Oklahoma State Senate
Committee Staff
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Oklahoma State Senate: Session Overview

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Overview

The 2nd Session of the 60th Oklahoma Legislature began with the Governor calling for a variety of reforms relating to Medicaid expansion, property tax relief, and repealing or restricting medical marijuana use in the state. The Legislature promptly began to consider methods to provide property tax relief as well as shift Medicaid expansion from the Oklahoma Constitution to statutes. The Senate and House of Representatives passed SJR 39 to submit the issue of property tax relief to a vote of the people. Medicaid expansion was considered by the Legislature, but after much debate, no final action was ultimately taken to send the issue to voters.

Regarding the budget, both chambers of the Legislature as well as the Governor agreed to a state budget relatively early in the session. On April 1, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor announced a budget and promised relatively quick passage. The $12.59 billion budget deal included a $2,000.00 teacher pay raise, increased COLAs (cost-of-living adjustments) for retirees, allocations to public safety initiatives, and funding for Medicaid expansion.

The Legislature also considered various reforms relating to childhood literacy. The Strong Readers Act eventually passed both chambers in April and was signed into law by the Governor on April 21, 2026. Finally, the Legislature expanded the minimum number of instructional days for schools operating under a school-hours calendar to 173 days.

The Legislature considered a variety of proposals relating to home insurance. Concerned with rising costs affecting homeowners across the state, the Legislature approved legislation that allows the Insurance Commissioner and other regulators to challenge excessive rates and that provides additional time to review rate changes.

Appropriations Overview

SB 1177 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) is the general appropriations (GA) measure for FY27. Appropriations were made to the following areas:

1) Education: $6,034,861,896.00;
2) General Government and Transportation: $1,191,163,560.00;
3) Health and Human Services: $3,712,110,002.00;
4) Natural Resources: $361,499,000.00; and
5) Public Safety and Judiciary: 1,039,617,830.00.

The Legislature provided a 4.8% increase to education as compared to last year, with common education receiving a $232 million increase to fund a $2,000.00 teacher pay raise, additional school days, and initiatives to boost student math and reading skills. An additional $50 million was also allocated to the School Security Revolving Fund to support security initiatives in schools. Finally, the Legislature allocated $26,250,000.00 to initiatives relating to the Strong Readers Act.

With regard to health and human services, the Legislature provided a 12.58% increase as compared to last year. The Legislature allocated an additional $250 million to the Oklahoma Health Care Authority to cover rising Medicaid costs and utilization rates. An additional $30 million was allocated to the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to cover costs associated with a consent decree. The Department of Human Services received an additional $38,933,761.00 to fund ADvantage Waiver and Medicaid Services.

Public safety and judiciary related appropriations include $6,750,000.00 in funding for a trooper academy, $2.5 million in the Rural District Attorney Loan Repayment Assistance Program, $2,234,700.00 to cover an increase in certified shorthand reporter salaries, and $2 million to fund a human trafficking grant program.

Finally, the Legislature provided a variety of COLA (cost-of-living adjustments) increases to teacher and public employee retirement systems. Each retiree who has been retired for at least 10 years but less than 20 years shall receive a COLA increase of 3%, while retirees with 20 or more years of retirement shall receive a 6% COLA increase.

Budget Measures

SB 1130 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $50 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund (497) to the University Hospitals Authority to address gaps in funding for the adolescent behavioral health center. The funds shall be used in a manner consistent with the recommendations adopted by the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Funding on April 15, 2026.

SB 1131 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $2 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund (497) to the Office of Juvenile Affairs to address gaps in the youth services program. The funds shall be utilized in a manner consistent with the recommendations adopted by the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Funding on April 15, 2026.

SB 1132 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $7 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund (497) to the State Department of Health to address gaps in funding for the Rural Hospital Rebuild Program. Such funding shall be used in a manner consistent with the recommendations adopted by the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Funding on April 15, 2026.

SB 1133 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $15 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund (497) to the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to address gaps in the project to replace capacity of Griffin Memorial Hospital. The funds shall be utilized in a manner consistent with the recommendations adopted by the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Funding on April 15, 2026.

SB 1134 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $16.2 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund (497) to the Oklahoma State University Medical Authority to address gaps in the Human Performance Project. Such funds shall be used in a manner consistent with the recommendations adopted by the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Funding on April 15, 2026.

SB 1142 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $3 million from the Statewide Recovery Fund (497) to the Department of Human Services to provide funding to the Boys and Girls Clubs in Oklahoma. Such funding shall be used in a manner consistent with the recommendations adopted by the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Funding on April 15, 2026.

SB 1156 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $65,333.00 from the General Revenue Fund to the Pardon and Parole Board.

SB 1157 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $1.5 million from the General Revenue Fund to the Cyber Crime and Fraud Unit Fund to carry out the provisions of SB 1859.

SB 1158 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $252,000.00 from the General Revenue Fund to the Office of Juvenile Affairs to carry out the provisions of HB 3755.

SB 1159 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $500,000.00 from the General Revenue Fund to the Remediation Assistance Revolving Fund to carry out the provisions of SB 1319.

SB 1161 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) authorizes the Oklahoma Health Care Authority to set the duties and compensation of Authority employees not otherwise defined in statute and to pay the professional expenses of any employee. The measure also authorizes the Authority to request exemptions from budget limits for unanticipated federal funds received after July 1, 2026.

SB 1162 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates the following amounts from the General Revenue Fund to the State Department of Health:
1) $150,000.00 to carry out the provisions of HB 3644;
2) $150,000.00 to maintain sickle cell outreach;
3) $1 million to contract with or employ a financial expert to monitor and report to the Legislature the financial well-being of the budget of the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services; and

4) $3 million to disburse to health centers to increase health care access.

SB 1163 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates the following amounts to the Department of Human Services:
1) $272,000.00 from the General Revenue Fund to carry out the provisions of SB 1847;
2) $7,729,197.00 from the GA bill to replace funding no longer available due to the reduction of federal matching dollars;
3) $5 million from the GA bill to carry out the provisions of SB 1806;
4) $250,000.00 from the GA bill to carry out the provisions of SB 1377;
5) $4,560,000.00 from the GA bill to carry out the provisions of HB 2778;
6) $25,575,000.00 from the GA bill to provide additional state funding for the administration of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program;
7) $3 million from the GA bill to the 2-1-1 Hotline Revolving Fund; and
8) $38,993,761.00 from the GA bill to provide additional state funding for the ADvantage waivers.
Additionally, the measure directs the Department to maintain funding levels for senior nutrition programs from the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, and to set aside $2.5 million to maintain the permanent second meal per day for the ADvantage Waiver Program. The Department shall also maintain the funding levels for provider rates and service authorizations for the Community, Homeward Bound, In-Home Supports for Adults, In-Home Supports for Children, and ADvantage waivers from the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. The measure authorizes the Department to budget for and expend funds for certain professional development programs and program expansions outlined in the measure.

SB 1164 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $12,185,650.00 from the Alcoholic Beverage Control Fund of the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2027, to the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. The measure also appropriates:
1) $1.2 million from the General Revenue Fund to the Department;
2) $5,969,463.00 from the GA bill to the 9-8-8 Lifeline Revolving Fund;
3) $3 million from the GA bill for program growth and to replace funding no longer available due to the reduction of federal matching dollars;
4) $39,620,911.00 from the GA bill to meet the obligations required in the consent decree; and
5) $1.3 million from the GA bill to maintain services for veterans and their families.

SB 1165 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $2,350,000.00 from the GA bill to the Department of Public Safety to operate and maintain the School Secure Program.

SB 1166 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates the following amounts from the GA bill to the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry:
1) $1 million to pay for the operational expenses of the Oklahoma State University Robert M. Kerr Food and Agricultural Products Center;
2) $5.2 million for the extension offices that are affiliated with the Oklahoma State University Cooperative Extension Service;
3) $1.3 million for research centers that are affiliated with Oklahoma State University Agriculture Experiment Stations; and
4) $8.5 million for the cooperative extension and agriculture research programs that are affiliated with Langston University.

SB 1167 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $1.92 million from the GA bill to the Office of Management and Enterprise Services

(OMES) to provide for the Pay for Success program. Of this funding, $720,000.00 shall be transferred to the Criminal Justice Pay for Success Revolving Fund and $1.2 million shall be transferred to the Pay for Success Innovation Fund. The measure requires 75% of this funding to be utilized by OMES in equal amounts for municipalities of the state with populations of 350,000 or more. The measure also appropriates $500,000.00 from the General Revenue Fund to the Central Purchasing Contract Database Revolving Fund to carry out the provisions of HB 3415.

SB 1174 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) rejects the Final Report of the Board on Judicial Compensation issued on September 16, 2025, as it relates to judicial salaries.

SB 1175 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) appropriates $925,000.00 from the General Revenue Fund to the Oklahoma Water Resources Board to carry out the provisions of SB 259. The measure also appropriates the sums of $10 million and $2 million from the GA bill to the Board to fund the Rural Economic Action Plan Water Projects Fund (225) and to design a regional water system in northeast Oklahoma, respectively.

SB 1377 (Hall/Kane) directs the Department of Human Services to provide a duffel bag to children in foster care who lack a suitcase or other adequate bag in which to pack personal belongings. If funding allows it, the Department shall also provide hygiene products.

HB 2268 (Stark/Stanley) appropriates $2.5 million from the General Revenue Fund to the Oklahoma Health Care Authority to provide a 25% increase for programs of all-inclusive care for the elderly (PACE) for the purpose of ensuring a more robust service delivery system for low-income and aging Oklahomans.

HB 2786 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $19,660,770 from the Rate Preservation Fund to the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to pay for Title XIX services.

HB 2787 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $2 million from the General Revenue Fund to the State Department of Health to pay for legacy contracts associated with the Choosing Childbirth Program.

HB 4029 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) directs the State Department of Health to transfer $1 million of the FY27 general appropriations to the Barbara Weber Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Grant Program Revolving Fund.

HB 4030 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) establishes budget limits for the following items within the State Department of Education:
1) $3,095,577,929 – Financial Support of Public Schools;
2) $125,000,000 – Redbud School Grants;
3) $420,597,720 – Certified Employee Health Benefit Allowances;
4) $261,700,874 – Support Employee Health Benefit Allowances;
5) $50,000,000 – School Security;
6) $45,190,000 – Textbooks and Instructional Materials;
7) $43,750,000 – Strong Readers Act;
8) $35,000,000 – Teachers' Retirement Credit;
9) $16,725,341 – Early Intervention Revolving Fund;
10) $15,000,000 – Early Childhood Initiatives;
11) $14,000,000 – Alternative and High Challenge Education;
12) $13,405,685 – Required Assessments;

13) $7,500,000 – Math Achievement and Proficiency Program;
14) $6,500,000 – Public School Paid Maternity Leave Revolving Fund;
15) $5,000,000 – Revolving Loan Fund Program for Charter School Capital Expenditures;
16) $5,000,000 – Literacy Coaches;
17) $5,000,000 – Teacher Reading Program Training;
18) $4,250,000 – Speech-Language Pathologist Stipends;
19) $4,000,000 – Math and Reading Screeners;
20) $3,140,137 – School Lunch Matching;
21) $2,840,000 – Dolly Parton Imagination Library;
22) $2,700,000 – Research-Based Literacy Materials;
23) $2,650,000 – Student Teacher Compensation;
24) $2,000,000 – First Class Teacher Induction Implementation;
25) $1,559,863 – Advanced Placement Incentives;
26) $1,500,000 – Metrics Software Program;
27) $500,000 – Classroom Climate Training;
28) $320,000 – Oklahoma Arts Institute;
29) $250,000 – Career Readiness Assessments;
30) $200,000 – Nonprofit Alternative Education Program;
31) $159,581 – High-Dosage Tutoring for Early Literacy and Middle School Math;
32) $38,000 – Ag in the Classroom; and
33) $18,297,734 – Administrative & Support Functions of the State Department of Education.

The measure also directs the State Board of Education to budget all funds within the following categories and amounts and develop outcome-based performance measures for each category:
1) $38,000,000.00 – Payroll, Salaries, or Wages;
2) $36,787,370 – Professional and Personal Services Contracts;
3) $3,974,901,663 – Other Operating Funds; and
4) $1,000,000,000 – Expenditure of Federal Funds.

The measure also authorizes the following transfers from the General Revenue Fund:
1) $81,072 –Transfer to State Board of Education; and
2) $81,072 – Transfer to Binocular Screening Revolving Fund.

Lastly, the measure authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to request exemption of unanticipated federal funds received after July 1, 2026, from expenditure and budget limits. Requests must be submitted in writing to the Office of Management and Enterprise Services and shared with legislative appropriations chairs, who have 12 days to raise objections. The measure also permits early transfer of tax collections to assist with agency cash flow.

HB 4031 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) reallocates $41 million from a previously authorized $57 million appropriation for the Oklahoma Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics and transfers those funds to the Long-Term Aerospace and Aeronautics Infrastructure Sustainability Revolving Fund.

HB 4034 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $142,137.00 to the Supreme Court for FY27 to fund salary increases for certified shorthand reporters.

HB 4036 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $5 million to the Bringing Sitcoms Home from Hollywood Pilot Program Revolving Fund.

HB 4037 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) increases the amount of fees that the Ethics Commission Fund may retain each year from $150,000.00 to $250,000.00. Fees collected by the Commission in excess of the $250,000.00 limit will continue to be transferred to the Ethics Commission Online Filing Revolving Fund.

HB 4038 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) directs the Department of Transportation to use $5 million from its FY27 appropriations for projects in the 8-Year Construction Work Plan. The measure also allows the Department to budget its appropriations in either FY27 or FY28 and sets deadlines for encumbering and spending funds, with any unused amounts reverting to the appropriate fund. The Department may carry FY27 funds into FY28 only with an approved budget work program revision. The bill also appropriates $266,000.00 from the General Revenue Fund for the Department to implement the Talyn Bain Act.

HB 4040 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) establishes the Oklahoma Rural Health Transformation (ORHT) Program to oversee rural health initiatives funded through the federal Rural Health Transformation Program. The State Department of Health shall serve as the lead agency responsible for administering the program, coordinating with federal partners, managing the distribution of funds, and ensuring compliance with state and federal reporting requirements. The measure also creates the Oklahoma Rural Health Transformation Revolving Fund to house funds appropriated to the Department for the benefit of the ORHT Program. At the conclusion of the program, the revolving fund must retain the $10 million appropriated to it in the FY27 general appropriations bill.

HB 4041 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $2.25 million to the Office of the Attorney General for FY27. Of that amount, $2 million will fund a 2-year pilot program supporting victims of sexual and labor trafficking.

HB 4042 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $500,000.00 to the Oklahoma Department of Commerce for FY27 and directs the full amount to be transferred to the U.S. Decennial Census Revolving Fund.

HB 4043 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $1 million to the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management for FY27 and directs that it be transferred to the Oklahoma Task Force 1 Revolving Fund.

HB 4044 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $785,000.00 to the Office of Educational Quality and Accountability for FY27.

HB 4045 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) renames the Base Infrastructure Needs and Development (BIND) Technology Program and its associated revolving fund as the Military Readiness, Innovation, Education, and Aviation Program. The measure broadens the fund’s authorized uses to include equipment or technology investments that enhance military simulation training, improvements to accessibility and transportation routes serving military facilities, support for common education facilities located on military bases, and initiatives that strengthen local industries engaged in military base and infrastructure expansion. In any fiscal year that expenditures are made from the fund, the Military Department of the State of Oklahoma must submit a report to the Legislature detailing the use of those funds within 45 days following the close of the fiscal year.

HB 4046 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) directs funding from multiple sources to the Military Readiness, Innovation, Education, and Aviation Revolving Fund. The measure

reallocates $21 million from funds previously allocated to the Military Department of the State of Oklahoma to such revolving fund for the following projects:
1) $6.2 million to construct or improve common education facilities on a military base in southwest Oklahoma;
2) $5 million to construct or improve common education facilities on a military base in northwest Oklahoma; and
3) $9.8 million to construct or improve cargo access, including rail access, at a military facility in southeast Oklahoma.
Additionally, $14 million from the Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity Fund is provided to the fund for the following projects:
1) $4 million to construct or improve cargo access to a military facility in southeast Oklahoma; and
2) $10 million to construct a new building attached to an innovation center dedicated to defense-related research and education. Release of these funds is contingent upon securing additional funding sources and obtaining a committed tenant or tenants. Lastly, the measure authorizes the Military Department of the State of Oklahoma 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 4047 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) authorizes appropriations from the Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity Fund to the Oklahoma Department of Commerce for the following purposes:
1) $250,000 to support construction of a transitional living facility serving individuals aging out of foster care or those with low income. The funding is directed to an economic development organization located in a centrally situated town with a population of 35,000 or fewer residents;
2) $2 million for facility upgrades at a state fair location, including improvements to fairground arena connectors, electrical infrastructure, and facilities used for livestock events; and
3) $1.75 million to implement energy efficiency upgrades at a university located in western Oklahoma.

HB 4048 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $13 million from the Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity Fund to the Oklahoma Department of Transportation to improve transportation infrastructure at the following locations:
1) East of State Highway 99 and north of State Highway 62;
2) South of U.S. Highway 412 and west of State Highway 385; and
3) North of Northwest Expressway/State Highway 3 and west of State Highway 74.

HB 4051 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) restricts the use of the Rate Preservation Fund to purposes expressly authorized by enacted legislation, including the maintenance of provider reimbursement rates when the state's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage rate declines.

HB 4052 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $8.2 million from the Legacy Capital Financing Fund to Service Oklahoma to purchase its headquarters and related agency facilities.

HB 4053 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $40 million from the Legacy Capital Financing Fund to expand the residence hall and classroom building facilities at the University of Oklahoma (OU). Release of the funds is contingent upon verification that OU has collected $10 million in matching contributions for this project.

HB 4054 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $40 million from the Legacy Capital Financing Fund to expand the agronomy facilities at Oklahoma State University (OSU). Release of the funds is contingent upon verification that OSU has collected $10 million in matching contributions for this project.

HB 4056 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $21.215 million from the Legacy Capital Financing (LCF) Fund for the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) to expand the Forensic Science Center and construct new warehouse facilities. The measure also designates the OSBI headquarters as the Harvey Pratt Building and requires LCF Recapitalization Payments for the headquarters to begin within 30 days of the measure's enactment.

HB 4057 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $25 million from the Legacy Capital Financing Fund to pay for a new headquarters and warehouse facilities for the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control.

HB 4065 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $93,000.00 to the Oklahoma School of Science and Mathematics for FY27 to establish a School Resource Officer Program or provide for physical security enhancements.

HB 4067 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $186,000.00 to the State Department of Rehabilitation Services for FY27 to establish and maintain a School Resource Officer Program or provide physical security enhancements at the Oklahoma School for the Blind and the Oklahoma School for the Deaf.

HB 4073 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) reappropriates funds previously allocated from the Statewide Recovery Fund across multiple American Rescue Plan Act-related programs. The measure transfers unused or excess balances from several agencies and revolving funds back into the Statewide Recovery Fund for reappropriation. Specifically, the bill directs the return of the following amounts:
1) $22,195,045.71 from the Pandemic Relief Primary Source Revolving Fund;
2) $9,832,596.00 from the Emergency Relief and Impacts Revolving Fund;
3) $384,253.05 from the Department of Human Services;
4) $4,600,000.00 from the Oklahoma Water Resources Board;
5) $1,033,608.00 from the Health Care Workforce Development Revolving Fund (Care Providers Oklahoma grant program);
6) $24,579.00 from the Health Care Workforce Development Revolving Fund (Conners State College grant program);
7) $16,200,000.00 from the Oklahoma State University Medical Authority; and
8) $5,000,000.00 from the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services.

HB 4074 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) gives the Health Care Workforce Training Commission the flexibility to transfer and reallocate funds appropriated to the Commission or the Health Care Workforce Revolving Fund as needed to complete ongoing projects previously authorized by law.

HB 4075 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $25,998,798.00 from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) to complete ongoing water-related projects previously funded through American Rescue Plan Act allocations or to support new statewide strategic water infrastructure projects. The measure also allows OWRB to transfer and reallocate funds between previously authorized projects as needed and requires the agency to submit quarterly reports to the Legislature detailing program progress, budgeting, and expenditures.

HB 4076 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $21,640,091.00 from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the Pandemic Relief Primary Source Revolving Fund for the Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC) to award grants supporting industrial parks, airparks, and ports for eligible water, wastewater, sewer, and broadband projects recommended by the Joint Committee on Pandemic Relief Funding. The measure also requires ODOC to submit quarterly reports to the Legislature detailing program progress, budgeting, and expenditures.

HB 4077 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) appropriates $10,582,596.00 from the Statewide Recovery Fund to the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management (ODEM) for the administration of the Emergency Relief and Impacts Grant Program. The measure limits ODEM's administrative expenses to no more than 2% of the appropriation and requires the agency to submit quarterly reports to the Legislature detailing program progress, budgeting, and expenditures.

HB 4078 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) directs the following transfer of funds to pay for costs related to administering federal pandemic relief funds:
1) $34,692.00 from the ARPA Administrative Costs Fund to the Legislative Service Bureau (LSB);
2) $213,308.00 from the Statewide Recovery Fund to LSB;
3) $806,060.00 from the ARPA Administrative Costs Fund to the Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES); and
4) $1,612,120.00 from the Statewide Recovery Fund to OMES.

Alcohol, Tobacco, Medical Marijuana, Hemp, and Associated Products

SB 592 (Reinhardt/Moore) allows beer distributors to issue a credit to a retailer for beer or cider removed from the retailer for quality control if 2 replacements have been made within 1 year. The measure also allows for manufacturers, nonresident sellers, or wine and spirits wholesalers to, with the permission of the retail licensee, engage in certain merchandising activity of the retailer's product.

SB 680 (Paxton/Trey Caldwell) expands the term "cigarette" to include products that are intended to be heated or burned. The measure applies a 50% stamp excise tax exemption to the sale of cigarette products that are intended to be heated rather than burned.

SB 1456 (Bergstrom/Kendrix) extends the sunset date for the Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence until July 1, 2031.

SB 1946 (Murdock/Moore) provides that a distiller's license shall authorize the holder to sell spirits at 2 locations owned by the holder. The distiller's license is further modified by allowing the holder to provide samples.

SJR 53 (Bergstrom/Kendrix) approves certain proposed permanent major rules promulgated by the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority.

HB 3143 (Cornwell/Alvord) requires the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority (OMMA) to extend the moratorium on processing and issuing new medical marijuana business licenses, beginning August 1, 2026, and ending August 1, 2028. The Executive Director of the Authority is authorized to terminate the moratorium any time prior to August 1, 2028, if it is determined that all pending licensing reviews, inspections, or investigations are complete. The measure prohibits the transfer of medical marijuana businesses without written approval of an application by OMMA. Additionally, any medical marijuana business licensee intending to transfer ownership of the business will not be able to submit an application if they are subject to any administrative action that may result in a revocation, suspension, or nonrenewal of their license. Any pending administrative action or appeal must be completed in full prior to submitting any transfer applications. If the business license or Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics registration is annulled, revoked, or suspended due to an administrative action, the licensee is prohibited from applying for a transfer of the business for not less than 6 months after completion of the annulment, revocation, or suspension term.

HB 3501 (Duel/Hines) requires the Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement (ABLE) Commission to issue multiple licenses for manufacturing beverages on the same premises if the applicant is in good standing with the ABLE Commission and the Oklahoma Tax Commission. Applicants for an additional license must obtain all necessary federal permits and approvals from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) for an alternating proprietorship or premises arrangement and be in good standing with the TTB. The applicant must notify the ABLE Commission of its intention to operate an alternating proprietorship or premises when applying for the second and subsequent licenses on the same premises. License holders operating under such arrangements must abide by the laws relevant to the license under which they are producing the corresponding beverage. The measure clarifies that its provisions shall not be construed to apply to the issuance of distribution or wholesale licenses.

HB 3522 (Marti/Coleman) requires the Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement (ABLE) Commission to prepare an annual report by January 31 of each year that lists the number of licenses revoked or suspended and the basis for the action, along with information on tickets. The report must be delivered to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate as well as made public on the ABLE website.

HB 3530 (Marti/Coleman) requires licensees under the Oklahoma Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to keep books and records regarding alcoholic beverages for 3 years and to make them available for inspection upon request. Once an authorized representative of the Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement (ABLE) Commission or the Oklahoma Tax Commission requests this information, the licensee must make the records available within 10 business days of the request.

HB 4454 (Newton/Jech) requires that edible medical marijuana products and those intended to be consumed as a drink clearly indicate the number of servings of THC in each package and the amount of THC in each individual serving. Edible medical marijuana products must not be attractive to children, be made in the shape of humans, cartoons, or animals, or be made in a form that resembles a commercially available candy.

Agriculture & Rural Affairs

SB 330 (Murdock/Moore) directs the Oklahoma State University Veterinary Medicine Authority, in cooperation with the Oklahoma State University College of Veterinary Medicine, to develop a plan and framework for a comprehensive study of elk populations within the Special Northwest Zone. The study must include recommendations for the conservation and management of the elk population in the designated area. The measure also authorizes the Authority to coordinate with state and federal agencies in conducting the study.

SB 985 (Thompson/Pfeiffer) requires the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry (ODAFF) to establish and administer the Oklahoma Local Food for Schools Program. The program is intended to support and increase the purchase of locally produced food by school districts. Under the measure, ODAFF must encourage partnerships between school districts, local producers, and meat processors by reimbursing school districts for eligible local food purchases. The measure also authorizes ODAFF to adopt rules necessary to implement the program. Additionally, SB 985 creates the Oklahoma Local Food for Schools Revolving Fund, which will be used to support and facilitate local food purchases by school districts.

SB 1410 (Jech/Patzkowsky) directs the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry to operate an Ag in the Classroom Education Program. The program shall develop curriculum for students in grades kindergarten through twelve, provide training and workshops, utilize existing resources, and cooperate with the State Department of Education as needed. If funding is available, the Department may provide incentives such as teacher recognition, monetary awards, drawings for Ag in the Classroom items, and certificates for teachers.

SB 2028 (Wingard/Hardin) creates exceptions under the Oklahoma Milk and Milk Products Act for the sale of raw milk and raw milk products. All raw milk and raw milk products that are sold, offered for sale, or distributed must include proper labeling. The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry (ODAFF) is required to adopt rules implementing the measure, including the creation of a warning label for raw milk and raw milk products. The warning label must state that raw milk products may contain harmful bacteria and may pose increased risks to pregnant women, unborn children, children, and older adults. ODAFF must make the warning label available to unpasteurized milk producers through its website. Producers of raw or unpasteurized milk are required to affix the warning label before selling or distributing these products.
The measure also exempts incidental sales of raw milk and raw milk products made at the site of production from certain provisions of the Oklahoma Milk and Milk Products Act and allows those sales to be advertised. Incidental sales may not exceed an average of 1,500 gallons per month.

SB 2095 (Kern/Townley) prohibits any person from assisting any other person in the taking of game for compensation or other consideration without carrying written landowner permission to do so. The measure requires hunting outfitters to hold an insurance policy indicating a personal liability coverage of no less than $1 million. The measure authorizes hunting outfitters to employ assistants as needed. The measure establishes a $1,000.00 annual licensing fee for resident hunting outfitters and a $2,000.00 annual fee for nonresidents. Assistants shall be required to pay a $100.00 annual licensing fee if they are a resident hunting guides or $200.00 if they are a nonresident. The measure establishes a $1,500.00-$2,000.00 fine and/or a maximum term of imprisonment of 30 days for violators. The fine and maximum term of imprisonment increase to $1,500.00-$2,000.00 and 6 months for a second offense. The measure provides for revocation of the violator's hunting and fishing license for 1-10 years for the first offense and 3-10 years for the second or subsequent offense. The provisions of this measure shall not apply to landowners hunting on their own property.

SB 2110 (Murdock/Worthen) allows farm-produced eggs to be sold at a farm, at a farmers' market, or directly to consumers. Producers of ungraded eggs are limited to sales of no more than 150 dozen eggs per month.

SB 2112 (Murdock/Worthen) authorizes boards of county commissioners to designate certain roads as open pasture roads, allowing cattle to roam unrestrained or run at large along those designated roadways. The measure removes prior statutory requirements that roads meet specific conditions before receiving an open pasture designation and instead grants county commissioners the authority to determine and designate eligible roads.

SB 2117 (Murdock/Archer) authorizes the State Board of Agriculture to issue stop-sale orders for grain determined to be contaminated and to require the remediation or destruction of the contaminated grain in accordance with applicable rules and safety standards.

SB 2134 (Murdock/Worthen) requires the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry (ODAFF) to adopt rules governing the handling of livestock involved in vehicular accidents and to provide guidance and recommendations to county emergency management organizations regarding appropriate livestock response procedures. The measure also requires wreckers and towing services responding to accidents involving livestock to immediately notify local emergency management organizations for assistance in handling the animals involved in the accident.

SJR 49 (Murdock/Fetgatter) repeals permanent rules of the Oklahoma Wildlife Conservation Commission regarding mineral exploration and production.

HB 2988 (Dobrinski/Kern) expands the Terry Peach Water Restoration Act into a statewide program administered by the Oklahoma Conservation Commission to address the spread of invasive and harmful woody species. The measure authorizes coordinated removal and control efforts in partnership with landowners, conservation districts, and other entities, and allows the use of a revolving fund to support related cost-share, technical assistance, and management activities aimed at improving watershed health and reducing woody encroachment.

HB 3720 (Hall/Hines) updates the Homemade Food Freedom Act to the Local Food Freedom Act. The measure modifies the gross annual sales of prepared food threshold for a local food establishment from less than $75,000.00 to less than $250,000.00.

HB 3977 (Trey Caldwell/Woods) modifies the qualifications of the State Veterinarian to include experience in food animal veterinary practice.

HB 4316 (Kendrix/Howard) removes a date in statute that prohibited nonprofit rural water corporations formed after 1988 from organizing into a rural water district. Further, the measure provides clarifying language that the organization of solid waste management districts is prohibited.

Business & Labor

SB 1277 (Alvord/Hill) modifies disqualification factors for unemployment benefits. The measure replaces the requirement to apply for a minimum number of jobs with the requirement to conduct at least 3 weekly search actions.

SB 1326 (Coleman/Hall) provides that storage rental agreements may be delivered and accepted electronically. Additionally, the measure specifies that if a resident fails to sign the delivered agreement within 30 days, the occupant's payment of rent or continued use of the storage space shall be deemed an acceptance of the rental agreement.

SB 1448 (Gollihare/Moore) exempts actions or transactions required or authorized under specific laws or regulations administered by public bodies from the provisions of the Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act.

SB 1623 (Daniels/Lepak) directs the Oklahoma State Credit Union Board to exercise its duties in a manner that ensures a competitive state credit union charter. State chartered unions shall be required to provide loans with at least as much flexibility as permitted by federally chartered credit unions so as to ensure a competitive state charter. The measure directs the Board to not consider overlap in determining approval of a proposed field of membership for a state-chartered credit union. Additionally, the Board may permit state-chartered credit unions to add any category of associations as is preapproved by the National Credit Union Administration. The measure requires state-chartered credit unions to file a record of names and addresses of the board of directors and the respective committee members and officers with the Commissioner within 10 days of their election.

SB 1641 (Daniels/Strom) requires the articles of incorporation form to include the company's electronic mail address.

SB 1876 (Reinhardt/Tedford) authorizes foreign insurers to appoint a resident or a person authorized to do business in this state as its agent to receive service of legal processes issued against it. The measure strikes language providing for the appointment to be irrevocable. The measure requires any insurer appointing a registered agent other than the Insurance Commissioner to electronically submit the name and address of the registered agent in the manner and form prescribed by the Commissioner along with any applicable fee. Changes to the appointed agent shall be submitted to the Commissioner within 5 business days of the change. The measure authorizes any person relying on the list of registered agents to serve process upon the Commissioner if the registration is incorrect.

SB 1944 (Murdock/Travis) modifies the definition of employee as it relates to the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act. The measure provides that an agricultural worker shall not qualify as an employee if he or she makes less than $250,000.00 rather than $100,000.00 as provided for in current law. The measure also specifies that this exemption shall only apply if the contractor performs specific services or work for a specific payment and controls how the work is performed, can perform work for others at his or her own election, receives compensation on a contract basis, may incur profit or loss from performing the work based on business receipts, and has continuing business obligations.

SB 2067 (Alvord/Lepak) requires an employee of a financial institution with reasonable cause to believe that a vulnerable adult account holder is subject to financial exploitation to notify the financial institution. The institution shall report the suspected behavior to the relevant state agency as well as a trusted contact as defined in the measure. The measure authorizes the institution to place a temporary hold on the reported account. A state agency or a court of competent jurisdiction may terminate or extend a temporary hold. The temporary hold shall expire if the financial institution determines that the transaction or disbursement of funds shall not result in financial exploitation of the protected adult or within 10 business days after placement of the hold if no findings are made that financial exploitation is occurring, whichever is earlier. The measure provides immunity to criminal or civil liability to any employee or financial institution that complies with the provisions of this measure. The measure specifies that nothing in the Financial Privacy Act shall prohibit the disclosure or release of any financial record or information as it relates to the provisions of this measure.

HB 3127 (Kevin West/Alvord) requires applicants or employees in a safety-sensitive position to be subject to zero-tolerance drug and alcohol standards. The measure also expands the language that bans the use of marijuana on the property or premises of employment to also prohibit the possession, sale, transfer, or act of being under the influence of medical marijuana and prohibits the limitation of the employer's ability to implement and enforce drug and alcohol testing policies.

HB 3369 (Hildebrant/Gillespie) exempts mobile food vehicles that do not have an automatic fire extinguishing system from the requirement to install them according to current code, provided they have at least 2 portable fire extinguishers installed in their vehicles and all employees receive annual fire safety training. The measure also establishes that any mobile food preparation vehicle utilizing liquefied petroleum gas must receive and maintain a permit from the Oklahoma Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board. A mobile food preparation vehicle must receive an annual operating permit from the State Fire Marshal.

HB 3498 (Duel/Reinhardt) authorizes corporations to make contracts with 1 or more current or prospective shareholders or 1 or more beneficial owners of stock in exchange for minimum consideration as determined by the board of directors for the owner to take certain actions. No provision of such contract shall be enforceable against the corporation to the extent such contract provision is contrary to the certificate of incorporation or would be contrary to the laws of the state. The measure clarifies rules around transactions involving interested parties and controlling shareholders and refines requirements for issuing stock, including the minimum consideration. The measure also updates procedures for shareholder actions by consent, modifies rules for inspecting corporate books and records to balance shareholder rights with corporate confidentiality, and modifies processes for amending corporate certificates of incorporation.

HB 3521 (Marti/Reinhardt) creates the Oklahoma Money Transmission Modernization Act. The measure requires all nonexempt entities conducting money transmission in Oklahoma to obtain a nontransferable license and:
1) Provide financial statements demonstrating required net worth;
2) Obtain and maintain a surety bond at the level specified by the Banking Commissioner;
3) Disclose ownership structure, authorized delegates, and business locations;
4) Pay a $4,000.00 application fee, any investigation fees, and a $3,000.00 license fee;
5) Submit an annual renewal application with updated financials and pay renewal fees;
6) Implement anti-fraud and anti-money laundering controls consistent with federal standards;
7) Ensure authorized delegates comply with all provisions of the act; and
8) Maintain permissible investments at required levels to safeguard customer funds.
The measure directs the Banking Commissioner to:
1) Coordinate with state, federal, and multistate systems to improve efficiencies and share information;
2) Investigate licensees and their records using analytical tools or contracted services;
3) Issue subpoenas and cease-and-desist orders;
4) Impose penalties up to $5,000.00 per violation; and
5) Recover enforcement costs.
The measure also specifies that a person providing payroll processing services in this state without a license shall not be considered in violation of this measure if he or she applies for a license within 6 months of the enactment of this measure.

HB 3781 (Adams/Reinhardt) directs the Insurance Commissioner to send an objection to the insurer if the Commissioner finds that the policy would produce a profit that is unreasonably high for the insurance provided. The Commissioner shall give the insurer the opportunity to respond and provide additional supporting information prior to making a final determination that the rate is excessive. The measure also specifies that, in addition to race, color, national origin, and creed, insurers may not classify risks using the insured's religion. The measure also requires insurers to file all rate changes and other requested information with the Insurance Commissioner at least 30 days before the rates take effect. If the Commissioner determines that an insurer's rates require closer supervision, the insurer shall file with the Commissioner all rates, supplementary information, and supporting information prescribed by the Commissioner at least 60 days prior to the effective date. The measure requires insurers to file all rates, supplementary information, and supporting information for the rates and for the risks that are to be written in a noncompetitive market.

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

HB 4429 (Hilbert/Daniels) establishes the Proxy Advisor Transparency Act, imposing disclosure, notification, and accountability requirements on 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 or not and provide the analysis, if available, upon request. Additionally, the firm must send written and electronic copies of the same disclosure, and financial analysis, if available, to the company's board of directors. Firms are also required to 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. The measure authorizes the Attorney General to investigate and enforce violations and allows any aggrieved party to seek declaratory or injunctive relief. Charitable organizations that provide proxy advisory services are exempt from the requirements of the bill if they or their affiliate groups earn less than $250,000 per year from proxy advisory activities.

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

HJR 1091 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:
1) Oklahoma Accountancy Board;
2) Alcoholic Beverage Laws Enforcement Commission;
3) Board of Governors of the Licensed Architects, Landscape Architects and Registered Commercial Interior Designers of Oklahoma;
4) Construction Industries Board;
5) State Board of Cosmetology and Barbering;
6) State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Surveyors;
7) Oklahoma Horse Racing Commission;
8) Insurance Department;
9) Department of Labor;
10) Oklahoma Real Estate Commission; and
11) Oklahoma Tax Commission.
The measure also approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the Oklahoma New Motor Vehicle Commission on or before February 1, 2026, except for the partial disapproval of proposed OAC 465:15-1-2, which pertains to loaner or courtesy transportation vehicles. Additionally, this measure approves all proposed permanent rules filed by Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission on or before February 1, 2026, excluding the proposed changes in Chapter 20 of Title 748 of the Oklahoma Administrative Code.

HJR 1092 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) approves all proposed changes to Chapter 20 of Title 748 of the Oklahoma Administrative Code filed by the Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission on or before February 1, 2026.

Economic Development & Commerce Measures

SB 546 (Howard/Josh West) allows consumers to exercise certain rights relating to personal data that is being processed by a controller. This measure gives consumers the right to know if a controller is processing their personal data, correct inaccuracies in their personal data, delete their personal data, obtain a copy of their personal data in a digital format if it is available, and opt out of the processing of their personal data for certain purposes. Controllers are required to respond to consumer requests no later than 45 days after the date of receipt of a request and, if the controller declines to act on a request, must establish a process for consumers to appeal the controller's refusal to act.

SB 1525 (Frix/Newton) authorizes the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department to enter into contracts or agreements to promote tourism in the state. Such contracts shall not exceed $75,000.00 and must be approved by the Executive Director of the Department.

SB 1530 (Thompson/Moore) provides that rebates awarded from the Oklahoma Research and Development Rebate Fund may increase by 2% when the establishment partners with an institution of higher education in the state. The measure also directs the Oklahoma Department of Commerce to annually publish on its website information detailing the return on investment of this rebate to the state.

SB 1826 (Reinhardt/Osburn) eliminates the sunset date for the Oklahoma Local Development and Enterprise Zone Incentive Leverage Act.

SB 1990 (Hall/Kane) directs the Incentive Evaluation Commission to also submit its annual report to the Secretary of State. The measure also directs the Commission to evaluate whether a business would have likely taken a specific action required to receive an incentive in the absence of such incentive. The measure broadens the Commission's comparative analysis of incentives to include other states' incentives. The Commission is also directed to examine whether an incentive meets a strategic economic goal and assess if an incentive provides a competitive advantage to the state.

SB 2060 (Haste/Lawson) renames the Improvement District Act as the Building Utilities and Infrastructure for Long-term Development (BUILD) Act. The measure authorizes the creation of master development districts, which shall provide for special levies against the real property therein for the financing or repayment of the costs of the master development district's public improvements. The measure requires the governing body of a municipality or the board of county commissioners to approve the application to create the district if the applicant shows that 100% of the owners have consented to its creation and the project is conducive to the long-term development of the city or county. The master development district shall be governed by an independent board of supervisors. Such districts may supply water, dispose of waste, divert storm water, alter land elevation, and navigate the waters of the district. The measure directs the municipality to enter into an agreement with such districts. The measure authorizes such districts to issue bonds to pay for projects, provided the total amount does not exceed the total cost of the improvements to be financed by such series. The measure authorizes the board of county commissioners to create a master development district by a majority vote of its members if the district is located wholly within an unincorporated area in the county. If the proposed district is located within a municipality, the district's creation must be approved by the governing body of the municipality. The district shall require joint approval of the governing body and board if it is partially located in both unincorporated land and within the bounds of the municipality. The measure requires any protest challenging the district's creation to be filed within 10 business days following the official approval of the district by the governing body. The measure also specifies that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize districts to provide electric or natural gas service, construct or own electric or natural gas utility facilities, or contract for or receive electric or natural gas service from a party that is not authorized to provide retail electric or natural gas services.

SB 2155 (Thompson/Lawson) grants the Oklahoma Route 66 Commission discretionary powers to execute memorandums of understanding with state agencies for administrative services.

HB 2894 (Trey Caldwell/Howard) modifies the Oklahoma Rural Jobs Act by establishing separate annual credit limitations of $15 million for applications approved prior to the effective date and $15 million for applications approved on or after the effective date. The measure also permits a rural fund that received certification for an application approved prior to the effective date to obtain certification for a subsequent application.

HB 3880 (Cantrell/Mann) allows Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department 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 4191 (Chapman/Coleman) revises the eligibility criteria and administration of the Small Employer Quality Jobs Program. The bill expands the definition of "basic industry" to include motion picture and video production, sound recording, and child daycare services. The bill also introduces new capital investment requirements. To qualify for the program, a business must invest at least $500,000.00 in construction, renovation, or equipment purchases, or generate at least 35% of its total sales from out-of-state customers within 2 years. In addition, job creation thresholds are adjusted based on municipal population size. Businesses located in or adjacent to a municipality with a population of less than 50,000 must create at least 5 new jobs or increase full-time employment by 5 percent, whichever is greater. Businesses located in or adjacent to a municipality with a population greater than 50,000 must create at least ten new jobs or increase full-time employment by ten percent, whichever is greater. For contracts executed on or after November 1, 2026, the Department of Commerce must verify compliance with investment or sales requirements within 36 months. Businesses that fail to meet these requirements may have their incentive contracts terminated.

Common Education

SB 201 (Pugh/Chad Caldwell) increases the minimum salary schedule for certified school personnel by $2,000.00 beginning in the 2026-2027 school year. The measure excludes from the definition of "certified personnel" supervisors, school board members, board of trustee members, commandants of cadets, deans, assistant or vice principals, assistant superintendents, executive assistants, chief financial officers, instructional program directors, managers, noninstructional program directors, principals or heads of schools, chief executive officers, and heads of charter schools.

SB 346 (Bergstrom/Hays) amends the powers and duties of the State Board of Education to allow the Board to suspend or revoke a teacher's certificate upon a conviction for willfully making a false statement in an affidavit submitted to a prospective employing school district. The bill requires full-time teachers previously employed by a school district who had a criminal history record check completed in the preceding 5 years and are seeking employment as a full-time teacher or a substitute teacher to submit an affidavit, rather than a letter, to a potential employing school district attesting as to whether there was a pending or ongoing investigation of inappropriate behavior between the teacher and a student. The measure requires the affidavit to state whether the allegation was substantiated, unsubstantiated, or closed with no finding of misconduct. It requires the affidavit to include contact information for the prior employing school district, which the prospective employing school district must contact to determine the validity of the affidavit. The bill states that anyone who willfully submits an affidavit that the person knows to be false is subject to a misdemeanor conviction and associated penalties. It prohibits a board of education from hiring a full-time teacher who fails to provide the required affidavit.

SB 710 (Seifried/Chad Caldwell) modifies the TeachForwardOK pilot program. It allows the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability to select more than one approved applicant teacher education program to receive a monetary award, if funds are sufficient.

SB 843 (Murdock/Dobrinski) amends language prohibiting certain relationships between school district board of education members and school district employees. The measure allows a school district with an average daily membership of less than 550, rather than 400, to permit board of education members and school district employees to be related within the second degree of affinity or consanguinity.

SB 1204 (Mann/Gise) requires each school district to grant a teacher or support personnel employee 3 days of paid bereavement leave following the death of the teacher's or employee's spouse or child including a miscarriage. The measure states that bereavement leave following a miscarriage is to be in addition to and not in lieu of sick leave due to a miscarriage and recovery therefrom. The bill also modifies the Public School Paid Maternity Leave Revolving Fund to allow the fund to be used to pay for school district expenses related to providing paid bereavement leave.

SB 1360 (Seifried/Moore) creates the Office of Mathematics Improvement within the State Department of Education as well as the Director of the Office. The Director shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The measure requires the Director to have experience in teaching math as well as have experience as an elementary mathematics specialist or coach. The Director shall monitor the overall implementation of the Oklahoma Math Achievement and Proficiency Act and implementation of screening instruments and tests, recommend screening training and support for teachers, monitor progress of summer math academies, recommend changes to professional development providers, and establish a team to understand the needs of students with dyscalculia. The measure also creates a tiered system for funding the Oklahoma Math Achievement and Proficiency Act. All schools shall receive a per-pupil amount for core math instruction for each second, third, fourth, and fifth grader. Schools shall also receive supplemental weighted funding for students identified through screening as needing extra Tier 2 and Tier 3 math intervention. The measure requires schools to document when students are receiving Tier 2 and Tier 3 math intervention and to electronically report such information to the State Department of Education. The State Board of Education will establish reasonable expectations for the number of students receiving Tier 2 and Tier 3 instruction. The Department may request further documentation from a school if the number of students needing intervention services significantly exceeds the expected range.

The measure directs the Board to allocate up to 30% of funds for improvement incentives, which shall include demonstration of measurable improvement in student math performance.

SB 1432 (Dossett/Schreiber) removes reference to the State Board of Education's new and innovative pathways toward teacher certification being implemented on a pilot basis. It also removes language directing the pilot program to end by July 1, 2026.

SB 1437 (Pugh/Sterling) creates the President Donald J. Trump Physical Fitness Act. The measure directs the State Department of Education to establish guidelines for school districts to assess the overall fitness of students and encourage physical activity and healthy habits by administering the Presidential Fitness Test. The measure directs the guidelines to be based on the recommendations of the President's Council on Sports, Fitness, and Nutrition. The measure provides that the guidelines shall include an option for a parent or legal guardian of a student to opt the student out of the test.

SB 1477 (Seifried/Chad Caldwell) clarifies that language allowing individuals over the age of 21 and under the age of 30 to complete high school does not allow such individuals to participate in concurrent enrollment. The measure further clarifies that students must be at least age 13 but younger than 21 to participate in concurrent enrollment.

SB 1481 (Seifried/Chad Caldwell) directs the State Board of Education, as a condition of accreditation, to require public elementary schools to provide students in full-day kindergarten and grades one through five with 40 minutes of recess per school day, which can be divided into 2 periods of 20 minutes. It directs recess to consist of supervised, unstructured time for play. It states that a student cannot be prohibited from participating as a form of discipline.

SB 1489 (Pugh/Chad Caldwell) modifies the certification requirements for school principals who are not alternatively certified by including certain professional education specific to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). It directs the State Department of Education and public school districts to comply with IDEA. It clarifies that children from birth until they reach the age of 3 are eligible for early intervention services. The bill gives a parent or legal guardian of a child with disabilities the right to review certain documents related to the child prior to certain meetings. It also gives such a parent or guardian the right to bring any individual with unique knowledge or expertise regarding the child to such meetings. It also directs the Department to publish on its website information about the dispute resolution options available to parents and legal guardians of children with disabilities.

SB 1632 (Alvord/Hasenbeck) directs the State Department of Education, rather than the Oklahoma Department of Commerce, to review and approve career-readiness assessments and assessment-based credentials. It directs the assessments to be made available to public school districts beginning in the 2026-2027 school year and allows the assessments to be administered to students in grades ten through twelve, at the discretion of the school district administration. The measure also authorizes the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to promulgate rules allowing state institutions of higher education to grant college credit based on assessment-based credentials and scores earned on career-readiness assessments.

SB 1733 (Thompson/Lawson) modifies language regarding school employees communicating with students on a school-approved platform. It requires a school district to immediately notify law enforcement of any violation. It also requires every public and private school employee who has reason to believe, or who receives an allegation or disclosure, that a student is the victim of sexual abuse, sexual assault, or sexual misconduct to report such information to law enforcement within 24 hours. It requires such a report to take place prior to any school-level investigation. It prohibits school investigators, administrators, or officials from conducting related interviews or engaging in disciplinary proceedings until law enforcement has been notified and had the opportunity to interview involved parties. It provides for confidentiality of such reports. The measure also requires every public and private school employee to annually sign an attestation acknowledging his or her responsibility to report suspected child abuse or neglect.

SB 1734 (Seifried/Moore) creates the Oklahoma Responsible Technology in Schools Act. It directs artificial intelligence tools used for instructional or educational purposes in public school districts to be implemented under the direction of an educator. It provides guidelines for use of artificial intelligence in school districts. The bill requires school districts to provide parents and legal guardians of students with a written disclosure, not less than annually, regarding use of artificial intelligence in the districts. It allows a parent or legal guardian to provide written notice opting a child out of participating in student-facing artificial intelligence tools. It directs the State Department of Education to develop guidance regarding responsible use of artificial intelligence and emerging technologies, and it directs school district boards of education to adopt policies governing such use prior to the beginning of the 2027-2028 school year.

SB 1778 (Pugh/Hilbert) modifies the Strong Readers Act. It directs the State Board of Education to select 1 screening instrument from 3 approved by the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability. The measure directs students who are found not to be meeting grade-level targets to be provided a reading intervention plan. Beginning in the 2027-2028 school year, the bill requires a first-grade student who has demonstrated the need for reading intervention services and is not meeting grade-level targets by the end of the first grade to be placed in a stand-alone transitional second-grade classroom, be promoted to the second grade while being provided Tier 2 or Tier 3 intervention instruction, or be subject to voluntary retention with the written consent of the student’s parent or legal guardian. Also beginning in the 2027-2028 school year, the bill requires a second-grade student who has demonstrated the need for reading intervention services and is not meeting grade-level targets by the end of the second grade to be placed in a stand-alone transitional third-grade classroom, be promoted to the third grade while being provided Tier 2 or Tier 3 intervention instruction, or be subject to voluntary retention with the written consent of the student’s parent or legal guardian. It requires the family of a first- or second-grade student subject to transitional instruction or voluntary retention to be provided with an option for the student to attend a summer tutoring program or summer reading academy. It directs the Department to approve 1 or 2 online or workbook-based summer tutoring programs for use by such students. The measure directs the Department to make the statewide third-grade English language arts assessment available to districts to administer to second-grade students. It allows a parent or legal guardian to opt a student out of such administration. If a second-grade student scores at the proficient level or above on the statewide assessment, the bill directs that he or she will be exempt from third-grade retention requirements.

Beginning in the 2027-2028 school year, the measure requires each third-grade student to demonstrate sufficient reading skills for promotion to fourth grade. It allows such demonstration based on scoring above the below-basic level on the third-grade statewide English language arts assessment or earning an acceptable score on an alternative standardized reading assessment recommended by the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability and approved by the State Board of Education. It allows a third-grade student subject to retention to be promoted to the fourth grade with 1 of 4 good-cause exemptions. It requires such students to continue to receive reading intervention services. It allows a third-grade student's parent or legal guardian to choose to retain the student for 1 year even if a good-cause exemption is recommended. It states that if a student withdraws from public school to bypass the third-grade retention requirement, he or she is subject to screening upon return to a public school. It states that if a third-grade student subject to retention transfers to another public school, the receiving school cannot alter the requirements to retain the student in third grade.

The measure also modifies how Strong Readers Act funding allocations are to be determined. It requires each school district to receive a base literacy allocation calculated on a per-student basis for each student in kindergarten through third grade, and it directs the State Board of Education to allocate 40% of funds appropriated for the Strong Readers Act to support the base literacy allocations. It directs that school districts receive supplemental weighted funding for students identified through screening and progress-monitoring data as requiring additional reading intervention services, and it directs the State Board of Education to allocate not less than 30% of funds appropriated for the Strong Readers Act to support supplemental funding. The measure also allows a portion of funds appropriated for the Strong Readers Act to be used to provide incentives to school districts demonstrating measurable improvement in student reading performance, and it allows the Board to allocate up to 30% of such funds for this purpose.

The bill allows a teacher who determines a student in kindergarten through third grade is not meeting grade-level targets for reading to recommend the student participate in a transitional instructional setting or before-, during-, or after-school supplemental tutoring. The bill requires school districts to provide at least 1 of certain reading intervention options.

The bill also directs professional development for early childhood, elementary, and special education teachers to include effective use of data, progress monitoring, and intervention planning as it fits into the multi-tiered system of supports framework. It requires teacher candidates to study the negative impacts of balanced literacy and 3-cueing practices. The bill directs the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability to audit teacher education programs to ensure teacher candidates are receiving quality training in the science of reading, and it directs the Commission to place a noncompliant program on probationary status and provide guidance for exiting probationary status. Additionally, the bill extends the literacy instructional teams created in 2023 and renames them literacy coaches. It directs the State Department of Education to employ literacy coaches in 6 major geographic regions across the state. It directs priority for coaches to be given to the lowest performing schools on the end-of-year English language arts assessment or the statewide reading screening instrument. It states that if a district is prioritized for supports and interventions by literacy coaches and does not accept such assistance, the district is not eligible to receive Strong Readers Act funding. It allows the Office of Educational Quality and Accountability, in collaboration with the State Department of Education, to work with public and private institutions of higher education to develop teacher training academies for teachers to obtain an early literacy micro-credential. It directs the Department to fund a stipend of $3,000 for up to 1 staff member per school serving students in kindergarten through third grade to attend an academy and receive an early literacy micro-credential. It also directs the Department to fund any public or private institution of higher education $1,500 for every kindergarten through third-grade staff member that attends an academy and receives a micro-credential.

The measure also creates the Strong Readers Revolving Fund for the State Department of Education. It allows donors to the fund to designate a school, district, or region to receive a donation.

SB 1812 (Reinhardt/Hall) directs school districts that administer benchmark assessments to students in grades kindergarten through eight to make the assessment results available to a student's parent or legal guardian via an online school district grading portal or direct electronic or written communication. If a district does not have a grading portal, the bill allows a district to electronically report the results to the State Department of Education, which is to make the results available to parents or legal guardians in the same method that they can access statewide student assessment results.

SB 1975 (McIntosh/Miller) requires public school districts to make advanced placement examinations available each school year to any student who resides in the district. It requires districts to post information about the examinations on their websites by August 31 each year.

SB 2045 (Stanley/Lowe) modifies the Grow Your Own Educator Program. The measure authorizes loan or tuition repayments to be made to teachers enrolled in nondegree-seeking coursework required for completion of an approved alternative certification pathway from a teacher preparation program accredited by the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability leading to a standard teaching certificate. Such alternative coursework may include classes in classroom management, pedagogy, student assessment, special education, and instructional methodology, as determined by the State Department of Education.

HB 1276 (Chad Caldwell/Seifried) removes language giving school district boards of education the option to adopt a policy prohibiting students from using cell phones and personal electronic devices while on campus from bell to bell. Instead, it requires school districts to continue the prohibition policy each school year following the 2025-2026 school year.

HB 1484 (Johns/Weaver) requires school districts to integrate instruction on fentanyl abuse prevention into their substance abuse curriculum for grades six through twelve. If the school offers a health class, the instruction must be taught in that class. The State Board of Education is required to adopt curriculum standards for such instruction that includes information about suicide prevention and local resources, in addition to information about fentanyl abuse prevention.

HB 1937 (Kannady/Howard) modifies state law regarding texting and emailing between students and school staff. The measure clarifies the definition of "student" as a person enrolled in a public school who has not yet graduated high school. The measure clarifies that exceptions to the rule, happening as a result of an emergency, will be determined by the local school board. The measure also requires reports of violations to be corroborated. If a school employee is investigated for violations, but no misconduct is found, the incident shall not be noted in his or her personnel file.

HB 2153 (Hall/Frix) modifies the Oklahoma Extracurricular Activities Accountability Act by requiring that all hearings of a school athletic association including hearings relating to rule violations, eligibility determinations, and requests for hardship waivers be subject to the Oklahoma Open Meeting Act. It also repeals a section of law requiring a 1-year waiting period prior to participating in such activities or contests after a student transfers.

HB 2893 (Townley/Pederson) waives the requirement for paraprofessionals seeking teacher certification to take additional coursework if they have a college degree in education and have not been out of the classroom for more than 10 years. The measure also waives the requirement for any emergency certified, alternatively certified, or standard certified teacher to complete additional coursework if he or she has a bachelor's degree in education and has not been out of the classroom for more than 10 years.

HB 2959 (Bashore/Thompson) requires private and public school administrators to notify law enforcement within 24 hours of learning that a school employee has allegedly abused a student. Law enforcement must be notified prior to any formal questioning or school-led investigation. The measure also requires every school employee to annually sign an attestation of his or her responsibility to report suspected child abuse, and clarifies that failure to sign does not relieve him or her of his or her obligations. Lastly, the measure requires law enforcement to be immediately notified if a school employee is inappropriately texting or emailing with a student on a private platform without parental involvement.

HB 3016 (Dobrinski/Hicks) directs the State Department of Education, in consultation with the State Department of Health, to establish a 2-year Binocular Vision Screening Program as a pilot program for schools to offer vision screenings that are designed to identify convergence insufficiency disorders to students in kindergarten and first and third grades. It requires schools, beginning in the 2026-2027 school year, to provide the screening within the first 90 days of the start of the school year. The bill directs the State Department of Education to electronically submit a report on the program and any legislative recommendations by November 1, 2028, and it requires the report to be posted on the Department's website. The measure also creates the Binocular Screening Revolving Fund for the State

Department of Education to fund the program.

HB 3021 (Lowe/Pugh) prohibits the college-ready and career-ready diploma pathway available for students enrolled in grades eight through twelve in the 2024-2025 school year from being available to students who were not enrolled in high school prior to the 2025-2026 school year and who have not begun a pathway. The bill allows an Advanced Placement English seminar to fulfill an English requirement. It allows an indigenous language spoken in North America to fulfill a world language requirement. It allows an Advanced Placement course to fulfill the personal financial literacy requirement. It prohibits the core curriculum diploma pathway from being available to students who were not enrolled in high school prior to the 2025-2026 school year. The measure adds a mathematics course to the requirements for an alternate diploma beginning with students entering the eighth grade in the 2025-2026 school year. The bill directs school districts to offer sufficient courses for students to meet the graduation requirements and meet the requirements for Oklahoma's Promise. It directs the State Board of Education, the State Board of Career and Technology Education, and the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to recommend course sequences. It directs the State Department of Education's Accreditation Office, in consultation with the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education and the State Regents, to develop and publish guidelines for local curriculum development and a Nonstandard Course Waiver form for submission of courses for review. It requires school districts to submit the form for new locally approved courses by March 1 each year. It allows the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education to submit a Nonstandard Course Waiver form to the State Regents for program and coursework approval for college admission requirements. It requires the State Department of Education to publish locally approved course frameworks on its website. The measure also directs the Oklahoma Workforce Commission, in coordination with the State Department of Education, to develop a catalog of business labor force endorsements for diploma recipients. It requires the catalog to be available for distribution by the beginning of the 2027-2028 school year and to be updated biannually thereafter. It directs the State Board of Education, the State Board of Career and Technology Education, and the State Regents to submit a joint plan to legislative leaders by January 1, 2027, rather than January 1, 2025. It also allows a school district board of education to waive the Oklahoma history requirement for certain students if they complete a project or write a paper. The bill repeals duplicate versions of the section of law relating to graduation requirements.

HB 3076 (Lepak/Seifried) allows teachers to receive certification through alternative teacher preparation programs, including programs provided by public schools, regional service agencies, and private or not-for-profit entities. The Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability (CEQA) will oversee the programs and must approve or deny program applicants within 60 days. The CEQA must provide denied applicants the opportunity to remedy any deficiencies. Any program operated by a private or nonprofit entity must be fully accredited by the Council for the Accreditation of Educator Preparation or the Association for Advancing Quality in Educator Preparation within 3 years of approval, or risk having its approval revoked. The Commission is required to promote these alternative preparation programs to potential teachers, and the State Board of Education must post a list of approved providers on its website.

HB 3151 (Hall/Paxton) increases from 166 to 173 the minimum number of days a school district must be in session if it adopts a school-hours policy. It requires districts to offer an in-person option for parent-teacher conferences.

HB 3372 (Hall/Pugh) creates the Revolving Loan Fund Program for Charter School Capital Expenditures, subject to legislative appropriations, to be managed by the Statewide Charter School Board. It directs the Board to select a third-party financial administrator through a competitive procurement process to manage underwriting, loan structuring, and risk assessment functions. It allows the program to provide loans and loan guarantees for charter schools to access low-interest funding. It directs the third-party administrator to determine interest rates, underwriting standards, and loan terms. The bill allows the funding to be used for the purchase, construction, renovation, and maintenance of charter school capital projects. It establishes charter school eligibility. It creates the Charter School Loan Revolving Fund for the Board. The bill also creates the Charter School Bond Credit Enhancement Program to assist qualifying charter schools in obtaining favorable bond financing for facilities. It directs the Board to select a qualified third-party financial administrator through a competitive procurement process to administer the program. It establishes eligibility criteria for the program. The measure creates the Charter School Bond Credit Enhancement Fund. It states that bonds issued for the benefit of charter schools using the fund cannot be indebtedness of the state. It caps the aggregate outstanding principal bond amount under the program at $250 million.

HB 3467 (Boles/Pugh) allows 6 weeks of paid maternity leave for certain education employees to be used following the adoption of a child, if the child is under the age of 4.

HB 3671 (Provenzano/Dossett) allows a career teacher who has moved to a new school district to maintain his or her career teacher status upon approval from the receiving school board. The career teacher status extension would only be applicable for evaluation purposes.

HB 3718 (Chad Caldwell/Daniels) creates a timeline for districts to respond to a parent's request for a student's special education evaluation. When a parent requests a school district to conduct a special education evaluation on his or her child, the measure requires the school district to schedule a meeting with the parent within 15 days of the request. The district then has 45 days to complete the evaluation and determine whether the student qualifies for special education services. If a school fails to reach a conclusion within 45 days, the student will automatically become eligible for the Lindsey Nicole Henry Scholarship in an amount equal to the state funding for that child. If the district later finds the student eligible for special education services, the student shall receive the remaining maximum scholarship amount.

HB 4268 (Johns/Pugh) creates the Teacher Effectiveness and Excellence Act. It creates the Growth-Based Teacher Compensation Program, to be administered as a 3-year pilot program by the State Board of Education. The pilot program is for 1,500 full-time certified 4th- through 8th-grade teachers in English language arts and math representing 15% of the highest performing teachers. It directs recognized teachers to receive annual performance-based compensation. The measure also creates the National Board Certification Bonus Program for teachers who hold or attain National Board certification. It directs such teachers to receive a $5,000.00 bonus for a 5-year period. The bill directs the Office of Educational Quality and Accountability (OEQA) to contract with an independent evaluator to evaluate the programs and their effects on student achievement and teacher workforce outcomes. The bill also modifies the terms of members of the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability. It directs the Commission to submit its report on the state's public education system on November 1, 2027, and every 3 years thereafter. It directs the Commission, rather than the State Board of Education, to take the lead in conducting an educator supply-and-demand study. The measure directs the Commission to include information about workforce outcomes of high school graduates in its Oklahoma Educational Indicators Program report. It directs the Commission to be provided all data and reports necessary from the State Department of Education, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, the State Board of Career and Technology Education, the Office of Management and Enterprise Services, the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, and any state contractor or assessment vendor that maintains data. It allows the Commission to contract with an independent third party to receive, process, and report data.

HB 4274 (Miller/Pugh) modifies state law regarding military student school transfers. The measure clarifies that students whose parents are transferred to Oklahoma, or are pending transfer to an Oklahoma military installation, are eligible for admission to the school district of their choice while their parents are on active duty. Such students must be treated by the receiving district as residing within the district for enrollment purposes. Lastly, the measure clarifies that the parent of a student who is transferring into the state on military orders must show proof of living in the state within 10 days of published arrival date.

HB 4359 (Moore/Seifried) requires statewide assessments to be administered in grades three through eight in the last 4 weeks of the school year beginning with the 2026-2027 school year. It exempts from the testing window assessments administered as part of the Oklahoma Alternate Assessment Program (OAAP) for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities.

HB 4427 (Hilbert/Seifried) establishes requirements for adjunct teachers. The bill prohibits adjunct teachers from teaching in core curriculum subjects in prekindergarten through fifth grade beginning in the 2027-2028 school year. It states that if a school district had such an individual in such a subject area prior to the 2027-2028 school year, the school district can apply to the State Board of Education for a waiver. The bill prohibits an adjunct teacher from teaching longer than 5 years; however, it allows a school district to apply to the State Board of Education for a waiver allowing the adjunct teacher to teach an additional 5 years. It removes current language regarding rules authorizing adjunct teachers.

HJR 1088 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:
1) State Department of Education;
2) Office of Educational Quality and Accountability;
3) Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education;

4) Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma;
5) Statewide Charter School Board; and
6) Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education.

Higher Education

SB 1593 (Gollihare/Moore) modifies language regarding the Board of Trustees for Oklahoma State University/Tulsa. It removes language authorizing the Board of Trustees to promulgate rules and enact policies governing its processes and procedures. It removes outdated language regarding the transition of Oklahoma State University/Tulsa. It also removes language directing the president of Oklahoma State University/Tulsa to be selected by the Board of Regents for the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges.

SB 1633 (Stanley/Maynard) removes language allowing students who provide certain documentation of United States nationality or certain immigration status or who file certain affidavit to qualify for resident tuition.

SB 1670 (Reinhardt/Moore) modifies language regarding research and development at state institutions of higher education. It requires the model policy developed by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to include a tiered system of ownership based on the amount of revenue generated from the new technology, and it directs the policy to ensure that the inventor or discoverer is compensated competitively. It also directs the model policy to be reviewed every 7 years to ensure that it is still competitive among comparable institutions.

SB 1725 (Seifried/Moore) modifies language relating to expressive activities on state institution of higher education campuses. It allows an institution to charge a security fee to a student or student organization, but it prohibits such a fee from being based on the content of the expression. It prohibits an institution from sanctioning or disciplining a student's expression as harassment unless it meets certain criteria. The measure also directs the Oklahoma Free Speech Committee to develop a free speech training to be completed by all students in their first year of enrollment.

SB 1726 (Daniels/Chad Caldwell) directs state institutions of higher education to establish and maintain a training program for graduate students who serve as instructors of record or as primary classroom instructors in undergraduate courses. The training must include information about effective teaching practices, grading standards, academic integrity, principles of free speech, and viewpoint neutrality.

SB 1735 (Seifried/Lay) directs technology center schools to be subject to classification, inspection, and accreditation by the State Board of Career and Technology Education, rather than the State Board of Education.

SB 1989 (Nice/Osburn) modifies the Oklahoma College Savings Plan. The measure authorizes contributions to accounts using digital peer-to-peer payment networks and digital payment networks.

HB 2398 (Hill/Reinhardt) allows the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education and the Oklahoma Department of Career and Technology Education to designate certain degrees and certificates as a "credential of value" if they demonstrably provides a positive return on investment for students, is aligned with the state and regional labor market demand, or meets other documented state workforce needs.

The State Regents and Department must establish:
1) Standard methodologies for calculating return on investment and net cost of attendance;
2) Criteria and data sources for assessing alignment with workforce demand;
3) A unified process for reviewing credentials of value; and
4) A shared reporting structure for education providers to report data.

HB 2961 (Hildebrant/Woods) provides the spouse and children of a Gold Star recipient with free tuition and room and board to state public universities or 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.

HB 3315 (Eaves/Daniels) requires the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to study the feasibility of implementing a 3-year, or 90-credit hour, bachelor's degree. The State Regents must submit a report to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor by July 1, 2026.

HB 3590 (Lepak/Daniels) amends the Equal Opportunity Education Scholarship Act. The measure modifies the reporting requirements for scholarship-granting organizations that receive donations under the program and requires such organizations to submit audited financial statements and outcomes reports once every 4 years instead of every 2 years. The definition of an eligible student is revised to set the household adjusted gross income limit at 555% of the federal poverty level. The definition of a low-income eligible student is changed to set the limit at 185% of the federal poverty level. Additionally, the measure requires the annual report submitted to the Oklahoma Tax Commission to include details on the total number, dollar amount, and percentage of educational scholarships awarded and funded during the previous academic year. This report must categorize this data using the newly updated definitions for "eligible student" and "low-income eligible student".

HB 3700 (Chad Caldwell/Daniels) requires state colleges and universities to implement a policy requiring students' grades to be based solely on academic performance and prohibiting a student from being evaluated on his or her opinion, beliefs, or conduct unrelated to academic situations. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education are directed to withhold appropriated funds from any institution failing to adopt such policy.

HB 3701 (Chad Caldwell/Seifried) requires university faculty within the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education to review the quality and currency of their academic programs on a 5-year cycle. Any program determined to be "low producing" as defined in the measure will trigger an annual review by the State Board of Regents. The Regents must consider suspending or deleting such program. A low-producing program may continue if it meets certain exceptions, but will be placed on probationary status for 3 years and must submit a plan for improvement.

HB 3710 (Chad Caldwell/Pugh) allows the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education to establish cohort-based award schedules for the Oklahoma Rising Scholars Award Program.

Energy, Environment, & Utilities

SB 259 (Howard/Newton) requires water permit holders to remit their annual report of water use to the Oklahoma Water Resources

Board (OWRB) as required by the Board. The measure specifies that conservation, nonuse, or usage practices resulting in less consumption of the permitted water shall not be used to diminish the permit holder's future permitted equal proportional share. The measure requires complaints of water waste to be made to the OWRB and to the local groundwater irrigation district. The Board shall take action to stop the waste and impose fines and penalties after receiving the complaint. The OWRB is required to promulgate rules for reviewing reporting in a timely manner, investigating claims of waste, and imposing fines and penalties for overuse. The measure also prohibits data centers from using groundwater in open-air evaporative cooling systems. The measure requires data centers to use a closed-loop cooling system, or something similar, in order to receive a groundwater permit.

SB 1176 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) directs the Oklahoma Water Resources Board to establish a Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Investment Program. The program shall provide development of competitive loans to eligible entities to implement wastewater improvement projects. All loans shall include a clawback provision. The measure also creates the Water and Wastewater Infrastructure Investment Revolving Fund.

SB 1191 (Daniels/Bashore) repeals the section of law creating the Oklahoma Low Carbon Energy Initiative Board.

SB 1246 (Rader/Pfeiffer) requires the Department of Environmental Quality to publish information instructing the public on how it may view documents, subscribe to updates, and receive electronic notice of public participation opportunities related to pending Tier II applications and agency decisions. Such notification shall be published on the Electronic Environmental Permit Application Docket on the Department's website. Tier III applications shall include electronic notifications and publication of denials, responses to comments, and opportunities for an administrative permit hearing on the Electronic Environmental Permit Application Docket on the Department's website. The measure strikes language requiring the Department to post notice of such opportunities and hearings in a local newspaper.

SB 1314 (Jech/Newton) increases the funding cap for the Indemnity Fund from $50,000.00 to $100,000.00 as well as the spending cap for each well, borehole, or pump from $10,000.00 to $25,000.00.

SB 1319 (Frix/Sneed) requires a process to be established for cities and counties to seek reimbursement after acquiring and removing residential homes contaminated by a substance related to oil or brine. The measure requires cities and counties to begin the acquisition of a property before seeking reimbursement and to acquire residential property at fair market value. The fair market value shall be the greater of an evaluation of the residential home by a county assessor or a comparative market analysis based on sales of similar properties within the preceding 3-6 months. The Corporation Commission shall receive and process applications for reimbursement. The measure requires the homeowner to pursue all available homeowner's insurance claims. The measure further requires the homeowner to ensure that the Remediation Assistance Revolving Fund is listed as the primary creditor, beneficiary, or both on payment of all claims. The measure specifies that the homeowner shall be held personally liable if the Remediation Assistance Revolving Fund is not reimbursed and directs the Attorney General to bring action in the Oklahoma County District Court to enforce compliance or seek reimbursement to the Remediation Assistance Revolving Fund. The measure also creates the Remediation Assistance Revolving Fund.

SB 1439 (Daniels/Moore) creates the Energy Security and Independence Act. The measure prohibits causes of action against producers, manufacturers, fractionators, refiners, storage operators, or pipeline operators of fossil fuels when the product functions as designed. Covered civil liability actions relating to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions are prohibited from being brought to any court in the state.

SB 1509 (Jech/Newton) authorizes the Oklahoma Water Resources Board to adopt specific spacing for each basin as part of establishing a maximum annual yield.

SB 1613 (Green/Cornwell) provides that the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Administration shall have the right to conduct thorough investigations of liquefied petroleum gas accidents or fires in the state. If an accident or fire at a liquefied petroleum gas system occurs, the State Fire Marshal, the sheriff of the county, and the chief of the fire department shall notify the Administration of the accident or fire immediately at the time they become aware of same. The notification must be provided within 1 business day. The measure provides that the fee for use of liquefied petroleum gas refillable cylinders in the state shall be used to offset the cost of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Administration inspections. The measure establishes a flat fee for the use of such cylinders for each separate Class VII permit location. The Administrator is authorized to adopt a system that identifies the cylinders and containers on which the fees levied have been paid. Invoices issued by the Administration must be paid within 35 days of their issuance. The measure establishes a 25% late fee for such payments. The measure requires the Administrator, deputy administrator, and safety code enforcement officers to be certified by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) prior to appointing any enforcement officer that shall have the powers of a peace officer. Permit holders shall conspicuously mark any containers for easy identification.

SB 1976 (Green/Boles) authorizes operators eligible to maintain Category A surety to voluntarily elect to convert to Category B surety upon written notice to the Corporation Commission. Such operators may revert back to Category A surety without penalty if they submit a notice of reversion within 3 years of the effective date of the election to the Commission and remain in good standing. The measure requires operators maintaining Category B surety with 11-50 wells to post $33,000.00 no later than the due date of the operator's Form 1006B occurring during the calendar year 2026. The measure increases this amount to $41,600.00 in calendar year 2027. The full $50,000.00 amount shall be posted in calendar year 2028. For operators with 51-100 wells, the amounts are $50,000.00, $75,000.00, and $100,000.00 in calendar years 2026, 2027, and 2028 respectively. For operators with over 100 wells, the amounts are $66,500.00, $108,000.00, and $150,000.00 in calendar years 2026, 2027, and 2028 respectively.

HB 1371 (Moore/Green) caps the interest rate at 6% as it relates to proceeds from the sale of oil or gas production not paid because the title is not marketable. The measure also provides that if the marketability has remained uncured and a probate is required to cure, interest rates shall not be applied until title is cured and the payor receives a file-stamped copy of the final decree from the probate action. The measure also clarifies that any oil and gas proceeds that are returned to the operator as undeliverable will not earn interest. The measure also provides that if proceeds remain unpaid for a period of 36 months, the payor may remit such proceeds, together with any accrued statutory interest, to the Mineral Owner's Fund. The measure directs the Office of the State Treasurer to establish and administer a separate escrow account for the receipt and holding of proceeds and any interest remitted to the Mineral Owner's Fund. Notice shall be provided to the last-known address of the owner legally entitled to the proceeds that the proceeds were placed in the fund. The payor shall be relieved of any further liability for any interest and proceeds once the funds are placed in the Mineral Owner's Fund.

HB 2992 (Boles/Green) creates the Data Center Customer Ratepayer Protection Act of 2026. It requires governing bodies responsible for reviewing electric supplier rates to ensure that residential, commercial, and industrial customers are protected from paying unjust rates resulting directly from service to large load customers. It requires electric suppliers to establish separate terms and tariffs for large load customers. It requires large load customers to notify the Corporation Commission, county commissioners, and adjacent property owners within 60 days of purchasing land.

HB 3464 (Boles/Paxton) creates statewide frameworks for regulating energy storage devices and solar energy facilities. For energy storage devices, this measure:
1) Requires mandatory compliance with national and international fire code standards;
2) Allows fire authorities to require a third-party engineering review prior to permitting;
3) Requires site-specific emergency operation plans and training for local first responders at no cost;
4) Prohibits local subdivisions from adopting standards which exceed those put forth in this measure; and
5) Mandates detailed decommissioning processes and requires financial assurance to cover decommissioning costs.
For solar energy facilities, this measure:
1) Requires solar energy facility owners to provide landowners access to payment statements and energy generation records;
2) Requires solar energy facility owners to carry commercial liability insurance;
3) Requires solar energy facility owners to annually report energy generation, nameplate capacity, and facility location to the Corporation Commission; and
4) Requires that the notification process outlined in this measure occurs before construction.
For wind energy facilities, this measure authorizes the State Fire Marshal or its designated authority to conduct permitting and review inspections in areas where no recognized local authority has jurisdiction. This measure enables the State Fire Marshal or its designated authority to conduct permitting and review inspections of energy storage devices, solar energy facilities, and wind energy facilities. The State Fire Marshal may charge up to $0.06 per square foot for inspections. Fees are capped at $500,000.00 per facility with 75% of permitting and review fees allocated to local fire departments and the remaining 25% allocated to the permit issuing authority.

HB 3472 (Kerbs/Stanley) modifies the definition of used tire processing to include tire pyrolysis until July 1, 2031. The measure also subjects tire pyrolysis facilities to the applicable regulations for used tire recycling facilities.

HB 4338 (Moore/Green) clarifies that produced water, used for the commercial extraction of its constituent elements, will be governed by the Oklahoma Brine Development Act. Otherwise, if there will be no extraction of constituent elements, produced water will be governed by the Oil and Gas Produced Water and Waste Recycling and Reuse Act. The measure also redfines "effluent" and clarifies that nothing in the provisions of this measure shall be construed to obligate the oil and gas operator to engage in constituent mineral extraction. The measure provides that any party that transfers produced water to another party for the commercial extraction and sale of 1 or more constituent elements, or to a recycler, shall not be liable in tort or otherwise, before or after custody transfer, for the use, handling, treatment, processing, or disposition by the receiving party or any subsequent party of such produced water. The measure authorizes the Corporation Commission to regulate produced water and generally limits the size of the produced water unit to the size of the associated oil and gas drilling unit. However, the Commission can approve a different size unit if it sees the need. The produced water unit is also limited to the same brine common source of supply. The Commission may establish a spacing unit if one is not already established. A person wishing to unitize produced water must file an application with the Corporation Commission and establish a description of the brine production unit or produced water unit. The measure also modifies provisions relating to remitting proceeds from such products.

HJR 1090 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:
1) Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry;
2) Capitol-Medical Center Improvement and Zoning Commission;
3) Corporation Commission;
4) Department of Environmental Quality;
5) Oklahoma Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board;
6) Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department;
7) Oklahoma Water Resources Board; and
8) Department of Wildlife Conservation.

Elections

SB 1286 (Gillespie/Osburn) provides that political subdivisions for which a county election board conducts elections shall furnish a room or rooms in a facility for use as a polling place at no cost, upon the written request of the secretary of the county election board.

SB 1451 (Bergstrom/Roberts) directs the Secretary of the State Election Board to electronically issue a report at least once per year detailing notices sent to the chief election official of another state providing information about a voter in that state who is registered to vote in this state, as well as notices received from other states relating to such registrations. The Secretary shall also modify voter registration forms by including a space that indicates whether a voter was previously registered to vote in another state and a space or section to indicate his or her prior registration information. The measure specifies that completing such an application shall be deemed as a request to cancel any prior voter registration in another county or state. The measure specifies that changes to voter registration applications required by the measure shall be effective for any such applications created or printed on or after January 1, 2027, or earlier where practicable.

SB 1491 (Paxton/Hilbert) requires a Presidential Elector appointed to fill a vacancy to subscribe to an oath stating that the appointee will cast a ballot for the persons nominated for the offices of President and Vice President by the appointee's political party. The oath must be witnessed by the Governor or the Governor's designee.

SJR 47 (Paxton/Hilbert) submits to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment that would require proof of identity to vote in any election conducted by a county election board or the State Election Board and would direct the Legislature to enact laws to specify requirements for proof of identity for voting. The SJR also provides for a special election to be held on August 25, 2026, to vote on the provisions of the amendment.

HB 4113 (Tammy West/Rader) provides that any person who has received a commutation or pardon for a felony offense used to disqualify his or her eligibility to vote shall be eligible to vote if he or she is not currently incarcerated, on parole, on supervision, or on probation for another felony conviction.

County and Municipal Government

SB 563 (Haste/Staires) modifies the membership of each county planning commission. The measure provides that the chair of a board of county commissioners shall be a member of the county planning commission, with the remaining members appointed by each commissioner. Each commissioner shall have 2 appointments. The measure establishes a 2-year term limit for each member of the planning commission. The measure also provides that the county board of adjustment must be composed of either 3, 5, or 7 resident property owners. Additionally, the measure allows a board of county commissioners to retain private legal counsel to represent and advise the county board of adjustment in the performance of their duties.

SB 1775 (Pederson/Dempsey) establishes that municipalities can impose penalties less than or equal to the penalty established by statute for certain traffic-related and drug-related or alcohol-related offenses. Municipalities cannot impose a penalty greater than the penalty established by statute for the same offense. For all other offenses with penalties not established by statute, the measure sets the maximum fine or deferral fee at $750. If any fine or deferral fee set by a municipality exceeds the amount set by this measure or statute, it is deemed void and unenforceable to the extent of the excess amount.

SB 2072 (Hamilton/Osburn) specifies that no fee shall be charged by the county clerk for the filing of an order to quiet title to restore title to the rightful property owner. The measure directs the county clerk to provide notice of a filed fraudulent conveyance to the local law enforcement agency in addition to the district attorney as provided for in current law.

SB 2118 (Hamilton/Turner) authorizes sheriffs to use surplus funds from the Sheriff's Commissary Account for jail operations, inmate care, and other jail-related expenditures. The measure expands allowable uses of existing funds without creating new programs or altering revenue sources.

SB 2135 (Reinhardt/Strom) modifies county purchasing procedures by authorizing counties to obtain and use purchase cards issued through a county depository for approved expenditures. The bill permits unlimited purchase card transactions for countywide or multicounty contracts, utilities, intergovernmental payments, emergency acquisitions, and certain professional services, while limiting all other purchases to $5,000 per transaction. It also requires all cardholders to sign a purchase card agreement prior to use and maintains existing competitive bidding and procurement requirements for purchases made with the card.

SB 2139 (Hicks/Harris) requires municipalities to provide county clerks with an Affidavit Regarding Correction of Plats once an ordinance amending a recorded plat to redact, remove, or strike discriminatory language from an existing plat is passed. The county clerk must reflect the amendment in the electronic version of the plat on their website.

HB 3417 (Strom/Alvord) allows political subdivisions and certain public trusts to use a reverse auction bidding procedure to obtain bids for purchases of goods or services. The reverse auction must be a real-time bidding process and take place at a previously scheduled time and Internet location. Suppliers will submit anonymous bids to each other. The reverse auction procedure must provide for the opening and closing of the bid, the posting of all bids electronically, and the updating of bids on a real-time basis by the political subdivision or public trust. Political subdivisions and public trusts are authorized to require bidders to register before the opening of bids and to agree to any applicable terms as well as require bidders to prequalify and to restrict solicitations to prequalified bidders.

HB 3418 (Strom/Daniels) revises county purchasing statutes by adjusting certain dollar thresholds that determine when competitive bidding or solicitation of quotes is required.

HB 3419 (Strom/Stewart) prohibits officers, employees, or contractors of a political subdivision from using nonpublic information for personal gain or benefit.

HB 3919 (Pfeiffer/Kern) allows a board of county commissioners to establish, by vote, a 5-member board of directors for the free fair association who are elected for a term of 3 years. The boards shall function and be subject to the same requirements as 9-member boards. 1 board member must be elected from each county commissioner's district and the remaining 2 board members must be elected from the county at large.

HB 3985 (Trey Caldwell/Daniels) creates the Oklahoma Safe Neighborhoods Act of 2026. The measure allows property owners in municipalities with populations over 130,000 to submit compensation claims if a local government fails to address certain public nuisances or laws. Property owners can file claims for mitigation expenses or if there has been a decrease in a property's fair market value due to certain issues outlined. The measure requires local governments to respond to claims within 30 days and property owners may file lawsuits against the local government if claims have been rejected or unanswered. Payments may only be received once per calendar year.

HB 4303 (Blair/Gillespie) modifies the notification period for the publication of municipal ordinances from 15 days to 30 days.

State Government

SB 169 (Hall/Kane) raises longevity payments for state employees by 50%. The initial longevity payment, between 2-3 years of service, is raised to $375.00 from $250.00, and the maximum longevity payment at 20 years of service or more is increased to $3,000.00 from $2,000.00.

SB 248 (Logan/Hill) provides that all monies in the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department Revolving Fund may be utilized for the administration, operation, and maintenance expenses of the Department as well as the purchase of real property. The measure also creates the Real Property Proceeds Revolving Fund and provides for monies in the fund to be used for maintenance and capital projects included on the annually updated 5-year plan approved by the Long-Range Capital Planning Commission.

SB 392 (Pederson/Kendrix) extends the sunset date for the Oklahoma Strategic Military Planning Commission from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2030.

SB 397 (Bergstrom/Kendrix) extends the sunset date for the State Board of Behavioral Health Licensure from July 1, 2025, to July 1, 2028.

SB 1198 (Mann/Kerbs) requires the Oklahoma Health Care Authority to release certain liens on tax-delinquent or municipally owned properties when requested by a county treasurer or municipality, provided specified conditions are met. For municipally owned property, the lien release is contingent on the property being transferred to a nonprofit entity for a qualified redevelopment project. The measure is intended to help clear property titles, facilitate redevelopment, and return vacant or distressed properties to productive use.

SB 1303 (Daniels/Lepak) provides that all property and records of the Advisory Council on Workers' Compensation before July 1, 2026, instead of February 1, 2014, shall be transferred to the Oklahoma Workers' Compensation Commission instead of the Advisory Council on Workers' Compensation. The measure also eliminates the Advisory Council on Workers' Compensation.

SB 1307 (Daniels/Lepak) strikes the prohibition on the Oklahoma Historical Society and the J.M. Davis Memorial Commission from using funds to benefit or support any sect, church, denomination, system of religion, priest, preacher, minister, religious teacher or dignitary, or sectarian institution.

SB 1327 (Jech/Newton) strikes language transferring the powers of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Commission to the Executive Director of the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department and requires each member of the Commission to take and subscribe to the constitutional and statutory oaths of office and file the oaths with the Secretary of State prior to taking office. The Governor shall appoint the chair, vice chair, and secretary of the Commission. The Commission may meet monthly and shall meet at least quarterly. Quorum requirements are also established by the measure. The measure also provides that the Commission shall establish the salary of the Executive Director.

SB 1365 (Frix/Townley) exempts purchases under $75,000.00 made by the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department from the provisions of the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act. Such purchases must be related to merchandise for resale purchased for and sold by the Department. The measure clarifies that this exemption shall not apply to leasing or contracting state-owned restaurants in state parks.

SB 1433 (Bergstrom/Hall) creates the Guidance Transparency Act. The measure modifies the Administrative Procedures Act. The measure requires agencies to maintain and make available for public inspection all guidance documents at their principal places of business and on their websites. It requires agencies subject to the Administrative Procedures Act to electronically submit all guidance documents to the Secretary of State on a quarterly basis, and it requires the Secretary of State to publish the documents in an electronic, indexed, searchable form.

SB 1827 (Howard/Harris) modifies the list of positions that qualify as a public trust as it relates to the Governmental Tort Claims Act to include university hospital trusts as well as any sole member not-for-profit corporation of such public trusts and any sole member not-for-profit subsidiary of such corporations.

SB 1877 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) directs the Office of the Secretary of State to create and maintain a centralized filing system for all reports required by statute to be submitted to the system. The filing system shall provide an indexing system of statutorily required reports as well as a dashboard reflecting whether a report has been submitted or is overdue. The measure directs the Secretary of State to electronically report to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Governor if an agency or entity has not submitted a statutorily required report to the system. The measure also repeals obsolete language relating to various reports and databases.

SB 1991 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) redesignates the receiving revolving fund for revenue derived from various leases from the Maintenance of State Buildings Revolving Fund to the Oklahoma Capital Assets Maintenance and Protection Fund (OCAMP Fund). The measure directs the Long-Range Capital Planning Commission to adopt 5-year plans to provide for allocations and expenditures of the OCAMP Fund to the OCAMP Higher Education Five-year Plan, OCAMP Tourism and Recreation Five-year Plan, and OCAMP State Five-year Plan. Each plan shall be updated biennially with a report of the update submitted to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor. The OCAMP Higher Education Five-year Plan shall be allocated 45% of the funds received in FY29. The OCAMP Tourism and Recreation Five-year Plan and the OCAMP State Five-year Plan shall receive 10% and 45% respectively. The Commission is authorized to allocate monies from the OCAMP Fund on any project or item that has been included in an applicable 5-year plan. The measure also repeals obsolete language relating to the Long-Range Capital Planning Commission's duties.

SB 2065 (Bullard/Eaves) 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 (Pederson/Travis) designates wheat as the official crop of the state.

SB 2180 (Daniels/Lepak) creates the Foreign Principal Lobbying Oversight Act. The measure requires each agent of a foreign principal to register with the Secretary of State within 15 days of becoming an agent for a foreign principal. A completed filing shall include the identity of the agent and the foreign principal compensating the agent. Any changes made shall be forwarded to the Secretary within 10 days. Each registration shall be published by the Secretary. The provisions of this measure shall not apply to religious or charitable organizations or individuals engaged in activities benefiting religious, scholastic, academic, scientific, or fine arts interests. Persons lobbying in furtherance of the bona fide trade or commerce of listed entities shall not be subject to the provisions of the measure.

SB 2184 (Howard/Duel) consolidates and repeals multiple versions of statutes and current law.

HB 1409 (Crosswhite Hader/Sacchieri) authorizes a public body to require participants of their public meeting notice email distribution list to reconfirm their participation biennially. Public bodies are allowed to remove participants that do not reconfirm.

HB 3001 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) extends the sunset date for the Child Death Review Board to July 1, 2031.

HB 3002 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) recreates the Commission on County Government Personnel Education and Training and extends the Commission's sunset date to July 1, 2031.

HB 3005 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) extends the sunset date for the Oklahoma Climatological Survey to July 1, 2031.

HB 3008 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) extends the sunset date for the Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence to July 1, 2031.

HB 3075 (Hildebrant/Hall) establishes rounding rules for cash payments made to state governmental entities and political subdivisions. State agencies must adopt the rounding rule immediately, whereas political subdivisions have until July 1, 2027, to comply, unless directed earlier by Congress.

HB 3279 (Pfeiffer/Bergstrom) establishes that any state officer or employee who exercises discretionary or decision-making authority in entering into contracts of $25,000.00 or more is prohibited from working at the business entity involved in such contract for 1 year after the date of the execution of the contract. Additionally, any state officer or employee who exercises discretionary or decision-making authority on a contract pursuant to the Oklahoma Privatization of State Functions Act faces a similar prohibition from working at a business organization party to the contract approved by the state employee, with the Attorney General authorized to terminate the contract with the organization if a violation occurs.

HB 3413 (Strom/Woods) requires state agencies to include detailed information about their use of contractors and consultants in their annual budget submissions. Agencies must report contract amounts, current status, and whether each contract addresses staffing or service needs. They must additionally describe any actions taken in response to consultant recommendations and must publicly post consultant reports on the state's purchasing website. Agencies that maintain comparable contract data on their own websites may fulfill the new reporting requirements by submitting a hyperlink to that data to the Office of Management and Enterprise Services.

HB 3414 (Strom/Coleman) updates state accounting practices by requiring the Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES) to add a reporting function within the state's accounting system to identify whether a contract is service-driven or for staff augmentation. Additionally, OMES must revise the state accounting manual to require invoices for intangible assets to include a file path to a permanent location where the asset will be maintained for post-review.

HB 3415 (Strom/Daniels) requires all vendors providing services to state agencies to report the use of subcontracting to the agency and the Central Purchasing Division of the Office of Management and Enterprise Services (OMES). The report must be filed no later than 10 days after the completed work and include the tasks completed by the subcontractor and the percent of the total contract being fulfilled by the subcontractor. The measure directs the Central Purchasing Division of OMES to publish a list of active contracts between state agencies and private vendors on a publicly available database. The database must contain each vendor's name, contract cost, purchase order number, and a description of the deliverables. Additionally, the measure establishes that when entering statewide contracts, state agencies must provide the Central Purchasing Division of OMES a document that includes a detailed description of the contracted work as outlined in the measure. State agencies must perform a post-assessment within 30 days of contract completion or when a key milestone of the contract is completed. The assessment must include whether the contract was timely completed and on budget. Any incomplete contracts must be reported by state agencies in their annual budget submissions.

HB 3416 (Strom/Alvord) allows counties to solicit quotes for purchases if the previously selected vendor is unable to provide for such purchase.

HB 3420 (Strom/Hicks) modifies several provisions related to the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act. Such modifications include establishing that the development and testing period of new procurement policies and procedures must not exceed 1 year, and removing the acquisitions for the design, development, and implementation of state employee flexible benefits plans from the list of acquisitions exempt from competitive bidding requirements. The measure requires the monthly sole source and sole brand acquisition report to be posted on the Office of Management and Enterprise Services website in lieu of being sent to legislative leadership and clarifies the definitions of "person" and "agency". Additionally, the measure requires the Chief Information Officer, when negotiating for certain technology contracts in lieu of following competitive bidding procedures, to document the justification for not putting the contract out to bid and to document all negotiation efforts. Any negotiations held by the State Purchasing Director related to cost-saving programs must also be documented.

HB 3466 (Boles/Woods) eliminates the petty cash fund created within the finance department of the Corporation Commission.

HB 3622 (Lawson/Thompson) creates the U.S. Decennial Census Revolving Fund for the Oklahoma Department of Commerce for preparation activities related to the 2030 Decennial Census.

HB 3649 (Stinson/Stanley) provides that the proceeds of any sale of real property of the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services will remain with and be deposited into the Department's real property trust. All proceeds will be used for capital projects or other purposes that directly benefit the persons served by the Department, in addition to tangible infrastructure improvements. The measure also adds 7 tracts of land owned by the Department to the list of properties that can be sold.

HB 3944 (Kane/Haste) updates and modernizes the Oklahoma State Finance Act. Key changes include:
1) Removing obsolete references related to the now-defunct State and Education Employees Group Insurance Board;
2) Eliminating outdated reporting requirements tied to COVID-era programs;
3) Shifting the annual agency budget request deadline from October 1 to November 1 to better align state requests with the federal fiscal cycle;
4) Transitioning from paper to electronic submissions for certain reports;
5) Streamlining and updating the format of the Governor's Executive Budget;
6) Extending oversight and uniform accounting standards to all lump-sum appropriations;
7) Allowing agency flexibility by removing the requirement to designate a "request officer";
8) Centralizing technology budget requests to the Chief Information Officer;
9) Limiting allotments and reporting to fiscal year intervals only, and removing redundant capital budget reporting;
10) Clarifying procedures related to canceled warrants involving federal funds and ensuring such funds return to their original sources;
11) Removing references to the obsolete Legislative Oversight Committee on State Budget Performance and replacing those with either the legislative committee chairs or budget directors overseeing the appropriations process.

HB 3979 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) increases the financing caps under the Oklahoma Economic Development Pooled Finance Act, raising both the Infrastructure Pool and Economic Development Pool limits from $100 million to $125 million.

HB 4095 (Norwood/Dossett) specifies that the Oklahoma 2-1-1 Collaborative shall be placed under the oversight of the Department of Human Services. The measure also reduces the membership of the collaborative from 15 members to 9 members. The measure provides that the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor shall each appoint 2 members respectively. The measure also specifies that the Oklahoma 2-1-1 Collaborative shall not have jurisdiction over any statewide contract or competitively bid contract.

HB 4319 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) clarifies agency rulemaking authority and responsibilities of the Legislature under the Administrative Procedures Act (APA). The measure limits agency rulemaking authority only to the extent specifically and explicitly granted by state law and disqualifies general statements of rulemaking authority as constituting explicit state law authority for rulemaking. Additionally, it invalidates any rule adopted by an agency that is not specifically and explicitly supported by rulemaking authority or that is lacking a citation to state law, and requires agencies to cite specific sections of state law providing explicit authority for rules. When reviewing proposed and emergency rules, the Legislature must determine whether the agency cited specific and explicit authority from state law for the rule and if the rule exceeds the scope of authority delegated by the Legislature. Any rule the Legislature finds lacking specific and explicit authority from state law must be disapproved and declared invalid. The measure requires each agency to prepare an inventory of all existing rules. This inventory must include citations to specific sections of state law providing explicit rulemaking authority for each agency rule. This inventory must be completed within 3 years of the effective date. The measure also requires any rule not supported by a specific and explicit state law citation to be repealed on January 1, 2030, unless affirmatively reauthorized by joint resolution of the Legislature.

HJR 1095 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:
1) Oklahoma Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics;
2) Department of Consumer Credit;
3) Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System;
4) Service Oklahoma;
5) Department of Transportation;
6) Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs;
7) Oklahoma Department of Securities;
8) State Election Board; and
9) Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System;
This measure also approves all proposed permanent rules of the Office of Management and Enterprise Services filed on or before February 1, 2026, except for certain rules outlined in the HJR.

HJR 1100 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) approves the proposed major rule changes outlined in the measure submitted by the Office of Management and Enterprise Services on or before February 1, 2026.

Health Measures

SB 65 (Weaver/Turner) authorizes any person to possess and acquire emergency opioid antagonists. Each person may administer an opioid antagonist to any other person if the person administering the antagonist reasonably believes the person is suffering from an opioid overdose. Any person storing, acquiring, and administering opioid antagonists in compliance with the provisions of this measure shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability for such actions.

SB 206 (Woods/Newton) provides that emergency medical services provided by an ambulance service managed by a municipality, county, ambulance service district, tribal entity, or other public entity are considered essential services for the purpose of federal funding. The measure specifies that any ambulance service licensed in Oklahoma for 911 emergency response and that has a contract with a public entity is authorized to use federal grants for awards in its districts and for grant applications.

SB 904 (Gollihare/Harris) prohibits the use or granting of public funds by or to organizations that provide gender transition procedures. The measure specifies that the state Medicaid program shall not reimburse gender transition procedures provided to adults or minors and prohibits the use of state property to provide gender transition procedures. Any officer or employee of this state who intentionally violates the provisions of this measure shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SB 933 (Stanley/Stark) creates the Right to Try for Individualized Treatments Act. The measure authorizes drug manufacturers to make available an individualized investigational treatment and authorizes patients to request an individualized investigational treatment from an eligible facility or manufacturer operating within an eligible facility. Eligible facilities are institutions operating under the Federalwide Assurance (FWA) for the Protection of Human Subjects. Such treatments may be provided to the patient by the facility or manufacturer without compensation. The measure clarifies that it shall not expand the coverage required of an insurer under the Oklahoma Insurance Code or require the government to pay costs associated with the use, care, or treatment of a patient with an individualized investigational treatment. The measure also clarifies that if the patient dies while being treated by an individualized investigational treatment, the patient's heirs are not liable for any outstanding debt related to the treatment or lack of insurance due to the treatment. The manufacturer and facilities shall not be held liable solely for using the treatment.

SB 1344 (Rosino/Stinson) creates the Insulin Access and Affordability Program under the management of the State Department of Health. The program shall attempt to increase patient access to affordable insulin, reduce prescription drug costs for consumers and payors, bolster American manufacturing of pharmaceuticals, increase marketplace competition, and address insulin supply shortages. The measure directs the Department to use appropriated funds to support 1 or more pharmaceutical manufacturers that are currently developing a fast-acting biosimilar insulin and requires the manufacturer to match state funding. The Department is directed to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the manufacturer that guarantees availability of low-cost insulin, details estimated savings, provides for recoupment of funds if the manufacturer fails to meet its obligations or otherwise fails to substantially comply with the provisions of the measure or the memorandum, and requires annual reporting by such manufacturers.

SB 1423 (Daniels/Lepak) eliminates the Oklahoma Hospital Advisory Council.

SB 1425 (Daniels/Lepak) repeals the provisions of the Health Care Workforce Resources Act and eliminates the Oklahoma Health Care Workers and Educators Assistance Program.

SB 1427 (Hicks/Marti) authorizes every health care provider to conduct pediatric screenings for type 1 diabetes and provides that such screenings shall be reimbursable under the state Medicaid program. The measure directs the State Department of Health to seek grants and other funding opportunities to support the provision of such screenings.

SB 1436 (Nice/Roe) requires a hospital, when a fetal death occurs, to provide a form to the mother or her designee explaining the process for requesting a fetal death certificate. The form shall also provide contact information for the Division of Vital Records of the State Department of Health. The measure also directs the hospital to ensure that its staff verbally communicates that the woman or family may request the certificates listed on the form.

SB 1466 (Bergstrom/Kendrix) extends the sunset date for the Advisory Committee on Midwifery until July 1, 2031.

SB 1484 (Rosino/Roe) requires investigation by a medical examiner of deaths involving sudden arrhythmic death syndrome (SADS), sudden death in the young (SDY), sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), and sudden unexpected infant death (SUID). The measure requires such investigations to include review of the infant's or child's immunization and medical records, as well as a toxicology study and autopsy if necessary. The medical examiner is directed to document any immunizations or emergency countermeasures administered to the infant or child within 90 days before the infant's or child's death. The examiner shall also report the case to the federal SUID and SDY Case Registry if the individual was younger than 20 years of age at the time of death. The medical examiner shall inform the infant's or child's parent prior to conducting an investigation and the parent may refuse to consent to such investigation unless the examiner suspects a crime or the investigation is otherwise required by law.

SB 1502 (Daniels/Lepak) eliminates the Alzheimer-Dementia Disclosure Act Advisory Council.

SB 1503 (Daniels/Lepak) allows the State Department of Health to give grants under the Choosing Childbirth Act to not-for-profit organizations not based in the state.

SB 1553 (Kern/Hasenbeck) specifies the qualifications for psychologists reviewing an appealed adverse determination. The measure requires such psychologists to be currently licensed, have training and experience in the testing for and treatment of the condition reviewed, and have sufficient training to determine whether the service is medically necessary or clinically appropriate.

SB 1555 (Reinhardt/Pae) updates the term "individual with intellectual disability" as it relates to Medicaid services to match the criteria listed in the Social Security Administration Listing of Impairments for disability evaluation.

SB 1561 (Howard/Archer) modifies the authority of the State Commissioner of Health as it relates to licensure for the operation of an ambulance service. The measure changes "revoke or suspend any license" to "impose disciplinary actions for violations" and provides for the imposition of probation or requiring the provision of charitable services. The measure also authorizes the Commissioner to impose fines and penalties for violations.

SB 1562 (Coleman/Roe) provides for the assessment of administrative fines for hospices violating care standards and defines "solicit" as it relates to recruiting patients from other hospice programs.

SB 1565 (Stanley/Gise) defines the Transforming Maternal Health (TMaH) Model as it relates to the state Medicaid program as a payment and service delivery model developed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation. The model shall support participating agencies in the development of a whole-person approach to pregnancy, childbirth, and postpartum care as well as improve outcomes. The measure authorizes the Oklahoma Health Care Authority to accept and expend federal funds, grants, cooperative agreements, or demonstration model funding awarded by the CMS. The funding shall be used to support services such as nutritional programs.

SB 1567 (Stanley/Fetgatter) provides that the application for an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse to have independent prescriptive authority shall not be considered an initial application for prescriptive authority. The measure directs the Oklahoma Board of Nursing to not require the applicant to recomplete any minimal requirements for initial application for prescriptive authority.

SB 1572 (Rosino/Stinson) directs the State Commissioner of Health to conduct a feasibility study in cooperation with the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS) examining the potential consolidation of the State Department of Health and the DMHSAS. The study shall examine other state consolidation initiatives as well as areas of comparison relating to finance, administration, and programs. The measure directs the findings of the study to be submitted to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor by March 1, 2027. The measure also provides an exemption to the dual office holding statute for the State Commissioner of Health for the duration of the feasibility study.

SB 1642 (Frix/Marti) authorizes a medical practitioner to issue the initial 7-day opioid prescription in divided quantities and counts such issuance as a single prescription.

SB 1644 (Stanley/Roe) requires the State Commissioner of Health to add alpha-gal syndrome (AGS) to the State Department of Health's published list of reportable diseases and conditions that are required to be reported to the Department by health care providers and clinical laboratories.

SB 1645 (Gollihare/Lawson) provides that when the Oklahoma Health Care Authority conducts an audit of a contracted entity, it shall give the entity 1 week's notice before conducting the initial audit for each audit cycle. The measure clarifies that a clerical error from the entity shall not constitute fraud or be subject to criminal penalties. The measure also clarifies that submission of a corrected claim shall not constitute an admission of liability, fault, or wrongdoing. Audits relating to an identified problem that has been disclosed to the contracted entity shall be limited to a claim that is identified by a claim number. The measure provides that approval of a service, provider, or patient eligibility upon adjudication of a claim shall not be reversed unless the long-term care provider obtained the adjudication by fraud or misrepresentation of claim elements. The measure specifies that providers shall have at least 60 days after receiving the preliminary report to produce documentation to address any discrepancy found during the audit. No audited period shall exceed 24 months from the date the claim was submitted to the Authority. The measure directs the Authority to establish an appeals process and authorizes providers to appeal a decision by the administrative judge with the district court in which the long-term care provider is located.

SB 1651 (Stanley/Miller) authorizes any person licensed to practice medicine and surgery in another state or territory of the United States to render emergency medical treatment at a sporting event for members of the team the physician is employed or contracted by. The measure strikes the requirement for an applicant to the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision to provide a photo of himself or herself taken within the last 12 months and provides that the applicant need only provide detailed chronological history starting at their graduation from medical school rather than starting at the age of 18. The measure strikes the Board's discretion to view an applicant's medical credentials during an in-person appearance before the Board. The measure prohibits any person granted a special training license for postgraduate training from practicing outside the limitations of the license. Eligibility for the license shall be determined by whether the applicant has completed all the requirements for full and unrestricted medical licensure except graduate education, licensing examination, or other requirements relative to the basis for the special training license. The license shall be renewable on an annual basis. The measure authorizes the holder of a full and unrestricted license to retire and apply for physician emeritus status by notifying the Board. Additionally, the measure strikes language requiring athletic trainers to have a 4-year degree from an accredited college or university and to have completed at least 2 consecutive years of supervision as an apprentice. The Board is authorized to obtain a national criminal history background check as a condition of eligibility for individuals seeking licensure. The measure also authorizes the annual renewal of the limited license granted by the Board to international medical school graduates. The Board is authorized by the measure to obtain a national criminal history background check as a condition of eligibility for individuals seeking licensure to practice as an occupational therapist. The measure directs the Board to submit applicant fingerprints to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation for the check. Results obtained from the national criminal history background check shall be used solely for the screening of occupational therapist applicants and must be retained by the Board.

SB 1794 (Stanley/Roe) creates the Oklahoma Behavioral Health Vacancy Registry Act. The measure directs the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to establish a secure, real-time statewide behavioral health vacancy registry to expedite placements associated with emergency detentions and court-ordered competency evaluations or competency restoration services. The measure requires participating facilities to provide information relating to current capacity, population counts, acceptance of the placements outlined above, admission limits, and contact information. Covered facilities shall be required to regularly update registry information upon a material change in availability and at intervals established by the Board of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Participation in the registry shall be voluntary. The measure authorizes referral sources to access the registry. The measure establishes that a pattern or practice of refusals inconsistent with reported available treatment capacity or stated admission criteria may constitute noncompliance with the provisions of this measure.

SB 1847 (Green/Moore) provides that an individual age 19 to 64 be eligible for the ADvantage Waiver Program if they have a developmental disability, provided they not have an intellectual disability or cognitive impairment related to the developmental disability. An eligible person may also have a clinically documented, progressive, and degenerative disease that responds to treatment and previously required hospital or long-term care facility level of care to maintain the treatment regimen to prevent health deterioration. A person must also reside in their own home, a family member's home, or an assisted living center contracted with the Department of Human Services under the ADvantage Waiver Program in order to be eligible.

SB 1849 (Gillespie/Newton) authorizes a state-licensed podiatrist residing outside of the state to substitute hours of continuing education on medical marijuana from the state or states in which he or she practices.

SB 1984 (Haste/Newton) changes “shall” to “may” as it relates to osteopathic physicians engaged in an internship receiving an advanced resident license. The measure also requires any person evaluating medical records of and rendering a medical opinion of a patient, including for insurance purposes, to be licensed in the area in which the person is providing a medical opinion. The measure authorizes the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners to compel any licensee or applicant through subpoena to appear and give testimony. The Board may also design a jurisprudence examination. The measure provides that an osteopathic physician who delegates medical practice responsibilities to a person who is not qualified by licensure or training shall be subject to disciplinary action by the Board. The measure strikes language prohibiting such physicians from signing blank prescription forms. The measure broadens language relating to habitual use of certain drugs subjecting the physician to disciplinary action to include legal or illegal drugs or substances, or alcohol in any manner which could adversely impact the physician's ability to provide quality, unimpaired care. The measure includes the act of violating or aiding the violation of medical marijuana laws on the list of actions subject to discipline by the Board. The measure authorizes the executive director of the Board to issue an emergency suspension to any license issued by the Board if an emergency exists and the executive director has consulted a medical advisor prior to the issuance of the emergency suspension. The suspension shall be for a period of 30 days. The suspended individual shall be entitled to a hearing at the next Board meeting with three-fourths of the members present.

SJR 52 (Bergstrom/Kendrix) approves certain proposed permanent major rules promulgated by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority.

HB 1168 (Crosswhite Hader/Bullard) provides that an individual who knowingly delivers to another person, or possesses with intent to deliver, an abortion-inducing drug for use in an unlawful abortion commits trafficking in an abortion-inducing drug, which is a felony punishable by a fine up to $100,000.00 and/or up to 10 years in prison. The measure specifies that it does not apply to a pharmacist, manufacturer, or distributor acting lawfully in the usual course of their business or profession and that it does not prohibit preventive contraceptives used in accordance with manufacturer instructions.

HB 1225 (Kevin West/Bergstrom) specifies that birth certificates must contain an accurate biological sex designation of either male or female, as identified at birth. The biological sex designation shall not display gender identity or a nonbinary designation.

HB 1687 (Roe/Rosino) creates the Uniform Health Care Decisions Act of 2026, which provides that an individual is presumed to have the capacity to make or revoke a health care decision, instruction, and the power of attorney unless a court finds the individual lacks this capacity or the presumption is rebutted. The presumption may be rebutted based on an examination from a responsible health care professional and documented in a signed record. This finding may not be made by a family member, cohabitant or relation thereof, or a surrogate or relation thereof. If this finding is based on a condition the individual no longer has or a responsible health care professional has good cause to believe the individual has capacity then the individual is presumed to have capacity unless the court finds otherwise. As soon as reasonably feasible, an individual about whom the finding was made or their responsible health care professional or a surrogate should be informed of the decision. The individual may object to the finding and if that is the case the individual must be treated as having capacity unless the objection is withdrawn, a court finds they lacked the presumed capacity, the individual has a health condition requiring a decision regarding health care treatment to be made promptly to avoid imminent loss of life or serious harm, or the finding is confirmed by a second finding. A second finding is not sufficient to rebut the presumption of capacity if the individual is requesting the provision or continuation of life-sustaining treatment and the finding is making the decision to withhold or withdraw treatment. An individual found to lack capacity or a designee may petition the county court to determine whether they lack capacity. The court must hear the petition within seven days after it is filed. The measure allows an individual to create a health care instruction that expresses their preferences for future health care. This may be in the same record as the power of attorney for health care, which this measure also allows this individual to create to appoint an agent to make health care decisions for the individual. An individual is also allowed to create an advanced health care directive that addresses only mental health for the individual. The measure contains a form that may be used to create an advance health care directive. The measure allows for a default surrogate to make a health care decision for an individual who lacks capacity and for whom the appointed person is not available and lays out a hierarchy of who may serve as the default surrogate, unless the advance health care directive states otherwise. An individual may disqualify another individual from acting as their default surrogate. An individual may also revoke the appointment of an agent, the designation of a default surrogate, or a health care instruction in whole or in part unless certain conditions listed in the measure are met. An advance health care directive created outside the state will be valid if it complies with listed requirements. If this measure conflicts with other state law relating to advance health care directive, this act prevails. An agent or default surrogate may not commit to voluntary admission of the individual to a mental health treatment facility or placement in a nursing facility unless certain conditions are met. An individual who has power of attorney for health care may appoint multiple individuals as coagents. A health care professional or institution acting in good faith is not subject to civil or criminal liability or to discipline for unprofessional conduct for acting under the conditions listed in the measure. The measure sets up amounts for statutory damages for violating this measure. This measure does not authorize mercy killing, assisted suicide, or euthanasia and also does not create a number of other presumptions listed in the measure. An advance health care directive created before the act's effective date is valid if it complies with this act or the one that was in effect when the directive was created. This act will apply to advance health care directives created before, on, and after the effective date of this act.

HB 2749 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) directs the Oklahoma Health Care Authority to submit a Medicaid state plan amendment to the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to seek any federal approval needed to establish an add-on rate for nursing facilities participating in the state Medicaid program.

HB 3066 (Pogemiller/Seifried) authorizes the Health Care Workforce Training Commission to receive appropriations from the Legislature, accept and use federal funds and grants, and receive and accept public and private donations, grants, contributions, and gifts. The measure also creates the Workforce Talent Recruitment Revolving Fund. The Commission may promulgate rules as needed to implement the Rural Health Transformation Program.

HB 3644 (Stinson/Hines) creates the Blake Burgess Act. The measure directs each hospital with an emergency department and each ambulatory surgical center to implement policies and procedures for the rendering of appropriate medical attention for persons at risk of forming venous thromboembolisms. Such procedures shall include procedures relating to assessing patients for risk and treatment options for a patient diagnosed with venous thromboembolism. Training shall also be provided by such hospitals to nonphysician personnel on an annual basis. The measure further directs the State Department of Health to contract with the state-designated entity for health information exchange to maintain a statewide venous thromboembolism registry. Each hospital shall be required to annually submit information containing nationally recognized venous thromboembolism measures and data on the incidence and prevalence of venous thromboembolisms to the registry beginning July 1, 2027. The Department shall also submit a report to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor detailing the incidence of venous thromboembolism using inpatient and outpatient data beginning June 1, 2027.

HB 3650 (Stinson/Rosino) extends the Oklahoma Health Care Authority minimum reimbursement rate for contracted entities to providers who elect not to enter into value-based payment arrangements or other alternative payment arrangements from July 1, 2027, to July 1, 2028. The measure also provides that the reimbursement rate for that item or service shall be the lesser of the rate specified in the multistate contract or the applicable rate in the fee schedule of the Authority.

HB 3834 (May/Frix) creates the Oklahoma Breakthrough Therapy Act. The measure directs the State Department of Health to contract with a drug developer to support multistate drug development clinical trials to obtain United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval for the use of ibogaine. The developer must provide a detailed description of the drug developer’s strategy for obtaining approval for ibogaine from the FDA as well as protocols for clinical trial participant recruitment, patient screening criteria administration, aftercare, and post-acute treatment support. The developer must match the state’s investment into the trials and must establish a plan to ensure broad and accessible ibogaine treatment to patients following approval from the FDA. The developer must provide quarterly reports to the State Department of Health. The measure also establishes the Ibogaine Development Revolving Fund.

HB 3931 (Stark/Jech) allows an applicant who wants to make a change, alteration, or amendment to a death certificate 1 year or more after the issuance of the certificate to file a petition with the administrative hearing clerk and seek a final decision by an administrative law judge. The applicant must bear the burden of proof that the change, alteration, or amendment sought corrects an error regarding information the funeral home supplied to the State Registrar. The State Commissioner of Health must promulgate rules and standards necessary to allow the Department of Human Services to amend vital statistics for minor corrections for other purposes deemed necessary to protect the integrity and accuracy of records.

HB 3934 (Smith/Pederson) adds that an accredited dental college or accredited dental hygiene program also includes a program accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of Canada (CADA) or another accrediting association recognized by the U.S. Department of Education. An accredited dental assisting program or class can be accredited by another accrediting association recognized by the U.S.

Department of Education in addition to existing approval mechanisms. The Board President may authorize the approval of a regional or state exam, which includes the required components, for any person has held a dental or dental hygiene license in excess of 10 years with no Board action. The measure removes language that would permit a dental assistant to assist the dentist only under the direct supervision or direct visual supervision and control of the dentist. A dental assistant may work under general supervision of a dentist to assist a dental hygienist with procedures that the hygienist is allowed to perform under general supervision. A dental assistant must work under the direct supervision of a dentist for all procedures except for the situation listed above and Radiation Safety which can be completed under the general supervision of a dentist. The measure adds the therapeutic use of lasers to a list of advanced procedures that dental hygienists can perform under general supervision. The Board will have the power to penalize a dental assistant for functioning outside of dentist supervision for a procedure authorized in the act. The measure updates the definition of "treatment facility" to include a church with a nonprofit clinic. The measure provides that the Dental Practice Committee, under the Board of Dentistry, may have up to 18 members; previously, it could have up to 10 members. The Board does not have to publish an annual summary of the professional entities registry. The measure provides that any auxiliary health care provider licensed or permitted by the state that is working under the supervision of the dentist will be limited to practicing within the scope of dentistry. The measure provides that the Board of Dentistry may affiliate as a member state and accept regional exams from the American Board of Dental Examiners (ADEX) if certain requirements are met. The ADEX or another program or certification authorized by the Board is added as the required exam for many of the provisions of the measure. For advanced procedures other than the administration of local anesthesia, a dental hygienist may apply by filling out an application with required education, training, or verification of active practice for the previous 2 years of the advanced procedures in a dental office. Dentists must pass a regional exam or be board-certified in their specialty in order to represent themselves as a specialist or practice as such. The measure removes a requirement that the name of the dentist providing services appear on billing invoices or statements sent to the patient. Treatment records must also identify the hygienists or dental assistants who performed services on the patient. Licensed dentists must retain a copy of each entry in their calendar for no less than 7 years. The measure allows a patient of record to be established by teledentistry for emergency or hygiene treatment if the patient is physically located at the office or facility and the dentist is not readily available. The measure also allows a dentist who has received a dental degree or certificate in a non-United States or Canadian accredited program to apply for a dental hygiene license if he or she meets certain requirements. The University of Oklahoma College of Dentistry is directed to develop and implement a 3-year pilot program to create a pathway for foreign-trained dentists to practice in the state.

HB 4275 (Miller/Reinhardt) requires the Board of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to make certification rules and standards for certification of behavioral health case managers who are employed by a municipality or county and employed by organizations certified by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Individuals can only use the title "certified behavioral health case manager" or "certified peer recovery support specialist" if they meet certain criteria.

HB 4336 (Moore/Gollihare) clarifies the violations for administering unauthorized pain management treatments. A physician practicing interventional pain management without the appropriate license violates either the Oklahoma Allopathic and Surgical Licensure and Supervision Act or the Oklahoma Osteopathic Medicine Act and may face disciplinary actions that could include license revocation. Similarly, a nurse who engages in interventional pain management without proper supervision is violating the Nursing Practice Act and is subject to discipline that could also lead to license revocation.

HB 4430 (Hilbert/Rosino) adds that an Advanced Practice Registered Nurse who is employed by a state agency or facility that is covered by or subject to the Governmental Tort Claims Act will be deemed in compliance with malpractice insurance requirements when practicing under state employment. If the Advanced Practice Registered Nurse practices outside of such state employment, he or she must comply with malpractice insurance requirements. The measure provides that a physician assistant employed by a state agency or a facility covered by the Governmental Tort Claims Act will be deemed compliant with malpractice insurance requirements when under state employment. However, if practicing outside of state employment, he or she must comply with malpractice insurance requirements.

HB 4431 (Hilbert/Rosino) adds a physician assistant to the definition of "licensed practitioner" under the Oklahoma Pharmacy Act. Additionally, the measure adds that a prescription can be written or signed by a Certified Nurse Practitioner, Clinical Nurse Specialist, or Certified Nurse-Midwife licensed in the state who has obtained independent prescriptive authority and a physician assistant entitled to practice without the supervision of a delegating physician. The measure provides that prescriptive authority for physician assistants will be allowed, pursuant to a practice agreement, for a physician assistant required to practice under the supervision of a delegating physician. Additionally, prescriptive authority will be allowed for a physician assistant not required to practice under the supervision of a delegating physician. Pharmacies and pharmacists are authorized to rely on the Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision list of physician assistants who have reported completion of 6,240 or more postgraduate clinical experience hours and are entitled to prescribe without a practice agreement.

HJR 1093 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the following agencies on or before February 1, 2026:
1) State Board of Behavioral Health Licensure;
2) Department of Human Services;
3) State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision;
4) Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services;
5) Oklahoma Board of Nursing;
6) Board of Examiners in Optometry;
7) State Board of Osteopathic Examiners;
8) Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy;
9) Health Care Workforce Training Commission;
10) State Department of Rehabilitation Services;
11) Board of Examiners for Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology;
12) University Hospitals Authority; and
13) University Hospitals Trust.

The measure also approves all proposed permanent rules filed by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority on or before February 1, 2026, except certain items listed in the HJR.

HJR 1099 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) approves the following proposed major rules submitted by the Oklahoma Health Care Authority on or before February 1, 2026:
1) OAC 317:30-5-47; and
2) OAC 317:30-5-47.7.

Human Services

SB 633 (Gollihare/Hilbert) creates Leo's Law. The measure expands "drug-endangered child" to include a child who is exposed, or is at risk of being exposed, to fentanyl or fentanyl analogs through possession, use, distribution, manufacture, or cultivation by a person responsible for the health, safety, or welfare of the child. The measure requires the Department of Human Services to conduct a safety analysis and attempt to acquire consent from the parent or guardian of a child it determines to be drug-endangered for a drug screening. The Department shall notify a district attorney within 72 hours if the parent or guardian refuses to give consent for the drug screening. If the parent or guardian is ordered to undergo drug screening, the parent or guardian shall pay for the screening. If the Department determines that drug activity is indicated or that the child meets the definition of a "drug-endangered child", the Department shall immediately make a referral, either verbally or in writing, to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. The measure also creates the Child Welfare Fentanyl Testing Revolving Fund and directs the Department to submit a report on expenditures from the fund to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The measure appropriates $1.22 million to the revolving fund.

SB 1290 (Dossett/Norwood) creates the 2-1-1 Hotline Revolving Fund.

SB 1558 (Reinhardt/Gise) provides that an individual over 18 in the legal custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs and jurisdiction has been extended beyond 18 years of age is categorized as a minor and not as an adult as it relates to the Oklahoma Child Care Facilities Licensing Act.

SB 1655 (Stanley/Miller) provides that persons employed by the Department of Human Services may share the contact information of an adoptive parent of an adopted child enrolled in the Children's Specialty Plan as well as other information needed to maintain continuity of care with the contracted entity that administers the Children's Specialty Plan.

SB 1796 (Rosino/Lawson) authorizes foster parents to use alternate caregivers and respite care. Foster parents may also make informal care arrangements to temporarily care for their foster children. Any individual providing more than 72 concurrent hours of care must be a Department of Human Services-approved alternate caregiver or respite caregiver. The alternate caregiver may provide care for a maximum of 14 days. Alternate caregivers shall be subject to an Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation name-based criminal history records search as well as a Department of Human Services search of any records relating to child care. Alternate caregivers shall also be subject to a home inspection. Respite care may only be provided by another foster family approved by the Department.

SB 1806 (Paxton/Lawson) directs the Department of Human Services to implement an extension of foster care services to support individuals transitioning into adulthood. Participation in the extension shall be voluntary. The provisions of this measure shall apply to individuals between the ages of 18 and 21 who are in the custody of the Department as well as individuals who achieved legal permanency by guardianship or adoption at ages 16 and 21. Participating individuals must not be receiving care from a parent or legal guardian. Such individuals must also be completing secondary education, enrolled in a postsecondary/career tech institution, participating in a program or activity designed to promote employment or remove barriers to employment, employed for at least 80 hours per month, or incapable of doing any of the listed activities due to a medical condition. The measure provides that individuals between the ages of 16 and 21 completing the outlined activities shall continue to receive assistance.

SB 1833 (Thompson/Tammy West) directs the Department of Human Services to prohibit the use of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits for the purchase of candy and soft drinks as well as any other item the Director of Human Services determines is a nonnutritive food. The measure directs the Department to submit a request for a federal waiver to the United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service to implement the provisions of the measure. The measure directs the Department to implement its provisions within 6 months of receiving federal approval. The measure directs the Department to submit an annual report detailing the approval status of the program, SNAP spending patterns, and identified challenges to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor.

SB 1983 (Hall/Kane) directs the Department of Human Services to provide foster care data to resource family partners. A resource family partner is defined by the measure as a private, child-placing agency under contract with the Department to recruit, retain, and support foster homes to meet the child's needs through service coordination and delivery in conjunction with the Department. Such data shall include the number of children without placement each day, demographic and geographic data of foster parents and children, areas where there is a high need for placements, areas experiencing a high number of disruptions in placement, the number of sibling groups that are separated in different placements, the number of foster children that are in placements a long distance from their home community, and any other data deemed relevant by the Department.

HB 1979 (Ranson/Hall) creates the Early Childhood Task Force to study and make recommendations to improve service access to and delivery to families and children. The task force shall be comprised of 18 members and shall elect a chair and vice chair from its membership. The measure directs the task force to submit an initial report to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by November 2027 and a final report by November 2028. Members of the task force shall receive no compensation but may be reimbursed for travel expenses. The task force shall be subject to the Oklahoma Open Records Act and the Oklahoma Open Meeting Act. Recommendations submitted by the task force shall be considered advice to the Legislature. The measure outlines a vision statement to guide the task force in its study.

HB 2361 (Hill/Daniels) amends the Successful Adulthood Act to add that a child who has been in foster care for at least 6 months and is about to leave because he or she has turned 18 must be given information on how to obtain health insurance as well as any educational transcripts, diplomas, and professional certificates earned under Department of Human Services custody. The measure also requires that a person who has been placed in custody with the Office of Juvenile Affairs and has turned 18 and is being released with a plan to reenter the community must be given the personal documents listed in the measure upon release.

HB 3586 (Harris/Thompson) creates the "Right to Raise Act," which provides that no person will be denied the opportunity to become an adoptive parent or have the adoption denied or delayed based on the parent's refusal, unwillingness, or lack of support for a gender transition. The measure also adds that raising a juvenile consistent with his or her biological sex or referring to the juvenile consistent with his or her biological sex will not constitute child abuse or neglect or child endangerment.

HB 3755 (Sterling/Stanley) requires the Office of Juvenile Affairs to provide all medications prescribed to a juvenile ordered to be detained in a juvenile detention facility no later than 48 hours following the juvenile's reception at the facility. The medications shall be provided at no charge to the facility operator. The measure directs the Office to make reasonable efforts to acquire the prescribed medication. Subject to the availability of funds, the Office shall provide reimbursement to juvenile detention facilities to offset the cost of necessary prescription medications for juveniles in detention.

HB 3849 (Roberts/Coleman) provides that the purpose of the Oklahoma Mentoring Children of Incarcerated Parents Program is to provide effective intervention services through mentoring relationships to children of incarcerated parents and to children at risk of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system. Selected applicants for the program must have served children of incarcerated parents for 3 or more years and have 3 or more years of performance outcomes data, both down from 5 years. Applicants can also have a regional presence, and the requirement for one-on-one mentoring is also removed. The measure removes applicant requirements of an established working relationship with the Office of Juvenile Affairs and removes the cap of $1,500.00 per mentor-mentee match. The measure removes language that requires the Office of Juvenile Affairs to forward applications to meet requirements to the Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth. Rather, every third year, the Commission will award a grant or grants for the purpose of providing mentoring services to children of incarcerated parents and to children at risk.

HB 4298 (Schreiber/Rosino) requires the Director of Human Services to establish master teacher ratios for 2-, 3-, 4-, and 5-star child care facilities that are the most permissive ratios possible without harming the safety of children or the quality of care provided. Additionally, the measure authorizes a child care facility that participates in the child care subsidy program to charge a family receiving subsidy assistance an additional differential fee above the subsidy reimbursement rate established by the Department of Human Services. The additional charge shall not exceed 10% of the family's household income. The measure directs the Department to seek any approval necessary from the federal Administration for Children and Families to implement its provisions.

HB 4302 (Norwood/Gillespie) provides that the disclosure of complaint information from the Office of Juvenile System Oversight will be made to an appropriate law enforcement agency when necessary to protect the safety of others if the complainant communicates a threat. This information will not be disclosed to any other person or entity except pursuant to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Insurance Measures

SB 1443 (Daniels/Chad Caldwell) requires all health benefit plans to consider the assessment of a patient's physical status as well as the complexity and urgency of care when determining the necessity of services and calculation of benefit payment amounts for anesthesia services. The measure requires that physical status modifiers be paid according to the corresponding base unit values to the treating physician or health care provider if the patient is ranked in certain categories outlined in the measure.

SB 1447 (Gollihare/Marti) requires any pharmacy benefits manager (PBM) who contracts with a state plan to adhere to certain requirements set in contract with the state plan to ensure rural access and compliance with pharmacy choice and access rules. The measure also prohibits PBMs from changing formularies without authorization from the state plan, restricting set pricing, or engaging in steering patients to certain pharmacies affiliated with the PBM. Any change proposed by the PBM to contract provisions will be required to include an impact analysis. The measure requires the PBM to submit certain claim information to the State plan and establishes certain proposal evaluation requirements before the state plan contracts with a PBM.

SB 1916 (Reinhardt/Tedford) establishes a division within the Insurance Department to handle the administration and operation of supervisions, conservatorships, and receiverships. The division shall be under the direction of the Insurance Commissioner and any appointed supervisor or conservator. The measure authorizes the Commissioner to employ or contract with an appointed supervisor or conservator, legal counsel, actuary, accountant, appraiser, consultant, clerks, assistant, or other personnel as may be deemed necessary. The measure authorizes the Commissioner to audit the books of any appointed supervisor or conservator at his or her discretion. The measure clarifies that the records held by the Commissioner shall not be considered records of the Insurance Department, public records, subject to subpoena, or disclosed. The measure provides that the Oklahoma Receivership Office shall be authorized to deposit funds and assets held prior to the effective date of this measure into 1 or more accounts or investment accounts.

SB 1920 (Reinhardt/Tedford) increases the percentage of cost to repair a vehicle as it relates to returning title to Service Oklahoma from 60% to 70% of the fair market value of the vehicle.

SB 1942 (Thompson/Moore) modifies "covered services" as they relate to insurance claims to require services that are reimbursed under the applicable subscriber agreement without regard to the contractual limitations on subscriber benefits.

HB 3796 (Sneed/Coleman) establishes specific documentation requirements for individual insurers filing merger or acquisition statements with the Insurance Commissioner, mandating the inclusion of 5 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.

Judiciary/Court Measures

SB 1224 (Jech/Duel) authorizes notification to be provided to victims as it relates to pardons and paroles to be provided by email to the last-known email address of the victim or representatives of the victim. The notification may be provided by email only if the victim or representative has provided an email address to the Pardon and Parole Board.

SB 1379 (Reinhardt/Lawson) directs the Office of the Attorney General to establish a 2-year pilot program to support victims of sexual and labor trafficking. The Office shall provide grants to no more than 10 private organizations to reimburse such organizations for qualified expenses such as providing shelter, counseling, medical and dental services, substance abuse treatment, job training, and educational training. Qualified organizations must be in good standing and compliant with nonprofit requirements of state and federal law, demonstrate experience, provide services without regard to immigration status, maintain confidentiality, and maintain adequate liability coverage. The measure directs the Office to establish an application and review criteria. Grants shall not be used to pay for administrative overhead exceeding 15% of the total grant amount. Private organizations receiving grants shall be required to annually submit information outlined in the measure to the Office. The Office shall also submit an annual report on the program to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Governor.

SB 1597 (Gollihare/Moore) removes the requirement for the court-appointed special advocate to be in compliance with nationally documented court-appointed special advocate standards.

SB 1621 (Howard/Stinson) provides that the county law library, its board of trustees, or any of its employees shall be represented without charge in any legal matter that relates to the official duties or operations of the library by the district attorney. The Office of the Attorney General shall represent the library if the district attorney is unable to provide representation.

SB 1679 (Hamilton/Moore) creates the Preserving Oklahoma Values Act of 2026. The measure requires any court ruling or a decision to not base its ruling on any foreign law, legal code, or system and provides that such ruling shall be void if it contradicts Judeo-Christian Western rights and values. If a contract is based on foreign laws, codes, or systems and it contradicts Judeo-Christian Western rights and values, it shall be void. The provisions of this measure shall not apply to any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, business association, or other legal entity that contracts to subject itself to a foreign law, legal code, or system.

SB 2030 (Pugh/Miller) expands the list of persons eligible for expungement to include persons charged with not more than 2 felony offenses if the charges were dismissed following the successful completion of a deferred judgment or delayed sentence, none of which were felony offenses listed in Section 13.1 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes or would require the person to register pursuant to the provisions of the Sex Offenders Registration Act if no felony or misdemeanor charges are pending against the person, and at least 10 years have passed since the charges were dismissed.

SB 2084 (Paxton/Hilbert) limits settlements for wrongful termination from a higher education institution to no more than 2 years of the terminated employee's base salary, compensation, or contractual benefit, as of the time of termination.

SB 2104 (Howard/Schreiber) specifies that the provisions of Article 3 of the Oklahoma Uniform Trust Code relating to representation shall apply to all actions and proceedings brought under the provisions of this measure. The measure authorizes trustees to obtain a nonjudicial settlement of account when the trust terminates, the trustee ceases to serve for any reason, or the trustee seeks to discharge for an interim accounting period when the trust is continuing. Notice shall be provided of the trustee's intent to obtain such a settlement. Such notice must include the proposed distribution of the net assets of the trust, an estimate of disbursements anticipated to be made prior to distribution, account statements showing all transactions, the fair market value of all assets, realized and unrealized gains, and a statement that the trustee seeks settlement of the account. A person who receives notice must object within 60 days of receiving the notice. Settlement shall be deemed approved if no objections are raised. Persons provided notice who did not object may not bring a claim against the trustee for the period of the interim trust account.

SB 2170 (Murdock/Worthen) requires supervised visitation for any person accused of sexual abuse of a child. The measure specifies that this shall apply in cases in which the court orders visitation.

SB 2182 (Howard/Moore) creates the Uniform Civil Remedies for Unauthorized Disclosure of Intimate Images Act. The measure establishes a cause of action against any person or entity that caused harm with the intentional or threatened disclosure of private, intimate image without the depicted individual's consent. The measure specifies that consent to the creation of the image does not establish by itself that the individual consented to the disclosure of the intimate image and provides that a depicted individual retains a reasonable expectation of privacy. The measure allows such disclosure if it was made in good faith to law enforcement, during the course of a legal proceeding, used as medical education, or in the course of an investigation into unlawful conduct or unsolicited and unwelcome conduct. Such disclosure may also be made if it is in the interest of the public or is intended to aid the depicted individual. The measure authorizes the court to exclude or redact from all pleadings and documents filed in the action other identifying characteristics of the plaintiff. Plaintiffs may recover the greater of economic damages or $10,000.00 plus an amount equal to any monetary gain made by the defendant from disclosure of the intimate image as well as punitive damages. The measure requires the action to be brought within 4 years of the disclosure. The measure also clarifies that a provider of cloud computing, data storage, web hosting, or other infrastructure services shall not be liable solely for providing such services to a person who discloses or threatens to disclose an intimate image, provided that the provider has no actual knowledge that the specific content constitutes an intimate image disclosed without consent, or acts expeditiously to remove or disable access to the content.

HB 2137 (Stinson/Pugh) requires the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services to notify the court, the prosecuting office, and the person's attorney if it plans to administer medication to a person in its custody. The Department must have a reasonable assumption that such a person is unable to give consent or refuse the medication. The measure authorizes the prosecuting office or the Department to file an application for an order authorizing medication for purposes of competency restoration with the court. The application shall indicate if the treating physician of the person believes the person lacks the capacity to make a decision regarding administration of the medication. The application shall also contain a summary of the individualized treatment plan of the person, the diagnosis for the person, and the proposed method of administering the medication. A hearing on the application shall be scheduled within 30 days of the filing. The measure outlines certain rights for the person. Involuntary administration of the medication shall not be granted unless the petitioning party proves by clear and convincing evidence that such administration shall likely restore competency, there is an important state interest that justifies overruling the person's consent, alternatives are not likely to achieve the same result, and administration of the medication is in the person's best medical interest. The order for involuntary administration shall remain in effect for the period of the current involuntary commitment order and any interim period during which the person is awaiting trial or a hearing on a new petition for involuntary treatment or involuntary medication.

HB 2235 (Munson/Daniels) provides that if a person qualifies for an expungement based on actual innocence established by DNA evidence or the person received a full pardon by the Governor for the crime, the person may request that a hearing be set within 30 days after filing a petition for expungement. The court is to grant the request and provide at least 10 days' notice to the prosecuting agency, the arresting agency, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, and any other person or agency whom the court has reason to believe may have relevant information related to the sealing of the record. The measure removes criteria that required persons who seek damages from the Governmental Tort Claims Act for wrongful convictions to have not pleaded to the offense charged or a lesser included offense. The measure modifies the amount that can be recovered under a Governmental Tort Claim by establishing that the amount is to be $50,000.00 multiplied by the number of years served in prison. The measure also provides for additional compensation of $50,000 multiplied by the number of years in prison if the person served time on death row. Persons released on parole or under conditions of probation are entitled to receive supplemental compensation of $25,000.00 multiplied by the number of years under probation. The measure provides that if the award is under $1,000,000, the claimant is to be paid in a lump sum. For greater awards, the claimant is to be paid $1 million with the remaining amount paid over a period of 3 years. The measure allows claimants to receive group health benefits as if the person were an employee of the Department of Corrections. Coverage shall be maintained for a period of time equal to the total period the claimant was incarcerated. The Department of Corrections is to seek reimbursement from the Tort Claims Liability Revolving Fund.

The measure requires the Department of Corrections to provide wrongfully imprisoned persons with information regarding how to obtain compensation and a list of nonprofit advocacy groups that assist wrongfully imprisoned persons. The measure provides wrongfully convicted persons and their children with tuition waivers, room and board waivers, and fee waivers for attendance at Oklahoma colleges and career technology centers for up to 120 credit hours.

HB 2650 (Harris/Gollihare) increases the value of an estate for which a petition for summary administration may be filed from $200,000.00 to $300,000.00.

HB 3062 (Hildebrant/Gillespie) allows a retired municipal judge who has served as a municipal judge for 20 cumulative years to carry a firearm throughout the state after completing a handgun qualification course for court officials developed by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training. The retired judge may not carry a firearm in any district court. The measure allows the chief judge of the district court to issue a written order allowing a municipal judge to carry a firearm within the district court.

HB 3177 (Archer/Howard) removes the court reporters engaged by the Corporation Commission from the salary schedule for court reporters. Court reporters engaged by the Corporation Commission are to be paid a salary as determined by the Director of Administration of the Corporation Commission.

HB 3298 (Timmons/Rader) provides a uniform statutory scheme for judicial interviews of children. The measure includes provisions related to determining if an interview is warranted, how to conduct the interview, and how a person may access the contents of the interview.

HB 3497 (Duel/Gollihare) allows the court to take up issues relating to the suppression of evidence on constitutional grounds and those cases relating to the excluding of evidence on any other grounds.

HB 3499 (Duel/Howard) modifies the types of cases that a special judge may hear to include applications seeking an order directing the issuance, reissuance, correction, or replacement of title for motor vehicles, manufactured homes, vessels, or other titled property, and to enter such orders as necessary to effectuate the issuance of title.

HB 3742 (Harris/Daniels) requires the state to disclose certain information within 30 days of the preliminary hearing of a defendant. The measure modifies the types of information that must be disclosed, including types of law enforcement records and full contact information of all eyewitnesses interviewed by law enforcement and all photographs and lineup materials and all reports made as a result of examinations made in connection with a particular case. The measure outlines the types of material that must be turned over to the defense. Each district attorney's office is to maintain a central record to track each case in which the state intended to introduce the testimony of a jailhouse informant. A report of such cases is to be annually reported to the Legislature. Motions for discovery may be made at any time and all issues related to discovery must be completed at least 30 days prior to trial. Currently, these issues must be completed within 10 days of trial. The measure outlines the procedures the court is to take if a party violates a disclosure obligation.

HB 3941 (Kane/Hall) modifies the salary structure for secretary-bailiffs by providing that each secretary-bailiff shall receive an annual salary equal to the greater of $42,000.00 or 80% of the maximum salary payable to a law enforcement level 5 officer as determined by the applicable Oklahoma Law Enforcement Pay Structure.

HB 3970 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) increases the annual salary of court reporters from $53,000.00 to $65,000.00 and authorizes the use of other reporting methods approved by the Supreme Court. The measure provides that any party may order a full transcript of proceedings if only official transcripts prepared by an official court reporter are permitted. The measure provides that compensation to a court reporter shall be suspended if the reporter's certification lapsed.

HB 3980 (Trey Caldwell/Gollihare) creates the Rural District Attorney Loan Repayment Assistance Program to allow the District Attorneys Council to make direct payments of up to $5,000.00 to any private or public entity for which a qualified education loan expense is owed by an eligible employee.

HB 3981 (Trey Caldwell/Gollihare) creates the District Attorney Locality Incentive Program to allow the District Attorneys Council to provide financial incentive payments to eligible employees serving in a designated high-need locality. The incentive payments may not exceed $50,000.00 per eligible employee during the initial 5-year incentive period. After the initial 5-year incentive period, the employee may receive additional payments not to exceed $10,000.00 for each additional 2-year period of continued service.

HB 4226 (Kannady/Gollihare) modifies the procedure for requesting the disqualification of a judge. Any party in a case may request the judge in camera to disqualify himself or herself. If the request is denied, the requesting party may file a written motion within 10 days of the in camera denial. The judge must rule upon the motion within 15 days of filing. No disqualification motion shall be filed less than 10 days prior to trial. The denial of a motion to disqualify is reviewable by the chief judge of the county upon the filing of an application for rehearing within 5 days from the adverse ruling. Rehearing on the motion must be ruled upon within 30 days of the filing for application. If there is an adverse ruling on rehearing, application can be made to the proper tribunal for mandamus requiring the judge to disqualify.

HB 4237 (Kannady/Gollihare) requires instead of permits courts to provide an ability to pay hearing in certain cases.

HB 4339 (Moore/Gollihare) modifies the notice requirements for a combined notice for petition of summary administration by requiring the first publication to appear on or before the tenth day after the filing of the combined notice.

HJR 1024 (Moore/Gollihare) refers to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment that modifies the appointment process for the Judicial Nominating Commission. If approved by the voters, the HJR requires the 6 members appointed by the Governor to serve a term of 6 years and that at least 1 be from each congressional district as they exist as of the date of appointment. The 3 at-large members are to serve 2-year terms. If approved by the voters, the 6 members of the Oklahoma Bar Association shall serve 6-year terms. If approved, the HJR would remove restrictions related to the 3 at-large members being a lawyer or having an immediate family member who is a lawyer. The HJR also removes restrictions relating to the number of selections belonging to 1 political party. The HJR limits commissioners from serving more than 12 years.

Professions & Occupations

SB 540 (Stanley/Harris) adopts the provisions of the Dentist and Dental Hygienist Compact. The Compact shall facilitate the interstate practice of dentistry and dental hygiene. The measure directs the Board of Dentistry to adopt criminal background checks, participate in the Commission's Data System, accept the National Board Examinations of the Joint Commission on National Dental Examinations or another examination accepted by Commission Rule as a licensure examination, have continuing education requirements, and pay a participation fee. The Compact shall not disqualify a participating state for providing alternative means to licensure. The Board shall report any adverse actions of a licensee to the Commission.

SB 667 (Coleman/Roe) requires applications for licensure by the Board of Chiropractic Examiners to use the online licensure portal. Applicants must also provide evidence that they completed a valid degree of Doctor of Chiropractic from an accredited program. If a relocation application is disapproved by the Board, the applicant will be notified by the Executive Director of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners with the reason for disapproval in writing.

SB 1061 (Thompson/Pfeiffer) clarifies that the 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, excluding brokered loans.

SB 1217 (Daniels/Osburn) provides that a real estate broker shall not be required to enter into a written brokerage agreement prior to showing a property for purchase, lease, option, or exchange. The measure authorizes managing and proprietor brokers to require a branch broker, broker associate, or sales associate employed by an independent contractor for the broker to enter into a brokerage agreement with a buyer prior to showing real estate for purchase, lease, option, or exchange.

SB 1287 (Alvord/Crosswhite Hader) authorizes the Oklahoma Abstractors Board to deny an abstract license to an applicant who does not have legal authorization to work, is not residing in, or is not physically present in the United States of America.

SB 1455 (Bergstrom/Kendrix) extends the sunset date for the Board of Governors of the Architects, Landscape Architects and Licensed Interior Designers of Oklahoma until July 1, 2031.

SB 1457 (Bergstrom/Kendrix) extends the sunset date for the Construction Industries Board until July 1, 2031.

SB 1463 (Bergstrom/Kendrix) extends the sunset date for the Polygraph Examiners Board until July 1, 2031.

SB 1465 (Bergstrom/Kendrix) extends the sunset date for the State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Surveyors until July 1, 2031.

SB 1557 (Rosino/Newton) transfers duties related to licensure of behavior analysts from the Department of Human Services to the State Board of Examiners of Psychologists. The Board shall have exclusive power and authority to determine the qualifications and fitness of all applicants for admission to practice as a licensed behavior analyst or certified assistant behavior analyst. The measure directs the Board to require all applicants to submit to a criminal history check. The measure provides that the Board may charge reasonable fees, instead of up to $100.00, to cover the cost and expense incurred for renewing a license.

SB 1653 (Haste/Miller) creates the Occupational Therapy Licensure Compact. The measure shall enter the state into a compact that shall facilitate interstate practice of Occupational Therapy with the goal of improving public access to Occupational Therapy services. The compact creates the Occupational Therapy Compact Commission. Membership of the Commission shall be comprised of 1 delegate from each of the Commission's member states. The compact shall also create an interstate database, which shall be used to expedite licensure and investigate complaints. The Commission shall receive Adverse Actions from each state board as it relates to licensees. The compact provides for licensees to practice remotely across state lines and provides for reciprocal licensure. The compact provides that active-duty military personnel shall retain the home state designation during the period in which the service member is on active duty. The compact also directs member states to share investigatory data.

SB 1732 (Daniels/Strom) increases license fees relating to the Home Inspection Licensing Act. The measure increases the licensure for reciprocity fee from $50.00 to $80.00, the license fee from $250.00 to $400.00, and the license renewal fee from $150.00 to $240.00. The measure eliminates fees for license or permit issuance and renewal from the Construction Industries Board and establishes fees for plumbing, electrical, and mechanical licenses at the following rates:
1) Initial contractor license: $480.00;
2) Renewal contractor license: $320.00;
3) Renewal contractor license with late fee: $420.00;
4) Initial journeyman license: $80.00;
5) Renewal journeyman license: $120.00;
6) Renewal journeyman license with late fee: $220.00;
7) Apprentice registration: $32.00;
8) Initial alarm endorsement: $120.00; and
9) Renewal alarm endorsement: $40.00.
The measure establishes fees for home inspection industry licenses at the following rates:
1) Licensure for reciprocity: $80.00;
2) License fee: $400.00; and
3) Renewal fee: $240.00.
The measure also establishes a $55.00 fee for the initial issuance or renewal of a license for building, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, or energy code inspectors, $480.00 for an initial poultry house contractor license, and $320.00 for a renewal poultry house contractor license.

SB 1873 (Logan/Dempsey) provides that after January 1, 2028, all persons shall have a valid residential roofer endorsement to perform residential roofing work unless otherwise exempted under the Roofing Contractor Registration Act.

HB 2035 (Hill/Hines) defines "transportation protection agreement" in the Funeral Services Licensing Act as an agreement that primarily provides for all services related to the preparation of remains for transportation. A transportation protection agreement is not considered funeral service merchandise or services and is exempt from the requirements of the Funeral Services Licensing Act and the Oklahoma Insurance Code.

HB 3000 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) extends the sunset date for the State Board of Cosmetology and Barbering from July 1, 2025, to July 1, 2031. The measure also modifies the membership of the Board by requiring each of the 11 members to meet certain professional and geographic criteria. Additionally, this measure permits the Board or Service Oklahoma to issue State Board of Cosmetology and Barbering licenses. Further, this measure allows the Board to charge a reinstatement fee of $50.00 on expired licenses. On or before January 1, 2028, the Board must remove 2 employee licensing positions and replace them with two employee facility inspector positions.

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

HB 3462 (Hays/Bullard) defines "residential journeyman plumber" as it relates to the Plumbing License Law of 1955 to mean any person who is qualified and licensed to engage in or work at the actual installation, alteration, repair, or renovation site of residential plumbing. Such plumbers shall be limited in scope to supervising and performing plumbing work for detached 1- or 2-family dwellings. The measure further requires plumbing contractors to meet the same requirements as applicants for the journeyman plumber examination with an additional 1 year of experience. Residential journeyman plumbers must be at least 18 years of age, and have 3 years in the plumbing trade under a plumber or the United States Armed Forces. Applicants may also have a verifiable out-of-state plumbing license.

HB 3673 (Provenzano/Daniels) specifies that any electrician license that remains expired for over 1 year shall not be renewed but may be reinstated if the applicant applies for reinstatement, pays the standard renewal fee plus a $200.00 license fee, and submits proof that he or she completed all continuing education requirements within a 12-month period of the application. Applicants must also provide verification that they have not been subject to final disciplinary action. The measure also provides that a licensee that completed his or her current licensing exam shall be exempt from continuing education requirements for a 3-year period. Reinstated licensees must complete continuing education requirements within the 3-year period.

HB 3800 (Sneed/Coleman) streamlines language in the Roofing Contractor Registration Act to encompass residential roofing endorsements and regulations by clarifying compliance, modifying continuing education requirements, and updating fines for violations.

HB 4317 (Kendrix/Howard) modifies educational standards for certified public accountant (CPA) exam candidates and initial certification applicants by requiring a bachelor's degree and specific advanced accounting and business coursework. Additionally, the Oklahoma Accountancy Board may grant a CPA certificate to applicants licensed in other jurisdictions, provided they demonstrate that their education and experience meet Oklahoma's licensing standards.

HB 4322 (Kendrix/Howard) removes the requirement for a funeral director overseeing a funeral establishment to hold a license as an embalmer.

Public Safety Measures

SB 137 (Hamilton/Wilk) prohibits any inmate who has completed less than 20% of his or her sentence or been convicted of driving under the influence, resulting in great bodily injury, from participating in the Electronic Monitoring Program. The measure specifies that loss of eligibility to participate in the program shall result in the inmate's removal from the program.

SB 171 (Gollihare/Hilbert) increases the number of commissioned peace officers that may be hired by the Senate and House of Representatives from 1 to 2 and requires the Commissioner of Public Safety to make the appointment in conjunction with either the President Pro Tempore of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The peace officer shall have the same powers of arrest as the sergeant at arms, but shall only have such power during the course of his or her duties.

SB 372 (Hines/Steagall) authorizes carrying a firearm, concealed or unconcealed, into any state-owned hotel, cabin, or lodge.

SB 444 (Rader/Chad Caldwell) allows the authorized user of a controlled dangerous substance to deliver such substance to an authorized person for disposal. The measure provides that a person authorized to dispose of a decedent's property may deliver any controlled dangerous substances in the decedent's possession to an authorized person for disposal. Hospice employees who provided care to the decedent may handle any controlled dangerous substance that was lawfully dispensed to the decedent prior to death even if such employees are not registered. Such employees must complete, sign, and submit to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control a form for disposal of the controlled dangerous substance.

SB 504 (Hamilton/Miller) strikes language authorizing persons under the age of 18 to marry upon meeting certain conditions.

SB 743 (Gollihare/Lawson) establishes a maximum fine of $500.00 and/or a term of imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 1 year if a person is convicted of willfully disturbing, interrupting, or disquieting any assemblage of people met for religious worship. A person convicted of a second or subsequent offense shall be guilty of a felony and shall be subject to a maximum fine of $1,000.00 and/or a term of imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections not to exceed 2 years. The measure clarifies acts that constitute disturbance of a religious meeting to include knowingly obstructing, detaining, hindering, impeding, or blocking the entry of another person to or exit from a place where such meeting is held; and knowingly approaching another person within 8 feet of such person, unless the other person consents, for the purpose of passing a leaflet or handbill, displaying a sign, or engaging in oral protest, education, or counseling with the other person in the public way or sidewalk area within a radius of 100 feet from any entrance door to a place where the meeting is held.

SB 893 (Howard/Chad Caldwell) creates the Military Installation and Critical Infrastructure Protection Act of 2026. The measure prohibits any foreign principal from a foreign adversary country from owning or having an interest greater than 25% in an entity that owns agricultural land in the state. A foreign principal with a de minimis indirect interest may own land. Such entities from foreign adversary countries shall be required to sell or divest themselves from the agricultural land within 180 days of the effective date. Any foreign principal that acquires agricultural land or any interest in such land shall be required to register with the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry within 60 days of the effective date. The measure designates related deeds and contracts as invalid. The foreign entity, the Attorney General, and any qualifying whistleblower shall determine whether an entity qualifies under the provisions of this measure. The measure directs the Attorney General to commence an action in district court if any qualifying entity refuses to divest. The property shall be sold in judicial foreclosure if the property is held in violation of the provisions of this measure. If a whistleblower referral results in a divestiture of land, the whistleblower shall be entitled to 20% of the proceeds of the land sale. The measure prohibits any government or private entity constructing or having access to critical infrastructure from entering into an agreement relating to such infrastructure with a qualifying entity. Software developed by a federally banned corporation shall not be used in critical infrastructure. A foreign principal from a foreign adversary country will also not be allowed to control any real property within 10 miles of a military base or installation, a military operating area, or other critical infrastructure. Software used in state infrastructure must not include those by a federally banned corporation. The Office of the Attorney General will establish a process for persons to submit related information or concerns.

SB 1213 (Rader/Harris) strikes the requirement for an inmate to be incarcerated for a certain amount of time before earning credit for time served. The measure also specifies that inmates sentenced to serve time in the Department of Correction's custody shall earn 1.47 credits per day for each day incarcerated in a county jail beginning on the date of the judgment and sentence.

SB 1216 (Rader/Harris) provides that a person convicted of specified domestic assault crimes relating to assault with a weapon, strangulation, causing great bodily harm, assaulting a pregnant woman, or committing assault in the presence of a child shall not be eligible to participate in a domestic violence treatment program authorized by the drug court program.

SB 1232 (Coleman/Dempsey) creates a felony offense for any person who enters any premises, easement, or right-of-way with intent to steal or remove any copper wire, copper cable, or copper tubing if such theft or removal results in damages equal to or exceeding $100,000.00. Such persons shall be subject to a fine of up to $50,000.00 and/or a term of imprisonment equal to penalty provisions of Class C2 felony offenses.

SB 1238 (Coleman/Pfeiffer) increases the minimum penalty for persons convicted of domestic abuse in the presence of a child for the first time from 6 months-1 year to 1-5 years. The first offense is also designated as a felony. The maximum fine is increased from $5,000.00 to $7,000.00.

SB 1255 (Jech/Newton) requires the medical director of the Department of Corrections, rather than the Director of the Department, to make a request to the Executive Director of the Pardon and Parole Board to place an inmate on the Pardon and Parole Board docket for a medical reason.

SB 1257 (Hamilton/Turner) expands marijuana as it relates to scheduled substances to include tetrahydrocannabinols and their corresponding acids. The measure also adds tetrahydrocannabinol to the list of Schedule I substances and adds dronabinol to the list of Schedule III substances.

SB 1264 (Gillespie/Miller) expands "great bodily injury" to include burns of the second degree or greater, injury requiring surgical intervention, injury requiring continuous hospitalization of 48 hours or more, or any injury creating a substantial risk of death. The measure also updates statutory language relating to domestic assault to match the felony classification system and conforms multiple versions of statute.

SB 1266 (Brooks/Kannady) increases the penalty applicable to a notary public who holds himself or herself out as having expertise in providing legal advice on any proceeding, filing, or action affecting the immigration or citizenship status of another person. The measure provides that such person may also be sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment of 1 year.

SB 1325 (Coleman/Hasenbeck) requires any defendant charged with domestic abuse by strangulation, domestic abuse with a dangerous or deadly weapon, or domestic abuse after a previous adjudication for domestic abuse to have a GPS device attached to such individual as a condition for bail. The defendant shall pay for the cost of the device unless the court finds the defendant indigent. If the defendant is found to be indigent, the court may order an alternative payment fund, county services fund, or other condition in lieu of payment, if available. The Department of Corrections shall monitor such defendant until the conclusion of his or her case. Upon application of the victim, the court may authorize the victim to monitor the location of the defendant if the defendant comes within a specified distance of the victim.

SB 1441 (Hines/Josh West) specifies that any person found to have flown an unauthorized, unmanned aircraft over critical infrastructure at a distance close enough to have interfered with operations, damaged critical infrastructure with an unmanned aircraft, or flown at a distance of less than 400 feet from critical infrastructure using such aircraft shall be subject to the same penalties imposed for trespassing and damaging critical infrastructure.

SB 1543 (Coleman/Gise) provides that a conviction of a second act of driving under the influence within a 1-year period shall be classified as a Class C2 offense. The measure also provides that a separate offense within this period may be aggregated and prosecuted as a single offense. A person convicted of this crime shall be guilty of a felony and subject to an assessment and evaluation plan in addition to other penalties as provided for in current law. The measure also provides that when an aggregated charge is brought it must be filed in the county in which the last violation occurred. Any pending charge for an underlying violation in another county is to be dismissed without prejudice.

SB 1618 (Gollihare/Harris) creates the Public Protection Act. The measure requires the court to conduct a pretrial risk assessment to assist in determining release conditions for a defendant. The results of the assessment may not be used as the sole basis to grant or deny pretrial release. Upon request, results of the assessment must be provided to defense counsel. The assessment may include information related to the defendant's criminal and substance abuse history, and ties to the community; and consideration of the nature, circumstances, and seriousness of the offense.

SB 1627 (Paxton/Hilbert) removes and consolidates redundant and obsolete criminal statutes.

SB 1636 (Hicks/Ford) requires law enforcement to review a cold case file when requested by certain family members of the victim. The review shall be done by someone who was not originally involved with the case. Law enforcement shall review the investigative steps in the initial investigation, determine whether witnesses should be interviewed or reinterviewed, review physical evidence, and modernize the file to current investigative standards.

SB 1810 (Weaver/Tammy West) expands the Victims Services Unit within the Office of the Attorney General to include victims of human trafficking. It authorizes the Office to enter into agreements and to contract for shelter and other services for victims of human trafficking.

SB 1859 (Reinhardt/Chapman) creates the Cyber Crime and Fraud Unit within the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. The unit shall investigate cyber-enabled criminal activity, financial fraud and related schemes, and criminal activity that involves digital evidence. The unit may only initiate investigations upon the request from a district attorney, law enforcement agency, Governor, or state officer authorized under existing law. The measure also creates the Cyber Crime and Fraud Unit Fund.

SB 1921 (Murdock/Manger) requires any national criminal history record check conducted by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation for access and review purposes to be completed prior to the individual receiving and reviewing national criminal history record information. The measure provides that such checks may be conducted up to 30 days before the effective date of the entity's authorization to conduct national criminal history record checks. The measure also increases the fee for solely Oklahoma criminal history record checks from $15.00 to $20.00 and from $19.00 to $25.00 for such checks with fingerprint analysis. The measure establishes a $55.00 fee to conduct a national criminal history record check with fingerprint analysis by mail.

SB 1936 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) adds the crime of falsely holding oneself out as law enforcement personnel to the list of Class D1 felonies. A person found guilty of such a crime shall be subject to a maximum fine of $10,000.00 as well as a term of imprisonment.

SB 1948 (Logan/Fetgatter) creates the Rocket's Red Glare Act. The measure strikes the requirement to only sell fireworks on certain days in the year. The measure also provides that no county may prohibit a private outdoor firework display for a noncommercial purpose if the display is on private property and no county burn ban is in effect or there is no red flag fire warning in effect. Persons lighting fireworks under the conditions of a red flag fire warning shall notify the local responding fire department before lighting any fireworks.

SB 1980 (Logan/Turner) provides that any person who acquires or retains possession of a gift card, gift certificate, or redemption information without the consent of the cardholder or issuer and willfully retains possession without the owner's consent shall be guilty of larceny. Any person who alters such cards shall be guilty of forgery in the third degree. A person shall be guilty of fraud if he or she attempts a scheme to obtain the redemption information to a gift card or gift certificate from a cardholder or issuer by means of false or fraudulent pretenses. The measure provides that a person shall be guilty of grand larceny if the total value of money or goods obtained through the means described above exceeds $950.00.

SB 2011 (Stanley/Kerbs) expands the list of persons to include contracted employees of county detention facilities as it relates to charging a person in the custody of the Office of Juvenile Affairs with assault and battery.

HB 1675 (Cantrell/Seifried) directs all camp facilities, youth camps, and outdoor programs to conduct a site-specific hazard assessment on or before January 1, 2027. The assessment shall identify severe weather hazards, proximity to hazard exposure zones, structural vulnerabilities, and evacuation routes and shelter-in-place locations. The assessment shall be reviewed and updated every 3 years or after a change in facilities, terrain, or hazard classifications. Such facilities shall be required to adopt an emergency action plan addressing the issues outlined in the measure. Each facility shall be required to maintain at least 2 independent methods of receiving severe weather alerts and an internal system to provide notifications to staff.

HB 1933 (Sterling/Weaver) prohibits the ingestion of nitrous oxide for the purpose of inducing intoxication and makes it unlawful to possess, buy, sell, or transfer nitrous oxide for the purpose of inducing intoxication. Any violation shall be classified as a misdemeanor punishable by up to 90 days in jail, a fine of $5,000, or both. Any person who sells or possesses more than 16 grams of nitrous oxide is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by up to 90 days in jail and/or a fine of $5,000.00. Any person over the age of 21 who sells or gives any person under the age of 18 any drug paraphernalia is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail and/or a fine of up to $7,500.00. A business may have its license suspended for such sales.

HB 2941 (Bashore/Reinhardt) requires first responders that respond to an incident where they reasonably believe a person is experiencing or has experienced a drug overdose to contact local law enforcement as soon as they can after attending to the medical needs of the person. A first responder acting in good faith will be immune from civil or criminal liability. The measure adds that in the case of an investigation or prosecution involving a fatal overdose, any detectable amount of fentanyl will constitute rebuttable prima facie evidence that fentanyl was the proximate cause of death.

HB 2951 (Hardin/Kern) provides that sheriffs may transport inmates to the Mabel Bassett Correctional Center. The measure clarifies the definition of "institutions" by removing obsolete language and adding the Great Plains Correctional Center, the Allen Gamble Correctional Center, and the Chief James Smith Correctional Center.

HB 3040 (Josh West/Hamilton) broadens the designated safety zone for individuals required to register as sex offenders. The restriction on loitering within 500 feet now also applies to any facility, business, or location primarily serving or providing services to minors.

HB 3086 (Hardin/Bergstrom) requires the State Board of Corrections to be notified of the Department of Corrections annual budget work program as well as deaths of inmates in the custody of the Department.

HB 3244 (Bashore/Hall) clarifies the offense of organized retail theft by providing that persons who are engaged in criminal offenses in 2 or more municipalities; in an unincorporated area; when 1 offense is committed outside this state and the other is committed within the state; and in circumstances when the initial act was committed online through cyberspace, by a computer application, social media, artificial intelligence, or by a cellular network, regardless of location, and an additional act was committed inside this state is to be considered a pattern of criminal offenses. The measure also provides that it is a criminal offense to use coercion, deception, or enticement to exploit a person who has a mental illness, or is a vulnerable, homeless, disabled, or elderly person, to engage in any crime. The crime is a felony punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years, a fine of up to $10,000.00, or both fine and imprisonment. A pattern of exploitation is punishable by imprisonment for up to 20 years, a fine of up to $20,000.00, or both. The offense is a felony, with varying degrees of punishment dependent upon the number of previous convictions. "Aggravated identity theft" is defined by possession of 5 or more such items from different individuals. Aggravated identity theft is a felony punishable by not less than 10 years nor more than 15 years of imprisonment.

HB 3262 (George/Hines) increases the maximum sheriff's fee for serving or endeavoring to serve warrants and writs from $50.00 to $100.00. The measure also increases the maximum fee for serving or endeavoring to serve all writs, warrants, orders, process, commands, or notices or pursuing any fugitive from justice from $20.00 to $100.00.

HB 3269 (George/Gollihare) allows a proposed arrest warrant to be communicated to the magistrate by telephone or by electronic mail or other similar electronic communication that delivers a complete printable image of the warrant. The measure outlines the procedures that must be communicated either orally or via electronic mail.

HB 3321 (Osburn/Gollihare) directs the Cost Administration Implementation Committee to develop and implement a plan for gathering data from each county and compiling the data in a report due annually. The first report is due by December 31, 2026, with annual reports due by November 15 each year. The data to be collected includes:
1) The number of individuals booked solely on cost arrest warrants and the length of time held;
2) The number of third-party vendors each county is using for the court compliance program;
3) The amount of money collected using the court cost compliance program per county;
4) The amount collected per individual per county following the execution of a cost arrest warrant; and
5) Any other information the committee believes pertinent.

HB 3431 (Wilk/Gillespie) adds foreign terrorist organizations as designated by the U.S. Secretary of State and Specially Designated Nationals as designated by the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the prohibition on noncitizens owning land and expands that prohibition to include owning or leasing critical minerals.

HB 3581 (Lepak/Gollihare) provides that the commission of assault and battery in the course of a riot is to be a Class D2 felony punishable by a term of no more than 2 years' imprisonment. Aggravated assault and battery in the course of a riot shall be categorized as a Class B1 felony punishable by a term of not more than 10 years' imprisonment. The willful damage or vandalization of a building during the course of a riot shall be classified as a Class D3 felony punishable by not more than 2 years if the damage was less than $1,000. If the damage was greater than $1,000, the offense is a Class D1 felony punishable by not more than 4 years' imprisonment. The wearing of a mask, hood, covering, or disguise for the purpose of concealing identity in the course of a riot is to be a Class D3 felony. The punishment for the obstruction of a public street or highway is to be a Class D3 felony. The measure modifies the list of instances in which the state or political subdivision is not liable for a loss or claim that results from a riot unless the loss or claim results from instances where the state or political subdivision was aware of the dangerous condition and failed to take action.

HB 3678 (Provenzano/Gillespie) modifies the definition of "public official" to include municipal officials and public school board members, as used to protect public officials from harassing or intimidating electronic communications.

HB 3764 (Turner/Hamilton) provides that any person who attempts or commits a gang-related offense as a condition of membership of, while in association with, acting on behalf of, or knowingly supporting any foreign terrorist organization shall be guilty of a Class B5 felony offense and subject to an additional 5-year term of imprisonment in addition to any other penalty imposed.

HB 3767 (Turner/Jech) adds the drugs outlined below to the list of Schedule I substances:
1) Adinazolam;
2) Meclonazepam;
3) N-methylclonazepam;
4) Bromazolam;
5) Flunitrazolam;
6) Nitrazolam;
7) Pyrazolam;
8) Zapizolam;
9) N-propionitrile chlorphine;
10) 5,6-dichloro desmethylchlorphine; or
11) Phenazolam.

The measure also adds lormetazepam and nifoxipam to the list of Schedule IV substances. The measure also expands the definition of "dispenser" to include a person who distributes Schedule III, IV, or V controlled dangerous substances.

HB 3831 (May/Haste) recognizes Oklahoma Task Force 1 (OK-TF1) as the official deployment asset team for urban search and rescue missions and for floods and disasters. OK-TF1 shall not be deployed for wildland firefighting. The measure also designates the task force as the first deployed asset for any Emergency Management Assistance Compact-related requests outside of this state during any declared disasters. The measure authorizes the Oklahoma Department of Emergency Management to promulgate rules relating to the provisions of this measure. The measure also creates the Oklahoma Task Force 1 Revolving Fund.

HB 3996 (Worthen/Howard) requires the Oklahoma Indigent Defense System to contract with, and provide for reasonable payment of, experts as necessary to provide effective representation.

HB 4104 (Ford/Gollihare) adds 3 crimes to the classification list as B5 crimes. The crimes are:
1) A second or subsequent offense of watching, gazing, or looking upon a person in a clandestine manner for prurient interests;
2) Using photographic, electronic, or video equipment in a clandestine manner for prurient interests; and
3) A second or subsequent offense, or an offense involving 3 or more victims, of using photographic, electronic, or video

equipment in clandestine manner to capture image of a private area without consent. The measure requires persons convicted of these offenses to register as a sex offender.

HB 4108 (Ford/Rader) adds the operational area of an airport to the list of places considered critical infrastructure and prohibits persons from trespassing in such areas.

HB 4141 (Manger/Gillespie) makes permanent the position of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Statewide Coordinator within the District Attorneys Council.

HB 4142 (Manger/Hines) modifies the crime relating to the unlawful use of bombs or explosive devices to include conspiring to place such devices. The measure clarifies the definitions.

HB 4408 (Blancett/Rader) requires the Department of Corrections to provide to the Legislative Office of Fiscal Transparency data for the prior fiscal year on unique offenders and days served by each for crimes modified by State Question 780. "Crimes modified by State Question 780" is defined to include only those crimes that were previously felonies that are now misdemeanors and crimes that fall between the former dollar threshold and current dollar threshold for crimes whose severity is determined by a dollar threshold. By July 31 each year, the Administrator of the Courts will provide data on the number of persons convicted of such crimes and their sentenced days. Within thirty days of receiving data from both the Department of Corrections and the Administrator of the Courts, the Legislative Office of Fiscal Transparency must calculate the annual savings and averted costs.

HJR 1086 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) approves all proposed permanent rules filed on or before February 1, 2026, by the following agencies:
1) Board of Tests for Alcohol and Drug Influence;
2) Attorney General;
3) Department of Public Safety;
4) State Fire Marshal Commission; and
5) State Board of Licensed Social Workers.

Public Employees-Retirement/Insurance/Pay/Benefits

SB 1144 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) ends all dedicated apportionments from the Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund and sales tax revenue provided to the Teachers' Retirement System Dedicated Revenue Revolving Fund beginning June 30, 2036, or the June 30 in the fiscal year in which it is determined that the Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma has a funded ratio equal to or greater than 100% as determined by an actuary employed or contracted by the System. The measure also provides for a 0% increase in benefits for persons who have been retired for less than 8 years from the System; a 3% increase in benefits for persons who have been retired for at least 8 years but less than 20 years; and a 6% increase in benefits for persons who have been retired for more than 20 years. The time since retirement is calculated based on the date of June 30, 2026.

SB 1145 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) authorizes a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for members of the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System who have been retired for at least 10 years as of June 30, 2026. The measure provides that members with at least 10-20 years of retirement shall receive a COLA increase of 3% and that members with 20 or more years of retirement shall receive a 6% increase.

Members who have been retired for less than 10 years shall not receive an increase. The measure also expands the exemptions provided for in the Oklahoma Pension Legislation Actuarial Analysis Act to include the provisions of this measure.

SB 1146 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) authorizes a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for members of the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System who have been retired for at least 10 years as of June 30, 2026. The measure provides that members with at least 10-20 years of retirement shall receive a COLA increase of 3% and that members with 20 or more years of retirement shall receive a 6% increase. Members who have been retired for less than 10 years shall not receive an increase. The measure also expands the exemptions provided for in the Oklahoma Pension Legislation Actuarial Analysis Act to include the provisions of this measure.

SB 1147 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) provides a monthly pension to retired volunteer firefighters of $10.00 per year of credited service, provided the firefighter retired prior to November 1, 2026. The years of credited service shall not exceed 30 years. The measure also modifies the reimbursement for expenses threshold to qualify as a paid firefighter by setting it at $9,939.69 rather than 5.5 times the annual pension benefit paid by the System to a retired volunteer firefighter with 20 years of service. The measure also authorizes a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for members of the Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System who have been retired for at least 10 years as of June 30, 2026. The measure provides that members with at least 10-20 years of retirement shall receive a COLA increase of 3% and that members with 20 or more years of retirement shall receive a 6% increase. Members who have been retired for less than 10 years shall not receive an increase. The measure also expands the exemptions provided for in the Oklahoma Pension Legislation Actuarial Analysis Act to include the provisions of this measure.

SB 1148 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) authorizes a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for members of the Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges who have been retired for at least 10 years as of June 30, 2026. The measure provides that members with at least 10-20 years of retirement shall receive a COLA increase of 3% and that members with 20 or more years of retirement shall receive a 6% increase. Members who have been retired for less than 10 years shall not receive an increase. The measure also expands the exemptions provided for in the Oklahoma Pension Legislation Actuarial Analysis Act to include the provisions of this measure.

SB 1149 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) defines "tweeners" as they relate to the Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System and the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System as any individual who was not retired and did not have 20 years of credited service as of May 26, 1983, and who retired before June 30, 1990. The measure authorizes a one-time $25,000.00 stipend to any tweener receiving benefits as of October 31, 2026. The measure also expands the exemptions provided for in the Oklahoma Pension Legislation Actuarial Analysis Act to include the provisions of this measure.

HB 1739 (Chapman/Paxton) increases the employer and employee contribution rates for members of the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System (OLERS) and expands eligibility for the top base pay benefit computation to all OLERS retirees,

including members who died in the performance of their duties, regardless of their entry date into the system. The employee contribution rate will increase from 8% to 9% and the employer contribution rates will increase each year, until the rate is 16.5%, as follows:
1) 12.5% in FY27;
2) 13.5% in FY28;
3) 14.5% in FY29;
4) 15.5% in FY30; and
5) 16.5% in FY31 and subsequent years.
The measure also adds a provision to the Oklahoma Pension Legislation Actuarial Analysis Act classifying the increased contribution rates as a nonfiscal measure.

HB 2288 (Hilbert/Frix) extends the return-to-work period for Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma retirees from 60 days to 6 months, while also eliminating post-retirement earnings limitations for System retirees and prohibiting benefit reductions for any retiree who returns to employment with a public school.

HB 3265 (George/Frix) defines who qualifies as a mental health specialist for the purpose of determining eligibility for disability benefits in the Oklahoma Police Pension Retirement System. A mental health specialist can be a state-licensed psychiatrist, psychologist, professional counselor, marital and family therapist, or behavioral practitioner.

HB 4050 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) reduces the employer contribution rate to the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System from 16.5% to 9.5% for a 5-year period beginning July 1, 2026, and ending June 30, 2031.

HB 4428 (Hilbert/Daniels) requires state and local pension fund boards to cast all shareholder and proxy votes solely on pecuniary factors that maximize risk-adjusted returns for beneficiaries. The measure expressly prohibits consideration of environmental, social, political, or other nonfinancial objectives. If a pension board uses a proxy advisor, the advisor must provide a written commitment to adhere to the same pecuniary-only standard, and boards are directed, when economically feasible, to retain and exercise their own voting authority. The measure also establishes an annual reporting requirement mandating that all company and proxy votes be posted on each board's website by March 1 each year.

Taxation and Tax Exemptions

SB 44 (Rader/Fetgatter) expands the sales tax exemption relating to the sale of goods and services to the federal or state government to include any contractor with whom the government has entered into a contract necessary for carrying out such contract and sales to any subcontractor to the contract.

SB 227 (Daniels/Moore) provides that flowlines and gathering lines going from the wellhead to either the first sales meter that is the point of custody transfer or to the boundary of the production unit shall be exempt from ad valorem taxation.

SB 1122 (Rader/Trey Caldwell) directs the State Board of Equalization to assess broadband service providers at 15% of their fair cash value.

SB 1280 (Bergstrom/Kendrix) extends the sunset date of the 0.95% excise tax levy on oil and natural gas and its apportionments to July 1, 2031.

SB 1390 (Jech/Newton) extends the apportionment of the gross production tax provided to the Oklahoma Tourism and

Recreation Department Capital Expenditure Revolving Fund, the Oklahoma Conservation Commission Infrastructure Revolving Fund, and the Community Water Infrastructure Development Revolving Fund from June 30, 2027, to June 30, 2032.

SB 1400 (Rader/Pae) combines several existing sales tax exemptions for certain items and items purchased by qualified aircraft maintenance or manufacturing facilities. An exemption is also created for items purchased relating to the construction or expansion of a qualified aircraft maintenance or manufacturing facility. Aircraft and aircraft parts are also exempted if purchased by a qualified facility. The sales of aircraft engine repairs, modifications, and replacement part purchases are exempted at such facilities. Qualified facilities shall include a facility operated by an air common carrier, including 1 or more component overhaul support buildings or structures in an area owned, leased, or controlled by the air common carrier, at which there were employed at least 2,000 full-time-equivalent employees in the preceding year as certified by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission.

SB 1405 (Hicks/George) reauthorizes the income tax checkoff for donations made to the Oklahoma Wildlife Diversity Program.

SB 1579 (Paxton/Hilbert) requires the taxpayer bill of rights to be included on the written notification provided to taxpayers when their property is subject to a valuation increase. The notice shall include information stating that the taxpayer has a right to equal and uniform taxation, to ensure that his or her property is appraised uniformly with similar property, to have property appraised according to the rules and standards set pursuant to state law and the Oklahoma Constitution, to receive notice of property value increases, to examine budgets and levies on file with the county clerk, to request lists of properties and their descriptions and valuations, to file a protest against the valuation, to appeal to the county board of equalization and the courts, and to petition certain local taxing jurisdictions for the repeal or reduction of certain property tax levies.

SB 1832 (Stanley/Smith) reauthorizes the individual and corporate income tax checkoff to donate to the Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs Indigent Veteran Burial Program and the Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs Equipment and Capital Improvement Program.

SB 1992 (Hall/Trey Caldwell) defines "strategic finance partner" as it relates to the income tax credit for qualifying investments as any entity, regardless of legal form, that provides capital to a qualifying project. The measure directs the Oklahoma Department of Commerce to update forms relating to approving qualifying projects to provide for the approval of strategic finance partners.

SB 2018 (Thompson/Kannady) defines "residential rental housing" as it relates to the Ad Valorem Tax Code. The measure requires the valuation method used to determine the value of such housing to exclusively use a cost approach for the first 2 tax years or until the transfer of such property, whichever occurs first.

SJR 39 (Paxton/Hilbert) submits to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment that limits the annual growth of the fair cash value of real property as it relates to ad valorem taxes from 5% to 4% and from 3% to 1.75% as it relates to homesteads. The SJR also prohibits any increase in fair cash value of homestead property for persons aged 65 years or older who have an income of 100% or less than the median income based upon the amount determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development to be the estimated median income. The limit is increased by 0.35% at different tiers of income until it reaches 180% of median income. A person who is aged 65 years or older with 180% of median income would have a cap of 1.75% growth on the fair cash value of the homestead.

HB 1370 (Boles/Green) repeals a section of law providing for the state to increase the excise tax on gasoline or diesel fuel in the event the federal government reduces its excise tax on gasoline or diesel fuel.

HB 1427 (Wilk/Paxton) expands the forms of taxation to which a taxpayer may apply the credit for investments in qualified clean-burning motor vehicles to include the banking privilege tax.

HB 3465 (Boles/Green) extends the sunset date for the Oklahoma Emission Reduction Technology Rebate Program from July 1, 2027, to July 1, 2029.

HB 3661 (Dempsey/Murdock) makes the sales tax exemption for commercial forestry equipment permanent by removing the January 2027 expiration date.

HB 3704 (Crosswhite Hader/Daniels) declares the state's intent to participate in the federal tax credit for individual donations to scholarship granting organizations (SGOs). The bill directs the Governor to formalize the state's election and required agreements, and designates the Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC) as the administering agency. The OTC must:
1) Identify and register eligible SGOs;
2) Maintain and submit its list of SGOs to the U.S. Treasury;
3) Develop rules, forms, and procedures; and
4) Ensure compliance with federal guidelines, including contribution reporting and scholarship distribution.

State agencies, including the OTC and the Governor, are prohibited from adopting rules or regulations that go beyond what federal law requires when implementing the provisions of this measure.

HB 3705 (Hilbert/Paxton) increases the annual cap for parental choice tax credits to $275 million from $250 million.

HB 3986 (Trey Caldwell/Thompson) expands eligibility for the 24-month gross production tax exemption on wells completed with recycled water by eliminating the requirement that the well must have been drilled before a specific date.

HB 4028 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) extends the sunset date of the qualified equity investment deduction through tax year 2031. The deduction allows accredited investors to deduct qualified equity investments in eligible Oklahoma venture capital entities from their state taxable income.

HB 4071 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) creates the Oklahoma Dream Accounts Investment Program Act. The measure provides a one-time contribution of $250 into a Trump Account established for an eligible child that is a resident of Oklahoma. Contributions shall be made in the order applications are received, as funds are available.

HB 4072 (Trey Caldwell/Hall) creates the Taxpayer Endowment Trust Fund, which is an investment fund that shall receive a portion of the apportionment that would otherwise be deposited in the Revenue Stabilization Fund and a $200 million appropriation. The investment returns shall remain in the trust fund, until the fund balance reaches $1 billion or until 2036, whichever occurs first. Up to 4% of the 5-year average balance of the Fund shall be made available for appropriation by the Legislature once the $1 billion or 2036 threshold is reached.

HB 4118 (Tammy West/Hall) amends the family caregiver tax credit by increasing the maximum credit amount to $3,000.00 and broadening eligibility and allowable expenses. The list of eligible expenditures is expanded to include mileage for transporting an eligible family member to and from medical appointments, which will be calculated using the IRS medical mileage rate. The definition of "eligible family member" is broadened to remove the age limit requirement of 62 years or older.

HB 4426 (Hilbert/Hall) extends the expiration date of the strategic industrial development enhancement (SIDE) tax credit from December 31, 2027, to December 31, 2032.

HJR 1087 (Hilbert/Paxton) submits to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment that modifies the 5-year ad valorem tax exemption for qualifying manufacturing facilities. The HJR directs the Legislature to create laws defining levels and methodologies of reimbursement for local entities that lose revenue due to the exemption to ensure that reimbursement to one county does not disadvantage other counties. It also requires that the reimbursed value of exempt manufacturing property be added to a local government's assessed valuation when calculating its constitutional debt limit, thereby increasing its borrowing capacity by the reimbursed amount.

Transportation, Vehicle, and License Measures

SB 604 (Gollihare/Dobrinski) consolidates duplicate versions of statutes relating to motor vehicles.

SB 1221 (Gillespie/Wilk) requires Service Oklahoma to, by or before January 1, 2027, implement a system that enables individuals to track the mailing status of a driver license or ID card issued to such individual. The system must electronically update the individual about any change to the mailing status of the credential. The measure also requires Service Oklahoma to create a system to allow for the expedited delivery of credentials, with a $25.00 fee charged for such expedited delivery. Money from such fee is to be deposited to the credit of the Service Oklahoma Revolving Fund.

SB 1226 (Rader/Tedford) expands the criteria requiring a person to remain at the scene of an accident to include damage to property.

SB 1239 (Haste/Miller) extends the apportionment made from the County Improvements for Roads and Bridges Fund to the various counties of the state from July 1, 2026, to July 1, 2031. The apportionment is based on certified county road miles 33%, the total replacement cost for obsolete or deficient bridges 33%, and a flat amount of 33% of the funds to each county. The measure also directs the first $100,000.00 collected from the registration of motorcycles and mopeds to be deposited in the Service Oklahoma Revolving Fund.

SB 1309 (Jech/Johns) increases the apportionment made to the Rebuilding Oklahoma Access and Driver Safety Fund from $80 million to $100 million.

SB 1475 (Standridge/Blair) designates the interchange of Interstate 35 and Indian Hills Road in Cleveland County as the Toby Keith Memorial Interchange.

SB 1531 (Haste/Miller) directs the Oklahoma Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics to invest in publicly owned infrastructure to support the mission of the clearinghouse for unmanned aircraft systems as well as collaborate with other states and industry stakeholders as needed to create regional or technical centers.

SB 1687 (Hines/Miller) provides that a certified driver education instructor or designated examiner is permitted to proctor the knowledge written examination.

SB 1932 (Murdock/Dobrinski) authorizes motor carriers to be represented by an officer, member, manager, or partner of the entity at an Oklahoma Motor Carrier Safety and Hazardous Materials Transportation Act administrative hearing if the motor carrier chooses not to be represented by an attorney.

SB 1966 (Jech/Johns) is the consolidated highway and bridge designation bill.

SB 2049 (Frix/Gise) requires the Department of Transportation to notify the Transportation Commission when it intends to make a claim against a surety company for financial loss due to the nonperformance of a contractor. The measure authorizes the Transportation Commission to review the claim and to approve or disapprove the action.

HB 1411 (Grego/Hamilton) creates the True Grit Trail. The measure requires the Department of Transportation (ODOT) to post signs along state highways directing visitors to sites along the trail. ODOT and the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department must collaborate to maintain information regarding the True Grit Trail on an online platform.

HB 2123 (Tedford/Haste) authorizes the Oklahoma Turnpike Authority to build a new bridge that crosses the Arkansas River near Bixby.

HB 2979 (Banning/Gollihare) creates the Talyn Bain Act. The measure requires the Department of Transportation to, upon the request of a local jurisdiction, establish 45-mile-per-hour school zones on portions of state highways. These portions must consist of either 4 or more lanes and pass directly adjacent to a school, have a posted speed limit of 65 miles per hour or higher without a frontage road that provides access to the school, or have a center line of a highway within 150 yards of the school property line. The Department shall erect signage, with the local jurisdiction bearing responsibility for maintenance and the cost of operation. This measure was named for a 9-year-old student from Glenpool who passed away in a crash on a state highway near his school in 2025.

HB 3147 (Hildebrant/Seifried) creates the Route 66 Centennial License Plate in consultation with the Oklahoma Route 66 Centennial Commission. Service Oklahoma is authorized to enter into a licensing agreement with the Oklahoma Route 66 Centennial Commission for any licensing fees which may be required in order to use the Oklahoma Route 66 Centennial Commission logo or design. The licensing agreement authorizes a payment of up to $20.00 per license plate issued to be paid to the Oklahoma Route 66 Association.

HB 3148 (Gise/Rosino) adds a definition of "unidentifiable" as used in the Oklahoma Vehicle License and Registration Act to mean that the uniqueness of a motor vehicle or motor vehicle part cannot be established by either expert law enforcement investigative personnel specially trained and experienced in motor vehicle theft investigative procedures and motor vehicle identification examination techniques, or by expert employees of not-for-profit motor vehicle theft prevention agencies specially trained and experienced in motor vehicle theft investigative procedures and motor vehicle identification examination techniques. The measure 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 a licensed operator. 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. The fee for inspection by employees of salvage pools, salvage disposal sales, auctions, dealers, or licensed automotive dismantler and parts recyclers is $1, to be remitted to Service Oklahoma. Falsification of an inspection form may result in the suspension or revocation of licensure.

HB 3323 (Osburn/Seifried) exempts any record submitted in an electronic format to Service Oklahoma by an eligible entity from notarization requirements. "Eligible entity" is defined as a firm or person who is or is authorized to act on behalf of an automobile dealer, used motor vehicle auction, rental car agency, salvage pool, lender or lienholder, or any other entity or class authorized by Service Oklahoma.

HB 3695 (Gise/Hamilton) modifies the definition of "great bodily injury" as it relates to motor vehicle accidents to include bone fractures, protracted and obvious disfigurement, and protracted loss or impairment of the function of a body part, organ, or mental faculty.

HB 3882 (Cantrell/Alvord) creates the Lake and Industrial Access Revolving Fund to be used by the Department of Transportation to provide grants through its Lake Access or Industrial Access program.

HB 3982 (Turner/Hall) amends the Mason Treat Act to allow licensed dealers in Oklahoma to issue a 60-day temporary license plate at the time of purchase of a vehicle, or if the purchaser attests that a purchased commercial vehicle is to be titled or registered in a state other than Oklahoma with a valid Manufacturer Fleet Number, in which case a 90-day commercial fleet temporary license plate shall be used by the dealer. The measure also clarifies that a vehicle purchased through a private sale is still subject to the 5-day window to get a new number plate.

HB 4143 (Manger/Hines) increases from $300.00 to $3,000.00 the amount of damage necessary to require a written report of a collision. The measure provides that no report is required when all parties agree to exchange information and there is no injury, no death, and no damage to property other than vehicles. For accidents occurring on a public roadway, the amount of damage necessary is increased from $500.00 to $3,000.00.

HJR 1032 (Kevin West/Bergstrom) repeals parts of 2 Service Oklahoma adopted permanent rules relating to driver license and identification card renewal.

Veterans & Military Affairs

SB 1533 (Stanley/Smith) modifies eligibility requirements for the Dignity in Burial Act. The measure requires the veteran to have been a resident of this state instead of to have died in this state.

SB 2026 (Hines/Miller) authorizes the grandchild of a veteran to view the veteran's military discharge papers.

HB 1185 (Rick West/Bergstrom) prohibits the destruction of a weapon with historic military value when such property is acquired by any sheriff's office or campus police agency, and requires the agency to donate the weapon to a local unit of a veterans' organization.

HB 3043 (Josh West/Stanley) authorizes the Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs to employ seasonal employees throughout the calendar year.

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

HB 3940 (Josh West/Hines) updates numerous provisions related to the Military Department of the State of Oklahoma, the Adjutant General, and programs for Oklahoma National Guard (ONG) members. The measure authorizes the Adjutant General to redefine the purpose of any bequest to the Department if the original purpose of the bequest is already funded. The measure designates the Adjutant General as commissioner of all Department police units rather than chief. The measure also removes ONG members from being considered part of the state military force under the Oklahoma Uniform Code of Military Justice, clarifies nonjudicial punishment procedures, and requires active-duty members to respond to a judicial punishment within 3 days. The measure also authorizes the creation of the ONG Museum gift shop and directs proceeds from museum rentals, gift shop sales, and specialty license plates for Armed Forces Veterans and Global War on Terrorism to the ONG Museum Fund.

HB 4486 (Townley/Hines) authorizes the State Capitol Preservation Commission to permit and arrange for the placement of the Gold Star Family Monument near the State Capitol Arch. The Gold Star Family Monument is to be paid for by private entities.

Veto Overrides

SB 1589 (Gollihare/Hilbert) defines "online casino games" as well as "representative of value" as they relate to online gambling. Online casino games include any gambling game that allows a person to access the Internet, World Wide Web, or any part thereof, to risk any representative of value by simulating any gambling game.

HB 3004 (Kendrix/Bergstrom) extends the sunset date for the Board of Examiners in Optometry from July 1, 2026, to July 1, 2031.

HB 4342 (Moore/Gollihare) allows evidence of prior acts of domestic violence or abuse to 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 4432 (Hilbert/Paxton) allows taxpayers to fully itemize gambling losses beginning in tax year 2027 by removing the current requirement that such losses count toward the $17,000.00 cap on itemized deductions.