



OKPOLICY.ORG

2015 LEGISLATIVE PRIMER



OVERVIEW



I. Oklahoma Legislature

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House of Representatives

- 101 Members
- Two-Year Elected Terms
- Republicans have controlled the House since 2004
- Current Breakdown: 72 Republicans / 29 Democrats
- 22 Newly Elected Representatives (2014)
 - 16 Republicans, 6 Democrats
- Presided over by Speaker Jeff Hickman

Senate

- 48 Members
- Four-Year Staggered Elected Terms
- Republicans have controlled the Senate since 2008
- Current Breakdown: 40 Republicans / 7 Democrats
 - One Senate seat is vacant pending a special election
- 10 Newly Elected Senators (2014)
 - 8 Republicans, 2 Democrats
- Presided over by President Pro-Tempore Brian Bingman
- Lt. Governor Todd Lamb is the President of the Senate



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.

House Majority Leadership



SPEAKER

Jeff Hickman (R-Fairview)



SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

Lee Denney (R-Cushing)



MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

Charles Ortega (R-Altus)

DEPUTY MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- Jason Nelson (R-Oklahoma City)
- Lisa Billy (R-Purcell)

MAJORITY WHIP

- Gary Banz (R-Midwest City)

CAUCUS CHAIR

- David Brumbaugh (R-Broken Arrow)

CAUCUS VICE-CHAIR

- Elise Hall (R-Oklahoma City)

CAUCUS SECRETARY

- Katie Henke (R-Tulsa)

House Minority Leadership



MINORITY LEADER

Scott Inman (D- Oklahoma City)



MINORITY FLOOR LEADER

Ben Sherrer (D- Choteau)

ASSISTANT MINORITY LEADER

- Eric Proctor (D- Tulsa)

MINORITY WHIP

- Chuck Hoskin (D-Vinita)

MINORITY CAUCUS CHAIR

- Jerry McPeak (D-Warner)

MINORITY CAUCUS VICE-CHAIR

- Steve Kouplen (D-Beggs)

MINORITY CAUCUS SECRETARY

- David Perryman (D-Chickasha)

Senate Majority Leadership



PRESIDENT PRO-TEMPORE

Brian Bingman (R-Sapulpa)



MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

Mike Schultz (R-Altus)

ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- Rick Brinkley (R-Tulsa)
- Eddie Fields (R-Wynona)
- Greg Treat (R-Oklahoma City)

MAJORITY WHIPS

- Nathan Dahm (R-Broken Arrow)
- Kim David (R-Porter)
- Frank Simpson (R-Springer)
- Rob Standridge (R-Norman)

CAUCUS CHAIR

- Bryce Marlatt (R-Woodward)

VICE CAUCUS CHAIR

- A.J. Griffin (R-Guthrie)

RURAL CAUCUS CHAIR

- Ron Justice (R-Chickasha)



Senate Minority Leadership



MINORITY LEADER

Randy Bass (D-Lawton)

ASSISTANT MINORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- Charles Wyrick (D-Fairland)
- Kay Floyd (D-Oklahoma City)
- John Sparks (D-Norman)
- Susan Paddack (D-Ada)

ASSISTANT MINORITY LEADERS

- Earl Garrison (D-Muskogee)
- Charles Wyrick (D-Fairland)

MINORITY WHIP

- Anastasia Pittman (D-Oklahoma City)



EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor as Chief Executive

- Elected to a 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 on the first day of session

Governor Mary Fallin (R)



- Re-Elected November 2014
- 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**
Joy Hofmeister



**Corporation
Commissioners**
Bob Anthony (chair)
Todd Hiatt
Dana Murphey

Governor Fallin's Cabinet Secretaries (Appointed)

- 
- **Agriculture:** Jim Reese
 - **Commerce & Tourism:** Deby Snodgrass
 - **Education & Workforce Development:** Natalie Shirley
 - **Energy and Environment:** Michael Teague
 - **Finance, Administration, & Information Technology:** Preston Doerflinger
 - **Health and Human Services:** Dr. Terry Cline
 - **Human Resources & Administration:** Oscar Jackson
 - **Safety & Security:** Michael C. Thompson
 - **State:** Chris Bengt
 - **Transportation:** Gary Ridley
 - **Science & Technology:** Dr. Stephen McKeever
 - **Veterans Affairs:** Major General Myles Deering

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 2015 session is designated as the First Session of the 55th 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 concurrently with regular sessions.



Where Do Bills Come From?

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

Preparation

- All bills must be requested and introduced by a legislator
- The deadline to request a bill is December 12, 2014
- The deadline to introduce a bill is January 22, 2015 (with some exceptions – see slide 17)





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 are sent to the Rules Committee.
- In the 2014 session, the Legislature considered 2,399 bills and joint resolutions, of which 188 Senate measures and 213 House measures became law. Governor Mary Fallin vetoed 35 measures and two of those vetoes were overridden by the Legislature.

Legislative Deadlines: 2015 Session



Deadline for bill draft requests	Friday, December 12, 2014
Substantive language deadline	Monday, December 29, 2014
Bill introduction deadline at 4pm	Thursday, January 22, 2015
Legislative session begins at noon	Monday, February 2, 2015
Senate bills out of Senate committees	Thursday, February 26, 2015
House bills out of House committees	Friday, February 27, 2015
Third reading of measures in chamber of origin	Thursday, March 12, 2015
House bills out of Senate committees	Thursday, April 9, 2015
Senate bills out of House committees	Friday, April 10, 2015
Third reading of measures in opposite chamber	Thursday, April 23, 2015
Sine Die deadline (Adjournment) no later than 5pm	Friday, May 29, 2015

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



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.





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).

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: 16 full standing committees and 6 appropriations subcommittees.
- House: 29 full standing committees and 9 appropriations subcommittees.
- Bills referred to the Appropriations Committee are further assigned to subcommittees for discussion and vote.
- Under 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		
	CHAIR	VICE-CHAIR
Appropriations	Sen. Clark Jolley (R-Edmond)	Sen. Greg Treat (R-Oklahoma City)
Subcommittees		
Education	Sen. Jim Halligan (R-Stillwater)	Sen. Jason Smalley (R-Stroud)
General Government & Transportation	Sen. Kyle Loveless (R-Oklahoma City)	Sen. Roger Thompson (R-Okemah)
Health & Human Services	Sen. Kim David (R-Wagoner)	Sen. A.J. Griffin (R-Guthrie)
Natural Resources	Sen. Ron Justice (R-Chickasha)	Sen. Marty Quinn (R-Claremore)
Public Safety & Judiciary	Sen. Greg Treat (R-Oklahoma City)	Sen. Ralph Shortey (R-Oklahoma City)
Select Agencies	Sen. David Holt (R-Oklahoma City)	Sen. Wayne Shaw (R-Grove)
Standing Committees		
COMMITTEE	CHAIR	VICE-CHAIR
Agriculture and Rural Development	Sen. Eddie Fields (R- Wynona)	Sen. Mark Allen (R-Spiro)
Business & Commerce	Sen. Dan Newberry (R- Tulsa)	Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City)
Education	Sen. John Ford (R-Bartlesville)	Sen. Ron Sharp (R-Shawnee)
Energy	Sen. Bryce Marlatt (R-Woodward)	Sen. A.J. Griffin (R-Guthrie)
Finance	Sen. Mike Mazzei (R-Tulsa)	Sen. Rick Brinkley (R-Owasso)
General Government	Sen. Nathan Dahm (R- Broken Arrow)	Sen. Jack Fry (R-Midwest City)
Health and Human Services	Sen. Rob Standridge (R-Norman)	Sen. Ervin Yen (R-Oklahoma City)
Insurance	Sen. Bill Brown (R-Broken Arrow)	Sen. John Sparks (D-Norman)
Judiciary	Sen. Anthony Sykes (R-Moore)	Sen. Brian Crain (R-Tulsa)
Public Safety	Sen. Don Barrington (R-Lawton)	Sen. Corey Brooks (R-Washington)
Pensions	Sen. Rick Brinkley (R-Owasso)	Sen. Darcy Jech (R-Kingfisher)
Rules	Sen. Ron Justice (R-Chickasha)	Sen. Eddie Fields (R-Wynona)
Tourism & Wildlife	Sen. Josh Brecheen (R-Coalgate)	Sen. Larry Boggs (R-Red Oak)
Transportation	Sen. Gary Stanislawski (R – Tulsa)	Sen. Joseph Silk (R-Broken Bow)
Veterans & Military Affairs	Sen. Frank Simpson (R-Springer)	Sen. Patrick Anderson (R-Enid)

House Committee Structure and Chairs		
Appropriations		
	CHAIR	VICE-CHAIR
Appropriations	Rep. Earl Sears (R-Bartlesville)	Rep. Dennis Casey (R-Morrison)
Subcommittees		
Education	Rep. Scott Martin (R-Norman)	Rep. Katie Henke (R-Tulsa)
General Government	Rep. Dennis Johnson (R-Duncan)	Rep. Gary Banz (R-Midwest City)
Health	Rep. Doug Cox (R-Grove)	Rep. Chad Caldwell (R-Enid)
Human Services	Rep. Pat Ownbey (R-Ardmore)	Rep. Wade Rousselot (D-Wagoner)
Judiciary	Rep. Mark McCullough (R-Sapulpa)	Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City)
Natural Resources & Regulatory Services	Rep. Leslie Osborn (R-Mustang)	Rep. John Pfeiffer (R-Orlando)
Public Safety	Rep. John Bennett (R-Sallisaw)	Rep. Lisa Billy (R-Purcell)
Revenue & Taxation	Rep. David Dank (R-Oklahoma City)	Rep. Charles McCall (R-Atoka)
Transportation	Rep. Mike Sanders (R-Kingfisher)	Rep. Ken Walker (R-Tulsa)

House Committee Structure and Chairs		
Standing Committees		
Committee	Chair	Vice-Chair
Administrative Rules	Rep. George Faught (R-Muskogee)	Rep. John Michael Montgomery (R-Lawton)
Agriculture & Rural Development	Rep. John Enns (R-Enid)	Rep. Scott Biggs (R-Chickasha)
Alcohol, Tobacco & Controlled Substances	Rep. David Derby (R-Owasso)	Rep. William Fourkiller (D-Stillwell)
Banking & Financial Services	Rep. Todd Russ (R-Cordell)	Rep. James Leewright (R-Bristow)
Business, Labor & Retirement Laws	Rep. Randy McDaniel (R-Oklaoma City)	Rep. Chuck Strohm (R-Jenks)
Children, Youth & Family Services	Rep. Sally Kern (R-Oklaoma City)	Rep. Pam Peterson (R-Tulsa)
Common Education	Rep. Ann Coody (R-Lawton)	Rep. Michael Rogers (R-Broken Arrow)
County & Municipal Government	Rep. Sean Roberts (R-Hominy)	Rep. Scooter Park (R-Devol)
Criminal Justice & Corrections	Rep. Pam Peterson (R-Tulsa)	Rep. Terry O'Donnell (R-Catoosa)
Economic Development, Commerce & Real Estate	Rep. Dan Kirby (R-Eufala)	Rep. Marian Cooksey (R-Edmond)
Elections & Ethics	Rep. Paul Wesselhoft (R-Moore)	Rep. Donnie Condit (D-McAlester)
Energy & Natural Resources	Rep. Weldon Watson (R-Tulsa)	Rep. Mark McBride (R-Moore)
Environmental Law	Rep. Kevin Calvey (R-Oklaoma City)	Rep. Travis Dunlap (R-Bartlesville)
Government Oversight & Accountability	Rep. Tom Newell (R-Bristow)	Rep. John Paul Jordan (R-Yukon)
Higher Education & CareerTech	Rep. Harold Wright (R-Weatherford)	Rep. Justin Wood (R-Shawnee)
Insurance	Rep. Glen Mulready (R-Tulsa)	Rep. Jeff Coody (R-Grandfield)
Judiciary & Civil Procedure	Rep. Randy Grau (R-Edmond)	Rep. Jon Echols (R-Oklaoma City)
Long-term Care & Senior Services	Rep. Jadine Nollan (R-Sand Springs)	Rep. Jeannie McDaniel (D-Tulsa)
Public Health	Rep. Mike Ritze (R-Broken Arrow)	Rep. Elise Hall (R-Oklaoma City)
Public Safety	Rep. Mike Christian (R-Oklaoma City)	Rep. Bobby Cleveland (R-Slaughterville)
Rules	Rep. Tommy Hardin (R-Oklaoma City)	Rep. Jason Nelson (R-Oklaoma City)
State & Federal Relations	Rep. Lewis Moore (R-Edmond)	Rep. Dan Fisher (R-Yukon)
State Government Operations	Rep. Jason Murphey (R-Guthrie)	Rep. Mark Lepak (R-Claremore)
Tourism & International Relations	Rep. Josh Cockroft (R-Wanette)	Rep. R.C. Pruett (D-Antlers)
Transportation	Rep. Charlie Joyner (R-Midwest City)	Rep. Casey Murdock (R-Felt)
Utilities	Rep. Todd Thomsen (R-Ada)	Rep. David Brumbaugh (R-Tulsa)
Veterans & Military Affairs	Rep. Dustin Roberts (R-Durant)	Rep. Jerry Shoemake (D-Morris)
Wildlife	Rep. Steve Vaughan (R-Ponca City)	Rep. Kevin Wallace (R-Wellston)



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 sent to the other chamber.





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.





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

- 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.





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.





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.





To Find the Status and History of a Bill

1. Go to **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:
 - The Oklahoma Constitution requires a balanced budget.
 - Under SQ 640, revenue bills 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.
 - Appropriations cannot be increased year to year by more than 12 percent plus inflation.
- Appropriation totals are based on projected revenue as certified by the Equalization Board in December (preliminary) and in February (final).
- The Board projects upcoming revenue for the year for each appropriated fund based on estimates of tax collections.

For a complete discussion of the budget process and glossary of terms, see OK Policy's Online Budget Guide at <http://okpolicy.org/resources/online-budget-guide/>.



BUDGET PROCESS

Budget 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 Management & Enterprise Services 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				
July	August	September	October	November	December
July 1 Beginning of the new Fiscal Year		State agencies submit budget request to the Office of Management & Enterprise Services	OMES 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

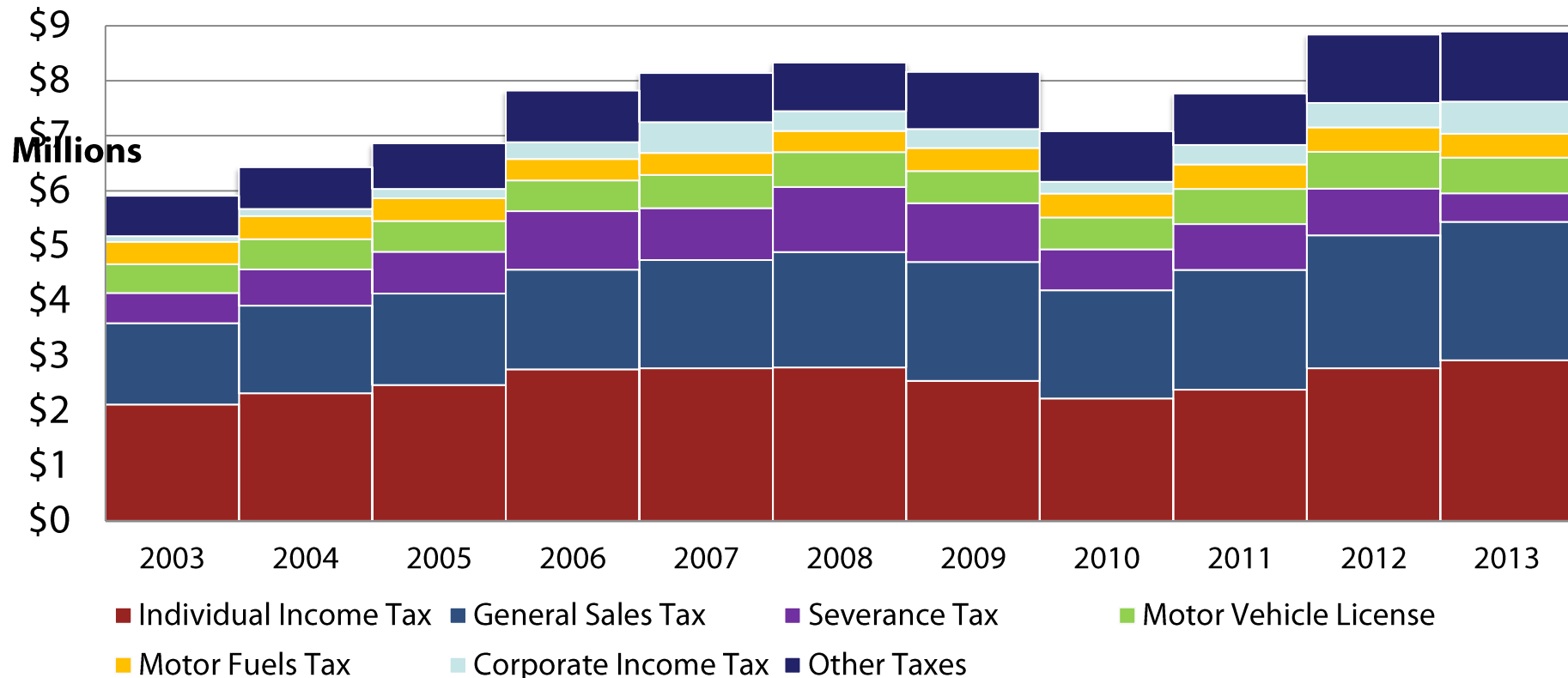
BUDGET PROCESS

Tax Collections

The six largest taxes accounted for 85.7 percent of all Oklahoma's tax revenues in 2013:

- Personal Income Tax – **32.8%** [2012: 31.4%]
- General Sales Tax – **28.3%** [2012: 27.3%]
- Gross Production Tax (Severance) – **5.8%** [2012: 9.6%]
- Motor Vehicle Tax – **7.3%** [2012: 7.5%]
- Motor Fuels Tax – **4.9%** [2012: 5.0%]
- Corporate Income Tax – **6.6%** [2012: 5.0%]

Oklahoma State Tax Collections, 2003-2013 (Source: US Census Bureau)





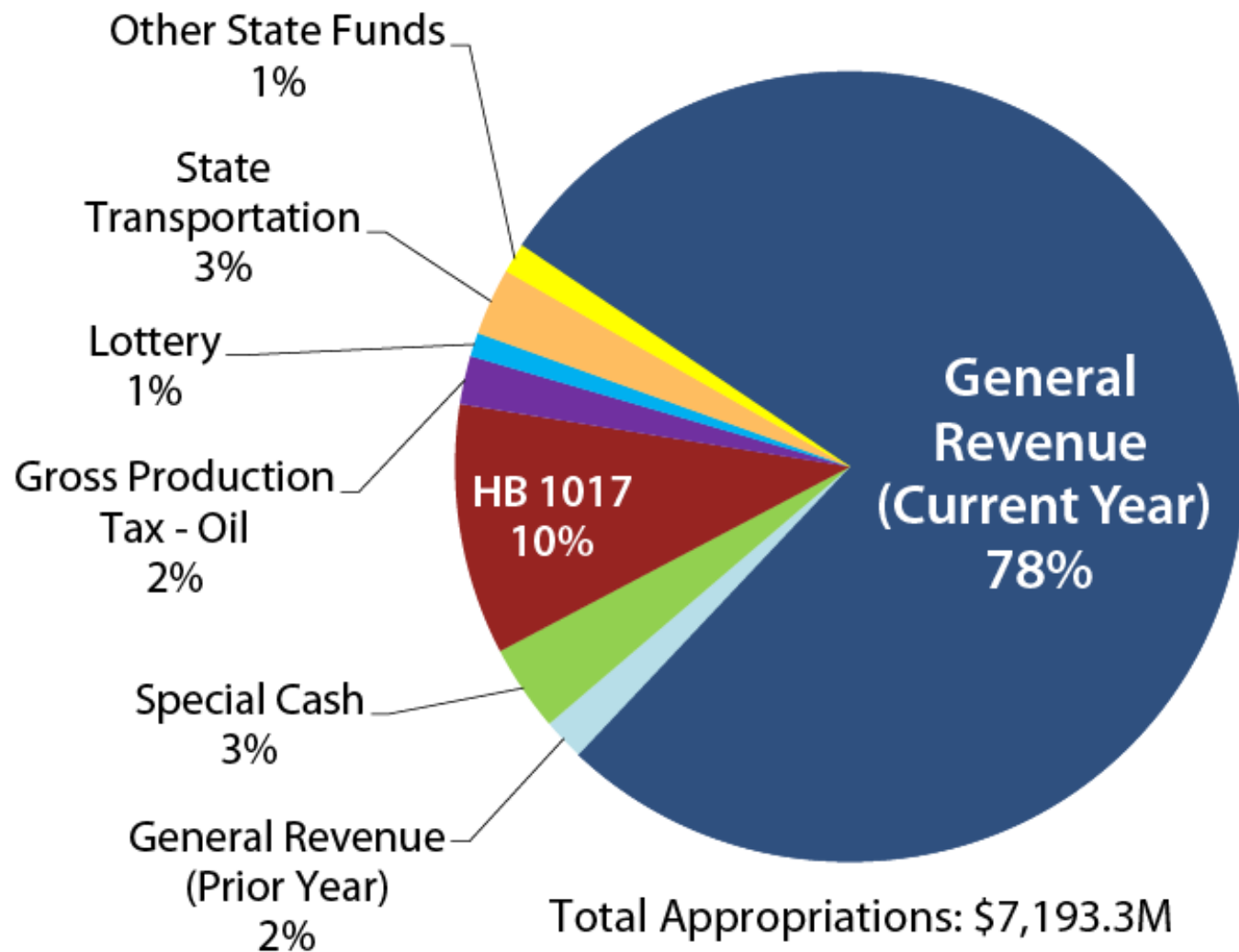
Appropriating Revenue

- 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 percent 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 percent 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



FY 2015 Appropriations Revenue Sources



Rainy Day Fund

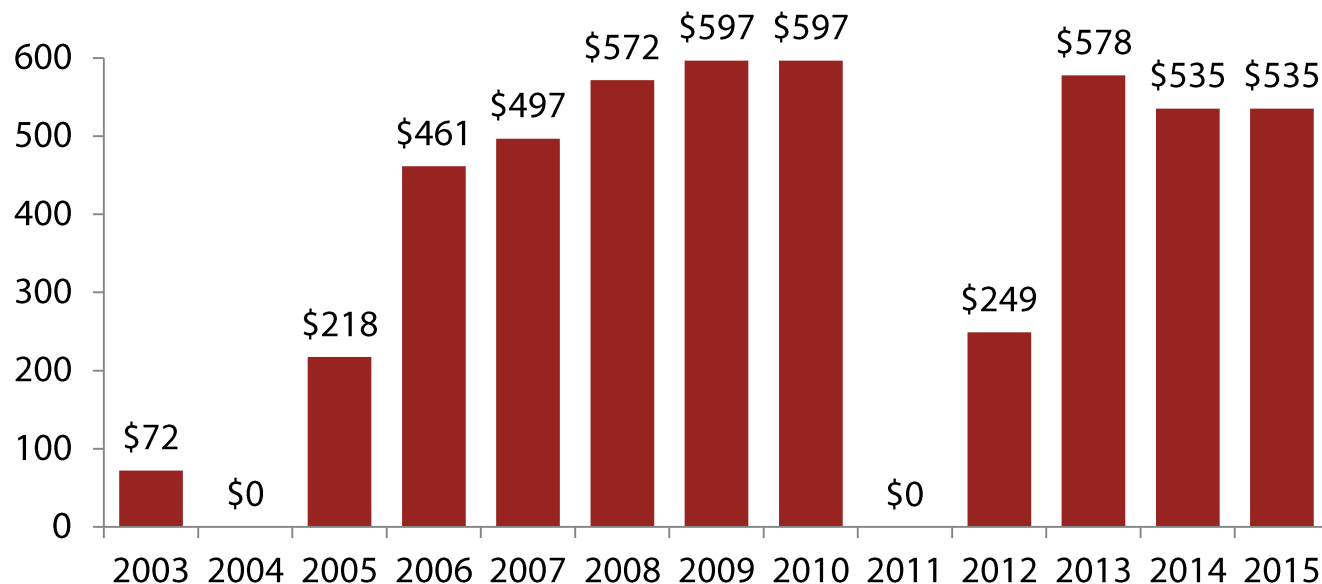
- General Revenue collections exceeding 100% of certification are deposited in the Constitutional Reserve Fund (known as the Rainy Day Fund), created in 1985.
- Money in the Rainy Day Fund can be spent as follows:
 - Up to $3/8^{\text{th}}$ for a shortfall in *current year General Revenue collections*;
 - Up to an additional $3/8^{\text{th}}$ if projected General Revenues collections for the *upcoming year are below* General Revenue collections for the current fiscal year;
 - Up to an additional $1/4^{\text{th}}$ 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]



Rainy Day Fund History

- FY '03 - '04: Rainy Day Fund (RDF) depleted
- FY '06 - '08: RDF 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 FY '12
- \$249.2 million deposited at end of FY '11
- Additional \$328.3 million deposited at end of FY '12
- \$45 million spent on tornado relief and \$2.7 million deposited in FY '13

Rainy Day Fund Fiscal Year Opening Balances (in \$ millions)



State Budget

- State agencies combine funding streams and sources. 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 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).

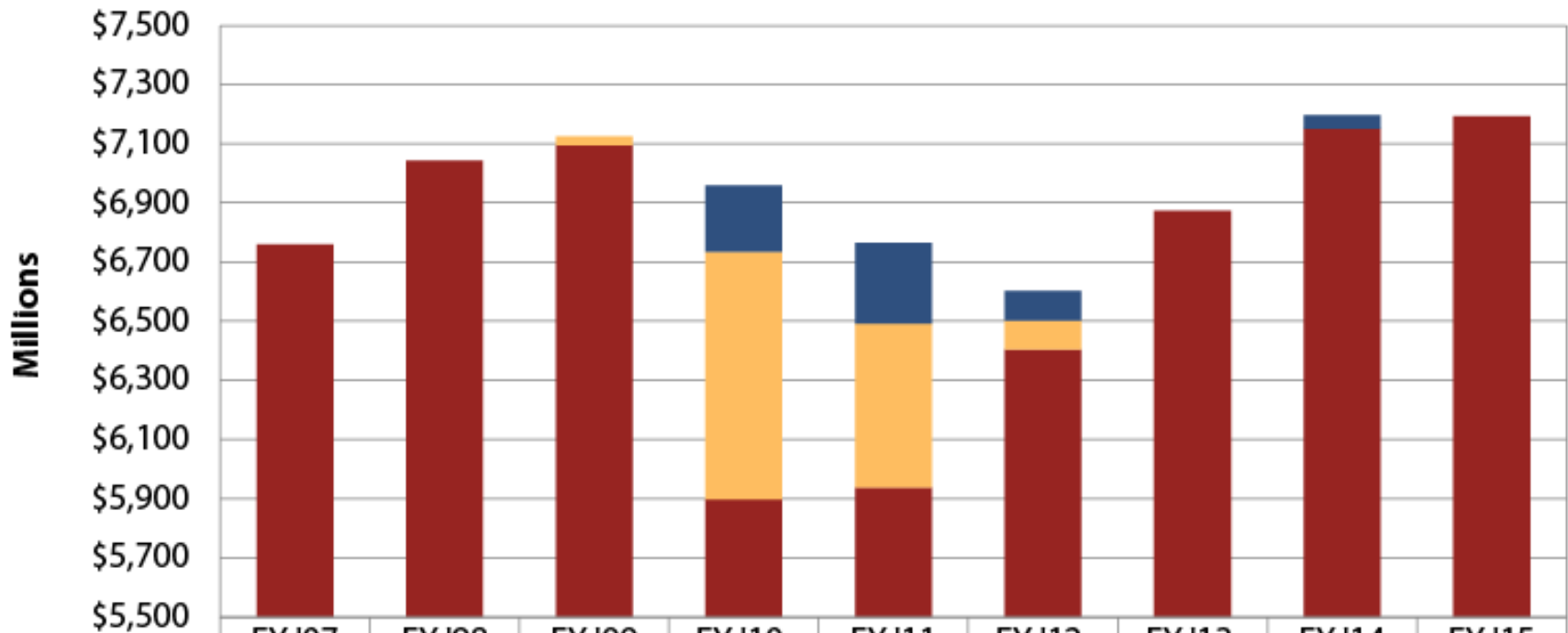


BUDGET PROCESS

FY 2015 appropriations are \$4 million less than the final FY 2014 budget.

State Appropriations, FY 2007 to FY 2015

(in \$ millions; includes supplementals, Rainy Day spillover funds)



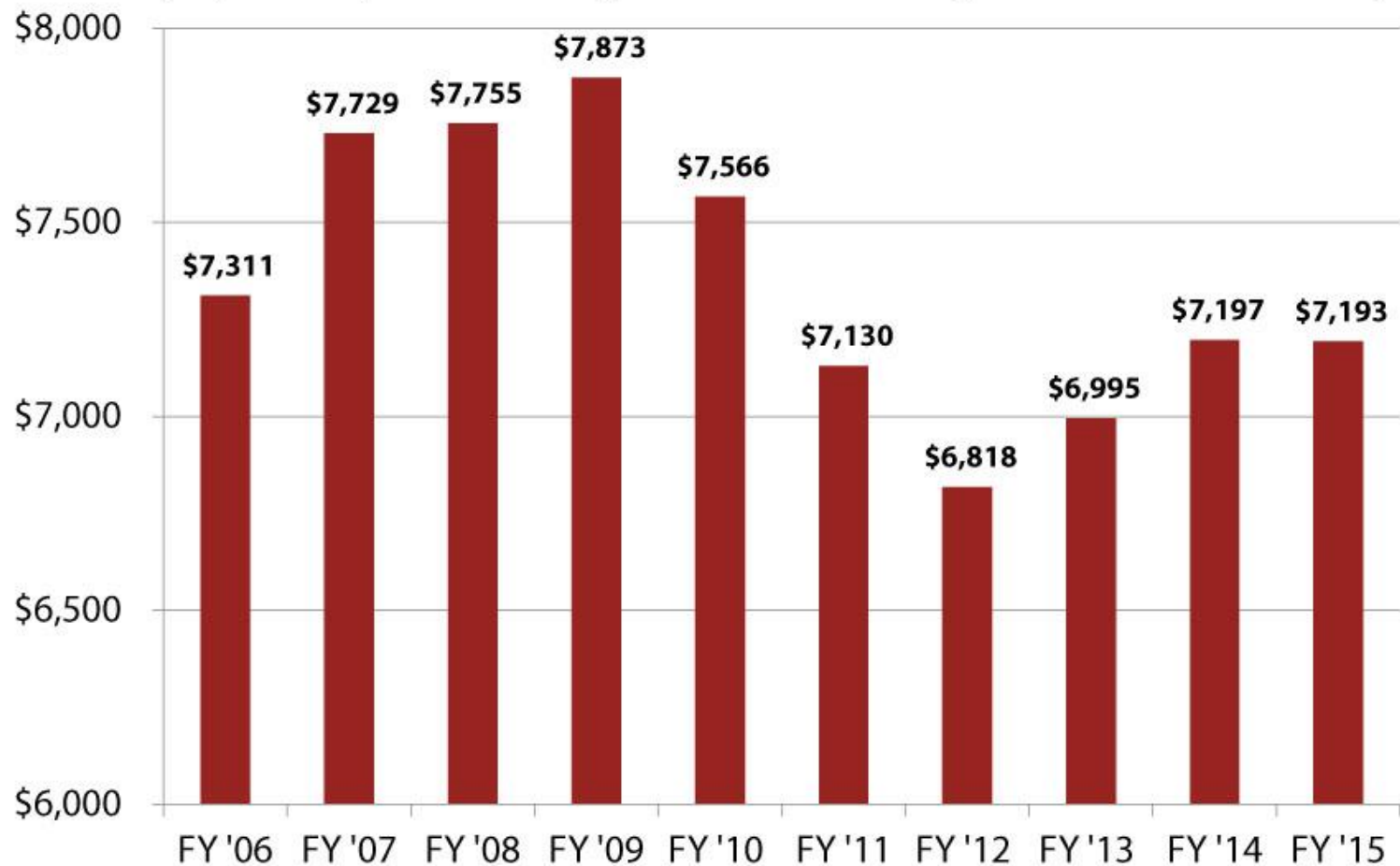
	FY '07	FY '08	FY '09	FY '10	FY '11	FY '12	FY '13	FY '14	FY '15
Total	\$6,760	\$7,043	\$7,125	\$6,959	\$6,765	\$6,603	\$6,874	\$7,197	\$7,193
■ Rainy Day Fund				\$224	\$273	\$100		\$45	
■ Federal Aid			\$30	\$838	\$554	\$99			
■ State Revenues	\$6,760	\$7,043	\$7,095	\$5,897	\$5,938	\$6,404	\$6,874	\$7,152	\$7,193

BUDGET PROCESS

In inflation-adjusted dollars, the FY 2015 budget is \$680 million, or 8.6 percent, below the FY 2009 budget.

Oklahoma State Appropriations, FY '06-'15

(in \$ millions; 2014 dollars adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index)

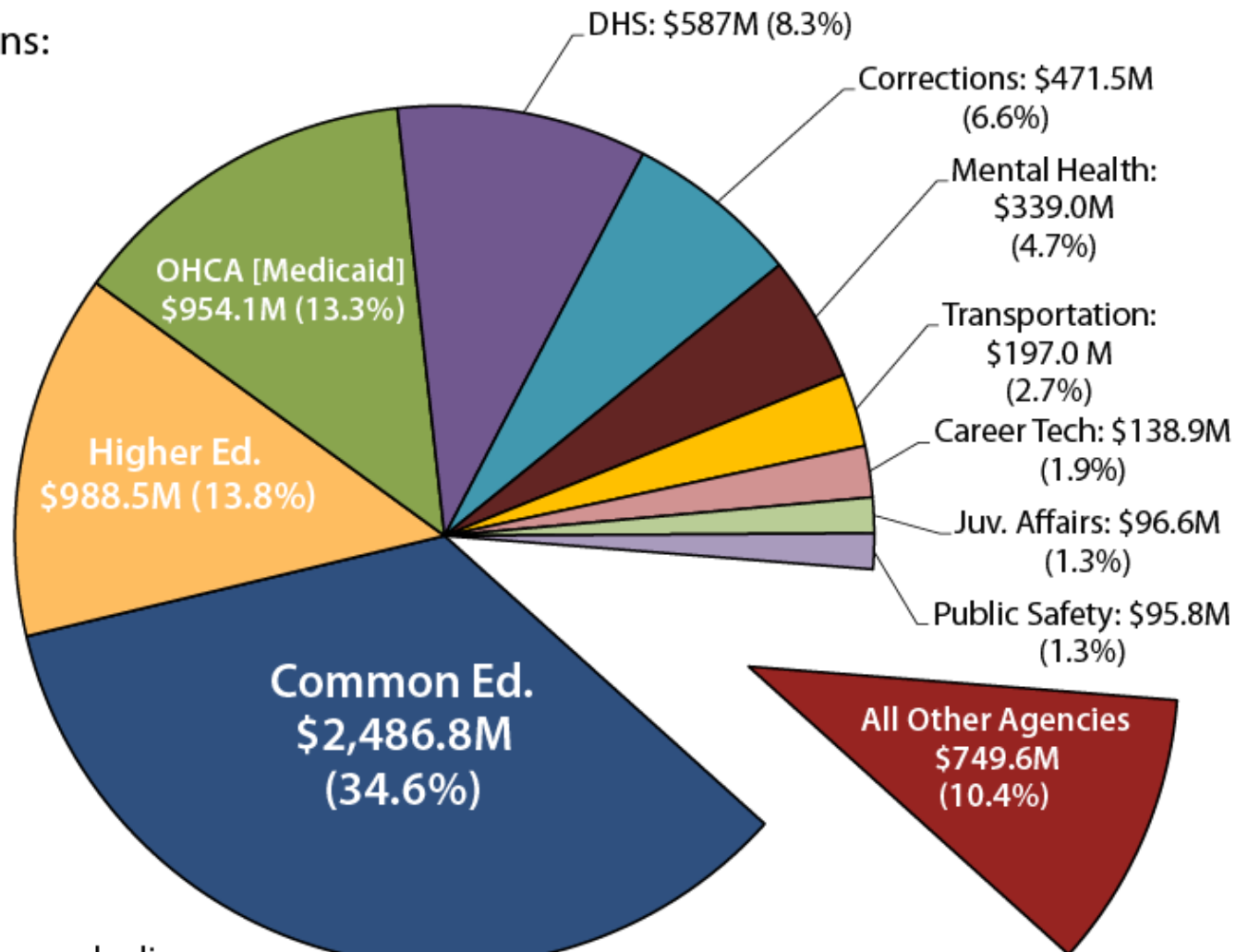


BUDGET PROCESS

FY 2015 Appropriations to Ten Largest Agencies

Total Appropriations:
\$7,193.3M

Total Ten Largest:
\$6,443.7M (89.6%)



Recent Office Holders



	Governor	House Speaker	Senate Pro Tem
2014-15	Mary Fallin	Jeff Hickman	Brian Bingman
2013-14	Mary Fallin	T.W. Shannon	Brian Bingman
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	Marvin York
1981-82	George Nigh	Dan Draper	Marvin York

Helpful Online Resources

- The Online Budget Guide, CountySTATS Data App, Bill Tracker, the OK Policy Blog, and more at **www.okpolicy.org**
- Oklahoma Legislature Home Page: **www.oklegislature.gov**
 - Link to House and Senate Homepages
 - Check Legislation – status, wording, intent, etc
 - Search OK Statutes and Constitution
- State Homepage: **www.ok.gov**
- Office of Management and Enterprise Services: **www.ok.gov/OSF/**
 - Governor's Annual Budget
 - Certification Estimates
- Open Books – Oklahoma's Finances: **www.ok.gov/okaa/**
 - 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