2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION OVERVIEW

The First Regular Session of the 57th Legislature convened on Monday, February 4, with newly elected Governor Kevin Stitt giving his first State of the State address. There were 2,815 bills and joint resolutions pre-filed by lawmakers prior to the start of session with that number growing to 2,899 by the end of session. Nearly one out of every four bills filed this session had municipal impacts, creating a tracking list for OML containing nearly 690 bills.

Lawmakers sent more than 530 bills and joint resolutions to Governor Stitt for his consideration. Of those bills, Governor Stitt signed 515 bills, vetoed 16 bills, issued one line-item veto, recalled one bill, and two bills became law without his signature.

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 vital revenue sources including residential building design preemption, oil and gas takings, workers’ compensation for emergency responders, and more. Here are just a few that were successfully stopped:

HB 1032 by Rep. Ryan Martinez (R-Edmond) and Sen. Joe Newhouse (R-Broken Arrow) prohibits county and municipal regulation of residential building design elements.

This bill was sent to conference committee with four conference committee reports filed. OML believed the problems within HB1032 would be best resolved during the interim with the homebuilders requesting this legislation. We shared this message continually with conferees in the House and Senate through the remainder of the legislative session. As a result, this bill died in Conference.

HB 1956 by Rep. Judd Strom (R-Copan) and Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) amends the Oklahoma Inspector Act in various ways. This includes expanding investigation authority and requiring municipalities of more than 10,000 population to provide a list of all building and construction inspectors. This list is to be updated within 30 days of a change in personnel with new fines for violation. New fines are also proposed for inspectors without proper licenses.

This bill passed the House, was amended in the Senate with title stricken, but Senate amendments were never heard on the House floor.

HB 2150 by Rep. John Pfieffer (R-Mulhall) and Sen. Mark Allen (R-Spiro) creates a taking whenever a municipality, county, or political subdivision other than the Corporation Commission adopts or implements an ordinance, resolution, rule, regulation, or other form of official policy concerning oil and gas operation as described in the bill. This includes substantially interfering with the use and enjoyment of the mineral estate, imposing or enforcing a limitation that adversely impacts the use and development of minerals, or prohibits access to develop the mineral estate, thereby substantially reducing the fair market value of the mineral estate. This does not apply to any ordinance, resolution, rule, regulation or other forms of official policy adopted or implemented prior to December 31, 2014.

OML met several times with the oil and gas industry to discuss our concerns with the language. As a result, a working group was created to address the issues that lead to the creation of this legislation. The working group was comprised of municipal officials from communities with high volumes of drilling
activity as well as oil and gas representatives. The working group had tremendously productive meetings in March and April with plans for additional meetings in the interim.

This bill passed in the House, received a do pass recommendation in the Senate Judiciary Committee (title stricken) with a vote of 6 – 5, but it was not heard on the Senate floor.

HB 2271 by Rep. Josh West (R-Grove) and Sen. Jason Smalley (R-Stroud) modifies situations in which mental injury or illness is a compensable workers’ compensation injury to include police officers, firefighters, EMTs or any employee of an emergency service who is likely to be among the first people to arrive at and assist at the scene of an emergency.

This bill passed quickly through the House. OML met with the House and Senate authors to request this bill not move forward until more research is done on the issue. It was agreed by both principal authors that this issue should be studied further in the interim. This bill was assigned to the Senate Judiciary Committee but never received a hearing.

HB 2294 by Rep. Harold Wright (R-Weatherford) and Sen. Darcy Jech (R-Kingfisher) imposes a three percent deduction from sales tax collection to compensate the seller or vendor for keeping sales tax records, filing reports, and remitting the tax. This deduction is limited to a maximum of $2,500 per month per sales tax permit. The amount of tax collected over this amount shall be retained by the state as an administrative expense and deposited to the General Revenue Fund. Remote sellers are also eligible for such deductions.

This bill passed in the House but was never heard in the Senate Finance Committee.

SB 260 by Sen. Nathan Dahm (R-Broken Arrow) and Rep. Lewis Moore (R-Arcadia) prohibits the state or a political subdivision from contracting with any private corporation to use any photo monitoring device to detect any red light violations.

This bill passed in the Senate and received a do pass recommendation in the House Public Safety Committee but was never heard on the House floor.

SB 323 by Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) authorizes compensation to the seller or vendor for remitting sales tax of one percent of the tax due, provided the deduction shall not be allowed with a direct payment permit or if filing of a report or payment of tax is delinquent unless it is due to a natural disaster for which a Presidential Major Disaster Declaration was issued. There is a limitation of $2,500 per month per sales tax permit. The excess as calculated by the one percent over the $2,500 shall be deposited as administrative expenses in the State General Fund. The Tax Commission is authorized for rule-making via deductions and limitations of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement regarding remote sellers/vendors.

This bill failed for lack of a second in the Senate Finance Committee.

SB 729 by Sen. James Leewright (R-Bristow) and Rep. Marcus McEntire (R-Duncan) preempts political subdivisions from in any way touching those businesses and occupations licensed, regulated, and controlled under the supervision of the Department of Consumer Credit. Existing regulation is null and void except for sales tax, construction and building code permits, signage, parking and hours of operation, and health, safety, and general welfare at the physical site where the business is located. The
This bill passed in the Senate; however, at our request it was never heard in the House Business and Commerce Committee.

Priority/Support Bills

At OML’s annual meeting in September, several issues were approved as OML legislative priorities for this session. Additionally, throughout the legislative session, OML’s legislative committee discussed and made recommendations to the OML board of directors regarding bills with positive municipal impacts. Below is the status of OML’s priority (request) bills, as well as bills the board voted to support.

Service Fees: **HB 1425** by Rep. Ben Loring (D-Miami) and Sen. John Montgomery (R-Lawton) allows municipalities to apply a service fee to online or in-person transactions to offset bank processing fees. It exempts municipal courts not of records. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Municipal Court Clerks/Digitized Receipts: **HB 1428** by Rep. Ben Loring (D-Miami) and Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) requires a municipal treasurer to credit deposits for the municipal court to the fund designated by the municipal governing body. It requires the court clerk to make a receipt for the fees, fines, and forfeitures collected which will be retained by the municipality together with a detailed statement of all costs, the style of the case in which they were paid, and the name of the defendant. It allows the receipt and detailed statement retained by the municipality to be saved and produced in an electronic format. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Municipal Governing Body Qualifications: **HB 1516** by Rep. Lundy Kiger (R-Poteau) and Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) requires the members of a municipality’s governing body to be residents and registered voters of the city and the council members from wards to be actual residents of their respective wards at the time of their respective candidacies and elections. It requires that the removal of a council member from a ward to another ward within the municipality after his or her election or a change in ward boundaries not disqualify the council member from completing the term for which they were elected. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019. *This bill was an outcome of the 2019 Congress of Mayors.*

Public Safety Districts: **HB 1992** by Rep. Jadine Nollan (R-Sand Springs) and Sen. Jason Smalley (R-Stroud) permits municipalities to initiate the creation of a public safety protection district and directs a resolution be submitted to the registered voters of each municipality. It provides an option for an alternative revenue source for law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency medical services. It requires a majority of voters to approve the Public Safety District. If it is approved, an annual assessment of no greater than five mills will be assessed on the property in the district within municipal boundaries. The proceeds may be spent on the operation and maintenance of the district. This includes expenses related to purchasing and maintaining public safety equipment and vehicles as well as payment of salaries and benefits of employees providing law enforcement, fire protection, and emergency medical services within the districts. The assessment specifically exempts real property zoned for agriculture or industrial land use, livestock employed in support of the family, and personal property owned by agricultural business entities. This bill is currently Dormant. It is eligible to be heard at the beginning of session on the House Floor in February 2020.

Street & Road Construction Projects: **SB 400** by Sen. Lonnie Paxton (R-Tuttle) and Rep. Mark Lepak (R-Claremore) modifies the population requirement where the board of county commissioners may construct, improve, repair or maintain any of the streets of a municipality if the municipality has passed
a sales tax or dedicated fee with the proceeds earmarked for that purpose. It requires the municipality to have a population of 5,000 or greater and for the county to have a population of less than 150,000. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Corporation Commission Documentation:** [SB 881](https://www.legis.state.ok.us/) by Sen. Lonnie Paxton (R-Tuttle) and Rep. Brad Boles (R-Marlow) requires notice by mail or personal service to all political subdivisions with jurisdictional boundaries that include all portions of a service area outlined in the application before commencing to provide local exchange telecommunications services in a new service area. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Medical Marijuana:** [SB 1030](https://www.legis.state.ok.us/) by Sen. Lonnie Paxton (R-Tuttle) and Rep. Carol Bush (R-Tulsa) requires marijuana sales in Oklahoma to be subject to an excise tax levied at the rate of 2.5 percent. It deletes language allowing the Medical Marijuana Authority to grant a conditional business license in the event an applicant has fulfilled all obligations but not received the necessary permits from a municipality. It allows any person charged by law enforcement with possession of up to 1.5 ounces of marijuana but not in possession of their medical marijuana license at the time of contact with law enforcement, to later produce proof they had a valid license at time of contact with law enforcement and be dismissed of charge. It requires the State Department of Health to maintain all records contained in a medical marijuana license application. It requires medical marijuana license revocation hearings to be recorded. It allows a party to request a copy of the recording of the proceedings, requiring copies of the proceedings to be forwarded to law enforcement if the revocation was based on criminal activity. It requires the State Department of Health to forward all information displayed on medical marijuana licenses to law enforcement via the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunications System. It requires the Department to make available a list showing the location of licensed entities to the public. It allows municipalities to pass ordinances restricting the smoking of medical marijuana in public places, and prohibits the smoking of medical marijuana within 50 feet of a street, alley or sidewalk. It clarifies that no city or local municipality can prevent marijuana establishments from operating within municipal boundaries as a matter of law. It clarifies that any tax on medical marijuana levied by municipalities cannot exceed the rate levied by a municipality for other sales. It authorizes any court in the state to access the medical marijuana use registry for the purposes specified in subsection B of Section 420 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes. This bill takes effect August 29, 2019.
EFFECTIVE DATE OF BILLS

There are four ways that a bill can go into effect. If the measure has only an emergency clause, it will go into effect upon 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. 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 THAT PASSED

Sales Tax Exemption/American Legion: **HB 1003** by Rep. Mike Sanders (R-Kingfisher) and Sen. Roger Thompson (R-Okemah) provides a sales tax exemption to American Legion organizations chartered by the United States Congress or entities organized under the laws of Oklahoma or another state pursuant to the authority of the national American Legion organization. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Fingerprints/Images: **HB 1014** by Rep. Carol Bush (R-Tulsa) and Sen. Wayne Shaw (R-Grove) grants the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation access to Department of Public Safety fingerprint images for the purpose of identifying a person who is deceased, missing or endangered. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Alcohol/Businesses: **HB 1024** by Rep. Johnny Tadlock (R-Idabel) and Sen. Bill Coleman (R-Ponca City) allows peace officers who are working as off-duty security to obtain a license from the ABLE Commission and be involved in the alcoholic beverage business. This bill went into effect April 16, 2019.

Alcohol/Licenses: **HB 1030** by Rep. Ty Burns (R-Morrison) and Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) changes language that prohibits a person with a prior felony conviction within five years of the application date from disqualifying an individual from applying for, receiving and renewing an employee alcoholic beverage license if the person meets all other qualifications and requirements for obtaining and maintaining the license to language that disqualifies a person with a violent felony conviction from applying for, receiving and renewing an employee alcoholic beverage license. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Cellular Telephones/School Bus Drivers: **HB 1044** by Rep. Ryan Martinez (R-Edmond) and Sen. Adam Pugh (R-Edmond) permits a public school bus driver to use a hand-held mobile telephone to communicate with a central dispatch school transportation department or its equivalent. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Crime Victims: **HB 1102** by Rep. Mike Osburn (R-Edmond) and Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) amends the Oklahoma Victim’s Rights Act in a variety of ways by changing the definition of “crime victim” or “victim” and amendments to 21 O.S. Section 142A-2 expanding the victim’s rights. This includes duties of the district attorney as well as law enforcement. Upon initial contact law enforcement must provide a written copy of the constitutional and statutory rights of the victim unless in the officer’s judgment circumstances indicate the victim, their family and dependents will not be able to understand the significance of the rights. If not provided on initial contact it shall be provided by the same law enforcement agency no later than 24 hours after initial contact. The Attorney General shall prepare a sample notification card. In addition, the law enforcement agency may use any other written notification form they see fit as long as it confirms to this bill. Finally, rights enumerated in Section 34 of Article II of the Oklahoma Constitution are added. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Trash Dumping: **HB 1110** by Rep. Kevin West (R-Moore) and Sen. Chris Kidd (R-Addington) expands the scope of penalties for dumping trash to include private property and in violation of any county or county or state zoning or public health regulations. It raises the fine for such violation from $200 to $500. It modifies the range of penalties for traffic citations. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Public Construction/Bond Retainage: **HB 1114** by Rep. Kevin West (R-Moore) and Sen. Roland Pederson (R-Burlington) amends 61 O.S. Section 226 impacting a construction contract subject to a bond. It
requires the retainage not to exceed 5 percent to be reduced to 2.5 percent with respect to the balance of the work to be performed, once the contractor’s work is determined by the holder to be at least 50 percent complete. A subcontract “shall” include retainage – current law is “may”. The terms of the subcontract retainage are the same as above. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Firearms/Information Transmission: HB 1161 by Rep. Rande Worthen (R-Lawton) and Sen. Greg McCortney (R-Ada) authorizes that, in lieu of sending a certified copy of a court order or document, a court clerk can transmit the information required therein by using an electronic method or data exchange which is authorized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Law Enforcement/Training & Salary Repayments: HB 1207 by Rep. Sherrie Conley (R-Newcastle) and Sen. Greg McCortney (R-Ada) requires that if an officer leaves the original employing agency which paid for CLEET training later than one year, but less than two years, after initial employment, the second agency or the person receiving the training must reimburse the original employing agency 50 percent of the cost of CLEET training and salary paid to the person while completing the basic police course by the original employing agency. It deletes language relating to the use of a promissory note to recoup academy training expenses. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Crimes & Punishments/License Eligibility: HB 1214 by Rep. Carl Newton (R-Cherokee) and Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) requires applicants to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation for a handgun license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act be a citizen of the United States with established residency in the State of Oklahoma or a lawful permanent resident in the United States who has established residency in the State of Oklahoma. The bill defines the term "lawful permanent resident." This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Motor Vehicles/Manufactured Homes: HB 1217 by Rep. Mike Sanders (R-Kingfisher) and Sen. Robert Standridge (R-Norman) clarifies regulations on motor vehicle and manufactured homes by setting the limits and 18 feet in width while operating on highways without exception. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Burn Bans: HB 1218 by Rep. Tommy Hardin (R-Madill) and Sen. Frank Simpson (R-Ardmore) adds forecast for a temperature of over 100 degrees Fahrenheit as a requirement for a burn ban. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Sales Tax Exemption/Medical Items: HB 1262 by Rep. Kyle Hilbert (R-Depew) and Sen. James Leewright (R-Bristow) exempts from sales tax, when administered, distributed or prescribed by a medical practitioner who is authorized by law to administer, distribute or prescribe such items, prosthetic devices, durable medical equipment used in the home and mobility-enhancing equipment. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Electric-assisted Bicycles: HB 1265 by Rep. Carol Bush (R-Tulsa) and Sen. Adam Pugh (R-Edmond) creates classes of electric-assisted bicycles. It repeals language related to electric-assisted bicycle operators. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Animals/Service Animals: HB 1309 by Rep. Marilyn Stark (R-Bethany) and Sen. Brenda Stanley (R-Oklahoma City) allows a public accommodation to adopt a policy to prohibit animals, except service animals, from entering the place of public accommodation. It requires a public accommodation which
adopts such a policy to post a sign in a conspicuous location outside the entrance of the place of public accommodation stating which animals or types of animals are prohibited. It defines terms used therein. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

All-terrain Vehicles: **HB 1332** by Rep. Danny Sterling (R-Tecumseh) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) authorizes all-terrain vehicles to be driven on highways, streets and roadways within a municipality and roadways within unincorporated areas under specified circumstances. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Alcohol/Locations of Licensed Establishments: **HB 1640** by Rep. Ryan Martinez (R-Edmond) and Sen. Adam Pugh (R-Edmond) allows a church to waive the 300-foot restriction for an establishment licensed by the ABLE Commission by providing written notice to the establishment seeking the license and to the ABLE Commission. This bill went into effect May 28, 2019.

Gross Production Tax: **HB 1852** by Rep. Scott Fetgatter (R-Okmulgee) and Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) expands the timeframe for monies from the tax levied on oil apportioned to the Oklahoma Tourism and Recreation Department Capital Expenditure Revolving Fund, the Oklahoma Conservation Commission Infrastructure Revolving Fund and the Community Water Infrastructure to June 30, 2022 and for the Oklahoma Water Resources Board Rural Economic Action Plan Water Projects Fund was extended to the fiscal year beginning of July 1, 2022. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Public Bidding/Local Bid Preference: **HB 1885** by Rep. Chelsey Branham (D-Oklahoma City) and Sen. James Leewright (R-Bristow) amends 60 O.S. Section 176 and 61 O.S. Section 103 by providing that construction contracts “may provide” for a local bid preference of not more than 5 percent if the awarding governing body determines there is an economic benefit to the local area or economy. No preference shall be granted unless the local bidding entity is the second lowest qualified bid. The local bidder or contractor must agree to perform the contract for the same price and terms as the bid proposed by the nonlocal bidder or contractor. “Local bid” means the bidding person is authorized to do business in Oklahoma and maintains a bona fide establishment for transacting business within this state. This provision does not apply to any construction contract for which federal funds are available for expenditure when its provisions may be in conflict with federal law or regulation. The local preference amendment to 61 O.S. Section 103 is the same except it applies to public construction contracts exceeding $50,000. The bill contains details. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Motor Vehicles/School Buses: **HB 1926** by Rep. Dell Kerbs (R-Shawnee) and Sen. Ron Sharp (R-Shawnee) requires the registered owner of a vehicle whose vehicle is found to have been operated in violation of the provisions therein be punished by a fine of not less than $100. It requires that 75 percent of the fine to be deposited to the credit of the Cameras for School Bus Stops Revolving Fund established in the bill for the State Board of Education in the State Treasury. It allows a school district to install and operate a video-monitoring system in or on the school buses or the bus stop-arms operated by the district or contract with a private vendor to do so on behalf of the school district for the purpose of recording violations. It requires that if a citation is issued for a violation, the person who receives the citation must have at least 30 business days from the date of the issuance of the citation to inspect information collected by a video-monitoring system in connection with the violation. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.
Firearms: **HB 2010** by Rep. Garry Mize (R-Edmond) and Sen. Kimberly David (R-Porter) allows a person to carry concealed, but not openly in any municipal zoo or park of any size that is owned, leased, operated or managed by a public trust or nonprofit entity. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Law Enforcement Telecommunications: **HB 2037** by Rep. Dean Davis (R-Broken Arrow) and Sen. Dave Rader (R-Tulsa) permits a sheriff, if the sheriff offers hosting services of end users that allows for a connect to the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunication System (OLETS), to assess and collect fees for the itemized actual costs of providing personnel, reoccurring user fees, necessary hardware and accessories, installation of equipment, maintenance, training and operational expenses for the utilization of the hosting data system. It requires the sheriff provide the terms and itemized costs in an inter-local agreement between both parties. The bill requires the agreement be filed with the office of the county clerk and in the offices of each governmental entity involved. It requires the fees generated be deposited in the Sheriff's Service Fee Account for the sole use of the purposes outlined in statute. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Firefighters Pension & Retirement System: **HB 2051** by Rep. Mike Sanders (R-Kingfisher) and Sen. Casey Murdock (R-Felt) allows a person receiving an accrued retirement benefit to perform volunteer firefighting services and prohibits individuals receiving disability benefits from performing as a volunteer firefighter. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Inspectors/Provisional Licenses: **HB 2088** by Rep. Brian Hill, (R-Mustang) and Sen. John Michael Montgomery, (R-Lawton), expands the time in which a two-year provisional license expires to the last day of a person's birth month. The act removes the Construction Industries Board's duty to establish a method for prorating license fees under the Oklahoma Inspectors Act. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.


Wind Energy Facilities: **HB 2118** by Rep. Charles Ortega (R-Altus) and Sen. Gary Stanislawski (R-Tulsa) creates a series of fines for wind energy facilities that fail to submit a valid Determination of No Hazard and resolves objections from the United States Department of Defense prior to starting construction. The act also places the Oklahoma Aeronautics Commission over this determination instead of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission. This bill went into effect May 7, 2019.

Municipal Initiatives & Referendums: **HB 2119** by Rep. Charles Ortega (R-Altus) and Sen. Brent Howard (R-Altus) requires every petition for either the initiative or referendum in a municipality to be signed by a number of the registered voters residing in the municipality equal to at least 25 percent of the total number of votes cast at the next preceding general municipal election or biennial town meeting if the municipality is subject to the Oklahoma Town Meeting Act. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Law Enforcement/Excessive Use of Force: **HB 2126** by Rep. Kevin McDugle (R-Broken Arrow) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) establishes the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) as the sole agency outside of the law enforcement agency that is the subject of an allegation or complaint of excessive uses of force made against commissioned law enforcement officers in the course of their employment authorized to review and/or monitor complaints of excessive uses of force. It requires the review and/or monitoring be done only upon request by the law enforcement agency subject to the allegation or complaint or the office of the district attorney in the county in which the allegation or
complaint occurred. It requires the review and/or monitoring be for the purpose of determining compliance with current investigative procedures, standards and law. It authorizes the OSBI to contract with Oklahoma law enforcement agencies and municipal, county or state governmental entities to perform the review and/or monitoring functions. The bill requires all funds received as a result of any contract with the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation be deposited in the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation Revolving Fund. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.


McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System: **HB 2143** by Rep. Chris Sneed (R-Fort Gibson) and Sen. Kimberly David (R-Porter) creates the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System Infrastructure Revolving Fund in the State Treasury for the Oklahoma Department of Transportation. It requires the fund to be a continuing fund, not subject to fiscal year limitations, and consist of all monies received by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation from appropriations, dedicated revenues, federal funds, private contributions or other sources authorized by law. It allows the fund to be budgeted and expended by the Oklahoma Department of Transportation for the purpose of repairing or constructing assets which are part of the McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation System (MKARNS) located in the State of Oklahoma which are essential to the safe and efficient operation of the system. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Fire Protection Districts: **HB 2161** by Rep. Garry Mize (R-Edmond) and Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) requires the directors of a fire protection district to be the surface owners of real property in and residents of the district and not be active firefighters for the fire protection district. It requires a board of directors to have the power by general regulation, published in the manner provided for the publication of ordinances in incorporated towns, to regulate outdoor burning with rules submitted for approval of the eligible voters at the same time as a board election or other regularly scheduled election with the cost borne by the district, and provide for action on the part of the State Fire Marshal or the sheriff, or by civil action for the enforcement of such regulations. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Groundwater Irrigation District: **HB 2263** by Rep. Kenton Patzkowsky (R-Balko) and Sen. Casey Murdock (R-Felt) creates the Groundwater Irrigation District Act. The bill defines applicable terms. It permits 10 individual permit holders in a proposed groundwater irrigation district to petition for the creation of the groundwater irrigation district. It limits groundwater district membership to only those permit holders who desire to participate. It permits any permit holder who does not desire to participate to not be included upon a written document stating such to the district board. It establishes requirements for the petition. It establishes requirements for county commissioners’ review and approval of the petition. The bill also establishes meeting requirements. It permits the Oklahoma Water Resources Board to promulgate necessary rules. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Pension & Retirement Systems/Police & Firefighters: **HB 2269** by Rep. Josh West (R-Grove) and Sen. Paul Rosino (R-Oklahoma City) modifies language related to the Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System and the Police Pension and Retirement System. It modifies language concerning the computation of the annual amount of the straight life annuity. It requires all benefits payable from the Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement System including payments from the deferred option be paid from the general assets of the Oklahoma Firefighters Pension and Retirement Fund. It modifies
language related to when probate can be waived. It modifies language related to the Oklahoma Police Deferred Option Plan of the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System. It requires the Police Pension and Retirement System board be granted access to information concerning a list of actively working police officers within the municipalities and agencies under the purview provided by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training. It modifies language related to the requirements to be met to for an Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System member to receive a service pension. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Firearms: **HB 2286** by Rep. Harold Wright (R-Weatherford) and Sen. Wayne Shaw (R-Grove) requires the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation to conduct a check of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System prior to the issuance of a handgun license. The bill allows an email notification to a licensee whose handgun license is up for renewal within 90 days. It provides Oklahoma will recognize the license of any valid concealed or unconcealed carry weapons permit for any person who is not a legal resident of Oklahoma. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Law Enforcement/Training: **HB 2292** by Rep. Harold Wright (R-Weatherford) and Sen. Darcy Jech (R-Kingfisher) expands eligibility for individuals to attend law enforcement courses and training at technology center schools and higher education institutions. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Public Buildings/Claim Filings: **HB 2305** by Rep. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) and Sen. Dewayne Pemberton (R-Muskogee) allows any person to whom there is due any sum for labor, material or repair to machinery or equipment furnished for the construction or repair of public improvements or buildings, or public or private improvements or buildings on a public-private partnership project to file a claim or bring action on the bond for the recovery of the indebtedness unless a prior claim has been filed within one year from the day on which the labor was performed or material or parts furnished, in which case, no action will be permitted to be brought on the bond after two years from the day on which the last of the labor was performed or material or parts furnished for which the claim is made. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Alcohol/Minors: **HB 2325** by Rep. Kevin McDugle (R-Broken Arrow) and Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) allows a retail spirits licensee to permit a person under 21 years of age to enter into or remain within or about the licensed premises when accompanied by their parent or legal guardian. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Purchasing Procedures: **HB 2330** by Rep. Ty Burns (R-Morrison) and Sen. Robert Standridge (R-Norman) amends the Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act by exempting the Oklahoma Department of Veterans Affairs and authorizing the Department to grant a preference to an honorably discharged veteran or the veteran’s business. In addition, new law impacts a state agency accepting any type of contract awarded to a company not headquartered in Oklahoma. The bill contains definitions, exceptions, and details. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Workers’ Compensation: **HB 2367** by Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) and Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) modifies numerous components of the Administrative Workers’ Compensation Act. It modifies definitions, including compensable injury, continuing medical maintenance, course and scope of employment, cumulative trauma, disability, employee, employer, permanent disability, and permanent partial disability. It specifies that every employer subject to provisions therein must provide benefits for employment-related injury without regard to fault. It clarifies guidelines for cases occurring in other jurisdictions, and specifying that claimant with case in multiple jurisdictions cannot receive duplicate benefits. It removes a stipulation that the owner or operator of an oil and gas operation must
be considered the principal employer when the immediate employer was also hired by the owner or operator. It specifies that a portion of criminal fines for false representation be deposited into the Workers' Compensation Commission Revolving Fund. It shifts exclusive jurisdiction of discrimination or retaliation cases from Workers' Compensation Commission to district courts and that the remedies of this act are exclusive remedies. It allows first-responders to claim mental injury or illness as a compensable injury without evidence of a physical, employment-related injury causing the mental injury or illness. It allows for notice of workers' compensation claim to health care provider to be delivered by copy, email, or other electronic means, in addition to mail. It allows for any party in hearing to employ an interpreter or court reporter. It allows the Commission to meet privately to discuss matters related to operations without taking action. It establishes a procedure of filing Affidavit of Exempt Status including content on form, repercussions for providing false information on form, and filing fee. It shifts rulemaking responsibility for securing compensation from the Insurance Department to the Workers' Compensation Commission. It creates a timeline that within one year from date of injury to filing, last payment of compensation or wages, or last medical appointment date, claim must be filed or else dismissed with prejudice. It increases the timeline for filing of controverted claim or additional benefits from six months to one year. It allows for the notice of claims and judgments to employer by means of copy, email, or other electronic means, in addition to mail. It requires an employer to pay for prescription drugs during appeals process period. It shifts collector of fees for collection costs of disputed charges from medical provider to attorney. It states a procedure for hearing to change award compensation before Supreme Court, including requiring written undertakings. It exempts incarcerated individuals from receiving temporary total disability benefits. It requires an employer to pay for prescription drugs during appeals process period. It shifts rulemaking responsibility for securing compensation from the Insurance Department to the Workers' Compensation Commission. It creates a timeline that within one year from date of injury to filing, last payment of compensation or wages, or last medical appointment date, claim must be filed or else dismissed with prejudice. It increases the timeline for filing of controverted claim or additional benefits from six months to one year. It allows for the notice of claims and judgments to employer by means of copy, email, or other electronic means, in addition to mail. It requires an employer to pay for prescription drugs during appeals process period. It shifts collector of fees for collection costs of disputed charges from medical provider to attorney. It states a procedure for hearing to change award compensation before Supreme Court, including requiring written undertakings. It exempts incarcerated individuals from receiving temporary total disability benefits. It removes a timeline for the Commission to implement electronic data interchange system. It removes a requirement of Advisory Council on Workers' Compensation to review Oklahoma Treatment Guidelines and report findings to the Commission. It specifies that Tax Commission must firstly fulfill $5 million contribution to Multiple Injury Trust Fund. It removes previous fiscal year requirements. It lowers contribution to Administrative Fund from $4 million to $2.5 million for fiscal year 2020. It requires that contributions to Administrative Fund for subsequent years to be $3 million so long as Workers' Compensation Court of Existing Claims is authorized by the Legislature. It requires the Workers' Compensation Court of Existing Claims to pay the expenses associated with maintaining current and past records, so long as the Legislature appropriates funding to the Court separate from Commission funding. It repeals guidelines regarding annual reports by the Attorney General to the Workers' Compensation Commission for a fraud investigation unit, by the Workers' Compensation Commission to the Legislature and Governor for evaluation of administration of act. It repeals a stipulation that contractor must be liable for a subcontractor's employees. It repeals Oklahoma Employee Injury Benefit Act. This bill went into effect May 28, 2019.

Nuisances/Agricultural Activities: HB 2373 by Rep. Mark McBride (R-Moore) and Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) requires that in any action for nuisance brought against agricultural activities on farm or ranch land, the court or jury is to determine the amount of noneconomic damages separately from the amount of compensation for all other damages and noneconomic damages awarded to a plaintiff are not to exceed three times the amount of compensatory damages or $250,000, whichever amount is greater. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Motor Vehicles/Bicycles: HB 2453 by Rep. Jason Dunnington (D-Oklahoma City) and Sen. John Michael Montgomery (R-Lawton) requires a motorist passing a cyclist if there is more than one lane for traffic proceeding in the same direction to move the vehicle to the lane to the immediate left if the lane is
available and moving into the lane is reasonably safe. The bill prohibits the motorist from moving back into the travel lane until the vehicle is safely clear of the overtaken person operating a bicycle. It prohibits a motorist from overtaking or passing a bicycle at a distance of less than three feet if there is only one lane for traffic proceeding in the same direction and prohibits it from moving again to the right side of the highway until the vehicle is safely clear of the overtaken person operating a bicycle. It permits a motorist to drive to the left of the center of the roadway, including when a no-passing zone is marked to pass a person operating a bicycle only if the roadway to the left of the center is unobstructed for a sufficient distance to permit the driver to pass the person operating the bicycle safely and avoid interference with oncoming traffic. The bill states that its provisions do not authorize driving on the left side of the center of the roadway when prohibited. It establishes penalties for violations. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Traffic Controls/Bicycles: **HB 2454** by Rep. Jason Dunnington (D-Oklahoma City), Rep. Lewis Moore (R-Arcadia), and Sen. John Michael Montgomery (R-Lawton) requires a person operating a bicycle approaching a stop sign to reduce their speed and, if required for safety, stop before entering the intersection. It requires the person, after slowing to a reasonable speed or stopping, to yield the right of way to any vehicle or pedestrian in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time the person is moving across or within the intersection or junction of highways, except that a person after slowing to a reasonable speed and yielding the right of way may cautiously make a turn or proceed through the intersection without stopping. It permits a person operating a bicycle to proceed through a red light under certain circumstances. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Mines/Mining: **HB 2471** by Rep. Charles McCall (R-Atoka) and Sen. Greg McCortney (R-Ada) establishes a moratorium on the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) permitting of any discharge from a subject mine to streams fed or supported by water emanating from sensitive sole source groundwater basins or subbasins. The bill establishes conditions for the lifting of the moratorium. The bill permits the DEQ to issue any new permits, permit modifications, permit amendments, permit revisions or permit renewals necessary to maintain compliance or remedy identified compliance issues of operators of any mines lawfully engaged in mining. It requires the DEQ to promulgate necessary rules and requires the agency to cooperate with federal, tribal and any other agency in this state in performing related responsibilities. It establishes a moratorium on the Department of Mines issuing, in relation to any location overlying a sensitive sole source groundwater basin or subbasin or in which groundwater emanating from any sensitive sole source groundwater basin or subbasin may collect within a pit. It establishes conditions for the lifting of the moratorium. The bill permits the Department of Mines to issue any new permits, permit modifications, permit amendments, permit revisions or permit renewals necessary to maintain compliance or remedy identified compliance issues of operators of any mines lawfully engaged in mining. It requires the Department of Mines to promulgate necessary rules and requires the agency to cooperate with federal, tribal and any other agency in this state in performing related responsibilities. The bill also establishes a moratorium on establishing a moratorium that prohibits the Oklahoma Water Resources Board (OWRB) from issuing any permit or other administrative authorization for the appropriation, diversion, withdrawal or removal of water from or for the dewatering, in part or in full, of a pit, and from issuing, allocating or recognizing any offset to the consumptive use of water of a subject mine where such offset is based on a claimed augmentation of stream flow or groundwater. It establishes conditions for ending the moratorium. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Railroads: **HB 2472** by Rep. Charles McCall (R-Atoka) and Sen. Jason Smalley (R-Stroud) prohibits trains from blocking vehicular traffic at a rail crossing with a public highway or street for more than 10...
minutes. The bill authorizes the Corporation Commission to issue a citation authorized pursuant to statute to any person or corporation that violates the prohibition. The bill also provides railroads or other persons, firms or corporations operating over tracks within the State of Oklahoma cannot block vehicle traffic at any railroad grade crossing for a period of time in excess of 10 minutes except if the train is moving in a continuous forward or backward direction, or if the train is stopped for an emergency condition, including an accident, derailment, critical mechanical failure, track or bridge washout, storm, flood or other emergency situation. The bill provides for a one time exception up to and not to exceed 10 additional minutes when a train and its crew, operating under the rules of the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), are unable to complete a switching maneuver while setting out or picking up railcars; when a train is stopped to allow the passage of a second train and the stopped train has exhausted the 10 minutes as set or if the arrival of the second train is imminent and separation and coupling of the stopped train would result in further unnecessary blocking of motor vehicle or pedestrian traffic; and when a train is stopped for a red train signal. It exempts the time required for recoupling a train and performing air tests as required by the FRA when a train is cut or separated to prevent blocking of motor vehicle traffic at a public crossing and a working charging station exists. It requires every railroad be operated in such a manner as to minimize obstruction of emergency vehicles at public highway grade crossings. It designates the Corporation Commission as the act's enforcement agent. It requires the commission to open a Notice of Inquiry into the allegation and conduct an investigation of the matter upon written request by any municipal governing body of an alleged violation. It requires a report be produced by the Corporation Commission on the investigation and findings from any Notice of Inquiry from an allegation by a municipality and for the reports to be delivered electronically to the Senate president pro tempore and the House speaker. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

**Water Projects/OWRB:** *HB 2474* by Rep. Charles McCall (R-Atoka) and Sen. Frank Simpson (R-Ardmore) requires the Oklahoma Water Resources Board to publish a central disclosure website to include all applications for projects the board receives in addition to the requirement for applicants to public notices in the newspaper. The act directs the board to make rule establishing specific days or dates required for hearing comments and make those dates available on the website. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Environment & Natural Resources:** *HB 2476* by Rep. Charles McCall (R-Atoka) and Sen. Chuck Hall (R-Perry) requires industrial wastewater system rules of the Department of Environmental Quality to not apply to facilities governed by the Oklahoma Funeral Board. It provides requirements for said facilities. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Motor Vehicle Registration:** *HB 2516* by Rep. Tammy West (R-Bethany) and Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) permits any owner or lessee of a noncommercial vehicle possessing a certificate of title, at the time of initial application for registration or application for renewal, to inform the Tax Commission that the owner, lessee or someone who may be operating the vehicle is deaf, hard-of-hearing, autistic or suffers from Apraxia or a communication disorder. It requires that information, if provided, be available to law enforcement through the Tax Commission's vehicle registration system to assist law enforcement in identifying the operator of the vehicle as possibly being deaf, hard-of-hearing, autistic or suffers from Apraxia or a communication disorder. It defines the term "communication disorder." This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Airport Operations:** *HB 2518* by Rep. Tammy West (R-Bethany) and Sen. Paul Rosino (R-Oklahoma City) authorizes a municipality, in operating an airport, air navigation facility or aircraft maintenance or manufacturing facility owned, leased or controlled by said municipality, to enter into contracts, leases
and other arrangements for a primary term not exceeding 50 years with any persons. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Sales Tax Exemption/Manufacturing & Digital Fabrication Tools: **HB 2530** by Rep. Meloyde Blancett (D-Tulsa) and Sen. Roger Thompson (R-Okemah) exempts from sales tax sales of tangible personal property or services to or by an organization which is exempt from taxation pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C., Section 501(c)(3), verified with a letter from the MIT Fab Foundation as an official member of the Fab Lab Network in compliance with the Fab Charter, and able to provide documentation that their primary and principal purpose is to provide community access to advanced 21st century manufacturing and digital fabrication tools for science, technology, engineering, art and math (STEAM) learning skills, developing inventions, creating and sustaining businesses and producing personalized products. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Weapons: **HB 2597** by Rep. Denise Crosswhite Hader (R-Yukon), Rep. Garry Mize (R-Edmond), Rep. Jay Steagall (R-Yukon), Rep. Jim Olsen (R-Roland), Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City), Rep. Kevin McDugle (R-Broken Arrow), Rep. Kevin West (R-Moore), Rep. Sean Roberts (R-Hominy), Rep. Tammy Townley (R-Ardmore), Rep. Tom Gann (R-Inola), and Sen. Kimberly David (R-Porter) makes Oklahoma a constitutional carry state. The bill permits a person at least 21 years of age or older, or 18 years of age but not yet 21 and a member or veteran of the United States Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard or was discharged under honorable conditions, and who is otherwise not disqualified from the possession or purchase of a firearm under state or federal law and is not carrying the firearm in furtherance of a crime to carry a firearm, concealed or unconcealed, loaded or unloaded unless convicted of the following offenses in this state or a violation of the equivalent law of another state: assault and battery; aggravated assault and battery; assault and battery that qualifies as domestic abuse; stalking; violation of an order issued the Protection from Domestic Abuse Act or a domestic abuse protection order issued by another state; or a violation relating to illegal drug use or possession under the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act. It adds wildlife refuges and wildlife management areas from the list of areas where the carrying of firearms is prohibited. The bill clarifies language related to college, university or technology center school property. The bill adds motorcycles equipped with a locked accessory container within or affixed to the motorcycle to the definition of motor vehicles as it pertains to the carrying of firearms. The bill makes it unlawful for an alien illegally or unlawfully in the U.S to possess or have under their control or in any vehicle the person is operating or at the residence where the person resides, any pistol, imitation or homemade pistol, altered air or toy pistol, shotgun, rifle or any other dangerous or deadly firearm, except for the transport or detention of the person by law enforcement officers or federal immigration authorities. It establishes that violations of the prohibition are a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $250. The bill also makes it unlawful for any person transporting a firearm in a motor vehicle to fail or refuse to identify that the person is in possession of a firearm when asked to do so by a law enforcement officer during a traffic stop, arrest or detention. It makes violations of the provision a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed $100. The bill changes from mandated to permissive the issuance of a traffic citation in the amount of $75 to someone who is stopped for a moving traffic violation and is transporting a loaded pistol in the motor vehicle without a valid handgun license authorized by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act or valid license from another state. It also permits a $75 traffic citation to be issued to someone in violation of any law related to the carrying or transporting of firearms. The bill modifies language related to the confiscation of firearms. The bill permits a full-time duly appointed peace officer who certified by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) to carry personal rifle or shotgun. The bill provides that the availability of a license to carry under the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act will not be construed to prohibit the lawful transport or carrying of a handgun or pistol in a vehicle or on or about the person whether concealed or unconcealed, loaded or unloaded and without a valid handgun license as permitted by law.
The bill repeals language concerning certain places in which it is unlawful to carry. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Medical Marijuana: HB 2601** by Rep. Scott Fetgatter (R-Okmulgee) and Sen. Greg McCortney (R-Ada) amends various sections impacting medical marijuana. This includes lighted marijuana or the vaping of marijuana in public places and the Smoking in Public Places and Indoor Workplaces Act, license applications, powers of the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority and the State Department of Health as well as regulation of advertising by a medical marijuana business and a change in rule-making authority. This bill takes effect August 29, 2019.

**Medical Marijuana: HB 2612** by Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City) and Sen. Greg McCortney (R-Ada) creates the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana and Patient Protection Act. It defines applicable terms. It creates the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority within the State Department of Health to address issues related to the medical marijuana program in Oklahoma including, but not limited to, the issuance of patient licenses, medical marijuana business licenses and occupational licenses, and the dispensing, cultivating, processing, testing, transporting, storage, research, and the use of and sale of medical marijuana. The bill requires the State Department of Health to provide support staff to perform designated duties of the authority and to provide office space for meetings of the authority. The bill requires the department to implement the provisions of the act in a manner consistent with voter-approved State Question 788. The bill establishes the duties of the authority. The bill requires the authority to employ an executive director and other personnel as necessary to carry out its duties. It prohibits the department from employing as the authority’s executive director anyone who has a direct or indirect interest in a licensed medical marijuana business or an individual or whose spouse, parent, child, spouse of a child, sibling, or spouse of a sibling has an application for a medical marijuana business license pending before the department or is a member of the board of directors of a medical marijuana business, or is an individual financially interested in any licensee or medical marijuana business. It requires all employees of the authority to be unclassified. It provides officers and employees of the authority are not be terminable except for cause as defined by the State Commissioner of Health. It establishes duties of the director. It allows the authority to hire personnel and establishes their duties and responsibilities. The bill creates the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority Revolving Fund to include all monies received by the department from fees and fines collected pursuant to this act and all monies received by the Oklahoma Tax Commission from tax proceeds collected from the sale of medical marijuana. The bill requires the State Department of Health to address issues related to the medical marijuana program including, but not limited to, monitoring and disciplinary actions as they relate to the medical marijuana program. It establishes powers and duties of the State Department of Health concerning the medical marijuana program and limitations on authority and certain actions. It establishes situations in which disciplinary actions may be imposed upon a medical marijuana business licensee. It establishes potential penalties. The bill requires the State Department of Health to create a medical marijuana use registry of patients and caregivers subject to all relevant state and federal laws including, but not limited to, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). It requires the registry be accessible to every Oklahoma-licensed medical marijuana dispensary to verify the license of a patient or caregiver. The bill requires all other records regarding a medical marijuana licensee be maintained and deemed confidential. It requires the handling of any records maintained by the department comply with all relevant state and federal laws including, but not limited to, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA). It prohibits municipal and county governing bodies from enacting medical marijuana guidelines which restrict or interfere with the rights of a licensed patient or caregiver to possess, purchase, cultivate or transport medical marijuana within the legal limits set forth in statutes or require patients or caregivers to obtain permits or licenses in addition to the state-required licenses.
It establishes certain rights of licensed patients, caregivers and others. The bill permits the department to contact the recommending physician of an applicant for a medical marijuana license to verify the need of the applicant for the license. It provides that an applicant for a medical marijuana license who can demonstrate their status as a 100 percent disabled veteran under federal law will pay a reduced application fee of $20, payable in a method determined by the department and provided on its website. It also requires the department ensure that all applicants have an option to submit the license application and payment by means other than by submission of the application and fee online. It requires license be valid for up to 2 years from the date of issuance, unless the recommendation of the physician is terminated or revoked by the department. It permits only licensed Oklahoma allopathic and osteopathic physicians to may provide recommendation for a medical marijuana patient license. It provides no physician will be subject to arrest, prosecution or penalty in any manner or denied any right or privilege under Oklahoma state, municipal or county statute, ordinance or resolution, including without limitation a civil penalty or disciplinary action by the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision or the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners or by any other business, occupation or professional licensing board or bureau for providing a medical marijuana recommendation for a patient or for monitoring, treating or prescribing scheduled medication to patients who are medical marijuana licensees. It prohibits a physician who recommends use of medical marijuana from being located at the same physical address as a dispensary. It requires the physician to notify the department if a physician who recommends use of medical marijuana determines the continued use by the patient no longer meets the requirements set forth in this act and it requires the department to immediately revoke the license. It establishes the rights of those with a caregiver license. It requires all medical marijuana grown by medical marijuana patient license holders or caregivers only be grown on real property owned by the patient license holder or on real property for which the patient license holder has the property owner’s written permission to grow marijuana on the property and be grown so that the marijuana is not accessible to a member of the general public. It requires no marijuana plants be visible from any street adjacent to the property. It requires all medical marijuana and medical marijuana products be purchased solely from an Oklahoma-licensed medical marijuana businesses and not from any out-of-state providers. It requires the State Department of Health to implement an inventory tracking system and establishes requirements for the system. It creates the medical marijuana business license and establishes requirements and limitations for the license. It requires an applicant to disclose the sources and total amount of capitalization available to operate and maintain a proposed medical marijuana business. It establishes requirements for the disclosure. The bill establishes a medical marijuana transporter license as a category of the medical marijuana business license. It establishes requirements and limitations for the license. It authorizes the Authority to contract with one or more third-party private laboratories for the purpose of conducting compliance testing of medical marijuana testing laboratories licensed in the state. It establishes a medical marijuana testing laboratory license as a category of the medical marijuana business license. The bill establishes testing requirements. The bill establishes packaging requirements. It permits a medical marijuana research license be issued to a person to grow, cultivate, possess and transfer, by sale or donation, marijuana for the limited research purposes. It establishes research requirements and limitations. It creates a medical marijuana education facility license. It establishes requirements and limitations of the license. It prohibits a medical marijuana business from engaging in advertising that is deceptive, false or misleading. It prohibits a medical marijuana business from including in any form of advertising or signage any content that specifically targets individuals under the age of 18, including but not limited to cartoon characters or similar images. It establishes the confidentiality of certain records. The bill requires the State Commissioner of Health, the Oklahoma Tax Commission, the Banking Board, the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State and the Director of the Office of Management and Enterprise Services to promulgate necessary rules. It permits the Food Safety Standards Board to recommend to
the State Commissioner of Health rules relating to all aspects of the cultivation and manufacture of medical marijuana products. This bill takes effect August 29, 2019.

**Public Bodies/Websites:** [HB 2618](#) by Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City) and Sen. Robert Standridge (R-Norman) requires any public body that collects personally identifiable data to make available on its website, or on a general website if a public body uses a general website, what data is being collected, how it is stored, and with whom the public body shares the information. It defines the term "personally identifiable data" to mean information which can identify an individual including, but not limited to, name, birth date, place of birth, mother’s maiden name, biometric records, Social Security number, official state- or government-issued driver license or identification number, alien registration number, government passport number, employer or taxpayer identification number or any other information that is linked or linkable to an individual, such as medical, educational, financial or employment information. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Industrial Hemp:** [HB 2628](#) by Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City) and Sen. Lonnie Paxton (R-Tuttle) impacts the growth and cultivation of industrial hemp including licensing. This bill went into effect May 28, 2019.

**Motor Vehicles/Amber Lights:** [HB 2629](#) by Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City) and Sen. Julia Kirt (D-Oklahoma City) requires drivers to proceed with caution upon approach of tow trucks displaying amber flashing lamps. It also permits peace officers to detain or arrest anyone offering towing services to the public for a charge without a valid license. It establishes that the violation for offering towing services to the public for a charge with a valid license will be a misdemeanor punishable by a $1,000 fine. It requires that the tow truck use in violation of the provision be impounded by law enforcement. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Public Buildings/Construction Management Bidding:** [HB 2666](#) by Rep. Kevin Wallace (R-Wellston) and Sen. James Leewright (R-Bristow) modifies language related to public buildings and public works. It amends certain definitions. The bill defines the term "political subdivision." It establishes requirements for all political subdivisions to follow in the selection of a construction manager. The bill establishes requirements for the State Facilities Director or the construction manager to make certain subcontracting and supply opportunities publicly known. The bill creates the Public Construction Management Act for Political Subdivisions. The act defines applicable terms. The act establishes requirements for selecting construction managers. It establishes requirements for written contracts between political subdivisions and construction managers. The bill establishes procedures for awarding work under agency construction management. The bill establishes procedures for awarding work under at-risk construction management. The bill prohibits a political subdivision from rejecting all bids and subsequently awarding the project to a construction manager when bids for a public construction project have been received from general contractors pursuant to the Public Competitive Bidding Act of 1974 and the lowest responsible bid is within the subdivision's available funding. The bill repeals language concerning the use of construction management by political subdivisions or boards of education of school districts. This bill takes effect January 1, 2020.

**Public Finance:** [HB 2670](#) by Rep. Kevin Wallace (R-Wellston) and Sen. Roger Thompson (R-Okemah) creates the Pay for Success Act. It states that it is the intent of the Legislature through the bill to authorize innovation opportunities in the form of pay-for-success contracts and authorize success payments to be made from appropriated or other agency funds; address outcomes that span the mission and purpose of multiple agencies; provide a fund that may be used by agencies for success payments; and that nothing The bill shall prohibits the use of pay-for-success contracts by
municipalities, counties or other local jurisdictions. The bill defines applicable terms. It permits agencies to enter into pay-for-success contract with private entities to receive upfront capital to fund a service or program once a state agency head entering into the contract determines with reasonable certainty that the contract will result in a public benefit to the state. It establishes requirements for pay-for-success contracts. It creates the Pay-for-Success Innovation Fund, a continuing fund, not subject to fiscal year limitations, that will consist of all monies designated by state agencies to the Pay-for-Success Innovation Fund and monies which may otherwise be available to the Office of Management and Enterprise Services for use as provided for in the bill. It requires all monies appropriated to the fund be budgeted and expended by the Office of Management and Enterprise Services for the purpose of funding pay-for-success contracts. It also requires the Office of Management and Enterprise Services, pursuant to contract, to provide payment to private entities for the delivery of performance targets and outcome measures at the direction of the agency engaged in the contract and only in accordance with the terms of the pay-for-success contract. It requires the Office of Management and Enterprise Services to return any unpaid amount to the agency to which the money was originally appropriated to the extent that any money credited to the fund for a particular pay-for-success contract remains unpaid at the time the particular contract expires or is terminated. It permits the Office of Management and Enterprise Services to adopt necessary rules. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.
**SENATE BILLS OF MUNICIPAL INTEREST THAT PASSED**

**Sales Tax Exemption/Railroad Rolling Stock:** *SB 18* by Sen. Roger Thompson (R-Okemah) and Rep. Kyle Hilbert (R-Depew) modifies the sales tax exemption for railroad rolling stock. It extends the sunset day on the sales tax exemption to July 1, 2024, from July 1, 2019. The bill clarifies language that the exemption applies to leases, as well as sales. It adds railroad car maintenance and retrofitting to the exemption. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

**Drivers Licenses/REAL ID:** *SB 19* by Sen. Dewayne Pemberton (R-Muskogee) and Rep. Carl Newton (R-Cherokee) sets terms for REAL ID compliant and non-compliant driver licenses. It requires a secondary proof of identity only for REAL ID non-compliant driver license or identification cards. The bill requires proof of principal residency for REAL ID compliant driver licenses or identification cards. It also requires REAL ID compliant and REAL ID non-compliant commercial driver licensees to only bear only the residential address. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Firearms:** *SB 24* by Sen. Micheal Bergstrom (R-Adair) and Rep. Jay Steagall (R-Yukon) removes a firearm with an overall length of 26 inches or more from the definition of "pistols" or "handguns" in the Oklahoma Firearms Act of 1971 and the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act. It changes the definition of "shotguns" as used in that act to include firearms with a barrel or barrels more than 18 inches and using a combustible propellant charge, unless the overall length of the firearm is 26 inches or more. It changes the definition of a "sawed-off shotgun" in the same manner. It makes it felony offense to knowingly have in possession a sawed-off shotgun or a sawed-off rifle. It exempts firearms lawfully possessed under federal law and antique firearms. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Elections/Voting Procedures:** *SB 58* by Sen. Dewayne Pemberton (R-Muskogee) and Rep. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) requires employers to give employees two hours of time to vote on the day of the election or on a day on which in-person absentee voting is allowed by law, subject to provisions specified therein. This bill went into effect May 6, 2019.

**Elections/Recounts:** *SB 59* by Sen. Dewayne Pemberton (R-Muskogee) and Rep. Chris Sneed (R-Fort Gibson) requires an election recount petitioner or petitioner’s agent to be present and remain in attendance when the district court judge calls the proceedings to order when there is a recount of an election under the jurisdiction of the State Election Board. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Motor Vehicles/Length Limitations:** *SB 61* by Sen. Micheal Bergstrom (R-Adair) and Rep. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) adds length limitation for tow-away trailer transporter combination to 83 feet on the national highways. The act also defines the term "trailer transporter towing unit" as a combination of vehicles consisting of a trailer transporter towing unit and two trailers or semitrailers with a total weight not exceeding 26,000 lbs. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Motor Vehicles/Stationary Vehicles:** *SB 89* by Sen. Brent Howard (R-Altus) and Rep. Charles Ortega (R-Altus) requires the driver of a motor vehicle upon approaching a stationary vehicle that is displaying flashing lights to proceed with due caution and to change lanes, if possible and with due regard to the road, weather, and traffic conditions, into a lane that is not adjacent to the stationary vehicle. The bill requires the driver to proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the motor vehicle to a safe speed for the existing road, weather, and traffic conditions if unable to change lanes or if to do so would be unsafe. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.
Alcohol Sales/Credit: **SB 113** by Sen. Micheal Bergstrom (R-Adair) and Rep. Marcus McEntire (R-Duncan) permits a Retail Wine License, Retail Beer License or Mixed Beverage License holder to sell beer and wine on credit when the license holder is a private membership club, marina, golf course or country club that normally charges food, drinks and other purchases to the member's monthly dues account in the regular course of business, in lieu of actual cash payment at the time of purchase, such practice does not constitute the extension of credit. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Alcohol/Licenses: **SB 115** by Sen. Micheal Bergstrom (R-Adair) and Rep. Marcus McEntire (R-Duncan) it expands the airline/railroad alcoholic beverage license to include commercial vessels operating solely on the state's waterways. It requires the commercial vessels purchase alcoholic beverages from the holder of a wholesaler license or beer distributor license and that they will not be exempt from the excise tax. This bill went into effect May 6, 2019.

Fire Protection Districts: **SB 164** by Sen. Roland Pederson (R-Burlington) and Rep. Garry Mize (R-Edmond) permits a fire protection district's board of directors, by resolution of the board, to expand its membership to seven or nine members to better ensure both geographic and population representation. It also permits the size of the board to be increased by a petition signed by 51 percent of the eligible members of the district. It requires, after the initial election of new board members, that the terms be staggered so that no more than two members' terms expire per year. The bill requires all fire protection districts having more than two full-time paid firefighters to have one full-time fire chief to supervise and administer the fire department in accordance with the policies and procedures prescribed by the board of directors. The bill provides that the fire department will be under the direction and control of the fire chief. It requires the fire chief, whether permanent or interim, of any paid or combination fire department have had at least three-years' actual experience as a paid firefighter before assuming the position or at least five-years' experience as a volunteer fire chief officer. The bill permits the board to add additional requirements to the position as necessary. The bill establishes the duties and responsibilities of the fire chief and the assistant fire chief. It requires that company officers be selected upon their knowledge of firefighting, leadership ability, and knowledge of firefighting equipment. The bill permits any territory adjacent to the existing fire protection district but within another county to be included in the limits of the district by decision of the board of directors, certified to the board of county commissioners of both counties, with the written consent of 25 percent of the holders of title to the territory sought to be included or in the same manner as provided for the organization of fire protection districts. It requires certain notice requirements be met before a decision is made to include the territory in a fire protection district. The bill provides the property added to the fire protection district immediately become subject to the lien for the payment of bonds authorized by the district in the same manner as property within the district at the time of authorization of such bonds. It permits any landowner whose property is within the response area of the district as assigned by the county commissioners but is not within the fire protection district itself to elect to opt into the district by paying the assessment to the district, which makes the landowner a member of the district with full voting rights. The bill establishes requirements for a municipality annexing a portion of or all of a fire protection district. The bill permits the board of directors of a fire protection district to have a fiscal year which commences on January 1 and end on June 30. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Criminal DNA/Collection & Analysis: **SB 184** by Sen. Wayne Shaw (R-Grove) and Rep. Carol Bush (R-Tulsa) specifies DNA samples for testing or identification purposes must be collected by trained medical personnel, law enforcement, judicial personnel and employees or contractors of these organizations. The bill requires all collectors of DNA samples to ensure the collected samples are either mailed to the OSBI within ten days after the DNA sample is collected from the person using sample kits provided by the OSBI and procedures promulgated by the OSBI or, if the jail, detention facility or other designated
facility is using Rapid DNA technology, collectors must use the provided collection instruments. It requires that once the DNA identification matching process has concluded the collector must discard the sample taken in the jail, detention facility or other designated facility. It prohibits the sample from being retained, tested or stored after completion of the Rapid DNA identification process if a jail, detention facility or other designated facility is using Rapid DNA technology to take the DNA sample for DNA identification purposes. It adds a new condition that a DNA sample must not be analyzed and destroyed if said sample is provided as a condition of a plea agreement. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Motor Vehicles/Platoons:** SB 189 by Sen. Darcy Jech (R-Kingfisher) and Rep. Carl Newton (R-Cherokee) defines the term “platoon” as it relates to following too closely in a motor vehicle. It also provides exemptions. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

**Social Media:** SB 198 by Sen. Robert Standridge (R-Norman) and Rep. Kevin McDugle (R-Broken Arrow) requires all state agencies and all political subdivisions to adopt a social networking and social media policy that applies to the personal use of social media by state employees and employees of any political subdivision to discourage abusive or offensive online behavior. The bill defines applicable terms. It provides that the social media and social networking policy developed by each agency and political subdivision will apply to all state employees and employees of any political subdivision who utilize social media or social networking networks in a private capacity and for work purposes. It requires the policies discourage the sharing of content or comments by state employees and employees of any political subdivision of this state containing the following, when it is directed at a citizen of the State of Oklahoma: obscene sexual content or links to obscene sexual content, abusive behavior and bullying language or tone, conduct or encouragement of illegal activity, intentionally dishonest conduct that could potentially result in harm to a citizen of this state, and disclosure of information which an agency and its employees are required to keep confidential by law, regulation or internal policy. It requires the policies to be distributed by email to each affected employee. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Law Enforcement/CLEET:** SB 224 by Sen. Greg McCortney (R-Ada) and Rep. Ronny Johns (R-Ada) authorizes the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training to require agency employees and the employees of agency contractors in positions that have access to Oklahoma Peace Officer records, Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator records, Oklahoma Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act records, to be subject to a criminal history search by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, as well as be fingerprinted for submission of the fingerprints through the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history check. It requires the Council to be the recipient of the results of the record check. It requires peace officers with full-time certification who worked during a calendar year only as a reserve officer to complete only the training requirements for reserve certification. It requires full-time peace officers who worked both in the capacity of a full-time peace officer and reserve officer in a calendar year to complete full-time continuing education requirements. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Bail Enforcement/License Renewals:** SB 235 by Sen. Greg McCortney (R-Ada) and Rep. Ronny Johns (R-Ada) clarifies language related to late bail enforcer license renewal applications. It provides the late fee will be non-refundable. The bill also provides a license application received more than 30 days after the expiration date is not renewable and the applicant must complete a new application. The bill adds the following exceptions to the requirement that information pertaining to applicants or persons licensed under the Bail Enforcement and Licensing Act not be disclosed: To provide final orders where an applicant or licensee was the respondent in or was the subject of an administrative proceeding initiated by CLEET or to provide information regarding application information to the agency employing a licensee including, but not limited to, information and/or documentation requested by CLEET from
the applicant or licensee to complete the application process. The bill requires armed private investigator license to be administered any current standard form of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) or other psychological evaluation instrument approved by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training. The bill prohibits CLET for issuing or renewing an armed security guard license, armed private investigator license, armed bail enforcer license or any other license permitting a person to carry a firearm or weapon if the applicant has been involuntarily committed for a mental illness, condition or disorder or any involuntary commitment in another state pursuant to the provisions of law of that state. The bill provides the preclusive period will be permanent as provided by Section 922(g)(4) of Title 18 of the United States Code, unless the person has been granted relief from the disqualifying disability under Oklahoma statutes. It permits CLET to issue a conditional license pending background investigation for an unarmed security guard, armed security guard, unarmed private investigator position or armed private investigator position when the person has submitted a properly completed application, made under oath, including all required documentation pending the completed Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint check and procedures established by CLET. It prohibits a conditionally-licensed armed private investigator from carrying a firearm until certain conditions are met. It permits CLET to deny, suspend or withdraw a conditional license. It provides a conditional license is not an individual proceeding and not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act. It permits CLET to deny, suspend or withdraw a conditional license by mailing, by United States Postal Service mail, a letter of withdrawal to the applicant's address on file with CLET and to the employing agency. It requires whenever a conditional license is issued by CLET for the license or documentation provided to the conditional licensee to prominently state "CONDITIONAL LICENSE" and "HOLDER IS NOT PERMITTED TO CARRY A FIREARM." The bill modifies language concerning qualifications for Armed Security Guard Licenses or Armed Private Investigator Licenses. It requires CLET to immediately notify the employer of an application for an Armed Security Guard License or Armed Private Investigator License if the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services reports to the council that the applicant has been involuntarily committed. It provides that a Security Guard License, Armed Security Guard License, Private Investigator License, and any conditional license will be subject to denial, suspension, or revocation and/or, disciplinary penalty or fine under certain conditions. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Public Private Partnerships: SB 243 by Sen. Micheal Bergstrom (R-Adair) and Rep. Mark Lepak (R-Claremore) modifies the membership of the partnership committee established under the Oklahoma Public and Private Facilities and Infrastructure Act. It updates statutory references. This bill takes effect August 29, 2019.

Reception of Photographic Images: SB 259 by Sen. Dewayne Pemberton (R-Muskogee) and Rep. Ross Ford (R-Broken Arrow) permits all agencies approved to receive photographs or computerized images to obtain them through the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (OLETS) and/or through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) or through an entity approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety. This bill takes effect August 29, 2019; Section 2 of this bill takes effect November 1, 2020.

Traffic Collision Reports: SB 289 by Sen. Lonnie Paxton (R-Tuttle) and Rep. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) modifies the definition of the term "commercial solicitation" as it relates to traffic collision reports. It defines the term "personal information" and prohibits its release. The bill also exempts from the definition of "personal information" information that is lawfully obtained from publicly available information or from federal, state or local government records lawfully made available to the general public. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.
**Oklahoma Employment Security Commission:** **SB 335** by Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) and Rep. Ryan Martinez (R-Edmond) requires that a payment made by an employer to an employee is considered to be wages under the Internal Revenue Code, at 26 USCA §1, et seq., that payment be considered wages by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. The bill requires certain unemployed persons to accept part-time work. The bill requires the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission to create a re-employment services and eligibility assessment selection for all ex-military service claimants. It establishes conditions under which benefits would be discontinued and reinstated. The bill permits the Employment Security Act of 1980 to be waived for good cause shown up to one year after the date of the determination or redetermination. The bill increases the number of days to within 20 from within 14 after the mailing of the notice of the determination that an employer is permitted to file with the Commission at the address prescribed in the notice the employer's specific written objections to the contribution rate so determined. It also increases the number of days to within 20 from within 14 after the mailing of the determination that an employer is permitted to file with the Commission or its representative a written protest to the determination and request an oral hearing de novo to present evidence in support of its protest. It requires written requests for review and redeterminations to show good cause for the change. It requires the appealing party to bear the burden of proof at a hearing. The bill provides that if the request for good cause is filed in writing with the Commission within one year of the date of the determination or redetermination that is the basis of the request for untimely filing. The bill permits the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission to release certain information, with liability, to Oklahoma tribal law enforcement agencies and the State Wage Interchange System. The bill updates various statutory references. The bill repeals language related to the commission's petty cash fund. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

**Operation of Mopeds:** **SB 337** by Sen. Larry Boggs (R-Wilburton) and Rep. Jim Grego (R-Wilburton) increases the maximum speed for a moped to 35 miles per hour from 30 miles per hour. The bill permits mopeds to be operated on streets and highways if the municipal governing body has adopted an ordinance governing the operation of mopeds on city streets, provided, such ordinances must include necessary vehicle lighting and safety requirements or the board of county commissioners of a county has approved the operation of mopeds on roadways within the county. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Hazardous Materials Endorsement Exemption:** **SB 347** by Sen. Casey Murdock (R-Felt) and Sen. Joe Newhouse (R-Broken Arrow) requires anyone driving under a commercial class A license to obtain a hazardous materials endorsement if the person is acting as an employee of a custom harvest operation, operating a vehicle transporting 3,785 liters or less or the vehicle is clearly marked with "flammable" or "combustible." This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

**Motor Vehicles/Autonomous Vehicles:** **SB 365** by Sen. Micheal Bergstrom (R-Adair) and Rep. Ryan Martinez (R-Edmond) creates the Oklahoma Driving Automation System Uniformity Act. The bill defines applicable terms. It permits only the State of Oklahoma to enact a law or take any other action to regulate the operation of motor vehicles equipped with driving automation systems in Oklahoma. This bill takes effect August 29, 2019.

**Motor Vehicles/Dual Lane Axles:** **SB 374** by Sen. Micheal Bergstrom (R-Adair) and Rep. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) defines the terms "dual lane axles" and "dual lane axles group." The bill removes language that provides weight limits for vehicles operating under special permits. It permits on the roads a dual lane trailer with dual lane axles that does not exceed does not exceed 23,000 pounds on any single axle and is an oversize or overweight vehicles used for specialized transportation. It establishes requirements
for certain vehicles to operate on the interstate highway system. It removes the definition of the term "utility vehicle." This bill takes effect August 29, 2019.

**Motor Vehicles:** *SB 375* by Sen. Micheal Bergstrom (R-Adair) and Rep. Avery Frix (R-Muskogee) requires a vehicle carrying fluid milk products on the interstate system to be considered a load that cannot be easily dismantled or divided or "nondivisible." This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

**Cemeteries/Annual Meetings:** *SB 450* by Sen. Tom Dugger (R-Stillwater) and Rep. Trish Ranson (D-Stillwater) moves the date of the annual meeting of the members of cemetery associations to a date set by the board of directors from the first Tuesday in July. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Public Finance:** *SB 473* by Sen. Dave Rader (R-Tulsa) and Rep. Scott Fetgatter (R-Okmulgee) clarifies the calculation of the maximum amount of state local enterprise matching payments available under the Local Development and Enterprise Zone Incentive Leverage Act by removing an obsolete reference. It extends the sunset of the qualification period. This bill went into effect April 29, 2019.

**Sales & Use Tax:** *SB 513* by Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Chad Caldwell (R-Enid) requires a remote seller that had aggregate sales of tangible personal property within Oklahoma or delivered to locations within Oklahoma subject to tax under provisions therein worth at least $100,000 during the preceding or current calendar year to collect and remit the tax imposed under provisions therein. It requires the duty to collect and remit tax to apply to the first calendar month succeeding the month when the threshold provided therein is met. It prohibits sales by a remote seller made through a marketplace forum or a referrer's platform where the tax is collected and remitted by the marketplace facilitator or referrer from being included in determining whether the remote seller has met the threshold amount provided therein. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Marijuana/Foreclosure:** *SB 532* by Sen. Michael Brooks (D-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Scott Fetgatter (R-Okmulgee) is new law impacting various areas of medical marijuana. This includes when the foreclosure of a licensed medical marijuana dispensary, commercial grower or processor is the subject of an order appointing a receiver, becomes insolvent, bankrupt or otherwise ceases operations. A secured party or receiver may continue operations upon submitting to the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority, State Department of Health, proof they meet the requirements and restrictions in 63 O.S. Sections 421-423. The bill contains details including rule-making authority. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Importing Cervidae:** *SB 551* by Sen. Casey Murdock (R-Felt) and Rep. John Pfeiffer (R-Mulhall) requires any regulation relating to the import of nonnative cervidae adopted by a local government, authority, or state agency or office to be consistent with corresponding federal regulations. This bill went into effect April 29, 2019.

**Hydrology Study:** *SB 568* by Sen. Greg McCortney (R-Ada) and Rep. Charles McCall (R-Atoka) creates the Phase II Arbuckle-Simpson Hydrology Study Revolving Fund for the Oklahoma Water Resources Board in the State Treasury. It requires the fund to be a continuing fund, not subject to fiscal year limitations, and to consist of all monies received by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board from the appropriations, apportionments, donations, federal grants and fee revenues designated for the purposes of enhanced monitoring, development of hydrologic framework and modeling of the eastern Arbuckle-Simpson Groundwater Basin. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.
Police Compliance Reviews: **SB 589** by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. Brad Boles (R-Marlow) requires the Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police to possess the responsibility of conducting compliance reviews for Oklahoma Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies. It requires compliance reviews to be conducted upon receipt of a complaint or reasonable cause to believe that the agency has failed to comply with safety and liability policy requirements. The bill requires that if the agency has not come into compliance after six months, the Oklahoma Association of Chiefs of Police must notify in writing the chief elected official of the governing body of the law enforcement agency, the chief law enforcement officer of the law enforcement agency, and the liability insurance company of the law enforcement agency. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Fireworks/Sales: **SB 635** by Sen. Mark Allen (R-Spiro) and Rep. Zack Taylor (R-Seminole) requires fireworks to only be sold by licensed retailers from June 15 until July 6 or the first Sunday after July 4, whichever is later, and from December 15 until January 2 to residents and nonresidents of the state each calendar year. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Electronic Recordings/Custodial Interrogations: **SB 636** by Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) requires law enforcement agencies to adopt policies related to the electronic recording of custodial interrogations of an individual suspected of homicide or a felony sex offense that is conducted at a place of detention. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Law Enforcement/CLEET: **SB 656** by Sen. Lonnie Paxton (R-Tuttle) and Rep. Ryan Martinez (R-Edmond) removes the requirement that the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training required courses of study for law enforcement certification include a minimum of four hours of oil field equipment theft training. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Law Enforcement/Training Academies: **SB 658** by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. Ross Ford (R-Broken Arrow) removes a population cap on municipalities to operate a basic law enforcement academy upon application to the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Professional and Occupational Licensure/Military Personnel: **SB 670** by Sen. Adam Pugh (R-Edmond) and Rep. Charles McCall (R-Atoka) authorizes every active duty military personnel and their spouse who is licensed or certified in any occupation or profession in another state, upon receiving notice or orders of military transfer or honorable discharge to this state, to immediately and in advance of actual transfer notify the appropriate licensing or credentialing agency in Oklahoma to request an immediate temporary or reciprocal license or certification for their current valid license or certification from another state or territory of the United States so such person immediately upon entering this state will be authorized to continue their licensed or certified occupation or profession without delay in Oklahoma. It requires every administrative body, state agency director or official with authority over any occupational or professional license or certification, and each of the respective examining and licensing boards, to, upon satisfactory evidence of equivalent education, training and experience with a valid license or certification from another state by a military applicant, accept the valid license or certification and apply all its education, training and experience in the manner most favorable toward satisfying the qualifications for issuance of the requested license or certification or approval for examination in Oklahoma. It requires the temporary license or certification to be valid for a period continuous until full licensure or certification is granted or the person is otherwise notified of the cause for denial or other credentials that are required by Oklahoma for full licensure or certification. It requires each agency to promulgate rules to implement the provisions therein and establish forms and fees as required. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.
Law Enforcement/Confidential Personal Information: **SB 679** by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) requires all law enforcement organizations in Oklahoma to be permitted to request to a county assessor that personal information regarding undercover or covert law enforcement officers not be made publicly available on the internet, but instead kept in a secure location at a county assessor’s office where it may be made available to authorized persons pursuant to law. This bill went into effect April 29, 2019.

Groundwater: **SB 705** by Sen. Jason Smalley (R-Stroud) and Rep. Kevin Wallace (R-Wellston) expands the legislative declaration regarding safe public groundwater supply to include funding. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Armed Municipal Personnel: **SB 708** by Sen. Kimberly David (R-Porter) and Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City) allows the city council or board of trustees for a city or municipality to, through a majority vote, designate personnel who have been issued a handgun license to attend an armed security guard training program or a reserve peace officer certification program. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Criminal Street Gangs: **SB 711** by Sen. Darrell Weaver (R-Moore) and Rep. Justin Humphrey (R-Lane) expands the definition of criminal street gang to include commission or soliciting, inducing or enticing to commit an act of prostitution, human trafficking, and possession of a firearm after former conviction of a felony. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Motor Vehicles/Driving Privileges: **SB 712** by Sen. Kimberly David (R-Porter) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) modifies driver license revocation procedures. It requires any person under the age of twenty-one with any alcohol in their system or a person with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more to have their license revoked for a minimum amount of time, but allots the option to enter the Impaired Driver Accountability Program in lieu of revocation. It sets the fee for entering the program at $200.00. The bill decreases the time period for the first revocation from one year to 180 days and allows it to be modified upon request provided the license in question is a Class D driver license. It requires any person requesting a sentence modification to submit the request within 30 days after notice of revocation has been served. It requires persons requesting a sentence modification to install an ignition interlock device for a period of no less than 180 days on the first offense. The bill decreases the period of time for a person convicted on a second, similar offense from two years to one year. It allows a person to request the suspension to be modified, but they must be required to install an ignition interlock device. It requires a person convicted a third time to receive a longer suspension period, increased from two years to three years, but the person can request a modified sentence provided he or she installs an ignition interlock device for a period of no less than three years. It authorizes the Department of Public Safety to extend the period of ignition interlock if a person attempts to operate the vehicle while under the influence. It creates procedures to refer defendants to a licensed physician for further evaluation and a possible prescription related to medication-assisted treatment for alcohol or opioid dependence. It deletes language related to appeal bond procedure to stay an order of the Department of Public Safety. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Workplace Protection/Harassment & Violence: **SB 715** by Sen. Lonnie Paxton (R-Tuttle) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) is new law creating the Protection from Workplace Harassment and Violence Act. An employer may file for an injunction prohibiting workplace harassment. Workplace harassment is defined as a pattern or course of conduct directed toward another individual in a workplace that includes repeated or continuing contact that would cause a reasonable person to suffer emotional distress and that actually causes emotional distress to the victim. It includes, but is not
limited to, credible threats of violence. The bill contains definitions, specifics on the content of an ex parte or permanent injunction, immunity from civil liability, exceptions, and details. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Licenses/Small Lenders:** SB 720 by Sen. James Leewright (R-Bristow) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) permits any person licensed under the Deferred Deposit Lending Act to make application for licensure under the Oklahoma Small Lenders Act beginning Jan. 1, 2020. It provides that beginning Aug. 1, 2020 and thereafter no new deferred deposit loan may be entered into or transacted by a licensee or other person, except a licensed deferred deposit lender may continue to administer and collect all outstanding deferred deposit loan payments on all loans transacted before Aug. 1, 2020, until such loans are paid in full according to the terms of the written loan agreements, at which time the licensee's authority under the Deferred Deposit Lending Act will terminate and expire notwithstanding any period remaining on an existing deferred deposit lender's license. The bill terminates Deferred Deposit Lending Act licenses on Aug. 1, 2020, upon the implementation of the Oklahoma Small Lenders Act. The bill creates the Oklahoma Small Lenders Act. The bill defines applicable terms. The bill prohibits beginning Aug. 1, 2020, any person from engaging in the business of making small loans unless the person is licensed by the Department of Consumer Credit. It establishes licensing requirements, duties, responsibilities and limitations. It provides no person doing business under the authority of any law of Oklahoma or of the United States relating to banks, savings institutions, trust companies, building and loan associations, industrial loan associations or credit unions shall be eligible for licensure under the act. It provides that the business of making small loans under the act will not be subject to or controlled by any other statute governing the imposition of interest, fees or loan charges. It provides that a licensee will not have the powers enumerated in the act without first complying with the law regulating the particular transaction involved, but licensees legally exercising any of the powers set forth in the act not be deemed in violation of any other provision of law. It permits the Department of Consumer credit administrator to promulgate necessary rules to implement the act. It establishes procedures for administrative hearings and actions against licensees. The bill establishes a complaint process for any person aggrieved by the conduct of a licensee or unlicensed person in connection with regulated activities. It requires licensees to file reports concerning the impact on the business of certain events. It requires each licensee to file an annual report with the department administrator and establishes the required contents of the report. It authorizes the administrator to require persons subject to this act to be licensed through a multistate automated licensing system. It authorizes the administrator to enter into certain information sharing agreements. It prohibits local governments from regulating small loans. The bill prohibits the disclosure of certain information. It prohibits an employer from being required to garnish wages, earnings or other income of an employee for the purpose of collecting debts on small loans issued under the act. It updates existing statutory language. Sections 1 through 29 of this act take effect November 1, 2019; Sections 30, 31, and 32 take effect August 1, 2020.

**Alcohol/Licenses:** SB 728 by Sen. James Leewright (R-Bristow) and Rep. Kyle Hilbert (R-Depew) creates a golf complex beverage license to authorize the holder to sell or serve beer and wine in sealed containers of any size for establishments that are also the holder of a mixed beverage license. It requires the ABLE Commission to promulgate rules and requires employees handling beer and wine to possess an employee license issued by the ABLE Commission. The bill requires consumption of alcohol to be on the premises of the golf complex pro shop. The bill requires the holder to purchase alcoholic beverages from licensed wine wholesalers or beer distributors. This bill went into effect April 10, 2019.

**Third Party Inspectors:** SB 733 by Sen. Dave Rader (R-Tulsa) and Rep. Carol Bush (R-Tulsa) modifies the definitions of various terms under the Oklahoma Inspectors Act to permit municipalities to hire third party inspectors. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.
Threatening Communications: **SB 752** by Sen. James Leewright (R-Bristow) and Rep. Nicole Miller (R-Edmond) makes the use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to interrupt or disrupt the carrying on of business a misdemeanor. The bill also modifies the definition of the terms "telecommunication" and "electronic communication." This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Eyewitness Identification Procedures: **SB 798** by Sen. Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) requires all law enforcement agencies that conduct eyewitness identification procedures to adopt a detailed, written policy. The bill requires an eyewitness to be asked to state the level of certainty in the identification. It requires protocol for the use of show-ups and for documenting eyewitness identification procedures. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Alcohol/Prohibited Acts and Exceptions: **SB 804** by Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Marcus McEntire (R-Duncan) authorizes mixed beverage or beer and wine licensees to permit a patron to exit the licensed premises with an open container of beer or wine if the act occurs between 8:00 a.m. to midnight on the day of a scheduled home football game of institutions within The Oklahoma State System of Higher Education or the licensee is participating in a municipally sanctioned art or music event within city limits. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Alcohol/Licenses: **SB 805** by Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Marcus McEntire (R-Duncan) requires the ABLE Commission to promulgate rules for employee license payment plans or recommend changes in legislation to allow for large corporate employers to pay for its employee alcohol licenses through either a purchase card, national credit card, draw account or method of corporate payment. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Alcohol/Licenses: **SB 813** by Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Marcus McEntire (R-Duncan) creates a complimentary beverage license which authorizes the holder to provide free of charge for on premises consumption no more than two alcoholic beverages containing spirits, 12 ounces of wine and 24 ounces of beer per day to a guest or client who is 21 years or older. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Alcohol/Tasting Flights: **SB 814** by Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Marcus McEntire (R-Duncan) allows an ABLE Commission licensee to serve a tasting flight with several samples of various beers, wines or spirits served at one time to one person. The bill establishes guidelines for beer, wine and spirit tasting flights. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Expungement of Records: **SB 815** by Sen. Kimberly David (R-Porter) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) permits a court to give leave to a person not otherwise eligible to file for a motion of expungement. The bill requires the motion be accompanied with a written statement of the facts deemed relevant about the crime from the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, the arresting agency, and the district attorney. The bill also modifies the requirements to file for expungement to include a person convicted of a felony who previously completed his or her prison sentence at least 10 years ago, except for an 85 percent crime or sex offense. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Alcohol/Licenses: **SB 816** by Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Marcus McEntire (R-Duncan) requires the ABLE Commission to provide written notice to the applicant's employer when denying an application for an employee license. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.
Brewer Licenses: **SB 819** by Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Marcus McEntire (R-Duncan) defines serving area used in the Oklahoma Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to mean the area of the bar where drinks are sold, prepared and served to paying customers. It permits accompanied visitors under the age of 21 to be on the licensed premises excepting the serving area. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Conviction of Criminal Offenses: **SB 858** by Sen. Darcy Jech (R-Kingfisher) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) removes language permitting imprisonment not to exceed one day for offenses not otherwise punishable by imprisonment. The bill repeals language related to jury trials and exceptions. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Industrial Hemp: **SB 868** by Sen. Lonnie Paxton (R-Tuttle) and Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City) allows a grower licensee to engage in the growth and cultivation of industrial hemp from certified seeds for commercial purposes and establishes guidelines for grower licenses. This bill went into effect April 18, 2019.

Wildfire Prevention: **SB 870** by Sen. Casey Murdock (R-Felt) and Rep. Carl Newton (R-Cherokee) allows county officers and employees to carry out all customary activities in the fighting of wildfires on private land without incurring liability to any person upon the receipt of permission of the landowner. The bill limits liability for landowners, county officers and employees using customary approaches to fight or prevent wildfires on private land. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Used Tire Recycling: **SB 878** by Sen. James Leewright (R-Bristow) and Rep. Kyle Hilbert (R-Depew) increases the fees for recycling different kinds of tires. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

Alcohol: **SB 906** by Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Marcus McEntire (R-Duncan) provides guidance to the ABLE Commission and its agents on how to interpret specified rules pertaining to trade practices and inducement at retail. It clarifies the distinction between a manufacturer and a brewer. It allows brewers to offer and distribute their own wine and spirit-based products. This bill went into effect May 7, 2019.

Notarizations/Online and Electronic Documents: **SB 915** by Sen. Paul Rosino (R-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) creates the Remote Online Notary Act. It authorizes notary publics to certify electronic documents. The bill requires the notary to verify that the document is in a tamper-evident format and contains no signature related errors. It requires the notary to personally print the paper and ensure no changes are made other than indicating the document is certified by the notary. It authorizes the certified document to then be submitted to state and county officials if a certified document is required. It requires the Secretary of State to promulgate rules governing electronic document certification. It requires the rules to address what tools may be used to validate documents, storage of electronic documents, creating forms for remote online notarizations, and other matters deemed necessary by the Secretary. It authorizes the Secretary to use national entities for guidance. It allows rules to be amended or repealed. The bill requires notaries to register with the Secretary to receive authorization to conduct remote notarization and pay a fee of $25.00 to the Secretary's office. It requires applicants to submit a form containing information as required by the measure. It allows submitted notarizations to be denied by the Secretary if the Secretary deems the technology insufficient or if the notary violated any rule promulgated under the provisions therein or if the notary violated current laws and rules governing professional behavior. It requires a notary public renewing his or her commission to constitute a renewal of their authority to notarize electronic documents. It requires a notary public to maintain a journal in a permanent, tamper-evident electronic
format complying with standards promulgated by the Secretary of State in which the notary public chronicles all remote online notarial acts that the notary public performs. This bill takes effect January 1, 2020.

**Sentencing Procedures: SB 933** by Sen. George Young (D-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City) clarifies language relating to community sentencing in relation to costs and fees. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Sexual Assault Collection Kits: SB 967** by Sen. Kay Floyd (D-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City) creates the Oklahoma Sexual Assault Database Act of 2019. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019.

**Law Enforcement/Training: SB 971** by Sen. Kay Floyd (D-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City) requires CLEET training include a minimum of 2 hours on sexual assault issues including policies and protocols for responding to sexual assault calls, guidelines for collection and maintenance of sexual assault kits and continuing education on trauma-informed sexual assault response and intervention. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Sexual Assault Evidence Kits: SB 975** by Sen. Kay Floyd (D-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City) requires accredited crime laboratories and law enforcement follow certain procedures and timelines in collecting and testing sexual assault kits. This bill went into effect May 14, 2019.

**Groundwater: SB 998** by Sen. Casey Murdock (R-Felt) and Rep. Kenton Patzkowsky (R-Balko) removes references to fresh groundwater as it concerns the statutory requirement that the Oklahoma Water Resources Board not permit a user to commit waste. It states the ability to take and use marginal water has the potential to augment the water supply in many areas of Oklahoma and establishes that the taking and use of marginal water in accordance with the Oklahoma Groundwater Law and OWRB rules will be considered a beneficial use and not waste. It requires OWRB to promulgate and implement rules for the taking and use of marginal water that do not impair any fresh water basins. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

**Preemption/Auxiliary Containers: SB 1001** by Sen. James Leewright (R-Bristow) and Rep. Dustin Roberts (R-Durant) prohibits political subdivisions from restricting, taxing, prohibiting or regulating the use, disposition or sale of auxiliary containers. The bill provides its provisions do not prohibit or limit any county or municipal ordinance or agreement regarding a recycling program or the disposal of solid waste. It states it does not apply to the use of auxiliary containers on property owned by a county or municipality. The bill defines the term "auxiliary container" to mean any bag, cup, package, container, bottle or other packaging that is made of cloth, paper, plastic, including foamed or expanded plastic, cardboard, corrugated material, aluminum, glass, postconsumer recycled material or similar material including, but not limited to, coated or laminated materials and designed for, but not limited to, consuming, transporting, or protecting merchandise, food or beverages from, or at, a food service facility or retail facility. This bill takes effect August 29, 2019.

**Environment/Health & Safety: SB 1003** by Sen. Mark Allen (R-Spiro) and Rep. Mark McBride (R-Moore) creates the Oklahoma Environmental, Health and Safety Audit Privilege Act to encourage voluntary compliance with environmental and occupational health and safety laws. It prohibits a regulatory agency from adopting a rule or impose a condition that circumvents the purpose of the act. The bill defines applicable terms and states that its provisions apply to environmental or health and safety audits that are conducted on or after the effective date of the act. It states the act does not limit,
waive or abrogate the scope or nature of any statutory or common law privilege, including the work product doctrine and the attorney-client privilege. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Fire Safety Procedures: **SB 1005** by Sen. Mark Allen (R-Spiro) and Rep. Terry O'Donnell (R-Catoosa) prohibits the Department of Environmental Quality from requiring the use of an air curtain incinerator for fires purposely set for land clearing operations or for the burning of clean wood waste or yard brush except in counties or areas that are or have been designated nonattainment for a National Ambient Air Quality Standard or in metropolitan statistical areas with a population of greater than 900,000 people according to the latest federal decennial census. The bill defines the terms "air curtain incinerator" and "metropolitan statistical area." The bill permits the department to promulgate rules to limit the accumulation of clean wood waste or yard brush. It prohibits the burning of clean wood waste or yard brush from creating a public nuisance. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.

Stretcher Vans: **SB 1018** by Sen. Paul Rosino (R-Oklahoma City) and Rep. Brian Hill (R-Mustang) prohibits the State Board of Health from establishing Federal Specification KKK-A-1822 ambulance standards for stretcher vans. The bill modifies the definition of the term “stretcher van passenger.” It permits stretcher vans to carry oxygen and associated administration equipment and to administer it. This bill went into effect April 18, 2019.

Environmental Quality/Boards & Councils: **SB 1027** by Sen. Nathan Dahm (R-Broken Arrow) and Rep. Tom Gann (R-Inola) places the Water Quality Management Advisory Council, the Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Council, the Solid Waste Management Advisory Council, and the Radiation Management Advisory Council under the provisions of the Oklahoma Sunset Law. It sets a July 1, 2020, sunset date for each of the entities. This bill takes effect November 1, 2019.
Fire & Police Arbitration: HB 1968 by Rep. Ross Ford (R-Broken Arrow) and Sen. John Haste (R-Broken Arrow) changes the method by which a public employer recognizes a bargaining unit elected by municipal firefighters or police officers. It eliminates the role of the Public Employee Relations Board. It allows an election to be called by written request of the municipality or a majority of the firefighters or police officers, and will be conducted at the municipality, fire department or police department, but not at the Oklahoma Department of Labor. It allows either arbitration or a ruling by the Labor Commissioner to settle a proper and timely legal challenge or objection regarding an election request. This bill was vetoed by the Governor on April 29, 2019.

The veto message is as follows: This is to advise you that on this date, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 11 of Article VI of the Oklahoma Constitution to approve or object to legislation presented to me, I have VETOED House Bill 1968. House Bill 1968 would insert state government into contract disputes between firefighter and police officer unions (unions) and municipalities. These disputes are best resolved through arbitration, as currently provided in statute. The insertion of state government in these disputes is improper and not in the best interest of Oklahomans. For the aforementioned reasons, I have vetoed House Bill 1968.