

2019 LEGISLATIVE PRIMER





I. Oklahoma Legislature

II. Executive Branch

III. Legislative Session

IV. Policy Path

V. Budget Process

VI. Additional Resources



House of Representatives

- 101 Members
- Two-Year Terms
- Republicans have controlled the House since 2004
- Current Breakdown: 76 Republicans / 25 Democrats
- 46 Newly Elected Representatives (2018)
 - 37 Republicans, 9 Democrats
- 4 term-limited in 2020
- Presided over by Speaker Charles McCall

Senate

- 48 Members
- Four-Year Staggered Terms
- Republicans have controlled the Senate since 2008
- Current Breakdown: 39 Republicans / 9 Democrats
- 10 Newly Elected Senators (2018)
 - 7 Republicans, 3 Democrats
- 4 term-limited in 2020 (1) or 2022 (3)
- Presided over by President Pro-Tempore Greg Treat
- Lt. Governor Matt Pinnell is the President of the Senate

Legislative Salary

- Members –\$35,021 (base)
- President Pro-Tempore and Speaker – \$16,354 (additional)
- Other Top Leadership (Majority Floor Leader, Minority Floor Leader, House Speaker Pro Tempore, one Senate Assistant Majority Leader, and Appropriations Chair in each House) – \$11,276 (additional)
- All Members Receive Travel and Per Diem during Legislative Session

Terms of Office

- Holding multiple offices is prohibited;
- Legislators have 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.
- The Governor calls a special election in the event of vacancies in the Legislature.

House Majority Leadership



SPEAKER

Charles McCall (R-Atoka)



SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

Harold Wright (R-Weatherford)



MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

Jon Echols (R-Oklahoma City)

DEPUTY MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- John Pfeiffer (R-Orlando)
- Dustin Roberts (R-Durant)

ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- Mark McBride (R-Moore)
- Sheila Dills (R-Tulsa)
- Garry Mize (R-Guthrie)
- Jay Steagall (R-Yukon)

MAJORITY WHIP

- Terry O'Donnell (R-Catoosa)

CAUCUS CHAIR

- Tammy West (R-Bethany)

CAUCUS VICE-CHAIR

- Ross Ford (R-Broken Arrow)

CAUCUS SECRETARY

- Carol Bush (R-Tulsa)



House Minority Leadership



MINORITY LEADER
Emily Virgin (D-Norman)



MINORITY FLOOR LEADER
David Perryman (D-Chickasha)

ASSISTANT MINORITY LEADER

- Shane Stone (D-Oklahoma City)

MINORITY WHIP

- Mickey Dollens (D-Oklahoma City)

ASSISTANT MINORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- Forrest Bennett (D-Oklahoma City)
- Regina Goodwin (D-Tulsa)
- Ben Loring (D-Miami)
- Matt Meredith (D-Tahlequah)

CAUCUS CHAIR

- Cyndi Munson (D-Oklahoma City)

CAUCUS VICE-CHAIR

- Monroe Nichols (D-Tulsa)

CAUCUS SECRETARY

- Jason Lowe (D-Spencer)

Senate Majority Leadership



PRESIDENT PRO-TEMPORE
Greg Treat (R-Oklahoma City)



MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER
Kim David (R-Porter)

ASSISTANT MAJORITY FLOOR LEADERS

- Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City)
- Frank Simpson (R-Springer)

MAJORITY WHIP

- Rob Standridge (R-Norman)

ASSISTANT MAJORITY WHIPS

- Julie Daniels (R-Bartlesville)
- Casey Murdock (R-Felt)
- Marty Quinn (R-Claremore)

CAUCUS CHAIR

- Jason Smalley (R-Stroud)

CAUCUS VICE CHAIR

- Dave Rader (R-Tulsa)

RURAL CAUCUS CHAIR

- Darcy Jech (R-Kingfisher)



Senate Minority Leadership



MINORITY LEADER
Kay Floyd (D-Oklahoma City)



ASSISTANT MINORITY LEADER
J.J. Dossett (D-Owasso)

MINORITY WHIP

- Allison Ikley-Freeman (D-Tulsa)

CAUCUS CHAIR

- Kevin Matthews (D-Tulsa)

CAUCUS VICE-CHAIR

- Michael Brooks (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 Kevin Stitt (R)



- Elected 2018
- Former CEO/founder and Chairman of Gateway Mortgage Group



EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Executive Branch Officials (Elected)



Lt. Governor
Matt Pinnell



**Superintendent
of Public
Instruction**
Joy Hofmeister



Attorney General
Mike Hunter



State Treasurer
Randy McDaniel



**State Auditor
& Inspector**
Cindy Byrd



**Labor
Commissioner**
Leslie Osborn



**Insurance
Commissioner**
Glen Mulready



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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor Stitt's Cabinet Secretaries (Appointed Pending Senate Confirmation)

- **Agency Accountability:** John Budd
- **Agriculture:** Blayne Arthur
- **Budget:** Mike Mazzei
- **Commerce & Workforce Development:** Sean Kouplen
- **Digital Transformation & Administration:** David Ostrowe
- **Energy & Environment:** Ken Wagner
- **Health & Mental Health:** TO BE NAMED
- **Human Services & Early Childhood Initiatives:** Steve Buck
- **Indian Affairs:** Lisa Billy
- **Public Safety:** Chip Keating
- **State & Education:** Michael Rogers
- **Tourism & Branding:** Lt. Gov. Matt Pinnell
- **Transportation:** Tim Gatz
- **Veteran Affairs & Military:** Brian Brurud

The governor can appoint up to 15 cabinet secretaries, covering any area of the governor's choosing. Cabinet secretary appointments must be confirmed by the Senate.



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 2019 session is designated as the First Session of the 57th 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 7, 2018
- The deadline to introduce a bill is January 17, 2019 (with some exceptions – see slide 16)
- House members may file “shell bills” without substantive language as a placeholder to be filled in later. Shell bills are prohibited in the Senate.





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 2018 session, the Legislature considered 2,289 bills, of which 324 became law. Governor Mary Fallin vetoed 18 measures.
- This year (2019), 1,040 new bills and 21 resolutions have been filed in the Senate and 1,733 bills and 21 resolutions have been filed in the House.

Legislative Deadlines: 2019 Session

Deadline for bill draft requests	Friday, December 7, 2018
Substantive language deadline	Friday, December 28, 2018
Bill introduction deadline at 4pm	Thursday, January 17, 2019
Legislative session begins at noon	Monday, February 4, 2019
Bills out of committee in chamber of origin	Thursday, February 28, 2019
Third reading of measures in chamber of origin	Thursday, March 14, 2019
House bills out of Senate committees; Senate bills out of House committees (except Appropriations & Budget)	Thursday, April 11, 2019
Senate bills out of House Appropriations & Budget Committee	Thursday, April 18, 2019
Third reading of measures in opposite chamber	Thursday, April 25, 2019
Sine Die deadline (Adjournment) no later than 5pm	Friday, May 31, 2019

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;
- Bills authored by the chairs of the House or Senate Appropriations committees, the House Speaker, or the Senate President Pro Tem that are referred to the Joint Committee on Appropriations and Budget (JCAB);
- Joint resolutions introduced to approve or disapprove agency rules (Senate rules only);
- Senate bills may be introduced after the deadline if they receive a majority vote in committee to be heard as a measure authored by the committee.

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

Found in Senate Rules 6-22 and 6-23 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;
- Usually occurs in the first days of session.

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 and Vice-Chairs are all members of the majority party, with the exception of Rep. Mickey Dollens, D-OKC, who is vice-chair of the House Tourism Committee.
- Senate: 14 full standing committees and 6 appropriations subcommittees.
- House: 22 full standing committees and 10 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. Roger Thompson, R-Okemah	Sen. Dave Rader, R-Tulsa
<u>Subcommittees</u>		
Education	Sen. Dewayne Pemberton, R-Muskogee	Sen. Chris Kidd, R-Addington
General Government & Transportation	Sen. Gary Stanislawski, R-Tulsa	Sen. John Michael Montgomery, R-Lawton
Health & Human Services	Sen. Frank Simpson, R-Springer	Sen. Paul Rosino, R-Oklahoma City
Natural Resources & Regulatory Services	Sen. Darcy Jech, R-Kingfisher	Sen. Wayne Shaw, R-Grove
Public Safety & Judiciary	Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond	Sen. Julie Daniels, R-Bartlesville
Select Agencies	Sen. Tom Dugger, R-Stillwater	Sen. Paul Scott, R-Duncan

Standing Committees

COMMITTEE	CHAIR	VICE-CHAIR
Agriculture and Wildlife	Sen. Casey Murdock, R-Felt	Sen. Roland Pederson, R-Burlington
Business, Commerce, & Tourism	Sen. James Leewright, R-Bristow	Sen. Joseph Silk, R-Broken Bow
Education	Sen. Gary Stanislawski, R-Tulsa	Sen. Joe Newhouse, R-Broken Arrow
Energy	Sen. Mark Allen, R-Spiro	Sen. Lonnie Paxton, R-Tuttle
Finance	Sen. Stephanie Bice, R-Oklahoma City	Sen. Chuck Hall, R-Perry
General Government	Sen. Nathan Dahm, R- Broken Arrow	Sen. Tom Dugger, R-Stillwater
Health and Human Services	Sen. Jason Smalley, R-Stroud	Sen. Greg McCortney, R-Ada
Judiciary	Sen. Julie Daniels, R-Bartlesville	Sen. Darcy Jech, R-Kingfisher
Public Safety	Sen. Wayne Shaw, R-Grove	Sen. Lonnie Paxton, R-Tuttle
Retirement & Insurance	Sen. Mary Quinn, R-Claremore	Sen. Ron Sharp, R-Shawnee
Rules	Sen. Greg McCortney, R-Ada	Sen. Mark Allen, R-Spiro
Transportation	Sen. Rob Standridge, R-Norman	Sen. Micheal Bergstrom, R-Adair
Veterans & Military Affairs	Sen. Frank Simpson, R-Springer	Sen. Larry Boggs, R-Wilburton

HOUSE COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AND CHAIRS

Appropriations

CHAIR

VICE-CHAIR

Appropriations	Rep. Kevin Wallace, R-Wellston	Rep. Kyle Hilbert, R-Depew
<u>Subcommittees</u>		
Education	Rep. Mark McBride, R-Moore	Rep. Toni Hasenbeck, R-Elgin
Finance	Rep. Scott Fetgatter, R-Okmulgee	Rep. Brian Hill, R-Mustang
General Government	Rep. Charles Ortega, R-Altus	Rep. Judd Strom, R-Copan
Health	Rep. Marcus McEntire, R-Duncan	Rep. TJ Marti, R-Broken Arrow
Human Services	Rep. Mark Lawson, R-Sapulpa	Rep. Randy Randleman, R-Eufaula
Judiciary	Rep. Rande Worthen, R-Lawton	Rep. Robert Manger, R-Oklahoma City
Natural Resources & Regulatory Services	Rep. Carl Newton, R-Cherokee	Rep. Logan Phillips, R-Mounds
Public Safety	Rep. Ross Ford, R-Broken Arrow	Rep. Stan May, R-Broken Arrow
Non-Appropriated Agencies	Rep. Kevin West, R-Moore	Rep. Ken Luttrell, R-Ponca City
Transportation	Rep. Todd Russ, R-Cordell	Rep. Nicole Miller, R-Edmond

HOUSE COMMITTEE STRUCTURE AND CHAIRS

Standing Committees

COMMITTEE	CHAIR	VICE-CHAIR
Administrative Rules	Rep. Tom Gann, R-Inola	Rep. Denise Crosswhite-Hader, R-Piedmont
Agriculture & Rural Development	Rep. Dell Kerbs, R-Shawnee	Rep. Jim Grego, R-Wilburton
Banking, Financial Services, & Pensions	Rep. Mark Lepak, R-Claremore	Rep. Jeff Boatman, R-Tulsa
Business & Commerce	Rep. Ryan Martinez, R-Edmond	Rep. Rusty Cornwell, R-Vinita
Children, Youth & Family Services	Rep. Carol Bush, R-Tulsa	Rep. John Talley, R-Vinita
Common Education	Rep. Rhonda Baker, R-Yukon	Rep. Mark Vancuren, R-Owasso
County & Municipal Government	Rep. Brad Boles, R-Marlow	Rep. Lonnie Sims, R-Jenks
Energy & Natural Resources	Rep. Terry O'Donnell, R-Catoosa	Rep. Trey Caldwell, R-Lawton
Government Efficiency	Rep. Mike Osburn, R-Edmond	Rep. Daniel Pae, R-Lawton
Health Services & Long-Term Care	Rep. Chad Caldwell, R-Enid	Rep. Marilyn Stark, R-Bethany
Higher Education & Career Tech	Rep. Jadine Nollan, R-Sand Springs	Rep. Derrel Fincher, R-Bartlesville
Insurance	Rep. Lewis Moore, R-Arcadia	Rep. Chris Sneed, R-Fort Gibson
Judiciary	Rep. Chris Kannady, R-Oklahoma City	Rep. Danny Sterling, R-Tecumseh
Public Health	Rep. Sean Roberts, R-Hominy	Rep. Cynthia Roe, R-Lindsay
Public Safety	Rep. Justin Humphrey, R-Lane	Rep. Johnny Tadlock, R-Idabel
Rules	Rep. Zack Taylor, R-Seminole	Rep. Lundy Kiger, R-Poteau
Transportation	Rep. Avery Frix, R-Muskogee	Rep. Ronny Johns, R-Ada
Utilities	Rep. Mike Sanders, R-Kingfisher	Rep. Kenton Patzkowsky, R-Balko
Veterans & Military Affairs	Rep. Tommy Hardin, R-Madill	Rep. Ty Burns, R-Morrison
Wildlife	Rep. Kevin McDugle, R-Broken Arrow	Rep. David Smith, R-Stuart
Tourism	Rep. Josh West, R-Grove	Rep. Mickey Dollens, D-Oklahoma City



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 by 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, they become “enrolled” and are sent to the Governor for her 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.

JCAB

- The Joint Committee on Appropriations and Budget (JCAB) is a committee governed by separate rules from most legislative committees. It is typically used as a way for House and Senate leadership to introduce and approve new bills in the final weeks of the legislative session.





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
On the first day of legislative session, the Governor Submits the Executive Budget to the 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

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).



Rainy Day Fund

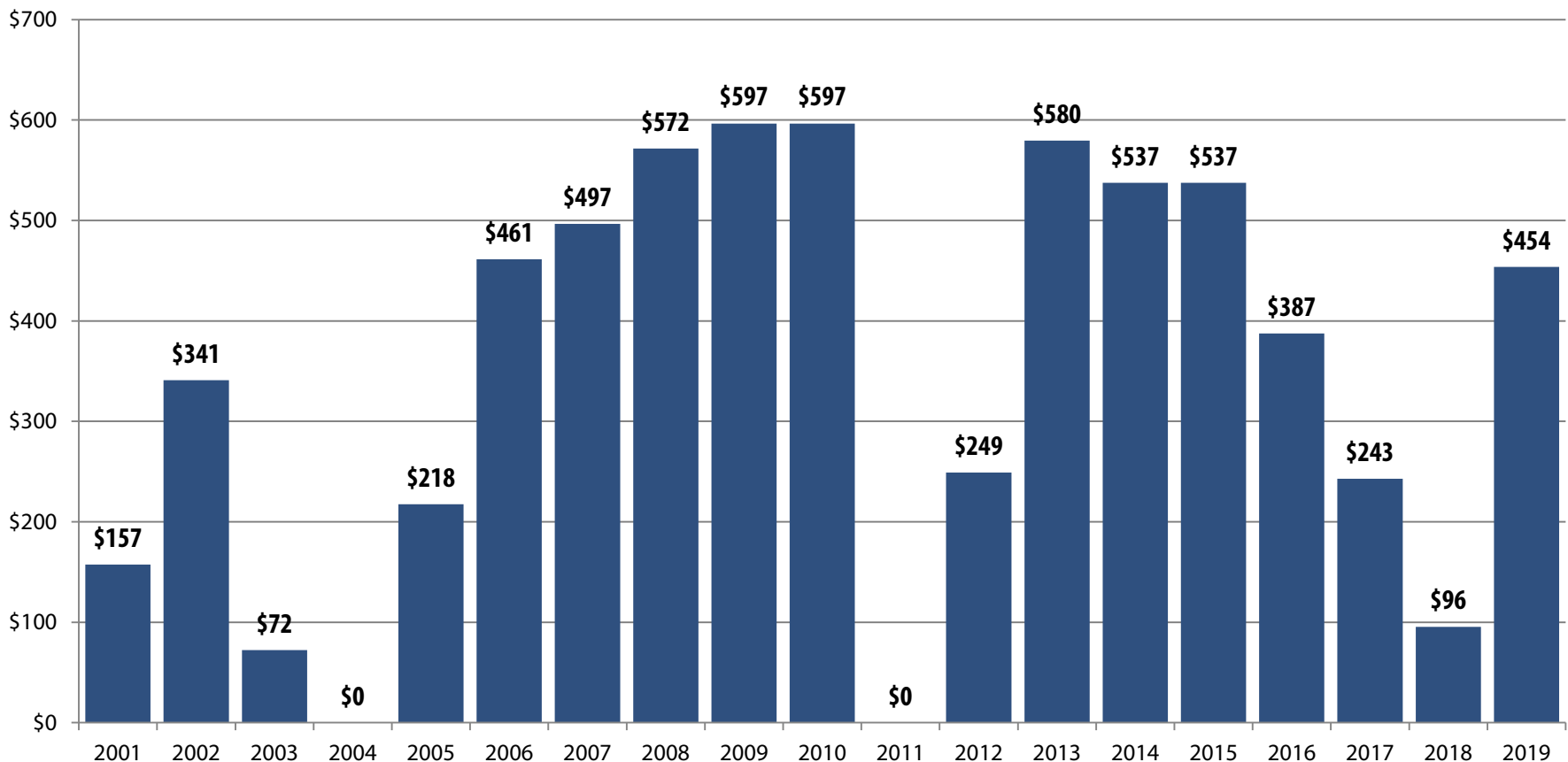
- General Revenue collections exceeding 100% of certification are deposited in the Constitutional Reserve Fund (known as the Rainy Day Fund), created in 1985.
- Money in the Rainy Day Fund can be spent as follows:
 - Up to $3/8^{\text{th}}$ for a shortfall in *current year General Revenue collections*;
 - 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]
- The Rainy Day Fund is capped at 15 percent of the current revenue estimate for the General Revenue Fund — currently about \$975 million.



BUDGET PROCESS

Rainy Day Fund History

Rainy Day Fund Balances, FY '01 - FY '19
in \$ Millions; all Balances as of Start of Fiscal Year



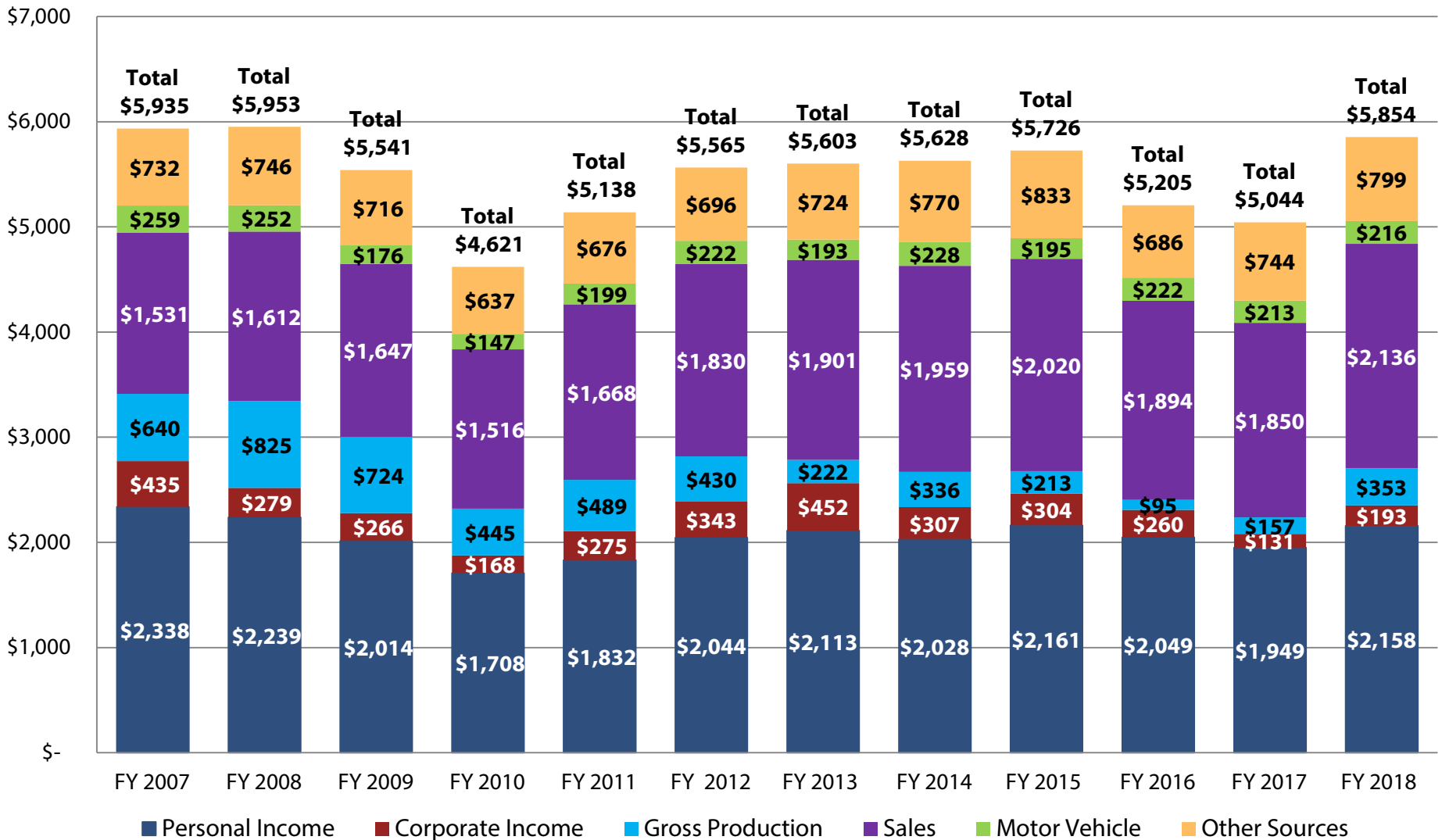
State Budget

- 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

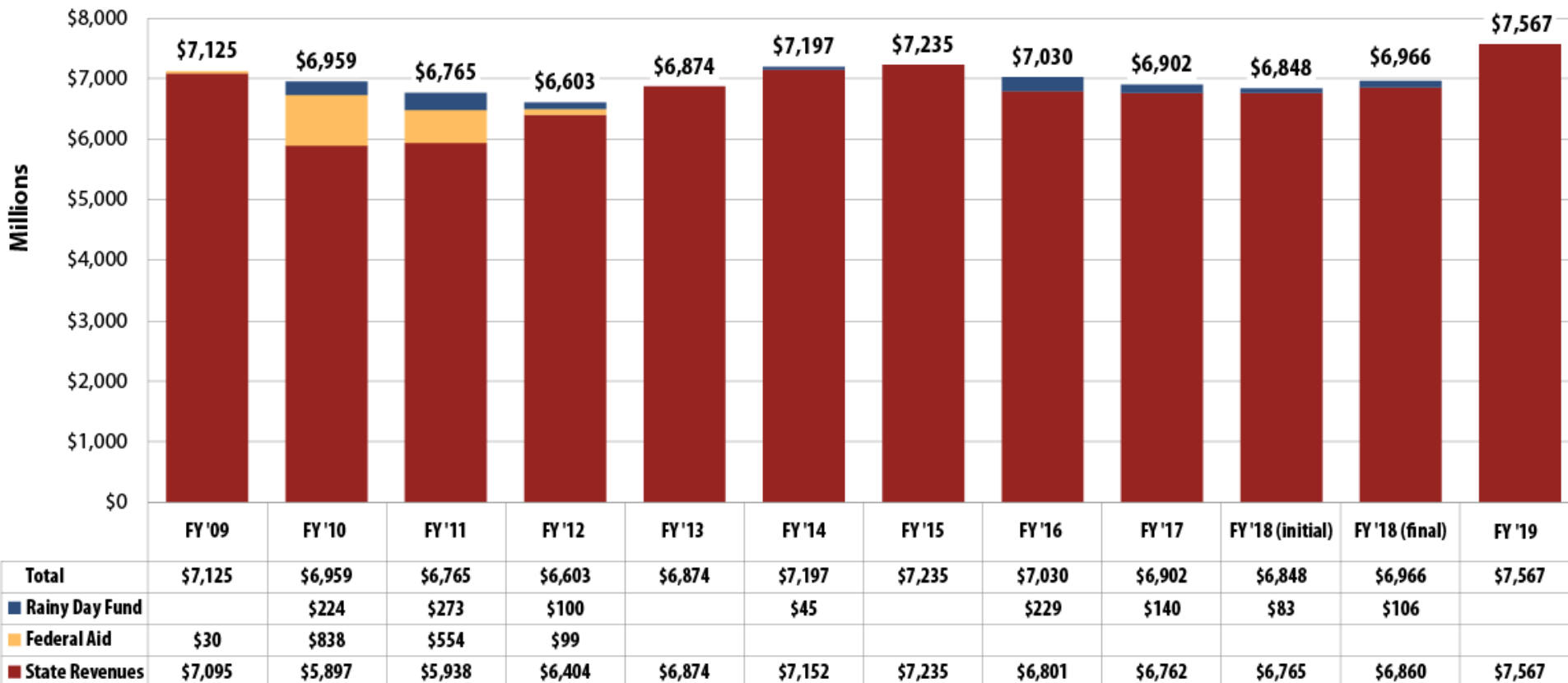
General Revenue Collections by Tax (in \$ millions)



BUDGET PROCESS

Initial FY 2019 appropriations are \$601 million more than the final FY 2018 budget.

Oklahoma State Appropriations, FY 2009 to FY 2019 (in \$ millions, includes mid-year cuts & supplementals)

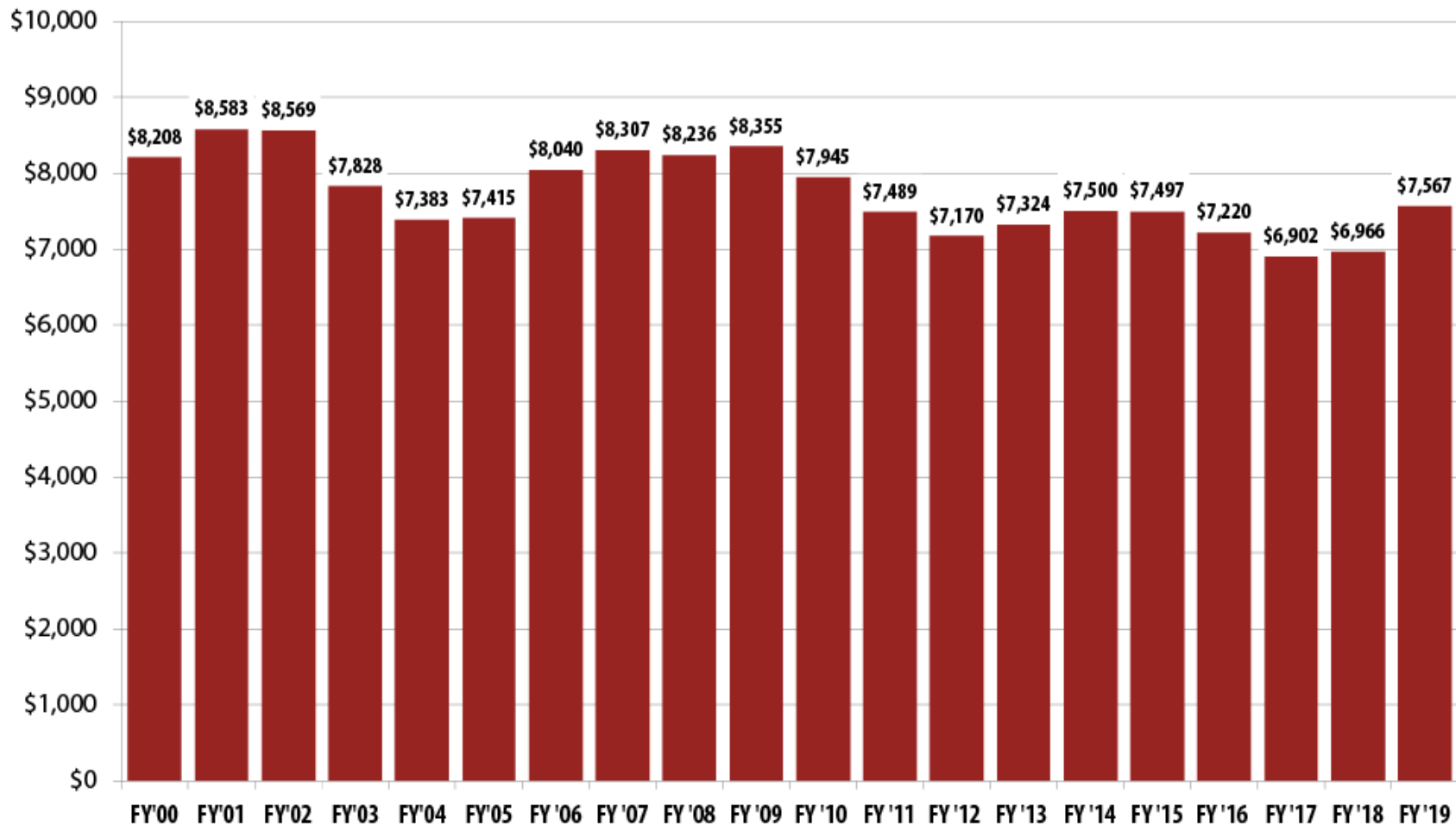


BUDGET PROCESS

In inflation-adjusted dollars, the initial FY 2019 budget is \$788 million (9.4%) below FY 2009.

Oklahoma State Appropriations, Adjusted for Inflation

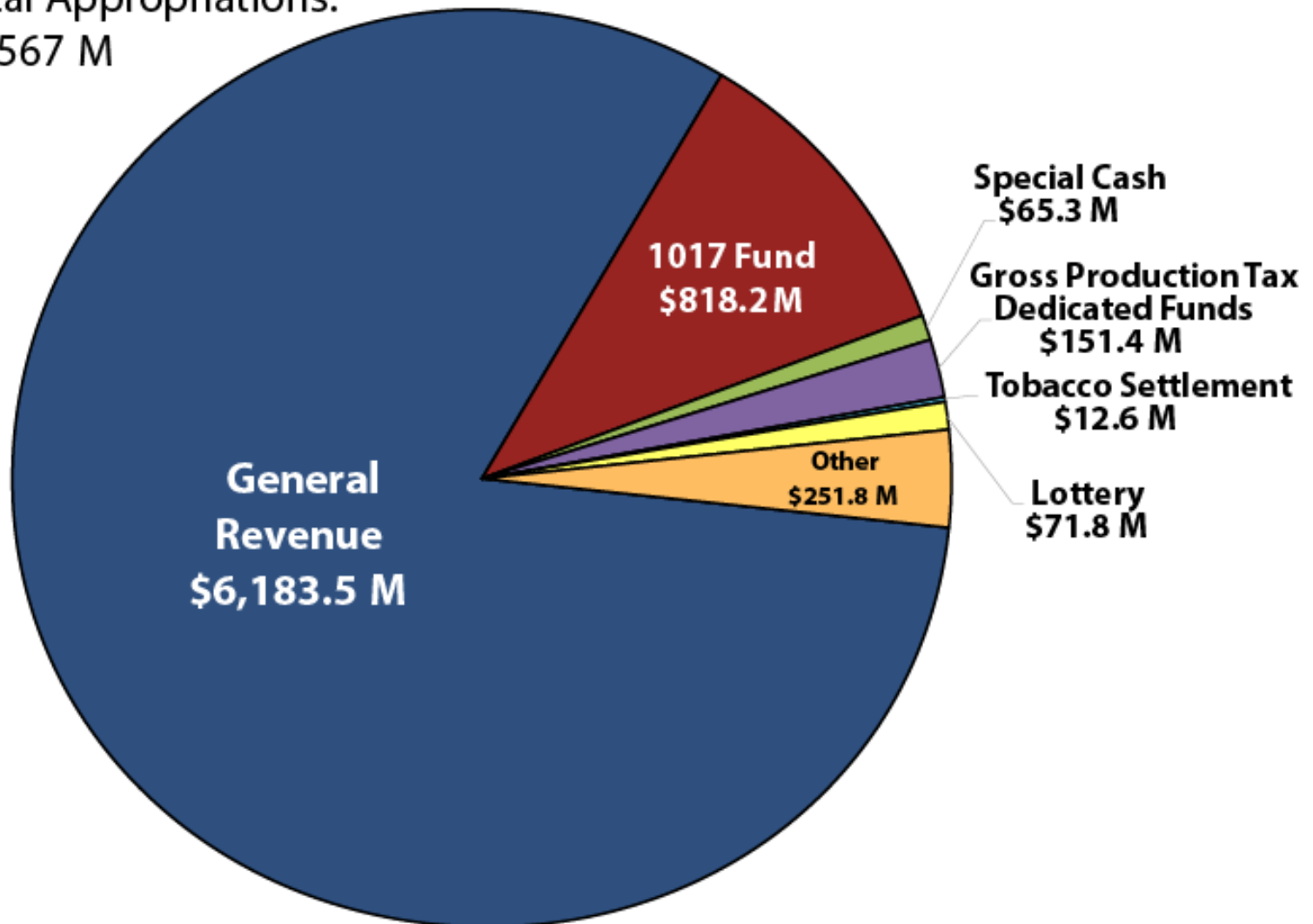
In 2017 dollars, adjusted by State & Local Government Implicit Price Deflator



BUDGET PROCESS

FY 2019 Appropriations by Revenue Source

Total Appropriations:
\$7,567 M

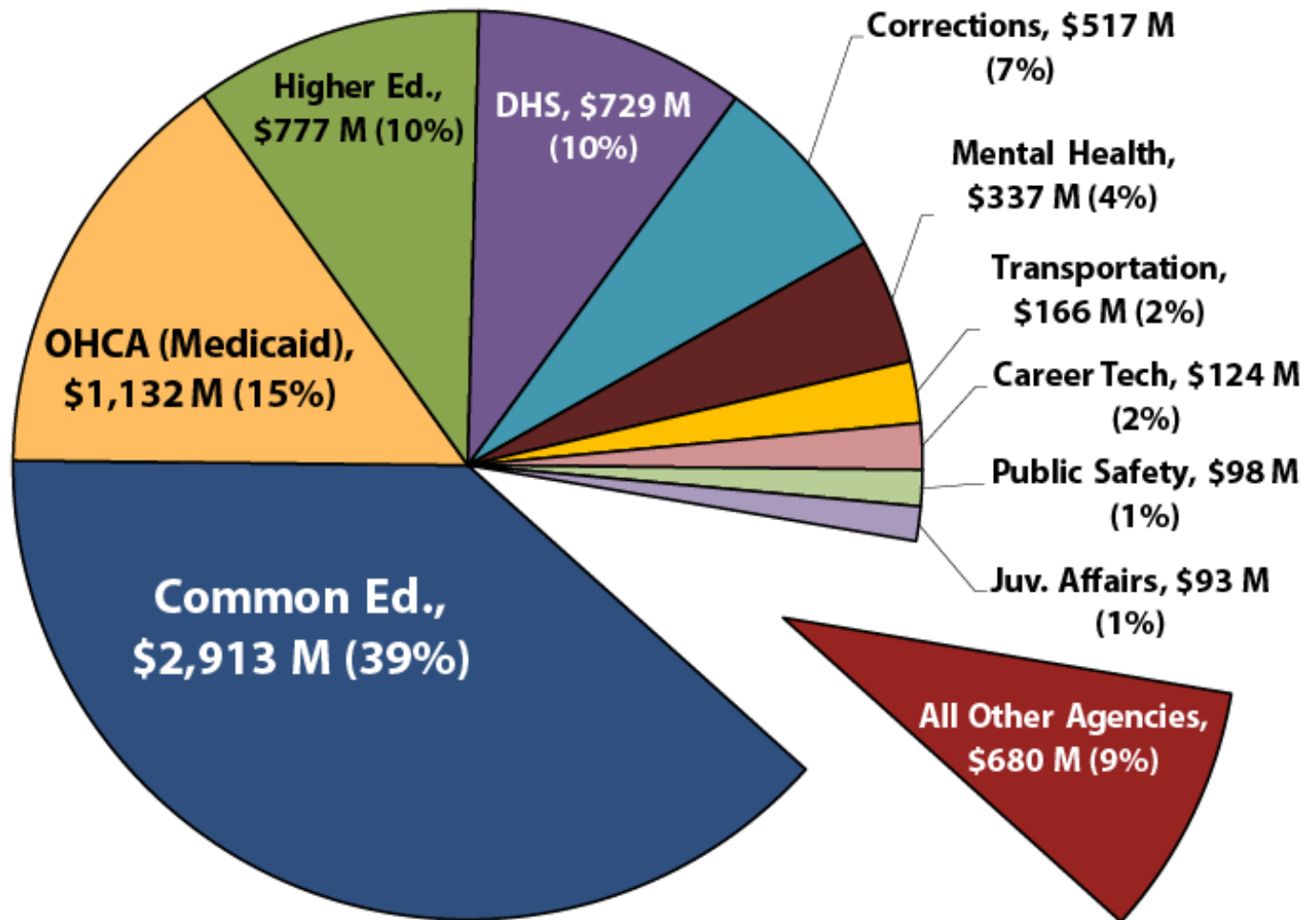


BUDGET PROCESS

FY 2019 Appropriations to Ten Largest Agencies

Total Appropriations:
\$7,567 M

Total Ten Largest:
\$6,887 M (91.0%)



RECENT OFFICE HOLDERS



	Governor	House Speaker	Senate Pro Tem
2019-20	Kevin Stitt	Charles McCall	Greg Treat
2017-18	Mary Fallin	Charles McCall	Mike Schulz
2015-16	Mary Fallin	Jeff Hickman	Brian Bingman
2013-14	Mary Fallin	TW Shannon/Jeff Hickman	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	Loyd Benson	Stratton Taylor
1997-98	Frank Keating	Loyd 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



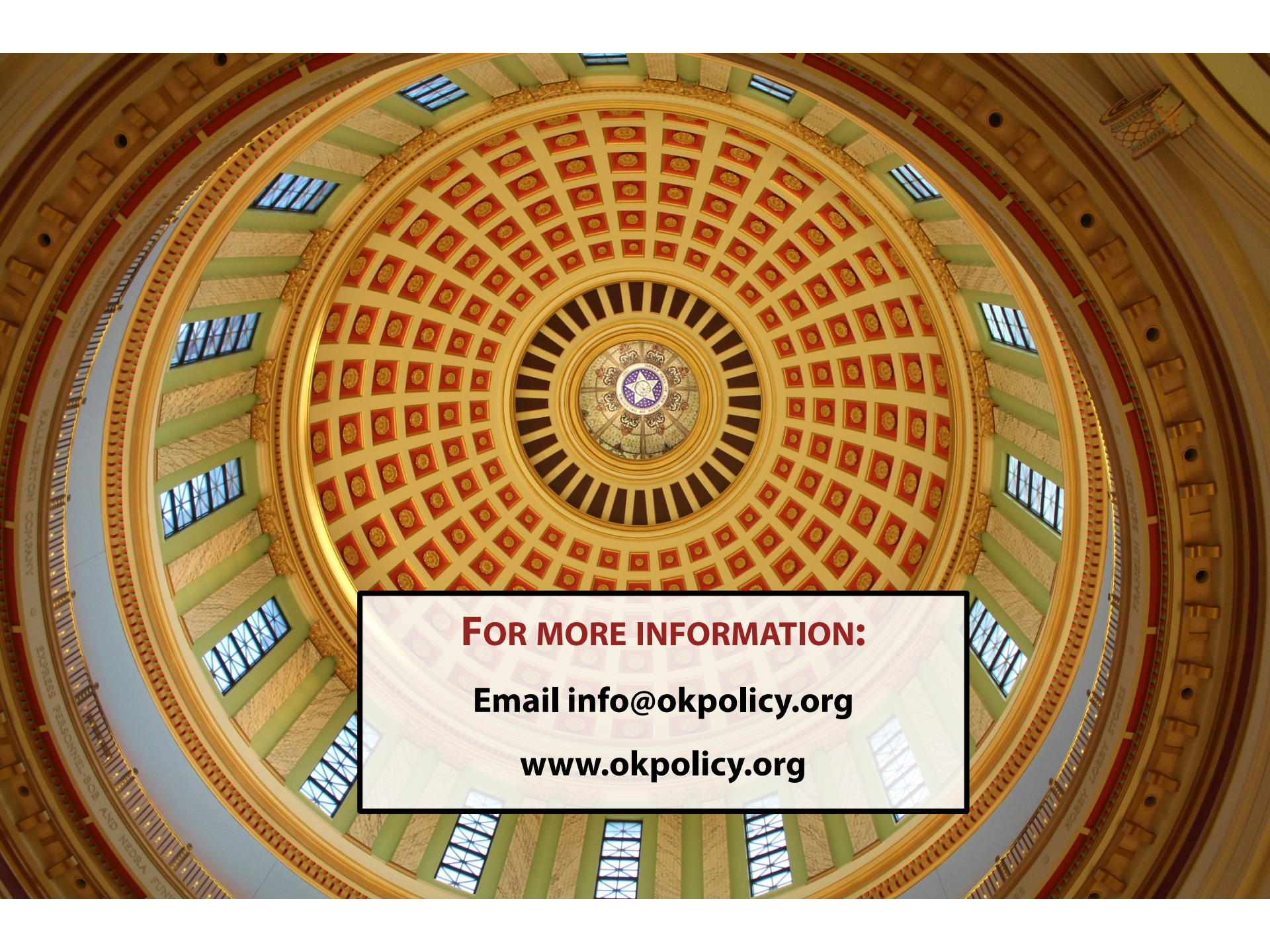
Republicans



Democrats

Helpful Online Resources

- The Online Budget Guide, CountySTATS Data App, Bill Tracker, the OK Policy Blog, and more at **www.okpolicy.org**
- Together Oklahoma: **www.togetherok.org**
 - Advocacy tips & how to talk to your legislators
- Oklahoma Legislature Home Page: **www.oklegislature.gov**
 - Link to House and Senate Homepages
 - Check Legislation – status, wording, intent, etc
 - Search OK Statutes and Constitution
- OAEC Legislative Guide mobile app:
www.oaec.coop/legislative_center/?page=legislativepromo
- State Homepage: **www.ok.gov**
- Office of Management and Enterprise Services: **www.ok.gov/OSF/**
 - Governor's Annual Budget
 - Certification Estimates
- State Treasurer's Office: **www.ok.gov/treasurer/**
 - Monthly Revenue Reporting
- Open Books – Oklahoma's Finances: **www.ok.gov/okaa/**
 - State spending and budget info



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Email info@okpolicy.org

www.okpolicy.org