

2012 Legislative and Budget Process Overview



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Oklahoma Policy Institute

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Overview

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OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

House of Representatives

- o **101 Members**
- o **Two-Year Elected Terms**
- o **Republicans have controlled House since**
- o **Current Breakdown: 68 Republicans / 31 Democrats (2 vacant)**
- o **20 Newly Elected Representatives (2010)**
 - o **16 Republicans, 4 Democrats**
- o **Presided over by Speaker Kris Steele**

State Senate

- o **48 Members**
- o **Four-Year Staggered Elected Terms**
- o **Republicans gained control of Senate in 2008**
- o **Current Breakdown: 31 Republicans / 15 Democrats (2 vacant)**
- o **10 Newly Elected Senators (2010)**
 - o **10 Republicans, 0 Democrats** [2 served previously in House]
- o **Presided over by President Pro-Tempore Brian Bingman**
- o **Lt. Governor Todd Lamb is the President of the Senate**



OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

Legislative Salary






Members - \$38,400 (base)

President Pro-Tempore and Speaker - \$17,932 (additional)

Other Top Leadership - \$12,364 (additional)

All Members Receive Travel and Per Diem during Legislative Session

Terms of Office

-  **Prohibition on holding multiple offices;**
-  **A twelve-year term limit:**
 -  **Years in legislative office do not need not to be consecutive;**
 -  **Years of service in both the Senate and the House of Representatives are added together and included in determining the total number of legislative years in office.**
-  **In the event of a vacancy in the Legislature, the Governor calls a special election to fill the vacancies.**

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

House Majority Leadership



SPEAKER

Kris Steele (R-Shawnee)



SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

Jeff Hickman (R- Daxoma)



MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

Dale DeWitt (R- Braman)

DEPUTY FLOOR LEADER

- **HAROLD WRIGHT (R-WEATHERFORD)**

ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- **GARY BANZ (R- MIDWEST CITY)**
- **LISA BILLY (R-PURCELL)**
- **GEORGE FAUGHT (R-MUSKOGEE)**
- **MIKE JACKSON (R- ENID)**
- **DENNIS JOHNSON (R- DUNCAN)**
- **LESLIE OSBORN (R- TUTTLE)**

CAUCUS CHAIR — Weldon Watson (R-Tulsa)

CAUCUS VICE-CHAIR — Harold Wright (R – Weatherford)

MAJORITY WHIP

- **SKYE MCNEIL (R-BRISTOW)**

ASSISTANT MAJORITY WHIPS

- **DENNIS CASEY (R- MORRISON)**
- **MARIAN COOKSEY (R- EDMOND)**
- **COREY HOLLAND (R- MARLOW)**
- **FRED JORDAN (R- JENKS)**
- **STEVE MARTIN (R- BARTLESVILLE)**
- **RANDY MCDANIEL (R- EDMOND)**
- **MIKE SANDERS (R- KINGFISHER)**
- **COREY HOLLAND (R- MARLOW)**
- **PAUL WESSELHOFT (R- MOORE)**

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

House Minority Leadership



MINORITY LEADER

SCOTT INMAN (D- OKLAHOMA CITY)

DEPUTY MINORITY FLOOR LEADER

- **ERIC PROCTOR (D- TULSA)**

ASSISTANT MINORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- **WES HILLIARD (D- SULPHUR)**
- **STEVE KOUPLIN (D- BEGGS)**
- **AL McAFFREY (D- OKLAHOMA CITY)**
- **JEANNIE McDANIEL (D- TULSA)**
- **WADE ROUSSELOT (D — WAGONER)**
- **MIKE SHELTON (D- OKLAHOMA CITY)**



MINORITY FLOOR LEADER

CHUCK HOSKIN (D- VINITA)

MINORITY WHIP

- **BEN SHERRER (D- CHOTEAU)**

ASSISTANT MINORITY WHIP

- **CORY WILLIAMS (D- STILLWATER)**

MINORITY CAUCUS CHAIR

- **JERRY McPEAK (D- WARNER)**

MINORITY CAUCUS VICE-CHAIR

- **JOE DORMAN (D- RUSH SPRINGS)**

MINORITY CAUCUS SECRETARY

- **DONNIE CONDIT (D- McALESTER)**

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

Senate Majority Leadership



PRESIDENT PRO-TEMPORE
Brian Bingman (R-Sapulpa)



MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER
Mike Schulz (R-Altus)

ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- Anthony Sykes (R-Moore)
- Clark Jolley (R –Edmond)
- John Ford (R –Bartlesville)

MAJORITY WHIPS

- Cliff Branan (R –Oklahoma City)
- Dan Newberry (R –Sand Springs)
- Gary Stanislawski (R –Tulsa)
- Rob Johnson (R – Kingfisher)

CAUCUS CHAIR: Bryce Marlatt (R – Woodward)

VICE CAUCUS CHAIR: David Holt (R – Oklahoma City)

RURAL CAUCUS CHAIR – Ron Justice (R- Chickasha)

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

Senate Minority Leadership



MINORITY LEADER

Sean Burrage (D-Claremore)

ASSISTANT MINORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- **Roger Ballenger (D- Okmulgee)**
- **Jerry Ellis (D- Valliant)**
- **John Sparks (D- Norman)**
- **Charles Wyrick (D- Fairland)**

MINORITY WHIPS

- **Earl Garrison (D- Muskogee)**
- **Judy Eason McIntyre (D- Tulsa)**

CAUCUS CHAIR: Tom Ivester (D- Sayre)

CAUCUS VICE-CHAIR: SUSAN PADDACK (D- ADA)

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor as Chief Executive



Elected four-year term, two-term limit.



Powers and Duties:

- **Head of state and chief executive for the State of Oklahoma;**
- **Commander in Chief of the Oklahoma National Guard;**
- **Delivers yearly “State of the State” address to the Legislature (first day of session).**



Governor Mary Fallin (Republican)

- **Elected Nov. 2010;**
- **Former Member of Congress, Lieutenant-Governor, House member.**

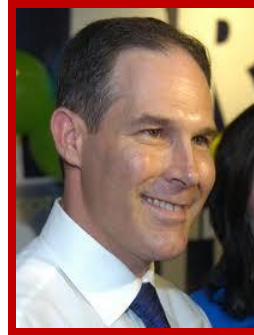


EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Executive Branch Officials (Elected)



Lt. Governor
Todd Lamb



Attorney General
Scott Pruitt



State Treasurer
Ken Miller



**Insurance
Commissioner**
John Doak



**State Auditor &
Inspector**
Gary Jones



**Labor
Commissioner**
Mark Costello



**Superintendent of
Public Instruction**
Janet Barresi



**Corporation
Commissioners**
Dana Murphy (chair)
Bob Anthony
Patrice Douglas



EXECUTIVE BRANCH




Governor Fallin's Cabinet (Appointed)

- ↻ Adjutant General & Secretary of the Military: Major General Myles Deering
- ↻ Chief Information Officer: Alex Pettit
- ↻ Secretary of Agriculture: Jim Reese
- ↻ Secretary of Commerce and Tourism: Dave Lopez
- ↻ Secretary of Education: Dr. Phyllis Hudecki
- ↻ Secretary of Energy: Mike Ming
- ↻ Secretary of Environment: Gary Sherrer
- ↻ Secretary of Finance and Revenue: Preston Doerflinger
- ↻ Secretary of Health and Human Services: Dr. Terry Cline
- ↻ Secretary of Human Resources and Administration: Oscar Jackson
- ↻ Secretary of Safety and Security: Michael C. Thompson
- ↻ Secretary of State: Glenn Coffee
- ↻ Secretary of Transportation: Gary Ridley
- ↻ Secretary of Science and Technology: Dr. Stephen McKeever
- ↻ Secretary of Veterans Affairs: Rita Aragon, Maj. Gen (retired)





LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Regular Session

-  **Legislative Sessions begin at noon on the first Monday in February and must adjourn by no later than 5:00 p.m. on the last Friday in May.**
-  **However, in odd numbered years (years following an election) the Legislature meets on the Tuesday after the first Monday in January for the sole purpose of determining the outcome of the statewide elections.**
-  **The current 2012 session is designated as the Second Session of the 53rd Legislature.**

Special Session

Special sessions can be convened as follows:

-  **Issued jointly by two-thirds of the members of the Senate and two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives, OR**
-  **Call of the Governor.**




-  **Special sessions can run concurrent with regular sessions.**

POLICY PATH

Where Do Bills Come From?

-  Request of a government agency or  Governor
- local government
-  Legislator's interest
-  Request of an interest group
-  Interim Study
-  Request of a constituent
-  National model legislation
(e.g. NCSL, ALEC)

Preparation

-  All bills must be requested and introduced by a legislator;
-  Bill Request deadline – December 9, 2011;
-  Bill Introduction deadline – January 19, 2012 (with some exceptions – see slide 17);

POLICY PATH

Volume of Legislation



Legislators may introduce an unlimited number of bills



For non-leadership House members, only eight bills per session may be assigned to regular committees for consideration (*extra bills sent to Rules Committee*)



972 Senate bills and 45 Joint Resolutions introduced in 2012



962 House bills and 26 Joint Resolutions introduced in 2012



In 2011, there were a total of 2,137 bills and 85 Joint Resolutions introduced in both Chambers.*



399 measures were sent to Governor Fallin. She signed 389 (97.4%) and vetoed 10 (2.6%)

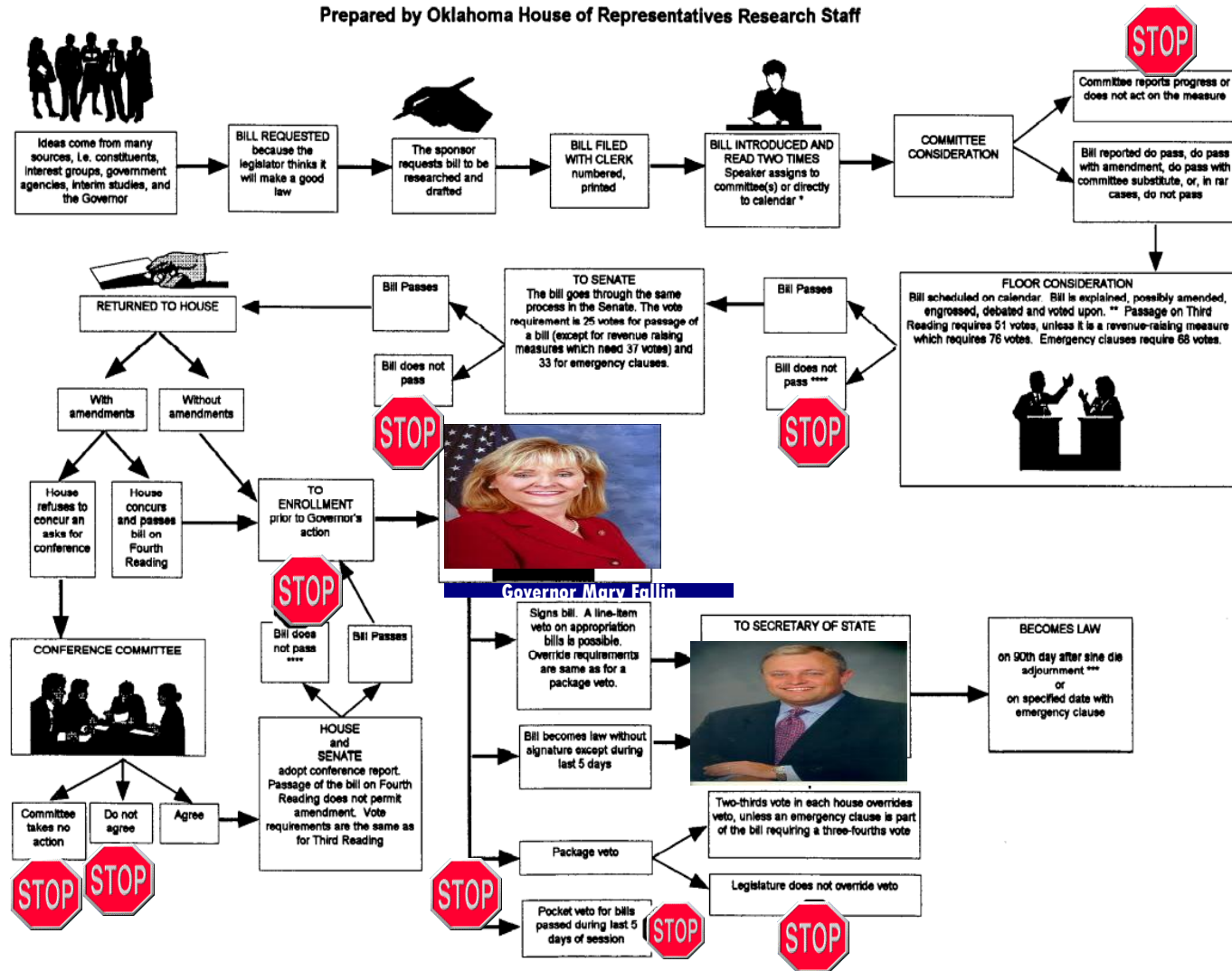
http://www.ok.gov/governor/Agenda/Legislation_Signed_Into_Law/index.html

*Excluding those not subject to the deadline for introducing legislation (see “Deadline Exceptions” on slide 17).

POLICY PATH

How an Idea Becomes a Law

Prepared by Oklahoma House of Representatives Research Staff



* The House has used, by rule, a system permitting the Speaker to predesignate measures to committees so that they can consider, but not act officially on them, before the Legislature meets in February.

** The House of Representatives also uses a consent calendar. A committee or the Speaker can put a measure on the consent calendar whereby no amendments or debate are allowed.

*** Frequently, measures will have later effective date provisions such as November 1 or January 1.

**** House rule provides that for bills which are defeated on final passage in House, bills on that subject may not be considered during the remainder of that Legislature.

POLICY PATH

Legislative Deadlines: 2012 Session




First Legislative Day -- convenes at noon	Monday, February 6, 2012
Double-assigned Senate bills in first committee	Thursday, February 20, 2012
Senate Bills in Senate Committees (except those double-assigned)	Thursday, February 27, 2012
House Bills in House Committees and double-assigned Senate Bills	Thursday, March 1, 2012
Third reading of measures in chamber of origin	Thursday, March 15, 2012
Double-assigned House bills in Senate Committee	Thursday, March 29, 2012
House Bills in Senate Committees (except those double-assigned)	Thursday, April 5, 2012
Senate Bills in House Committees and double-assigned House Bills deadline	Thursday, April 12, 2012
Third reading of measures in opposite chamber	Thursday, April 26, 2012
Sine Die Deadline, Adjournment, no later than 5:00 p.m.	Friday, May 25, 2012

*Exceptions to these deadlines are listed on the following slide.

POLICY PATH

Deadline Exceptions

Some measures are not subject to deadlines and can be introduced and dealt with at any time during session. Major deadline exceptions are:

-  **Bills or joint resolutions authored by Appropriations Committee chairs and vice-chairs which affect the receipt, expenditure or budgeting of state funds;**
-  **Bills or joint resolutions authored by the Senate President Pro Tem and House Speaker which are deemed necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety;**
-  **Joint resolutions introduced to approve or disapprove agency rules (Senate rules only);**

Exceptions also apply to bills merging duplicate sections of law, Ethics Commission rules, special laws, and redistricting bills




Found in Senate Rule 16-1, Section C and House Rule 6.1, Section b.

POLICY PATH

First Reading

-  Bill introduced by legislator;
-  Bill “read” into the House or Senate Journal;
-  Procedural motion – no votes required.

Second Reading

-  Preliminary action for the referral of bills to committee for discussion and debate;
-  Occurs the day following first reading;
-  By order of the House Speaker or Senate Pro-Tempore, the bill can be placed directly on the calendar for the consideration of the legislative body (the next legislative day).

POLICY PATH

Committee Assignment

 **Bill assignments are determined by legislative leadership**

 **Floor Leaders in consultation with the President Pro-Tem/Speaker**

 **Committee Structure**

 **Each committee and subcommittee has a Chair and Vice-Chair appointed by leadership**


 **Chairs are all members of the majority party;**

 **Some Vice-Chairs in both chambers are members of the minority.**

 **Senate: 15 full standing committees and 5 appropriations subcommittees.**

 **House: 19 full standing committees and 8 appropriations subcommittees.**

 **Bills referred to the Appropriations Committee are further assigned to subcommittees for discussion and vote.**

 **Under new (2011) Senate rules, bills affecting the receipt, expenditure or budgeting of state funds may be double-assigned to the Appropriations or Finance Committee in addition to their regular committee.**

Senate Committee Structure and Chairs

	APPROPRIATIONS	
Appropriations & Budget Committee • Sen. Clark Jolley (R- Edmond), Chair • Sen. Ron Justice (R- Chickasha), Vice-Chair	Education Subcommittee • Sen. James Halligan (R-Stillwater), Chair • Sen. John Ford (R-Bartlesville), Vice-Chair	Health & Human Services Subcommittee • Sen. Kim David (R- Wagoner), Chair • Sen. Greg Treat (R-Oklahoma City) ,Vice-Chair
	Gen Govt & Transportation Subcommittee • Sen. Bryce Marlatt (R- Woodward), Chair • Sen. Cliff Branan (R- Oklahoma City), Vice-Chair	Public Safety and Judiciary Subcommittee • Sen. Jonathan Nichols (R- Norman), Chair • Sen. Don Barrington (R- Lawton), Vice-Chair
	Natural Resources Subcommittee • Sen. Ron Justice (R- Chickasha), Chair • Sen. Eddie Fields (R-Wynona), Vice-Chair	
STANDING COMMITTEES		

COMMITTEE	CHAIR	VICE-CHAIR
Agriculture and Rural Development	Sen. Eddie Fields (R- Wynona)	Sen. Ron Justice (R-Chickasha)
Business and Labor	Sen. Dan Newberry (R- Tulsa)	Sen. David Holt (R- Oklahoma City)
Education	Sen. John Ford (R-Bartlesville)	Sen. Gary Stanislawski (R- Tulsa)
Energy & Environment	Sen. Cliff Branan (R- Oklahoma City)	Sen. Bryce Marlatt (R-Woodward)
Finance	Sen. Mike Mazzei (R-Tulsa)	Sen. Rick Brinkley (R-Owasso)
General Government	Sen. Cliff Aldridge (R-Midwest City)	Sen. Roger Ballenger (D-Okmulgee)
Health and Human Resources	Sen. Brian Crain (R-Tulsa)	Sen. Sean Burrage (D-Claremore)
Judiciary	Sen. Anthony Sykes (R-Newcastle)	Sen. Rob Johnson (R- Kingfisher)
Public Safety & Homeland Security	Sen. Don Barrington (R-Lawton)	Sen. Ron Shortey (R-Oklahoma City)
Retirement & Insurance	Sen. Bill Brown (R-Broken Arrow)	Sen. Cliff Aldridge (R-Midwest City)
Rules	Sen. Rob Johnson (R- Kingfisher)	Sen. Jonathan Nichols (R- Norman)
Tourism & Wildlife	Sen. Harry Coates (R- Seminole)	Sen. Jerry Ellis (D- Valliant)
Transportation	Sen. Gary Stanislawski (R – Tulsa)	Sen. Mark Allen (R- Spiro)
Veterans & Military Affairs	Sen. Steve Russell (R- Oklahoma City)	Sen. Frank Simpson (R- Springer)









House Committee Structure and Chairs

APPROPRIATIONS		
APPROPRIATIONS & BUDGET COMMITTEE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rep. Earl Sears (R- Bartlesville), Chair• Rep. Scott Martin (R- Norman), Vice-Chair	GEN GOVT & TRANSPORTATION SUBCOMMITTEE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rep. Guy Liebmann (R-Ok. City), Chair• Rep. Harold Wright (R- Weatherford), Vice-Chair	PUBLIC HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rep. Doug Cox (R-Grove), Chair• Rep. Marian Cooksey (R- Edmond), Vice-Chair
EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rep. Lee Denney (R-Cushing), Chair• Rep. Corey Holland (R- Marlow), Vice-Chair	HUMAN SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rep. Jason Nelson (Okla City), Chair• Rep. Richard Morrisette (D- Okla City), Vice-Chair	JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rep. Gus Blackwell (R-Goodwell), Chair• Rep. Mark McCullough (R-Sapulpa), Vice-Chair
PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rep. Lisa Billy (R- Purcell), Chair• Rep. Mike Ritze (R- Broken Arrow), Vice-Chair	NATURAL RESOURCES & REG. AFFAIRS SUBCTTEE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rep. Don Armes (R- Faxon), Chair• Rep. Leslie Osborn (R-Tuttle), Vice-Chair	REVENUE & TAXATION SUBCOMMITTEE <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rep. David Dank (R- Oklahoma City), Chair• Rep. Pat Ownbey (R- Ardmore), Vice-Chair

COMMITTEE	CHAIR	VICE-CHAIR
Administrative Rules and Agency Oversight	Rep. George Faught (R- Muskogee)	Rep. Purcy Walker (D- Elk City)
Agriculture, Wildlife and Environment	Rep. Phil Richardson (R- Minco)	Rep. Todd Russ (R-Cordell)
Common Education	Rep. Ann Coody (R-Lawton)	Rep. Jabar Shumate (D- Tulsa)
Economic Development & Financial Services	Rep. Randy McDaniel (R-Edmond)	Rep. Charles Ortega (R-Altus)
Energy and Utility Regulation	Rep. Ron Peters (R-Tulsa)	Rep. Mike Jackson (R-Enid)
General Government	Rep. Dennis Johnson (R-Duncan)	Rep. Mike Christian (R- Oklahoma City)
Government Modernization	Rep. Jason Murphy (R-Guthrie)	Rep. Wes Hilliard (D- Sulphur)
Higher Education and Career Technology	Rep. Todd Thomsen (R-Ada)	Rep. Steve Kouplen (D- Beggs)
House Ethics	Rep. Gary Banz (R- Midwest City)	Rep. Jabar Shumate (D- Tulsa)
Human Services	Rep. Pam Peterson (R-Tulsa)	Rep. Mike Sanders (R- Kingfisher)
Insurance	Rep. Charles Key (R- Oklahoma City)	Rep. Dan Kirby (R- Tulsa)
Judiciary	Rep. Fred Jordan (R-Jenks)	Rep. Colby Schwarz (R-Yukon)
Long Term Care and Senior Services	Rep. Sally Kern (R- Oklahoma City)	Rep. R.C. Pruett (D- Antlers)
Public Health	Rep. John Enns (R- Enid)	Rep. David Derby (R-Owasso)
Public Safety & Homeland Security	Rep. Sue Tibbs (R-Tulsa)	Rep. Steve Martin (R-Bartlesville)
Rules	Rep. Gary Banz (R-Midwest City)	Rep. Welden Watson (R-Tulsa)
Transportation	Rep. T.W. Shannon (R-Lawton)	Rep. Charlie Joyner (R-Midwest City)
Veterans & Military Affairs	Rep. Paul Wesselhoft (R-Moore)	Rep. Lewis Moore (R- Edmond)







POLICY PATH

Committee Hearing

- 
-  **Bills are considered by committees only if put on the agenda by the chair.**
 -  **Committee hearings may offer opportunities for supporters and opponents of legislation to have their voices heard.**
 -  **Bills can be changed through amendments. A substantial change to a bill is rewritten as a “Committee Substitute.”**
 -  **Bills are reported from committee with recommendations**
 -  **If the bill is not heard or it fails to receive a simple majority vote, it is said to “die in committee” (or “report progress”);**
 -  **If the bill received a “do pass” motion and secured a majority vote of the committee members, the bill is printed and placed on the general order for consideration by the full body of the chamber.**
 -  **Bills assigned to the Appropriations Committee must be approved by the subcommittee and the full committee before advancing.**









POLICY PATH

Third Reading

- 
-  From committee, bills are placed on **General Order** and then brought up for a third reading for the full body of the chamber.
 -  Substantial changes to a bill are written as a “Floor Substitute.” House rules require that Floor Substitutes be submitted 48 hours prior to a bill’s hearing.
 -  All bills must receive support from a majority of the full membership to pass (51 votes in the House, 25 in the Senate). Emergency Clauses attached to bills and measures that change the constitution require 2/3rds majority vote.
 -  All bills have titles. If members “Strike the Title,” the bill becomes “defective” or “crippled.” This action ensures that it will come back for further consideration. This mostly happens to bills containing financial impacts to the state or that are works in progress.
 -  Bills that pass are transmitted to the other chamber.






POLICY PATH

Opposite Chamber






- 
-  **Following successful passage of a bill in its chamber of origin, it becomes “engrossed” and is sent to the opposite chamber.**
 -  **Bills advance through the same process of First Reading, Second Reading, committee consideration, and Third Reading as in the original chamber.**
 -  **There are some variations in the procedures used by each chamber as specified by the House and Senate Rules.**
 -  **Bills can have their titles stricken during this process.**
 -  **For bills that already have stricken titles, the second chamber may “Strike the Enacting Clause,” which further ensures that the bill will not advance without further consideration by both chambers.**
 -  **If bills pass the opposite chamber unchanged, it becomes “enrolled” and is sent to the Governor for her/his action.**
 -  **If bills are amended in any way, they are returned to the original chamber for additional consideration.**

POLICY PATH

After Third Reading

- 
-  Once the bill returns to the original chamber, the author can:
 -  Move to accept the amendments. If approved by a vote of the chamber, it is moved to Fourth Reading and Final Passage under the same rules as Third Reading; OR
 -  Move to reject the amendments and send the bill to conference committee.
 -  Bills with stricken titles and/or enacting clauses must be sent to a conference committee to advance further.

Conference Committee




-  A bill must be assigned to a conference committee for it to advance.
-  Committees contain at least three members assigned by House and Senate leadership.
-  Appropriations bills and bills with budgetary impacts may be referred to the General Conference Committee on Appropriations (GCCA).
-  Beginning in 2011, the House has established eight permanent standing conference committees that hold public meetings and votes. Previously, few conference committees other than the GCCA actually met.
-  On the Senate side, conference committee negotiations remain closed to the public.

POLICY PATH

Conference Committee Reports



A Conference Committee can:

-  **Accept the amendments from both houses.**
-  **Reject the amendments of both houses and propose a Conference Committee Substitute.**
-  **Conference Committee Substitutes can at times bear little resemblance to the original legislation proposed. They may contain language from bills that were defeated or not heard earlier in session.**



Action taken by a Conference Committee results in a Conference Committee Report (CCR). The report must gain a majority of signatures from members assigned to the committee from each chamber.



CCRs must be filed and posted online for a minimum of 24 hours before they can be considered by the House.



CCRs are submitted to a vote of the originating chamber first. Reports can be approved or rejected, but not amended.



If a CCR is approved, it is then brought up for a vote on fourth and final reading. If approved, the CCR is brought to the second chamber for approval.



If a CCR is rejected, another conference may be requested with the same or different members appointed by the two chambers.

POLICY PATH

Action by the Governor



An enrolled bill approved by both chambers is transmitted to the Governor. The Governor can do the following:

- ✎ Sign the bill into law within five days.**
- ✎ Allow the bill to become law by taking no action within five days when the legislature is in session.**
- ✎ Veto the entire bill. The legislature can override the Governor by a 2/3rd majority vote (68 votes from the House and 32 from the Senate). If the bill contains an emergency clause, the veto must be overridden by a 3/4th majority vote (76 votes from the House and 36 from the Senate).**
- ✎ Line-item veto spending items in appropriations bills. Such vetoes are similarly subject to being overridden by the legislature.**
- ✎ Following legislative adjournment, the Governor has fifteen days to sign the bill, veto a bill, or exercise a “pocket veto” by taking no action.**

Policy Path









To Find the Status and History of a Bill

1. Go to <http://www.oklegislature.gov/>
2. Under the “Legislation” menu:
 - Select “Basic Bill Search” if you know the bill number and it is from the current session.
 - Select “Advanced Search Form” if you want to find multiple bills, bills from previous sessions, and/or all bills authored by a particular legislator.
 - Select “Text of Measures” to see all measures in a particular session and chamber, or select “Search Text of Measures” to find a particular word or phrase in a current bill.

NOTE: “Introduced” is the initial version of a bill. “Engrossed” is the version that passed the first chamber. “Enrolled” is the final version.

BUDGET PROCESS

Revenue and Budget

- 
-  **The legislature appropriates for the upcoming fiscal year (July 1 to June 30).**
 -  **Constitutional Tax & Budget Restrictions:**
 -  **Constitutional requirement for a balanced budget.**
 -  **Tax increases must be approved by a 3/4ths vote of the legislature or a vote of the people at the time of the next general election (SQ 640).**
 -  **Annual limit on appropriations increases are set at 12% plus inflation.**
 -  **Appropriation totals are based on projected revenue as certified by the **Equalization Board** in December (preliminary) and in February (final).**
 -  **Board projects upcoming revenue for the year for each appropriated fund based on estimates of tax collections.**

BUDGET PROCESS

Budget Process Timeline

January	February	March	April	May	June
Governor Submits the Executive Budget to the Oklahoma State Legislature for Consideration	Legislature in Session				State agencies submit budget work program to Office of State Finance for approval
	Legislative Review of State Agency Budgets				
	Passage of Budgets for State Agencies				
	Final Review of Available Revenue for Expenditure by State Legislature by the State Board of Equalization				
					June 30 End of Fiscal Year
July	August	September	October	November	December
July 1 Beginning of the New Fiscal Year		State agencies submit budget request to the Office of State Finance	OSF Reviews State Agency Budget Requests; House and Senate Committees Hold Agency Performance Review Hearings		
					Preliminary Certification of State Revenue by the State Board of Equalization for next year

BUDGET PROCESS

Tax Collections

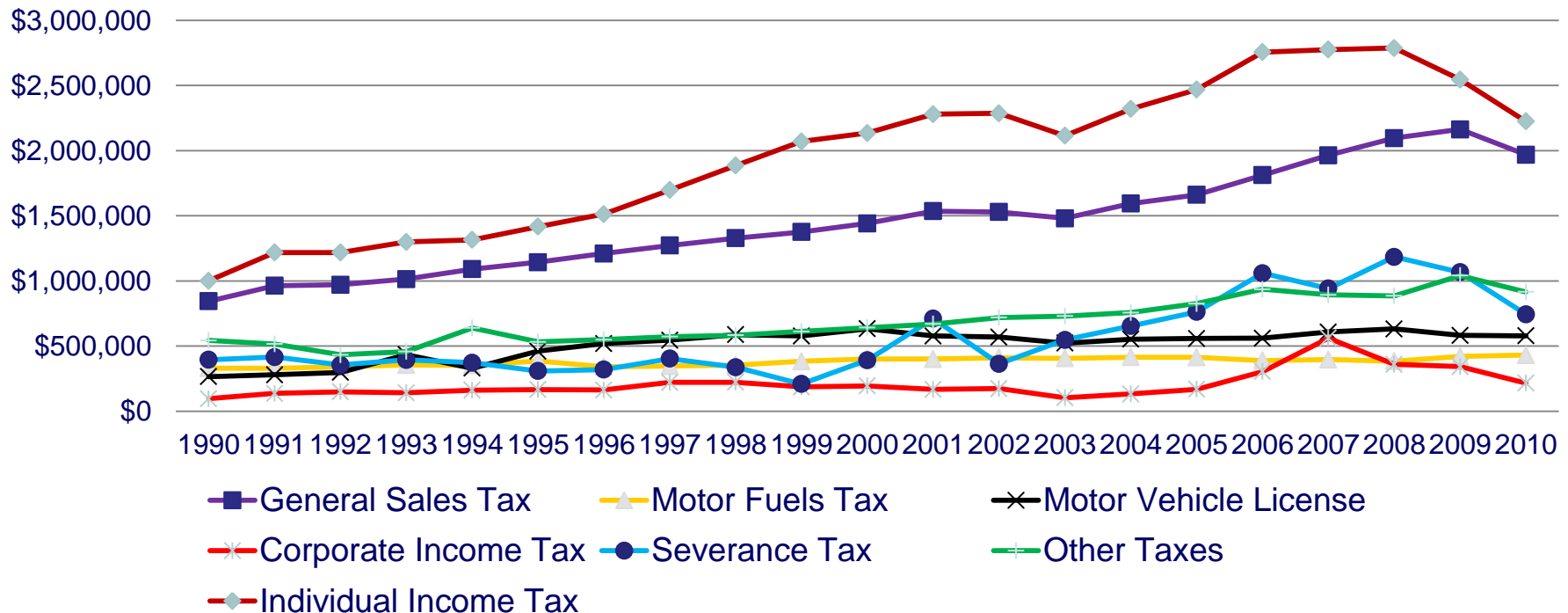


STATE REVENUE

 **Six Largest Sources accounted for 87% of all Tax Revenues – 2010**








- **Personal Income Tax - 31.4%**
- **General Sales Tax – 27.8%**
- **Gross Production Tax (Severance) – 10.5%**
- **Motor Vehicle Tax – 8.2%**
- **Motor Fuels Tax – 6.1%**
- **Corporate Income Tax – 3.1%**

State Tax Collections by Major Tax Type, Oklahoma, 1990-2010 (Source: US Census Bureau)



BUDGET PROCESS

Appropriating Revenue

- 
-  The largest fund subject to appropriations is the **General Revenue (GR) Fund**.
 -  Other major funds have restricted purposes.
 -  The legislature cannot appropriate more than **95% of certified funds** for the upcoming year. This allows for a budgetary cushion in case of a revenue shortfall.
 -  During the fiscal year, if GR falls below 95% of the certified projection, a budget shortfall is declared and across-the-board cuts proportional to the shortfall become necessary.
 -  Some funds are not certified and the legislature can appropriate 100% of the projected revenues.
 -  e.g. HB 1017 Education Reform Fund

BUDGET PROCESS

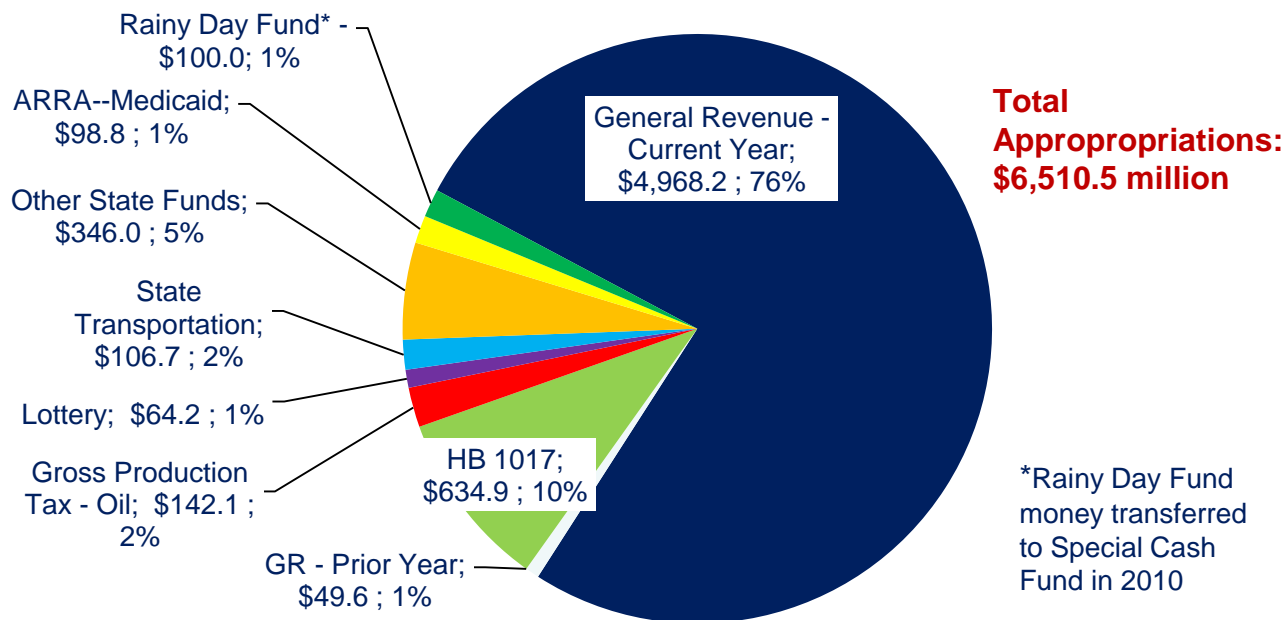
Appropriating Revenue

 In current year, about 75% of all appropriations are from the General Revenue (GR) Fund

 Usually over 80%, but less in FY '11 and FY'12 due to federal money from the stimulus bill (ARRA) and Rainy Day Fund allocations

 HB 1017 Education Reform Fund is 2nd largest state source – 10%

State Appropriations by Revenue Source, in Millions, FY '12



BUDGET PROCESS

Rainy Day Fund



General Revenue collections exceeding 100% of certification are deposited in the Constitutional Reserve Fund (known as the Rainy Day Fund), created in 1985.



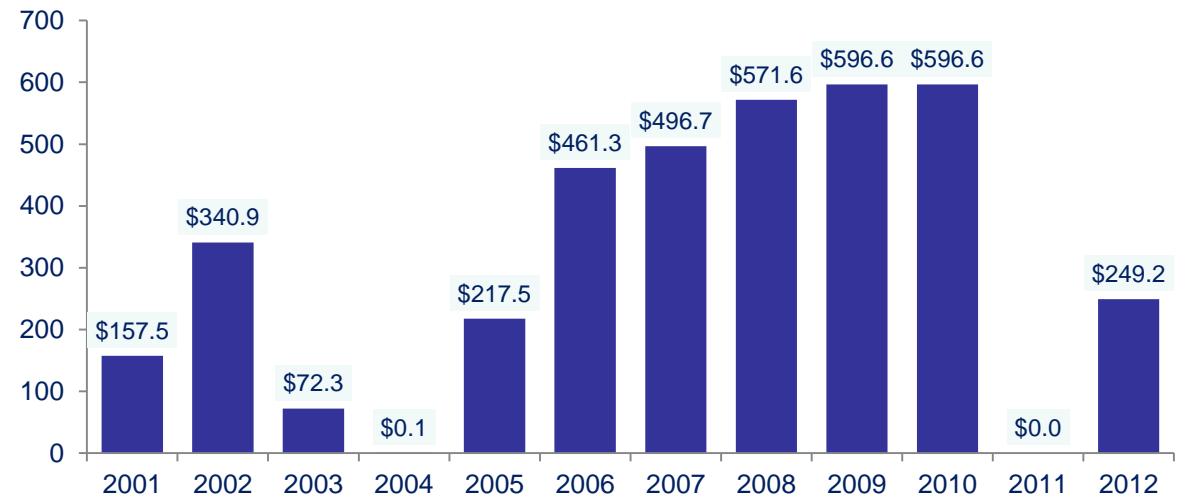
Money in the Rainy Day Fund can be spent as follows:






- ☞ Up to 3/8th for a shortfall in *current year General Revenue collections*;**
- ☞ Up to an additional 3/8th if projected General Revenues collections for the *upcoming year are below* General Revenue collections for the current fiscal year;**
- ☞ Up to an additional 1/4th upon declaration of an Emergency and legislative approval; and**
- ☞ Up to \$10 million from the RDF on tax incentives for at-risk manufacturers [SQ 725, 2006]**

BUDGET PROCESS

Rainy Day Fund

Rainy Day Balances, FY '01 to FY '12
(opening balance in \$ millions)






-  **FY '03 and FY '04 – Rainy Day Fund depleted**
-  **FY '06, '07, '08 – Rainy Day Fund filled to constitutional cap.**
-  **RDF spent in 2010 Session for FY '10 and FY '11 operations**
 -  **\$100 million transferred to Special Cash Fund and set aside for appropriation in FY '12**
-  **FY '11 surplus of \$249.2 million; projected FY '12 surplus of \$223.2 million**

BUDGET PROCESS


State Budget

 **Three main funding sources pay for government operations and programs:**

-  **State Appropriated Funds,**
-  **Federal Funds, and**
-  **Revolving Funds (fees, millage, co-pays, etc).**

 **State agencies combine funding streams and sources.**

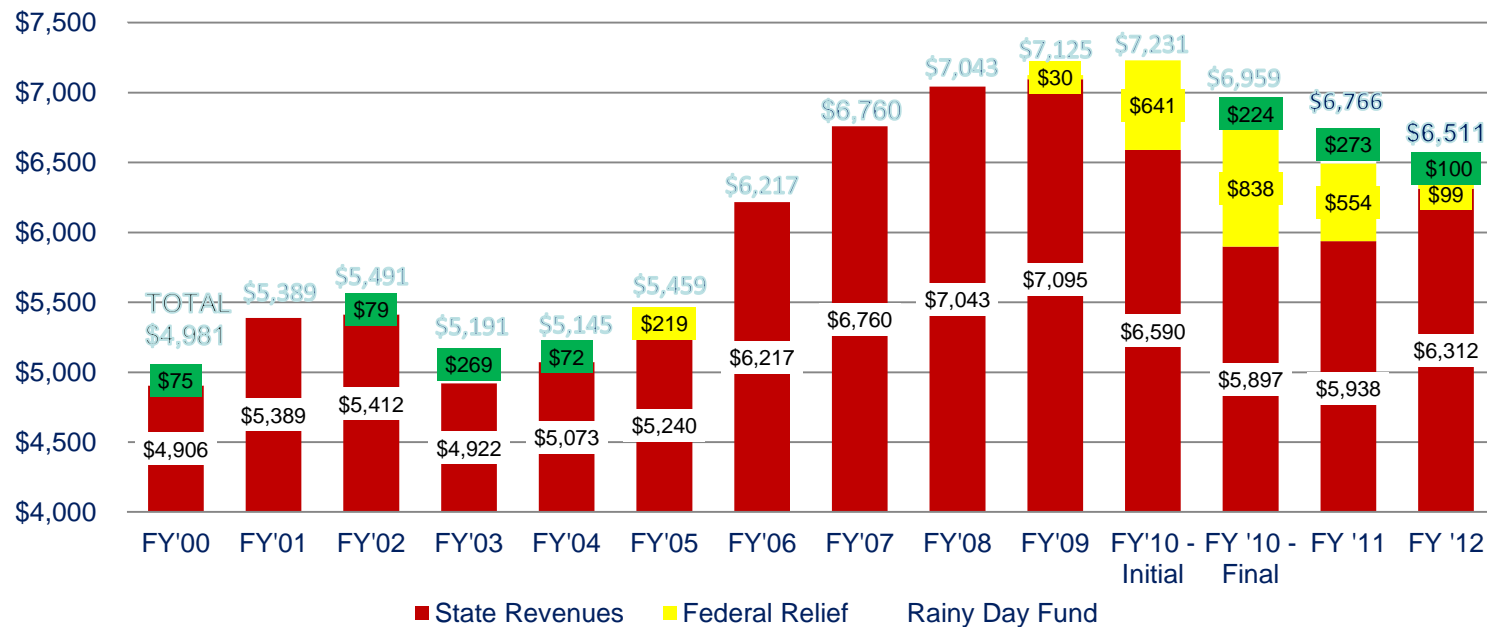
 **State agencies are either *appropriated* or *non-appropriated*.**

-  **Non-appropriated agencies are funded through fees, assessments, contributions, etc. (examples: Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System, State Banking Department, Board of Nursing, and others).**

BUDGET PROCESS

Appropriations History, FY '00 – FY '12

(in \$ millions; includes supplementals and Rainy Day Funds; excludes non-recurring “spillover funds”)

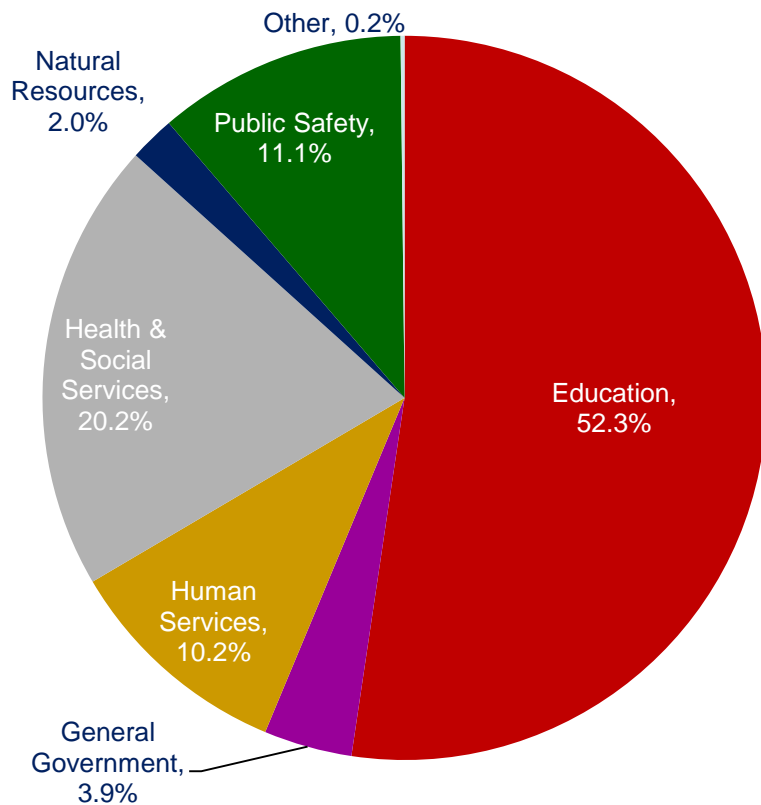


- State appropriations fell in FY'03 and FY'04 then recovered strongly between FY'05 and FY'08. Funding was largely flat in FY '09 as tax cuts kicked in;
- When the recession hit, state revenues plummeted and budgets were cut in FY '10, FY '11 and FY '12; federal assistance and Rainy Day Fund limited the magnitude of cuts;
- Initial FY '13 certification is \$6.531 billion, or \$20 million more than FY '12

BUDGET PROCESS

State Appropriations by Appropriations Subcommittee, FY '12

(total appropriations: \$6,510.5 million)



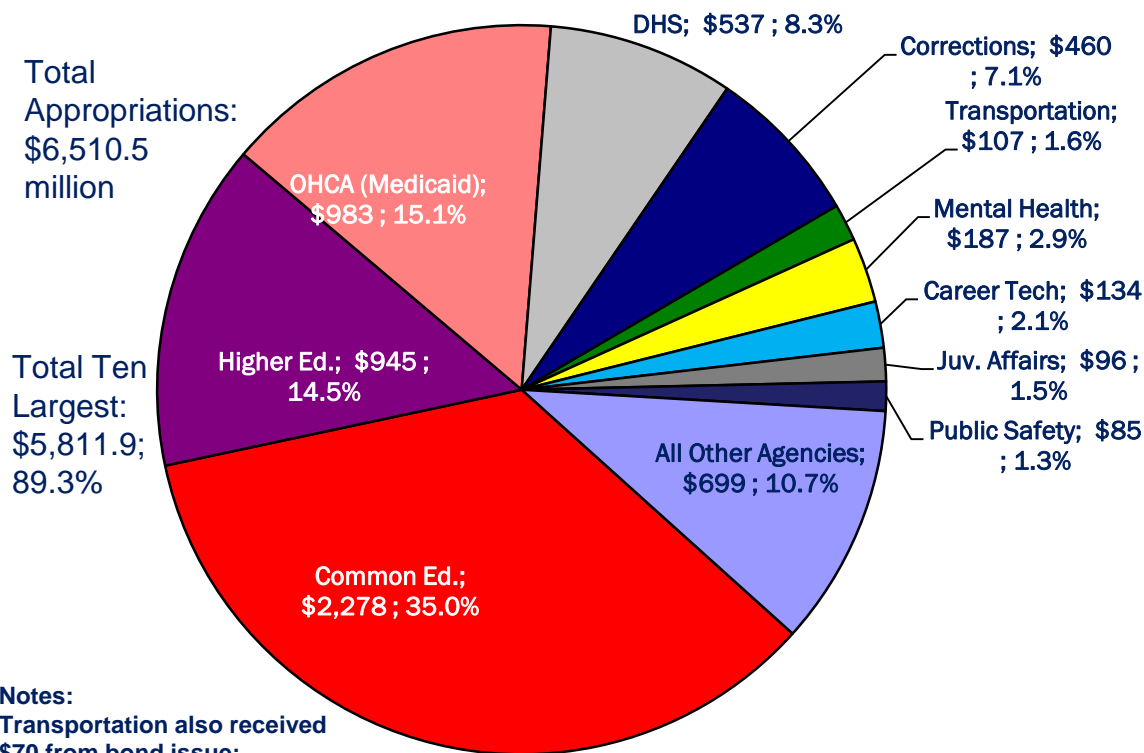
State Appropriations	Amount (\$ Million)
Education	\$3,408.0
Health & Social Services	\$1,312.2
Public Safety	\$723.1
Human Services	\$666.5
General Government	\$256.7
Natural Resources	\$132.4
Other	\$11.5

BUDGET PROCESS

State Appropriations by State Agency, FY '12

Total Appropriations: \$6,511 million

FY '12 Appropriations: Total and 10 Largest Agencies



Notes:
Transportation also received \$70 from bond issue;
OHCA excludes revenue from hospital provider assessor (SHOPP)

10 Largest Agencies – 89.3%

Common Education

Higher Education

Health Care Authority

Department of Human Services

Department of Corrections

Department of Transportation

Mental Health Department

Career & Technology Education

Juvenile Affairs

Public Safety

All Other Agencies – 10.7%

67 State Agencies

Recent Office Holders





	Governor	House Speaker	Senate Pro Tem
2011-12	Mary Fallin	Kris Steele	Brian Bingman
2009-10	Brad Henry	Chris Benge	Glenn Coffee
2007-08	Brad Henry	Lance Cargill/ Chris Benge	Mike Morgan & Glenn Coffee
2005-06	Brad Henry	Todd Hiatt	Cal Hobson/ Mike Morgan
2003-04	Brad Henry	Larry Adair	Cal Hobson
2001-02	Frank Keating	Larry Adair	Stratton Taylor
1999-00	Frank Keating	Lloyd Benson	Stratton Taylor
1997-98	Frank Keating	Lloyd Benson	Stratton Taylor
1995-96	Frank Keating	Glen Johnson	Stratton Taylor
1993-94	David Walters	Glen Johnson	Bob Cullison
1991-92	David Walters	Glen Johnson	Bob Cullison
1989-90	Henry Bellmon	Jim Barker/Steve Lewis	Bob Cullison
1987-88	Henry Bellmon	Jim Barker	Rodger Randle
1985-86	George Nigh	Jim Barker	Rodger Randle
1983-84	George Nigh	Dan Draper/Jim Barker	Melvin York
1981-82	George Nigh	Dan Draper	Melvin York
1979-80	George Nigh	Dan Draper	Gene Howard

LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES

Helpful Online Resources

 **Updated Budget and Tax Information and the Online Budget Guide**
 www.OKPOLICY.org

 **Oklahoma Legislature Home Page**
 www.oklegislature.gov

- o Link to House and Senate Homepages
- o Check Legislation – status, wording, intent, etc
- o Search OK Statutes and Constitution

 **State Homepage**
 www.ok.gov

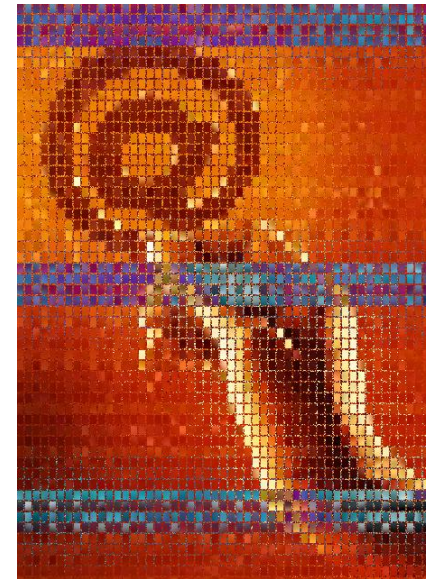
 **Office of State Finance**
 www.ok.gov/OSF/

- o Governor's Annual Budget
- o Certification Estimates

 **Open Book – Oklahoma's Finances**
 www.ok.gov/OKAA/

- o State spending and budget info

 **State Treasurer's Office**
 www.ok.gov/treasurer/
 **Monthly Revenue Reporting**





FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Email – info@okpolicy.org

www.OKPOLICY.org