OVERVIEW

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 Elected Terms
- Republicans have controlled the House since 2004
- Current Breakdown: 71 Republicans / 30 Democrats
  - 14 Republicans, 8 Democrats
- 19 term limited in 2016
- Presided over by Speaker Jeff Hickman

Senate

- 48 Members
- Four-Year Staggered Elected Terms
- Republicans have controlled the Senate since 2008
- Current Breakdown: 39 Republicans / 9 Democrats
  - 8 Republicans, 4 Democrats
- 11 term limited in 2016
- 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 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 Sherrrer (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-Tem pore**
Brian Bingman (R-Sapulpa)

**Majority Floor Leader**
Mike Schultz (R-Altus)

**Assistant Majority Floor Leaders**
- Anthony Sykes (R-Moore)
- 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
John Sparks (D-Norman)

ASSISTANT MINORITY FLOOR LEADERS
- Charles Wyrick (D-Fairland)
- Kay Floyd (D-Oklahoma City)
- Susan Paddack (D-Ada)

DEMOCRATIC LEADER EMERITUS
- Randy Bass (D-Lawton)

ASSISTANT MINORITY LEADERS
- Earl Garrison (D-Muskogee)
- Charles Wyrick (D-Fairland)

MINORITY WHIP
- Anastasia Pittman (D-Oklahoma City)
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
Melissa McLawhorn Houston

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Joy Hofmeister

Corporation Commissioners
Bob Anthony (chair)
Todd Hiett
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
- **Military**: Major General Myles Deering
- **Safety & Security**: Michael C. Thompson
- **State**: Chris Benge
- **Transportation**: Gary Ridley
- **Science & Technology**: Dr. Stephen McKeever
- **Veterans Affairs**: Major General Rita Aragon
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 2016 session is designated as the Second 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)

Preparation

- All bills must be requested and introduced by a legislator
- The deadline to request a bill is December 11, 2015
- The deadline to introduce a bill is January 21, 2016 (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 2015 session, the Legislature considered 2,176 bills and joint resolutions, of which 214 Senate measures and 184 House measures became law. Governor Mary Fallin vetoed 17 measures and one of those vetoes was overridden by the Legislature.

- Since most measures not acted on in the first session of a legislature carry over to the second session, the 2016 session will start with 1,724 measures carried over from the 2015 session.

- This year (2016), 746 new bills and joint resolutions have been filed in the Senate and 952 have been filed in the House.
Legislative Deadlines: 2016 Session

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deadline for bill draft requests</td>
<td>Friday, December 11, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantive language deadline</td>
<td>Wednesday, December 30, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill introduction deadline at 4pm</td>
<td>Thursday, January 21, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative session begins at noon</td>
<td>Monday, February 1, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate bills out of Senate committees</td>
<td>Thursday, February 25, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House bills out of House committees</td>
<td>Friday, February 26, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third reading of measures in chamber of origin</td>
<td>Thursday, March 10, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House bills out of Senate committees</td>
<td>Thursday, April 7, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senate bills out of House committees</td>
<td>Friday, April 8, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third reading of measures in opposite chamber</td>
<td>Thursday, April 21, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sine Die deadline (Adjournment)</td>
<td>Friday, May 27, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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);

• 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Vice-Chair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations</td>
<td>Sen. Clark Jolley (R-Edmond)</td>
<td>Sen. Greg Treat (R-Oklahoma City)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Vice-Chair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Rural Development</td>
<td>Sen. Eddie Fields (R-Wynona)</td>
<td>Sen. Mark Allen (R-Spiro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business &amp; Commerce</td>
<td>Sen. Dan Newberry (R-Tulsa)</td>
<td>Sen. Stephanie Bice (R-Oklahoma City)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Sen. John Ford (R-Bartlesville)</td>
<td>Sen. Ron Sharp (R-Shawnee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>Sen. Mike Mazzei (R-Tulsa)</td>
<td>Sen. Marty Quinn (R-Claremore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Human Services</td>
<td>Sen. Rob Standridge (R-Norman)</td>
<td>Sen. Ervin Yen (R-Oklahoma City)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Sen. Bill Brown (R-Broken Arrow)</td>
<td>Sen. John Sparks (D-Norman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary</td>
<td>Sen. Anthony Sykes (R-Moore)</td>
<td>Sen. Brian Crain (R-Tulsa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions</td>
<td>Sen. Jason Smalley (R-Stroud)</td>
<td>Sen. Darcy Jech (R-Kingfisher)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules</td>
<td>Sen. Ron Justice (R-Chickasha)</td>
<td>Sen. Eddie Fields (R-Wynona)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism &amp; Wildlife</td>
<td>Sen. Josh Brecheen (R-Coalgate)</td>
<td>Sen. Larry Boggs (R-Red Oak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Sen. Gary Stanislawski (R-Tulsa)</td>
<td>Sen. Joseph Silk (R-Broken Bow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans &amp; Military Affairs</td>
<td>Sen. Frank Simpson (R-Springer)</td>
<td>Sen. Patrick Anderson (R-Enid)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# House Committee Structure and Chairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th><strong>Chair</strong></th>
<th><strong>Vice-Chair</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## Subcommittees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subcommittees</th>
<th><strong>Chair</strong></th>
<th><strong>Vice-Chair</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Rep. Doug Cox (R-Grove)</td>
<td>Rep. Chad Caldwell (R-Enid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Judiciary</strong></td>
<td>Rep. Mark McCullough (R-Sapulpa)</td>
<td>Rep. Chris Kannady (R-Oklahoma City)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Resources &amp; Regulatory Services</strong></td>
<td>Rep. Leslie Osborn (R-Mustang)</td>
<td>Rep. John Pfeiffer (R-Orlando)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Safety</strong></td>
<td>Rep. John Bennett (R-Sallisaw)</td>
<td>Rep. Lisa Billy (R-Purcell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transportation</strong></td>
<td>Rep. Mike Sanders (R-Kingfisher)</td>
<td>Rep. Ken Walker (R-Tulsa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# House Committee Structure and Chairs

## Standing Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMITTEE</th>
<th>CHAIR</th>
<th>VICE-CHAIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children, Youth &amp; Family Services</td>
<td>Rep. Sally Kern (R-Oklahoma City)</td>
<td>Rep. Pam Peterson (R-Tulsa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Law</td>
<td>Rep. Kevin Calvey (R-Oklahoma City)</td>
<td>Rep. Travis Dunlap (R-Bartlesville)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>Rep. Mike Ritze (R-Broken Arrow)</td>
<td>Rep. Elise Hall (R-Oklahoma City)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>Rep. Mike Christian (R-Oklahoma City)</td>
<td>Rep. Bobby Cleveland (R-Slaughterville)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules</td>
<td>Rep. Tommy Hardin (R-Oklahoma City)</td>
<td>Rep. Jason Nelson (R-Oklahoma City)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism &amp; International Relations</td>
<td>Rep. Josh Cockroft (R-Wanette)</td>
<td>Rep. R.C. Pruett (D-Antlers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>Rep. Steve Vaughan (R-Ponca City)</td>
<td>Rep. Kevin Wallace (R-Wellston)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
  o 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”);
  o 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.
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.
  o There are some variations in the procedures used by each chamber as specified by the House and Senate Rules.
  o Bills can have their titles stricken during this process.
  o 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:
  o 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
  o 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:
  o Accept the amendments from both houses.
  o Reject the amendments of both houses and propose a Conference Committee Substitute.
  o 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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Governor submits the Executive Budget to the Oklahoma State Legislature for Consideration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>State agencies submit budget work program to Office of Management &amp; Enterprise Services for approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Legislative Review of State Agency Budgets; Passage of Budgets for State Agencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Final Review of Available Revenue for Expenditure by State Legislature by the State Board of Equalization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>June 30 End of Fiscal Year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 1 Beginning of the new Fiscal Year</td>
<td></td>
<td>State agencies submit budget request to the Office of Management &amp; Enterprise Services</td>
<td>OMES Reviews State Agency Budget Requests; House and Senate Committees Hold Agency Performance Review Hearings</td>
<td></td>
<td>Preliminary Certification of State Revenue by the State Board of Equalization for next year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 3/8th 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]
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
- $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
- $150 million spent on FY ’16 operations

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

• State agencies are either appropriated or non-appropriated.
  o Non-appropriated agencies are funded through fees, assessments, contributions, etc. (examples: Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System, State Banking Department, Board of Nursing, and others).
General Revenue Collections
(in $ millions; FY 2016 based on Dec. 2015 Board of Equalization estimates)
FY 2016 appropriations are $273 million less than the final FY 2015 budget.

### Oklahoma State Appropriations, FY 2006 - FY 2016
(in $ millions, includes supplementals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY '06</th>
<th>FY '07</th>
<th>FY '08</th>
<th>FY '09</th>
<th>FY '10</th>
<th>FY '11</th>
<th>FY '12</th>
<th>FY '13</th>
<th>FY '14</th>
<th>FY '15</th>
<th>FY '16 (w. cuts)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$6,217</td>
<td>$6,760</td>
<td>$7,043</td>
<td>$7,125</td>
<td>$6,959</td>
<td>$6,765</td>
<td>$6,603</td>
<td>$6,874</td>
<td>$7,197</td>
<td>$7,235</td>
<td>$7,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rainy Day Fund</strong></td>
<td>$30</td>
<td>$838</td>
<td>$554</td>
<td>$99</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td>$150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Aid</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Revenues</strong></td>
<td>$6,217</td>
<td>$6,760</td>
<td>$7,043</td>
<td>$7,095</td>
<td>$5,897</td>
<td>$5,938</td>
<td>$6,404</td>
<td>$6,874</td>
<td>$7,152</td>
<td>$7,235</td>
<td>$6,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The chart above shows the appropriations for each fiscal year from FY '06 to FY '16, with a particular emphasis on the reduction from $7,235 million in FY '15 to $6,962 million in FY '16 (with cuts).
In inflation-adjusted dollars, the FY 2016 budget is $896 million, or 11.4 percent, below the FY 2009 budget.
FY 2016 Appropriations Revenue Sources

General Revenue (Current Year) 76%

HB 1017 10%

Oil Gross Production Tax 2%
Lottery 1%
Rainy Day Fund 2%
State Transportation 3%
Agency Revolving Funds 1%
Other State Funds 1%
Special Cash 4%

Total Appropriations: $6,975.2M
(After January cuts)
FY 2016 Appropriations to Ten Largest Agencies

Total Appropriations: $6,962.0M (after January cuts)
Total Ten Largest: $6,281.2M (90.2%)

- Common Education: $2,438.1M (35.0%)
- OHCA (Medicaid): $943.7M (13.6%
- Higher Education: $939.3M (13.5%)
- Human Services: $660.2M (9.5%)
- Corrections: $473.1M (6.8%)
- Mental Health: $330.1M (4.8%)
- Transportation: $171.7M (2.5%)
- Career Tech: $130.0M (1.9%)
- Public Safety: $98.1M (1.4%)
- Juvenile Affairs: $96.0M (1.4%)
- All Other Agencies: $680.8M (9.8%)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Governor</th>
<th>House Speaker</th>
<th>Senate Pro Tem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>Mary Fallin</td>
<td>Jeff Hickman</td>
<td>Brian Bingman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>Mary Fallin</td>
<td>Jeff Hickman</td>
<td>Brian Bingman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>Mary Fallin</td>
<td>T.W. Shannon</td>
<td>Brian Bingman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>Mary Fallin</td>
<td>Kris Steele</td>
<td>Brian Bingman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>Brad Henry</td>
<td>Chris Benge</td>
<td>Glenn Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>Brad Henry</td>
<td>Lance Cargill/Chris Benge</td>
<td>Mike Morgan/Glenn Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>Brad Henry</td>
<td>Todd Hiett</td>
<td>Cal Hobson/Mike Morgan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>Brad Henry</td>
<td>Larry Adair</td>
<td>Cal Hobson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>Frank Keating</td>
<td>Larry Adair</td>
<td>Stratton Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-00</td>
<td>Frank Keating</td>
<td>Lloyd Benson</td>
<td>Stratton Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>Frank Keating</td>
<td>Lloyd Benson</td>
<td>Stratton Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Frank Keating</td>
<td>Glen Johnson</td>
<td>Stratton Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993-94</td>
<td>David Walters</td>
<td>Glen Johnson</td>
<td>Bob Cullison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-92</td>
<td>David Walters</td>
<td>Glen Johnson</td>
<td>Bob Cullison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>Henry Bellmon</td>
<td>Jim Barker/Steve Lewis</td>
<td>Bob Cullison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987-88</td>
<td>Henry Bellmon</td>
<td>Jim Barker</td>
<td>Rodger Randle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-86</td>
<td>George Nigh</td>
<td>Jim Barker</td>
<td>Rodger Randle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983-84</td>
<td>George Nigh</td>
<td>Dan Draper/Jim Barker</td>
<td>Marvin York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Helpful Online Resources

- The Online Budget Guide, CountySTATS Data App, Bill Tracker, the OK Policy Blog, and more at [www.okpolicy.org](http://www.okpolicy.org)
- Together Oklahoma: [www.togetherok.org](http://www.togetherok.org)
  - Advocacy tips & how to talk to your legislators
- Oklahoma Legislature Home Page: [www.oklegislature.gov](http://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](http://www.ok.gov)
- Office of Management and Enterprise Services: [www.ok.gov/OSF/](http://www.ok.gov/OSF/)
  - Governor’s Annual Budget
  - Certification Estimates
- State Treasurer’s Office: [www.ok.gov/treasurer/](http://www.ok.gov/treasurer/)
  - Monthly Revenue Reporting
- Open Books – Oklahoma’s Finances: [www.ok.gov/okaa/](http://www.ok.gov/okaa/)
  - State spending and budget info
- OAEC Oklahoma Legislature Mobile App: [www.oaec.coop/legislative_center/?page=legislativepromo](http://www.oaec.coop/legislative_center/?page=legislativepromo)
FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Email info@okpolicy.org
www.OKPolicy.org