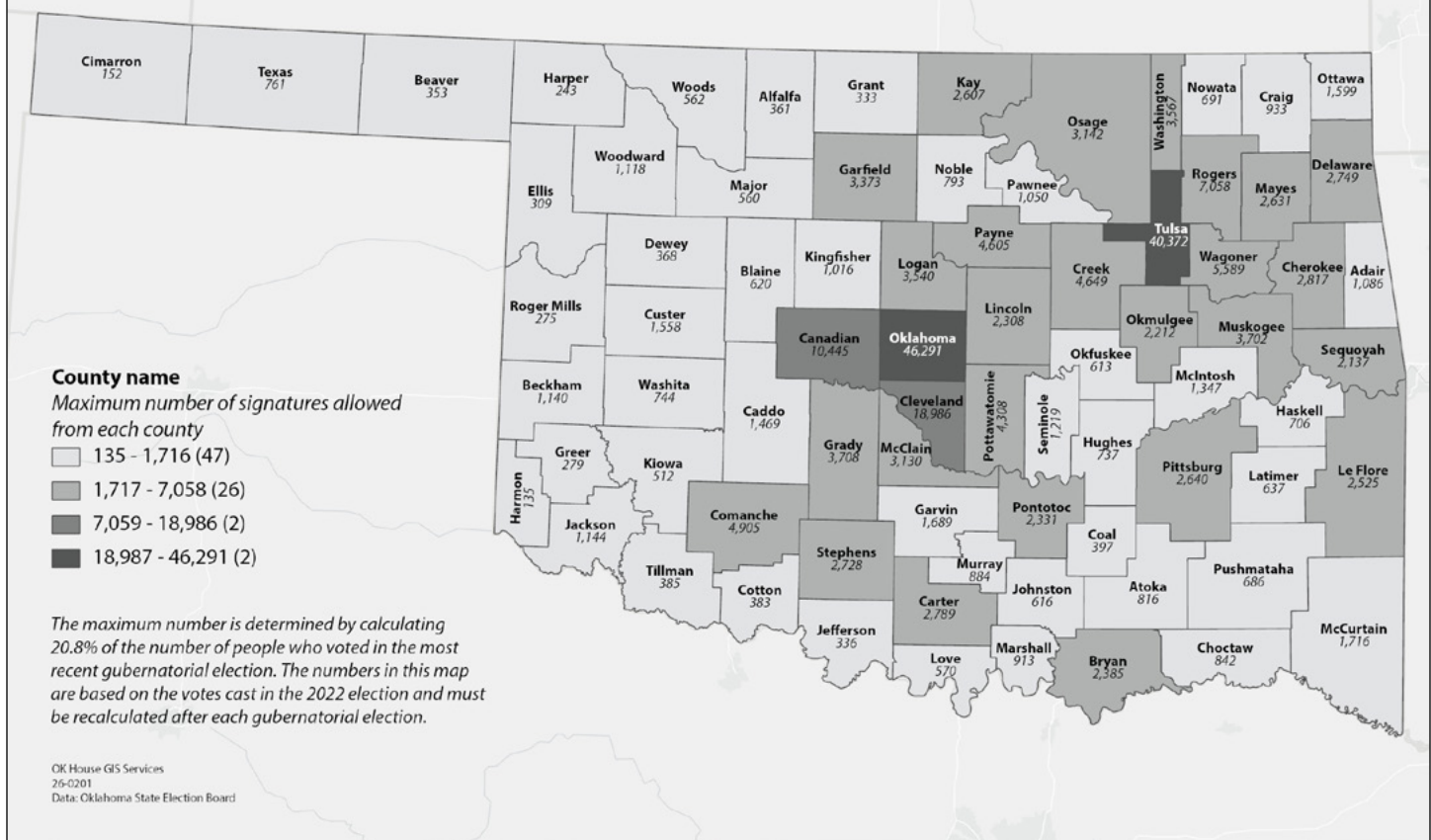
percent of the number of votes cast in the county during the most recent statewide general election for Governor. Citizens signing a petition must include the county of residence associated with their voter registration card.

The measure also requires the gist statement of any initiative or referendum petition to be explained in basic words and prohibits the use of any words that have special meaning for a particular profession. Further, the gist statement may not reflect any partiality and must indicate whether a proposed measure will have a fiscal impact

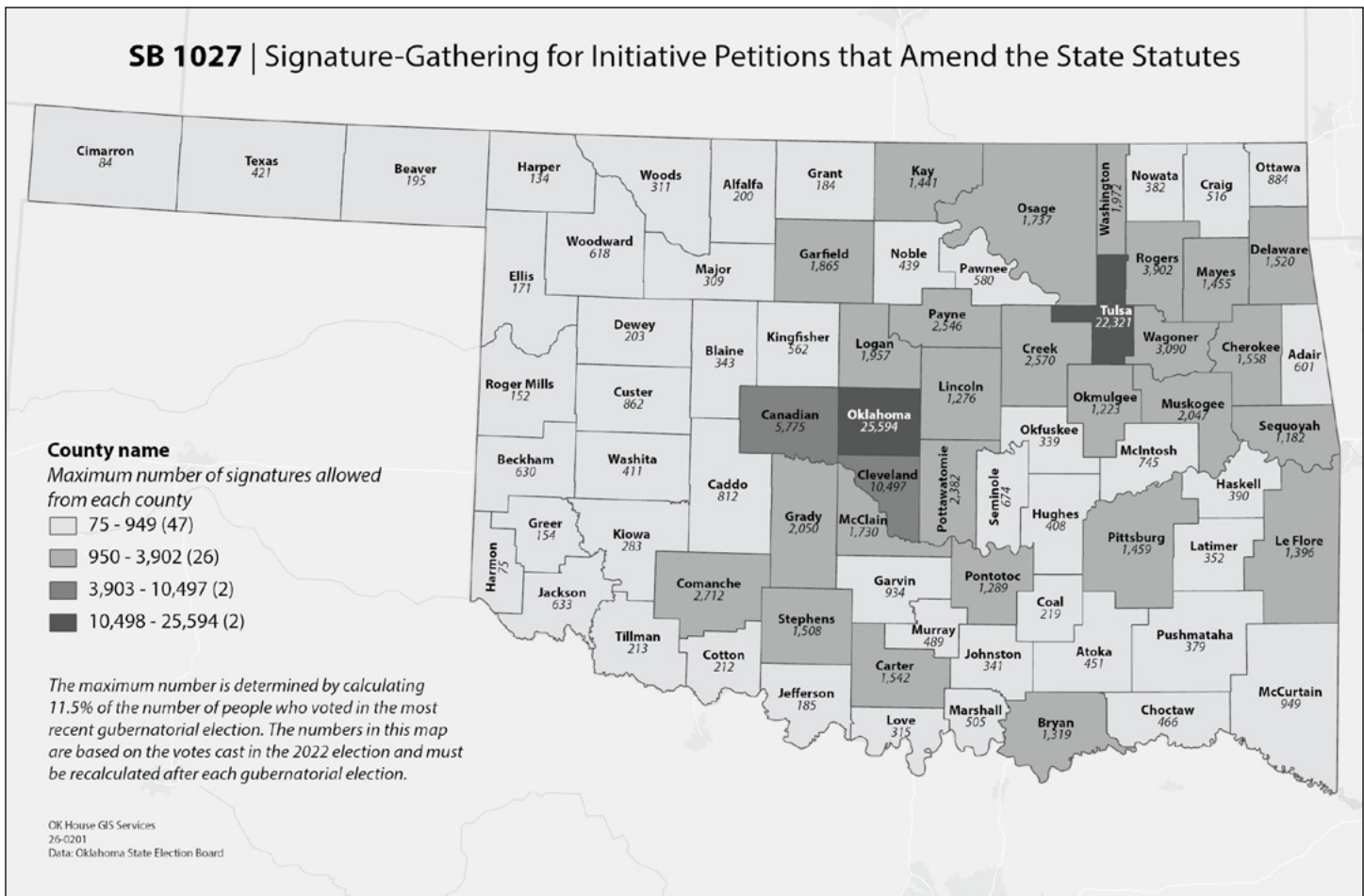
on the state and the potential source of funding.

Any person who circulates a petition must be a registered voter in Oklahoma. The circulator must disclose to those signing the petition and the Secretary of State (SOS) if they are being compensated to circulate the petition and by whom. Circulators cannot receive compensation from an entity outside of Oklahoma or be compensated based on the number of signatures. A weekly report must be sent to SOS detailing any expenditures related to the circulation of the petition and attesting that all donated

## SB 1027 | Signature-Gathering for Initiative Petitions that Amend the State Constitution



## SB 1027 | Signature-Gathering for Initiative Petitions that Amend the State Statutes



funds were received from resources within Oklahoma.

**HB 2289** adds currently elected state and federal officials to the definition of *at-risk individual*, authorizing them to file a written notice and request that their personal covered information, as well as their immediate family's covered information, be kept private. State agencies are prohibited from publicly posting or displaying such covered information and have 72 hours to remove it from any public post after receiving the written notice.

**HB 2674** creates the Statewide Official Compensation Commission to set salaries for statewide elected officials. Statewide elected officials include the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Inspector, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Insurance Commissioner, Commissioner of Labor, and members of the Corporation Commission. The commission will consist of the same nine members as the Board on Legislative Compensation.

**HB 2762** requires individuals who lobby on behalf of associated international corporations to register as international corporation agents with SOS and pay the \$25 filing fee. Persons covered by a national security agreement with the U.S.

Committee on Foreign Investment are exempt from this measure.

**SB 672** requires the Governor to have documented scientific evidence that the nature of a particular business would contribute to the spread of disease prior to issuing an executive order closing such businesses during a Presidentially- or Governorially-declared pandemic. Before closing businesses, the Governor must send a notice to each affected business and allow time for a hearing.

**SB 535** allows public bodies to request advance payment of records request fees if the total fee cost would exceed \$75 or if the requestor has outstanding fees from a previous request. Additionally, public bodies are allowed to require a requestor to complete a form describing the request with reasonable specificity. If the requestor fails to describe the request with reasonable specificity, the public body can deny the request.

Additionally, the definition of *law enforcement agency* is expanded to include state and local fire marshals when investigating potential violations or when acting on behalf of a law enforcement agency as it relates to the Oklahoma Open Records Act.

**SB 1028** requires the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) to run national criminal history background checks for initial and renewal public notary applications. OSBI may electronically obtain applicants' fingerprints and charge the applicant for the background check. A person with a felony conviction may not apply for or renew a notary license.

The notary application fees are also increased from \$25 to \$50. The renewal application fee is increased from \$20 to \$45, and the fee for same-day filing service is increased from \$25 to \$50. The bond amount that notaries must file with SOS is increased from \$1,000 to \$10,000.

**SB 500** prohibits governmental entities from contracting with companies that discriminate against firearm entities or trade associations. The Purchasing Division of the Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES) is authorized and responsible for reviewing governmental contracts to confirm these terms are met.

**SB 552** prohibits a state agency that receives federal or state funds from using, procuring, or contracting with any biotechnology equipment or service from a federally-designated biotechnology company of concern.

**HB 1607** requires all state agencies to report the number of contract employees within their agencies to OMES by July 1, 2026, and each year after. The report must include the contract employee's pay and the conditions of their contract. Reporting must be made through existing payroll software.

**SB 582** removes the requirement for agencies to include an estimate of revenue collection for the next two fiscal years when submitting their General Revenue Fund and Special Revenue Funds reports to the director of OMES.

**SB 491** allows a public body to hold an executive session to discuss the sale, lease, or acquisition of real property by the public body.

**SB 36** exempts the Grand River Dam Authority (GRDA) from having to receive authorization from OMES or the Long-Range Capital Planning Commission before renewing leases, transferring property, purchasing property, or constructing a building.

**SB 676** clarifies that the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) is solely responsible for implementing the Suicide Prevention Act and allows the department to submit their annual evaluation report electronically to the Governor and legislative leadership. The measure also repeals the following obsolete commissions: Oklahoma Suicide Prevention Council, Electronic and Information Technology Accessibility Advisory Council, Oklahoma School for the Visual and Performing Arts, Permanent Legislative Liaison Committee, Staff Review Committee of the Senate, and Oklahoma Merit Protection Commission.

**HB 2785** <sup>vo</sup> establishes budget review responsibilities and reporting requirements for the director of OMES as they relate to ODMHSAS.

**HB 2108** is the clean-up bill for the Oklahoma Employee Insurance and Benefits Act, updating several statutory references to reflect the 2024 transfer of duties from OMES to Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA). The measure also clarifies that OMES may approve a mid-year adjustment requested by OHCA provided that a need for an adjustment is substantiated by an actuarial determination or more current experience rating.

**HB 2302** designates certain parking spaces on the state capitol grounds to be assigned by the Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House. The measure authorizes the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to use the southernmost row of parking spaces in the south parking lot for a large vehicle inspection station. DPS may post signage informing the public of the inspection station. All unassigned

parking spaces south of the capitol and east of Lincoln Boulevard are reserved for visitors. Additionally, the measure requires OMES to maintain all streets, roads, and state-owned parking lots within the capitol grounds.

**HB 2082** removes the requirement for the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (ODOT) to maintain any streets, roads, or parking lots within the State Capitol Park and the Cowboy Hall of Fame Park.

**SB 447** allows any person to forage for nuts and edible plants or fungi on certain state-owned or state-managed property for personal consumption. Collected nuts and edible plants or fungi cannot be resold, and foragers are encouraged to wear hunter orange outer garments so they are clearly visible. The measure prohibits the foraging of nuts and edible plants or fungi that are threatened, endangered, or from crops certified by the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station system or the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service. Foraging is allowed in Wildlife Management Areas after July 1, 2026.

**SB 68** adds OSBI, District Attorneys Council, Office of the Attorney General, and Office of the State Auditor and Inspector to the definition of *state agency* as it relates to the Information Technology Consolidation and Coordination Act. The measure authorizes all state agencies subject to the act to employ IT personnel to develop and implement the agencies' technology strategies. Before hiring IT personnel, the state agency must enter into a memorandum of understanding with the state chief information officer to ensure data integrity and security.

**HB 2743** clarifies that any cooperative purchasing agreement entered into by a school district cannot include new construction. Funds from cooperative purchasing agreements must be applied to a district's chargeables or direct administrative costs. The measure prohibits districts from taking a percentage of the funds as profit.

**SB 991** adopts the non-legally binding working definition of *anti-Semitism* adopted by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance. The definition must be used as a guide for training, education, recognizing and combating anti-Semitic hate crimes or discrimination, and tracking anti-Semitic incidents within the state.

**SB 1169** dissolves the Oklahoma Capital Assets Management and Protection Board, transfers its duties to the Long-Range Capital Planning Commission, and modifies the Oklahoma Capital Assets Maintenance and Protection Fund allocations to certain five-year plans.

**HB 2783** establishes a seven-year term

limit for board members of the Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust Fund and provides that board members serve at the pleasure of their appointing authority.

**SB 988** transfers the administration of the agriculture lien filing system from SOS to the Oklahoma County Clerk, allowing the clerk to levy the same fees as the SOS. The clerk must establish a transition document to move all current active filings from the SOS to the clerk's office at no charge, with filings processed in the order received.

**HB 1376** increases the number of members representing small and medium-sized manufacturing firms on the board of directors for the Oklahoma Alliance for Manufacturing Excellence (OAME) from five to nine. The measure requires the executive director of the Oklahoma Center for the Advancement of Science and Technology, a designee from the Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODC), and a designee from the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education to be ex officio members of the board. At any given time, only one person who is not affiliated with a membership-qualifying entity or firm may serve on the board.

**SB 951** <sup>vo</sup> requires an appraiser approved by the Commissioners of the Land Office (CLO) to evaluate any permanent improvements a lessee has made to CLO-leased land. If that land is leased to another person, the new lessee is responsible for reimbursing the previous lessee for those improvements. Failure to pay is a default of the lease. Further, the measure prohibits a lessee from being charged any extra fees for irrigating land for agricultural purposes if the water doesn't not come from CLO-owned land.

**SB 162** creates the State Capitol Arch Memorial Statue Revolving Fund to be used for the installation and maintenance of veteran memorial statues around the State Capitol Arch.

**HB 2776** updates the financing arrangements for two legacy capital projects approved last session. The measure eliminates the \$19 million authorization to repair the tunnels in the Capitol Complex and increases the financing authorization for the Kelley Building and Kelley Annex by \$19 million. As a result, the renovation budget for the day care facility at the Kelley buildings increases to \$45,322,300.

**HB 1187** clarifies that when a state employee opts out of a state-provided health insurance plan, they do not have to be covered by a group health insurance plan.

**SB 901** prohibits OMES from promoting or marketing other forms of insurance in conjunction with the firefighter Risk Management Program.

**HB 2673** requires any funds provided by enforceable pledges for monetary donations to the Oklahoma Museum of Popular Culture Supplemental Revolving Fund to count towards the \$18 million total the fund must reach before any expenditures can be made.

**SB 494** removes obsolete references to CompSource and repeals its pilot program and compliance exemptions. The measure also repeals a section of law relating to workers' compensation premiums calculations.

## County and Municipal Government

**HB 1664** allows three county commissioners from the same county to attend conferences, trainings, social events, and proceedings of the Legislature, as long as official action is not taken. For counties with a budget board, county commissioners and other elected officials may discuss budgetary matters provided that a quorum of the county budget board is not present and no official action is taken.

**SB 403** allows county purchasing agents to select the next lowest and best bidder from the list of qualified bidders if the original bidder is unable to provide the service. Bidders will be considered at or below the amount they originally bid. Additionally, the measure exempts information technology, telecommunication goods, and certain professional services from county purchasing and procurement requirements.

**HB 1166** amends the annexation process for municipalities. The measure establishes that no municipality may annex more than the greater of 10 percent of its current land area or eight square miles in one area unless the municipality obtains the written consent from the property owners of at least 65 percent of the acres to be annexed and 25 percent of the population to be annexed.

A municipal service extension plan must be included in the notice published in the newspaper and mailed to all property owners within the proposed annexed territory. If the extension of municipal services is not substantially complete within the allotted time, the affected owners may either petition a court for enforcement of completion or bring a process for detachment. The measure further establishes the guidelines for the detachment process.

Additionally, a municipality may annex territory without reaching the owners' consent threshold if the territory to be annexed is bordered by at least 50 percent of municipal property and the governing board proves that annexation would be more beneficial to owners. Owners can

refute the annexation by showing that it better benefits them to stay detached. Municipalities cannot annex territory in this manner more than once per year.

Lastly, a municipality may not attach ad valorem taxes to an annexed area for a sinking fund to satisfy any judgment if the annexed area was not part of the municipality at the time of judgment.

**SB 694** <sup>vo</sup> prohibits a municipality from detaching municipal property from its corporate limits if the property includes an intervening strip less than 66 feet wide, is separated only by a railway right-of-way, is a highway right-of-way adjacent to or contiguous with a municipality, or includes properties that will be split in two. The measure allows the state, county, political subdivision, or governmental entity that would assume responsibility over the proposed detached territory to give written consent to the detachment.

**SB 1014** <sup>vo</sup> requires counties, cities, local governmental entities, and public trusts with a county or municipality as its sole beneficiary to have a local bid preference when awarding public construction contracts exceeding \$100,000 or construction management trade contracts exceeding \$50,000, when a local bidder submits a bid within five percent of the lowest bid.

**HB 1663** modifies county treasurer resale auction processes to allow online auctions. The measure:

- Allows tax debt to be paid off any time before a resale auction begins;
- Requires online auction sales to start during normal business hours during the week of the second Monday of June;
- Requires the public notice for all sales to specify whether the sale will be conducted online or in person;
- Prohibits a sale from being invalidated due to errors in advertisement or sales procedures if the sale was conducted at the proper time and place; and
- Clarifies that certified funds may be accepted as payment, including online payments received from an online auction.

**SB 747** allows county sheriffs to sell property through an online auction marketplace to fulfill a writ of execution. If they choose this option, the sale notice must specify that it will occur online, including the date, time, and bidding link. The online platform must also offer a non-electronic bidding option and may require bidders to accept reasonable terms of service. While no buyer's premium can be charged, a fee

of up to \$425 may apply for each confirmed sale. Additionally, individuals involved in the sale, including relatives within the third degree, are prohibited from purchasing the property through the online auction.

**SB 523** authorizes sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and reserve deputy sheriffs assigned to perform duties in counties outside of their jurisdictions to have the same powers they do in their original jurisdictions. Liability for their conduct remains with the county of original jurisdiction.

**HB 1414** allows veterans who served as military police for four or more years to use those years of service to meet the four years of peace officer experience required to run for county sheriff. Veterans must present their Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty form at the time of filing. Lastly, the Secretary of the State Election Board may create an additional form for candidates to prove completion of the required peace officer experience.

**SB 890** centralizes campaign finance and financial disclosure filings for municipalities, counties, and school districts under the Oklahoma Ethics Commission. Additionally, for filings related to all candidates for county office and county campaign committees, the measure removes the requirement for certain statements to be notarized and the \$50 processing fee for statements of organization filings.

**HB 2147** <sup>vo</sup> creates the Municipal Code Lien Enforcement Act. The measure allows any fees, penalties, and abatement costs of \$1,500 or more imposed against a non-owner-occupied property for violations of a municipality's housing and building codes to be enforced as a lien. A municipal code lien is superior to all other liens, excluding tax liens.

Municipalities must enact an ordinance or resolution approving the use of the provisions of this act before proceeding with a judicial foreclosure on a property with a municipal lien. After a municipal code lien is filed with the county clerk, the code enforcement director must identify the properties on which to begin a foreclosure, which may not occur until six months after the lien is filed. The petition must be mailed to all interested parties and published in the county newspaper.

**SB 681** requires a county assessor to include instructions for obtaining a senior property tax freeze when mailing a valuation increase notice to a homestead property owner.

**HB 1095** allows the governing body of a city or town to authorize the concealed carry of handguns into any building or office space except courthouses, courtrooms, prisons, jails, detention facilities, or other facilities used to hold prisoners. Additionally, the



measure clarifies that district or municipal judges and county employees can only carry a firearm in the courthouse within their jurisdiction. Further, any municipally-elected official or municipal employee can only carry a firearm at municipal buildings within their jurisdiction.

**HB 1052** requires all chiefs of municipal fire departments, fire protection districts, and volunteer fire departments to submit incident reports within 48 hours of the incident through the National Emergency Response Information System (NERIS).

**SB 251** makes mental health and substance use jail intake screenings and reentry programs eligible for ODMHSAS funding if applied for by county governments and multi-county partnerships. Each government or partnership will be allocated at least 0.5 percent of the total amount appropriated to the department for such services.

**HB 2083** and **SB 1091** allow a campus police officer to serve as an elected member of the governing board of a municipality if the municipality is outside of the officer's jurisdiction.

**SB 405** authorizes county commissioners to work with ambulance service districts in an effort to minimize costs.

**HB 2165** authorizes counties to enter into interlocal agreements for services offered by circuit engineering districts.

**SB 752** eliminates the requirement that a vendor be authorized by a state contract in order to work with a board of county commissioners to establish an online bidding process.

**HB 1392** raises the mortgage certification fee collected by county treasurers from \$5 to \$10.

**HB 1547** requires members-elect of the county fair association to designate a day to vote for a president, vice president, secretary, and board of directors. Those elected may be removed from their position for attending less than 50 percent of meetings in a calendar year or by a unanimous vote of all other members.

**HB 2037** repeals the Oklahoma County and City Energy Conservation Act and a section of law outlining energy conservation measures for school buildings.

**SB 957** repeals two sections of law outlining city and county investment policies to recodify and combine the approved investment list into one section of law.

## Pensions and Retirement

**SB 434** increases the maximum retirement contribution percentage for county

employees from 18.5 percent to 22 percent beginning July 1, 2025.

**HB 1091** updates provisions related to the Oklahoma Firefighter Pension and Retirement System (OFPRS). Changes include:

- Excluding payments to repurchase service credit and prior military service credit from the definition of *contributions*;
- Outlining which contributions are repaid to a member's estate or the beneficiary's estate if the member is deceased and there are no surviving beneficiaries;
- Outlining which contributions are repaid to a member who terminates service before normal retirement age;
- Clarifying the process and type of funds that may be used to pay contributions and associated interest for any member rejoining the system after previously withdrawing their accumulated contributions;
- Requiring any member wishing to purchase service credit from another retirement system to be an active OFPRS member for at least 30 months;
- Requiring members wishing to purchase service credit to act within 90 days of receiving the computed purchase price from the system or be subject to a price recalculation;
- Capping the amount of credited service at 30 years; and
- Directing the board to promulgate rules for military service credit purchases at actuarial cost.

**HB 1458** modifies the process for designating a funeral home as the beneficiary for death benefits from the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System. Upon the death of a retiree, a beneficiary may request to reject the benefits and send those funds to a funeral provider through an irrevocable written disclaimer. The measure classifies this transfer as a qualified disclaimer rather than an assignment of benefits for tax purposes.

**HB 1027** is a technical clean-up bill for the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System. The measure updates the definition of *member* to include university police officers and GRDA lake patrolmen and dispatchers, who were added to the system in 2001 and 2003, respectively. The bill also clarifies the price to purchase service credit while a member is on temporary disability.

## Public Finance and Appropriations

**HB 2766** is the general appropriations bill for fiscal year 2026. Please refer to the [House Budget Transparency Portal](#) for a detailed explanation of the \$12.59 billion in appropriated funds.

**SB 1126** is the spending limits bill for the \$3,983,479,266 appropriated to the Oklahoma State Department of Education (SDE) for fiscal year 2026.

**SB 1136** is the spending limits bill for OHCA for fiscal year 2026. The measure allocates \$100,031,677 for expanding programs and replacing funding lost due to reduced federal matching funds.

**SB 1137** is the spending limits bill for the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) for fiscal year 2026. The measure allocates:

- \$7,762,004 for replacing funding lost due to reduced federal matching funds;
- \$2.5 million for permanently implementing the second daily meal of the ADvantage Waiver Program; and
- \$5.6 million for the Child Abuse Multidisciplinary Account.

DHS must also maintain the previous year's funding levels for senior nutrition programs, as well as provider rates and service authorizations for the Community, Homeward Bound, In-Home Supports Waiver for Adults, In-Home Supports Waiver for Children, and ADvantage Waivers programs.

**SB 1140** is the spending limits bill for ODMHSAS for fiscal year 2026. The measure allocates:

- \$10,812,408 for replacing funding lost due to reduced federal matching funds;
- \$9,480,421 for meeting the requirements of the consent decree;
- \$18.5 million for the continuum of care for children in crisis; and
- \$1.3 million for veterans' services.

**SB 1141** is the spending limits bill for the State Department of Health (ODH) for fiscal year 2026. The measure allocates:

- \$150,000 for sickle cell outreach;
- \$200,000 for Oklahoma State Athletic Commission operations; and
- \$3 million to authorized health centers for increasing access to primary care.

**SB 1153** is the spending limits bill for

the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry for fiscal year 2026. The measure allocates:

- \$1 million for Oklahoma State University Robert M. Kerr Food and Agricultural Products Center operations;
- \$5.2 million for Oklahoma State University Cooperative Extension Service offices;
- \$1.3 million for research centers affiliated with Oklahoma State University Agriculture Experiment Stations; and
- \$5.5 million for cooperative extension and agriculture research programs affiliated with Langston University.

**SB 1155** is the spending limits bill for ODC for fiscal year 2026. The measure allocates:

- \$500,000 for the Community Expansion of Nutrition Assistance Program;
- \$100,000 for preserving Oklahoma sports heritage and pride through a local nonprofit; and
- \$198,660 for Head Start programs, excluding administrative expenses.

**HB 2780** creates the Prison Acquisition Revolving Fund for the Department of Corrections to purchase a prison from a private prison contractor.

A companion measure to HB 2780, **SB 1160** appropriates \$312 million to the Prison Acquisition Revolving Fund. \$238,077,462 will come from the Revenue Stabilization Fund, and the remaining \$73,922,538 will come from the General Revenue Fund.

**HB 2773** authorizes \$250 million from the Legacy Capital Financing Fund for the Oklahoma State University Veterinary Medical Authority to construct, refurbish, or expand its animal teaching hospitals.

**HB 2774** authorizes \$200 million from the Legacy Capital Financing Fund for the University Hospitals Authority to construct, refurbish, or expand facilities for its pediatric heart hospital.

**HB 2776** updates the financing arrangements for two legacy capital projects approved last session. The measure eliminates the \$19 million authorization to repair the tunnels in the Capitol Complex and increases the financing authorization for the Kelley Building and Kelley Annex by \$19 million. As a result, the renovation budget for the day care facility at the Kelley buildings increases to \$45,322,300.

**HB 2775** authorizes \$41.6 million from the Legacy Capital Financing Fund to

construct, refurbish, or expand military facilities for the Military Department.

**HB 2772** appropriates \$610 million to the Rebuilding Oklahoma Access and Driver Safety (ROADS) Fund for fiscal year 2026 and directs ODOT to use \$20 million of its ROADS funding each fiscal year to construct, repair, and maintain highway weight stations until June 30, 2033.

**HB 2777** appropriates \$21,253,658 from the Opioid Lawsuit Settlement Fund to the Oklahoma Opioid Abatement Revolving Fund, distributing \$1,253,658 of that amount to non-litigating subdivisions.

**SB 1150** appropriates \$15 million to the Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics to upgrade airport facilities.

**HB 2790** appropriates \$10 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) to provide academic, social, and emotional services for young Oklahomans. The measure also creates the Statewide Recovery Special Account for OJA, limits administrative costs to two percent of the funds, and requires quarterly expenditure and contract reports to be submitted to the Legislature.

**HB 2789** appropriates the following amounts from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB):

- \$3,300,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure needs around the U.S. Air Force Sustainment Center; and
- \$6,625,661.48 for water and wastewater projects in small cities and rural water districts.

The measure also creates corresponding State Recovery Special Accounts for OWRB, limits administrative costs to four percent of the funds, and requires quarterly expenditure and contract reports to be submitted to the Legislature.

**SB 1151** appropriates \$4.2 million from the PREP Fund to OWRB for the following projects:

- \$2 million in water infrastructure funding for a rural water sewer and solid waste management district experiencing certain contamination issues;
- \$2 million for constructing water lines in a county of 150,000 to 200,000 people that is not adjacent to an interstate; and
- \$200,000 for water and wastewater infrastructure grant programs and improving deficient dams.

**HB 2791** appropriates the following amounts from the Statewide Recovery Fund to DHS:

- \$195,000 for a facility serving domestic violence victims;
- \$328,000 for a food program focusing on food distribution, education, workforce development, and health assessments; and
- \$5 million for expanding child care services.

The measure also creates corresponding Statewide Recovery Special Accounts for DHS, limits administrative costs to two percent of the funds, and requires quarterly expenditure and contract reports to be submitted to the Legislature.

**SB 1178** appropriates the following amounts from the Statewide Recovery Fund to ODMHSAS:

- \$7,929,596.45 to expand the Tulsa Center for Behavioral Health; and
- \$66.5 million to pay for a replacement facility for Griffin Memorial Hospital.

**SB 1179** appropriates \$800,000 from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the J.D. McCarty Center for Children with Developmental Disabilities.

**SB 1152** allows the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Commission to use \$5 million from the Oklahoma State Park Trust Fund for lodge construction and maintenance.

**HB 2788** returns unused funds from projects that received funding from the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Funding. The following leftover funds are transferred back to the Statewide Recovery Fund for re-appropriation:

- \$1,560,875 from the original \$2.8 million provided to DHS for housing, food security, and transitional tools for domestic violence victims;
- \$162,668.85 from the original \$12,802,993 provided to DHS for food insecurity grant programs;
- \$1,490,675.08 from the original \$4,537,500 provided to the Health Care Workforce Development Revolving Fund for a grant program with Care Providers Oklahoma to recruit, educate, and stabilize the state's healthcare workforce;
- \$2,164,039 from the original \$10 million provided to the Oklahoma State University Medical Authority for a rural advanced care pilot program;
- \$5 million from the original \$25 million provided to ODH for medical facilities treating disproportionately impacted populations;
- \$20.5 million from the original \$87

million provided to the ODMHSAS for a replacement facility for Griffin Memorial Hospital; and

- \$3.3 million from the original \$8 million provided to OWRB for critical water and wastewater infrastructure needs in central Oklahoma.

**HB 2779** directs DPS to use \$750,000 of its appropriated fiscal year 2026 funds for the School Secure Program.

**HB 2794** appropriates the following amounts from the PREP Fund to ODC:

- \$5 million for a municipal park in Oklahoma County located north of I-344 and west of I-35;
- \$4 million to relocate a naval submarine located east of State Highway 165 and north of State Highway 62; and
- \$1.8 million for infrastructure improvements at an industrial park located south of State Highway 62 and east of State Highway 283.

**HB 2793** appropriates \$8 million from the PREP Fund to the Emergency Medicine Revolving Fund.

**HB 2792** turns the PREP Fund into a revolving fund not subject to fiscal year limitations. The measure also re-appropriates funds to any project funded by PREP in 2022.

**HB 2744** re-appropriates \$20 million of PREP funds previously given to ODC in 2022 for state fair facility upgrades. The agency may continue using these funds for the same purpose.

**SB 1181** appropriates \$2,418,180 from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Administrative Costs Fund to OMES for implementing programs and expenditures following actions taken by the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Funding.

**SB 1180** appropriates \$248,000 from ARPA Administrative Costs Fund to the Legislative Services Bureau for obligations that may arise out of ARPA-related contracts during fiscal year 2026.

**HB 2782** allows the OHCA to transfer up to one-third of the Rate Preservation Fund balance to another OHCA-controlled fund for cash flow purposes, with the requirement that the funds be returned by the end of the fiscal year.

**HB 2796** allows ODC to transfer funds between any accounts or subaccounts within the Oklahoma Disaster Mitigation and Recovery Matching Fund.

**HB 1124** removes the federal Coronavirus

Capital Projects Fund as a funding source for the Statewide Recovery Fund.

**SB 300** dissolves the Oklahoma Capital Investment Board and transfers any remaining contracts and obligations to the Oklahoma Center for the Advancement of Science and Technology.

## Administrative Rules

**HB 2728** creates the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny (REINS) Act of 2025, which establishes new requirements for state agencies when adopting major administrative rules. The measure aims to improve economic impact analysis and legislative oversight of the rule-making process. The Legislative Office of Fiscal Transparency (LOFT) must conduct rule impact analyses for major rules promulgated by the agencies. LOFT must determine if a proposed rule could incur costs exceeding \$1 million in the first five years and report its findings to the Legislature.

**HB 2729** requires state courts, hearing examiners, and administrative officers to independently interpret state laws, regulations, and documents without relying on state agency interpretations. In cases involving state agencies with remaining uncertainty, the court or hearing officer must prioritize interpretations that limit agency power and maximize individual liberty.

**HB 2731** moves the deadline for state agencies to submit administrative rules to the Legislature from April 1 to February 1 each year.

**SB 995** deems any rules not acted upon by the adoption of a joint resolution disapproved and removes the Governor's ability to approve rules when the Legislature fails to adopt a resolution.

**SB 1024** prohibits an agency from adopting a proposed rule unless it receives approval from the Governor or appropriate cabinet secretary. The measure requires a submitted rule impact statement to also include:

- An analysis of alternatives to adopting the proposed rule;
- A summary and preliminary comparison of any existing or proposed federal regulations that are intended to address the activities to be regulated by the proposed rule; and
- Estimates of the amount of resources needed and state employee time spent to develop the rule.

**HJR 1033** approves all proposed permanent

rules submitted on or before February 1, 2025, of the following agencies:

- Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry;
- Oklahoma Conservation Commission;
- Oklahoma Corporation Commission;
- Department of Environmental Quality;
- Oklahoma Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board;
- Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department;
- Oklahoma Water Resources Board; and
- Department of Wildlife Conservation.

**HJR 1034** approves all proposed permanent rules submitted on or before February 1, 2025, of the following agencies:

- Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence;
- Office of the Attorney General;
- Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management;
- Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control; and
- State Board of Licensed Social Workers.

The measure also approves all proposed permanent rules of OJA and DPS submitted on or before February 1, 2025, except:

- An OJA rule relating to the disqualification of a board member from voting; and
- A DPS rule relating to motor vehicle storage facility requirements.

**HJR 1035** approves all proposed permanent rules submitted on or before February 1, 2025, of the following agencies:

- Commission on Children and Youth;
- State Department of Health;
- Department of Human Services;
- State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision;
- Board of Medicolegal Investigations;
- State Board of Osteopathic Examiners;
- State Board of Examiners of Perfusionists;
- Health Care Workforce Training Commission; and

- Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Commission.

The measure also approves all proposed permanent rules of the Oklahoma Funeral Board, Oklahoma Board of Chiropractic Examiners, OHCA, and ODMHSAS, with the following exceptions:

- Funeral Board rules relating to selection rooms, funeral merchandise pricing lists, crematory licensing, and the use of metal ID discs during the crematory process;
- A Board of Chiropractic Examiners rule relating to the use of injectables by a chiropractic physician;
- A Health Care Authority rule relating to behavioral health integration services; and
- ODMHSAS rules relating to *diversion control plan* and *medical director* definitions, modifications of the use of take-home doses, requiring pregnancy tests of all female consumers, and the refusal of persons to participate in treatment services.

**SJR 18** approves all proposed permanent rules submitted on or before February 1, 2025, by the following agencies:

- Oklahoma State Athletic Commission;
- Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management;
- Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs;
- Oklahoma Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics; and
- Oklahoma Department of Transportation.

The measure also approves all proposed permanent rules of OMES, except:

- A rule relating to the acceptance of late bids;
- A rule relating to bid evaluations; and
- A rule relating to the sale of property to another public agency.

**SJR 21** approves all proposed permanent rules submitted on or before February 1, 2025, by the following agencies:

- Oklahoma Abstractors Board;
- Oklahoma Accountancy Board;
- Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission;
- Board of Governors of the Architects, Landscape Architects, and Licensed Interior Designers of Oklahoma;

- Oklahoma Department of Commerce;
- State Election Board;
- State Fire Marshal Commission;
- Oklahoma Horse Racing Commission;
- Insurance Department;
- Department of Labor;
- Oklahoma Lottery Commission;
- Oklahoma New Motor Vehicle Commission;
- Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System;
- Real Estate Appraiser Board;
- Oklahoma Real Estate Commission;
- Secretary of State;
- Oklahoma Tax Commission; and
- Oklahoma Used Motor Vehicle, Dismantler, and Manufactured Housing Commission.

The measure also approves all proposed permanent rules of the Oklahoma Department of Securities (ODS) and the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority (OMMA), except:

- An ODS rule relating to record inspections;
- An ODS rule relating to the denial of requests for copies of records;
- OMMA rules relating to tamper-evident seals; and
- OMMA rules relating to the testing for pesticides.

**SJR 22** approves all proposed permanent rules submitted on or before February 1, 2025, by the following agencies:

- Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education;
- Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education;
- Statewide Charter School Board;
- Office of Educational Quality and Accountability; and
- Oklahoma Commission for Teacher Preparation.

The measure also approves all proposed permanent rules of SDE, except:

- A rule relating to the optional use of Robert's Rules of Order during meetings;
- A rule relating to the timely response to records requests;

- A rule relating to the timely response to petitions;
- A rule relating to the collection of citizenship data;
- A rule relating to open transfer notifications; and
- A rule relating to certified teachers passing the U.S. Naturalization Test.

## Tourism

**HB 2161** establishes processes and timelines for museums to acquire legal title to undocumented and loaned property after time passes with no contact from the property lender. For undocumented property, the item may be acquired by a museum if held for at least seven years. The museum must publish two public notices and may take ownership if no claim appears within 90 days. For loaned property, title can be acquired after two years of no contact with the lender, provided the museum notifies the lender or publishes a notice if unreachable. Museums must maintain detailed records of undocumented and loaned property for at least two years and inform lenders of any contact changes. They can also take conservation measures or dispose of such property for safety or preservation, even without lender consent. Lenders have two years to file claims after ownership transfer to the museum. If ownership of loaned property is claimed by someone who proves their interest, the museum is not liable for returning it without court action.

**HB 1571** removes the sunset date for the Route 66 Commission and eases restriction on the use of funds from the commission's revolving fund.

**SB 249** extends the sunset date for tax incentives provided by the Oklahoma Tourism Development Act from January 1, 2026, to January 1, 2032.

**HB 1122** makes multiple changes to the Oklahoma State Athletic Commission. The measure:

- Separates the commission from ODH, deeming it a distinct agency;
- Clarifies the commission has jurisdiction over professional and amateur combative sports;
- Allows the commission to halt the unlicensed promotion of professional combative sports and seek penalties against those who coordinate such unsanctioned events; and
- Clarifies when and how testing for HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C must be conducted.



**HB 2673** requires any funds provided by enforceable pledges for monetary donations to the Oklahoma Museum of Popular Culture Supplemental Revolving Fund to count towards the \$18 million total the

fund must reach before any expenditures can be made.

**SB 1152** allows the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Commission to use \$5 million

from the Oklahoma State Park Trust Fund for lodge construction and maintenance.

**HB 1089** aligns Oklahoma law with federal law regarding the simulcasting of horse races that are broadcast at race tracks. ■

## Sunset Extensions

Measure	Entity	New Sunset Date
HB 1031	Oklahoma Energy Resources Board	7/1/2031
HB 1032	State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision	7/1/2030
HB 1033	State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners	7/1/2030
HB 1034	Archives and Records Commission	7/1/2028
HB 1035	Capitol-Medical Center Improvement and Zoning Commission	7/1/2030
HB 2286	Oklahoma Funeral Board	7/1/2029
SB 393	State Board of Licensed Social Workers	7/1/2027
SB 394	State Anatomical Board	7/1/2030
SB 395	State Board of Examiners of Psychologists	7/1/2028
SB 396	Oklahoma Board of Licensed Alcohol and Drug Counselors	7/1/2028
SB 676	State Board of Cosmetology and Barbering	7/1/2025



# Health & Human Services

## Public Health

**HB 1600** creates the Lori Brand Patient Bill of Rights Act of 2025, which outlines the rights of individuals being treated in the state, including the rights of minor patients. The measure also outlines responsibilities for a patient, their guardian, or a legally authorized representative.

**SB 1067** authorizes a local government entity or ambulance service provider acting on its behalf to annually submit ambulance service rates set by the local government to the Insurance Department. The department must submit a review of the data to the Legislature by January 1, 2027. The rates will sunset unless modified by the Legislature before December 31, 2027.

**HB 2295** prohibits a public trust hospital from moving more than 15 miles away if it is located in a community with fewer than 30,000 residents. Following the announcement of a closure, the hospital facility and municipality must each appoint a mediator. The mediators must hire a third mediator. All mediators must agree on the hospital's sale price. The hospital must be transferred to the municipality if it is willing to pay the agreed upon price and has the staff to run the hospital.

If the hospital is sold to another entity, the trustees must certify that they have not entered into any agreement in which they or their family receives any financial or employment benefits. If a public third party has been leasing the hospital, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) provider number will revert back to the hospital immediately after lease termination. All hospital trustees must complete a trustee education program within 90 days of appointment.

**HB 1278** creates a grant program administered by the State Department of Health (ODH) to fund ALS research and help support Oklahoma residents afflicted with or caring for a family member with ALS.

**HB 2011** allows firefighters to claim an income tax credit for up to \$250 per year to cover medical expenses for detecting cancer. For tax year 2028 and subsequent tax years, the total amount of credits will be capped at \$1.5 million per year.

**HB 2013** allows a driver license or state ID cardholder to designate that they have been diagnosed with epilepsy. The cardholder may choose if the designation is on the card or in the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. The State Commissioner of Health must provide medical professionals with information to help them determine if epileptic patients are at risk for sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (SUDEP). The Division of Health Care Information must develop an information program to notify individuals with epilepsy of the danger of SUDEP. When an autopsy is conducted on a person with epilepsy or a history of seizures, there must be an investigation and determination as to whether they died as a result of SUDEP. If this is determined to be the case, this must be noted on the death certificate and reported to the North American SUDEP Registry.

**HB 2262** requires referral agencies to provide the representatives for people with Alzheimer's or dementia with a form disclosing the type of memory care provided at each facility the person is considering. ODH must maintain a public database of such forms. The measure also requires memory care facilities to display a poster in a conspicuous location stating that if such persons or their representatives were not given a copy of the disclosure form, they may file a complaint with the Consumer Protection Unit of the Office of Attorney General.

**SB 391** dissolves the Opioid Overdose Fatality Review Board and moves the duties of the board to the Attorney General's office. Entities must comply with the Attorney General's requests for records in accordance with these duties. The Attorney General

may assign these powers and duties to any of the office's employees.

**HB 1688** requires birth and death certificates to be filed with the Commissioner of Health rather than the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. If there is a refusal to identify paternity on a birth certificate, ODH may register a birth certificate as such. Birth certificates with minor corrections made beyond one year after birth must be marked as *amended*, and the commissioner must allow minor corrections to death certificates if the request is made in writing or electronically within one year of issuance.

**SB 804** <sup>VO</sup> requires the State Commissioner of Health to establish minimum standards of care for assisted living centers and continuum of care facilities. The commissioner must also make rules requiring execution of a plan of care and resident service contracts. Lastly, the measure requires each assisted living center to establish and maintain an internal quality assurance committee that meets at least quarterly.

**SB 889** codifies federal regulations requiring hospitals to publish a digital file and consumer-friendly list of at least 300 standard hospital charges on their websites. The list must include the 70 services specified as shoppable services by CMS. It must also be available for free and include a simple description of the charges, billing code, discounted cash price, maximum and minimum negotiated rates, and prices reflecting health insurance coverage. Hospitals must update it annually. ODH may monitor each hospital's compliance, provide a written notice, and request a corrective action plan for any violations. The department may impose an administrative penalty if the hospital fails to respond to the request or comply with the action plan.

**HB 2784** authorizes the Oklahoma State University Medical Authority (OSUMA) to enter into a cooperative venture to train students at a Level I Trauma Center

operated by the Oklahoma State University Medical Trust or an affiliated entity of the trust for Medicaid supplemental payments. OSUMA must provide an annual certification to the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) stating the trauma center meets the standards for receiving Medicaid supplemental payments. The measure outlines which entities in the state qualify for the partnership and also creates the Emergency Medicine Revolving Fund for OSUMA.

A companion measure to HB 2784, **HB 2793** appropriates \$8 million from the Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity Fund to the Emergency Medicine Revolving Fund.

**SB 873** directs the University Hospitals Authority to operate a public Level I Trauma Center, which must meet the standards and requirements set by the American College of Surgeons. The authority must annually certify to OHCA that the trauma center meets such standards in order to receive Medicaid supplemental payments.

**HB 1738** clarifies that if a public trust hospital enters into a joint venture or acquires an interest in a not-for-profit entity to carry out its mission, that entity is not subject to the Oklahoma Open Meeting Act and Open Records Act. All information is confidential except to the extent the information provider consents to disclosure. The trust may hold executive sessions to discuss confidential materials if necessary. The provisions of this measure do not apply to budgetary information related to appropriations.

**SB 903** adds one member to the Advisory Committee on Medical Care for Public Assistance Recipients. The new member must represent a contracted entity or health plan association representing more than one such contracted entity.

**SB 770** <sup>vo</sup> modifies the composition of the Commission for Rehabilitation Services. The commission is expanded from three to seven members. Three members will be appointed by the Governor, and legislative leadership will each make two appointments.

**SB 947** is a clean-up bill related to the 2024 transfer of the Office of Long Term Care Ombudsmen from the Department of Human Services (DHS) to the Attorney General's office. The measure changes the employer of the ombudsmen funded through the Nursing Facility Quality of Care Fund from DHS to the Attorney General's office.

**SB 452** designates October 25 as Dwarfism Awareness Day.

**HB 2773** authorizes \$250 million from the Legacy Capital Financing Fund for the

Oklahoma State University Veterinary Medical Authority to construct, refurbish, or expand its animal teaching hospitals.

**HB 2774** authorizes \$200 million from the Legacy Capital Financing Fund for the University Hospitals Authority to construct, refurbish, or expand facilities for its pediatric heart hospital.

**HB 2777** appropriates \$21,253,658 from the Opioid Lawsuit Settlement Fund to the Oklahoma Opioid Abatement Revolving Fund, distributing \$1,253,658 of that amount to non-litigating subdivisions.

**SB 1178** appropriates the following amounts from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS):

- \$7,929,596.45 to expand the Tulsa Center for Behavioral Health; and
- \$66.5 million to pay for a replacement facility for Griffin Memorial Hospital.

## Health Care and Medicaid/ Medicare

**SB 56** requires OHCA, pending federal approval, to establish a program under which a family member of a Medicaid member may be recognized as a caregiver and may, under the direction and supervision of a registered nurse, provide services to their family member through a licensed home care agency. The program must require the family caregiver to meet qualifications prescribed by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority Board. The administrator of the authority may apply for state plan amendments and waivers as necessary for implementation and securing federal financial participation for state Medicaid expenditures under the federal program.

**HB 1389** <sup>vo</sup> adds contrast-enhanced mammogram and molecular breast imaging to the definition of diagnostic examination for breast cancer. The measure also provides that all health benefit plans include coverage for supplemental examinations for breast cancer.

**SB 1019** prohibits any insurer from establishing, implementing, or enforcing any policy, practice, or procedure that imposes a time limit on the amount of covered anesthesia services provided during a medical or surgical procedure or restricts coverage or payment of anesthesia time.

**SB 176** requires any health benefit plan that offers coverage for contraceptive drugs to provide a three-month supply the first time the enrollee obtains the drug and a six-month supply for each subsequent refill, regardless of if the enrollee was in a health benefit plan the first time they

obtained the drug. An enrollee may obtain only one six-month supply during each six-month period. Nothing in this measure prohibits an enrollee from requesting a smaller supply or requires coverage of medications that could be used to terminate a pregnancy.

**SB 109** requires health benefit plans to cover genetic testing for certain gene mutations in individuals with a personal or family history of cancer and cancer imaging for individuals with an increased risk of cancer.

**HB 1576** <sup>vo</sup> requires OHCA to include coverage of rapid whole genome sequencing as a separately payable service for Medicaid beneficiaries when certain criteria are met. The chief operating officer of OHCA can add more requirements if new medical evidence supports it. Any genetic data generated must be used to diagnose and treat the patient. The data can be used in scientific research if consent is expressly given, and permission can be rescinded at any time. The patient or their legal guardian may request access to testing results.

**HB 2049** requires OHCA to ensure that Medicaid managed care plans and related insurers comply with federal and state laws governing mental health or substance use disorder coverage. State Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Programs (CHIP) must ensure compliance and use a standardized process to mitigate any noncompliance findings. Contracts with managed care plans must require regular parity analysis, and OHCA must develop a standardized process for resolving parity complaints.

**SB 253** requires OHCA to include a supplemental item in its annual budget request for funding necessary to meet additional costs for reimbursing nursing and intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities at the most recent audited cost.

**HB 2797** eliminates certain OHCA procedures used to audit provider claims for Medicaid home and community-based services. OHCA and DHS must collaborate to improve audit methods and create a training program to familiarize providers with the new standards by November 1, 2027. DHS is responsible for conducting annual performance audits of community-based services, while OHCA audits claims to ensure federal compliance.

**SB 515** allows an insurance enrollee to pay out-of-pocket for a medically necessary service as long as the service is normally covered by their benefit provider. If the enrollee negotiates a lower price, the provider must accept the payment without billing the enrollee or the benefit plan for any difference. The provider must put the

amount towards the patient's deductible and out-of-pocket expense. The amount credited may not exceed what an enrollee would have paid under their health care plan and will not carry over when a new plan contract or agreement plan begins.

**HB 1808** streamlines the prescription approvals process by requiring utilization review entities to make their prescription drug authorization requirements easily accessible online for both enrollees and healthcare providers. All health benefit plans must also make drug formularies easily accessible online and submit the link to the Insurance Commissioner by October 1 each year. Prior authorizations or adverse determinations must be decided within 24 hours for urgent prescription drugs or four business days for nonurgent prescription drugs. In addition, the measure sets up an appeals process and requires all adverse determinations to include alternative drugs covered by the health plan's formulary and be made by a qualified physician, pharmacist, or licensed mental health professional. No prior authorization is required for drugs administered for emergency care. For drugs that treat chronic conditions, the prior authorization will be valid for three years unless the prescription is for an opioid or a weight loss drug. The measure also requires continuity of care when a patient changes health care plans by requiring the utilization review entity for the new plan to honor a prior approval from the old plan for at least 60 days.

**HB 1810** requires utilization review entities contracting with OHCA for Medicaid services to make their prior authorization requirements, including clinical criteria, easily accessible on their websites for both members and participating providers. Contracting entities must make prior authorization or adverse determinations within specified timeframes, depending on the urgency of the healthcare service. Any changes to these requirements must be communicated clearly and in advance.

All adverse determinations and appeals must be made by a licensed physician or mental health professional with appropriate qualifications under the clinical direction of a medical director. The measure prohibits prior authorization requirements for emergency healthcare services and pre-hospital transportation. Contracting entities must implement and maintain a Prior Authorization Application Programming Interface (API) for electronic processing, with compatible electronic systems obtained by July 1, 2027.

**SB 806** directs OHCA to seek any necessary federal approval to allow the state Medicaid program to cover nutrition services, including case management, nutrition

counseling, and nutrition prescriptions. The measure also requires the State Department of Education to provide technical support to schools that apply for grants under the Oklahoma Farm to School Program Act.

**HB 2052** specifies that domestic health maintenance organizations (HMOs) providing basic health services to Medicaid recipients are only subject to the benefit coverage criteria and regulations of the Medicaid program. HMOs are also exempt from specific coverage mandates for a variety of specific tests and treatments as well as grievance procedures.

**SB 438** requires a health insurance plan, insurer, or contracted vendor to notify a health care provider of any credit card fees associated with initiating or changing payments. They must also inform the provider of their payment options and give clear instructions on how to choose their preferred payment method.

## Medical Professions

**HB 2298** <sup>vo</sup> allows Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRN) with certain qualifications to apply to the Oklahoma Board of Nursing for independent prescriptive authority. The measure requires the APRN or their employer to carry malpractice insurance. The measure also establishes the eligibility requirements for physicians who are supervising APRNs without independent prescriptive authority. The State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision and the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners must promulgate a uniform set of rules for proper supervision of APRNs and make a list of physicians available for supervision. Lastly, the measure clarifies that pharmacists may only dispense prescriptions for controlled dangerous substances prescribed by a physician assistant (PA) licensed in this state pursuant to a practice agreement.

**HB 2584** <sup>vo</sup> authorizes PAs with at least 6,240 hours of postgraduate clinical experience to practice independently from physician supervision. The State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision must maintain a public list of such PAs and provide a form for reporting hours. PAs practicing independently must be covered by malpractice insurance and may prescribe supplies, services, and drugs, including Schedule III–V controlled substances. PAs operating under a practice agreement may additionally prescribe Schedule II drugs with protocol determined by the delegating physician. The measure also expands the Physician Assistant Committee from seven to nine members, with five committee members being PAs.

**HB 2050** authorizes the State Board of Medical Licensure to grant limited licensure

to an international medical school graduate who graduated from a medical school that meets the requirements of the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG). The medical school graduate must secure employment with a provider that has an accredited training program and must be supervised by the chair of the department. After three years of practice in good standing and passing the required U.S. Medical Licensing Examination steps, the graduate may apply for full licensure.

**HB 1658** allows an unlicensed laser practitioner to perform laser hair removal under the supervision of a licensed physician, PA, or APRN. The physician, PA, or APRN must meet with patients for an initial evaluation and create a patient chart that includes informed consent and a treatment plan.

**SB 424** <sup>vo</sup> directs ODH to establish a voluntary certificate for community health workers. Certified community health workers may:

- Serve as liaisons between health and social services and the community to facilitate service access;
- Assist individuals in attaining employment, education, and occupational training; and
- Build individual and community capacity by increasing health knowledge and self-sufficiency through a range of activities.

**SB 669** updates various administrative requirements for dentistry, including:

- Creating an expanded duty permit for dental assistants in oral maxillofacial surgery to replace the existing assistant permit;
- Aligning permit requirements for dental hygiene interns with those of dental interns;
- Authorizing dental interns who have completed the second semester of their third year of dental school to administer scaling, root planing, and local anesthesia;
- Requiring dentists to conduct in-person patient examinations before prescribing or overseeing treatments and list all dentists involved on patient records and billing documents;
- Requiring dentists to notify the Board of Dentistry about office closures and the location of patient records; and
- Extending the period to reinstate expired certifications for dentists, dental hygienists, and dental assistants from one year to five



years, with the board potentially requiring additional training before reinstatement.

**HB 2261** creates a framework for a multi-state compact for the practice of social work. A potential member state must meet all specified criteria. The measure also outlines requirements for an individual to be eligible for a multistate license, which can only be held in one state at a time. A member state may continue to enact and enforce their own laws, regulations, or other rules related to the practice of social work. The measure creates a joint government agency among the compact member states called the Social Work Licensure Compact Commission. The commission must develop a coordinated data system and implement the compact. The measure also outlines the process for termination or default of compact membership.

**SB 805** enacts the Dietitian Licensure Compact to facilitate the interstate practice of dietetics. The compact requires member states to:

- Participate in the Compact Commission's data system to track licensees;
- Inform the commission of any disciplinary actions against licensees;
- Implement procedures to check applicants' criminal history;
- Ensure that applicants obtain and maintain a valid license; and
- Acknowledge the compact privilege for licensees meeting the specified requirements.

**SB 929** modifies various provisions relating to the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. The measure:

- Updates the mission, powers, and required qualifications of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners;
- Allows the board to punish willful violations of its orders and impose additional penalties;
- Authorizes the board to obtain national criminal history checks on applicants seeking a letter of qualification for expedited licensure through the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact;
- Prohibits the board from reinstating or issuing a license to someone it has previously deemed unqualified until certain criteria are met;
- Authorizes the board to reconsider a license revocation;

- Requires the board to establish restrictions for special licenses;
- Allows the board to issue an osteopathic faculty license without examination under certain circumstances;
- Authorizes the board to institute disciplinary action and enforce sanctions; and
- Authorizes the board to revoke or suspend a license holder for violations of the Oklahoma Pharmacy Act.

Other provisions include:

- Modifying the publicly available register of licensed osteopathic physicians;
- Prohibiting an osteopathic physician from claiming they are a board-certified specialist unless they have completed certain requirements;
- Creating an advanced resident training license for osteopathic physicians;
- Requiring all licensed osteopathic physicians to carry malpractice insurance; and
- Requiring licensees of the board to report any criminal investigation in a jurisdiction which concerns that licensee within 14 days.

**SB 443** <sup>vo</sup> updates statutory language to distinguish the secretary of the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision from the board's medical advisor. The measure also authorizes the board to obtain a national criminal history background check on physician or PA applicants seeking a letter of qualification to register for an expedited license under the Interstate Medical Licensure Compact.

**SB 880** is clean-up language regarding the membership of the Oklahoma Board of Licensed Alcohol and Drug Counselors. One member of the board must be picked from a list of names submitted by the Oklahoma Behavioral Health Association instead of the Oklahoma Substance Abuse Services Alliance.

**SB 808** clarifies that a licensed physical therapist operating under a direct-to-employer contract may evaluate and treat patients without a referral from a licensed health care practitioner for up to 30 days.

## Pharmacy

**HB 2048** <sup>vo</sup> creates the 340B Nondiscrimination Act, which prohibits health insurance issuers, pharmacy benefits managers, and other third-party payors from:

- Discriminating, offering lower reimbursement, or imposing any separate terms upon a provider on the basis that a provider participates in 340B drug pricing;
- Requiring a provider to reverse, resubmit, or clarify a 340B drug pricing claim after the initial adjudication; and
- Requiring or compelling the submission of ingredient costs or pricing data pertaining to 340B drugs.

The measure also creates restrictions for manufacturers. The Insurance Department and Attorney General may make rules and regulations interpreting provisions of this act. The Attorney General may impose civil fines for violations. Nothing in this measure will be less restrictive than federal law and will not conflict with federal law or other state laws.

**SB 993** modifies provisions relating to pharmacy audits, including:

- Prohibiting the auditing entity from assessing a fine for any prescription audited unless there is a valid recoupment under the Pharmacy Audit Integrity Act;
- Requiring the auditor to ensure each preliminary findings report contains specific information, and the plan sponsor of the report must receive a copy within 30 days of the final disposition;
- Requiring auditors to notify the Attorney General if findings of fraud, willful misrepresentation, or abuse are forwarded to the district attorney;
- Modifying the requirements for auditors conducting an audit based on the suspicion of fraud; and
- Modifying state law regarding below-cost reimbursement denials.

**SB 789** requires a pharmacy auditor to allow the pharmacy to use drug purchase records, without limitation, to validate the dispensing of a prescription drug or controlled dangerous substance. The measure also establishes requirements for pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) that share their provider network or contracts with other PBMs. Such PBMs may not combine any Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) or government plans with any non-ERISA or nongovernment plans. Lastly, the measure prohibits effective rate contracting and creates penalties for violations.

**HB 1585** allows pharmacy technician applicants who are at least 17 years old

and in approved youth apprenticeship or CareerTech programs to complete Phase II training without being pharmacy employees. All pharmacy technician training programs must be annually approved by the State Board of Pharmacy and carry liability insurance on student participants.

**SB 906** prohibits a licensed retail pharmacy from exceeding a 4-to-1 technician-to-pharmacist ratio.

## Children, Youth, and Family Services

**SB 658** prohibits DHS from forcing adoptive or foster parents to accept government policies on sexual orientation or gender identity that contradict their personal beliefs. The measure also prohibits DHS from denying adoption or foster placement based on these beliefs.

**HB 1965** establishes procedures for terminating parental rights. If a jury trial is waived, the court must issue a scheduling order within 30 days, and a bench trial must start within 90 days, unless all parties agree to a delay or exceptional circumstances arise. Reunification services in a child's individualized service plan are limited to 15 months from when the child enters foster care. If the parent has not resolved the issues leading to foster care by that time, the district attorney may seek termination of parental rights, with certain exemptions. When appointing guardians, preference must be given to the child's relatives. The measure also requires first-time juvenile offenders facing misdemeanor charges to receive diversion services.

**HB 1566** establishes civil remedies for cases of elder neglect, exploitation, or abuse, allowing claims to be filed in district court. Victims or their representatives may seek damages and attorney fees. Courts may order access to the victim's records and grant restraining or injunctive relief to prevent further harm. Additionally, physician-patient or spousal privilege may not be used to withhold evidence in these proceedings.

**HB 1575** requires DHS to study the feasibility of creating a unified and streamlined eligibility and enrollment system for state public assistance programs. Upon conclusion, a report must be submitted to the Governor and Legislature.

**HB 1574** authorizes the Office of Juvenile System Oversight to inspect privately-owned children's institutions and facilities that receive state or federal funding on a periodic basis or as needed when complaints are filed. The office may examine and copy all records and budgets pertaining to the children and youth service system,

interview residents, subpoena witnesses, and hold public hearings.

**HB 1863** requires the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth to create and maintain a secure database for multidisciplinary child abuse teams to use during case review. The database will maintain strict security and be subject to confidential records requirements. The multidisciplinary teams are required to develop a written protocol for joint investigation of cases by law enforcement and child welfare staff and formalize a case review process that uses the newly-created database.

**SB 870** <sup>vo</sup> creates the Accountability, Transparency, and Protection for Exploited Youth Act, which requires employees of state-run juvenile facilities, private contractors, and group homes under the supervision of the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) to report any form of sexual misconduct or exploitation. Individuals who fail to report such incidents are guilty of a felony and subject to a two year prison sentence, a maximum \$5,000 fine, or both. Employees, OJA, and the contracted entity can be held civilly liable, facing possible civil fines of up to \$50,000.

**HB 2081** creates the Uniform Child Abduction Prevention Act to allow a court to order abduction prevention measures in a child custody proceeding on its own motion if it finds evidence establishing abduction as a credible risk.

**HB 2778** <sup>vo</sup> creates the Teacher Recruitment and Retention Program to expand access to the Child Care Subsidy Program for employees of childcare facilities. The program will sunset on November 1, 2028, and be administered by the Oklahoma Partnership for School Readiness. To qualify for the program, the employee's annual gross household income must not exceed \$120,000 for a two-parent household or \$60,000 for a single-parent household. Employees who meet the household income limits will have their income excluded from consideration when calculating cost-sharing or co-payment responsibilities under the Child Care Subsidy Program. If a childcare facility employee qualifies for the Child Care Subsidy Program under normal program requirements, they are entitled to a full co-payment waiver.

**SB 949** is clean-up language following the 2024 transfer of the Office of Client Advocacy from DHS to ODH. The measure authorizes a designated representative from the Office of Client Advocacy to inspect juvenile court records and receive confidential information without a court order. The Office of Client Advocacy must also establish a system for investigating allegations of misconduct by a person

responsible for a vulnerable adult not rising to the level of abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Lastly, the measure authorizes the State Commissioner of Health to issue subpoenas for testimony or records connected with an investigation conducted by the Office of Client Advocacy.

**HB 1565** requires staff of the state's child abuse hotline to immediately report referrals of abuse or neglect in writing to local law enforcement when the alleged perpetrator is not someone responsible for the child. The hotline supervisor must ensure that the report has been made, and DHS must maintain a record of each referral it has transmitted to law enforcement.

**HB 2207** allows a qualified residential treatment program to file a petition for a protective order on behalf of a child in its care against a third party who poses a physical or emotional threat. The program must present evidence of harassment, abuse, neglect, exploitation, or other welfare endangering behaviors.

**HB 2647** allows courts to waive preplacement home studies for qualified relatives who are looking to adopt a child. The relatives must have been married for a year and have no record of felony conviction or protection orders against them. The measure does not prohibit a single immediate relative from requesting a home study waiver.

**HB 1579** removes the cap on salaries for juvenile bureau directors and employees.

**HB 1847** requires DHS to work with the Oklahoma State Fire Marshal to develop guidelines allowing family child care homes and large child care homes to operate under the building requirements established in the 2018 International Residential Code as adopted by the Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission. The measure prohibits political subdivisions from placing stricter fire and life safety requirements on child care homes.

**HB 2392** establishes a rebuttable presumption that a parent is unfit for guardianship or custody if the parent has been convicted of a crime listed in the Oklahoma Child Abuse Reporting and Prevention Act.

**SB 1179** appropriates \$800,000 from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the J.D. McCarty Center for Children with Developmental Disabilities.

**HB 2790** appropriates \$10 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund to OJA to provide academic, social, and emotional services for young Oklahomans. The measure also creates the Statewide Recovery Special Account for OJA, limits administrative costs to two percent of the funds, and

requires quarterly expenditure and contract reports to be submitted to the Legislature.

**HB 2791** appropriates the following amounts from the Statewide Recovery Fund to DHS:

- \$195,000 for a facility serving domestic violence victims;

- \$328,000 for a food program focusing on food distribution, education, workforce development, and health assessments; and
- \$5 million for expanding child care services.

The measure also creates corresponding

Statewide Recovery Special Accounts for DHS, limits administrative costs to two percent of the funds, and requires quarterly expenditure and contract reports to be submitted to the Legislature. ■



# Judiciary

**SB 453** addresses three issues related to civil procedure. First, the measure creates the Oklahoma Expedited Actions Act to allow lawsuits with a monetary relief request of \$250,000 or less to use an expedited actions process that has set deadlines and limits. The court may also refer an expedited case to an alternative dispute resolution process. The process cannot exceed a half-day in duration, cost no more than double the civil filing fees, and must be completed within 60 days before the initial trial setting.

Further, the measure modifies the standard for the admissibility of expert testimony to align with the federal rules of evidence.

Lastly, the measure raises the award cap for noneconomic losses for bodily injury claims from \$350,000 to \$500,000. For permanent and severe personal bodily injuries, there is no cap. For a permanent mental injury that prevents the plaintiff from being employed or enjoying a reasonable standard of living, the cap is \$1 million.

**SB 632** outlines the framework for the creation of two business court divisions headquartered in Oklahoma County and Tulsa County. The measure:

- Directs the Oklahoma Supreme Court and business court judges to promulgate rules for the implementation and administration of business courts;
- Authorizes business court judges to appoint a secretary-bailiff, law clerk, and other personnel approved by the Chief Justice;
- Sets the salary for a business court judge at the same pay as an associate judge of the Supreme Court;
- Sets the term for business court judges at eight years;
- Outlines the qualifications to serve as a business court judge, which include being at least 35 years of

age, being a United States citizen, and having at least 10 years of legal experience;

- Outlines the business court judge appointment process, in which the Speaker of the House provides the Governor with a list of three candidates, the Governor chooses an appointee from the list, and the Senate confirms the appointment;
- Allows the Governor to reject the list of appointees from the Speaker and request a subsequent list. The list must be provided to the Governor within 40 days of the request, or the Governor can appoint any person who meets the statutory qualifications to serve;
- Provides for an appointed business court judge to serve on an interim basis if the appointment is made when the Legislature is not in session;
- Requires the aforementioned appointment process to be used to fill vacancies;
- Outlines the authority and jurisdiction of business courts and lists the types of cases that can be added to a business court docket beginning January 1, 2026, as long as the claim amount is at least \$500,000;
- Allows a jury trial if claimed by a party within the time period established by court rules;
- Requires non-jury trials to be resolved within 12 months unless an extension is requested by the disputing parties; and
- Establishes a \$1,500 filing fee for cases filed in business court.

**SB 1168** raises the recovery cap for claims brought under the Governmental Tort Claims Act and requires the claim liability limits to be inflation-adjusted every

five years. For property damage-related claims, the maximum recovery amount is increased to \$75,000. Nuisance claims are capped at \$275,000 for cities and counties with a population of 150,000 or more and \$225,000 for smaller cities and counties. For any other type of claim, the maximum claim amount is \$250,000 for small cities and counties and \$375,000 for cities and counties at or above the 150,000 population threshold. Furthermore, medical negligence claims at a university hospital or mental health hospital are limited to \$300,000. The measure also sets an aggregate cap of \$2 million for any number of claims arising out of a single occurrence or accident.

**HB 2770** provides a 15 percent pay increase for judges beginning July 1, 2025.

**HB 2771** increases the number of judges in various judicial districts across the state. For the Oklahoma-Canadian Counties Judicial Administrative District, the number of special judges is increased from one to two beginning July 1, 2025.

For District Court Judicial District No. 7 (Oklahoma County), the number of district judges is increased from 15 to 16 starting with the 2026 election cycle. The additional judge for the 16th seat will be elected at-large.

For District Court Judicial District No. 26 (Canadian County), the number of district judges is increased from two to three starting with the 2026 election cycle. All three judges in District No. 26 will be elected at large.

**HB 2103** prohibits any member of the Judicial Nominating Commission from participating in the decision-making process if they are related to an applicant. Any member who violates this must be immediately removed and cannot be reappointed. Commission members must disclose the date and amount of any contributions made to the judicial campaign of any applicant within 10 days of receiving the list of applicants. The measure requires that the address on record with the State



Election Board for a member of the Oklahoma Bar Association be used when determining eligibility for membership on the commission.

**SB 600** doubles the civil court filing fee for court-appointed special advocates (CASA) from \$5 to \$10.

**HB 2167**<sup>VO</sup> increases the fees for publishing a legal notice in a newspaper. The measure also requires newspapers to post these notices on their websites and in a statewide public notice database. Any temporary outage that prevents online posting is considered a harmless error if the notice was published in the printed version. Newspapers may also establish a notice submission deadline of up to five business days before publication. If a notice is printed incorrectly, the newspaper must publish the first insertion of the notice for free in a future issue.

**HB 2619** subjects commercial litigation funding agreements to discovery upon request and prohibits information related to the agreement from being admissible evidence at trial. The agreement disclosure must include an affidavit from the producing party certifying whether a foreign state or instrumentality of a foreign state has been or will be a source of funding for the agreement. Consumer litigation funding agreements are exempt from the disclosure requirement.

**HB 1850** establishes the Oklahoma Uniform Trust Code as developed by the Uniform Law Commission (ULC). The measure is a comprehensive codification of common law on trusts, organized into sections covering the following topics:

- Judicial proceedings;
- Representation;
- Creation, validity, modification, and termination of a trust;
- Creditor's claims;
- Revocable trusts; and
- Trustee powers, duties, and liability.

**HB 2117** adopts the Uniform Collaborative Law Act as developed by the ULC, allowing parties to resolve disputes collaboratively without court involvement. The measure details the process for entering and terminating a collaborative law agreement, the responsibilities of collaborative law attorneys, and the confidentiality of communications during the process.

**HB 2258** adopts the Uniform Electronic Legal Materials Act as developed by the

ULC. The measure requires all official legal materials in electronic form to be authenticated, preserved, and permanently accessible to the public. This encompasses the state constitution, session laws, statutes, administrative code, Attorney General opinions, *The Oklahoma Register*, and agency rules and decisions.

**HB 1777** modifies the Oklahoma Citizens Participation Act, commonly known as the “anti-SLAPP” law, by excluding civil actions related to officer-director, employee-employer, or independent contractor relationships seeking:

- Recovery for misappropriation of trade secrets or corporate opportunities; or
- Enforcement of non-disparagement, non-compete, non-disclosure, or confidentiality agreements.

**HB 1743** establishes a five-day deadline to file a combined notice and petition for summary administration in probate proceedings, starting from the date the order admitting the combined notice and petition is granted.

**SB 200** clarifies the process for distributing estate funds to a minor who does not have a qualified guardian within 90 days of the distribution order. The estate executor or administrator must apply to the court for permission to deposit the funds into an in-state bank or financial institution. These funds may then be withdrawn by a guardian or by the minor upon turning 18.

## Civil Procedure

**HB 2036** modifies the circumstances under which property owners may be reimbursed during eminent domain proceedings for railroads and oil and gas pipelines. Property owners are eligible for attorney, appraisal, and engineering fee reimbursement if:

- The property owner—or both the property owner and the condemning authority—requests a jury trial and the jury's award is at least 10 percent more than the greater of the commissioners' award or the condemning authority's last offer;
- Only the condemning authority requests a jury trial and the jury's award is at least 90 percent of the greater of the commissioners' award or the condemning authority's last offer; or
- The property cannot be acquired through condemnation because

the requesting party abandons the proceeding.

**SB 999** modifies various provisions of the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act. Any abandoned will or trust found in a safe deposit box must be delivered to the State Treasurer, who must then provide a copy to anyone who can prove ownership and the owner's death. The identifying information of people entitled to abandoned property is immediately publicly accessible once recorded.

Safe deposit box contents with approved claims must be released to the claimant, their representative, or a specified carrier, with any unpaid fees deducted. If a representative files a claim that is approved, payment will go directly to the claimant after subtracting any agreed-upon fees. Payments must be processed within 60 days of approval. The State Treasurer must maintain electronic records of property received. If a claim is denied, the State Treasurer may hold a hearing to consider contesting evidence.

**HB 2171** allows property owners to remove unlawful restrictions from their property records by filing an amendment with the county clerk. Additionally, owners associations can eliminate unlawful restrictions from their governing documents without a vote from members. If a member identifies an unlawful restriction and requests an amendment, the association has 90 days to assess the claim and, if validated, an additional 90 days to amend the relevant documents.

**HB 1060** establishes the Uniform Easement Relocation Act as developed by the Uniform Law Commission. The measure allows a servient estate owner to relocate an easement through a civil action if the relocation does not lessen its utility, increase the burden on the easement holder, impair its purpose or safety, or negatively impact the value or condition of the affected properties. The servient owner must give any affected real-property interest owners notice and pay for the relocation costs. Certain easements, including public utility and conservation easements, are excluded from relocation under this measure.

**SB 198** authorizes municipalities, counties, and the state to enter real estate contracts of up to 180 days that include contingencies for obtaining necessary permits, lot changes, zoning changes, and other land use approvals. ■



# Public Safety

**HB 1222** prohibits law enforcement from releasing a person arrested for a second or subsequent DUI without the person first appearing before a judge to determine bail. The measure establishes that certain timing requirements for tests admitted into evidence do not apply to persons under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substances. Lastly, the measure clarifies that a person may withdraw blood when presented with a written statement signed by a peace officer stating that exigent circumstances necessitate the withdrawal of blood.

**SB 641** creates the Oklahoma Motor Vehicle Consumer Protection Act, establishing that hourly rates for labor for administrative charges must align with the Unfair Claims Settlement Practices Act. However, the Insurance Commissioner may annually adjust rates to account for inflation beginning on January 1, 2027. Administrative charges may only be charged up to four hours. The measure also establishes maximum rates for storage provided by an auto body repair shop.

**SB 20** creates the Oklahoma Secure Roads and Safe Trucking Act of 2025, requiring a non-domiciled commercial driver to possess a valid work visa and proof of citizenship while operating a commercial motor vehicle. Violators are subject to a \$3,000 fine. A driver operating a vehicle while under prohibition is guilty of a misdemeanor and may also be subject to a \$1,000 fine, imprisonment in the county jail for up to 90 days, or both a fine and imprisonment.

Further, any person operating a commercial motor vehicle must possess a valid commercial driver license from the United States, Canada, or Mexico with a valid work visa and proof of citizenship from the country that issued the license. Any operator of a commercial motor vehicle must be able to demonstrate sufficient proficiency in the English language. Violators are subject to a \$3,000 fine and are prohibited from operating a commercial vehicle until they meet identification requirements. A

driver operating a vehicle while under prohibition is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be subject to a \$1,000 fine, imprisonment in the county jail for up to 90 days, or both a fine and imprisonment. The fine for this violation is to be deposited in the Trauma Care Assistance Revolving Fund.

**HB 2163** <sup>vo</sup> creates the public access counselor position within the Office of the Attorney General. If a public body denies or delays a person's request to inspect a public record, that person may file a request for review with the public access counselor within 30 days of being denied. If the public access counselor determines the denial was illegal, the counselor must forward a copy of their review to the public body within seven business days, specifying which documents must be furnished. The Attorney General has 60 days to review a request and issue guidance to the public body or official. After receiving the guidance, the public body must either comply with the Open Records Act or respond to the requester.

**SB 786** prohibits consuming marijuana or inhaling secondhand marijuana smoke while operating a motor vehicle. Additionally, no person operating a motor vehicle may possess any open container of marijuana in the passenger area. The fee for violations is \$250.

**SB 398** modifies the registration of controlled dangerous substances. The director of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control (OBNDD) must issue a written order showing cause before the registration of a controlled dangerous substance can be revoked. All proceedings must be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act and OBNDD regulations, except where more specific provisions of the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act apply. Jurisdiction solely exists in the district court of Oklahoma County. The measure also allows a subpoena to be modified or quashed if the show cause

order contains unnecessary information or testimony.

**HB 1021** removes the requirement for motorcycle handlebars to not be higher than eye level of the operator.

**HB 1022** lowers the fine for failing to yield which results in a fatality or great bodily injury from \$1,000 to \$500. The measure adds a \$500 fine for failing to yield and causing serious bodily injury. Additionally, the court can require a convicted person to attend a remedial driving course, pay restitution, or revoke their license for up to 90 days. Money collected from these fines must be deposited into the Motorcycle Safety and Education Program Revolving Fund.

**HB 1095** allows the governing body of a city or town to authorize the concealed carry of handguns into any building or office space except courthouses, courtrooms, prisons, jails, detention facilities, or other facilities used to hold prisoners. Additionally, the measure clarifies that district or municipal judges and county employees can only carry a firearm in the courthouse within their jurisdiction. Further, any municipally-elected official or municipal employee can only carry a firearm at municipal buildings within their jurisdiction.

**SB 500** prohibits governmental entities from contracting with companies that discriminate against firearm entities or trade associations. The Purchasing Division of the Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES) is authorized and responsible for reviewing governmental contracts to confirm these terms are met.

**SB 742** allows judges of the Court of Civil Appeals, judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals and justices of the Supreme Court to carry a firearm into a courthouse in the scope of their employment.

**HB 1137** <sup>vo</sup> removes the requirement for the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation to apply for federal funding or federal

grants relating to the Office of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons.

**HB 1138**<sup>vo</sup> directs the Human Capital Management Division and the Civil Service Division of OMES to administer a mediation program for complaints and grievances filed by state-employed peace officers and highway patrol. These employees may proceed to a hearing if mediation is unsuccessful.

**SB 375** allows Department of Public Safety (DPS) officers to police and set speed limits on roads located on land owned by a state beneficiary public trust if there is an interlocal agreement between DPS and the trust. The measure also allows a state beneficiary public trust to pass a resolution restricting public use of its roadways if the roadway is outside municipal boundaries and not designated for public use.

**HB 2779** directs DPS to use \$750,000 of its appropriated fiscal year 2026 funds for the School Secure Program.

**HB 1419** requires street-legal utility vehicles to be capable of maintaining speeds of 50 miles per hour. Street-legal utility vehicles registered as motor vehicles may operate on U.S. Highways in counties with a population less than 75,000. Registered street-legal utility vehicles may also operate on U.S. Highways with posted speed limits of 50 miles per hour or less in counties with a population greater than 75,000.

**HB 1487**<sup>vo</sup> creates the following specialty license plates:

- Church Studio License Plate;
- Ralph Ellison Foundation License Plate;
- Star Spencer High School License Plate; and
- Tulsa Air and Space Museum and Planetarium License Plate.

**HB 1684** requires military surplus vehicles to be registered in order to operate on streets and highways beginning November 1, 2025. The owner of any military surplus vehicle that, due to the age of the vehicle, was unable to receive a tag after November 1, 2022, may not be penalized for having an expired registration.

**HB 2459**<sup>vo</sup> exempts mobile food vehicles that did not have an automatic fire extinguishing system prior to July 1, 2024, from the requirement to install them according to current code, as long as they have portable fire extinguishers installed in their vehicles. A six-liter Class K-rated portable fire extinguisher is required for all cooking equipment involving solid fuels, vegetable oils, animal oils, or fats.

All mobile food vehicles utilizing liquified petroleum gas must be inspected by and

receive a permit from the Oklahoma Liquified Petroleum Gas Administration. The permit is in conjunction with the operational permit issued by the State Fire Marshal.

The measure also requires the State Fire Marshal to annually inspect and issue operational permits to mobile food vehicles. Annual inspections coordinated by the State Fire Marshal must be held within each of the four quadrants of the state and twice within counties with a population exceeding 400,000. The provisions of this measure expire July 1, 2026.

**HB 1731** clarifies that child endangerment includes driving while impaired with a child in the vehicle.

**HB 1751**<sup>vo</sup> makes numerous administrative changes to Service Oklahoma.

Major administrative changes include:

- Requiring Service Oklahoma to send all notices by first class mail;
- Prohibiting persons from holding both a state-issued driver license and identification card at the same time;
- Allowing a driver license expired for three years or less to be considered a valid form of ID when renewing an Oklahoma driver license;
- Providing that driver licenses or ID cards issued by mail or online are valid for four years. Service Oklahoma cannot renew or replace a driver license or ID card by mail or online unless the previous issuance was done in person;
- Allowing an emblem to be placed on a driver license or ID card indicating 100 percent disabled veteran;
- Providing that information on applications for disabled placards is confidential;
- Clarifying the process for collecting blood or breath evidence;
- Allowing licensed operators to retain the fees for a disabled veteran license plate; and
- Allowing licensed operators to retain \$3.56 for the annual renewal of each frac tank, construction machinery, rental trailer, commercial trailer, or semitrailer registered.

**HB 2013** allows a driver license or state ID cardholder to designate that they have been diagnosed with epilepsy. The cardholder may choose if the designation is on the card or in the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunications System.

**HB 1789** allows recreational vehicle dealers

to be exempt from their manufacturer-designated areas of sales responsibility when the sale is at a sponsored off-premises sales event located within government facilities or fairgrounds. A dealer cannot be denied a permit to sell at an off-premises location on the grounds that the sales promotion is being held within the relevant market area of another dealer of the same line-make and must get written approval from the manufacturer and the sponsoring entity where the event is located.

**HB 1996** removes the requirement that a sheriff send notice by first-class mail when disposing unclaimed personal property held as inmate commissary.

**HB 2111** exempts establishments engaged in vehicle leasing from interstate commerce vehicle inspections.

**HB 2158** provides a definition of *common entity* as it relates to equity interests in a factory, manufacturer, manufacturer branch, distributor, or distributor branch. The measure also requires dealer management systems to maintain commercially reasonable data security standards and allows an authorized integrator to access said system if they are also compliant with commercially reasonable data security standards. The measure modifies reasons for which a license can be denied, revoked, or suspended and requires certain factory compliance.

**HB 2159** creates a misdemeanor crime for manufacturing, distributing, selling, or installing counterfeit supplemental restraint systems components and nonfunctional airbags.

**HB 2160** aligns the regulations for new motor vehicle and powersport vehicle franchise agreements under the Oklahoma New Motor Vehicle Commission.

Major changes include:

- Designating new powersports dealers and salespersons and factories as regulated entities;
- Outlining conditions of sale of a dealership when more than one dealership is owned in whole or in part by the selling dealer;
- Requiring written notice of intent to exercise right of first refusal; and
- Outlining procedures regarding the treatment of deficiencies during compliance periods prior to any termination of agreement.

**HB 2215** prohibits law enforcement from seizing the license plate of a motor vehicle when issuing a citation for failure to maintain insurance coverage.

**HB 2263**<sup>vo</sup> prohibits the operator of a motor vehicle from using or holding a cell

phone in a school or work zone. Violators could be fined up to \$100. Municipalities are authorized to enact related ordinances. DPS is prohibited from assessing points for violation and law enforcement is prohibited from confiscating or extracting information from the cell phone without consent.

**HB 2297** directs Service Oklahoma to enter into a reciprocity agreement for driver licenses with the country of Ireland.

**HB 2364** requires the Department of Corrections (DOC) to assist discharged inmates in obtaining a REAL ID noncompliant driver license. If efforts to assist the inmate fail, the department must assist the inmate in obtaining a REAL ID noncompliant identification card.

**SB 216** extends the expiration date of an inmate's driver license for a period of six months after release if it expired within the last three years of their imprisonment. DOC must provide inmates with documentation to obtain a provisional license before being released from custody. The measure also requires Service Oklahoma to notify a revoked- or suspended-license holder that they must apply for a new driver license. Notice must be made within three days of reinstatement.

**HB 2724** allows the Oklahoma Highway Patrol to donate surplus vehicles with more than 90,000 miles to local law enforcement agencies in counties with a population of less than 100,000 residents. The donated vehicles must be used for authorized law enforcement efforts.

**SB 54** <sup>vo</sup> removes the requirement for a blood or breath alcohol test to be administered within two hours of arrest. The measure adds to the list of offenses that may be considered aggravated DUI and clarifies that aggravated DUI is a felony. For a first aggravated DUI offense, the first 10 days of the sentence is not subject to probation, suspension, or deferral. For a second offense, the first 30 days are not subject to probation, suspension, or deferral. Any subsequent offenses adds an additional 30 days which are not subject to probation, suspension, or deferral.

**SB 146** allows retirees from public safety agencies to utilize the services of the Department of Public Safety's Mental Wellness Division.

**SB 336** modifies the definition of *transporter* as used in Title 47 to include people who deal vehicles to a salvage pool.

**SB 368** modifies the definition of *kayak* within the Oklahoma Vessel and Motor Registration Act to include kayaks that are powered by hand cranks or pedals.

**SB 462** allows a municipal police officer who retires under the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System to retain custody and possession of his or her municipal-issued firearm and badge.

**SB 527** extends the timeframe a secured party has to deliver a lien entry form and the required lien filing fee to Service Oklahoma or a licensed operator from 25 to 45 days. The measure requires a secured party to mail an additional copy of the release of a security interest to a dealer after receiving a written request from a licensed used motor vehicle dealer.

**SB 544** renames the Fraudulent Documents Identification (FDI) Unit within DPS to the Identity Verification Unit (IVU). The measure clarifies that DPS is the only law enforcement agency to have access to information collected through the use of computerized finger imaging without a court order. DPS is authorized to issue a fictitious driver license for criminal investigation purposes provided the license is returned promptly at the conclusion of the investigation.

**SB 552** prohibits a state agency that receives federal or state funds from using, procuring, or contracting with any biotechnology equipment or service from a federally-designated biotechnology company of concern.

**SB 562** designates the assault and battery of any driver, attendant, guard, or passenger of a rolling stock transit vehicle as a felony. The measure creates a definition of *rolling stock transit vehicles*, which includes vans, cars, railcars,

locomotives, trolley cars, ferry boats, and vehicles used for transporting the public.

**SB 574** <sup>vo</sup> authorizes the Attorney General to use up to 10 percent of the funds appropriated to the Oklahoma Opioid Abatement Revolving Fund for statewide opioid abatement projects approved by the Oklahoma Opioid Abatement Board.

**SB 391** dissolves the Opioid Overdose Fatality Review Board and moves the duties of the board to the Attorney General's office. Entities must comply with the Attorney General's requests for records in accordance with these duties. The Attorney General may assign these powers and duties to any of the office's employees.

**SB 921** clarifies that in order to participate in the Impaired Driving Accountability Program (IDAP) a person must submit a request to participate and payment to the Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence within 30 days from receiving a license revocation notice. Service Oklahoma can revoke a person's license if a law enforcement officer provides a sworn statement that the person refused to submit to a chemical test and the officer believes the arrested person was driving under the influence.

**SB 634** adds seven executive directors of state agencies to the Impaired Driving Prevention Advisory Committee.

**SB 837** <sup>vo</sup> authorizes Service Oklahoma to enter into a licensing agreement with the Oklahoma Zoological Society for any licensing fee required to use their logo or design. For each license plate issued, the society can receive up to \$20 per plate. The measure also allows the Greenwood Historical District License Plate to be designed in consultation with Tulsa Juneteenth, Inc. and allows the plate to be issued to motorcycles. For each license plate issued, the Tulsa Juneteenth Festival can receive up to \$27 per plate.

**SB 1108** transfers all duties related to aircraft registration to Service Oklahoma. ■





# Revenue & Taxation

**HB 2764** provides a quarter-percent cut to the top marginal personal income tax rate and restructures the income tax brackets. Beginning with tax year 2026, the top rate will be lowered from 4.75 percent to 4.50 percent, and the number of tax brackets will be reduced from six to four.

The measure also establishes a rate reduction trigger mechanism to phase out the personal income tax by quarter-percent increments when revenue conditions are met and certified by the State Board of Equalization at its annual December meeting. To trigger a rate reduction, the comparison year total collections amount must exceed the base year total collections amount plus the income tax reduction cost threshold. The *income tax rate reduction threshold* is the single tax year fiscal impact of a quarter-percent tax cut multiplied by 1.25. When a trigger is met, the rate reduction will take effect in two tax years. The measure also includes a safeguard provision to automatically nullify a rate reduction trigger if a revenue failure is declared.

**HB 1372** grants a 50 percent reduction in gross production taxes on oil and gas produced from wells on the Oklahoma Corporation Commission's (OCC) orphaned well list. The reduction lasts for 36 months. A producer overseeing a recovery project for an orphaned well must file a \$25,000 security interest for each recovered well with the Secretary of State, which will be held in interest for OCC's well plugging fund.

**HB 2260**<sup>vo</sup> establishes three tax credits for civil engineers and their employers beginning in tax year 2026. Qualified engineering businesses that employ a civil engineer receive a tax credit equal to five percent of the compensation paid to an engineer until January 1, 2031, or ten percent if the engineer graduated from an Oklahoma college or university. The credit is capped at \$12,500 per employee per year and may be claimed for up to five years. An employer may also claim another tax

credit for up to 50 percent of the tuition reimbursed to an employee for up to four years of employment until January 1, 2031. Additionally, the engineer hired is eligible for a tax credit of \$5,000 per year for up to five years until January 1, 2031.

**SB 287** extends the sunset date of the aerospace engineers and employers tax credits through tax year 2031.

**SB 50** establishes a sales tax exemption for the sale of firearm safety devices.

**SB 59** establishes a sales tax exemption for sales to or by a 501(c)(3) organization with the main mission of providing school supplies and clothing to public school students.

**HB 2610** modifies a tax credit for nonrecurring adoption expenses by increasing the maximum credit amount to 15 percent of qualified expenses, limited to \$3,000 for single filers and \$6,000 for joint filers. The prior maximum was 10 percent of qualified expenses, limited to \$2,000 for single filers and \$4,000 for joint filers.

**SB 301** increases the annual cap for the biomedical research institute donation tax credit from \$1 million to \$1.5 million and lowers the cap for the cancer research institute donation tax credit from \$1 million to \$500,000, both beginning in tax year 2026. For the biomedical research institute tax credit, the maximum individual credit is \$1,000 for single filers, \$2,000 for joint filers, and \$25,000 for corporate filers. For the cancer research institute tax credit, the maximum credit is \$1,000 for single filers and \$2,000 for joint filers. To receive donations through the tax credit, an eligible biomedical research institute must have at least \$20 million in funding from the National Institutes of Health each year.

**HB 1183** simplifies how motor vehicle excise tax is determined for vehicle purchases by requiring the tax to be based on the actual sales price of the vehicle. By removing the 20 percent adjustment cap, the average retail price of the vehicle is

no longer considered in determining tax liability for vehicle purchases beginning July 1, 2026.

**SB 684** amends various provisions of the Parental Choice Tax Credit Act. The measure:

- Removes taxpayer information from the online tax credit recipient list;
- Defines *accrediting association* and requires participating schools to meet the program accreditation requirements by March 1, 2027;
- Directs the Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC) to annually calculate and apply a percentage adjustment formula for the \$5 million homeschooler tax credit cap;
- Allows unused private school credits to be reallocated to the next fiscal year limits when a taxpayer loses eligibility or chooses to forgo participation in the program. If the credit is forsaken prior to September 1, it may be reallocated for the current application year to the next eligible taxpayer;
- Removes the requirement that the private school credit be paid in two installments and instead requires the full credit amount to be paid by August 30;
- Requires the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) to verify an applicant's income-based benefit eligibility when requested by OTC;
- Sets the application period for the 2026-2027 school year and subsequent years as March 15 through June 15;
- Grants priority consideration for claimants who received the credit in the prior year, regardless of income. First priority still goes to those

## HB 1279 Oklahoma Parental Choice Tax Credit Program



Taxpayer receives  
notice of denial



Taxpayer has 15 days  
to file a written protest  
and request an oral hearing



Oklahoma Tax Commission  
has 60 days to rule on  
written protest

*If an oral hearing was requested  
along with the written protest, OTC  
must give taxpayer 10 days' notice  
prior to date of oral hearing*



If desired, taxpayer has  
30 days to appeal the  
OTC ruling directly with  
the Oklahoma Supreme Court

with a combined adjusted gross  
income below \$150,000; and

- Requires participating private  
schools to electronically provide  
student enrollment information to  
OTC by June 15 each year.

**HB 1279** establishes procedures for submitting and settling an appeal for denial of a tax credit under the Oklahoma Parental Choice Tax Credit Program. A taxpayer must file a written protest within 15 days of receiving the denial notice. If an oral hearing is requested by the taxpayer, OTC must allow the taxpayer at least 10 days of lead time from the mailing date to appear and present in support of their protest. OTC has 60 days to decide on the protest. This decision is final unless the taxpayer appeals to the Oklahoma Supreme Court within 30 days of a certified copy of the order being mailed.

**HB 2011** allows firefighters to claim an income tax credit for up to \$250 per year to cover medical expenses for detecting cancer. For tax year 2028 and subsequent tax years, the total amount of credits will be capped at \$1.5 million per year.

**SB 688** exempts aerospace parts manufacturers from the payroll requirement if they applied for the five-year ad valorem manufacturing exemption between January 1, 2020, and March 16, 2021. The waiver also applies to facilities that were denied claims, provided they still meet all other qualifications for exemption.

**SB 577** requires manufacturing facilities receiving the five-year property tax exemption to submit annual jobs and payroll reports to OTC to be shared with the Incentive Evaluation Commission. This report is included in the liability exemptions that allow OTC to share confidential tax records.

**SB 687**<sup>VO</sup> transfers claims processing and reporting requirements for the broadband equipment sales tax rebate program from OTC to the Oklahoma Broadband Office. Upon claim approval notices from the office, OTC must pay rebate claims with the \$14,071,691 appropriated to the Oklahoma Broadband Rebate Revolving Fund.

**SB 1112** requires local lodging taxes to be levied based on gross receipts before any discounts, unless the business receives reimbursement from a third party for offering a discounted or complimentary room.

**SB 681** requires a county assessor to include instructions for obtaining a senior property tax freeze when mailing a valuation increase notice to a homestead property owner.

**SB 190** reauthorizes the income tax checkoff for regional food banks beginning in tax year 2026.

**HB 1205** repeals an obsolete tax credit for advanced small wind turbine manufacturers. ■



# Transportation

**HB 2758** creates the Preserving and Advancing County Transportation (PACT) Fund and establishes an off-the-top mechanism for revenue from natural gas gross production taxes to be deposited into the fund. The fund can accrue up to \$75 million each fiscal year and will be used to construct and maintain the county highway system. It will be distributed as follows:

- Two-thirds allocated to counties based on their per-county-mile highway construction and maintenance ratio. The measure sets the target ratio at \$4,000 per

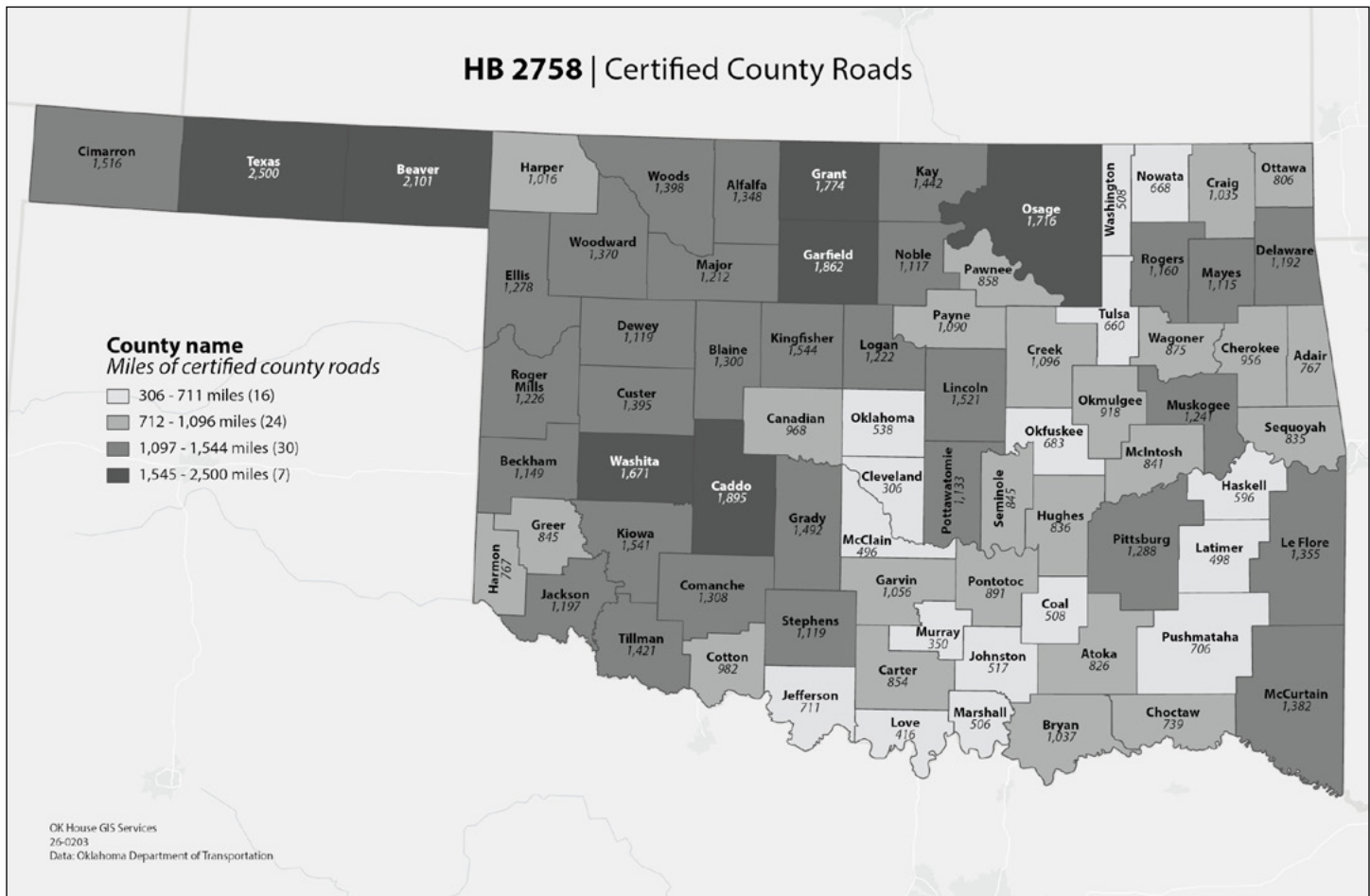
county road mile, and money will be allocated to counties with the lowest ratio first until all counties reach the target ratio. Any remaining funds from the two-thirds allocated must be given to counties based on the number of county road miles and county bridges; and

- One-third allocated to counties for the reconstruction of county bridges on the portion of the county highway system defined as a major collector route. Counties must submit project proposals to the Oklahoma

Department of Transportation (ODOT) for evaluation against certain criteria as laid out in the measure.

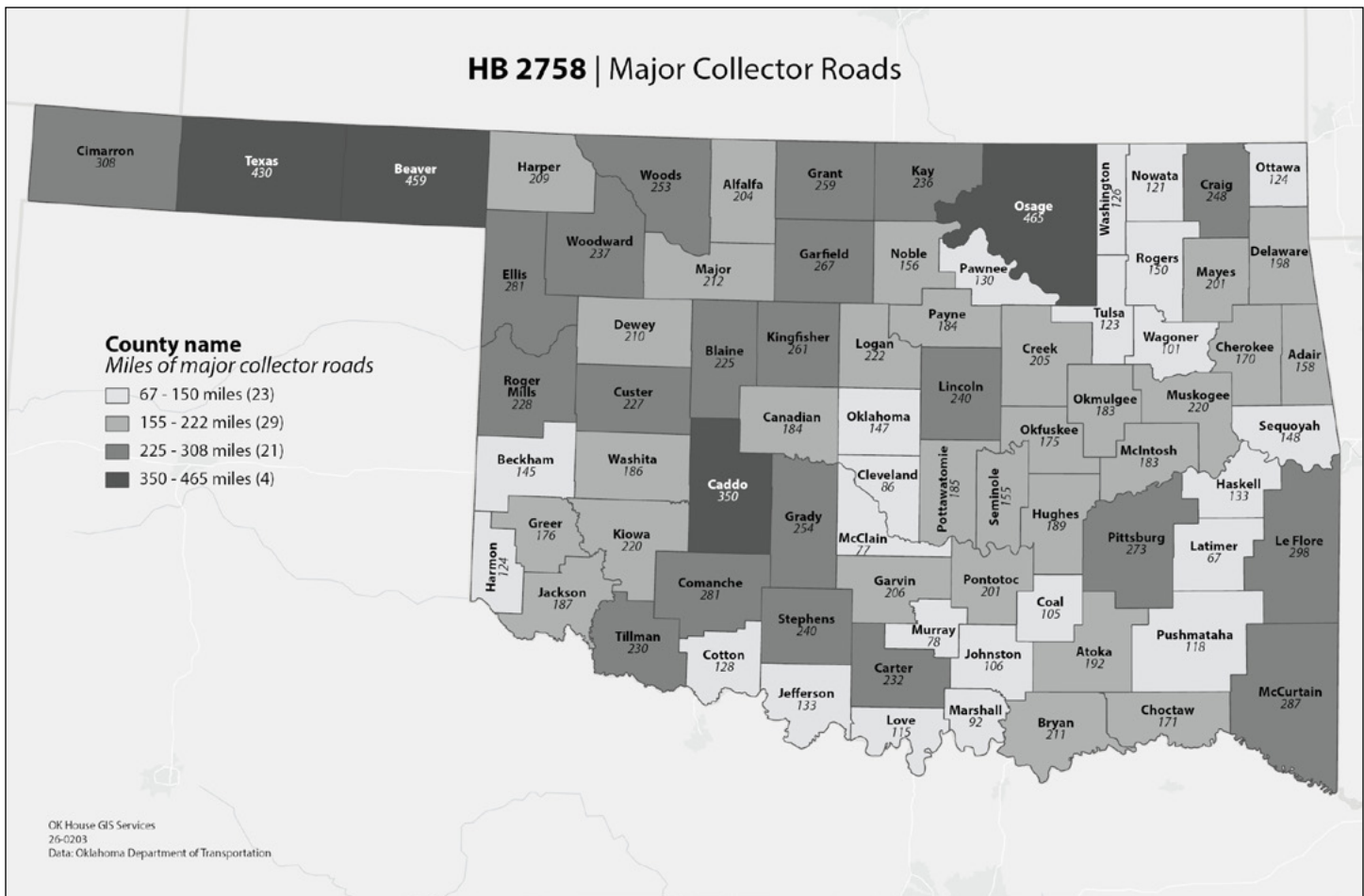
**HB 2772** appropriates \$610 million to the Rebuilding Oklahoma Access and Driver Safety (ROADS) Fund for fiscal year 2026 and directs ODOT to use \$20 million of its ROADS funding each fiscal year to construct, repair, and maintain highway weight stations until June 30, 2033.

**HB 1103** requires the Transportation Commission to notify a previous property owner if the land they sold to the





## HB 2758 | Major Collector Roads



commission is going to be offered for sale. The notice must contain an offer to sell the property back to the previous owner at no greater than the original price, provided the previous owner did not use federal funds to purchase the property. Notices must be sent by registered mail and posted on ODOT's website. Previous property owners have 90 days to accept the commission's offer of sale.

**HB 1486** and **SB 61** designate the following memorial highways, bridges, and intersections across Oklahoma:

- ABLE Agent Lori Thomas Memorial Bridge;
- Brooks Mittasch Memorial Bridge;
- COP Andy Blizzard and ACOP Justin Durrett Memorial Highway;
- Dawson Sumner Memorial Highway;
- Don and Shirley Staires Memorial Highway;
- Donald Ray Ward Memorial Bridge;
- Eldon Hogue Memorial Bridge;
- Gary Don Rayner, PLS Memorial Bridge;
- Harvey Bollinger Sr. Memorial Bridge;

- Ike Glass Memorial Intersection;
- Joe Collins Memorial Bridge;
- LCPL John C. Reeves Memorial Bridge;
- Mayor Jeff Shockley Memorial Highway;
- Monte Duane King, PLS Memorial Bridge;
- Novak and Jean Bullard Memorial Bridge;
- PFC David P. Manners Memorial Bridge;
- PFC Lewis Othel Branscum Memorial Bridge;
- Representative James E. Covey Bridge;
- Senator Roy A. Boatner Memorial Highway;
- SFC Brandon O. Poynter Memorial Highway;
- SFC Tomas L. Avey Bronze Star and Purple Heart Recipient Memorial Highway;
- Shilah Carrillo Memorial Bridge;

- SSGT Kenneth Michael Pannell Memorial Highway;
- The Honorable Rick Littlefield Memorial Highway;
- Trooper Bob Impson Memorial Highway;
- Veronica Butler and Jilian Kelley Memorial Highway; and
- Will Hardin Memorial Highway.

HB 1486 also modifies the name of a state highway designation to the CDR Ernest "Chief" Evans Medal of Honor Recipient Memorial Trail and the location description of The Honorable Leonard Earl Sullivan Memorial Bridge.

**SB 341** modifies the process for selling state-owned railroad assets by directing ODOT to initiate requests for proposals. Interested parties will have 120 days to respond to the proposal. ODOT must evaluate all proposals and, if necessary, conduct an economic impact or activity study. ODOT then has 90 days to present their recommendation to the Transportation Commission. The commission has the final decision on whether the sale of the railroad assets is in the best interest of the state. Additionally, the measure establishes that purchases under a lease-purchase



agreement are subject to approval of the commission.

**HB 2082** removes the requirement for ODOT to maintain any streets, roads, or parking lots within the State Capitol Park and the Cowboy Hall of Fame Park.

## Aerospace

**SB 730** directs the Oklahoma Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics (ODAA) to annually develop and adopt a five-year airport construction program. The program must list any federal and state funding available for developing airport infrastructure. The department must also adopt a statewide airport system plan detailing a 20-year plan for publicly-owned, public-use airports and setting the service level, role, and functional classification of all airports within the airport system. The system plan will help determine the issuance of public funds for airport

infrastructure. An airport must be included in the system plan to be eligible for funding.

**SB 920** requires a person constructing or modifying any building that would exceed the federal obstruction standards within one-nautical mile of a publicly-owned heliport or vertiport to first obtain a permit from their local airport zoning authority. The measure also authorizes ODAA to develop a statewide network of unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) and advanced air mobility (AAM) detection systems and create a statewide or regional command and radar system to support the systems. The department may also partner with the federal government to invest in and operate UAS and AAM infrastructure in the state.

**SB 912** increases the number of members on the Oklahoma Aerospace and Aeronautics Commission from seven to nine to allow legislative leadership to each have one appointee to the commission. The

legislatively-appointed members must have three years of experience in the commercial space industry, a state or federal space agency, or administration. Additionally, the measure transfers all employees from the Oklahoma Space Industry Development Authority (OSIDA) to ODAA, keeping both entities and their respective funds separate. The Oklahoma Aerospace and Aeronautics Commission will be the governing body for OSIDA, and the director of ODAA will serve as the chief executive officer of OSIDA.

**SB 1150** appropriates \$15 million to ODAA to upgrade airport facilities.

**SB 135** renames and expands the Oklahoma Aircraft and Engine Testing Development Grant Program to incorporate rocket engine testing. It is now called the Oklahoma Aircraft and Rocket Engine Testing Development Grant Program. ■



# Veterans & Military Affairs

**SB 530** authorizes the Oklahoma Veterans Commission to establish a private, non-profit, charitable organization known as the State of Oklahoma Veterans Foundation. The foundation will solicit, manage, and expend contributions of money, property, and services to support the commission and the Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs (ODVA). The foundation is not a public body and may receive contributions from any public or private source. The department is authorized to create the foundation's board. The foundation will make all of its financial records and documents, except privileged and confidential information, available to auditors.

**HB 2836** creates the Safeguarding American Veteran Empowerment Act, which establishes guidelines for individuals and businesses providing compensated services related to veterans' benefits. The measure:

- Prohibits someone from receiving a fee for referring a veteran to another entity for help with their veteran-related benefits;
- Prohibits someone from charging a veteran for help with a benefits claim if the claim is filed within one year of leaving active duty unless the veteran signs a waiver;
- Requires advisors to increase a veteran's benefits to be paid; and
- Requires advisors to provide a specific disclosure before consulting on veterans' benefits matters.

**HB 2769**<sup>VO</sup> amends numerous provisions related to the powers, duties, qualifications, pay, and retirement benefits of the Adjutant General. To become the Adjutant General, the appointee must be a higher-ranking Oklahoma National Guard member with at least eight years of service. The Adjutant General must also receive the same pay and retirement benefits as a Major General,

regardless of whether they have been federally recognized at this rank.

The measure also:

- Requires a member of the Oklahoma National Guard to respond to a notification of pending judicial punishment within 45 calendar days;
- Prohibits a member of the Oklahoma National Guard from being reduced in rank except when the rank reduction results from nonjudicial punishment;
- Prohibits federal officials from convening a court-martial proceeding under the Oklahoma Military Code unless the Governor granted prior consent;
- Allows the Governor to reappoint a former officer who had been dismissed;
- Requires the Governor or Adjutant General to determine eligibility for pay and allowances for the time after an executed part of a court-martial sentence is set aside;
- Allows forgery to be punishable by court-martial;
- Prohibits any member of the state military forces from knowingly using or ingesting marijuana products; and
- Adds domestic violence against a spouse, intimate partner, or immediate family member as a crime punishable by court-martial.

To provide financial assistance to the Oklahoma National Guard members who are not old enough to receive their full retirement pay but have at least 25 years of Oklahoma National Guard service, the measure also creates the Oklahoma National Guard Supplemental Retirement Pay Revolving Fund. Beginning November 1, 2027, funds may be used to provide

payments to Oklahoma National Guard members from the time they become eligible for retirement benefits from the Defense Finance Accounting Service until federal retirement benefits commence.

The measure also creates the Oklahoma National Guard Career Assistance Program to provide financial assistance to Oklahoma National Guard members who enroll in a technology center school. Subject to the availability of funds, a member may qualify for full tuition assistance for up to three years.

**HB 2516** creates the Base Infrastructure Needs and Development – Schools Program for improving school infrastructure on military bases. Further, **HB 2518** creates the Base Infrastructure Needs and Development – Technology Program for infrastructure investments, including the purchase of licenses and software associated with military simulation training. The Legislature appropriated \$21 million to be shared across both programs.

**SB 930** facilitates the acceptance of relinquished federal jurisdiction over certain military properties, subsequently granting the State of Oklahoma concurrent jurisdiction. This change is intended to ensure that state law enforcement services are readily available on military installations, specifically for issues related to juvenile delinquency and welfare. The measure outlines a procedure for the state to request this jurisdiction, including the necessary documentation and requirements for filing.

**HB 1414** allows veterans who served as military police for four or more years to use those years of service to meet the four years of peace officer experience required to run for county sheriff. Veterans must present their Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty form at the time of filing. Lastly, the Secretary of the State Election Board may create an additional form for candidates to prove completion of the required peace officer experience.

**HB 2775** authorizes \$41.6 million from the Legacy Capital Financing Fund to construct, refurbish, or expand military facilities for the Military Department.

**SB 450** repeals the Oklahoma Military Base Closure Prevention Task Force.

**SB 723** clarifies that certain positions at ODVA are exempt from civil service rules under the Civil Service and Human Capital Modernization Act. ■



# Appendix I

## Summary of Vetoes

**HB 1029** would have recreated the Oklahoma Funeral Board until 2026 in accordance with the Oklahoma Sunset Law. The Legislature addressed this veto by extending the board in HB 2286.

### *Governor's Veto Message:*

"HB 1029 would extend the life of the Oklahoma Funeral Board – a state agency that, by now, should be consolidated under a more appropriate umbrella.

For too long, the Funeral Board has shielded the funeral industry from meaningful competition in the sale of caskets, urns, and other funeral related merchandise and services. These barriers keep prices artificially high for grieving families. Instead of modernizing, the Board has preserved outdated regulations and entangled businesses in unnecessary red tape.

Before granting another sunset extension, the Legislature should seriously evaluate where this Board belongs and what its core duties should be. Until the Funeral Board becomes more accountable and responsive to legislative oversight, its continuation should not be rubber-stamped."

**HB 1030** would have extended the State Board of Cosmetology and Barbering until 2025 in accordance with the Oklahoma Sunset Law. The Legislature addressed this veto by extending the board in SB 676.

### *Governor's Veto Message:*

"This bill would extend the life of the State Board of Cosmetology and Barbering – a state agency that, by now, should be restructured or consolidated under a more appropriate umbrella.

Before granting another sunset extension, the Legislature should take a step back and ask: What does this Board really need to do, and who should be in charge of it? Until the Board becomes more transparent, responsive, and aligned with the needs of today's workforce, its continued existence should not be taken for granted."

**HB 1157** would have modified regulations over the sale of propane tanks.

### *Governor's Veto Message:*

"This bill does several things, and none of them good. This bill grows government and cedes authority to an unelected bureaucrat,

giving Oklahomans less power over their government. Additionally, it adds another permit and gives the administrator the authority to buy vehicles and add to our state fleet. I have been clear that I will not sign legislation that grows government and makes it harder for businesses to operate in Oklahoma. Earlier this year, I issued Executive Order 2025-03, aimed at reducing the state's costly oversupply of vehicles. Last year, I issued Executive Order 2024-13, requiring state agencies review and reform their permitting processes. This bill flies in the face of both of those Executive Orders by expanding the state's bloated fleet and adding yet another unnecessary license."

**HB 1378** would have expanded the agriculture sales tax exemption to include timber and forestry management products.

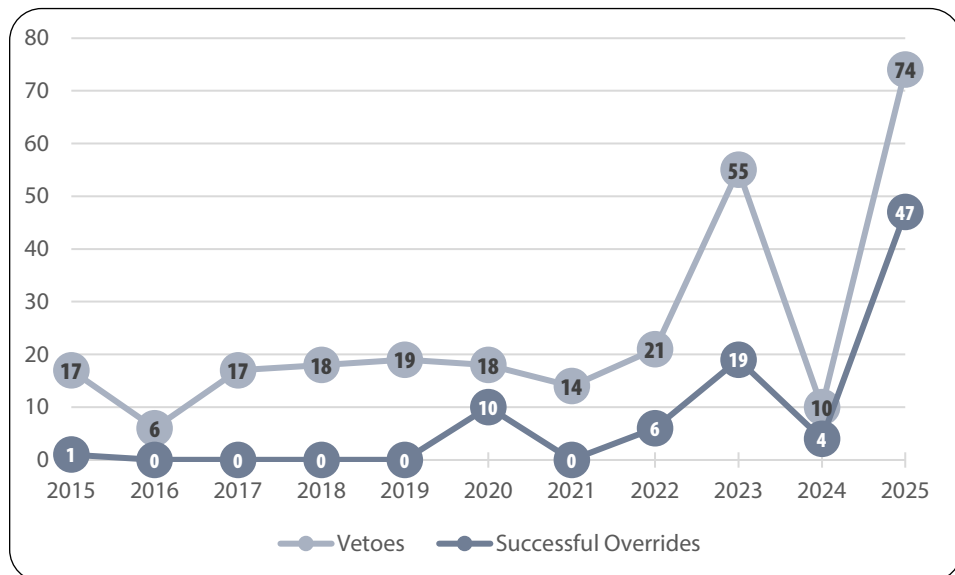
### *Governor's Veto Message:*

"This bill would extend timber, seedling production, and forestry management to the list of sales tax exemptions for agricultural products. However, timberland already carries the lowest agricultural property tax assessments. Instead of addressing supposed inequality, this bill would allow a double tax benefit for industries benefiting from timberland. Before expanding sales tax exemptions, the Legislature should revisit the obscure valuation standards that underpin these classifications."

**HB 1521** attempted to consolidate all public high school graduation requirements under one section of law.

### *Governor's Veto Message:*

"Although this law improves high school graduation requirements, it mistakenly repeals essential mandates for teaching U.S. history, government, and foundational documents like the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. Civic education is not optional, it's vital. The benefits of this bill don't outweigh the harm of removing requirements that connect students to our nation's founding principles.





We should modernize education without erasing our history.”

**HB 1910** would have authorized the Conservation Commission to establish the Urban Agriculture Cost-Share Program.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“I appreciate the intent behind this legislation, but I cannot support the invention of new programs with vague goals and no accountability. If local communities want to start gardens or green spaces, they don’t need a government mandate—they need freedom, private partnerships, and fewer obstacles. I won’t ask citizens to foot the bill for a program that should be driven by local businesses, nonprofits, churches, or local governments.”

**HB 2170** was an OTC administrative process update bill that would have allowed OTC to charge a fee for reissuing a tax refund.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“Don’t stick a new fee into a cleanup bill.”

**SB 37** would have allowed the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation to respond to a mass casualty event caused by a violent crime without a request from local law enforcement.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“I am committed to protecting all four million Oklahomans from those who seek to harm them, but growing government and creating new, unfunded revolving funds will not accomplish that end.

Should law enforcement feel it needs more money to protect Oklahomans, they should approach that request through the normal appropriations process.”

**SB 128** would have given tenants more time to resolve their debts during the eviction process.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“This bill seeks to expand minimum wait times in eviction proceedings, making the already burdensome and difficult process of obtaining an eviction that much more burdensome. The existing procedures already provide adequate due process and notice. This bill would also do the opposite as intended. Instead of assisting renters in arrears, it would incentivize landlords to specifically not rent housing units to low-income households, for risk of greater eviction costs. We cannot overcome economic realities with good intentions.”

**SB 208** would have required the Department of Wildlife Conservation to create a system of registration and licensing for any person or entity providing guiding services.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“I refuse to sign legislation that creates more unnecessary licenses for Oklahomans. We haven’t needed a hunting guide license for the entirety of our history, and I see no need to create one now. I remain committed to limited government that focuses on real problems—not creating new hurdles to operating a business or hunting in our state.”

**SB 333** would have allowed city or county housing authorities to undertake housing projects anywhere in the state after coordinating with local governments and existing housing authorities in the target area.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“Much like a SB 580, which I vetoed last year, SB 333, would allow local public housing authorities to operate statewide for construction and rehabilitation projects, expanding their reach—and their eminent domain powers—far beyond their local jurisdictions. This threatens private property rights and undermines local control.

Housing authorities exist to meet local needs under local oversight. Broadening their authority statewide risks confusion, overreach, and less effective service to the communities they were created to serve. Government should not insert itself into private industry to dictate housing needs across the state.”

**SB 363** would have exempted institutions that grant degrees used for religious purposes within a religious organization from being accredited by the State Regents.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“Private religious institutions shouldn’t have to play ‘mother may I’ with the State Regents. This bill is another example of government stepping into a process it shouldn’t have a role in. If a student chooses to pursue a degree at a private religious school, they should be allowed to do that at the institution of their choice.”

**SB 465** would have exempted institutions of higher education from the maximum number of event licenses issued annually under the charitable alcoholic beverage event license and charitable auction license.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“Institutions of Higher Education are seeking special treatment when it comes to auctions and events involving alcohol. No other charitable groups—like cancer foundations or local nonprofits—would get the same break this legislation provides. Our laws should apply equally to everyone. In any event, the Legislature should pass a

law that removes the limit for all charitably and non-profit organizations.”

**SB 522** would have required the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority Executive Advisory Council to organize a task force to research and provide recommendations on purchase and possession limits for licensed medical marijuana patients.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“This bill would require the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority Executive Advisory Council to organize a special task force. This is like holding a meeting to schedule a meeting about meetings. Creating yet another advisory group is bureaucracy dressed up as productivity. We don’t need more panels, roundtables, or reports that end up collecting dust. We need action, leadership, and real solutions.”

**SB 583** would have updated administrative provisions used by OTC to determine tax noncompliance.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“Government shouldn’t be in the business of ‘gotcha’ with hard working business owners. This bill expands the Oklahoma Tax Commission’s authority to shut down businesses over easily remedied paperwork errors, even when those businesses worked to fix those errors. Although the bill would also extend the grace period for a noncompliant businesses before closure, I believe this bill will result in more unnecessary business closures. I therefore believe this bill will too harshly penalize hardworking Oklahomans.”

**SB 773** would have allowed the Attorney General to obtain any information or documentation pertaining to prescription drug transactions. The measure also would have outlined financial and procedural obligations for PBMs involved in an appeal of a final order issued by the Attorney General.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“Oklahoma statute already gives the Attorney General authority to go after bad actors in the PBM space. This bill hands additional power to an Attorney General who has shown again and again that he will abuse it. To date, he has used his office to sue agricultural farmers, tech companies and other Oklahoma businesses for political gain.

After increasing his budget 68% since taking office, and asking for another 204% increase for next year, the Attorney General is making another attempt to grow his office and expand his authority. Senate Bill 773 gives the AG new tools to go after more industries and keep the fines and fees levied on them, without meaningful oversight or

checks on his actions. This bill gives him a financial incentive to sue people.”

**SB 799** would have modified statute regarding digital communication between students and school personnel.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“This is ripe for abuse. It gives bad actors wide breadth to take advantage of vulnerable youths and adolescents. This bill lets schools replace parents with ‘alternate adults’ when the parent doesn’t object to a mailed letter fast enough. That’s not due process, that’s displacement. The bill defines these alternates broadly, including case managers or employees from shelters or agencies, giving them authority meant for parents. It doesn’t go far enough in ensuring that effort is made to find student’s parents or guardians. It’s an erosion of parental rights. Helping vulnerable and homeless students is important, but sidelining families is not the answer.”

**SB 875** would have required a contracted entity holding a capitated contract with the Oklahoma Health Care Authority to meet the 11 percent minimum primary care services expense requirement or be subject to a scoring penalty on subsequent requests for proposals.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“This bill would mandate the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) to impose steep, additional penalties on contracted entities that fail to meet existing minimum spending thresholds for primary care services. It’s unclear why legislation is necessary for what seems to be a contractual issue already within the OHCA’s and health providers’ purview.”

**SB 898** would have removed the requirement for the disclosure statement accompanying public construction bids to be under oath.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“Eliminating the requirement for construction bidders to submit disclosure

statements under oath weakens a straightforward but meaningful safeguard. Truthful bidding depends on accountability, and having sworn statements under oath is neither difficult nor burdensome. This change not only undermines transparency but also raises questions about who benefits from avoiding a sworn declaration.”

**SB 915** would have established requirements for future commercial solar facilities located on land leased by the Commissioners of the Land Office.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“The Commissioners of the Land Office (CLO) exists for one purpose: to generate maximum returns from state-owned lands for the benefit of public education. This bill imposes unnecessary restrictions that hinder the CLO’s ability to fulfill that mission. Notably, this bill doesn’t place the same restrictions on other lands. If this is good policy it should apply to everyone equally and not single out state owned land.

To serve our schools effectively, the CLO must retain the flexibility to manage its assets in the most profitable and efficient manner. Every dollar lost to bureaucratic constraint is a dollar not reaching our classrooms.”

**SB 924** would have allowed the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission to adjust the appeal process for unemployment benefits to address possible fraud or incomplete claim submissions.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“This bill would allow the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission to alter the administrative appeals filing process in a way that creates uncertainty for the people and businesses they serve. This language is incongruous with the stated intention of the bill, and its operative terms are undefined in the statute. Administrative appeals for unemployment should be transparent and straightforward and allow both the citizen and employer to know what is expected without needing a law degree. In short, this language would

create ambiguity for both the Commission and the citizens it intends to serve.”

**SB 927** would have modified how certain physician members of the Medicaid Drug Utilization Review Board are appointed.

*Governor’s Veto Message:*

“This bill would give the Oklahoma State Medical Association outsized control over the Medicaid Drug Utilization Review Board by effectively handing them three of the ten appointments. If the Association is only required to submit three names for three slots, they’re not ‘recommending’ anyone. They’re just making the appointments themselves. That’s not a check-and-balance—it’s a handoff of power.

If the Association can’t produce six names to allow for a real selection process, maybe it’s time we reconsider whether this Board is still serving a useful purpose at all.”

## Pocket Vetoes

The following measures were not signed by the Governor within 15 days of adjournment, resulting in a pocket veto.

**HB 2513** would have required ODMHSAS to designate an individual to implement the requirements of the consent decree resulting from *Briggs et al v. Friesen et al*.

**HB 2645** would have provided a \$20,000 income tax credit for doctors practicing in rural areas.

**HB 2646** would have exempted gambling losses deductible for federal income tax purposes from the \$17,000 cap on itemized deductions.

**HB 2753** would have permitted rural funds approved under the Oklahoma Jobs Act before July 1, 2025, to continue receiving certification for future applications.

**SB 207** would have established the Oklahoma Rare Disease Advisory Council within the State Department of Health. ■



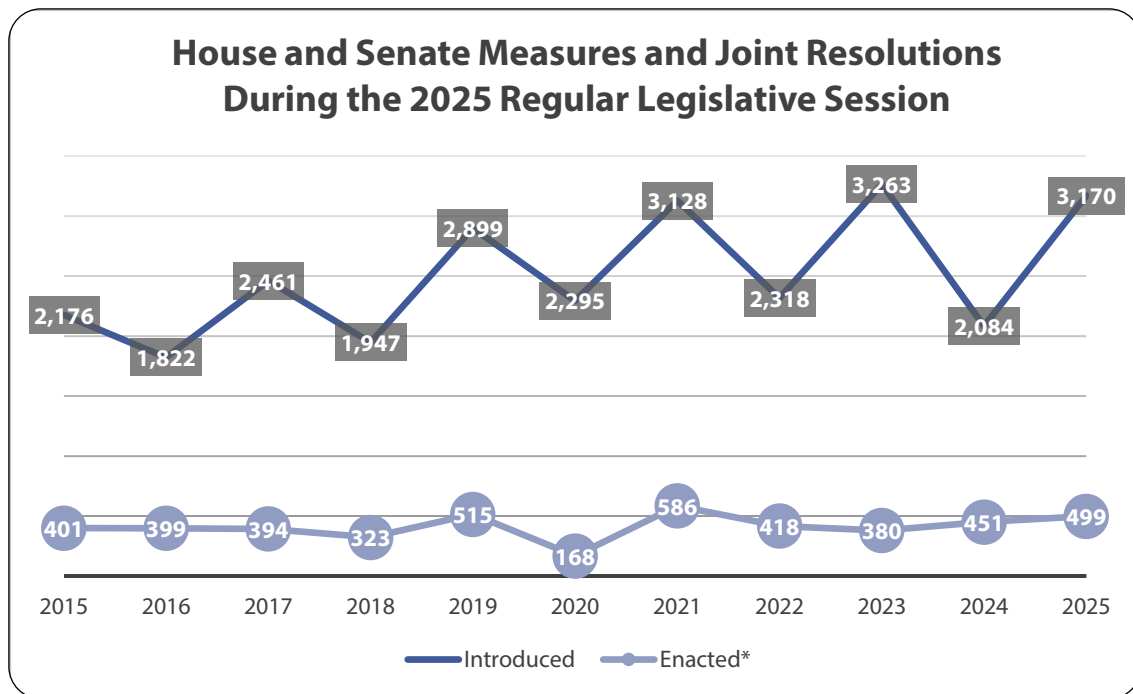
# Appendix II

## Legislative Production

Editor's note: The number of requested Senate bills and joint resolutions is not available at the time of publication.

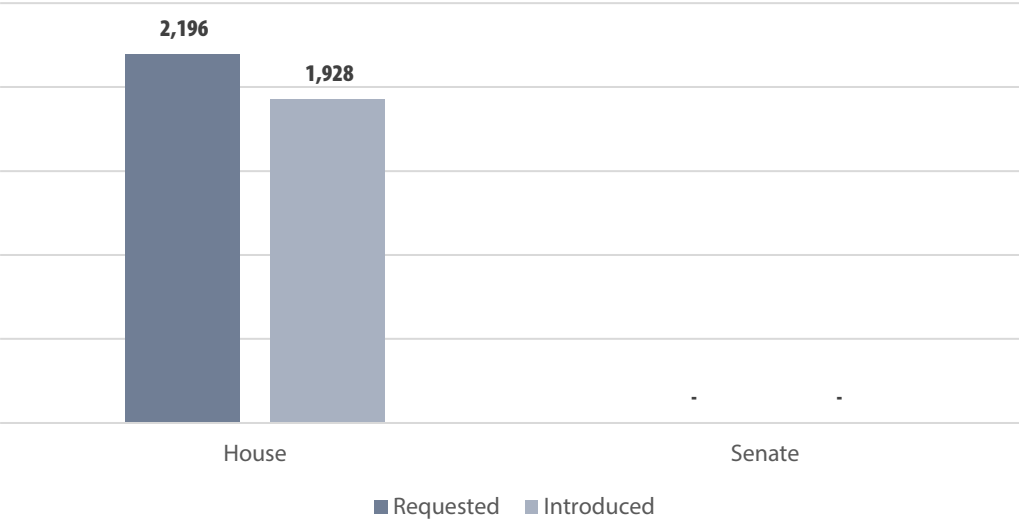
	House Bills	House Joint Resolutions	Senate Bills	Senate Joint Resolutions
Requested	2,196	43		
Introduced	1,928	35	1,185	22
Sent to Opposite Chamber	472	5	342	3
Conference Granted	41		39	
Sent to Governor	269	3	252	3
Approved by Governor	70	0	77	0
Filed with Secretary of State	29	0	18	0
Vetoed	40	0	34	0
Line Item Vetoed	1	0	0	0
Veto Override Attempts**	30	0	20	0
Law without Signature	158	3	141	3

\*\*Override count includes bills that were successfully overridden in one chamber, but not the opposite chamber.



\*The number of enacted measures are calculated by adding Governor-approved measures to those filed with the Secretary of State, and those that became law without the Governor's signature.

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During the 2025 Legislative Session







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