

2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSION OVERVIEW

The First Regular Session of the 60th Legislature began with nearly 3,200 bills filed this year with a large percentage of those considered to be of significant interest to municipal governments. OML's tracking lists cover planning and zoning, preemption, firearms, tax exemptions, open records, environmental and water along with many other issues.

While Session is over, we do not stop working. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate will put in requests for interim studies to continue working on issues that either were not passed or issues they want to further study. The deadline for the Senate deadlines for interim studies are as follows: requests due by June 27th, approved by July 3rd and heard by the Committee by October 31st. The House deadlines are as follows: requests due by June 27th and approval and assignment to the Committee by July 25th. These requests can be found on the House and Senate websites.

The OML Legislative Committee and Board of Directors were very engaged in crafting Legislation dealing with Open Records, Public Finance/Investment Procedures, Dual Office Holding, Municipal Carry and Code Enforcement.

Here are the wins that OML achieved:

(OML PRIORITY) Open Records Requests: [SB 535](#) by Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) and Rep. Daniel Pae (R-Lawton) allows for a public body to require advance payment of the estimated fees authorized under this section when the estimated costs of searching, redacting, or making a copy of the record or records exceed Seventy-five Dollars (\$75.00). Any portion of an advance payment that exceeds the costs of responding to the request shall be returned to the requestor. If a records request is unreasonably vague, open-ended, or otherwise does not describe the requested records with reasonable specificity, a public body may ask the requestor to clarify the request. To have reasonable specificity, a request shall specify a general time frame within which the requested records would have been created or transmitted, seek identifiable records, rather than general information without any qualifiers or other specifications, and include search terms that are sufficiently specific to avoid generating an unreasonably large number of records, such as thousands of pages of emails. If a public body has engaged with the requestor to seek the information needed to fulfill the request and to reach a reasonable solution that accommodates the interests of both the requestor and the public body, including providing the requestor with general topics of records related to the request, the request may be denied if it is still not reasonably specific and would excessively disrupt the public body's essential function.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

(OML PRIORITY) Public Finance/Investment Procedures: [SB 957](#) by Sen. Jerry Alvord (R-Wilson) and Rep. Mark Lawson (R-Sapulpa) requires the governing body, the authority of a public entity having as its beneficiary a political subdivision, or the governing board of a qualified pool investment program to authorize an investment policy by ordinance or resolution directing the treasurer to invest public funds. The investment policy shall address liquidity, diversification, safety of principal, yield, maturity and quality, and capability of investment management. The treasurer shall focus on safety and liquidity in the investment of funds and use competitive bids

when purchasing brokered securities and shall seek to maximize yield within each class of investment instrument consistent with the safety of the funds invested. Any political subdivision which elects to participate in a local government investment pool shall be deemed to have authorized investments in the items specified in paragraphs 1 through 10 of subsection B, notwithstanding any differences in the written investment plans adopted by the governing body.

The bill repeals 62 O.S. 2021, Section 348.1 and 62 O.S. 2023, Section 348.3. regarding investment policies.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

(OML PRIORITY) Law Enforcement/Dual Office Holding: [SB 1091](#) by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. Jason Blair (R-Moore) allows a campus police officer who is elected to serve as an elected member of the governing board of a town or municipality that is outside of the town or municipality where the person serves as a campus police officer.

The bill went into effect on May 22, 2025.

(OML PRIORITY) Firearms/Municipal Carry Act: [HB 1095](#) by Rep. Derrick Hildebrant (R-Catoosa) and Sen. Christi Gillespie (R-Broken Arrow) creates the Municipal Carry Act. The bill authorizes the governing body of a city or town to authorize the concealed carry of handguns into any building or office space that is owned or leased by a city or town, except those listed in paragraph 2 of this subsection. Elected officials of a municipality, as well as municipal employees approved by the governing body may carry a concealed handgun when acting in the performance of their duties within municipal buildings that are within the jurisdiction of the elected official or municipal employee. A firearm may not be present inside a firearm-prohibited location which includes: any building or office space on municipally owned or leased property designated as a firearm-prohibited location, and any police department, courthouse, courtroom, prison, jail, detention facility, or any facility used to process, hold, or house arrested persons, prisoners, or persons alleged delinquent or adjudicated delinquent. Any municipal judge who is in possession of a valid handgun license may carry when acting in the course and scope of employment within the courthouse of the municipality that is within the jurisdiction of the municipal judge. Nothing shall in this law require an elected official or designated employees of the municipality to carry a firearm as a condition of employment or service with the municipality.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

(OML PRIORITY) Municipal Code Lien Enforcement Act: [HB 2147](#) by Rep. Mike Lay (R-Jenks) and Sen. Brenda Stanley (R-Midwest City) creates the Municipal Code Lien Enforcement Act of 2025. It applies to any municipal governing body that adopts the provisions of this act and is applicable to the collection of municipal code liens as to real property, other than owner-occupied property, in the municipality. The bill allows for any fees, penalties, and abatement costs imposed on municipality's housing and building codes may be enforced in rem as a lien in accordance with this act, provided however, such enforcement shall not commence until the cumulative amount of fees, penalties, and abatement costs outstanding equals or exceed One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00). Municipalities may proceed with judicial in rem foreclosures of municipal code liens by an enactment of an ordinance or resolution of city in which the real

property is located. This act does not constitute an action for personal liability for the municipal code liens against the owner or owners of real property. Rights and entities are authorized by law to enforce municipal ordinances.

The bill allows a municipality that seeks to enforce a municipal code lien through the sale of real property shall utilize the judicial in rem findings may only be brought by the municipality. The bill establishes a timeframe for filing a petition for judicial in rem foreclosure for a municipal code lien. It also provides requirements for filing a s subject to unpaid taxes. Every municipal code lien shall be superior to all other liens, except those liens for taxes as described or reference in Section 3103 of Title 68.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

BILLS SUCCESSFULLY STOPPED

OML continues to be recognized at the State Capitol as the unified voice of Oklahoma municipal governments in shaping policy and safeguarding local control. Throughout this Session, there were numerous bills filed attempting to preempt local control and hinder municipal governments including sales tax exemptions, zoning preemptions, changes to the tax increment financing process, and limiting election dates. OML opposed one hundred (100) bills and nearly all of those we actively opposed were halted in the legislative process. Here are a few that were successfully stopped:

Preemption/Efficient Parking Act: [HB 1050](#) by Rep. Mickey Dollens (D-OKC) prohibits a political subdivision from imposing minimum parking mandates for residential, commercial, or industrial property within its jurisdiction. This act does not prohibit a political subdivision from passing an ordinance or enforcing laws related to disability parking spaces.

The bill failed in the House County & Municipal Government Committee by a [vote](#) of 2 to 4.

Planning & Zoning/Fair Zoning Act of 2025: [HB 1051](#) by Rep. Mickey Dollens (D-OKC) creates the Fair Zoning Act of 2025. The bill requires cities and municipalities with populations exceeding twenty thousand (20,000) residents to amend their zoning ordinances and regulations to ensure that zoning areas are not exclusively designated for single-family residential housing and must aim to foster diverse and inclusive urban development as defined by HUD. Cities and municipalities must create a comprehensive report to be submitted to OHFA every five (5) years, beginning December 10, 2026. The reports shall detail the progress and initiatives taken to promote diversity and inclusivity within their respective communities, specifically in the context of urban development and housing. The reports shall be made publicly accessible through the respective city or municipality's website and be provided to OHFA. No municipality shall impose height restrictions on multi-family residential structures that are constructed within designated residential zones. No municipality shall place undue restrictions on the construction of residential buildings within residential zones, provided such construction does not pose a threat to the historical characteristics and aesthetics of the surrounding area. If the design of a building is deemed unsuitable for the historical area after the extensive review of OUBCC, the municipality may impose necessary design modifications to ensure it aligns with the preservation of the historical characteristics of the location. This act does not apply to any building subject to federal or state height restrictions. OUBCC and OHFA have the authority to enforce this law by means of approval or disapproval of future projects and fining cities, not in excess of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00), that are found violating this law. A citizen or organization may also bring legal action against a local government that fails to comply and be entitled to injunctive relief and attorney fees.

The bill failed in the House County & Municipal Government Committee for failure to receive a second.

Preemption/Local Government Agreements: [HB 1068](#) by Rep. Tom Gann (R-Inola) prohibited state entities and political subdivisions from entering into agreements that would prevent the governmental entity from making full disclosure terms of any agreement relating to funds obtained through taxes.

The bill failed to get a second on the Do Pass Motion in the House General Government Committee.

Local Development Act/Incentive or Increment Districts: [HB 1069](#) by Rep. Tom Gann (R-Inola) prevents the use of TIF Districts to improve blighted areas by removing “blight” from the purposes of a TIF. This bill also removed the TIF review board approval process in place of a majority vote of all voters. The legislation would have required that the business and economic development concepts be made public.

The bill failed in the House General Government Committee by a [vote](#) of 2 to 5.

Right to Garden Act of 2025: [HB 1189](#) by Rep. Rick West (Heavener) and Sen. George Burns (R-Pollard) creates the Oklahoma Right to Garden Act of 2025. The bill defines "vegetable garden" and "residential property". It is the right of citizens in Oklahoma to engage in growing their own vegetables in a garden on their personal property for personal consumption, subject to restrictions rationally related to a governmental purpose. A municipality, city or town is not prohibited from enacting content-neutral ordinances or regulations that address the following: limiting the size and proximity of gardens to roadways, structures, or other locations that impact health and safety; or the enforcement of constitutional and lawful ordinances adopted by municipalities that are in conformity with general powers that do not specifically ban gardening, including, but not limited to, regulations and ordinances related to water usage during drought conditions, fertilizer use, or control of invasive species.

The bill failed to get a hearing on the House floor.

Municipal Utilities/Revenue Restrictions: [HB 1220](#) by Rep. Kevin West (R-Moore) and Sen. Lisa Standridge (R-Norman) prohibits municipalities from imposing any franchise fees or local sales, use or any other taxes on the securitized revenue stream on bonds or other obligations issued by the Oklahoma Development Finance Authority associated with Winter Storm Uri from February 2021.

The bill failed to get a hearing on the Senate floor.

PERB/FMCS: [HB 1424](#) by Rep. Mike Kelley (R-Yukon) and Sen. Paul Rosino (R-OKC) authorizes PERB to set the matter for hearing, take evidence and decide the questions presented. Whenever an employer or bargaining agent claims an unfair labor practice has been committed, it shall notify the other in writing, within six (6) months of the alleged practice. Within ten (10) days of notification each party must select and name one arbitrator and notify the other side immediately. The two arbitrators within five (5) days from and after the expiration of the ten-day period shall select the third arbitrator. If they can't agree on the third arbitrator, the bargaining agent and the corporate authorities must request from the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS) to provide a list of five arbitrators. The third arbitrator shall act as the chairman of the Arbitration Board. This provision applies for interest arbitration, consideration, of alleged unfair labor practices, and for certification, decertification, election or determination of the bargaining representative.

The bill failed to get a hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Biosolids: [SB 3](#) by Sen. Grant Green (R-Wellston) and Rep. John George (R-Newalla) prohibits the land application of sludge and biosolid materials, requires those who still actively participate to reduce their usage and submit a plan for full cessation, and directs DEQ to not issue any new permits.

The bill failed to get a hearing in the House Agriculture Committee.

Preemption/Parking: [SB 347](#) by Sen. Carri Hicks (D-OKC) prohibits a governing body from implementing minimum parking requirements.

The bill failed to get a hearing on the Senate floor.

Homeless Shelters/Zoning: [SB 484](#) by Sen. Lisa Standridge (R-Norman) and Rep. Kevin West (R-Moore) prohibited a municipal governing body, municipal zoning commission, or any other such body with zoning authority of the municipality where the proposed homeless shelter is located, provided the municipality has a population of less than three hundred thousand (300,000), from approving any proposed homeless shelter if such shelter would be located within three thousand (3,000) feet of any school or school property. Any homeless shelter that was properly zoned prior to the effective date of this act shall be permitted to continue to operate. If any school or school property is established within three thousand (3,000) feet of any homeless shelter after it has been properly zoned and approved, it shall not cause the revocation or closure of the shelter. Any change of use of a homeless shelter will be subject to the provisions of this act. This act does not apply to domestic violence shelters or youth shelters or to a homeless shelter operated within a place of worship.

The bill failed to get a “Do Pass Motion” in the House County & Municipal Government Committee. Therefore, it remains property of the Committee.

Municipal Zoning/Planning Commission: [SB 647](#) by Sen. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) and Rep. Preston Stinson (R-Edmond) provides that while comprehensive plans are allowed to be used as a guide in the decision-making process, determinations shall be made in light of objective and relevant facts as well as utilizing processes and requirement outlined in the municipal code. The notice and hearing provisions may be applicable, are intended to provide members of the public with a right to be heard, explain how they think their interests are affected, and bring to the attention of the governing body objective and relevant facts. Information presented from the public that is neither objective or relevant shall not be determinative in land use application proceedings. The bill establishes that municipal zoning decisions are deemed valid unless the challenging party proves the ordinance lacks a substantial relation to public health, safety or general welfare of the public in light of objective and relevant facts, or if a zoning decision constitutes an arbitrary exercise of police power. The bill establishes that municipal platting decisions are quasi-judicial in nature and gives the planning commission and the governing body of a municipality the discretion to determine a plats compliance with regulations, codes, and ordinances. In the case of a preliminary or final plat denial, the city is required to identify the basis for denial. Governing bodies are prohibited from basing their decision making on presented information that is neither objective nor relevant.

The bill made it to conference, but conferees were unable to agree.

Finance/Bond Transparency: [SB 817](#) by Sen. Kendal Sacchieri (R-Blanchard) and Rep. Cody Maynard (R-Durant) makes provisions applicable on obligations issued by a trust organized pursuant to the provisions of Section 176 et seq. of Title 60 for the benefit of a local government entity, whereby the proceeds of such obligations were expended by the local government entity for projects, assets, or property. Any local government entity that fails to comply with the provisions of this law shall not issue any bonds or other obligations until the entity comes into compliance with this subsection of law.

The bill failed to get a hearing on the Senate floor.

Chickens: [SB 922](#) by Sen. Mark Mann (D-OKC) defined "property" to mean a parcel of land or a combination of parcels of land operating as a single unit. The bill also defined "chanticleer" to mean a male chicken that is at least six (6) months of age, has fully developed an adult plumage, or is capable of crowing. After the effective date of this act, unless otherwise authorized by the Department of Agriculture, Food & Forestry, a person who keeps chanticleers that are maintained individually and kept movement-constrained through the use of an enclosure or tether may not: keep more than five (5) chanticleers per acre on a single property; and keep more than a total of twenty-five (25) chanticleers on a single property. This does not affect the authority of a county, municipality, or political subdivision to enact or enforce standards or requirements related to chanticleer ownership that are more stringent than the requirements of this section. This law does not limit or supersede any county, municipal, or state law, rule or regulation that provides more stringent requirements regarding the keeping of chanticleers. A person who violates this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. ODAFF has the authority to obtain injunctions against anyone who violates this law. This law does not impact poultry feeding operations or concentrated animal feeding operations; public school or private school that receives state funding; an animal shelter; a humane society; and a member of 4-H or FFA.

The bill failed in the Senate Agriculture & Wildlife Committee by a [vote](#) of 3-9.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF BILLS

There are five ways that a bill can go into effect:

- If the measure has *only* an emergency clause, it will go into effect on the Governor's signature.
- However, if a bill has an effective date, the new law will go into effect on the date declared in the bill.
- If there is no effective date or emergency clause included, the law automatically becomes effective 90 days after Sine Die adjournment. In 2025, that date is August 29.
- If the bill has an effective date *and* an emergency clause (as do most appropriation measures) it will go into effect on the effective date.
- If the bill says, "not codified," these sections of law do not require permanent inclusion in state statutes, such as appropriations sections or matters of a limited-time nature.

HOUSE BILLS OF MUNICIPAL INTEREST SIGNED INTO LAW

Law Enforcement/Criminal Offense: [HB 1001](#) by Rep. Steve Bashore (R-Miami) and Sen. Kristen Thompson (R-Edmond) adds accessory to murder in the first degree or accessory to murder in the second degree to the list of crimes required not to serve less than eighty-five percent (85%).

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Statutory Rape: [HB 1003](#) by Rep. Jim Olsen (R-Roland) and Sen. Warren Hamilton (R-McCurtain) increases the age for statutory rape when the victim is under the age of sixteen (16) to eighteen (18) years of age. No one can be convicted of rape or rape by instrumentation with anyone sixteen (16) years of age or older, with his or her consent, unless the person is more than four (4) years older than the other person.

The bill went into effect on May 25, 2025.

Failure to Yield: [HB 1022](#) by Rep. Ken Luttrell (R-Ponca City) and Sen. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) provides for any person convicted of failure to yield a right-of-way and who causes a serious bodily injury as a result of such violation may, in addition to any other fine or penalty, be assessed a fee in the amount of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) to be deposited in the Motorcycle Safety and Education Program Revolving Fund. For the purposes of this section, a serious bodily injury is an injury that is serious in nature but does not quite rise to the level of injury of great bodily injury or a fatality. In addition to the fee, the court may impose additional penalties, including: a remedial driving course; a loss of driver's license for ninety (90) days; or a payment of restitution.

The bill went into effect on May 22, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Retirement Credit: [HB 1027](#) by Rep. Mike Kelley (R-Yukon) and Sen. Jerry Alvord (R-Wilson) adds police officers who are CLEET-certified and employed by OU or OSU and lake patrolmen or dispatchers of GRDA to participate in the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement System.

The bill went into effect on May 6, 2025.

Firefighter Activity Reports: [HB 1052](#) by Rep. Mike Kelley (R-Yukon) and Sen. Grant Green (R-Wellston) requires the fire chief of a fire department to file the appropriate activity reports utilizing the National Emergency Response Information System (NERIS) with the State Fire Marshal in OKC. The report shall be completed within forty-eight (48) hours of the incident and include fire-related burn injuries and deaths. The bill also applies to Fire Protection Districts.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Uniform Easement Relocation: [HB 1060](#) by Rep. Jonathan Wilk (R-Goldsby) and Sen. Lisa Standridge (R-Norman) allows a servient estate owner to relocate an easement through a civil action if the relocation does not lessen its utility, increase the burden on the easement holder, impair its purpose or safety, or negatively impact the value or condition of the affected properties.

The bill details the legal process for relocation and outlines the servient estate owner's responsibilities, including covering relocation costs and complying with safety and utility standards. Certain easements, including public utility and conservation easements, are excluded from relocation under this act.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Food Truck Freedom Act: [HB 1076](#) by Rep. Derrick Hildebrant (R-Catoosa) and Sen. Christi Gillespie (R-Broken Arrow) authorizes a mobile food vendor to operate in this state. The mobile food vendor must follow all state and local laws and regulations governing operations in the jurisdiction where the vendor is operating that are not in conflict with this act. The local authority shall recognize a lawful and valid state license and authorize the mobile food vendor to operate in its jurisdiction within five (5) business days of receipt of the state license and verification of compliance with local regulations not in conflict with this act. A local jurisdiction shall also issue a license or permit as long as it does not impose additional requirements that conflict with this act. The bill allows these vendors to operate in certain locations such as any location allowed by the local authority and on private property that is located in a zoning district or on property that is in a residential zoning district invited by a resident group and the mobile food vendor does not cause a nuisance. The State Commissioner of Health may promulgate rules to enforce this section of law. The local authority may regulate mobile food vendors' operations as well as other listed powers given to local authorities in this act. However, there are certain things listed in the measure that local authorities are not authorized to do such as prohibit a mobile food vendor from lawfully operating in its jurisdiction if the vendor holds a food establishment license and is in compliance with the act and other listed prohibitions on local authority. Any mobile food vendor who has been notified of a possible suspension or revocation of their license may request an administrative hearing. The State Department of Health may issue civil penalties to a mobile food vendor who operates without a license or with a suspended or revoked license. This act does not require a local authority to adopt a program to regulate mobile food vendors. A mobile food vendor operating in a county governed by a city-county health department must obtain a local food establishment license.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Firefighter Pension & Retirement/Military Service Credits: [HB 1091](#) by Rep. Mike Kelley (R-Yukon) and Sen. Todd Gollihare (R-Kellyville) provides clarification for contributions and benefits, improve retirement planning options, and addresses specific scenarios like military service, ultimately benefiting current and future firefighters in Oklahoma as they prepare for retirement.

The bill went into effect on May 11, 2025.

Annexation: [HB 1166](#) by Rep. Mike Kelley (R-Yukon) and Sen. Brent Howard (R-Altus) establishes that no municipality can annex more than ten percent (10%) of its current land area or eight (8) miles in one are at any time unless the city obtains written consent from the owners of at least sixty-five percent (65%) of the acres to be annexed and twenty-five percent (25%) of the population to be annexed. Municipalities are required to have a service extension plan included in the public notice that is published in the newspaper as well as mailed to all property owners

in the proposed territory. If the extension of municipal services is not substantially completed within one hundred twenty months (120), the affected owners may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for enforcement of completion of the planned services or may bring a process for detachment.

If the municipality fails to detach, then the majority of the annexed territory's registered voters can file a petition with the municipal clerk. If the municipality fails to detach within ninety (90) days of receipt of the filed petition, any of the petitioners can bring the petition to district court. The district court shall enter an order detaching the property if the court finds a valid petition is filed with the municipality if the municipality failed to fulfil its obligation in accordance with the service plan.

If the municipality fails to reach the fifty percent (50%) thresholds of consent of owners, a municipality may still annex territory if it is bordered by at least fifty percent (50%) of property within the municipal limits and if the governing board proves beyond a preponderance of evidence that the property owners will benefit more from the annexation than being detached. Owners can refute the benefits by showing lower current utility rates, sanitation rates, or trash rates offered by the municipality. For emergency services, property owners can show response time comparisons and costs of services.

Municipalities are prohibited from annexing territory more than once a year. Also, a municipality cannot attach ad valorem taxes to an annexed area for a sinking fund to satisfy any judgment if the annexed area was not part of the municipality at the time of the judgment.

No owner of land detached from a municipality may petition for annexation to the municipality from which the land was detached for ten years after detachment.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Use of Service Animal: [HB 1178](#) by Rep. Marilyn Stark (R-Bethany) and Sen. David Bullard (R-Durant) makes it a misdemeanor crime for an individual who does not have a disability or is not trained to assist individuals with a disability, from using a service animal in an attempt to gain treatment or benefits as an individual with a disability.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

CIB/Penalties: [HB 1216](#) by Rep. Kevin West (R-Moore) and Sen. Jerry Alvord (R-Wilson) adds roofing under the Construction Industries Board regulation. The bill provides that any fines established by the CIB for any second or subsequent violation of a law or rule to be set at five (5) times the amount of the fine set by the Board for initial violations. Collection of unpaid, finalized, administrative fines by the agency, directly or through contracted services unless otherwise provided in law, may be sought beginning ninety (90) days after final disposition and order of the matter through the processes established by this act and the APA.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Obscene Material/Preemption: [HB 1217](#) by Rep. Kevin West (R-Moore) and Sen. David Bullard (R-Durant) makes it unlawful for a person to engage in an adult performance which contains obscene material, or for any political subdivision of this state to allow, permit, organize, or authorize the viewing of an adult performance which contains obscene material, on public property or in a public place where a minor, as part of the general public, will be exposed to view such adult performance. A political subdivision acting in good faith in accordance with the requirements of this subsection shall not be liable for the acts of an individual or group in violation of this act. Any person who is convicted and found guilty is a misdemeanor subject to up to one (1) year in a county jail or by a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) and not exceeding One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), or both. The provisions of this section shall preempt any ordinance, regulation or restriction that was lawfully adopted or license that was issued by a political subdivision.

The bill went into effect on May 9, 2025.

DUI/Bail: [HB 1222](#) by Rep. Emily Gise (R-OKC) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) prohibits any police officer or sheriff from the release of any person arrested for a second driving under the influence violation without the granting of bail by a magistrate, court, judge, or on-call judge, whether by telephone or in person. In determining bonds and other conditions of release, the magistrate, judge, on-call judge or court shall consider any evidence that the person is in any manner dependent upon alcohol or a controlled dangerous substance or has a pattern of regular abuse of alcohol or the illegal use of any controlled dangerous substance. If the person is arrested for any crime provided in Section 11-902 of Title 42, the court shall consider the threat the person poses to public safety and shall present written findings on the bail amount. The bill removes language requiring officers to test any driver involved in an accident that resulted in a death or injury for substances.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

REAP Grants: [HB 1438](#) by Rep. Kenton Patzkowsky (R-Balko) and Sen. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) raises the cap on certain Rural Economic Action Plan (REAP) grants administered by OWRB from One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000.00) to Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$350,000.00).

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Court Fees: [HB 1460](#) by Rep. Tammy West (R-Bethany) and Sen. Todd Gollihare (R-Kellyville) removes the ability to assess and collect various fees on defendants. One of those fees is for the reimbursement to OSBI and any authorized law enforcement agency for cleaning up an illegal drug laboratory site and the ability to retain five percent (5%) of such monies in the Court Clerks Revolving Fund. The bill gives the courts flexibility to waive supervision fees. The bill removes the funding for the Impaired Driver Database. The bill requires the assessment for batterers to be conducted through a certified treatment program.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Courts/Restitution: [HB 1462](#) by Rep. Tammy West (R-Bethany) and Sen. Todd Gollihare (R-Kellyville) directs the courts to prioritize payments for restitution to the victim when sentencing and until the payment of restitution and the office of the district attorney certifies that restitution is paid in full. Before acceptance of a payment of fines, fees or assessments, the court clerk shall inquire of the offender whether restitution is owed on the case. If the court has ordered restitution, the court clerk shall inform the offender of such restitution that it shall be prioritized over payment of fines, fees, or assessments.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

GTCA/Public Insurance Adjusters: [HB 1501](#) by Rep. Mark Tedford (R-Tulsa) and Rep. Aaron Reinhardt (R-Jenks) limits the amount a public insurance adjuster can receive is not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the insurance settlement when adjusting for entities subject to GTCA.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement Records/Subpoenas: [HB 1563](#) by Rep. Collin Duel (R-Guthrie) and Sen. Brent Howard (R-Altus) provides that a subpoena issued on behalf of a defendant to a law enforcement agency, business, or commercial entity shall be subject to certain provisions. Such subpoena may compel a law enforcement agency to produce body camera videos, vehicle-mounted camera videos, traffic camera videos, law enforcement incident reports, and a recording of the administration of a sobriety test. Commercial entities may be compelled to turn over the production of a recording in the possession of the business or commercial entity, which covers a reasonable period of time before, during, or after the commission of the criminal act alleged in a complaint, indictment, or information. Subpoenas compelling the production of the individual record of a person may be assessed as prescribed by state law. The bill establishes a maximum record copying fee of twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per page and a maximum amount of One Dollar (\$1.00) per copied page for a certified copy. The bill also establishes a maximum Twenty-five Dollar (\$25.00) fee for recordings. Subpoenaed law enforcement agencies may notify the defendant that the production of requested records may violate certain state laws outlined in the measure. Upon receipt of this notice, the defendant shall inform the law enforcement agency of the desire to receive the subpoenaed records with redactions and notify the law enforcement agency, and the prosecuting agency of the application made to the court of competent jurisdiction for the release of the unredacted or unobscured records and the date and time of hearing on the application. The issuing party is required to take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The bill provides for a motion to be made by the subject of the subpoena to quash the subpoena if it fails to provide such reasonable steps.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Oklahoma Route 66 Commission: [HB 1571](#) by Rep. Mark Lawson (R-Sapulpa) and Rep. Todd Gollihare (R-Kellyville) removes the expiration date of the Oklahoma Route 66 Commission.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Conservation Commission/Spring Creek Watershed Study: [HB 1588](#) by Rep. David Hardin (R-Stilwell) and Sen. Tom Woods (R-Westville) creates the Spring Creek Watershed Study to be used to direct implementation of voluntary, incentive-based conservation practices by the Conservation Commission in partnership with other local, state, and federal agencies and subject to availability of resources, in the Spring Creek watershed to protect and improve the aquatic habitat and water quality in the area.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Oklahoma Organized Retail Crime: [HB 1592](#) by Rep. John George (R-Newalla) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) defines "organized retail crime" based on specific circumstances involving theft, retail theft, or larceny. It establishes penalties based on the value of stolen property is less than Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) can be punished by imprisonment up to five (5) years in DOC or in the county jail for a term not to exceed one (1) year, or a One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) fine for property valued below Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00); up to eight (8) years in prison or a One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) fine for property valued at Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) or more. It mandates restitution to victims as per Section 991f of Title 22. The term "municipalities" is added to the definition of the locations where a person can engage in a pattern of criminal offenses, expanding the scope of jurisdictions. The bill recreates the Oklahoma Organized Retail Crime Task Force to continue until June 1, 2026. The members that are currently serving will automatically continue. The bill authorizes the Attorney General to staff the task force. The Office of the AG may employ, either directly or through memorandums of understanding or cross-deputization agreements, people to serve as Oklahoma Organized Retail Crime Task Force officers whose primary responsibility is to prevent, respond to, investigate and prosecute criminal violations related to organized crime.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Assault & Battery Punishment: [HB 1595](#) by Rep. John George (R-Newalla) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) increases the punishment from thirty (30) days to up to ninety (90) days in the county jail. The bill increases the punishment for assault and battery from ninety (90) days to up to six (6) months in the county jail.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Harassment/First Responders: [HB 1597](#) by Rep. John George (R-Newalla) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) makes it a crime for a person, after receiving a verbal warning not to approach a person who is a first responder, who is engaged in the lawful performance of a legal duty, to knowingly and willfully violate such warning and approach or remain within twenty-five (25) feet of the first responder with the intent to: impede or interfere with the ability of the first responder to perform such duty; threaten the first responder with physical harm; or harass the first responder. A person, upon conviction, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one (1) year or by a fine not to exceed One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) or both.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Child Endangerment: [HB 1731](#) by Rep. Anthony Moore (R-Clinton) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) modifies when a person commits child endangerment by adding impaired while transporting or having a child in the vehicle.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Public Trust Hospitals/Open Meetings & Open Records: [HB 1738](#) by Rep. Stacy Jo Adams (R-Duncan) and Sen. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) exempts a public trust hospital that enters into a joint venture or acquires an interest in a not-for-profit organization to effectuate the administration of the mission of the public trust from the Oklahoma Open Meeting Act and the Oklahoma Open Records Act. The bill authorizes certain materials to be confidential, except to the extent that the person or entity which provided such information consents to the disclosure. Executive sessions may be held to discuss such materials if deemed necessary by the trust. This does not apply to budgetary information related to appropriations or the appropriation process. "Public trust hospital" is defined as a hospital created pursuant to Section 176.1 of Title 60 or Section 790.1 of Title 19 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Fire Protection/Child Care Homes: [HB 1847](#) by Rep. Suzanne Schreiber (D-Tulsa) and Sen. Bill Coleman (R-Ponca City) requires DHS to work with the State Fire Marshal to develop guidelines that allow family childcare homes and large childcare homes to operate under the requirements of the 2018 International Residential Code adopted by OUBCC. Family childcare homes and large childcare homes shall not be denied a license to operate should they comply with the requirements. No agency, municipality, county or other political subdivision shall place a stricter fire requirement than those outlined in the 2018 International Residential Code as adopted by OUBCC on the family and large childcare homes.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Bail: [HB 1991](#) by Rep. Tim Turner (R-Kinta) and Sen. Brent Howard (R-Altus) authorizes if a defendant is confined in a county jail, municipal jail, or a jail operated by a regional jail authority, and the defendant has a request to hold in custody from another jurisdiction within the state, the defendant may post bond in the other jurisdiction to release the hold. Upon proof that a bond has been posted, the request to be held in custody by the other jurisdiction shall be released.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Display of Lights/Eluding Officer: [HB 1993](#) by Rep. Tim Turner (R-Kinta) and Sen. Warren Hamilton (R-McCurtain) clarifies that the display of lights from a peace officer must not be ignored when a peace officer is trying to stop an individual.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/School Resource Officers/Sex Crimes: [HB 1995](#) by Rep. Tim Turner (R-Kinta) and Sen. Warren Hamilton (R-McCurtain) modifies the definition of sex crimes to designate "employee of a school system" to include employed and contracted school resource officers and security guards.

The bill went into effect on May 7, 2025.

Fighting Chance for Firefighters Act: [HB 2011](#) by Rep. Daniel Pae (R-Lawton) and Sen. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) creates the Fighting Chance for Firefighters Act to cover the costs of occupational cancer screenings. The bill creates an income tax credit equal to the unreimbursed cost incurred by a firefighter for the cost of medical procedures to detect any form of cancer beginning in tax year 2026. The individual credit is capped at Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) per taxable year, incurred by a firefighter for the cost of medical procedures to detect any form of cancer. The credit may be carried forward up to five (5) years. The bill caps statewide awards for the credit at One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,500,000.00) per year.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Eminent Domain/Attorney Fees: [HB 2036](#) by Rep. Nick Archer (R-Elk City) and Sen. Casey Murdock (R-Felt) directs courts to provide reimbursement of attorney fees in certain eminent domain hearings. Property owners are eligible for attorney, appraisal, and engineering fee reimbursement if: the condemning authority requests a jury trial and the jury's award is at least ninety percent (90%) of the commissioners' award; the condemning authority and the property owner request a jury trial and the jury's award is equal to or greater than the commissioners' award; or the condemning authority makes a written settlement offer after the commissioners' report and the jury's award exceeds the offer by at least ten percent (10%).

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Fire Alarm Box Reporting/Repealer: [HB 2068](#) by Rep. Molly Jenkins (R-Coyle) and Sen. Micheal Bergstrom (R-Adair) repeals Section 1852 by Title 21 which required the fire chief or principal officer of every fire department shall post, or cause to be posted, a copy of this act at every fire alarm box or place specially designed for the reporting of fires in the jurisdiction.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Dual Office Holding: [HB 2083](#) by Rep. Jason Blair (R-Moore) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) adds an exemption for dual office holding for a campus police officer who is elected as a member of the governing board of a town or municipality that is outside of the town or municipality where the person serves as a campus police officer.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

OUBCC: [HB 2085](#) by Rep. Jason Blair (R-Moore) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) requires OUBCC to establish a regional continuing education for all residential and commercial construction industry personnel affected by the codes adopted by OUBCC, including, but not limited to, code officials, design professionals, and trade workers. There is no cost for the regional

training for state licensed building code officials. A fee may be assessed to all participants other than state licensed code officials. The costs shall be limited to any cost directly associated with the training and shall be remitted to the State Treasury pursuant to the Oklahoma Uniform Building Code Commission Act. Each code official operating in this state on behalf of any state agency or municipal or county office may complete regional training and issue a certificate of completion. OUBCC shall also establish a workforce development process with the purpose of increasing the number of available code officials in Oklahoma. The workforce development applications, qualifications, and procedures shall be promulgated by rules of the Commission. OUBCC may establish forms and procedures to implement and administer the provisions of this section.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Open Records Act/Public Access Counselor/AG's Office: [HB 2163](#) by Rep. John Pfeiffer (R-Orlando) and Sen. Brent Howard (R-Altus) creates in the Attorney General's office a Public Access Counselor Unit. Any person whose request to inspect or copy a public record is denied by a public body, except the Legislature and committees, commissions, and agencies thereof, may file a request for review with the Public Access Counselor not later than thirty (30) days after the date of the final denial. The request for review must be in writing, signed by the requester, and include: a copy of the request for access to records and any response from the public body. A person who makes the request for commercial purposes may not file a request for review. If the public body treats the request for review as a commercial purpose, the individual may file a request with the Public Access Counselor to review whether the public body properly determined the request. The Public Access Counselor must forward a copy of the request for the public body to review within seven (7) business days after receiving receipt and specify the records or other documents that the public body shall furnish to facilitate the review. If the public body fails to respond, the AG may issue a subpoena to any person or public body having knowledge of or records pertaining to a request for review of a denial of access to records. There is a process for extending the time by the Public Access Counselor with notification to the requester and public body. The opinion shall be binding upon both the requester and the public body. Upon receipt of the binding opinion, the public body must either take the necessary action to comply or file suit in the proper district court. The AG may also issue advisory opinions to public bodies regarding compliance with this act.

The bill went into effect on May 29, 2025.

Newspapers/Publication of Notices: [HB 2167](#) by Rep. John Pfeiffer (R-Orlando) and Sen. Bill Colmehan (R-Ponca City) increases the fees that a newspaper can charge for publishing legal notices. For the first insertion of a notice, the per word fee is increased from fifteen cents (\$0.15) to twenty-two cents (\$0.22). For subsequent insertions, the fee is increased from fourteen cents (\$0.14) to twenty cents (\$0.20) per word. Elimination of space between words or numeric descriptions, or the use of hyphenation to combine words or numeric descriptions is prohibited. For all tabular matters such as graphics, maps, seals, signature blocks, forms and spreadsheets, the per line fee is increased from seventy cents (\$0.70) to One Dollar and ten cents (\$1.10) for the first insertion and from sixty-five cents (\$0.65) to One Dollar (\$1.00) for subsequent insertions. If the total calculated cost of words and lines is less than Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00), then the notice charge will be rounded up to a flat Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00). Newspapers are also

allowed to charge a notary fee for providing affidavits or proof of publication. The bill also requires newspapers to post the notice on their website and upload notices to a statewide database of public notices. However, failure to post a notice online due to a temporary outage or service interruption is considered a harmless error and the notice requirement is considered met as long as the notice has been published in the printed version of a newspaper. No deadline shall be set by the newspaper that is more than five (5) business days prior to the date of publication, excluding the date of publication, Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays in the State of Oklahoma. Upon request, the newspaper shall confirm receipt of the notice and notify the person or official in writing or by electronic means of the dates of the issue or issues in which the notice shall appear. The newspaper will confirm receipt of the notice and inform the person in writing or electronically about the publication dates. If there is a failure to publish the notice in the issue specified in the confirmation, the newspaper shall publish in the future issue at no charge. If the notice has multiple insertions, only the first notice omitted shall be required to run at no charge.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Texting While Driving: [HB 2263](#) by Rep. Nicole Miller (R-Edmond) and Sen. Todd Gollihare (R-Kellyville) prohibits the operator of a motor vehicle from using or holding of a hand-held electronic cellular device in a school zone or work zone when workers are present. The provisions do not apply if a person is using the cellular telephone or electronic communication device: in conjunction with hands-free or voice-operated technology; or for the sole purpose of communicating with an emergency response operator, a hospital, physician's office, or health clinic, a provider of ambulance services, a provider of firefighting services, or a law enforcement agency in an imminent emergency situation. Municipalities may enact and municipal police officers may enforce ordinances prohibiting and penalizing such conduct. The ordinances may not be more stringent than state law; and the total fine and court costs for municipal ordinance violations shall not exceed One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00). DPS may not assess points for violation and law enforcement is prohibited from confiscating or extracting information from the cellular device without consent.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Public Trust Hospitals: [HB 2295](#) by Speaker Kyle Hilbert (R-Bristow) and Sen. Todd Gollihare (R-Kellyville) prohibits a public trust hospital license or main provider location under a provider agreement with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), to be transferred from its current address to an address greater than fifteen (15) miles away, if the public trust hospital is located in a community with a population of fewer than thirty thousand (30,000) residents. If a public trust hospital facility announces closure, before the closure, a mediator shall be appointed. The municipality beneficiary of the public trust shall also appoint a mediator, and the two mediators appoint an agreed-upon third mediator. All three mediators shall agree to a sales price for the hospital if this cannot occur without mediation. The hospital will be transferred to the beneficiary municipality if they are willing to pay the agreed-upon price and have the staff to run the hospital. In the event the public trust hospital is sold to another entity, the trustees of the hospital must certify that they haven't entered into any agreement regarding any position, role, or employment for themselves or direct relatives and that they won't receive any financial benefits from the potential owners. In the event that a public third party has been leasing the public trust hospital, the CMS provider number will revert back to the public trust hospital

immediately after lease termination. The public trust hospital trustees shall complete a trustee education program, approved in advance by a statewide hospital organization. Trustee education shall commence within ninety (90) days of appointment to the office of trustees for the public trust hospital.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Mobile Food Trucks/Fire Marshal: [HB 2459](#) by Rep. Scott Fetgatter (R-Okmulgee) and Sen. Grant Green (R-Wellston) requires all mobile food preparation vehicles that are capable of producing smoke or grease-laden vapors to be in compliance with the most current adopted fire code. This requirement shall extend to vehicles utilizing electric energy, liquefied petroleum gas, compressed natural gas, or a combination thereof for cooking. All mobile food preparation vehicles utilizing any liquefied petroleum gas system, equipment, container, apparatus, or appliance shall receive and maintain a permit from the Oklahoma Liquefied Petroleum Gas Administration in conjunction with the State Fire Marshal. Beginning January 1, 2026, the specific provisions outlined shall expire and such operators shall comply with the most current adopted fire code. Mobile food preparation vehicles shall be under the jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal, who shall conduct inspections based on four (4) quadrants of the state and twice with each county with a population exceeding four hundred thousand (400,000). Nothing shall prevent a political subdivision from enforcing the event permits, operational fees, land use regulations, zoning, and other ordinances in relation to the operation of a mobile food preparation vehicle within the boundaries of the political subdivision. The State Fire Marshal may promulgate rules necessary to implement this act. Such rules shall have uniform force and effect throughout this state and no political subdivision or other agency shall enact or enforce any fire or life safety code-related ordinances, rules or the requirements for mobile food preparation vehicles, except in a county with a population exceeding four hundred thousand (400,000). The State Fire Marshal shall also issue an operational permit decal indicating that the vehicle meets the minimum fire and life code requirements.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Public Nuisances: [HB 2622](#) by Rep. Erick Harris (R-Edmond) and Sen. Todd Gollihare (R-Kellyville) provides that the repeated use of any real property or structure to commit unlawful drug distribution, prostitution, violations of the Massage Therapy Practices Act, or human and/or sex trafficking acts shall constitute a public nuisance.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Sexual Assault Victims/Information: [HB 2705](#) by Rep. Ross Ford (R-Broken Arrow) and Sen. John Haste (R-Broken Arrow) directs law enforcement agencies to inform sexual assault victims of the status of evidence in his or her case. The law enforcement agency may require the request to be in writing. The bill prohibits the disclosure of evidence, information or results that would impede or compromise an ongoing criminal investigation from being included.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Surplus Property: [HB 2724](#) by Rep. Mark Chapman (R-Broken Arrow) and Sen. Julie McIntosh (R-Porter) allows the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, pursuant to rules promulgated by OMES, to donate surplus OHP vehicles driven over ninety thousand (90,000) miles to any law enforcement agency of any political subdivision in a county with a population of no more than one hundred thousand (100,000) residents. The use of such donated vehicles shall be limited to valid and authorized law enforcement efforts by the receiving agency.

The bill went into effect on May 25, 2025.

OK Opioid Abatement Revolving Fund: [HB 2777](#) by Rep. Trey Caldwell (R-Faxon) and Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) appropriates Twenty Million Dollars (\$20,000,000.00) to be budgeted to the Opioid Lawsuit Settlement Fund (Fund 383). The bill also appropriates One Million Two Hundred Fifty-three Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-eight Dollars (\$1,253,658.00) to be distributed to the non-litigation subdivisions.

The bill goes into effect on July 1, 2025.

OWRB/ARPA Funds: [HB 2789](#) by Rep. Trey Caldwell (R-Faxon) and Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) appropriates Three Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$3,300,000.00) to the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) to cover increased projects costs related to Pandemic Relief Funding, as well as appropriates Six Million Six Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Six Hundred Sixty-one Dollars and Forty-eight Cents (\$6,625,661.48) to OWRB to complete projects that did not receive funds in the grants program. The bill also creates the State Recovery Special Account for the OWRB for each of the aforementioned appropriations, provides that the OWRB cannot spend more than four percent (4%) of the funds on administrative costs, and requires the OWRB to submit quarterly report to the Legislature on its expenditures and contracts.

The bill goes into effect on July 1, 2025.

Commerce/PREP Funds: [HB 2794](#) by Rep. Trey Caldwell (R-Faxon) and Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) appropriates the following funds from the Progressing Rural Economic Prosperity Fund to the Oklahoma Department of Commerce: • Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00) to fund a municipal park located in a county with a population greater than seven hundred fifty thousand (750,000) and north of I-344 and west of I-35. • Four Million Dollars (\$4,000,000.00) to relocate a naval submarine located east of State Highway 165 and north of State Highway 62; and • One Million Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,800,000.00) for infrastructure improvements at an industrial park located south of State Highway 62 and east of State Highway 283.

The bill goes into effect August 29, 2025.

OK Ethics Commission/Political Subdivisions Enforcement Fund: [HB 2795](#) by Rep. Trey Caldwell (R-Faxon) and Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) increases the funding cap for the Ethics Commission's "Political Subdivisions Enforcement Fund" from One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000.00) to Four Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$450,000.00).

The bill went into effect on May 29, 2025.

OK Disaster Mitigation & Recovery Matching Fund: [HB 2796](#) by Rep. Trey Caldwell (R-Faxon) and Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) allows the Oklahoma Department of Commerce to deposit funds in any account or subaccount as needed, in any amount, up to and including the full amount of the available funds in order to pay for eligible activities at any time. Commerce may exercise discretion to determine the appropriate amount of funds needed to support eligible activities.

The bill went into effect on May 29, 2025.

Firearms/Pointing: [HB 2818](#) by Rep. Jay Steagall (R-Yukon) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) authorizes the pointing of firearms if acting in self-defense or in defense of real or private property located on any premises. Additionally, the bill removes provisions of law revoking a persons handgun license if convicted for pointing a firearm at another person. It also clarifies that a person does not need to possess a handgun license if he or she points a firearm at another person while acting in self-defense or while defending real or private property. There is no requirement to show a defensive display of a firearm or any other deadly weapon before the use of defensive force or the threat of defensive force by a person who is justified in the use or threatened use of defensive force. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully and without lawful cause a firearm, knife, or any other deadly weapon, whether loaded or not, to point at any person or persons for the purpose of threatening or with intention of discharging the firearm or with any malice or for any purpose of injuring, either through physical injury or mental or emotional intimidation or for purposes whimsy, humor or prank or in anger or otherwise. The provisions of this law do not require the defensive display of a firearm or any other deadly weapon before the use of defensive force or the threat of defensive force by a person who is justified in the use or threatened use of defensive force. "Defensive display of a firearm" includes, but is not limited to: verbally informing another person that the person possesses or has available a firearm, exposes or displays a firearm in a manner that a reasonable person would understand was meant to protect the person against the use or attempted use by another or unlawful physical or deadly force, or placing the hand of the person on a firearm while the firearm is contained in a pocket, purse, holster, sling scabbard, case or other means of containment or transport.

The bill went into effect on May 14, 2025.

SENATE BILLS OF MUNICIPAL INTEREST SIGNED INTO LAW

Sales Tax Exemption/Firearm Safety Devices: [SB 50](#) by Sen. JoAnna Dossett (D-Tulsa) and Rep. Nick Archer (R-Elk City) creates a sales tax exemption for the sales of firearm safety devices and gun safety devices. The bill defines "firearm safety device" and "gun safety device".

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/DUI: [SB 54](#) by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. John George (R-Newalla) modifies sentencing provisions relating to persons convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substances twice within ten (10) years. The bill establishes a mandatory minimum imprisonment in the custody of the DOC. The mandatory minimum is set at ten (10) days for first time violators, thirty (30) days for second time violators, and an additional thirty (30) days for each subsequent violation beyond the second. Mandatory blood or breath tests are required to determine alcohol concentration in certain incidents relating to accidents, driving the wrong way, driving in excess of twenty (20) mph beyond the speed limit, operating a vehicle with a person younger than 18 years of age, reckless driving, and driving to elude law enforcement. Reckless driving as it relates to driving under the influence shall be classified as aggravated driving under the influence, which shall be a felony offense.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Sales Tax Exemption/Nonprofits/School Supplies and Clothing: [SB 59](#) by Sen. Dave Rader (R-Tulsa) and Rep. Suzanne Schreiber (D-Tulsa) creates a new sales tax exemption for nonprofit organizations and provides documentation to OTC showing the organization's principal purpose is to provide school supplies or articles of clothing for underserved students attending prekindergarten through twelfth grade at public schools in the state.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Workers Compensation/Interns: [SB 95](#) by Sen. Ally Seifried (R-Claremore) and Rep. Nick Archer (R-Elk City) amends the definition of "employee" that are not included in receiving workers' compensation benefits to mean any person engaging in a temporary work arrangement that allows the individual to observe a work environment and gain work experience without expectation of financial compensation.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Sewage Disposal Systems/DEQ: [SB 111](#) by Sen. Spencer Kern (R-Duncan) and Rep. Ty Burns (R-Morrison) requires any person engaging in the installation of more than one (1) individual sewage disposal systems to obtain certification from DEQ.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Real Estate Contracts: [SB 198](#) by Sen. Michael Brooks (D-OKC) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-OKC) authorizes a municipality, county and state the ability to enter into a real estate contract for the sale, conveyance, or exchange of real property, option to purchase real property, or a lease with

an option to purchase real property may include a contingency, not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days, for the purposes of securing required permits, lot changes, zoning changes, and any other land use approvals necessary to use and operate the real property.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Assault & Battery/Law Enforcement Officers: [SB 369](#) by Sen. Kelly Hines (R-OKC) and Rep. John George (R-Newalla) modifies the provisions on special aggravated assault and battery against law enforcement officers to include strangulation.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Public Highways: [SB 375](#) by Sen. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) and Rep. Ronny Johns (R-Ada) allows officers of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to enter into interlocal agreements with police and set speed limits on roads located on lands owned by a state beneficiary public trust if the trust has entered into an interlocal agreement with the Commissioner of Public Safety to allow DPS to police these roads. The bill also allows a state beneficiary public trust to pass a resolution to close, reopen, or re-close the public use of its roadway if the roadway is not located within the boundaries of a municipality and is not designated for public use. Such closure shall not leave any property owned by the trust without contiguous access to a roadway, whether a public right-of-way or a roadway owned by the trust. If a roadway is closed and the right to reopen the roadway is foreclosed by the district court of the county where the road is located shall be permanent and not subject to reopen.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Badge & Firearm Retention: [SB 462](#) by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. Robert Manger (R-OKC) authorizes a municipal police officer who retires under the Oklahoma Police Pension & Retirement System the ability to request to retain custody and possession of his or her municipal-issued firearm and badge. The retiring officer shall make the request in writing to the head of the municipal law enforcement agency. The agency head may grant the request except in a few cases: not in good standing; convicted of a felony; mentally or physically incapacitated and could not perform duties if recalled; or good cause shows that granting approval of the request is detrimental to public health, safety and welfare. Upon the death of a municipal police officer prior to retirement, custody and possession of a firearm and badge may be awarded to the next of kin in accordance with the agency's policy.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

REAP Reporting: [SB 473](#) by Sen. Dave Rader (R-Tulsa) and Rep. Eric Roberts (R-OKC) requires each entity to develop a plan to measure the qualitative effects of projects funded through the Rural Economic Action Plan of 1996. The plan may utilize inquiries or surveys of the public, local governments, or municipalities to measure the effect. On or before January 1, 2028, each entity required to develop a plan shall submit a report to the Oklahoma Department of Commerce detailing the qualitative effects of at least two projects that received funds pursuant to the Rural Economic Action Plan of 1996. Any expenditures associated with creating the plan required by

subsection A of this section and the report required by subsection B of this section shall be made using the initial planning expenditure payments.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Open Meeting Act/Executive Session: [SB 491](#) by Sen. Brian Guthrie (R-Bixby) and Sen. Derrick Hildebrant (R-Catoosa) authorizes each public body to enter executive session to discuss the sale, lease, or acquisition of real property by the public body.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Firearms/Preemption: [SB 500](#) by Sen. Casey Murdock (R-Felt) and Rep. Kevin West (R-Moore) prohibits a governmental entity from entering into contracts with a company for the purchase of goods or services unless the contract contains a written verification from the company that it does not and will not discriminate against a firearm entity or firearm trade association. It does not apply to a governmental entity that contracts with a sole-source provider or does not receive a bid from a company that is able to provide verification discriminating against a firearm entity or firearm trade association. The provisions of this section of law apply only to a contract between a governmental entity or a company with at least ten (10) full-time employees and has a value of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) that is paid wholly or partly from public funds of the governmental entity.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Fraudulent Documents Identification Unit: [SB 544](#) by Sen. Jonathan Wingard (R-Ada) and Rep. Dell Kerbs (R-Shawnee) authorizes the Department of Public Safety to establish an Identity Verification Unit (IVU). The chief administrator of the law enforcement agency that requests the issuance of a driver license shall be jointly responsible to ensure the license is promptly returned to DPS. DPS is also authorized to enter into interagency agreements with law enforcement agencies requesting issuance of such a license setting forth the terms of the authorization for use of the license, the terms for custody and control of the license, and the terms for duration and revocation of authorization to use or possess the license.

The bill went into effect on May 5, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Bus Passenger Safety Act: [SB 562](#) by Sen. Jerry Alvord (R-Wilson) and Rep. Nicole Miller (R-Edmond) modifies the Bus Passenger Safety Act. It defines "rolling stock transit vehicles" to include buses, vans, cars, railcars, locomotives, trolley cars, ferry boats and vehicles used for transporting the public. The bill makes it a crime to intimidate, threaten, assault, or batter any driver, attendant, guard, or passenger of any rolling stock transit vehicle or cause disruption to the provided service or cause harm to any person. The bill lays out the penalties.

The bill went into effect on May 26, 2025.

Political Subdivision Opioid Abatement Grants: [SB 574](#) by Sen. John Haste (R-Broken Arrow) and Rep. Cynthia Roe (R-Lindsay) adds approved purpose to include any approved uses authorized by opioid-related settlement agreements in which the State of Oklahoma is a litigant

or participant. The bill expands the definition of "political subdivision" to include the board of regents or board of trustees of a state educational institution which is a member of the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education. The Office of the AG may use not more than ten percent (10%) of the funds for statewide opioid abatement projects that constitute approved use under the Political Subdivision Opioid Abatement Grants Act. The Oklahoma Opioid Abatement Board shall approve all statewide opioid abatement projects.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

OK Local Development & Enterprise Zone Incentive Leverage Act: [SB 575](#) by Sen. Dave Rader (R-Tulsa) and Rep. Daniel Pae (R-Lawton) requires the enterprise or entity to provide consent for the Department of Commerce to furnish the reported information to the Incentive Evaluation Commission (IEC) only for evaluation purposes by the IEC or a designee. The information furnished shall be disaggregated and on a per project basis.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

OK Quality Events Incentive Act: [SB 578](#) by Sen. Bill Coleman (R-Ponca City) and Rep. Mike Kelley (R-Yukon) extends the Oklahoma Quality Events Incentive Act through June 30, 2031.

The bill goes into effect August 29, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Jail Standards: [SB 595](#) by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. David Hardin (R-Stilwell) creates the Oklahoma Jail Standards Act authorizing the State Commissioner of Health to promulgate rules to implement jail standards. The bill requires all detention facilities and lockup facilities to operate in compliance with the provisions of the bill. The bill also lists and describes the standards under which all detention facilities shall operate.

The bill went into effect on April 28, 2025.

Firearms/Shooting into Buildings: [SB 631](#) by Pro Tempore Lonnie Paxton (R-Tuttle) and Rep. John George (R-Newalla) adds shooting into a dwelling or a building used for public or business purposes, as provided for in Section 1289.17A of this title or any attempt, conspiracy, or solicitation thereof to the required sentence of eighty-five percent of imprisonment.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Massage Therapists/Zoning Regulations: [SB 644](#) by Sen. Kristen Thompson (R-Edmond) and Rep. Preston Stinson (R-Edmond) provides exceptions to the exemptions on massage therapists by not affecting the regulations of a city, county, or a political subdivision of this state relating to zoning or licensing requirements for business locations offering massage therapy.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Special Election Dates: [SB 652](#) by Pro Tempore Lonnie Paxton (R-Tuttle) and Rep. Mike Osburn (R-Edmond) modifies the dates for elections for any purpose can be held by any county, school district, technology center school district, municipality, fire protection district, or other political

subdivision. The bill also limits the dates the Governor can call a special election. However, if a vacancy has occurred in the office of the US Representative, State Senator, or State Representative, or in the event of a declared national or state emergency that requires a special election, the Governor may also call a special election as authorized by law on the following dates: second Tuesday in January in any year; first Tuesday of March in any year; first Tuesday of May in an odd-numbered year; second Tuesday of July in an odd-number year; second Tuesday of September in an odd-numbered year; first Tuesday of October in an odd-numbered year; and first Tuesday of December, beginning in December of 2025, and every four years thereafter. These dates apply to any election held after January 1, 2026.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Use of Deadly Force: [SB 657](#) by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-OKC) provides that an officer or other person acting by the officer's command in the officer's aid and assistance whose use of deadly force is found during any pretrial hearing or proceeding to be unjustified pursuant to this section may appeal such ruling to the Court of Criminal Appeals within ten (10) days of the ruling. Priority shall be given to appeals made pursuant to this subsection and an order staying proceedings shall be entered pending the outcome of the appeal. If an appeal is not brought within ten (10) days of the ruling, the officer waives the right to immediate appeal of the ruling but does not waive any right to assert the claim at trial or upon direct appeal.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Emergency Management/Governor's Duties: [SB 672](#) by Sen. Julie McIntosh (R-Porter) and Rep. Kevin West (R-Moore) prohibits the Governor from closing or forcing to close any business without documented scientific evidence that the nature of a particular business actually contributes to the direct spreading of disease relating to the pandemic. The Governor is required to give notice and a hearing to any business determined to be nonessential or detrimental to the health and safety of citizens during a pandemic before issuing an executive order against keeping the business open.

The bill goes into effect on July 1, 2025.

Finance/Surcharge Repealer: [SB 677](#) by Sen. Spencer Kern (R-Duncan) and Rep. Emily Gise (R-OKC) allows a seller to offer discounts to a consumer that elects to pay by cash, check or debit card in lieu of payment by credit card. There shall be no limit on the discount that may be offered by the seller. Pursuant to the regulations of the Administrator, a seller who provides a discount not in accordance with regulations shall disclose such information to the Administrator. Any seller that wishes to impose a surcharge for credit card transactions is required to clearly post a notice about the surcharge for both in-store and online transactions. If the transaction is processed over the phone, the surcharge must be verbally disclosed to the consumer. The surcharge is limited to two percent (2%) of the total transaction amount or the processing cost for the retailer, whichever is less. The bill defines "credit card", "seller", and "surcharge". If the seller only accepts credits cards for payment, no surcharge may be imposed. The bill repeals Title 14A, Section 2-417 of the Oklahoma Statutes, which bans surcharges for credit and debit card transactions. The bill

leaves in the language that allows a public trust or municipality the ability to charge service fees as a result of providing the transaction.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Sales Tax Rebate/Broadband: [SB 687](#) by Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) and Rep. Trey Caldwell (R-Faxon) directs the rebate program to be administered by the Oklahoma Broadband Office (OBO) and the Oklahoma Tax Commission (OTC). Beginning in calendar year 2025, rebates for sales and use tax paid for equipment purchased in calendar year 2025 and subsequent calendar years shall be filed with the OBO for the sales tax exemption relating to broadband equipment shall be allocated from the Oklahoma Broadband Rebate Revolving Fund. OBO shall approve or disapprove all claims for a rebate payment. The bill limits the liability of the state to make rebate payments to the amount in the fund. The bill appropriates Fifteen Million Dollars (\$15,000,000.00) to the account from the General Revenue Fund.

The bill goes into effect August 29, 2025.

Detachment/Intervening Strips: [SB 694](#) by Sen. Jerry Alvord (R-Wilson) and Rep. Josh Cantrell (R-Kingston) provides that territory detached from a municipality under certain circumstances shall not be detached if: 1) the territory includes an intervening strip less than four (4) rods wide; 2) the territory is only separated from the corporate limits of a municipality by a railway right-of-way; 3) the territory is a highway right-of-way adjacent to or contiguous with a municipality; or 4) the territory includes properties that will be split in two, resulting in part of the property falling inside the corporate limits of a municipality and part of it falling outside the corporate limits of the municipality. The state, county, or any other political subdivision or governmental entity which will assume responsibility over the proposed detached territory may give written consent to the detachment.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Airport Construction Program: [SB 730](#) by Sen. Kelly Hines (R-OKC) and Rep. Nicole Miller (R-Edmond) requires the Oklahoma Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics to develop and adopt a five-year Airport Construction Program on an annual basis which lists federal and state funding that the Department has available for the development of airport infrastructure. The Department shall involve public input during the development of the Program and coordinate and receive input from the airports within the statewide airport system plan. The Department shall set realistic project delivery schedules to maintain integrity and to minimize air transportation disruption. A project must have been included in the five-year Program and be at an airport that is included in the most current version of the statewide airport system plan to receive financial assistance.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Architectural & Licensed Interior Designs Act: [SB 751](#) by Sen. Jack Stewart (R-Yukon) and Rep. Nicole Miller (R-Edmond) increases the maximum construction value from One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000.00) to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000.00) of all buildings

used by a municipality, county, state, public trust, public agency or federal government that are exempt from the State Architectural & Licensed Interior Designers Act.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Driving Under Influence: [SB 786](#) by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. John George (R-Newalla) prohibits a person from consuming marijuana or inhaling secondhand medical marijuana smoke due to another person's consumption of medical marijuana while operating a motor vehicle on a public highway, street or alley. A person operating a motor vehicle on a public highway, street or alley shall not possess any open container that contains marijuana in the passenger area of the motor vehicle. Any person convicted of violating this section shall in addition to any fine imposed, pay a special assessment trauma-care fee of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) to be deposited in the Trauma Care Assistance Revolving Fund.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/VPO Service: [SB 813](#) by Sen. Ally Seifried (R-Claremore) and Rep. Stan May (R-Broken Arrow) requires a peace officer to make every attempt to serve the subject of the victim protection order and complete a return service when filing the petition with the court. If the peace officer is unable to obtain service, the petition shall be filed by a peace officer with the district court the next business day. The court clerk shall receive the petition upon delivery by the peace officer and document the hearing date and time assigned to the case as documented by the peace officer. If the court clerk observes that service has not been obtained, the petition shall still be filed by the court clerk and issued to the appropriate office of the county sheriff to obtain service with priority. The peace officer requesting the order shall be notified by the judge of the date, time, and courtroom location in which the hearing will be held. The peace officer shall provide the victim and subject of the order with a copy of the completed order and return the original order to the district court.

The bill went into effect on May 12, 2025.

Elections/Absentee Ballots/First Responders: [SB 814](#) by Sen. Todd Gollihare (R-Bristow) and Rep. Rob Hall (R-Tulsa) authorizes a first responder or emergency worker or uniformed-service voter to receive an absentee ballot.

The bill goes into effect on July 1, 2025.

Local Government Campaign Finance and Financial Disclosure Act: [SB 890](#) by Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) and Rep. Mike Osburn (R-Edmond) transfers the duties from the municipal clerk and county clerk to the Ethics Commission. The Ethics Commission may post copies of statements of organization and reports of contributions and expenditures.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Aerospace Infrastructure: [SB 920](#) by Sen. Paul Rosino (R-OKC) and Rep. Nicole Miller (R-Edmond) defines "heliport" and "VTOL aircraft". The bill requires a permit to build or modify any building that would exceed the federal obstruction standards within a one-nautical mile radius

of the geographic center of a publicly owned heliport or vertiport. The Oklahoma Department of Aerospace and Aeronautics is given the authority to develop a statewide network of UAS/AAM detection systems and to create a statewide or regional command and radar system to support the UAS/AAM detection systems. The Department is authorized to enter into partnerships with the federal government for the purpose of investing in and operating UAS/AAM infrastructure in the state.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/Military Installations: [SB 930](#) by Sen. Brenda Stanley (R-MWC) and Rep. Nicole Miller (R-Edmond) creates a framework to ensure that law enforcement services are accessible on US military installations in Oklahoma, with a primary focus on juvenile matters affecting public safety and welfare. The State of Oklahoma accepts the relinquishment of exclusive jurisdiction over military installations from the federal government, obtaining concurrent jurisdiction for as long as the federal government maintains control of the property.

The Governor shall not accept requests for concurrent jurisdiction unless they meet specific requirements: the identity and authority of the requestor, clarity regarding the purpose of the request, detailed descriptions of affected properties, and acknowledgment of potential future land acquisitions. The Governor's acceptance of such requests must be documented and filed with the Secretary of State. The state will incur no liabilities through this concurrent jurisdiction arrangement, and they may enter into reciprocal agreements with federal agencies to delineate jurisdictional duties without any obligation to do so.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Law Enforcement/DUI/Bail Denial: [SB 981](#) by Sen. Todd Gollihare (R-Bristow) and Rep. Ross Ford (R-Broken Arrow) authorizes the denial of bail for an individual who has previously been convicted with two (2) felonies for driving under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substances.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Local Bid Preference: [SB 1014](#) by Sen. Jack Stewart (R-Yukon) and Rep. Kevin West (R-Moore) requires political subdivisions awarding construction contracts exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) or construction management trade contracts or subcontracts exceeding Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) to give preferences to local bids of not more than five percent (5%) instead of authorizing such preferences.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

Insurance/Ambulance Coverage: [SB 1067](#) by Sen. Paul Rosino (R-OKC) and Rep. Preston Stinson (R-Edmond) authorizes a local government entity or ambulance service provider acting on its behalf to annually submit ambulance service rates set by the local government to the Insurance Department. The Department must establish and maintain a public database with all the submitted rates by January 1, 2026. The minimum allowable rate must be the least of the submitted rates, three hundred twenty-five percent (325%) of the current published rate as

established by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, or the ambulance service provider's billed charge. The Department must submit a report using a review of the data and the rates will cease to remain in effect unless modified by the Legislature by December 31, 2027.

The bill goes into effect on January 1, 2026.

OWRB/PREP Fund: [SB 1151](#) by Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) and Rep. Trey Caldwell (R-Faxon) appropriates Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) to OWRB to provide water infrastructure funding to a rural water sewer and solid waste management district. The bill appropriates Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) to OWRB to construct water lines. The bill also appropriates Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00) to OWRB to establish a grant program for water and wastewater infrastructure, and to improve deficient dams.

The bill goes into effect on July 1, 2025.

GTCA/Increases: [SB 1168](#) by Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) and Rep. Trey Caldwell (R-Faxon) expands the definition of "employee" as it relates to the Governmental Tort Claims Act to include a public trust and any sole member not-for-profit corporation of the public trust and any sole member not-for-profit subsidiary of such corporation. The bill defines "occurrence" to mean a loss arising out of an accident or event or a continuous or repeated exposure to substantially the same general harmful conditions. All losses arising out of an accident or event or a continuous or repeated exposure to substantially the same general harmful conditions shall be deemed to have arisen out of one occurrence. Political subdivision is expanded to include public libraries. The bill increases the maximum liability the state or its political subdivisions shall be subject to from Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) to Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$75,000.00) as it relates to any claim or to any claimant who has more than one claim for loss of property arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence. For any number of claims arising from loss of property or discomfort in nuisance claims arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence, the amount is capped at Two Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$225,000.00) in counties with a population less than one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) and Two Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$275,000.00) in counties with a population greater than one hundred fifty thousand (150,000). In no event shall the total liability of the state and its political subdivision for a claim for nuisance exceed Two Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$275,000.00) per occurrence. In no event shall the total liability of the state and its political subdivisions for a claim for nuisance exceed Two Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$275,000.00) per occurrence. In no event shall the total liability of the state and its political subdivisions for a claim arising from municipal sewer overflow exceed Two Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$275,000.00) per occurrence. The maximum amount awarded to any claimant for a claim for any other loss arising out of a single act, accident, or occurrence is increased from One Hundred Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$125,000.00) to Two Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$250,000.00) in counties with a population less than one hundred fifty thousand (150,000). The amount for awards given to individuals in counties with a population greater than one hundred fifty thousand (150,000) is increased from One Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$175,000.00) to Three Hundred Seventy-five Thousand Dollars (\$375,000.00). The limits for awards relating to state mental health hospitals have increased from Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$200,000.00) to Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000.00). The bill caps aggregate awards arising from a single occurrence or accident at Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00). The

total liability of a public trust hospital and physician who provides medical services on the premises of a public trust hospital that is located in a county with a population of fewer than seventy-five thousand (75,000) but who is not employed by such hospital, to not exceed One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00). If the physician is employed by another group, the total limit of liability shall be the higher coverage. For claims within the scope of GTCA, the liability limits in this section for claims on or after the effective date of this act shall be adjusted beginning January 1, 2031, and every five (5) years thereafter for inflation to reflect the lesser percentage of CPI published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the US Department of Labor for such period or four percent (4%) in any five-year period.

The bill goes into effect on November 1, 2025.

LEGISLATION VETOED BY GOVERNOR STITT

OK Urban Agriculture Cost-Share Program: [HB 1910](#) by Rep. Arturo Alonso-Sandoval (D-OKC) and Sen. Nikki Nice (D-OKC) created the Oklahoma Urban Agriculture Cost-Share Program within the Oklahoma Conservation Commission to provide monies to eligible people for the purpose of promoting sustainable urban agricultural practices, improving food security, and enhancing green spaces in Oklahoma's urban areas.

The [veto message](#) is as follows: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 11 of Article VI of the Oklahoma Constitution, I have vetoed Enrolled House Bill 1910.

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

For these reasons, I have vetoed Enrolled House Bill 1910.

OSBI/Mass Casualty Revolving Fund: [SB 37](#) by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. Anthony Moore (R-Clinton) defines "mass casualty" to mean an incident that results in no less than three (3) injured individuals; requires more emergency response than typically available in the jurisdiction; and results in a sudden and timely surge of injured individuals in need of emergency services. OSBI may respond to an incident without a request from a local law enforcement agency and coordinate with local law enforcement agencies who are responding to the event. The bill also creates a Mass Casualty Revolving Fund.

The [veto message](#) is as follows: Pursuant to the power vested in me by Section 11 of Article VI of the Oklahoma Constitution, I have vetoed Senate Bill 37.

I am committed to protecting all four million Oklahomans from those who seek to harm them, but growing government and creating new, unfunded revolving funds will not accomplish that end. Should law enforcement feel it needs more money to protect Oklahomans, they should approach that request through the normal appropriations process.

For these reasons, I have vetoed Enrolled Senate Bill 37.

OK Housing Authorities Act: [SB 333](#) by Sen. John Haste (R-Broken Arrow) and Rep. Mark Lawson (R-Sapulpa) modifies the Oklahoma Housing Authorities Act. The bill broadens the definition of "area of operation" to include in the case of an authority of a city or of a county and only for the purpose of construction or rehabilitation projects, beginning on the effective date of this act, anywhere within this state; provided such city or county housing authority has consulted with the city, county or counties and all other

active and duly certified city and county housing authorities, if any, where the project or projects are located.

The [veto message](#) is as follows: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 11 of Article VI of the Oklahoma Constitution, I have vetoed Enrolled Senate Bill 333.

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

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

For these reasons, I have vetoed Enrolled Senate Bill 333.

Tax Compliance/Good Behavior: [SB 583](#) by Sen. Dave Rader (R-Tulsa) and Rep. John Pfeiffer (R-Orlando) expanded the requirements of a noncompliant taxpayer to include filing all required reports and remitting all taxes due for a consecutive twenty-four (24) month period to avoid closure of the business. The bill also expanded the defense or defenses to the closure to include written proof that the noncompliant taxpayer has had no more than three (3) instances of untimely filed reports or late tax remittances during a consecutive twenty-four (24) month period.

The [veto message](#) is as follows: Pursuant to the power vested in me by Section 11 of Article VI of the Oklahoma Constitution, I have vetoed Senate Bill 583.

Government shouldn't be in the business of "gotcha" with hard working business owners. This bill expands the Oklahoma Tax Commission's authority to shut down businesses over easily remedied paperwork errors, even when those businesses worked to fix those errors. Although the bill would also extend the grace period for a noncompliant businesses before closure, I believe this bill will result in more unnecessary business closures. I therefore believe this bill will too harshly penalize hardworking Oklahomans. For these reasons, I have vetoed Enrolled Senate Bill 583.

Construction/Oath: [SB 898](#) by Sen. Adam Pugh (R-Edmond) and Rep. Emily Gise (R-OKC) removes the requirement that a written statement under oath must accompany a bid for construction.

The [veto message](#) is as follows: Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 11 of Article VI of the Oklahoma Constitution, I have vetoed Enrolled Senate Bill 898.

Eliminating the requirement for construction bidders to submit disclosure statements under oath weakens a straightforward but meaningful safeguard. Truthful bidding depends on accountability, and having sworn statements under oath is neither difficult nor burdensome. This change not only undermines transparency but also raises questions about who benefits from avoiding a sworn declaration.

For these reasons, I have vetoed Enrolled Senate Bill 898.