



2026 Session in Review

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

Kyle Hilbert, Speaker | Oklahoma House of Representatives



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Editor's note: Measures with ^{VO} were vetoed by the Governor and overridden by the Legislature.



Introduction

The Second Session of the 60th Oklahoma Legislature delivered extensive policy updates and reached the earliest budget agreement in recent years. Lawmakers prioritized major investments in education and health care, increasing teacher health insurance support, strengthening reading and math initiatives, expanding behavioral health capacity, addressing increased Medicaid and human service needs, and approving cost-of-living adjustments across multiple retirement systems.

Beyond the budget, economic and regulatory modernization were central themes. The Legislature enacted new consumer data privacy protections, updated licensing and workforce frameworks, and expanded tax credit and incentive programs aimed at improving business development and competitiveness. Education policy also continued to be a priority, with lawmakers refining graduation pathways, expanding certification routes, enhancing school safety and accountability, and updating requirements for assessments, technology use, and student communications.

Additionally, the Legislature advanced wide-ranging reforms in public safety, criminal justice, health and human services, and state government operations. Measures addressed issues such as domestic violence, medical practice standards, child welfare supports, procurement modernization, agency reporting, and statewide emergency and infrastructure systems.

Editor's note: This document lists and summarizes every measure passed by the Legislature during this session, categorized by subject area. However, all funding bills related to monetary issues across any policy topic can be found in the [Public Finance and Taxation section](#). •



Agriculture, Rural Development, and Wildlife

SB 893 prohibits a foreign principal of a foreign adversary country from owning greater than 25 percent interest in any agricultural land in the state. Foreign principals in violation must divest the land within 180 days of the measure's effective date and register any acquired land with the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry (ODAFF) within 60 days. Land may continue to be held or acquired if the owner has a national security agreement with the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States. Foreign principals of foreign adversary countries are also prohibited from controlling real property within 10 miles of a military base, military operating area, or critical infrastructure. State infrastructure software may not include products from federally banned corporations. The Attorney General must establish a process to receive related information and concerns.

SB 2028 increases the amount of raw milk an individual may sell directly to consumers from 100 gallons per month to 1,500 gallons per month. The raw milk must come with a warning label that contains specific information. Lastly, the measure allows for the advertising of raw milk sales.

HB 3720 expands eligibility under the Local Food Freedom Act by increasing the allowable gross annual sales threshold for local food establishments from \$75,000 to \$250,000. The measure also expands the provisions of the act to all local food facilities, instead of only residences. Lastly, local producers are

required to comply with local zoning and building codes.

SB 1509 authorizes the Oklahoma Water Resources Board to adopt basin-specific well spacing requirements to establish a maximum annual yield for each groundwater basin.

SB 2110 allows farm-produced eggs to be sold at the farm, at a farmers' market, or directly to consumers. Producers of ungraded eggs may only sell up to 150 dozen eggs per month.

HB 2988 expands the Terry Peach Watershed Restoration Act into a statewide program to eradicate harmful woody species.

HB 3977 requires the state veterinarian, as appointed by the State Board of Agriculture, to have experience in food animal veterinary practice.

SB 2095 requires waterfowl and crane hunting guides and outfitters to be licensed by the Department of Wildlife Conservation (ODWC). Such applicants must pay a hunting license fee, with exceptions under certain conditions. The measure establishes a misdemeanor penalty for violations, punishable by a fine, at least six months in county jail, or both. ODWC must also revoke the violators' licenses.

SB 985 requires ODAFF to implement the Oklahoma Local Food for Schools Program and a corresponding revolving fund to facilitate school district purchases of local

foods. ODAFF must encourage districts to partner with local producers and meat processors and may reimburse districts for qualifying local food costs.

SB 1410 requires ODAFF to operate an Ag in the Classroom Education Program to educate K-12 students about Oklahoma agriculture in cooperation with the State Department of Education and Oklahoma State University Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service. ODAFF may provide incentives to eligible teachers participating in the program and utilizing program curriculum, subject to available funding. ODAFF is authorized to apply for, accept, and use any gift, grant, or bequest from any source for the program.

SB 330 requires the Oklahoma State University Veterinary Medicine Authority and the College of Veterinary Medicine to develop a plan for studying the long-term sustainability of the elk population in the Special Northwest Zone.

SB 2117 authorizes the State Board of Agriculture to issue stop-sale orders for contaminated grain and to require remediation or destruction of affected grain.

SB 2134 requires ODAFF to adopt rules for handling livestock involved in vehicular accidents and provide guidance to county emergency management organizations. Wreckers and towing services responding to such accidents must immediately contact emergency management organizations to assist with livestock handling. ●



Alcohol, Tobacco, and Controlled Substances

Alcohol

HB 3501 updates licensing procedures under the Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement (ABLE) Commission by allowing multiple manufacturing licenses on the same premises if the applicant is in good standing with ABLE and the Oklahoma Tax Commission and notifies ABLE of its intention to operate an alternating proprietorship or premises. License holders must follow all requirements associated with each license type under which they produce beverages.

Alternative proprietorship

is a term used to describe an arrangement in which two or more people take turns using the physical premises of a [facility].

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau

SB 1946 allows distiller licensees to sell spirits in distillery-controlled areas adjacent to the licensed premises and at up to two additional licensee-controlled locations in the state. The measure also clarifies that any area controlled by the distillery used for on-premises consumption is considered part of the distillery premises and allows spirits to be sampled at public events.

SB 592 allows certain distributors to issue one annual credit to a retailer who returns beer or cider for quality-control replacements twice in the same calendar year. The measure also authorizes manufacturers, nonresident sellers, and wine and spirits wholesalers to engage in specified marketing and merchandising activities with retailers. Licensees may share or request social media content, provided it is free and does not include retail pricing.

HB 3522 requires ABLE to prepare and publish an annual report listing

license revocations, suspensions, and ticketing information.

HB 3530 requires licensees under the Oklahoma Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to maintain records for three years and provide them for inspection within 10 business days of a request.

Controlled Substances

SB 444 authorizes an ultimate user who lawfully obtained a controlled dangerous substance to deliver it to an authorized person for destruction. If a person dies while lawfully possessing such a substance for personal use, any individual entitled to dispose of the decedent's property may also deliver it for destruction. For hospice patients, an employee may handle the controlled substance if they complete and submit a required form signed by the employee and a witness.

SB 65 allows a person to acquire, possess, store, distribute, and administer emergency opioid antagonists to someone believed to be experiencing an opioid overdose. Individuals acting in good faith are immune from civil or criminal liability except in cases of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

HB 2941 requires first responders who reasonably believe they have responded to a drug overdose to notify local law enforcement after addressing medical needs. First responders acting in good faith are immune from civil or criminal liability. In fatal overdose investigations, any detectable amount of fentanyl constitutes rebuttable evidence that it was the proximate cause of death.

SB 1257 expands the definition of *marijuana* to include tetrahydrocannabinols, neutral compounds and their corresponding acids, and synthetic substances. The measure also adds tetrahydrocannabinol to the list of Schedule I substances and dronabinol to the list of Schedule III substances.

HB 3767 adds new substances to Schedule I and adds lormetazepam and nifoxipam

to Schedule IV. The measure also expands the definition of *dispenser* to include those who distribute Schedule III–V controlled dangerous substances.

Medical Marijuana and Tobacco

HB 3143 extends the moratorium on new medical marijuana business licenses from August 1, 2026, through August 1, 2028. The Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority executive director may lift the moratorium once all pending inspections, reviews, and investigations are complete. The measure prohibits license transfers during pending administrative actions or appeals. Additionally, licensees whose licenses or Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Control registrations have been revoked, suspended, or annulled must wait six months after the punishment term before applying for a license transfer.

SB 680 expands the definition of *cigarette* to include products intended to be heated or burned and provides a 50 percent stamp excise tax exemption for cigarettes intended to be heated rather than burned.

HB 3127 prohibits employers from taking adverse employment action against an applicant or employee solely based on a positive marijuana test unless required under a written drug and alcohol policy. Safety-sensitive positions remain subject to zero tolerance standards. The measure does not require employers to allow marijuana use or impairment at work and does not limit employer testing policies.

HB 4454 requires edible and beverage medical marijuana products to clearly indicate the number of THC servings per package and per serving. Products may not be shaped to appeal to children or resemble cartoons, animals, or commercial candy. •



Banking, Business, and Economic Development

Business

SB 546 establishes consumer data privacy rights by allowing individuals to access, correct, delete, and obtain their personal data. Consumers may also opt out of targeted advertising, data sales, and profiling practices. The measure applies to businesses in the state that handle data for at least 100,000 consumers or for at least 25,000 consumers while earning over half of their revenue from selling personal data. Businesses must offer clear privacy notices, comply with consumer requests, prevent discrimination, conduct risk assessments for high-risk data processing, and create contracts with third parties managing personal information. Companies may incur a fine of up to \$7,500 per violation, as enforced by the Attorney General.

HB 3498 is an omnibus update to the Oklahoma General Corporation Act. The measure:

- Establishes a framework allowing corporations to enter binding agreements with shareholders or beneficial owners that influence corporate actions;
- Ensures shareholder voting commitments remain valid even if the board changes its recommendation;
- Allows boards to approve and later ratify agreements without restarting approval processes;
- Creates safe harbor procedures for conflict-of-interest and controlling shareholder transactions;
- Strengthens standards for shareholder inspection requests;
- Expands contractual flexibility in merger agreements and formalizes the role of shareholder representatives;
- Allows necessary corporate actions to be pre-approved within a plan of conversion;

- Permits post-merger certificate amendments to be handled outside the formal merger agreement; and
- Allows pledged assets to be disposed of without a shareholder vote in foreclosure or debt reduction scenarios.

HB 3462 modifies eligibility requirements for various plumbing examinations and licenses. To take the residential journeyman plumber exam, applicants must be at least 18 years old and have two years and 4,000 hours of trade experience, a formal plumbing education, or two years of experience while in the military. Applicants who qualify through their education or military service must also have 3,000 verified hours of trade experience. An applicant with three years of experience and a valid out-of-state plumbing license may have their application expedited or be considered for reciprocity.

To take the unlimited journeyman plumber exam, applicants must be at least 18 years old and have three years of experience under a licensed contractor or while in the military. To be licensed as a plumbing contractor, applicants must meet the same requirements as a journeyman with an additional year of experience.

Additionally, residential plumbers may only work on single structures consisting of one or two dwelling units that are at least five feet from any other dwelling structure. Residential journeyman plumbers must be employed and supervised by a licensed plumbing contractor and cannot contract or supply additional labor or materials.

HB 3673 creates a reinstatement process for electrician licenses expired more than one year. The measure requires applicants to either retake the licensing exam or:

- Pay the standard renewal fee and a \$200 penalty fee;
- Complete continuing education if the license has been expired over 36 months; and

- Confirm they have had no disqualifying disciplinary actions or criminal convictions.

All licensees are exempt from continuing education requirements for three years after passing the licensing exam. If a licensee regains their license through continuing education instead of retesting, they must complete continuing education within 36 months from their last verified continuing education used for reinstatement.

HB 4317 modifies educational requirements for certified public accountant exam candidates and initial certification applicants by requiring a bachelor's degree and specified advanced coursework, with two pathways for meeting both of these requirements based on when the candidate completed their courses. The Oklahoma Accountancy Board may issue certificates to licensees from other jurisdictions whose credentials meet Oklahoma standards.

SB 1277 requires recipients of unemployment benefits to complete three work search actions each week to maintain their benefits. The Oklahoma Employment Security Commission (OESC) may require more search actions based on economic or geographic factors. Acceptable search actions include:

- Submitting a resume or job application;
- Attending an interview;
- Participating in a work-related networking event, industry association event, or networking group;
- Participating in state-offered reemployment services;
- Participating in a volunteer training opportunity likely to lead to paid employment;
- Taking a civil service exam for work in a government agency;
- Uploading a complete resume in the state's employment service system; and

- Any other OESC-prescribed work search activities.

SB 1944 raises the maximum gross annual payroll limit for agriculture, ranching, and horticulture employers to \$250,000 before their workers are counted as employees under the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act. The measure also exempts independent contractors in these sectors if they meet at least four of the following requirements:

- Performs specific work for a specific payment and controls how the work is performed;
- Performs work for others at their own election without going through an employment process;
- Receives compensation on a per job, competitive bid, or contract basis;
- Incurs profit or loss based on business receipts instead of expenditures; or
- Has continuing business obligations, liabilities, and a chance of profit or loss.

SB 1326 allows self-service storage facility owners to treat an occupant's continued use of a storage unit as acceptance of a rental agreement if the occupant does not sign the agreement within 30 days of receiving it.

SB 1287 requires the Oklahoma Abstractors Board to deny licenses to applicants who lack legal authorization to work or who do not reside in and are not physically present in the United States.

SB 1873 updates effective dates for the residential roofing endorsement application process to clarify that all residential roofing contractors have until January 1, 2028, to obtain a valid endorsement from the Construction Industries Board.

SB 1732 increases various license fees for home inspectors and establishes fees for certain contractors and journeymen.

HB 4321 prohibits the Department of Labor from retroactively imposing new regulations on existing elevator structures unless obvious safety hazards are documented.

SB 1217 authorizes managing or proprietor brokers to require branch brokers, broker associates, and sales associates working as or with independent contractors to have a brokerage agreement with a buyer before showing a property. No other real estate brokers may be required to enter into such an agreement before showing a property.

SB 1061 clarifies that loans used to calculate the annual assessment fee for mortgage broker or lender licenses are limited to those closed in the broker's or lender's name, which does not include brokered loans.

HB 2035 exempts transportation protection agreements related to preparing remains for transport from the regulations of the Funeral Services Licensing Act and the Oklahoma Insurance Code.

HB 4322 removes the requirement for funeral directors overseeing a funeral establishment to hold dual licensure as an embalmer.

HB 3260 allows courses approved by the Oklahoma Funeral Directors Association to fulfill the continuing education requirements for renewal or reactivation of a funeral service license.

SB 1641 requires the documents filed to create and certify a limited liability company to include an e-mail address.

SB 1448 clarifies that actions and transactions conducted under specific state or federal regulations administered by public entities are exempt from the Consumer Protection Act.

HB 3800 streamlines language in the Roofing Contractor Registration Act to encompass residential roofing endorsements and regulations. The measure also repeals an obsolete section of the 2025 Oklahoma Session Laws.

HJR 1023 approves the proposed medical provider fee schedule for the maximum workers' compensation rates as updated by the Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Commission (WCC).

SB 1303 terminates the Advisory Council on Workers' Compensation and transfers all its property and records to the WCC.

Banking and Financial Services

HB 3521 repeals the Oklahoma Financial Transaction Reporting Act and creates the Oklahoma Money Transmission Modernization Act to regulate money transmission entities under the Oklahoma State Banking Department. All nonexempt entities must:

- Obtain a non-transferable license;
- Submit financial statements to prove net worth;
- Obtain and maintain a surety bond as specified by the commissioner of the department;
- Disclose ownership structure, authorized delegates, and business locations;
- Pay a \$4,000 application fee, investigation fees, and a \$3,000 license fee;
- Submit an annual renewal application with updated financials;

- Implement anti-fraud and anti-money laundering controls according to federal standards;
- Ensure compliance of authorized delegates; and
- Maintain acceptable levels of permissible investments to protect customer funds.

The commissioner may coordinate with various agencies, investigate licensees and their records, use analytical tools, issue subpoenas and cease-and-desist orders, and impose penalties of up to \$5,000 for violations and recover enforcement costs. Information from applicants and licensees is confidential but can be shared with agencies that agree to maintain confidentiality. The measure also classifies an unlicensed money transmission or providing false regulatory information as a Class D1 felony.

SB 1623 updates regulations for state-chartered credit unions by:

- Tasking the Oklahoma State Credit Union Board with enhancing the competitiveness of state charters;
- Allowing state-chartered credit unions to offer flexible loan products similar to those of federally chartered credit unions;
- Preventing the board from considering geographic or membership overlap when evaluating membership fields for state-chartered credit unions;
- Enabling state-chartered credit unions to add any association categories approved by the National Credit Union Administration, including groups in under-served areas with incomes at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty level;
- Requiring state-chartered credit unions to submit the names and addresses of their directors, committee members, and officers to the commissioner of the Banking Department within 10 days after elections; and
- Permitting directors and committee members to receive compensation approved by the board, which must be reported annually in the credit union's report.

SB 2067 creates a framework for financial institutions to report suspected financial exploitation of protected adults, authorizes temporary transaction holds, and provides liability protection for good faith reporting.

Economic Development

SB 1826 removes the mandatory completion timelines for projects receiving incentives

under the Oklahoma Local Development and Enterprise Zone Incentive Leverage Act.

SB 1990 expands the evaluation requirements for reports prepared by the Incentive Evaluation Commission by including analyses of how a business would have acted without the incentive, comparisons to similar incentives inside and outside Oklahoma, and assessments of whether the incentive advances strategic state goals or gives the state a competitive advantage.

HB 3979 increases financing caps under the Oklahoma Economic Development Pooled Finance Act from \$100 million to \$125 million for both the Infrastructure Pool and Economic Development Pool.

HB 2894 updates the Oklahoma Rural Jobs Act by setting a separate \$15 million annual credit limit for applications and certifications approved before and after November 1, 2026.

HB 4191 revises the Small Employer Quality Jobs Program by expanding eligible industries to include motion picture and video production, sound recording, and child care services. The measure also establishes new capital investment requirements and adjusts job creation thresholds based on city population size. To qualify for the program, a business must invest at least \$500,000 in construction, renovation, or equipment purchases or generate at least 35 percent of its total sales from out-of-state customers within two years. Businesses located in or adjacent to a municipality with a population of less than 50,000 must create at least five new jobs or increase full-time employment by five percent, whichever is greater. Businesses located in or adjacent to a municipality with a population greater than 50,000 must create at least 10 new jobs or increase full-time employment by 10 percent, whichever is greater. For contracts executed after November 1, 2026, the Oklahoma Department of Commerce must verify compliance with investment or sales requirements within 36 months.

Insurance

HB 3781 changes property and casualty insurance rate filings from a use-and-file

system to a file-and-use system. Insurers must file all rate changes and requested information with the Insurance Commissioner at least 30 days before the rates take effect in a competitive market and 60 days before in a noncompetitive market.

However, if the commissioner determines that an insurer's rates require closer supervision in a competitive market, the insurer must file all rate changes and requested information at least 60 days before the rates take effect. The insurer may request a hearing to examine the validity of the commissioner's decision within 30 days of the notice of required supervision.

When a rate filing is determined to be excessively high based on actuarial review, the commissioner must send an objection to the insurer and give them the opportunity to provide additional information before making a final determination on the excessive rate. If the rate is increased for any private passenger automobile, homeowner's multi-peril, or dwelling fire policy, the commissioner must publish notice of the change and the overall percentage of rate increase on the Insurance Department (OID)'s website.

SB 1916 establishes the Oklahoma Receivership Office as a division within OID to administer insurer supervisions, conservatorships, and receiverships. The Insurance Commissioner may employ or contract with relevant personnel as necessary for a conservatorship or delinquency proceeding. The commissioner may also audit the confidential records of any appointed supervisor, conservator, or receiver. The Oklahoma Receivership Office may deposit funds collected from delinquency proceedings, rehabilitation, and liquidation into various financial institutions, and these funds cannot be classified as state or department funds. Additionally, the measure allows funds from an insolvent insurer's estate to be used for the insurer's immunity and indemnification obligations.

HB 3796 requires individual insurers filing merger or acquisition statements with the Insurance Commissioner to include five years of personal financial statements

and other recent data. Additionally, the measure prohibits individuals from selling or negotiating long-term care insurance without being licensed as an insurance producer for accident and health or life insurance. The measure also requires bulletins issued by previous Insurance Commissioners to automatically terminate 90 days after the inauguration of the next commissioner, unless extended by the new commissioner. Lastly, the measure removes the sunset date for the Strengthen Oklahoma Homes Program and repeals the law related to the State Innovation Waiver.

SB 1942 expands the definition of *covered services* in dental subscriber agreements to include all reimbursed services under the agreement, regardless of deductibles, frequency limits, or waiting periods.

HB 1085 adjusts the fee that service warranty associations pay to OID in place of the insurance premium tax beginning January 1, 2027, as follows:

- 2027: 1.75 percent of gross provider fees or \$3,150, whichever is greater;
- 2028: one percent of gross provider fees or \$3,350, whichever is greater; and
- 2029 and beyond: flat fee of \$3,700.

All funds collected from the service warranty association fee are exempt from distribution to the General Revenue Fund and will remain with OID.

SB 1876 authorizes foreign insurers to appoint a resident or person authorized to do business in the state as its agent to receive service of legal processes issued against it. Any insurer appointing a registered agent must submit the agent's name and address to the Insurance Commissioner along with any applicable fee. The commissioner must publish and keep current a list of registered agent names and addresses. If a person relies on this list of registered agents to serve an insurer and discovers the information in the list was incorrect, they may serve the commissioner instead. •



Common Education

SB 1778 overhauls the Reading Sufficiency Act and renames it the Strong Readers Act. The measure requires third grade students to either pass the primary reading test, pass an approved alternative test, or meet a good cause exemption before being promoted to fourth grade. The measure also requires multiple reading screenings each year in grades K–3 and creates a multitiered support system for students who are identified with reading deficiencies.

Additionally, the measure increases the number of literacy coaches at the State Department of Education (OSDE) and requires each school district to employ a literacy specialist. The Office of Educational Quality and Accountability (OEQA), in conjunction with OSDE and higher education institutions, must develop intensive academies where teachers can obtain early literacy micro-credentials.

Lastly, the measure establishes a tiered funding system for reading instruction in grades K–3 that provides per-pupil funding for core reading instruction, supplemental weighted funding for students needing additional assistance, and funding that incentivizes improvement in students who need additional assistance.

SB 201 increases the minimum teacher salary schedule by \$2,000. The raise does not apply to school administrators.

HB 4268 creates the Growth-based Teacher Compensation pilot program to award the top 15 percent highest performing teachers in grades 4–8 with supplemental pay based on measurable student academic growth. The measure also establishes a five-year, \$5,000 national board certification bonus for eligible teachers. OEQA must contract with an independent evaluator to study the effects of both programs on student achievement.

HB 3151 requires school districts using an hours-based calendar to operate for a minimum of 173 instructional days, an increase from the previous requirement of 166 days. The requirement becomes effective July 1, 2027, only if OSDE's FY

2028 appropriations exceed its FY 2027 appropriations by at least \$175 million.

HB 4427 updates various adjunct teacher regulations. Adjunct teachers must hold distinguished qualifications in their field, as defined by the State Board of Education. The measure prohibits adjunct teachers from teaching core curriculum classes in pre-K through fifth grade, beginning in the 2027–28 school year. However, adjunct teachers who were already teaching core classes before the measure's enactment may seek a waiver of this prohibition if they complete professional development training in the science of reading. Lastly, adjunct teachers may only serve five years in the classroom unless granted an additional five-year waiver by the board.

HB 1276 requires school districts to permanently adopt a policy prohibiting students from using cell phones on campus during the school day.

HB 3372 creates two financial programs to help charter schools obtain funding for new buildings and building improvements. The first is the Revolving Loan Fund Program for Charter School Capital Expenditures, which is funded through legislative appropriations and administered under the oversight of the Statewide Charter School Board (SCSB). The program must provide loans or loan guarantees that enable charter schools to borrow funds for capital expenditures at lower interest rates. SCSB must select a qualified third-party financial administrator to operate the program.

The second program is the Charter School Bond Credit Enhancement Program, which provides state-backed credit support to reduce charter schools' financing costs for facility projects. Participating schools must be approved by SCSB, maintain a debt service reserve of at least 12 months of bond payments, and allow their state aid to be intercepted to ensure bond payments are made. The program also establishes a revolving fund to provide limited financial support in the event of a default, with total

outstanding bonds under the program capped at \$250 million.

HB 1590 establishes the Oklahoma Education Infrastructure Linked Deposit Program, administered by the State Treasurer. This program provides low-interest loans to charter schools and nonprofits for construction and repairs. Loan applications are first reviewed by the State Treasurer and then sent to a participating lending institution for approval. Borrowers can hold only one outstanding loan at a time, with amounts up to \$1 million and terms of up to 10 years. The loan term may be extended by five additional years if there is a mutual agreement between the borrower and lender.

SB 1360 creates the Office of Mathematics Improvement within OSDE, led by a director appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with exclusive focus on grades K–5. The director must:

- Oversee implementation of the Oklahoma Math Achievement and Proficiency Act;
- Monitor use of screening instruments and tests;
- Recommend teacher training supports;
- Monitor summer math academies;
- Provide recommendations regarding professional development providers; and
- Establish a team to assess the needs of students with dyscalculia.

The measure also establishes a tiered funding system for the Oklahoma Math Achievement and Proficiency Act that provides per-pupil base funding for core math instruction in third through fifth grade, supplemental weighted funding for students needing additional assistance, and improvement incentive funding.

HB 3021 consolidates and reorganizes graduation requirement statutes. The measure removes the “core curriculum”

graduation track for students not enrolled in high school before the 2025–26 school year. Moving forward, most students must complete the ICAP diploma pathway. The measure also creates a non-standard course waiver process for schools wanting to offer graduation credit for courses that do not fully align with the Oklahoma Academic Standards. Lastly, the measure removes duplicate sections of law.

HB 3590 updates scholarship-granting organization reporting requirements within the Oklahoma Equal Opportunity Scholarship Act and increases income eligibility thresholds for scholarship recipients.

HB 3704 declares the state’s intent to participate in the federal tax credit for individual donations to scholarship-granting organizations and directs the Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC) to administer program requirements. State agencies, including OTC and the Governor, are prohibited from adopting rules or regulations that go beyond what federal law requires when implementing this act.

HB 2153 requires all Oklahoma Secondary School Activities Association hearings to comply with the Open Meeting Act and repeals the one-year athletic sit-out period for students transferring between districts.

HB 4359 requires schools to administer statewide assessments in grades 3–8 during the last four weeks of the school year. This requirement does not apply to the Oklahoma Alternative Assessment Program.

SB 1481 requires schools to provide students in pre-K through fifth grade with 40 minutes of daily recess, which may be split into two 20-minute periods. Schools are prohibited from withholding recess as punishment.

SB 1437 requires school districts to administer the Presidential Fitness Test according to OSDE guidelines or another nationally accepted fitness testing program for school-aged children. Guidelines must include exemptions for students with disabilities and an opt-out option for parents.

HB 1484 requires school districts to integrate fentanyl abuse prevention into their substance abuse curriculum for grades 6–12.

HB 3016 requires OSDE and the State Department of Health to create a two-year pilot program providing vision screenings for students in kindergarten, first, and third grade to identify convergence insufficiency. Screenings must occur within the first 90 days of the school year and be conducted by designated personnel.

SB 1733 requires school districts to immediately notify law enforcement when an employee is found privately texting or emailing a student in an inappropriate manner. Public and private school employees

must also report any suspected sexual abuse of a student to law enforcement within 24 hours of suspicion and before any school-led investigation.

HB 1937 modifies regulations on texting and emailing between school employees and students. The measure clarifies the definition of *student* to include anyone enrolled in a public school who has not yet graduated from high school. Local school boards may determine exceptions for emergencies, and reports of violations must be corroborated. If a school employee is investigated for violations but no misconduct is found, the incident must not be noted in their personnel file.

HB 2959 requires private and public school administrators to notify law enforcement within 24 hours upon learning of an employee allegedly abusing a student before any school-led investigation. Schools must also notify law enforcement immediately if an employee is privately inappropriately communicating with a student on a private platform without parental involvement.

SB 346 modifies the background check process for certain teachers changing school districts. A teacher seeking employment at another school is exempt from undergoing a new national background check if a previous check occurred within five years and the teacher provides an affidavit from their prior employer confirming good standing and disclosing any inappropriate behavior. The State Board of Education may revoke a teacher’s license for willfully making false statements on such affidavit, and the measure creates a misdemeanor for knowingly submitting a false affidavit.

HB 3076 allows teachers to obtain certification through alternative teacher preparation programs offered by school districts, regional service agencies, and private or nonprofit entities. The Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability must oversee the programs, approve or deny applicants within 60 days, and allow denied applicants to remedy application deficiencies.

SB 1734 establishes guardrails for artificial intelligence (AI) in public schools by requiring teachers to review AI-generated content before use and prohibiting AI tools from being the primary basis for grading, promotion, or retention. AI tools must be age-appropriate and FERPA-compliant. School districts must provide parents with an annual disclosure detailing their use of AI and offer opt-out options from student-facing AI tools. Lastly, OSDE must provide statewide AI guidance, and local school boards must adopt policies specific to their districts.

SB 1975 requires school districts to make advanced placement (AP) tests available to all students residing in the district, regardless of where they attend school. Districts must

post AP test information online by August 31 each year.

HB 3718 requires school districts to meet with parents within 15 days of their special education evaluation request and to complete the evaluation within 45 days of the meeting. If the district fails to meet the 45-day deadline, the student automatically becomes eligible for the Lindsay Nicole Henry Scholarship in an amount equal to state funding for that student. If the district later finds the student eligible for special education, the student must receive the applicable scholarship amount.

HB 4274 clarifies that students whose parents are transferred or pending transfer to Oklahoma military installations may enroll in any school district while the parent is on active duty and must be treated as residents for enrollment purposes. Parents must provide proof of state residence within 10 days of arrival.

SB 1812 requires school districts to report benchmark assessment scores to parents through their online grading portals.

HB 3467 extends maternity leave benefits to teachers who adopt a child younger than four years old.

SB 1204 requires schools to provide teachers and support employees with three days of paid bereavement leave following the death of a spouse or child, including miscarriage. Bereavement leave after a miscarriage is in addition to sick leave used.

SB 1489 requires principals to receive training on special education laws to obtain certification. The measure also allows parents to review all documents related to their child at least five days before any IEP meeting and bring any individuals with them to such meetings. Lastly, OSDE must publish information about parental options for dispute resolution on its website.

SB 2045 expands eligibility for the Grow Your Own Educator Program to include school staff completing alternative certification pathways.

HB 2893 exempts paraprofessionals and alternatively certified teachers seeking standard teacher certification from additional professional education coursework if they hold a degree in education and have worked in the classroom within the past 10 years.

HB 3671 allows a career teacher who changes school districts to maintain career teacher status for evaluation purposes upon approval by the receiving district board.

SB 843 modifies the prohibition on individuals serving on a school board if they are related to another board member or a school employee and vice versa. Previous law provided an exception for districts with 400

or fewer students, but this measure increases that threshold to 550 students.

SB 1432 makes the State Board of Education’s program creating innovative teacher certification pathways permanent.

SB 1477 limits concurrent enrollment to students who are 21 years old and younger.

SB 1989 allows individuals to make Oklahoma College Savings Plan contributions through digital payment networks.

SB 710 allows the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability to award TeachForwardOK funds to more than one applicant if funding allows.

SB 1593 removes obsolete language relating to the OSU–Tulsa Board of Trustees and its president.

Higher Education

HB 2961 provides the spouse and children of a Gold Star recipient with free tuition, fees, and room and board at public universities and career tech schools. The Gold Star recipient must have been an Oklahoma resident at the time of death, and the spouse or child must maintain residency during enrollment.

SB 1633 removes the ability for an individual who is not lawfully present in the U.S. to qualify for in-state tuition.

HB 3700 requires public colleges and universities to adopt policies that base student grades solely on academic performance. The measure prohibits evaluating students on opinions, beliefs, or conduct unrelated to academic work. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education must withhold

appropriated funds from any institution that fails to adopt this policy.

SB 1725 allows colleges and universities to charge security fees for student organization events as long as the fees are based on neutral factors such as time, location, anticipated audience size, and whether alcohol will be served. Fees may not be based on event content or the campus community’s anticipated reaction. The measure also clarifies that schools may restrict expression that meets the legal definition of harassment. Lastly, the measure requires the Oklahoma Free Speech Committee to develop a First Amendment training program for first-year students.

SB 1726 requires public colleges and universities to provide formal training for graduate students in teaching positions. The training must include effective teaching practices, grading standards, academic integrity, principles of free speech, and viewpoint neutrality.

HB 3315 requires the State Regents to study the feasibility of a three-year or 90-credit-hour bachelor’s degree and submit its findings to the Governor and Legislature by July 1, 2027.

HB 2398 allows the State Regents and the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education to designate certain degrees and certificates as a “credential of value” if they provide a positive return on investment, align with state or regional labor market needs, or meet other documented workforce objectives. The agencies must develop guidelines for making such designations.

SB 1632 removes the Oklahoma Department of Commerce from the review process for career readiness assessments and authorizes the State Regents to establish rules for awarding college credit for certain achievements on the assessments.

SB 1670 requires the State Regents to adopt policies encouraging the development of aerospace and defense technologies at state colleges and universities. The measure also requires updates to policies governing ownership of university-developed technologies and requires the policies to use tiered revenue sharing structures that compensate inventors comparably to other institutions.

HB 3701 requires the State Regents to review all academic programs on a five-year cycle. Programs identified as low-producing must undergo an annual review, during which the regents must consider suspending or deleting the program. Low-producing programs may continue if they meet certain conditions but must be placed on probationary status for three years. Probationary programs must submit an improvement plan and meet the plan’s goals or be considered for termination.

SB 1735 transfers the classification, inspection, and accreditation of technology center schools from the State Board of Education to the State Board of Career and Technology Education.

HB 3710 authorizes the State Regents to establish cohort-based award schedules for the Oklahoma Rising Scholars Award Program. •



Criminal Justice

HB 3244 establishes that organized retail theft committed after an original act constitutes a pattern and is punishable as a Class D1 felony when committed:

- In two or more municipalities;
- In an unincorporated area;
- Partly outside and within Oklahoma; or
- Online through applications, social media, artificial intelligence, or cellular networks.

The measure also creates a felony offense for coercing a person with a mental illness, a vulnerable person, or a homeless, disabled, or elderly person to commit a crime. This felony is punishable by imprisonment up to 10 years, a fine of up to \$10,000, or both. A pattern of such exploitation results in double the penalty. Additionally, the measure establishes felony penalties for the possession or use of another's personal identifying information, financial information, or government-issued IDs, with each item constituting a separate offense. Punishments vary by the number of prior convictions. Possession of five or more such personal identifying items from different individuals is considered aggravated identity theft, punishable by imprisonment of 10 to 15 years.

SB 1238 increases the punishment for first-offense domestic abuse committed in the presence of a child from a minimum imprisonment of six months to a minimum imprisonment of one to five years and classifies the offense as a Class B5 felony.

SB 1216 prohibits individuals convicted of domestic assault involving a weapon, strangulation, great bodily harm, assault on a pregnant woman, or assault in the presence of a child from participating in a domestic violence treatment program under the drug court program.

SB 1325 requires defendants charged with domestic abuse by strangulation, with a dangerous or deadly weapon, or after a prior adjudication to wear a GPS device as

a condition of bail. Defendants must pay for the device unless found indigent, in which case the court may require alternative arrangements. The State Department of Corrections (ODOC) must provide a list of approved GPS monitoring programs and establish minimum requirements for jurisdictions using alternate programs. Courts may authorize victims to receive electronic alerts when defendants enter specified proximity zones.

SB 1379 directs the Attorney General to establish a two-year pilot program providing grants to up to 10 private organizations that help victims of sexual or labor trafficking. The grants can be used for expenses relating to shelter, counseling, medical and dental services, substance abuse treatment, job training, and educational support. Grants may not be used for administrative overhead exceeding 15 percent.

HB 3695 expands the definition of *great bodily injury* to include bone fractures, protracted and obvious disfigurement, and protracted loss or impairment of bodily functions or mental faculties.

SB 1264 expands the definition of *great bodily injury* to include second-degree or greater burns, injuries requiring surgical intervention, injuries requiring continuous hospitalization for 48 hours or more, or any injury presenting a substantial risk of death.

HB 3581 clarifies that state and political subdivisions are exempt from liability for riot-related losses, unless the state or political subdivision was aware of the dangerous condition and made an affirmative decision to allow disobedience, riot, insurrection, or rebellion. Penalties for riot-related offenses include:

- Assault and battery during a riot: Class D2 felony and imprisonment up to two years;
- Aggravated assault and battery during a riot: Class B1 felony and imprisonment up to 10 years;

- Willful damage of a governmental building during a riot: Class D3 felony if property damage is under \$1,000 or Class D1 felony if over \$1,000, and imprisonment up to two or four years, respectively;
- Wearing a mask or disguise during a riot: Class D3 felony; and
- Obstructing a public street or highway during a riot: Class D3 felony.

HB 1933 prohibits ingesting nitrous oxide for intoxication and prohibits buying, selling, possessing, or transferring nitrous oxide for that purpose. Violations are misdemeanors punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a fine of up to \$5,000. Selling or possessing more than 16 grams of nitrous oxide is also a misdemeanor with the same penalties. Providing or selling related drug paraphernalia to a minor under the age of 18 is a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$7,500. Businesses may have their licenses suspended for such sales.

SB 1543 creates a Class C2 felony for committing two or more DUI violations within one year, which may be prosecuted as a single aggregated offense. Aggregated charges must be filed in the county of the last violation, and related pending charges in other counties must be dismissed without prejudice. The measure allows exceptions to timing requirements for breath or blood tests and clarifies that reckless driving is a Class B3 felony.

HB 3678 expands the definition of *public official* to include municipal officials and public school board members, as used to protect them from harassing or intimidating electronic communications.

HB 3764 creates a Class B felony, punishable by imprisonment up to five years, for committing a gang-related offense on behalf of, in association with, or in support of any foreign terrorist organization as designated by the U.S. Department of State.

HB 4104 classifies three voyeurism-related crimes as Class B5 offenses and requires convicted individuals to register as sex offenders. These offenders may seek removal from registry requirements after five years if they have not committed any new offenses. The Class B5 offenses are:

- Second or subsequent offense of clandestine viewing of a person for prurient interest;
- Use of photographic or electronic equipment for clandestine viewing for prurient interest; and
- Second or subsequent offense, or offense involving three or more victims, of clandestine recording of a private area without consent.

SB 743 updates penalties for disturbing a religious meeting. First offenses are subject to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$500. A second or subsequent offense is a felony with penalties of up to two years in jail and a fine of up to \$1,000. Disturbances include knowingly obstructing entry or exit, or approaching others within eight feet without consent to protest, counsel, or leaflet within 100 feet of an entrance.

SB 2030 authorizes expungement of up to two felony charges that were dismissed after successful completion of deferred judgment or delayed sentence. Sex offender registrants are ineligible for expungement. Expunged records are inaccessible to the public and law enforcement, and clean slate-eligible records may be sealed administratively without a court petition. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) must create an online portal for expedited expungement requests. Applicants may petition the court if OSBI denies eligibility or fails to notify them.

SB 1224 allows victims or their representatives to receive email notifications relating to pardons and paroles when an email address is provided to the Pardon and Parole Board.

HB 4108 adds airport operational areas to the list of critical infrastructure locations where trespassing is prohibited.

SB 1441 clarifies penalties for unauthorized drone flights within 400 feet of or close enough to interfere with critical infrastructure. Violations are subject to the

same penalties as trespassing on or damaging critical infrastructure.

SB 372 allows an individual to carry a firearm, concealed or unconcealed, at state-owned hotels, cabins, and lodges.

SB 1232 creates a Class C2 felony for entering premises, easements, or rights-of-way with the intent to steal or remove copper materials resulting in damages of at least \$100,000.

SB 1589^{vo} classifies online casino games involving any form of value as illegal gambling unless authorized by the Oklahoma Charity Games Act or the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. Unauthorized providers—including platform providers, geolocation providers, and media affiliates—are subject to a Class C2 felony.

SB 1636 requires law enforcement to review cold case files within six months of a written application seeking review to determine if further investigation would result in probative investigative leads. Reviews must be conducted by someone not previously assigned to the case. If no further investigation is warranted, no additional review can occur for five years unless new evidence emerges.

SB 1921 updates OSBI criminal history processes by requiring an individual authorized to request national criminal histories to undergo a national criminal record check before they can receive national criminal history information. The measure also increases the fee for Oklahoma-only background checks from \$15 to \$20 and the fee for such checks including fingerprint analysis from \$19 to \$25. A new \$55 fee is established for mailed national fingerprint checks.

SB 1859 creates the Cyber Crime and Fraud Unit, and a corresponding revolving fund, within OSBI to investigate cyber-enabled crime and financial fraud. Investigations may begin only upon request from specified state authorities.

SB 1936 classifies falsely representing oneself as law enforcement as a Class D1 felony, subject to a fine of up to \$10,000.

SB 1980 categorizes criminal gift card activities as follows:

- Larceny for falsely acquiring or using gift cards or redemption information;

- Forgery in the third degree for altering gift cards or redemption information; and
- Fraud for scheming to falsely acquire gift cards or redemption information.

HB 4142 expands the crime of unlawful use of explosives to include conspiring to place such devices.

SB 2011 includes contracted employees of the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) and county detention facilities among persons eligible to bring charges against an individual in OJA custody for assault and battery.

SB 1266 adds up to one year of county jail imprisonment or both fine and imprisonment to penalties for notaries public who provide legal advice on immigration or citizenship matters without a license or authorization.

Corrections

HB 4408 requires ODOC to provide the Legislative Office of Fiscal Transparency (LOFT) with data on individuals and days served for crimes modified by State Question 780. Courts must likewise report relevant conviction data, and LOFT must calculate savings and averted costs upon receiving both reports.

HB 3086 requires ODOC to notify the State Board of Corrections of inmate deaths and of the annual budget work program.

SB 137 excludes inmates convicted of DUI causing great bodily injury from eligibility for the Electronic Monitoring Program.

SB 1213 removes minimum incarceration requirements before inmates in Class levels 3 and 4 may receive credits and specifies that inmates sentenced to ODOC custody earn 1.47 credits per day for each day spent in county jail from the date of judgment and sentence.

SB 1255 authorizes ODOC's medical director to request a medical parole review for an inmate.

HB 2951 adds Mabel Bassett Correctional Center to the list of locations sheriffs may transport inmates. The measure removes obsolete language from the definition of *institutions* and clarifies the names of the Great Plains Correctional Center, Allen Gamble Correctional Center, and Chief James Smith Correctional Center. •



Elections and Ethics

SJR 47 sends to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment requiring voters to present proof of identity in county and state elections. The election will occur on August 25, 2026.

SB 1286 requires political subdivisions to provide public space for polling places upon request of a county election board if the subdivision has held an election conducted by the board on or after January 1, 2023.

HB 4113 clarifies eligibility requirements for convicted felons to register to vote.

Individuals must have completed all terms of incarceration, parole, supervision, or probation. Individuals receiving a pardon or commutation are eligible to vote if they are not currently incarcerated or under supervision for another felony conviction.

SB 1451 requires voter registration applications to include a field for applicants to indicate prior voter registration information from another county or state. Submission of such information constitutes a request to cancel the prior registration. The Secretary

of the State Election Board must notify the chief election official of the prior state of registration. The secretary must also issue an annual report listing the total number of notices sent to and received from other states regarding out-of-state voters and registration cancellations. Applications must reflect these changes by January 1, 2027, or earlier where practicable.

HB 4037 increases the annual Ethics Commission Fund retention cap from \$150,000 to \$250,000. •



Energy and Utilities

HB 2992 creates the Data Center Customer Ratepayer Protection Act of 2026. The act seeks to protect residential, commercial, and industrial customers from unjust large load rates by requiring electric suppliers to assign costs and revenues using cost causation principles. The measure applies to electric cooperatives, municipal electric utilities, public power utilities, and any electric retail supplier regulated by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission (OCC). Retail electric suppliers must comply with these requirements as a condition of providing service to large load customers. Any large load customer who purchases land outside of an industrial park or municipality must notify OCC, the county commissioners, and any adjacent property owners within 60 days.

HB 1371 increases the interest penalty for late oil and gas royalty payments from 12 percent to 15 percent per year. When royalty payments are delayed due to unclear ownership, the interest rate is capped at six percent. No interest is owed when ownership requires probate, when a lien is filed, when the owner requests proceeds be held, when checks are undeliverable or uncashed, or when an owner rejects an electronic payment. If payments remain unpaid after 36 months and the payor has had contact with the owner, the payor may transfer unpaid royalties to the Mineral Owner's Fund upon providing written notice to the owner's last known address. Once funds are transferred, the payor is released from further liability.

HB 1370 repeals a section of law that would implement a statewide fuel tax if the federal fuel tax were eliminated.

HB 3464 establishes statewide frameworks for regulating energy storage devices and solar energy facilities and authorizes the State Fire Marshal or a designated authority to conduct permitting and inspections of those facilities, as well as for wind energy facilities. The State Fire Marshal may charge up to \$0.06 per square foot for inspections. Inspection fees are capped at \$500,000 per facility, with 75 percent of permitting and inspection fees

allocated to local fire departments and 25 percent allocated to the permitting authority.

SB 259 clarifies that groundwater usage reports must be submitted within the period after permitted use. Failure to report may result in penalties, fines, or suspension. Nonuse or underuse does not reduce a permit holder's allocation. The measure also requires complaints of water waste to be submitted to both the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) and the local groundwater irrigation district. OWRB must act to stop the waste and impose penalties. Lastly, the measure prohibits data centers from using groundwater in open-air evaporative cooling systems and requires them to instead use closed-loop or similar systems to receive a groundwater permit.

SB 1439 prohibits lawsuits against fossil fuel companies for the effects of climate change or greenhouse gas emissions.

HB 4338 modifies provisions regarding water that is a byproduct of oil and gas drilling. The measure subjects produced water used for the commercial extraction of its constituent elements to the Oklahoma Brine Development Act and authorizes OCC to regulate produced water units. The measure also establishes an application process for unitization and allows operators to begin processing produced water before receiving approval if an application is filed within 60 days of accepting the water.

SB 1176 directs OWRB to create a Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Investment Program and revolving fund to authorize competitive loans for water improvement projects, including incentives for workforce housing planning and commercial site readiness. OWRB must implement loan criteria including clawback provisions. The general appropriations bill includes a \$35 million appropriation for the program.

SB 1246 updates the permitting process for Tier II and Tier III permits under the Oklahoma Uniform Environmental Permitting Act by requiring the Department of Environmental Quality to:

- Create an electronic environmental permit application docket for public access and subscription notifications;
- Conduct public meetings more quickly;
- Respond to public comments more quickly; and
- Hold prehearing conferences more quickly.

SB 1976 phases in updated Category B surety bond requirements. The measure also allows operators currently using Category A surety to switch to Category B upon written notice to OCC.

SB 1613 clarifies that propane tank fees must be used to offset inspection costs and applies the fees to out-of-state distributors shipping tanks into Oklahoma. Each Class VII permitted location must also pay a flat annual fee. Additionally, the measure authorizes the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board to investigate propane tank accidents and requires designated officials to notify the board within one business day when an accident occurs.

SB 1319 creates the Remediation Assistance Revolving Fund and establishes a process for cities and counties to seek reimbursement after acquiring and removing residential properties contaminated by an oil or brine substance. Cities and counties must begin property acquisition before seeking reimbursement and must acquire affected homes at fair market value. OCC must review reimbursement applications and determine eligibility. If a removed residence is confirmed to be contaminated, the commission must remediate the environmental emergency using state plugging funds.

Cities and counties must sell remediated properties at fair market value and return remaining proceeds to the fund. Affected homeowners must pursue all available insurance claims in good faith and ensure that the fund is listed on claim payments as the primary creditor, beneficiary, or both. Homeowners are personally liable

if reimbursement is inconsistent with the measure. The Attorney General must bring action in Oklahoma County District Court to enforce compliance or pursue reimbursement on behalf of the fund.

SB 1314 increases the cap on the Well Drillers and Pump Installers Remedial Action Indemnity Fund from \$50,000 to \$100,000 and increases the maximum allowable expenditure per action from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

HB 3472 includes tire pyrolysis within the definition of *used tire processing* until July 1, 2031, subjecting tire pyrolysis facilities to the regulations for used tire recycling facilities. The measure also establishes credits for tire dealers who have overpaid into the Used Tire Indemnity Fund.

HB 4316 removes a statutory date that previously prevented nonprofit rural water corporations formed after 1988 from organizing as a rural water district.

HB 3466 eliminates OCC's petty cash fund.

SB 1191 eliminates the Low Carbon Energy Board.

HB 3465 extends the sunset date for the Oklahoma Emission Reduction Technology Rebate Program to July 1, 2029. •



General Government

State Government

HB 3418 updates the Public Competitive Bidding Act of 1974 by:

- Allowing public agencies to accept quotes in addition to bids for certain public construction contracts;
- Clarifying that public agencies may conduct preliminary procurement activities to develop estimates for project expenses;
- Removing the monetary threshold for construction management trade contracts or subcontracts and public construction contracts;
- Subjecting construction contracts between \$10,000 and \$100,000 and construction management trade contracts up to \$50,000 to competitive bidding or competitive quote requirements;
- Subjecting public construction contracts for school districts between \$25,000 and \$50,000 to competitive bidding or competitive quote requirements;
- Requiring construction management contracts to be publicly available at least 20 days before the bid opening date;
- Establishing that public bid openings for electronic bids do not require a physical bid opening if a live video feed is provided;
- Clarifying that no official or employee of an awarding agency may benefit from a contract;
- Requiring public agencies to purchase or lease personal property totaling \$25,000 or more from the lowest vendor;
- Requiring public agencies soliciting bids or quotes under sole-source or sole-brand procedures to consider

any lower-cost equivalents that meet bid specifications;

- Requiring all contractors and vendors to disclose ownership interests of more than 10 percent;
- Requiring contractors to disclose all subcontractors and trade contractors;
- Removing the exemption for industrial and cultural trust contracts; and
- Establishing felony charges for officials or employees who disclose bid information before the opening date or impede the distribution of bid notices.

HB 3417 allows political subdivisions, certain public trusts, and non-appropriated agencies to use reverse auction bidding for purchases of goods or services. The auction must be conducted live at a previously scheduled time and online location, and bids must be anonymous. The procedure must allow for the opening and closing of bids, electronic posting of bids, and live updates. Political subdivisions and public trusts are authorized to require bidder prequalification and registration, determine award criteria, and extend the bid window when appropriate. The measure also repeals obsolete language on reverse auction bidding.

HB 3415 requires all vendors to report the use of subcontracting to the contracting agency and the Central Purchasing Division of the Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES) within 10 days of completing subcontracted work. Reports must describe the subcontracted tasks and the percentage of the total contract fulfilled by the subcontractor. Further, the Central Purchasing Division must make a detailed database of active contracts between state agencies and private vendors publicly available. State agencies must provide the Central Purchasing Division with detailed descriptions of contracted work and complete post-assessments within 30 days of contract completion or key milestones. Agencies must

report incomplete contracts in their annual budget submissions.

HB 3416 allows counties to solicit quotes for purchases when the previously selected vendor is unable to fulfill an order. The measure also repeals obsolete language on reverse auction bidding.

HB 3420 updates the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act by setting development timelines for new procurement policies and removing exemptions for state employee benefits acquisitions from competitive bidding. The measure clarifies that certain professional services do not require competitive bidding, requires monthly sole-source and sole-brand reports to be posted on the OMES website, and redefines *person* and *agency* for procurement purposes. Additionally, the Chief Information Officer must document justification for negotiations of technology contracts outside of competitive bidding, and the State Purchasing Director must document cost-saving negotiations.

HB 3279 establishes that purchase contracts of \$25,000 or more must include a statement certifying that no individual arranging the contract received gifts or benefits or had any financial or personal interest in the contract. Former agency employees may not contract with the agency for one year post-employment. Officers or employees involved in arranging contracts of \$25,000 or more are also prohibited from working for involved businesses for one year after the contract's effective date. Violators are barred from state employment and state contracts for three years, and contracts are void. Additionally, the measure applies similar restrictions to officers or employees arranging contracts under the Oklahoma Privatization of State Functions Act.

SB 1365 exempts the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department (OTRD) from the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act for purchases under \$75,000 of retail merchandise. This exemption does not apply to contracting or leasing state-owned restaurants in state parks.

SB 169 increases longevity pay for state employees by 50 percent.

SB 1877 requires the Secretary of State to create and maintain a centralized filing system for all statutorily required reports. All such reports must be electronically filed in the system, which must include an index of all reports and notify intended recipients when filings are submitted. The Secretary of State must notify entities of any new report requirements and identify missing reports. The measure also repeals several obsolete statutory reports.

SB 2180 requires agents for a foreign principal to register with the Secretary of State within 15 days of becoming an agent and pay a registration fee. Agents must notify the Secretary of State of any changes or terminations within 10 days. Violations may result in misdemeanor charges and a \$500 fine. Exemptions apply for certain religious, charitable, academic, scientific, fine art, and nonpolitical commercial activities.

Foreign principal

means a foreign country, government, high-ranking government official, political party, or business entity with a fifty-one percent (51%) or greater interest that is owned or controlled by a foreign country, government, high-ranking government official, or political party.

Source: SB 2180

SB 893 prohibits a foreign principal of a foreign adversary country from owning greater than 25 percent interest in any agricultural land in the state. Foreign principals in violation must divest the land within 180 days of the measure's effective date and register any acquired land with the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry within 60 days. Land may continue to be held or acquired if the owner has a national security agreement with the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States. Foreign principals of foreign adversary countries are also prohibited from controlling real property within 10 miles of a military base, military operating area, or critical infrastructure. State infrastructure software may not include products from federally banned corporations. The Attorney General must establish a process to receive related information and concerns.

HB 3431 prohibits foreign terrorist organizations and specifically designated nationals, as determined by the U.S. Secretary of State and the Department of the Treasury, respectively, from owning or leasing land or critical minerals in the state.

SB 2084 establishes that payments by institutions within the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education to resolve wrongful termination claims may not exceed an amount equal to two years of the faculty member's base salary, excluding retirement contributions and accrued unpaid wages or leave.

SB 171 requires the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety to commission up to two peace officers each for the security teams of the Oklahoma State Senate and Oklahoma House of Representatives. Commissioned officers must maintain full-time peace officer certification, and their jurisdiction applies while performing official duties.

SB 1991 requires proceeds from leasing capitol building lands, selling or disposing of state property, oil and gas or mineral contracts or leases, and interest or income from the Oklahoma Capital Assets Maintenance and Protection (OCAMP) Fund to be redeposited in the OCAMP fund. The measure requires the Long-Range Capital Planning Commission to develop individual five-year plans covering higher education, tourism and recreation, and all other state-owned properties, respectively. OCAMP funds may be allocated and expended for at least one year on approved projects. Additionally, any remaining balance in the Maintenance of State Buildings Revolving Fund must be transferred to the OCAMP Fund.

SB 1530 increases the maximum Oklahoma Research and Development Rebate by two percent when establishments partner with Oklahoma higher education institutions. The Oklahoma Department of Commerce must create rules, an annual application process, and qualification requirements and must publish return on investment information annually.

SB 1827 amends the definition of *public trust* under the Governmental Tort Claims Act to include university hospitals trust entities and related nonprofit subsidiaries.

SB 1491 requires appointees filling vacancies for presidential electors to take the same oath as nominees. The oath must be witnessed by the Governor or designee and filed with the Secretary of State.

HB 4486 authorizes the State Capitol Preservation Commission to arrange placement of the Gold Star Family Monument near the State Capitol Arch. The monument must be funded by private entities.

HB 3075 requires state agencies and political subdivisions to round cash transactions to the nearest nickel. State agencies must comply immediately, but political subdivisions have until July 1, 2027, unless directed by Congress to comply earlier. The measure also outlines procedures for absorbing revenue discrepancies caused by rounding differences.

HB 3413 requires state agencies to report contractor and consultant usage in their annual budget submissions and publicly post consultant reports.

HB 3414 requires OMES to update accounting practices by requiring reporting functions to identify contracts as service-based or staff augmentation and requiring intangible asset invoices to include a permanent file path showing where an intangible asset will be maintained for post review.

County and Municipal Government

SB 2135 allows county purchasing agents to authorize county purchasing officers to use purchase cards. Purchase cards may be used without limit for purchases under countywide or multicounty contracts, utilities, intergovernmental payments, emergency acquisitions, and professional services. All other transactions may not exceed \$5,000 or the county-established limit. All purchase card acquisitions are subject to competitive bidding, emergency declarations, and purchase order procedures.

SB 2060 authorizes the creation of master development districts within municipalities and counties upon an approved application. Applications must include written consent from all surface owners in the proposed district, a governing document creating an independent board of supervisors, an improvement plan supporting long-term development, and assurances that district activities will not interfere with local planning, zoning, or contractual requirements. Improvement districts and master development districts may purchase, construct, operate, repair, improve, or extend improvements within or outside district boundaries.

SB 1198 requires the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) to file lien releases upon request by a county treasurer or a municipality transferring property to a nonprofit for a qualified project.

HB 3919 allows boards of county commissioners to establish five-member boards of directors for free fair associations. Members serve three-year terms, with one member elected from each commissioner district and two elected at-large. Five-member boards function under the same requirements as nine-member boards.

SB 563 requires the chair of a board of county commissioners to serve as a member of the county planning commission for the duration of their chairmanship. The remaining six members are appointed equally by the board of county commissioners for two-year terms. The measure also requires boards of adjustment to consist of either three, five, or seven resident property owners appointed to two-year terms. Actions adopted by prior planning commissions or boards of adjustment remain in effect until amended or replaced. A board of county commissioners may retain private legal counsel to represent and advise the county board of adjustment.

SB 1948 allows fireworks to be sold year-round and prohibits counties from banning private outdoor firework displays for noncommercial purposes. Displays must be located on private property and may not occur during burn bans or red flag fire warnings. Individuals lighting fireworks during a red flag warning must notify the local fire department. The measure also removes prohibitions on the sale or use of bottle rockets and stick rockets.

SB 2118 authorizes sheriffs to use surplus commissary funds for jail operations, inmate care, or jail-related expenditures.

HB 2166 clarifies requirements for legal newspapers of general circulation by establishing two classes: periodical permit newspapers and non-periodical permit newspapers. The measure outlines ownership registration, public notice publication, archiving, and independence duties for both classes. If a county has no legal newspaper, one can be established by fulfilling specific requirements after 52 consecutive weeks within a 12-month period, instead of 104 weeks as required by previous law. A newspaper may publish in 50 weeks annually without being penalized for not maintaining continuous publication. Lastly, the measure increases from 14 to 21 days the threshold in which newspapers may fail to publish due to disasters or emergencies without losing continuous publication status.

SB 2112 amends the definition of *open pasture road* to include county-maintained roads where both sides are owned or leased by the same owner or lessee and lack fencing. Boards of county commissioners may designate such roads when maintained by the county, include cattle guards, and allow cattle to run at large.

SB 1775 prohibits municipalities from imposing penalties higher than those established by statute for certain traffic-related and drug or alcohol-related offenses. For all other offenses without statutory penalties, the maximum fine or deferral fee is set at \$750. Any excess penalties imposed by municipalities are void.

HB 4303 extends the timeframe for publishing newly enacted municipal ordinances from within 15 to 30 days.

SB 2072 requires county clerks to send a copy of any notice of fraudulent conveyance filed as a result of title theft to the local law enforcement agency in the property's jurisdiction. The measure also prohibits county or court clerks from charging a fee for filing an order to quiet title aimed at restoring ownership to the rightful property owner affected by the fraudulent conveyance.

SB 2139 requires municipalities to provide county clerks with an affidavit confirming the correction of plats after removing discriminatory language. County clerks must update electronic plat files accordingly.

HB 1409 authorizes public bodies to require participants on email distribution lists to reconfirm their participation biennially and allows removal of participants who do not reconfirm.

Pensions and Retirement

SB 1144 ends the apportionment of dedicated revenue to the Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma (TRS) on June 30, 2036, or when TRS reaches full funding, whichever comes first. Dedicated revenue will instead be deposited into the General Revenue Fund. The measure also authorizes a three percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for TRS members retired at least eight years as of June 30, 2026, and a six percent COLA for those retired 20 or more years.

HB 2288 eliminates post-retirement earnings limits for TRS retirees who return to public school employment and extends the required break in service from 60 days to six months.

HB 1739 increases employee and employer contribution rates for members of the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System and expands eligibility for the top base pay benefit calculation to all retirees regardless of their entry date into the system. The employee contribution rate rises from eight percent to nine percent, and employer contributions increase by one percent annually until reaching 16.5 percent on July 1, 2030.

HB 4050 temporarily reduces the employer contribution rate for the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) from 16.5 percent to 9.5 percent for a five-year period starting July 1, 2026, through June 30, 2031.

SB 1145 authorizes a three percent COLA for OPERS members retired at least 10 years as of June 30, 2026, and a six percent COLA for those retired 20 or more years.

SB 1146 authorizes a three percent COLA for Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement

System members retired at least 10 years as of June 30, 2026, and a six percent COLA for those retired 20 or more years.

SB 1147 sets the retirement benefit for volunteer firefighters who retire on or after November 1, 2026, at \$10 per month per year of service, up to 30 years. The measure also authorizes a three percent COLA for Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System members retired at least 10 years as of June 30, 2026, and a six percent COLA for those retired 20 or more years.

SB 1149 authorizes a one-time \$25,000 stipend for qualifying retired firefighters and police officers known as "tweeners" and directs the Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System and the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System to issue the payments on November 1, 2026. Tweeners are individuals who retired between May 26, 1983, and November 1, 1989, who are not eligible for deferred option plans and do not receive the automatic benefit adjustments granted to retirees.

SB 1148 authorizes a three percent COLA for members of the Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges retired at least 10 years as of June 30, 2026, and a six percent COLA for those retired 20 or more years.

HB 4428 requires state and local pension boards to cast all shareholder and proxy votes solely on pecuniary factors, without consideration of environmental, social, political, or other non-financial objectives. Proxy advisors must commit in writing to follow pecuniary-only standards, and boards are directed, when economically feasible, to retain and exercise their own voting authority. Boards must also post all votes on their websites by March 1 each year.

HB 4429 establishes the Proxy Advisor Transparency Act, imposing disclosure, notification, and accountability requirements on nonexempt proxy advisory firms that provide shareholder voting recommendations. When a recommendation conflicts with company management, the firm must clearly disclose to clients whether the recommendation is based on a written financial analysis and provide the analysis, if available, upon request. Additionally, the firm must send written and electronic copies of the same disclosure and financial analysis to the company's board of directors. Firms must also display a notice on the front page of their website stating that some recommendations lack financial analysis. Failure to comply with the disclosure and notification requirements constitutes a deceptive trade practice. Lastly, the measure authorizes the Attorney General to investigate and enforce violations and allows any aggrieved party to seek declaratory or injunctive relief.

HB 3265 includes licensed psychiatrists, psychologists, counselors, marital and family

therapists, and behavioral practitioners as mental health specialists for determining eligibility for disability benefits under the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System.

Administrative Rules

HB 4319 clarifies agency rulemaking authority and the Legislature's responsibilities under the Administrative Procedures Act. When reviewing proposed and emergency rules, the Legislature must determine whether an agency has cited specific statutory authority and whether the rule exceeds the scope of its lawful authority. Any rule lacking such authority must be disapproved and declared invalid.

SB 1433 requires specified state agencies to electronically submit all state and federal guidance documents to the Secretary of State on a quarterly basis. The secretary must publish the documents in an electronic, indexed, and searchable format. Agencies exempted from the Administrative Procedures Act must maintain guidance documents at their principal place of business or on an associated website for public inspection.

HJR 1086 approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:

- Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence;
- Attorney General;
- Department of Public Safety;
- State Fire Marshal Commission; and
- Oklahoma State Board of Licensed Social Workers.

HJR 1088 approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:

- State Department of Education;
- Office of Educational Quality and Accountability;
- Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education;
- Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma;
- Statewide Charter School Board; and
- Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education.

HJR 1090 approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:

- Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry;
- Capitol-Medical Center Improvement and Zoning 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 1091 approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:

- Oklahoma Accountancy Board;
- Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission;
- Board of Governors of the Licensed Architects, Landscape Architects, and Registered Commercial Interior Designers of Oklahoma;
- Construction Industries Board;
- State Board of Cosmetology and Barbering;
- State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Surveyors;
- Oklahoma Horse Racing Commission;
- Insurance Department;
- Department of Labor;
- Oklahoma Real Estate Commission; and
- Oklahoma Tax Commission.

This measure also approves all permanent rules filed by the Oklahoma New Motor Vehicle Commission on or before February 1, 2026, except for the partial disapproval of a rule regarding loaner or courtesy vehicles. Lastly, the measure approves all permanent rules filed by the Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission on or before February 1, 2026, except for certain rules regarding adopted codes.

HJR 1092 approves all proposed changes to the Oklahoma Administrative Code regarding adopted codes filed by the Construction Industries Board on or before February 1, 2026.

HJR 1093 approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:

- State Board of Behavioral Health Licensure;
- Department of Human Services;
- State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision;

- Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services;
- Oklahoma Board of Nursing;
- Board of Examiners in Optometry;
- State Board of Osteopathic Examiners;
- Board of Pharmacy;
- Oklahoma Health Care Workforce Training Commission;
- Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services;
- Board of Examiners for Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology;
- University Hospitals Authority; and
- University Hospitals Trust.

The measure also approves all proposed permanent rules filed by OHCA on or before February 1, 2026, except for certain rules regarding medical providers and service fees.

HJR 1095 approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:

- Oklahoma Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics;
- Department of Consumer Credit;
- Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System;
- Service Oklahoma;
- Department of Transportation;
- Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs;
- Oklahoma Department of Securities;
- State Election Board; and
- Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System.

This measure also approves all proposed permanent rules filed by OMES on or before February 1, 2026, except for certain major rule changes regarding the Fleet Management Department.

HJR 1099 approves certain proposed major rules regarding medical providers and service fees submitted by OHCA on or before February 1, 2026.

HJR 1100 approves certain major rule changes submitted by OMES regarding the Fleet Management Department on or before February 1, 2026.

SJR 49 partially repeals an adopted Wildlife Conservation Commission permanent rule regarding mineral exploration and production.

SJR 52 approves certain proposed permanent rules regarding medical providers and service fees filed by OHCA.

SJR 53 approves certain major permanent rules regarding medical marijuana filed by the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority.

Tourism

SB 1327 restores the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Commission’s powers, including the authority to appoint and set compensation for the executive director of OTRD. The measure also declares the commission a state agency and establishes procedural requirements. Commission members must have experience in a field related to economic growth and tourism development, and the Governor must appoint a chair, vice chair, and secretary. The commission must meet at least quarterly, with special meetings called by the chair or any three members.

SB 248 requires all funds received under the Oklahoma Tourism, Parks, and Recreation Enhancement Act to be deposited into the OTRD Revolving Fund. The measure also creates the Real Property Proceeds Revolving

Fund for capital and maintenance projects listed in the annually updated five-year plan approved by the Long-Range Capital Planning Commission.

SB 1307 allows the Oklahoma Historical Society, the Oklahoma Arts Council, and the J.M. Davis Memorial Commission to fund religious institutions, leaders, and organizations.

SB 1525 authorizes OTRD to contract for up to \$75,000 to organize or promote a statewide tourism conference.

HB 3880 allows OTRD employees to earn commission on sales from advertising, sponsorships, subscriptions, and merchandise related to department publications and tourism promotions. The measure also makes publishing the *Oklahoma Today* magazine optional rather than mandatory.

HB 1411 creates the True Grit Trail in eastern Oklahoma and requires the Department of Transportation (ODOT) to post signage

along state highways. ODOT and OTRD must maintain trail information online.

SB 1365 exempts OTRD from the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act for purchases under \$75,000 of retail merchandise. This exemption does not apply to contracting or leasing state-owned restaurants in state parks.

SB 2065 designates the European honeybee as the state agricultural pollinator, the American bumblebee as the state native insect, the Carolina mantis as the state predator insect, and the rainbow scarab as the state soil conservation insect.

SB 2159 designates wheat as the official crop of Oklahoma.

SB 2155 authorizes the Oklahoma Route 66 Commission to execute a memorandum of understanding with a state agency for administrative services. ●

Sunset Extensions

Measure	Entity	New Sunset Date
HB 3000	State Board of Cosmetology and Barbering	7/1/2031
HB 3001	Child Death Review Board	7/1/2031
HB 3002	Commission on County Government Personnel Education and Training	7/1/2031
HB 3004 (VO)	Board of Examiners in Optometry	7/1/2031
HB 3005	Oklahoma Climatological Survey	7/1/2031
HB 3008/SB 1456	Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence	7/1/2031
SB 392	Oklahoma Strategic Military Planning Commission	12/31/2030
SB 397	State Board of Behavioral Health Licensure	7/1/2028
SB 1455	Board of Governors of the Architects, Landscape Architects and Licensed Interior Designers of Oklahoma	7/1/2031
SB 1457	Construction Industries Board	7/1/2031
SB 1463	Polygraph Examiners Board	7/1/2031
SB 1465	State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Surveyors	7/1/2031
SB 1466	Advisory Committee on Midwifery	7/1/2031

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Health and Human Services

Public Health

SB 1344 creates the Insulin Access and Affordability Program, administered by the State Department of Health (OSDH). The program requires:

- Financial support to one or more U.S.-based manufacturers developing or producing fast-acting biosimilar insulin;
- A memorandum of understanding between the department and each manufacturer before disbursement of funds; and
- A non-state funding match equal to the state's contribution.

HB 1168 establishes that a person who knowingly delivers an abortion-inducing drug to another person commits trafficking and is subject to a felony. Pharmacists, manufacturers, and distributors acting lawfully in the ordinary course of business are exempt, and the measure does not prohibit preventive contraceptives.

HB 1225 requires every birth certificate to include an accurate biological sex designation of male or female as identified at birth and prohibits displaying gender identity or nonbinary designations.

SB 1572 requires the commissioner of OSDH, in collaboration with the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS), to conduct a feasibility study evaluating potential consolidation of the two agencies. The study must address specified topics, and a final report must be submitted to the Governor and Legislature by March 1, 2027. During the study period, the commissioner may also be dually appointed as the commissioner of ODMHSAS.

SB 1484 requires a medical examiner to investigate specified factors in the sudden death of an infant or child within 48 hours. Cases suspected to involve sudden arrhythmic death syndrome (SADS) in individuals under age 20 must be reported to the appropriate case registry and OSDH. Medical examiners

must notify parents or guardians before conducting an investigation and inform them of their right to refuse consent.

SB 1503 authorizes OSDH to issue grants under the Choosing Childbirth Act to qualifying out-of-state nonprofit organizations.

HB 1687 creates a uniform procedure for individuals to appoint a health care decision-maker through an advance directive. The measure includes a statutory form and repeals prior law governing these procedures.

SB 1794 requires ODMHSAS, subject to funding, to create and operate a secure, statewide behavioral health vacancy registry to identify available mental health beds. The registry:

- Must include covered facility data and exclude personally identifiable health information;
- Requires covered facilities to participate and report specified information; and
- Requires facilities to respond to placement requests within established timeframes.

SB 1642 limits an initial opioid prescription for acute pain to a seven-day supply of the lowest effective dose, which may be issued in divided quantities. After the initial prescription, a subsequent seven-day prescription may be issued simultaneously if certain conditions are met.

SB 933 allows an eligible patient to request individualized investigational treatment from an authorized facility. The measure shields providers acting in good faith from liability and licensing penalties, protects heirs from liability for treatment-related debts, and prohibits blocking patient access to such treatments. Additionally, the measure does not require government agencies to pay costs or require facilities to offer new services, but health plans may still elect to cover such services.

Individualized investigational treatment

means drugs, biological products, or devices that are unique to and produced exclusively for use for an individual patient, based on the patient's own genetic profile.

Source: SB 933

HB 3644 requires ambulatory surgical centers and hospital emergency departments to adopt policies addressing venous thromboembolism (VTE) risks. OSDH must contract with the state-designated health information exchange to create a statewide VTE registry. Beginning July 1, 2027, hospitals must report VTE data, and the department must submit a statewide VTE report by June 1, 2027. Assisted living facilities must provide VTE information pamphlets and update screening instruments.

HB 3834 directs OSDH, subject to funding, to contract with a drug developer to support multistate ibogaine clinical trials. The contract must address required criteria, and developers must submit quarterly reports. A revolving fund is created to consist of proceeds from intellectual property generated during trials. Medical professionals will not face licensing discipline solely for recommending trial participation.

HB 4275 requires the Board of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to promulgate certification standards for behavioral health case managers employed by municipalities, counties, or certified organizations.

SB 1562 expands the prohibition on soliciting hospice patients to contractors. Solicitation includes initiating contact with patients already enrolled in hospice care. Violations are grounds for disciplinary action.

SB 1436 requires hospitals to provide, prior to discharge, information to patients experiencing fetal death or miscarriage regarding how to request a fetal death certificate or certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth. OSDH must publish the required informational form.

HB 3931 allows a person seeking to amend a death certificate at least one year after issuance to petition the administrative hearing clerk for a final decision by an administrative law judge. The commissioner of OSDH must adopt rules for minor corrections necessary to protect record accuracy.

SB 1644 requires the commissioner of OSDH to add alpha-gal syndrome to the list of conditions that must be reported to the department by health care providers.

SB 1561 authorizes the commissioner of OSDH to impose disciplinary actions for violations of the Oklahoma Emergency Response Systems Development Act.

HB 3649 requires proceeds from sales of ODMHSAS property to be deposited into the department's Real Property Trust for use on capital projects, infrastructure improvements, or direct-benefit purposes. The measure also authorizes the sale of seven additional tracts of land.

SB 1423 eliminates the Oklahoma Hospital Advisory Council.

SB 1425 repeals the Health Care Workforce Resources Act and the Oklahoma Health Care Workers and Educators Assistance Program.

SB 1502 eliminates the Alzheimer-Dementia Disclosure Act Advisory Council.

Health Care and Medicaid/Medicare

SB 904 prohibits the use of public funds or state-owned property, facilities, or buildings for gender transition procedures for minors or adults. The state Medicaid program may not reimburse or cover such procedures. Violations constitute a misdemeanor.

SB 1447 regulates contracts between pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) and state employee health plans. The state maintains ownership of all plan-specific data, complete authority over formularies and utilization management, broad audit rights, and the option to choose transparent drug-pricing models. PBMs are prohibited from modifying formularies without state authorization, steering patients to their affiliated pharmacies, implementing less favorable terms for nonaffiliated pharmacies, establishing gag clauses limiting the state's ability to share records, and unjustifiably excluding certain pharmacies from the network. The measure requires PBMs to disclose any affiliates or subcontractors before a contract is finalized, pass all rebates

through to the state plan, maintain System and Organization Controls (SOC) Type 2 certification, and quickly provide claim level data without added fees beyond fixed administrative charges. PBMs must also submit a report detailing each itemized drug claim and provide impact analyses for each change to the plan design before the change can be approved.

SB 1427 authorizes in-state health care providers to conduct reimbursable pediatric screenings for type 1 diabetes, subject to federal approval and Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) rules. OSDH must pursue grants to support screenings.

SB 1565 authorizes OHCA to accept federal funds for participation in the Transforming Maternal Health Model. Funds must be used exclusively for maternal health services. Contingent on federal approval and funding, the model must include nutrition support services for eligible women with diet-related or high-risk pregnancy conditions. OHCA must submit a final report after the model concludes.

HB 3650 extends the deadline for OHCA to establish minimum reimbursement rates for contracted entities that do not participate in value-based or alternative payment arrangements to July 1, 2028. For services delivered under multistate contracts, reimbursement must be the lesser of the multistate contract rate or OHCA's fee schedule rate.

SB 1645 outlines audit and recoupment procedures for Medicaid providers. OHCA must establish an appeals process for final audit reports, and contracted entities must adopt identical procedures. Providers may request a review of the appeal decision by an administrative law judge. Retaliatory actions against providers for exercising these rights are prohibited.

HB 2268 appropriates \$2.5 million to OHCA for a 25 percent rate increase for programs of all-inclusive care for the elderly (PACE) to strengthen service delivery systems.

HB 2749 requires OHCA to seek federal approval to create an add-on rate for Medicaid-participating nursing facilities that participate in multigenerational programming, subject to available funds.

SB 1553 clarifies that psychologists reviewing appeals of adverse determinations are qualified if licensed and trained to evaluate and treat the relevant condition and determine medical necessity.

SB 1443 requires health benefit plans to consider specific factors when determining medical necessity and payment for anesthesia services. Plans must pay physical status modifiers according to base unit values when patients are ranked ASA III–V.

SB 1555 updates statutory definitions governing eligibility for Medicaid home and community-based services.

Medical Professions

HB 3934 modifies the scope of practice for dentistry and dental hygiene by:

- Expanding accreditation definitions to include the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada and other U.S. Department of Education-recognized accreditors;
- Allowing approval of regional or state exams for licensees practicing more than 10 years without board action;
- Authorizing dental assistants, under general supervision, to assist hygienists and perform radiation safety;
- Adding therapeutic laser use to advanced procedures allowed for hygienists under general supervision;
- Updating the definition of *treatment facility* to include churches with nonprofit clinics;
- Increasing the Dental Practice Committee membership limit from 10 to 18 members;
- Clarifying auxiliary health care providers may only practice within dental scope limits;
- Allowing acceptance of certain regional exams through the American Board of Dental Examiners;
- Allowing hygienists to apply for advanced procedures beyond local anesthesia;
- Requiring dentists to pass exams or be board-certified to represent themselves as specialists;
- Requiring treatment records to list hygienists or assistants performing services;
- Requiring dentists to retain copies of calendar entries for at least seven years;
- Allowing teledentistry emergency or hygiene treatment if the patient is onsite and the dentist is not available;
- Directing the University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry to create a three-year pilot program for foreign-trained dentists; and
- Allowing non-U.S. or Canadian dental graduates to apply for a hygiene license after meeting specified criteria.

SB 1651 makes multiple changes to the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision's oversight, including:

- Events from being considered to have practiced medicine or surgery in the state;
- Removing obsolete photo requirements and requiring a chronological history from medical school to the present and discipline history during medical school;
- Allowing renewal of limited licenses for international graduates;
- Creating a renewable special training license for postgraduate trainees;
- Allowing full license holders to retire into physician emeritus status without fees;
- Strengthening hearing and notice requirements for emergency suspensions;
- Adding an additional licensed athletic trainer to the advisory committee;
- Allowing temporary licenses for athletic trainers and music therapist supervisees;
- Allowing licensure for respiratory care practitioners with clean discipline histories currently licensed in other jurisdictions;
- Allowing respiratory care practice via telemedicine; and
- Repealing obsolete reporting and duplicate statutory sections.

SB 1984 updates the scope of practicing osteopathic medicine by:

- Requiring any person evaluating medical records or providing medical opinions for an in-state patient to be licensed in Oklahoma;
- Allowing the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners to subpoena applicants or licensees for testimony and substance abuse screens with proper authorization;
- Creating a medical jurisprudence exam passing threshold;
- Expanding grounds for disciplinary actions and considering past malpractice findings in sanctions;
- Requiring at least 20 days' notice and a hearing for license revocation or suspension unless an emergency suspension is issued;
- Allowing emergency suspensions for up to 30 days without prior notice; and

- Requiring an electronic license renewal notice.

HB 4430 deems physician assistants (PAs) and advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) employed by state agencies or facilities under the Governmental Tort Claims Act as meeting malpractice insurance requirements. Those practicing outside state employment must maintain their own coverage.

SB 1567 clarifies that an APRN's application for independent prescriptive authority is not considered an initial application and does not require recompleting minimum requirements.

HB 4431 expands prescriptive authority for PAs by:

- Adding PAs to the definition of *licensed practitioner* under the Oklahoma Pharmacy Act;
- Allowing PAs with or without required supervision to prescribe under a practice agreement when applicable;
- Allowing pharmacists to rely on the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision's list of PAs authorized to prescribe independently; and
- Requiring PAs to pass a medical jurisprudence exam for licensure.

The measure also allows prescriptions to be written by an independently licensed certified nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, or certified nurse-midwife. Lastly, the measure repeals duplicate statutory sections.

SB 667 requires an application for an original chiropractic license by examination or relocation to be submitted through the online licensure portal. Applicants for an original license must provide documentary evidence of completing a Doctor of Chiropractic degree from an accredited program. If a relocation application is denied, the executive director of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners must notify the applicant in writing and provide the reason for disapproval. The measure also repeals language relating to registration as a chiropractic claims consultant.

SB 1557 grants the State Board of Examiners of Psychologists exclusive authority to determine qualifications for certified assistant behavior analysts and licensed behavior analysts. Applicants must undergo national background checks, and substantiated complaints must be reported to the national Behavior Analyst Certification Board. The state board may also set reasonable fees.

SB 1849 allows continuing education hours regarding medical marijuana approved by the Oklahoma State Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners to count toward licensing requirements and modifies rules for in-state and out-of-state hour substitutions.

HB 3066 authorizes the Health Care Workforce Training Commission to receive state, federal, and private funds and creates the Workforce Talent Recruitment Revolving Fund to support recruiting and retaining clinical workforce talent in rural and underserved areas.

SB 540 adopts the Dentist and Dental Hygienist Compact, allowing licensed dentists and dental hygienists to practice across participating state lines. The Oklahoma Board of Dentistry must establish uniform licensure standards that align with the compact commission, covering education, examinations, background checks, and continuing professional development. States may offer alternative licensure pathways without losing eligibility for the compact. Additionally, the board must engage with the commission's shared data system and adhere to unified disciplinary and enforcement procedures.

SB 1653 adopts the Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact, allowing licensed occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants to practice across participating state lines. Oklahoma must align its licensure standards with those set by the compact commission, covering national examination requirements, criminal background checks, continuing education, and participation in the commission's shared data system.

HB 4336 clarifies that administering unauthorized pain management treatments is unprofessional conduct and a statutory violation. Physicians and nurses practicing interventional pain management without the required license or supervision may face disciplinary actions, including license revocation.

Children, Youth, and Family Services

SB 504 removes all exceptions allowing individuals under 18 years of age to marry.

HB 3586 provides that a person's refusal, unwillingness, or lack of support for a gender transition may not be used as grounds to deny or delay an adoption. Raising a juvenile consistent with their biological sex does not constitute child abuse, neglect, or endangerment.

SB 633 amends the definition of *drug-endangered child* to include children exposed, or at risk of exposure, to fentanyl or fentanyl analogs by a person responsible for their well-being. When a referral meeting this definition is accepted for investigation, the Department of Human Services (DHS) must conduct a safety analysis and attempt to obtain consent for immediate drug screening of any parent, guardian, or caregiver. Screenings must test for specified substances, including mandatory fentanyl testing. If an individual refuses

screening and substance use is suspected or confirmed, DHS must notify the district attorney within 72 hours to request a court order requiring screening, with the individual responsible for associated costs. For all cases in which a child is determined to be drug-endangered, drug testing must occur at intake, during ongoing monitoring, and prior to reunification. DHS must immediately refer all such cases to local law enforcement. The measure also creates a corresponding revolving fund, makes violations a felony, and appropriates \$1.22 million to the fund.

HB 3755 requires the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) to provide all prescribed medications in its possession to the operator of a juvenile detention facility within 48 hours of a juvenile's placement. OJA must make reasonable efforts to coordinate medication acquisition through the juvenile's parent or guardian but is not required to transport medication. Subject to availability of funds, OJA must reimburse detention facilities for the cost of court-ordered prescription medications. The measure creates a revolving fund for this purpose.

HB 1979 creates the 18-member Early Childhood Task Force to study access to and delivery of early childhood services for families and children. The task force must analyze Oklahoma's current early childhood delivery system, engage stakeholders for feedback, review and synthesize this input, and draft a transition plan with proposed legislation. The task force must submit an initial report to the Legislature by November 2027, followed by a final report by November 2028.

HB 4298 requires the director of DHS to establish the most permissive master teacher ratios possible for two, three, four, and five-star child care facilities without compromising safety or quality. Subject to federal approval, licensed subsidy-participating facilities may charge families an additional differential fee above the subsidy reimbursement rate as long as total payments do not exceed 10 percent of household income.

SB 1796 allows foster parents to use alternate caregivers, respite care, and informal care arrangements. Individuals providing care for more than 72 consecutive hours must be approved alternate caregivers or approved

foster families. Foster parents must notify DHS prior to using these arrangements and may not use any informal caregiver deemed unsafe by DHS.

SB 1806 directs DHS to implement extended foster care services for eligible young adults transitioning to independence. Participation is voluntary and available until age 21. DHS must seek available funding to implement the program and may share adoption information necessary to ensure continuity of care. Eligible individuals must be:

- Completing secondary education;
- Enrolled in a postsecondary or vocational program;
- Participating in an employment program;
- Employed at least 80 hours per month; or
- Unable to meet these requirements due to a medical condition but engaged in treatment.

HB 2361 requires DHS and OJA to provide youth who are aging out of foster care with health insurance information, educational transcripts, diplomas, and professional certificates earned while in state custody.

SB 1377 requires DHS to provide duffel bags to foster children lacking adequate luggage and authorizes, as funds allow, the inclusion of hygiene or personal care supplies.

HB 4095 designates the Oklahoma 2-1-1 Collaborative as the statewide lead entity for 2-1-1 call centers providing hotline services for essential needs. The collaborative operates under DHS oversight and, in addition to its modified duties, must follow modified membership, term, and reporting requirements. The collaborative has no jurisdiction over statewide or competitively bid contracts.

SB 1290 creates the 211 Hotline Revolving Fund and prohibits its use for referrals or assistance to any organization or service that performs, promotes, or facilitates abortions. Referrals must prioritize life-affirming resources supporting expectant mothers and families.

SB 1833 directs DHS to seek a federal waiver to prohibit the use of SNAP benefits for purchasing candy, soft drinks, and other items deemed non-nutritive by the DHS director. DHS must include required information in the waiver request and implement restrictions within six months of approval.

SB 2170 requires supervised visitation when a person with a substantiated child sexual abuse referral is granted visitation by court order.

HB 4302 requires the Office of Juvenile System Oversight to disclose complaints communicating threats to law enforcement. Disclosure to others is prohibited except by court order.

SB 1983 directs DHS to provide certain aggregated foster care data to resource family partners monthly.

HB 3849 updates the Oklahoma Mentoring Children of Incarcerated Parents Program by modifying applicant requirements, removing one-on-one mentoring and the \$1,500 cap on contracted services per match, and requiring the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth to award grants every third year for mentoring services.

SB 1847 expands ADvantage Waiver eligibility to individuals aged 19 to 64 with developmental disabilities, provided they do not have an intellectual disability or cognitive impairment. These individuals may also have a progressive, degenerative disease that previously required institutional-level care. Additionally, all ADvantage Waiver-eligible individuals must reside in their own home, a family member's home, or an approved assisted living center.

SB 1655 clarifies that adoption confidentiality provisions do not prevent DHS employees from sharing adoptive parent contact information with the entity administering the Children's Specialty Plan.

SB 1558 categorizes individuals over the age of 18 in OJA custody and under extended jurisdiction as minors under the Child Care Facilities Licensing Act.

SB 1597 removes the requirement that a training program for court-appointed special advocates (CASA) aligns with national CASA standards. ●



Judiciary

HB 2137 requires the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to notify courts and attorneys when administering medication to individuals who cannot consent. The measure also allows courts to authorize the department to administer medication for restoring competency. The department must first submit an application including reasons for the individual's incapacity, a summary of their treatment plan, the treating physician's diagnosis, and the proposed medication administration method. The court must establish, with clear and convincing evidence, that there is a significant state interest, that the medication is likely to restore competency without detrimental side effects, that no less intrusive alternatives would suffice, and that the treatment is in the individual's best medical interest. Any court order for medication administration remains in effect for the duration of the current involuntary commitment.

HB 3298 creates the Uniform Judicial Interview of Children Act governing judicial interviews in certain civil proceedings. Judicial interviews may be requested by the child, child's attorney, guardian ad litem, or applicable party, but the judicial officer has discretion on whether the interview is in the child's best interest. Parties may access the interview record upon request and payment of costs unless waived by stipulation. Interviews governed by state children and juvenile codes, child testimonies, and interviews conducted by non-judicial officers are not subject to the act.

SB 2182 establishes the Uniform Civil Remedies for Unauthorized Disclosure of Intimate Images Act, which allows individuals whose private images are shared without their consent to file a lawsuit if they experience harm, provided that the person distributing the images was aware that sharing the content was prohibited. Prior consent for creating or sharing an image does not permit further disclosures, and privacy rights are maintained even for images created in public if consent for the depicted conduct was not granted.

Exemptions exist for good faith disclosures made to law enforcement, in legal proceedings, for medical purposes, to assist the individual depicted, or to serve the public interest. Parents or guardians are only held liable for their child's image disclosures if they were for prohibited purposes, such as sexual gratification. Cloud or hosting service providers are not liable unless they are informed of unlawful content and fail to act. Courts may protect the identities of plaintiffs and require confidentiality, while successful plaintiffs may recover attorney fees, injunctive relief, and up to \$10,000 in damages. Legal actions must be initiated within four years of discovering the disclosure, with special provisions for minors, and any other available legal remedies may still apply.

HB 3321 requires the Cost Administration Implementation Committee to compile annual county level data on court cost compliance programs, including:

- The number of individuals booked into jail solely on cost arrest warrants and their length of time in custody;
- The number of third-party vendors used per county for the court cost compliance program;
- The amount collected per county through the court cost compliance program;
- The amount collected per individual per county following the execution of a cost arrest warrant; and
- Any other information the committee believes to be pertinent.

HB 4237 requires courts to address defendants' financial assessments at sentencing and determine their ability to pay. Any waiver of the hearing must occur in open court after the defendant is advised of the cost hearing process.

HB 3980 creates the Rural District Attorney Loan Repayment Assistance Program, which allows the District Attorneys Council to

contribute up to \$5,000 toward an eligible assistant district attorney's education loans.

HB 3981 creates the District Attorney Locality Incentive Program to offer incentive payments for prosecutors in high-need localities. The payments may be up to \$50,000 for a prosecutor's first five-year term and up to \$10,000 for each additional two-year term.

HJR 1024 sends to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment modifying the 15-member Judicial Nominating Commission appointment process for any position vacancy or expiration. If approved, the six Governor-appointed members will serve six-year terms, with at least one member from each congressional district. The three at-large members will serve two-year terms, and the six members of the Oklahoma Bar Association will serve six-year terms. The amendment would remove the prohibition against at-large members having legal backgrounds and restrictions on political party membership totals. Members will be limited to a maximum of 12 years in service.

SB 1679 enacts the Preserving Oklahoma Values Act of 2026 to void rulings and contracts based on foreign laws that contradict Judeo-Christian Western rights and values, with exceptions for business entities and religious adjudication.

SB 1618 requires courts to use public safety reports in setting inmate release conditions. Reports may not be the sole basis for detention decisions and must be provided to the defense and state counsels upon request.

SB 1810 classifies expert testimony on human trafficking as admissible evidence. The measure also directs the Victim Services Unit within the office of the Attorney General to contract for shelter and other services for trafficking victims, subject to standards established by the Attorney General.

HB 4342^{vo} allows evidence of prior acts of domestic abuse to be admissible and may be considered in criminal cases involving domestic violence or abuse. If the state

intends to use such evidence, the state must disclose the evidence to the defendant at least 15 days before trial.

HB 3322 clarifies legislative intent in resolving duplicate statutory sections by adopting rules of statutory construction to reconcile amendments enacted in the same session. When possible, acts must be construed together to determine the Legislature's intent. If versions of a statute conflict and reconciliation is impossible, the most recently enacted version is considered to contain the Legislature's intent. Acts without version specifications in the citation are presumed to be reconcilable and not to conflict with one another. The measure clarifies that repealing by implication is disfavored and existing, unamended language in amendatory measures is reproduced only to provide context.

HB 3742 requires the state to disclose specific information within 30 days of a defendant's preliminary hearing and expands disclosure requirements to include law enforcement records, eyewitness contact information, photographs, lineup materials, and examination reports. Discovery motions may be filed at any time, but all related issues must be resolved at least 30 days before trial, extending the previous 10-day deadline. The measure also outlines court procedures for handling disclosure violations. Lastly, district attorneys must report cases with jailhouse informant testimony to the District Attorneys Council. The council must publish an annual report of such cases.

HB 4226 updates procedures for motions to disqualify a judge and sets rehearing timelines. Any party may ask the judge in camera to step aside. If the request is denied, a written motion may be filed within 10 days, and the judge must make a ruling within 15 days of the motion. Denials may be appealed to the county's chief judge. Disqualification motions cannot be filed less than 10 days before trial.

HB 3497 authorizes the Court of Criminal Appeals to take up issues on the suppression or exclusion of evidence in cases involving violent crimes.

HB 3499 authorizes special judges to hear proceedings involving title orders for motor vehicles, manufactured homes, vessels, or other titled property.

HB 3269 allows arrest warrants to be communicated electronically, subject to procedural requirements.

HB 3062 allows a retired municipal judge who served for 20 years to carry a firearm statewide after completing a Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) handgun course. However, the retired judge may not carry in a district court unless authorized by a written order from the chief judge.

HB 3177 removes court reporters for the Oklahoma Corporation Commission (OCC) from the standard court reporter salary schedule, as the commission's director of administration must determine their salaries instead.

HB 3970 increases district, Workers' Compensation Court, and OCC court reporter minimum salaries from \$53,000 to \$65,000 and expands acceptable reporting methods. The measure also modifies the types of certifications that qualify court reporters for an additional \$2,000 salary adjustment.

HB 3941 requires secretary-bailiffs to receive an annual salary of \$42,000 or 80 percent of the maximum salary for an LE5 officer as established by the Office of Management and Enterprise Services, whichever is greater.

HB 4339 requires the first publication for a combined petition of summary administration notice to appear within 10 days of filing the combined notice.

SB 2104 specifies that any provision in a will or trust that would result in a forfeiture of a devise in favor of a person for contesting the will or trust is enforceable unless the contestant proves, by a preponderance of evidence, that there was just cause and the action was taken in good faith. The measure also allows trustees to obtain a nonjudicial settlement of trust accounts when the trust is terminated, a trustee leaves for any reason, or during an interim accounting period. Trustees must notify interested parties of their intent to seek this settlement, and the interested parties have 60 days to file objections. Lastly, the measure applies Article 3 of the Oklahoma Uniform Trust Code to all actions under this law.

SB 1621 requires a district attorney to represent a county law library, its board of trustees, or any of its employees in legal matters relating to official library duties.

If the district attorney is unable to provide representation, the Attorney General must represent the library instead.

HB 3262 increases the sheriff's fee for service or process from \$50 to up to \$100.

HB 3996 requires the Oklahoma Indigent Defense System to contract and pay for necessary experts in capital cases.

SB 1627 is the criminal justice duplicate sections measure that consolidates, merges, and repeals duplicate statutory sections without creating new law.

SB 2184 is the general duplicate sections measure that consolidates, merges, and repeals duplicate statutory sections without creating new law.

Civil Procedure

HB 2650 increases the value of an estate eligible for summary administration from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

HB 3985 allows property owners in municipalities with populations over 130,000 to submit compensation claims to a local government if it fails to address public nuisances or enforce laws against:

- Illegal public camping;
- Obstructing public thoroughfares;
- Loitering;
- Panhandling;
- Public urination or defecation;
- Public consumption of alcohol;
- Possession or use of illegal substances; or
- Shoplifting.

Property owners can claim compensation for mitigation expenses or a decrease in the property's fair market value, with the latter capped at the amount of primary property taxes paid to the local government in the previous tax year. Local governments must respond to claims within 30 days. Property owners may file a lawsuit for rejected or unanswered claims, and they can only receive repayment once per calendar year. The measure does not apply to case-by-case prosecutorial discretion decisions, acts of executive clemency, or federally mandated actions. •



Public Safety

HB 1675 requires all camp facilities, youth camps, and outdoor programs to conduct site-specific hazard assessments and develop emergency action plans by January 1, 2027. Plans must outline evacuation routes and emergency protocols. Facilities must maintain two independent methods for receiving weather alerts, maintain internal communication systems, notify guardians as required, provide shelter access, and provide annual staff training. Recreational campgrounds must also maintain emergency plans and file updates annually with their local emergency management agency.

SB 206 designates emergency medical services provided by publicly managed ambulance services as essential services for federal funding. Ambulance services licensed for 911 emergency response and contracted with a public entity may use and apply for federal grants within their districts.

HB 3831 designates Oklahoma Task Force 1 (OK-TF1) as the official deployment asset for urban search and rescue missions, floods, disasters, and out-of-state Emergency Management Assistance Compact requests during a declared disaster. The measure creates the Oklahoma Task Force 1 Revolving Fund for reimbursing participating agencies.

SB 1221 requires Service Oklahoma to establish a system for tracking the mailing status of driver licenses and ID cards by January 1, 2027. Service Oklahoma must also create a system for requesting expedited delivery with a \$25 fee.

HB 3982 defines *temporary license plate* and establishes issuance rules for 10-day, 60-day, and 90-day temporary plates based on residency and commercial status.

HB 3323 exempts records electronically submitted by eligible entities—such as dealers, auctions, lenders, and lienholders—to Service Oklahoma from notarization requirements.

SB 1239 requires Service Oklahoma to report monthly waste tire collections to the Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC). OTC must continue remitting 25 percent of the monthly allocation that would otherwise be remitted to the County Improvements for Roads and Bridges Fund to the various counties until June 30, 2031.

HB 3369 exempts mobile food vehicles from automatic fire-extinguishing system requirements if they maintain two portable extinguishers and provide annual employee fire safety training. The measure also requires mobile food preparation vehicles using propane tanks to maintain permits with the Oklahoma Liquified Petroleum Gas Board and to obtain annual operating permits from the State Fire Marshal.

SB 1687 allows certified driver education instructors and designated examiners to proctor written knowledge tests.

SB 1920 increases the damage threshold requiring the return of a vehicle title to Service Oklahoma from 60 percent to 70 percent of the vehicle's fair market value.

HJR 1032 repeals portions of two driver license and ID card renewal rules.

HB 3148 defines *unidentifiable* as it relates to vehicle parts and requires a title inspection for out-of-state vehicles offered for sale at salvage pools or auction to be completed by an employee of the salvage pool, salvage disposal sale, auction, dealer, licensed automotive dismantler and parts recycler, or licensed operator. This inspection includes a \$1 fee remitted to Service Oklahoma. If the VIN does not match ownership records, an inspection must be conducted by law enforcement or an agent of the National Insurance Crime Bureau.

HB 2979 directs the Department of Transportation to establish 45 mph school zones on state highways at local request,

subject to qualifying criteria. The locality is responsible for maintenance and operation.

HB 3040 expands sex offender safety zones to prohibit loitering within 500 feet of any facility or business primarily serving minors.

HB 1185 prohibits law enforcement from destroying weapons with historic military value. Such weapons must be donated to certain veterans' organizations.

HB 3147 creates the Route 66 Centennial License Plate and authorizes licensing agreements with the Oklahoma Route 66 Centennial Commission.

HB 4143 raises the required property damage threshold for reporting a car accident from \$300 to \$3,000 and eliminates reporting requirements when parties voluntarily exchange information after no injuries occurred. For public roadway accidents, the threshold also increases from \$500 to \$3,000.

SB 1226 includes property damage in the criteria requiring a person to remain at the scene of an accident.

HB 4141 makes the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Statewide Coordinator within the District Attorneys Council a permanent position.

HB 3419 prohibits political subdivision employees or contractors from using nonpublic information for personal gain.

SB 1932 allows motor carriers to be represented by an officer or partner of the entity at an Oklahoma Motor Carrier Safety and Hazardous Materials Transportation Act administrative hearing if they choose not to be represented by an attorney.

SB 604 consolidates duplicate statutory sections relating to automobile dealers, salespersons, distributors, and manufacturers. ●



Public Finance and Taxation

HB 4072 creates the Taxpayer Endowment Trust Fund under the Invest in Oklahoma Board to generate long-term investment income for the state. The board must follow prudent investor standards, adopt and publish a written investment policy, and meet annual reporting requirements. The State Treasurer must provide administrative support to the fund, may utilize the equivalent of two full-time employees, and may seek reimbursement from the fund for administrative costs.

The measure also restricts withdrawals from the fund for 10 years or until the fund exceeds \$1 billion. Upon meeting the threshold, the board may authorize annual distributions of up to four percent of the five-year average fund value to be certified as general revenue. Additionally, the measure redirects 25 percent of the above-average revenues from corporate income taxes and oil and natural gas production taxes into the fund. The fund is also eligible to invest up to five percent of its assets through the Invest in Oklahoma Program.

HB 4071 creates the Oklahoma Dream Accounts Investment Program under the State Treasurer to provide a one-time \$250 contribution to eligible Trump accounts for children under 18 years old who meet citizenship and residency requirements. Funding is subject to available funds in the Oklahoma Trump Account Investment Fund. The general appropriations bill includes \$12.5 million in funding for the program.

HB 4051 restricts Rate Preservation Fund use to legislatively authorized purposes, including provider reimbursements when the state's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage rate declines.

SB 1161 allows the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA) administrator to define the duties and compensation of agency employees not otherwise set in statute and to cover certain job-related professional expenses for full-time staff. The measure also gives OHCA flexibility in its budget practices.

HB 3944 modernizes the State Finance Act by removing obsolete references, shifting

budget timelines, centralizing certain budget requests, simplifying reporting, clarifying handling of federal funds tied to canceled warrants, and setting a July 30, 2028, deadline for enhanced Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) oversight.

Property Tax

SJR 39 sends a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people to lower annual fair cash value caps and restructure the senior valuation freeze. The election will occur on August 25, 2026. Annual valuation caps are reduced from five percent to four percent for most real property and from three percent to 1.75 percent for homesteads and agricultural land. The senior valuation freeze is replaced with a tiered cap based on county median income levels, as determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HJR 1087 sends a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people that requires the Legislature to establish reimbursement methods for local entities affected by the five-year manufacturing ad valorem exemption and adds reimbursed value to local governments' assessed valuation for debt-limit calculations. The election will occur on August 25, 2026.

SB 2018 requires residential rental housing projects to be valued using the cost-approach method for two years after completion or until sold to an unrelated buyer. This valuation method applies to any single tax parcel containing a development of at least 20 multifamily rental units or 20 rental housing structures, provided the project has not been granted the federal low-income housing tax credit.

SB 1122 classifies broadband service providers as a subclass of public service corporations and assesses their property at 15 percent of fair cash value.

SB 1579 establishes a taxpayer bill of rights and requires valuation increase notices to include a copy of the bill of rights.

Tax Credits, Exemptions, and Deductions

HB 3705 increases the cap on tax credits for private school students under the Parental Choice Tax Credit by \$25 million, raising the total cap to \$275 million.

HB 4432^{VO} allows full itemization of gambling losses beginning in tax year 2027.

HB 4118 increases the family caregiver tax credit to \$3,000 and expands allowable expenses, including mileage at the IRS medical mileage rate. The measure removes the requirement for eligible family members to be at least 62 years old.

HB 4028 extends the qualified equity investment deduction through tax year 2031.

HB 4426 extends the Strategic Industrial Development Enhancement (SIDE) tax credit through 2032.

SB 1992 requires the Oklahoma Department of Commerce to establish rules for approving strategic finance partners for the SIDE tax credit. These partners provide capital to SIDE projects and must be subject to Oklahoma income taxes.

HB 1427 allows tax credits for investments in qualified clean-burning motor vehicle fuel property to be claimed against corporate income or banking privilege tax.

SB 227 expands the property tax exemption for oil and gas production equipment to include flowlines and gathering lines extending from the wellhead to the custody-transfer point or the production unit boundary.

HB 3986 removes the drilling date restriction for wells using recycled water to qualify for the 24-month gross production tax exemption.

HB 3661 makes the sales tax exemption for commercial forestry equipment permanent.

SB 44 extends sales tax exemptions for governmental and nonprofit entities to

their contractors and subcontractors with proper documentation.

SB 1400 consolidates and reorganizes aircraft-related sales tax exemptions without changing eligibility requirements.

Tax Administration

SB 1280 extends the petroleum excise tax and its apportionment structure to July 1, 2031.

SB 1390 extends various gross production tax apportionments until July 1, 2032, to benefit:

- The Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department Capital Expenditure Revolving Fund;
- The Oklahoma Conservation Commission Infrastructure Revolving Fund;
- The Community Water Infrastructure Development Revolving Fund; and
- The Oklahoma Water Resources Board Rural Economic Action Plan Water Projects Fund.

SB 1405 reauthorizes the income tax checkoff for the Oklahoma Wildlife Diversity Program.

HB 3044 reauthorizes the income tax checkoff for the Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs (ODVA) Equipment and Capital Improvement Program.

SB 1832 reauthorizes the income tax checkoff for the ODVA Indigent Veteran Burial Program and the ODVA Equipment and Capital Improvement Program.

Appropriations

SB 1177 is the general appropriations bill for FY 2027. A detailed breakdown of the appropriations can be reviewed on the [House Budget Transparency Portal](#).

HB 4030 sets FY 2027 education funding limits and outlines over \$4.2 billion in appropriations for schools and programs. The Superintendent of Public Instruction may request a budget limit exemption of unanticipated federal funds received after July 1, 2026. The measure also permits early transfer of tax collections to assist with agency cash flow.

SB 1165 directs the Department of Public Safety to use \$2,350,000 of its FY 2027 general appropriation for the School Secure Program.

HB 4067 appropriates \$186,000 to the Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services for a school resource officer program or security enhancements at the Oklahoma School for the Blind and the Oklahoma School for the Deaf.

HB 4065 appropriates \$93,000 to the Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics for a school resource officer program or security enhancements.

HB 4044 appropriates \$785,000 to the Office of Education Quality and Accountability to implement the Growth-Based Teacher Compensation Pilot Program.

HB 2786 appropriates \$19,990,770 from the Rate Preservation Fund to ODMHSAS for SoonerCare services.

SB 1164 appropriates \$1.2 million to ODMHSAS for operational costs and directs ODMHSAS to allocate some of its general appropriation for 9-8-8 Lifeline support, federal matching shortfalls, consent decree obligations, and veteran services.

SB 1162 appropriates \$150,000 to the State Department of Health (OSDH) to participate in the statewide venous thromboembolism registry and establish related prevention policies and procedures. Additionally, the measure directs OSDH to allocate some of its general appropriations as follows:

- \$150,000 for sickle cell outreach;
- \$1 million to hire a financial expert to monitor the financial condition of ODMHSAS and report to the Legislature; and
- \$3 million for Oklahoma-incorporated community health centers.

HB 4040 establishes the Oklahoma Rural Health Transformation (RHT) Program to oversee rural health initiatives funded through the federal RHT Program. OSDH must administer the program, coordinate with federal partners, manage the distribution of funds, and ensure reporting compliance. The measure also creates the Oklahoma Rural Health Transformation Revolving Fund. At the program's conclusion, the revolving fund must retain the \$10 million appropriated to it in the FY 2027 general appropriations bill.

HB 2787 appropriates \$2 million to OSDH for legacy contracts associated with the Choosing Childbirth Program.

HB 4029 directs OSDH to transfer \$1 million of its FY 2027 general appropriation to the Barbara Weber Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Grant Program Revolving Fund.

HB 4036 appropriates \$5 million to the Bringing Sitcoms Home from Hollywood Pilot Program Revolving Fund.

SB 1163 sets FY 2027 Department of Human Services (DHS) funding limits and directs DHS to allocate some of its general appropriation for federal funding reductions, senior nutrition programs, ADvantage services, foster care, child care, SNAP resources, 2-1-1 Hotline support, and disability services. The measure also appropriates \$272,000 to DHS for expanding

ADvantage Waiver eligibility and prohibits the Developmental Disability Services Revolving Fund from being used for administrative costs, targeted case management, or non-permissible Medicaid match activities.

HB 4031 reallocates \$41 million from a previously authorized \$57 million Oklahoma Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics appropriation to the Long-Term Aerospace and Aeronautics Infrastructure Sustainability Revolving Fund.

SB 1166 sets FY 2027 Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry (ODAFF) funding limits and directs ODAFF to allocate some of its general appropriations as follows:

- \$1 million for the Oklahoma State University (OSU) Robert M. Kerr Food and Agricultural Products Center's operation;
- \$5.2 million for the OSU Cooperative Extension Service;
- \$1.3 million for OSU Agriculture Experiment Station research centers; and
- \$8.5 million for Langston University cooperative extension and agriculture research programs.

HB 4038 directs the Department of Transportation (ODOT) to use \$5 million of its FY 2027 general appropriation for projects in the 8-Year Construction Work Plan. The measure also appropriates \$266,000 to ODOT for establishing 45 mph school zones on state highways upon request from local jurisdictions.

HB 4041 appropriates \$2,250,000 to the office of the Attorney General and directs it to use \$2 million for a two-year pilot program supporting trafficking victims. The Attorney General must transfer the remaining \$250,000 to the Public Safety Technology Revolving Fund.

SB 1157 appropriates \$1.5 million to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) for a Cyber Crime and Fraud Unit.

SB 1158 appropriates \$252,000 to the Office of Juvenile Affairs (OJA) for juvenile medication continuity upon placement.

SB 1174 rejects judicial pay increases recommended by the Board on Judicial Compensation in their report issued on September 16, 2025.

HB 4034 appropriates \$142,137 to the Supreme Court for salary increases for shorthand reporters.

SB 1156 appropriates \$65,333 to the Pardon and Parole Board for compensation increases for board members.

SB 1175 appropriates \$925,000 to the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) to

expand groundwater oversight. The measure also directs OWRB to transfer \$10 million of its general appropriation to the Rural Economic Action Plan Water Projects Fund and \$2 million to design a regional water system in northeast Oklahoma.

HB 4043 appropriates \$1 million to the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management (OEM) for the Oklahoma Task Force 1 Revolving Fund.

SB 1159 appropriates \$500,000 to the Oklahoma Corporation Commission for the Remediation Assistance Revolving Fund.

SB 1167 appropriates \$500,000 to the Central Purchasing Contract Database Revolving Fund and directs the Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES) to use its general appropriation as follows:

- \$1,920,000 to the Pay for Success program, of which 75 percent must be used for municipalities with a population of at least 350,000;
- \$720,000 to the Criminal Justice Pay for Success Revolving Fund; and
- \$1.2 million to the Pay for Success Innovation Fund.

HB 3622 creates the U.S. Decennial Census Revolving Fund for the Department of Commerce to use in preparation for the 2030 Decennial Census.

HB 4042 appropriates \$500,000 to the Department of Commerce for the U.S. Decennial Census Revolving Fund.

Legacy Capital Financing Fund (LCF) Capital Improvements

The **Legacy Capital Financing (LCF) Fund**, administered by the Oklahoma Capitol Improvement Authority, was created as a mechanism for the state to self-finance approved capital projects over a 20-year period without utilizing bond markets.

HB 4053 authorizes \$40 million from the LCF to expand residence hall and classroom facilities at the University of Oklahoma, contingent on \$10 million in matching funds.

HB 4054 authorizes \$40 million from the LCF to expand agronomy facilities at Oklahoma State University, contingent on \$10 million in matching funds.

HB 4057 authorizes \$25 million from the LCF for the Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control to construct new headquarters and warehouse facilities.

HB 4056 authorizes \$21,215,000 from the LCF for OSBI to expand the Forensic Science Center and construct new warehouse facilities. The measure also designates the Harvey Pratt Building as OSBI's headquarters and requires its recapitalization payments to begin within 30 days of the measure's effective date.

HB 4052 authorizes \$8.2 million from the LCF for Service Oklahoma to purchase its headquarters building.

Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity (PREP) Fund Appropriations

The **Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity (PREP) Fund** was created to provide funding to rural communities for improvements of new and existing industrial sites and public infrastructure.

HB 4045 renames the Base Infrastructure Needs and Development (BIND) Technology Program and Fund as the Military Readiness, Innovation, Education, and Aviation Program and Fund and expands its permitted uses to include enhancements in military simulation training, transportation route accessibility, common education facilities, and strengthening local industries engaged in military base and infrastructure expansion.

HB 4046 reallocates \$21 million in previously appropriated funds to the Military Readiness, Innovation, Education, and Aviation Revolving Fund to be used as follows:

- \$6.2 million for education facilities on a military base in Southwest Oklahoma;
- \$5 million for education facilities on a military base in Northwest Oklahoma; and
- \$9.8 million for cargo access at a military facility in Southeast Oklahoma.

The measure also allocates \$14 million from the PREP Fund to be used in the Military Readiness, Innovation, Education, and Aviation Revolving Fund as follows:

- \$4 million for cargo access at a military facility in Southeast Oklahoma; and
- \$10 million for a defense-related research and education building attached to an innovation center.

The release of these funds is contingent upon securing additional funding sources and committed tenants. Lastly, the measure authorizes the Oklahoma Military Department to transfer the balance of the Base Infrastructure Needs and Development – Schools Revolving Fund to the Military Readiness, Innovation, Education, and Aviation Revolving Fund.

HB 4048 appropriates \$13 million from the PREP Fund to ODOT for transportation improvements on multiple highways.

HB 4047 appropriates PREP funding to the Department of Commerce as follows:

- \$250,000 for a transitional living facility serving individuals aging out of foster care or those with low income;
- \$2 million for state fair facility upgrades; and
- \$1.75 million for energy-efficiency upgrades at a university in Western Oklahoma.

Statewide Recovery Fund Appropriations

The **Statewide Recovery Fund** was created as a mechanism for receiving and appropriating American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds.

SB 1130 appropriates \$50 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the University Hospitals Authority for the adolescent behavioral health center funding gaps.

SB 1134 appropriates \$16.2 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the OSU Medical Authority for Human Performance Project funding gaps.

SB 1133 appropriates \$15 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund to ODMHSAS for Griffin Memorial Hospital replacement funding gaps.

SB 1132 appropriates \$7 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund to OSDH for Rural Hospital Rebuild Program funding gaps.

HB 4074 authorizes the Health Care Workforce Training Commission to transfer and reallocate previously appropriated funds as needed to complete ongoing projects.

HB 4075 appropriates \$25,998,798 from the Statewide Recovery Fund to OWRB for new statewide water infrastructure projects and projects previously funded by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). OWRB may also transfer funds between previously authorized projects and must submit quarterly project reports to the Legislature.

HB 4077 appropriates \$10,582,596 from the Statewide Recovery Fund to OEM for the Emergency Relief and Impacts Grant Program. The department may only use up to two percent of the appropriation on

administrative expenses and must submit quarterly project reports to the Legislature.

HB 4076 appropriates \$21,640,091 from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the Department of Commerce for the Pandemic Relief Primary Source Revolving Fund to award grants for infrastructure-related projects recommended by the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief.

SB 1142 appropriates \$3.6 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund to DHS for the Boys and Girls Clubs and the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). DHS must

provide \$3 million to the Boys and Girls Club and \$600,000 to the YWCA.

SB 1131 appropriates \$2 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund to OJA for youth services program needs.

HB 4073 transfers \$59,270,081.76 in unused ARPA fund balances from multiple entities back into the Statewide Recovery Fund.

HB 4078 transfers \$2,418,180 from the ARPA Administrative Costs Fund and the State Recovery Fund to OMES and \$246,498 from the funds to the Legislative Services Bureau. •



Transportation

SB 1531 authorizes the Oklahoma Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics to invest in publicly owned infrastructure and to partner with other states and industry stakeholders to establish regional or technical centers of excellence for unmanned aircraft systems and advanced air mobility technologies.

SB 1309 increases appropriations to the Rebuilding Oklahoma Access and Driver Safety (ROADS) Fund from \$80 million to \$100 million beginning July 1, 2026, and each year thereafter.

SB 2049 requires the Department of Transportation (ODOT) to receive approval from the Transportation Commission before filing a nonperformance claim against a contractor.

HB 3882 creates the Lake and Industrial Access Revolving Fund to provide grants through ODOT's Lake Access and Industrial Access programs.

HB 1411 creates the True Grit Trail in eastern Oklahoma and requires ODOT to post signage along state highways. ODOT and the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department must maintain trail information online.

SB 1966 designates the following memorial highways, bridges, and interchanges across Oklahoma:

- Captain Hunter Blaine Memorial Bridge;
- Charlie Randolph Memorial Bridge;
- Clyde and Grace Cook Memorial Bridge;

- CPL Byran Radebaugh Memorial Highway;
- CPT David Ward Neely Memorial Highway;
- Deputy Sheriff Thomas "Walker" LeMay Memorial Bridge;
- Dr. Pauline Hodges Memorial Intersection;
- Former Mayor Jeff Shockley Memorial Highway;
- Harvey Pratt Memorial Highway;
- Harvey Weathers, Jr. Memorial Highway;
- John Skelley Memorial Highway;
- Kerwin and Beulah Williams Memorial Highway;
- Kyle Whitehead Memorial Interchange;
- MoMM2 Arlon Francis Wetsel Memorial Bridge;
- Pat Turner Memorial Highway;
- Patrolman Mark Harris Memorial Interchange;
- PFC Justin Lambillotte Memorial Highway;
- PFC Leonard Cozad, Sr. WWII Kiowa Code Talker Memorial Bridge;
- PFC Roy Leon Sheppard USMC Memorial Highway;
- PFC William Tony Brock Memorial Highway;

- PHM1C Charles Douglas Turner Memorial Bridge;
- PV2 Earl Maggart Memorial Bridge;
- Rick Ford Memorial Bridge;
- Robert L. Campbell Memorial Bridge;
- Senator Frank Shurden Interchange;
- SFC Elijah Parish Memorial Bridge;
- SGT Bedford Lee Drinnin Memorial Highway;
- Sheriff Marty Grisham Memorial Interchange;
- SSG Samuel Pewewardy, Jr. Memorial Bridge;
- Stephen J. LaForge Memorial Interchange;
- Terry Walker Memorial Interchange; and
- Theresa C. Redwine Memorial Bridge.

The measure also changes the name of a bridge designation to the TSGT Wilmont E. Chamberlain WWII POW Memorial Bridge and modifies location descriptions of the Veronica Butler and Jilian Kelley Memorial Highway and the Buddy Murrell Memorial Highway.

SB 1475 designates the interchange of I-35 and Indian Hills Road in Cleveland County as the Toby Keith Memorial Interchange.

HB 2123 authorizes the Oklahoma Turnpike Authority to build a new bridge crossing the Arkansas River near Bixby. •



Veterans and Military Affairs

HB 3940 updates various provisions affecting veterans and military affairs. The adjutant general may repurpose donations or gifts when their original purpose overlaps with other funding sources. The measure brings the compensation and benefits of fulltime state employees serving in a military capacity into parity with active duty service members, expands military educational benefits to spouses and children, and requires proceeds from the Oklahoma National Guard Museum gift shop and event center to be

deposited into the Oklahoma National Guard Revolving Fund.

HB 3043 allows the Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs (ODVA) to hire seasonal employees as unclassified employees for project labor. Seasonal employees are limited to 1,699 work hours in a 12-month period and are not eligible for state employee benefits. ODVA must include a summary of the use of project labor in its annual budget request.

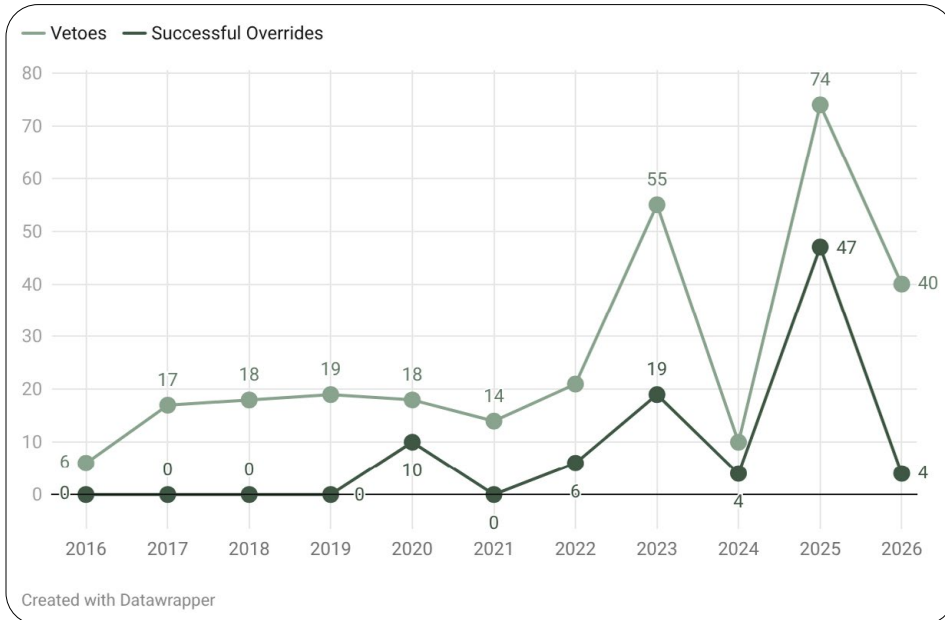
SB 1533 requires indigent veterans who are eligible for funeral assistance under the Dignity in Burial Act to be Oklahoma residents at the time of death.

SB 2026 authorizes grandchildren of veterans to view or copy their grandparents' military discharge papers on file with the county clerk and requires county clerks to separate military discharge papers filed before July 1, 2002, from records available for public inspection. ●



Appendix I

Summary of Vetoes



HB 1250 would have created the Public Safety Technology Revolving Fund for the office of the Attorney General to fund grants covering technology costs to local law enforcement divisions.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“This bill is a solution in search of a problem, and appears to create a taxpayer-funded opportunity for a single company’s product. Regardless of one’s preferences and feelings, an officer must be able to conduct traffic stops. A text message or app doesn’t replace that. This proposal would add an unnecessary layer to traffic stops, create unrealistic expectations for officers and citizens, and spend taxpayer dollars on technology local law enforcement is unlikely to be able to use effectively. It also reflects a misguided belief that every law enforcement encounter should be filtered through claims of special status.

Additionally, there is concern that this company engaged in unregistered lobbying for their bill that promotes a product pushing woke values and special interests over public safety.”

HB 1752 would have exempted the Attorney General and the Oklahoma District Attorneys Council from submitting vehicle purchase requests to the Office of Management and Enterprise Services before purchasing vehicles.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“This bill would carve out a special exemption for the Attorney General and the District Attorneys Council from the central purchasing process for motor vehicles. My administration has already made clear, through law and executive action, that state agencies should be intentional, disciplined, and transparent in how they purchase and maintain vehicles. Creating an exception for selected offices invites exactly the kind of fragmented fleet management and unchecked purchasing that the State has worked to correct.”

HB 3003 would have extended the sunset date for the Board of Chiropractic Examiners until July 1, 2031.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“This bill would extend the sunset for the Board of Chiropractic Examiners until July 1, 2031. Though I support licensing and oversight of these practitioners, sunset provisions are supposed to provide a regularly scheduled opportunity to review agencies and boards to ensure that government doesn’t grow by default. They are meant to prompt accountability, not automatic renewals.

Other states have streamlined their licensing boards and agencies, and can serve as a model for Oklahoma. Utah consolidated the administration of licenses to a single state agency while maintaining subject matter expertise in the regulation of these occupations. A one-stop shop for license issuance and renewals. Tennessee moved their medical licensing boards under their Department of Health. It’s time to consolidate medical licensing boards under one entity. This would save Oklahomans tens of millions in administrative costs alone.

Oklahomans elected me with a prerogative to streamline and reduce the size of government. I urge the Legislature to consolidate these professional licensing boards into a single entity to reduce bureaucracy for both practitioners and constituents.”

HB 3006 would have extended the sunset date for the Oklahoma Advisory Council on Indian Education until July 1, 2031.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“House Bill 3006 would have extended the sunset of the Oklahoma Advisory Council on Indian Education for another five years. But this advisory council does not appear to have functioned as an active or effective body, at least based on publicly available records. Just as troubling, it has not operated with the transparency the public is entitled to. The available record suggest it has met only about six times in the past five years, and only about twice in the last three, despite a legal duty to meet quarterly and submit annual reports.

Its purpose is also largely redundant. The council’s advisory rule overlaps with work already being done by the Office of American

Indian Education at the State Department of Education.

If the goal is smaller, more accountable government, there is no reason to keep extending a dormant, redundant advisory council that lacks transparency. It should instead be eliminated.”

HB 3007 would have extended the sunset dates for the following advisory councils until July 1, 2031:

- Water Quality Management Advisory Council;
- Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Council;
- Solid Waste Management Advisory Council; and
- Radiation Management Advisory Council.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“House Bill 3007 preserves unnecessary government bloat by extending the life of advisory councils whose functions can and should be absorbed within the existing agency structure. The Department of Environmental Quality can use existing personnel, subject matter experts, and agency liaisons to coordinate with stakeholders and perform the work of these advisory councils without another layer of government.

These advisory councils were never meant to exist indefinitely. They were created over 15 years ago with sunset dates to ensure periodic scrutiny and justification for their continued existence. Instead, the Legislature appears to have renewed them as a matter of course. When the sunset process fails to provide that scrutiny, I will.

This veto reflects a straightforward principle: government should be lean, efficient, and accountable.”

HB 3078 would have required state agencies organized within the executive branch to include a donation link to the Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs on any forms.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“This bill would require all executive agencies, boards, and commissions to include a donation prompt for the Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs on forms used in the course of state business. That would include driver license applications, motor vehicle registrations, hunting and fishing license applications, income tax forms, and other forms used to process licenses for essential services.

Official state forms used to conduct government business are not the place to solicit donations. Many state agencies perform important work, and many public causes are worthy of support. Once official state forms

are used this way, every worthy cause will have reason to ask for the same treatment. That would turn routine government forms into fundraising tools, distracting from their purpose and creating unnecessary pressure on citizens simply trying to access basic state services.

I strongly encourage Oklahomans to continue to support veterans through dedicated programs, responsible funding, and donations to their preferred veteran non-profits. Oklahoma state forms should remain focused on the government function they are meant to perform, not become fundraising tools to reinforce government services.”

HB 3278 would have allowed the Attorney General to issue findings of Open Meeting Act violations without court proceedings.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“House Bill 3278 would allow the Attorney General’s Office to unilaterally find that any public body has violated the Open Meetings Act without any formal legal action and without giving that body a meaningful opportunity to defend itself. A city council, school board, state agency, or county commission could be found guilty and fined based on the Attorney General’s own opinion and a “more likely than not” finding. Once issued, these findings would be immediately enforceable with no meaningful opportunity to challenge the accusations in court first.

Open government is a pillar of public trust. That is exactly why one office should not be given unchecked power to adjudicate law violations behind closed doors. This bill would allow the Attorney General to act as investigator, adjudicator, and enforcer all at once, creating the kind of concentrated power our system of checks and balances is designed to prevent. Meanwhile, Oklahoma law already provides real penalties for Open Meeting Act violations, which are imposed through proper legal proceedings, notice, and an opportunity to be heard in court and defend.

Public bodies should be held accountable, but I cannot approve a bill that abandons due process and gives one office the power to investigate, decide, and enforce its own accusations.”

HB 3320 would have created a sunset review process for all statutorily created state agencies.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“House Bill 3278 (*sic*) would make permanent 39 boards and commissions instead of subjecting them to regular evaluation and sunset processes.

It should be a surprise to no one that I am for smaller government. As President Ronald Reagan famously said, ‘a government program is the nearest thing to eternal life we’ll see on this earth.’”

HB 3443 would have authorized the Department of Transportation to increase oversize and overweight permit fees.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“This bill would raise fifteen (15) different permit fees collected by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation (“ODOT”). Over the course of my administration, I have consistently opposed raising fees on consumers and businesses to raise revenue. These fee increases inevitably become back-door tax increases on consumers and businesses.”

HB 3500 would have modified affidavit procedures for inheriting real property, including timelines for filing and forfeiture of unclaimed interests.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“Under current law, Oklahoma has a clear brightline rule: a beneficiary must file the required paperwork within nine months of the property owner’s death, or the property returns to the estate. HB 3500 replaces that certainty with a probate-driven process that depends on creditor deadlines, beneficiary notices, possible publication, and additional waiting periods, which will cloud title and invite litigation over who owns the property.

Oklahoma is already one of only two states that require beneficiaries to formally accept a transfer-on-death deed. If we are going to reform this area of law, we should move toward the 30-state majority that does not require acceptance at all, not create a more complicated process. Transfer-on-death deeds are supposed to keep families out of probate, not create more disputes, costs, and uncertainty.”

HB 3660 would have required anyone disposing of human remains by natural organic reduction to obtain licensure from the Oklahoma Funeral Board.

Governor’s Veto Message:

“This bill would legalize natural organic reduction, sometimes referred to as ‘human composting.’

This bill raises questions about moral and human dignity that go beyond ordinary burial practices. Reducing human remains into soil for reuse crosses a line that many Oklahomans believe should be approached with far greater caution.

The way a society treats the dead reflects how it understands the dignity of human life. In my view, this legislation moves too far toward treating the human body as material to be repurposed, rather than remains to be reverently laid to rest. Human beings are made in God’s image, and our laws should reflect that dignity even in death.”

HB 3972 would have allowed the Ad Valorem Reimbursement Fund to cover lost school

district revenue for certain large state property purchases.

Governor's Veto Message:

"If the Legislature creates a rule that the purchase of state property must account for local tax consequences, it will make the State less flexible and make it harder to make prudent decisions about public assets. The State should not be pigeonholed into not purchasing property it needs simply because a local tax base may change. It could also create expectations that the State must compensate counties whenever a state purchase affects local revenues, even when the acquisition serves a broader statewide purpose."

HB 4032 would have increased the non-coal mineral production fee and set a \$5 annual minimum fee for coal and mineral production.

Governor's Veto Message:

"House Bill 4032 would raise the mineral production fees for noncoal mining operations in the state. Throughout my time as Governor, I have consistently opposed fee increases that place additional administrative costs on Oklahoma businesses and taxpayers. This veto reaffirms my commitment to lowering operational costs, reducing administrative burdens, and achieving a smaller, more accountable government."

HB 4266 would have authorized the production of certain special license plates, including those supporting Big 12 and Southeastern Conference universities.

Governor's Veto Message:

"House Bill 4266 adds 29 new license plate options to Oklahoma's overly extensive catalogue of vanity license plates, including new license plates advertising dozens of out of state competitors to our top-tier universities here in Oklahoma.

In previous vetoes of similar legislation, I have been clear that I do not support using an Oklahoma agency to be in the PR business for the universities of other states. If a person wishes to demonstrate support for an out-of-state college or university, I encourage that person to purchase a license plate frame or bumper sticker to show their support."

HB 4294 would have required health insurance policies to provide equal coverage for individuals diagnosed with epilepsy.

Governor's Veto Message:

"This measure would require private health insurers to provide coverage for individuals diagnosed with a particular condition and pay for costly medical devices. I am concerned that this type of top-down unfunded mandate interferes with the free market and shifts the cost onto all policyholders, making it harder to keep health insurance affordable for Oklahoma families."

HB 4324 would have allowed a district attorney to adjust the sentence of an individual, unless their initial sentence was death, life without the possibility of parole, or required registration as a sex offender.

Governor's Veto Message:

"House Bill 4324 would allow district attorneys to modify a criminal sentence after conviction. A more common term for this is clemency, which is a power that constitutionally belongs to the Governor and the Pardon and Parole Board.

This bill would also create serious opportunities for abuse. Allowing district attorneys to revisit and reduce final criminal sentences could invite back-room deals, political favoritism, and pressure campaigns.

District attorneys and judges have important roles in the criminal justice system. The clemency process is different. It is entrusted to constitutional officers and carried out through a structure designed for that purpose. This bill would blur those lines and weaken the finality, fairness, and integrity of criminal sentencing."

HB 4326 would have allowed Oklahoma's Promise scholarships to be used at career tech schools and extended Oklahoma's Promise eligibility to the children of full-time counselors, librarians, nurses, and athletic trainers employed by public schools or career tech centers.

Governor's Veto Message:

"Oklahoma's Promise was created with a simple mission: students from lower-income households who work hard and meet certain requirements should have the opportunity to earn a college education tuition-free. Over time, however, the program has been expanded again and again to carve out special eligibility categories for favored groups. This bill continues that trend by expanding eligibility contrary to the program's original intent.

If every profession with an important public service role receives its own carveout, the next requests will understandably come from countless others who also sacrifice for our state. Oklahoma taxpayers deserve a program with one clear and consistent income-based standard -- not a growing checkered-board statute where eligibility depends on which group secured a special exception at the Capitol."

HB 4434 would have required the Governor or acting Governor to electronically notify the next officer in the line of succession at least 24 hours before their absence.

Governor's Veto Message:

"House Bill 4434 would impose impractical advance notice requirements on the Governor any time he is absent from the state.

The advances in transportation and communication technology since 1907 ensure that the Governor is the Governor regardless of where he is. It's unreasonable to assume that the Governor would no longer be the Governor just because he crossed state lines.

Ultimately, the bill appears to rest on a misunderstanding of Article VI, Section 15 of the Oklahoma Constitution, which addresses a vacancy in the office of the Governor. The Governor is the Governor from the time he is sworn in to office until the day he vacates office."

HB 4484 would have allowed certain Oklahoma Corporation Commission personnel and field staff not stationed at a central office to use state vehicles for transit between home and assigned work locations.

Governor's Veto Message:

"House Bill 4484 bill authorizes Oklahoma Corporation Commission employees to utilize state-owned vehicles for travel between their residence and field locations. This measure expands the use of state resources beyond what is necessary to accomplish the agency's mission.

State government must remain a careful steward of taxpayer dollars. Oklahoma already provides a mechanism for reimbursing state employees who use their personal vehicles for official state business."

SB 378 would have allowed a multicounty agent bondsman to issue bonds valued between 12 and 15 times the deposit amount.

Governor's Veto Message:

"Senate Bill 378 gives bail bondsman a uniquely favorable deal for their deposit to lending ratio. Oklahoma's bail bondsman ratio is currently in line with, or even more favorable than, national standards. All this bill does is give a special interest group a boon without either a demonstrated need in the industry or a benefit to Oklahomans. I oppose cutting interest groups a special deal at the expense of Oklahomans."

SB 1428 would have created the Office of Alzheimer's Disease and Related Dementia Service Coordination.

Governor's Veto Message:

"The Department of Health already employs an individual whose position is funded by federal dollars to address the needs of the Alzheimer's community. This bill would create a duplicative, unfunded position in the Department. The goal of this position is better met by the non-profit community.

As medical needs continue to change, it is unreasonable to expect that a new, taxpayer funded position is created to solely focus on each one. The Department should focus on the health of the people of Oklahoma as a whole."

SB 1461 would have extended the sunset date for the Oklahoma Educational Television Authority until July 1, 2031.

Governor's Veto Message:

“This Bill would extend the sunset for the Oklahoma Educational Television Authority (‘OETA’), Oklahoma’s taxpayer funded television network. Though OETA’s programming might be worthwhile for the viewer, funding a television station is not a core function of government.

I have been consistent in my position that public broadcasting should not depend on government subsidies. In 2023 I vetoed a similar measure (SB 2820) and in 2022 I vetoed sending OETA an additional \$8 million in taxpayer funding (HB 1009xx). The Legislature chose to override those vetoes.

Now, President Trump has adopted the same position at the federal level by ending taxpayer subsidies for National Public Radio (‘NPR’) and the Public Broadcasting Services (‘PBS’) on May 1, 2025. Those platforms have survived and continue to operate.

President Trump has shown that ending guaranteed taxpayer subsidies for public broadcasting is not the crisis its defenders claim it to be. Oklahoma should follow his lead by letting viewers and advertisers fund OETA, not Oklahoma taxpayers.”

SB 1496 would have updated several Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) provisions, including authorizing the OSBI director to accept gifts, bequests, devises, contributions, and grants for the OSBI Revolving Fund.

Governor's Veto Message:

“While this bill contains several positive administrative updates to the operations of the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI), I cannot approve the provision authorizing the Director to accept gifts from public or private sources.

The OSBI serves as the State’s premier independent investigative agency. Its credibility, and the public’s trust in its work, depends on its impartiality, independence, and freedom from undue influence. Allowing the Director to directly solicit or accept gifts presents a significant risk to that impartiality. Those under investigation, or those with a stake in the outcome, could seek to influence the investigation through financial donations. Even where no actual impropriety occurs, the mere appearance that outside individuals or entities could provide financial support to an investigative body undermines public confidence in the fairness and objectivity of its investigations.”

SB 1500 would have established requirements related to payments made to pharmacies by pharmacy benefit managers.

Governor's Veto Message:

“Senate Bill 1500 is government interference in private transactions. This bill loops discount cards and similar types of vouchers into a category with insurers and pharmacy benefit managers, which is both inaccurate and would place an unreasonable burden on those companies. Long term, this would discourage those companies from doing business in Oklahoma which would raise prices on Oklahomans. The state has no business interjecting itself into private business contracts.”

SB 1534 would have updated regulations for charitable organizations and fundraising.

Governor's Veto message:

“Obama-era policies should not become the law in Oklahoma.

The Trump Department of Justice rightly ended similar sue-and-settle abuse at the federal level after the Obama Administration implemented similar practices to fund leftist organizations. As Trump’s former Attorney General said, settlement funds should go ‘first to the victims and then to the American people,’ not be used ‘to bankroll third-party special interest groups or the political friends of whoever is in power.’”

SB 1630 would have allowed high schools administering the ACT or other required 11th-grade tests to implement a virtual instruction day for students not being tested.

Governor's Veto Message:

“Over the past several years, Oklahoma has made real progress in getting students back in the classroom and reducing the use of virtual school days. Students learn best when they are in school, with their teachers and classmates. Senate Bill 1630 moves Oklahoma in the wrong direction by creating another circumstance where virtual instruction can replace in-person learning. Oklahoma should continue building on the progress we have made, not create new exceptions that take students out of the classroom.”

SB 1684 would have required highway remediation operators to obtain at least \$3 million in liability insurance and submit proof to the Department of Environmental Quality.

Governor's Veto Message:

“Senate Bill 1684 imposes a \$3 million liability insurance requirement for businesses seeking to do business under the Oklahoma Highway Remediation and Cleanup Services Act. This mandate is excessively restrictive and will stifle small businesses and new market entrants.

Oklahoma should foster economic growth by reducing unnecessary barriers to entry, not piling on costly regulations that drive up operational expenses without clear justification. Existing insurance standards

and market incentives already address risk appropriately.”

SB 1721 would have extended the sunset date for the Oklahoma Advisory Council on Indian Education until July 1, 2029.

Governor's Veto Message:

“Both this bill and House Bill 3006 would have extended the life of the Oklahoma Advisory Council on Indian Education. I reiterate the objections stated in my veto of House Bill 3006.

Since that veto, we have confirmed that this advisory council was routinely conducting meetings in violation of the Open Meeting Act. That confirmation turns this from a question of unnecessary government into one of basic accountability. Transparency and compliance with the law are not optional. They are the bare minimum for any state body asking to remain in existence.

Continuing this advisory council under those circumstances would be irresponsible. Giving outside interest groups even more control over its appointments only makes the bill worse.”

SB 1730 would have required law enforcement agencies to submit records of complaints or allegations of potential sex offenses to OSBI for official investigative and recordkeeping purposes.

Governor's Veto Message:

“This bill would require law enforcement to submit accusations and allegations of sex-related offenses to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation for placement in a central government database, even when no arrest is made, no charge is filed, and no conviction is obtained.

That departs from the basic presumption of innocence. A person should not become the subject of a permanent government record based on an accusation alone. Labeling the database confidential does not cure the problem. It only means the State would maintain those records outside public view, without the safeguards that accompany an arrest, criminal charge, or conviction.”

SB 1772 would have required vehicle headlamps to be on whenever windshield wipers are in use due to weather.

Governor's Veto Message:

“This bill would make it a crime to forget to turn on your headlights right at sunset or while using your windshield wipers.”

SB 1805 would have prohibited a juvenile detention facility, group home, post-adjudication treatment facility, or adult companion home from staffing the facility through a contracting organization or temporary staffing agency.

Governor's Veto Message:

“Senate Bill 1805 ties the hands of agencies to hire temporary staff for short-term needs. Looking back to the pandemic, temporary employees helped ensure that state agencies could continue to serve Oklahomans without permanently growing government. A perceived gap in the Open Records Act should be addressed by amending that act, not creating new restrictions on agencies.”

SB 2007 would have required a pharmacy benefits manager to remit an administrative fee if reimbursement increased due to an appeal and was later reduced.

Governor's Veto Message:

“Senate Bill 2007 imposes escalating administrative fees on pharmacy benefit managers when reimbursement adjustments are made following an appeal and subsequently modified within a short timeframe. While the intent of protecting providers and ensuring fairness in the appeals process is understandable, this legislation ultimately undermines the very process it seeks to strengthen.

The appeals framework exists to provide a fair and efficient mechanism for resolving reimbursement disputes. By attaching automatic financial penalties to routine adjustments, this bill risks discouraging participation in the appeals process altogether

or incentivizing rigid reimbursement practices that do not reflect real-time market conditions.”

SB 2074 would have required pharmacy benefit managers to make the reimbursement amounts effective for all prescriptions of an appealed drug, product, or device for patients under the same BIN and PCN.

Governor's Veto Message:

“Senate Bill 2074 represents a step in the wrong direction. By rewriting the formula for prescription drug reimbursement, the state is further inserting itself into the marketplace to pick winners and losers.

Just as concerning, this policy functions as a hidden tax, one that will ultimately be passed on to Oklahoma families, employers, and small businesses through higher premiums and increased healthcare costs. As evidenced by the number of veto requests from major Oklahoma employers, including ONG, OneOK, American Fidelity, American Airlines, Koch Industries, Blue Cross Blue Shield of Oklahoma, Hobby Lobby, the State Chamber of Commerce and the OKC Chamber of Commerce. In addition, if this legislation became law it would cost the Oklahoma Health Care Authority more than \$11 million dollars. What may appear as targeted relief for one segment of the healthcare system

will, in practice, increase financial pressure across the entire system.

While the intent to support rural healthcare is commendable, this approach does not address the root issues. Instead, it imposes a one-size-fits-all solution to an already complex system. We need all stakeholders to come to the table and negotiate a solution that supports rural healthcare while preserving market flexibility and protecting Oklahoma families and businesses from increased costs.”

Pocket Vetoes

The following measures were not signed by the Governor within 15 days of adjournment, resulting in a pocket veto.

SB 237 would have exempted solar power companies and battery energy storage systems from qualifying for the five-year ad valorem tax exemption for manufacturing facilities.

SB 423 would have authorized health care providers and facilities to charge a reasonable, cost-based fee when patients or their representatives request copies of medical records and updated maximum allowable fees.

SB 1894 would have increased the cap on required professional development hours to 200 over a five-year period for teachers with fewer than five years of experience. ●



Appendix II

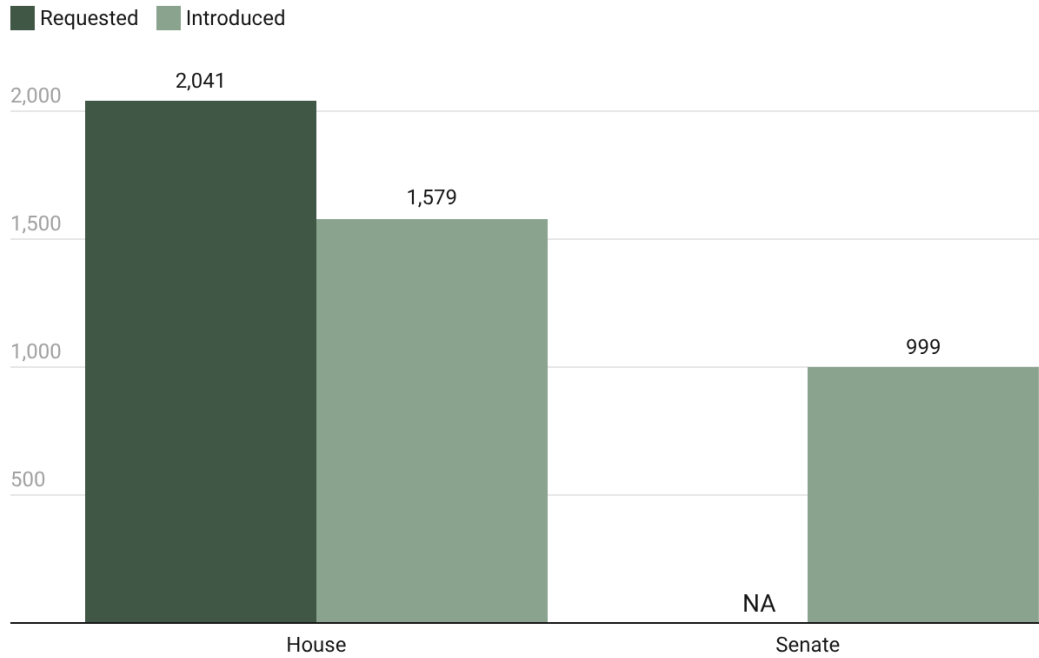
Legislative Production

	House Bills	House Joint Resolutions	Senate Bills	Senate Joint Resolutions
Requested	2,041	75	NA	0
Introduced	1,579	66	999	33
Sent to Opposite Chamber	481	23	312	6
Conference Granted	7	1	8	0
Sent to Governor	233	11	250	3
Approved by Governor	171	9	185	3
Filed with Secretary of State	3	2	1	2
Vetoed	22	0	18	0
Line Item Vetoed	0	0	0	0
Veto Override Attempts	7	0	2	0
Successful Overrides	3	0	1	0
Law Without Signature	40	2	47	0

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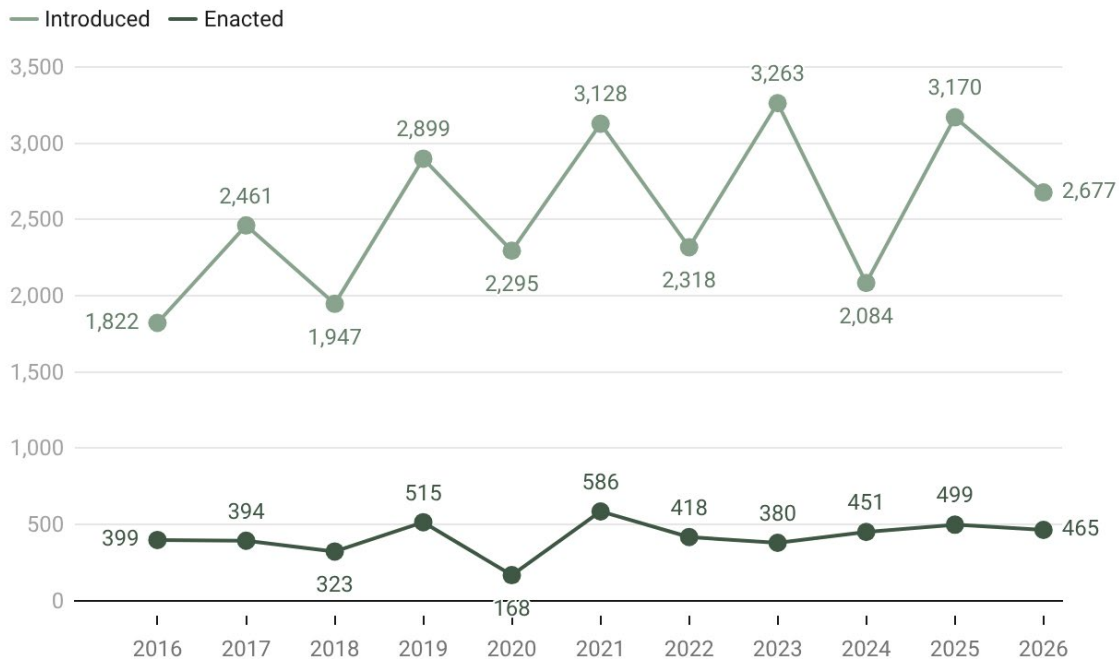
**Override count includes bills that were successfully overridden in one chamber, but not the opposite chamber.

House members introduced 77 percent of the bills they requested.



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In 2026, legislators passed 17 percent of the bills that were introduced.



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*The number of enacted measures are calculated by adding Governor-approved measures, those filed with the Secretary of State, and those that became law without the Governor's signature.



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