

**THE OBA CRIMINAL LAW SECTION
PROUDLY PRESENTS:**

The 2026 Oklahoma Legislative Update



Vote

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HB 3419 – INSIDER TRADING

This bill amends 21 O.S. §365 to include officers, employees or contractors of a political subdivision in the definition of persons who may be guilty of “insider trading” by using information that is nonpublic and obtained by them because of their office or position to enhance them financially or avoid a financial loss. Such a violation is a felony.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3497 – APPEALS TO THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

This measure amends 22 O.S. §1053 relative to grounds for interlocutory appeals by the state or a municipality to the Court of Criminal Appeals. It expands those grounds to include final pretrial orders, decisions or judgments suppressing evidence on constitutional grounds or the exclusion of evidence where appellate review would be in the best interests of justice, or in cases alleging an 85% crime.



EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3521 – OKLAHOMA MONEY TRANSMISSION MODERNIZATION ACT

This lengthy bill (104 pages) repeals the Oklahoma Financial Transaction Reporting Act (Title 6 O.S. Section 1511 et al.) and establishes the Oklahoma Money Transmission Modernization Act, creating a new framework for regulating, licensing and supervising money transmission businesses under the Oklahoma Banking Department (OBD). All information obtained from applicants, licensees, or authorized delegates must remain confidential but may be shared with agencies that agree to maintain confidentiality. OBD may disclose aggregated data and licensee lists.

It also amends 21 O.S. §20N by making the following crimes Class D1 felonies:

1. Intentionally making a false statement, misrepresentation, or false certification in a record filed or required to be maintained under the Oklahoma Money Transmission Modernization Act or intentionally making a false entry or omitting a material entry in such record, as provided in 6 O.S. §1591;
2. Knowingly engaging in an activity for which a license is required under the Oklahoma Money Transmission Modernization Act without being license as provided in subsection B of 6 O.S. §1591.

These felonies shall be punished as provided in 21 O.S. §20N and/or up to a Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) fine.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3581 – RIOTING

This bill amends 21 O.S. §1312 by prohibiting certain acts if committed during a riot. They are:

1. Committing an assault and battery in the course of a riot is a Class D2 felony, punishable by up to two (2) years in prison and up to a Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) fine;
2. Committing an aggravated assault and battery in the course of a riot is a Class B1 felony, punishable by up to ten (10) years in prison and up to a Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) fine;
3. Damaging, destroying, vandalizing or defacing any structure, building, or office space in the course of a riot is a Class D3 felony, punishable by up to two (2) years in prison if the damage was less than One Thousand

Dollars (\$1,000.00) or a Class D1 felony, punishable by up to four (4) years in prison if the damage was more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00). In either case, a fine of up to Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) shall be assessed;

4. Wearing a mask, hood, covering or disguise without lawful excuse and for the purpose of concealing their identity in the course of a riot and commits any felony therein is a Class D3 felony, punishable as provided in 21 O.S. §20P(B through F) and/or up to a Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) fine; and
5. Unlawfully obstructing the normal view of a public street, highway or road by actively impeding vehicle or pedestrian traffic is guilty of a Class D3 felony, punishable as provided in 21 O.S. §20P(B through F) and/or a One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) to Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) fine.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3742 – DUE PROCESS PROTECTION ACT OF 2026

This bill makes several changes to criminal procedure seemingly directed more toward discovery issues. They include the following:

1. Amends 22 O.S. §258 dealing with preliminary hearings. Upon request of the defendant, the state shall disclose not less than thirty (30) days prior to PH the following:
 - a. Initial and supplemental reports in the possession of the DA;
 - b. Summaries of interviews intended to be introduced at PH not previously provided;
 - c. Summaries of videos intended to be introduced at PH not previously provided;
 - d. Summaries of victim interviews not previously provided;
 - e. Video or audio recordings intended to be introduced at PH or any statements made by an adult victim (not minor) or adult witness (not minor), or the defendant;
 - f. Photos intended to be introduced at PH;
 - g. Photo lineups intended to be introduced at PH;
 - h. DNA reports intended to be introduced at PH; and
 - i. 9-1-1 calls intended to be introduced at PH.



If the request date for such items is within the thirty (30) day disclosure requirement, the court may set a reasonable time for disclosure.

The bill also makes changes to the discovery statute found at 22 O.S. §2002 regarding information/evidence the state and the defense are to disclose. The state shall disclose the following additional information, including:

Unless prohibited by law, phone numbers and, if available to the state, email addresses of witnesses (even if the state does not intend to call them at trial), interviewed, ID'ed or known by any member of law enforcement or any

member of the prosecutor's office during the course of the prosecution. Phone numbers and email addresses of victims of DV, sexual assault, child abuse, stalking or VPOs may be maintained by the DA's Office and made available to the defense counsel upon request. Now THAT is certainly safe.

All initial and supplemental reports by any person or agency involved in the investigation of the case, photos, diagrams, dashboard cams and body cam video and A/V recordings related to the case.

All statements of any kind made by the accused or a codefendant to any member of law enforcement, any member of the prosecutor's office, or any other person or agency involved in the investigation of the case.

All photos and lineup materials taken or used during a lineup and notes or reports made resulting from the lineup. This extends to all pre and post lineup instructions given to witness, and all initial and subsequent suspect descriptions obtained from eyewitnesses.

Dispatch records, 9-1-1 calls or emergency service calls related to the crime.

Name and work affiliation of all law enforcement personnel who have evidence or information relevant to any offense charged or to any potential defense thereto. CI information may be withheld and redacted, absent a court order.

The defendant shall disclose the following additional information:

Phone numbers, and if available to the defendant, email addresses of witnesses the defense intends to call at trial.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3764 – GANG-RELATED OFFENSES

This bill amends 21 O.S. §856.3 by providing that any person committing a gang-related offense as a condition of gang membership, while in association with, acting on behalf of, or knowingly supporting any foreign terrorist organization shall be guilty of a Class B5 felony punishable by up to five (5) years in prison, which shall be in addition to any other penalty imposed. For purposes of this crime, foreign terrorist organization means any organization designated as such by the U.S. Department of State.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 4104 – CLANDESTINE PHOTOGRAPHY

This bill amends some of the crime classification statutes regarding clandestine photography.

1. 21 O.S. §20J -Class B5 felonies:
 - a. Second or subsequent offense of watching, gazing, or looking upon a person in a clandestine manner, per 21 O.S. §1171(A)(2);
 - b. Using photographic, electronic or video equipment in a clandestine manner, per 21 O.S. §1171(B);
 - c. Second or subsequent offense, or offense involving three (3) or more victims, of using photographic, electronic or video equipment in a clandestine manner, per 21 O.S. §1171(C)(2).
2. 21 O.S. §20N – Class D1 felonies:
 - a. Removes (b) above from Class D1 and moves it to Class B5.
3. Amends 21 O.S. §1171(A)(2) to clarify it is now a Class B5 felony and specifies that the punishment is up to five (5) years in prison and/or a fine of up to Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).
4. Amends 21 O.S. §1171(C)(2) to clarify it is now a Class B5 felony and specifies that the punishment is up to five (5) years in prison and/or a fine of up to Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00).

5. Provides that a violation of any of the offenses described in this summary are now Sex Offender Registration offenses.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 4108 – CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This measure amends 21 O.S. §1792 which prohibits willfully trespassing or unlawfully entering critical infrastructure facilities with intent to damage, destroy, vandalize, or impede or inhibit operations of the facility. It adds operational areas of an airport to the definition of critical infrastructure facilities.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 4142 – EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

This measure amends 21 O.S. §1767.1 to include conspiring to place explosive devices along with unlawful use of bombs or explosive devices.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 743 – CRIMINAL DISTURBANCE OF RELIGIOUS MEETINGS

This bill amends 21 O.S. §§915, 916 making it a crime to knowingly obstruct, detain, hinder, impede or block a person's entry to or exit from a place where religious worship is held. It also prohibits knowingly approaching within eight (8) feet of another person, unless that person consents, for purposes of passing a leaflet or handbill to, displaying a sign to, or engaging in oral protest, education, or counseling with such other person in the public way or sidewalk area within one hundred (100) feet of the entrance door to such place.

Such a violation is a misdemeanor punishable by up to one (1) year in jail and/or up to a Five Hundred Dollar (\$500.00) fine. A second or subsequent conviction is a felony punishable by up to two (2) years in prison and/or a fine of up to One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00). The bill does not classify the felony offense for purposes of the Sentencing Modernization Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 6, 2026

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SB 1232 – COPPER THEFT

This bill amends 21 O.S. §20M regarding what crimes are and are not Class C2 felonies. It adds as number 71 on the list Entering with Intent to Steal Copper in violation of 21 O.S. §1727(B). It also removes from the Class C2 list Perjury by Making Any False Affidavit in violation of 47 O.S. §6-302. It renumbers from 153 to 110 Using Explosive Agent to Kill, Injure or Intimidate or Damage Property in violation of 63 O.S. §124.8(B).



Violations for Entering with Intent to Steal Copper in violation of 21 O.S. §1727(B) shall be punished as provided in 21 O.S. §20M Sections B through E, and/or a fine of up to Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00).

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1238 – DOMESTIC ABUSE

This measure amends 21 O.S. §20J by removing second or subsequent convictions for DV committed in the presence of a child from Class B5 crimes, and makes a first conviction for DV committed in the presence of a child a Class B5 crime.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1264 – ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PUNISHMENT

Amends some of the punishments 21 O.S. §644 as follows:

1. §644(A): Assault – Up to ninety (90) days in jail and/or up to Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) fine;
2. §644(B): A&B – Up to six (6) months in jail and/or up to One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) fine;
3. §644(C): Domestic Abuse (second or subsequent) – Class B5 felony;
4. §644(D): DV (Assault, Battery, or Assault & Battery) with any sharp or dangerous weapon – DELETED;
5. §644(D): DV A&B with a deadly weapon or other means or force likely to produce death is a Class A3 felony;
6. §644(E)(1): DV on a Pregnant Woman with knowledge of the pregnancy is a Class B5 felony;
7. §644(E)(2): DV on a Pregnant Woman with knowledge of the pregnancy, second or subsequent, is a Class A3 felony;
8. §644(E)(3): DV on a Pregnant Woman with knowledge of the pregnancy and miscarriage occurs is a Class A1 felony;
9. §644(F): DV GBI is a Class B3 felony;
10. §644(G): DV in the presence of a child, second or subsequent, is a Class B5 felony;
11. §644(J): DV by (Attempted) Strangulation, first offense, is a Class B5 felony;
Second or subsequent is a Class B3 felony.
12. §644(O): Definition of GBI is amended to include second or third degree burns, or injury requiring surgery or continuous hospitalization of forty-eight (48) hours or more, or any injury creating a substantial risk of death.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1325 – PROTECTION FROM DOMESTIC ABUSE



This bill amends 22 O.S. §60.17 by authorizing the court to order any defendant charged with domestic abuse by strangulation, domestic abuse with a dangerous/deadly weapon, or domestic abuse after a previous adjudication for domestic abuse to NOT be released on bail without GPS monitoring. The cost of the GPS device and monitoring service shall be paid by the defendant until the conclusion of the criminal case, unless the court finds the defendant to be indigent, and may order an alternative payment fund or other condition in lieu of payment, if available.

The victim may apply to the court for authorization to monitor the location of the defendant by receiving computer or cellular generated signal if the defendant is within a specified distance of the residence or workplace of the victim.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1589 – ONLINE GAMBLING

This measure amends 21 O.S. §941 by including online casino games that risk any representatives of value as illegal gambling games. Any person providing such game, including geolocation provider, gaming supplier, platform provider, promoter, or media affiliate is guilty of a Class C2 felony offense. Those games authorized by the Oklahoma Charity Games Act or in compliance with the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act are exempt. Punishment for this offense is by a fine of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) to Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) and by imprisonment as provided in 21 O.S. §20M(B through E).



EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1618 – PUBLIC PROTECTION ACT

The measure requires each judicial district (with a pretrial release program) to use a public safety report to assist in determining release conditions of a defendant. The report MAY (not shall) consider a defendant’s criminal and substance abuse history, his or her ties to the community, and the nature and seriousness of the offense when conducting a pretrial risk assessment for release of the defendant. Such an assessment shall be used to determine the release conditions of the defendant.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

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SB 1810 – HUMAN TRAFFICKING

This bill amends 21 O.S. §748.2(G) to allow testimony of an expert witness regarding the effect of human trafficking on the beliefs, behavior, and perception of the person being trafficked as admissible evidence, if a party offers evidence of human trafficking.

The bill also adds human trafficking to the list of services provided by the Attorney General’s Victims Services Unit.



EFFECTIVE DATE: August 13, 2026

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SB 1936 – IMPERSONATING AN OFFICER

This measure makes the following amendments to law regarding Impersonating an Officer:

§1. Amends 21 O.S. §20N by adding number 69, “Holding oneself out as law enforcement personnel” as provided in 21 O.S. §264 (A) and (B), and making it a Class D1 felony. Subsequent items are renumbered.

§2. Amends 21 O.S. §264 (Impersonating an Officer) by clarifying that offense includes impersonating a federal law enforcement agent/officer and a state trooper. It also amends the punishment by removing the misdemeanor penalty and making it a D1 offense and a fine of up to Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00).

§3. Amends 21 O.S. §1738 by adding any property used in impersonating an officer to the list of items that may be seized and forfeited.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1980 – GIFT CARD FRAUD

This bill creates a New Law at 21 O.S. §1740.3(B) as follows:



1. Anyone who knowingly and willfully acquires or retains possession of a gift card, gift certificate, or redemption information without the consent of the cardholder or issuer shall be guilty of larceny as provided in 21 O.S. §1702.
2. Anyone who knowingly and willfully alters or tampers with a gift card, gift certificate, or the packaging of such items shall be guilty of forgery III as provided in 21 O.S. §1621.
3. Anyone who knowingly and willfully devises a scheme to obtain the redemption information to a gift card or gift certificate from a cardholder or issuer by means of false or fraudulent pretenses shall be guilty of fraud as provided in 21 O.S. §1541.1.
4. Anyone who knowingly and willfully uses, for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, services, or anything of value, a gift card or gift redemption information that was obtained in violation of numbers 1 or 2 above shall be guilty of larceny as provided in 21 O.S. §1702. If the value of all things obtained exceeds Nine Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$950.00) in any consecutive six-month period, the person shall be guilty of grand larceny and punished as provided in 21 O.S. §1705.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 2011 – ASSAULT AND BATTERY

This measure makes the following changes regarding the classification of assault and battery crimes committed by persons in the custody of the Oklahoma Juvenile Affairs.

1. 21 O.S. §20J – Amends 21 O.S. §650.2(E) regarding battery or A&B resulting in bodily injury to include contract employees of OJA and county detention centers as persons who may be victims. This will now be a Class B5 felony.
2. 21 O.S. §20K - Amends 21 O.S. §650.2(D) regarding assault, battery or A&B on OJA employees to include contract employees of county detention centers pursuant to a contract with OJA. This will now be a Class B6 felony.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 2030 – EXPUNGEMENTS

This bill amends 22 O.S. §18 by allowing persons to file for an expungement who were charged with not more than two felonies (none of which were Sex Offender Registry eligible or 85% crimes), the charges were dismissed upon successful completion of a deferred or delayed sentence, no felony or misdemeanor charges are pending, and at least ten (10) years have passed since the charges were dismissed.



It also makes some changes to the process for seeking expungement of a clean slate eligible record.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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MISCELLANEOUS

HB 1185 – DISPOSAL OF FIREARMS

This measure amends 22 O.S. §1325 by providing that any personal property held by a sheriff's office or a campus police agency for at least six (6) months and that is no longer needed to be held as evidence or otherwise in connection with any litigation, and that is unsuitable for disposal by public auction, etc., shall not be destroyed if it is determined by the agency that it has historic military value. It shall be donated to a local unit of a veteran's organization incorporated by enactment of Congress.

Same goes for any such property coming into possession of OBNDP pursuant to a seizure and forfeiture.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 13, 2026

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HB 1484 – RAIN'S LAW

This bill creates a New Law known as Rain's Law at 70 O.S. §1210.229.8. It requires each school district to annually provide research-based instruction related to fentanyl abuse prevention and drug poisoning awareness to students in grades 6 through 12.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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HB 2137 – RESTORATION TO COMPETENCY

This bill amends 22 O.S. §1175.8 regarding the administration of medication to a person found to be incompetent but capable of achieving competence within a reasonable period of time. If DMHSAS wishes to administer medication to such individual and has reason to believe the person lacks the capacity to consent to or refuses medication or refuses to take it voluntarily, DMH shall notify the court, the prosecutor and the defense attorney. DMH or the DA may file an application for an order authorizing medication to restore to competency. The application shall indicate the following:

1. Why the treating physician believes the person lacks capacity to make a decision;
2. A summary of the individualized treatment plan, including the meds and dosage to be potentially administered;
3. The diagnosis of the person made by the treating physician; and,
4. Proposed method of administration of the meds.

The individual is entitled to:

1. An attorney to represent them;
2. Meet with the attorney to prepare for the hearing;
3. Notice of time, place and date of the hearing;

4. Notice of their right to an attorney and to a hearing;
5. To be present at the hearing;
6. Request an independent expert; and
7. Notification at the conclusion of the hearing of the determination of the court.

The administration of the medication shall not be ordered unless it is proven by clear and convincing evidence that:

1. State interest justifies overriding the lack of consent to the administration of meds;
2. Involuntary medication is substantially likely to render the person competent to stand trial and substantially unlikely to have side effects that will significantly interfere with the ability of the person to assist at trial;
3. Involuntary medication is necessary to further the interests of the state and any alternative, less intrusive treatments are not likely to achieve substantially the same results; and
4. The administration of the medication is in the best medical interest of the person in light of their medical condition.

The court shall make specific findings of fact regarding the items immediately above, the desires of the person regarding the proposed treatment, and the capacity of the person to consent or refuse medication.

An order for administration of medication is effective for the current involuntary commitment order and any interim period while they are awaiting trial or a hearing on a new petition for involuntary treatment or medication.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 2959 – REPORTING OF CHILD ABUSE

This measure amends 70 O.S. §1210.163(C) by:

1. Requiring any superintendent or school administrator of a public or private school who has reason to believe, or receives an allegation or disclosure, that a school employee is involved in the abuse/neglect of a student shall report the same to local law enforcement within twenty-four (24) hours.
2. All disclosures or allegations of such abuse shall be reported to law enforcement prior to any formal investigation by the school or school board, or questioning of the subject of the accusation.
3. No school investigator, administrator or official shall formally interview the subject of the accusation or engage in disciplinary proceedings until law enforcement has been notified and had the opportunity to interview the parties involved, unless law enforcement determines that an immediate school response is necessary to protect student safety.
4. The resignation, termination, transfer, or other separation from employment of the subject of the allegation or disclosure shall not relieve any person of the duty to report to law enforcement.



Every school employee shall annually sign an attestation acknowledging their responsibility to report suspected child abuse or neglect.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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HB 3040 – ZONES OF SAFETY

This bill amends 21 O.S. §1125 relating to zones of safety by adding any facility, business or location that primarily caters to or provides services for minors including, but not limited to, skating rinks, youth recreation centers, public swimming pools, arcades, amusement parks and water parks to the places where habitual or aggravated sex offenders shall not reside or loiter within five hundred (500) feet.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3269 – ARREST WARRANTS

This bill amends 22 O.S. §171 regarding the issuance of an arrest warrant. In addition to any other procedure allowed by law, it allows an arrest warrant to be communicated to the magistrate by telephone, email or other electronic method. It must be a complete printable image of the warrant. It also provides a procedure to be followed to accomplish the issuance of the warrant, including audio transcription of the authorization and a transcription of same.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3321 – COST ADMINISTRATION IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

This measure amends 22 O.S. §983 relative to court cost administration and collection. Specifically, it requires the Cost Administration Implementation Committee (20 O.S. §3007) to develop and implement a plan for gathering the following information from each county and then compiling it into an annual report for the legislature:

1. Number of individuals booked solely on cost arrest warrants and the length of time they were detained/held;
2. Number of third-party vendors each county is using for their cost compliance program;
3. How much money is collected using the cost compliance program per county;
4. Amount of money collected per individual per county after the execution of a cost arrest warrant; and
5. Any other information the Cost Implementation Committee believes would be helpful to the Legislature to understand government spending on collecting financial obligations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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HB 3322 – STATUTORY INTERPRETATION

This bill amends 75 O.S. §11a by providing a framework for interpreting multiple versions of the same statute enacted in the same or different sessions of the Legislature. It is the intent of the Oklahoma Legislature that:

1. When possible, the acts are to be construed together to determine legislative intent, reconcile provisions, render them consistent and give intelligent effect to each act;
2. Repeal by implication is disfavored;
3. Language in an amendatory measure that is not underlined or stricken through is only reproduced to provide context and placement to the amendatory language;
4. Acts which do not purport by citation to amend other version(s) of the same statute are presumed to be reconcilable and not to conflict or contravene one another; and
5. If the same section of law has been amended in two or more measures and the official statutes of the State contain two or more versions of the same section of law, if it is possible to determine date and time as of which each measure was enacted, there shall be a presumption that the measure enacted latest

in time contains the Legislature’s intent if there is a conflict between or among the versions which cannot be avoided by construing both or all versions of the statute together.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3467 – MATERNITY LEAVE FOR ADOPTED CHILDREN

This bill amends 70 O.S. §6-104.8 by extending maternity leave benefits to teachers who have adopted a child who is younger than four (4) years old.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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HB 3499 – SPECIAL JUDGE AUTHORITY

This bill amends 20 O.S. §123 relating to the authority of special judges to hear certain types of cases. This bill allows special judges to hear applications for court orders to issue titles including, but not limited to, applications seeking an order directing the issuance, reissuance, correction, or replacement of certificates of title for motor vehicles, manufactured homes, vessels, or other titled property, and to enter such orders as may be necessary and proper to effectuate the issuance of title.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3678 – PUBLIC OFFICIAL DOXING

This bill amends 21 O.S. §1176 by adding persons elected or appointed to a municipal office, authority, board or commission, or public school board to the definition of “Public Official” who shall not have their personally identifiable information made publicly available for purposes of threatening, intimidating or harassment and that places them in reasonable fear of death or serious bodily injury.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3980 – RURAL D.A. LOAN REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

This bill creates the Rural District Attorney Loan Repayment Assistance Program to allow the District Attorneys Council to make direct payments of up to Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) to any private or public entity for which a qualified education loan expense is owed by an eligible employee. The Program provides for up to Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) per participant in loan repayment assistance for assistant district attorneys, paid out in Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) increments over ten (10) years.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3981 – D.A. LOCALITY INCENTIVE PROGRAM ACT

This bill allows the District Attorneys Council to provide financial incentive payments to eligible employees serving in a designated high-need locality. The incentive payments may not exceed Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000.00) per eligible employee during the initial five-year incentive period. After the initial five-year incentive period, the

employee may receive additional payments not to exceed \$10,000 for each additional two-year period of continued service.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3996 – CAPITAL CASES AND OIDS

This bill amends 22 O.S. §1089 by mandating that OIDS shall contract with and provide for reasonable payment of experts as necessary to provide effective representation in capital cases.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 4034 – CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTERS

This bill appropriates monies (\$142,137.00) to the Supreme Court to fund salary increases to certified shorthand reporters.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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HB 4141 – SANE NURSE COORDINATOR

This bill makes permanent the position of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Statewide Coordinator in the office of the DAC, subject to the availability of funding.



EFFECTIVE DATE: August 13, 2026

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HB 4226 – JUDICIAL DISQUALIFICATION

This bill amends 20 O.S. §1403 by providing a more thorough procedure to be followed when moving to disqualify a judge.

1. Any disqualification sought must be made upon a good-faith belief that the judge is disqualified.
2. No disqualification motion is to be filed less than ten (10) days prior to trial.
3. Make a disqualification request in camera.
4. If that motion is denied, the requestor may file a written motion within ten (10) days of the denial, but not less than 10 days before trial.
5. The judge shall rule upon that motion within fifteen (15) days of filing.
6. Denial of motion to disqualify is reviewable by the chief judge of the county upon a filing of application for rehearing within five (5) days from the adverse ruling. If disqualification sought is for the chief judge, the presiding judge of the administrative district.
7. Rehearing on the motion shall be held and ruled upon within thirty (30) days of the filing for the application.
8. Within five (5) days from an adverse ruling, application may be made to the prope tribunal for mandamus requiring the judge to disqualify.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 4237 – COURT COST HEARINGS

This bill amends 22 O.S. §983 by requiring the court at sentencing to offer to conduct at sentencing or at a later date, a hearing to determine the defendant's ability to pay their court ordered obligations. If a defendant shows sufficient evidence of a presumed inability to pay, the court shall relieve them of the debt, in whole or in part.

If the court clerk determines that a defendant has become delinquent in their court ordered payments, the court shall set a cost hearing to determine if the defendant is able to pay. The court shall make an ability to pay determination at the hearing. Any waiver of such hearing shall occur in open court after the defendant is advised of the cost hearing process.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 4342 – PRIOR BAD DV ACTS



This bill creates a New Law at 12 O.S. §2415 that allows the state to introduce evidence of the commission of other acts of domestic violence or abuse or domestic abuse in cases where the defendant is charged with domestic violence or abuse. It may be considered for its bearing on any matter to which it is relevant. If the state intends to offer such evidence, the state shall disclose the evidence to the defense at least fifteen (15) days before the commencement of trial or at such later time as the court may allow for good cause.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 4432 – DEDUCTING GAMBLING LOSSES

This bill amends 68 O.S. §2358 by allowing taxpayers to fully itemize gambling losses beginning tax year 2027 by removing the current requirement that such losses count towards the \$17,000 cap on itemized deductions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

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SB 137 – ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAM (ANKLE MONITORS)

This bill amends 57 O.S. §510.9 regarding convicted individuals who will qualify for or be disqualified from the DOC Ankle Monitor Program. It provides that persons convicted of 47 O.S. §11-904(B) [DUI GBI] shall not be eligible for the program. It also provides, “[L]oss of eligibility for the program shall result in removal of the inmate from the program.” It is yet to be determined whether this verbiage will apply to a person who was eligible for and on the program, but became ineligible only due to this legislative declaration.

This bill addresses a high-profile case (State v. Polston) from Cleveland County.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 169 – STATE EMPLOYEE LONGEVITY PAYMENTS

The bill amends 74 O.S. §840-2.18 by increasing longevity payments to state employees based on their years of state employment.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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SB 372 – [LAWFUL CARRY OF FIREARMS](#)

This bill amends 21 O.S. §1277 to allow any person to carry a concealed or unconcealed firearm in any state-owned hotel, cabin or lodge.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 504 – [MARRIAGE](#)

This measure amends 43 O.S. §3 to allow only persons eighteen (18) years of age or older to marry in Oklahoma.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 546 – [DATA PRIVACY](#)

This bill creates a new set of laws in Title 75A providing for consumer data privacy. The measure enables consumers to access, correct, delete, and obtain copies of their personal data, as well as opt out of targeted advertising, data sales, and certain types of profiling. Companies must provide clear privacy notices, honor consumer requests, and avoid discriminatory practices against consumers exercising these rights. The measure also requires companies to conduct data protection assessments for high-risk data processing and establish contracts with third parties handling personal information. The measure applies to businesses operating in the state and handling data for at least 100,000 consumers or at least 25,000 consumers while earning over half of their revenue from selling personal data.

Violations are enforced by the Attorney General and may incur a civil fine of up to Seventy-Five Hundred Dollars (\$7,500.00) per violation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

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SB 1213 – [INMATE EARNED CREDITS](#)

This bill amends 57 O.S. §138 to specify that inmates sentenced to DOC and detained in a county jail as a result of the Department's reception scheduling procedure shall be awarded earned credits at a rate of 1.47 credits per day, beginning on the date of the judgment and sentence, unless the inmate is convicted of a misdemeanor or felony committed in the jail while the inmate is awaiting transport to the LARC or other assessment and reception location determined by the Director of the DOC.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1224 – [EMAIL VICTIM NOTIFICATION OF PAROLE BOARD HEARINGS](#)

This measure authorizes notification to victims regarding Parole Board hearings to be provided by email to the last-known email address of the victim or representatives of the victim. The notification may be provided by email only if the victim or representative has provided an email address to the Pardon and Parole Board.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1255 – DOC MEDICAL DIRECTOR AND PAROLE

This measure amends 57 O.S. §332.18 by authorizing the medical director of DOC rather than the Director of DOC to request the Executive Director of the Parole Board to place an inmate on the Parole Board docket due to a medical reason.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1266 – NOTARIES PUBLIC

This bill amends 49 O.S. §61.1 to make notaries public convicted of providing legal advice on any proceeding, filing, or action affecting the immigration or citizenship status of another person without a license or authorization punishable by up to one (1) year in the county jail and/or a fine of up to One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00).

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1379 – LABOR/SEXUAL TRAFFICKING

This bill creates a New Law at 74 O.S. §18r-1 that authorizes the Attorney General to establish a 2-year pilot program to support victims of labor and sexual trafficking by giving grants to private organizations to reimburse them for services they provide to victims of these crimes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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SB 1484 – CHILD AUTOPSIES

This measure amends 63 O.S. §1-317d (recodified as 63 O.S. §941c) providing that when an infant or child dies suddenly or unexpectedly, a medical examiner must conduct an investigation not more than 48 hours after the death has occurred. The investigation must include an autopsy if deemed necessary, microscopic and toxicology studies, and a review of immunization and medical record in addition to existing requirements. The medical examiner must document any immunizations or emergency countermeasures administered within 90 days before death, report the case to Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID) and Sudden Death in the Young (SDY) Case Registry, and forward such report to the State Department of Health. When a sudden death at any age that is suspected to be caused by Sudden Arrhythmic Death Syndrome (SADS) occurs, a medical examiner must conduct an investigation and must document in the report any immunizations or emergency countermeasures within 90 days of their death, report the case to the SUID or SDY Case Registry if the individual was younger than 20 years of age, and forward such report to the State Department of Health. The State Department of Health must retain a copy of each report for the purpose of compiling accurate and reliable data on SIDS, SUID, SDY, and SADS. The medical examiner must notify the parent or legal guardian of a deceased child or infant prior to conducting an investigation and must inform them of the right to refuse to consent to any investigation or any part of an investigation, unless the medical examiner suspects that a crime was committed involving the death of the child or infant or the death is otherwise required to be investigated pursuant to 63 O.S. §938.



DATA COORDINATING CENTER FOR THE
**SUDDEN DEATH IN THE YOUNG
CASE REGISTRY**

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1636 – COLD CASE REVIEW

This bill creates a New Law at 21 O.S. §146 that allows designated people to make a written application to a law enforcement agency to review a cold case. The bill also provides a process as to how the review shall be conducted and the time frame allotted for the review. If the review is completed and the agency concludes that further investigation is not warranted, no additional review shall be taken for the same cold case for at least five (5) years.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1859 – CYBER CRIME AND FRAUD

This bill creates the Cyber Crime and Fraud Unit within the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. The Unit shall investigate cyber-enabled criminal activity, financial fraud and related schemes, and criminal activity that involves digital evidence. The Unit may only initiate investigations upon the request from a district attorney, law enforcement agency, Governor, or state officer authorized under existing law. The measure also creates the Cyber Crime and Fraud Unit Fund.



EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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CIVIL

HB 1687 – UNIFORM HEALTH CARE DECISION ACT OF 2026

This measure creates the Uniform Health Care Decisions Act of 2026 (63 O.S. §3100.2 et seq.), which provides that an individual is presumed to have the capacity to make or revoke a health care decision, instruction, and the power of attorney unless a court finds the individual lacks this capacity or the presumption is rebutted. The presumption may be rebutted based on an examination from a responsible health care professional and documented in a signed



record. This finding may not be made by a family member, cohabitant or relation thereof, or a surrogate or relation thereof. If this finding is based on a condition the individual no longer has or a responsible health care professional has good cause to believe the individual has capacity then the individual is presumed to have capacity unless the court finds otherwise. As soon as reasonably feasible, an individual about whom the finding was made or their responsible health care professional or a surrogate should be informed of the decision. The individual may object to the finding and if that is the case the individual must be treated as having capacity unless the objection is withdrawn, a court finds they lacked the presumed capacity, the individual has a health condition requiring a decision regarding health care treatment to be made promptly to avoid imminent loss of life or serious harm, or the finding is confirmed by a second finding. A second finding is not sufficient to rebut the presumption of capacity if the individual is requesting the provision or continuation of life-sustaining treatment and the finding is making the decision to withhold or withdraw treatment.

An individual found to lack capacity or a designee may petition the county court to determine whether they lack capacity. The court must hear the petition within seven days after it is filed. The measure allows an individual to create a health care instruction that expresses their preferences for future health care. This may be in the same

record as the power of attorney for health care, which this measure also allows this individual to create to appoint an agent to make health care decisions for the individual. An individual is also allowed to create an advanced health care directive that addresses only mental health for the individual. The measure contains a form that may be used to create an advance health care directive. The measure allows for a default surrogate to make a health care decision for an individual who lacks capacity and for whom the appointed person is not available and lays out a hierarchy of who may serve as the default surrogate, unless the advance health care directive states otherwise. An individual may disqualify another individual from acting as their default surrogate. An individual may also revoke the appointment of an agent, the designation of a default surrogate, or a health care instruction in whole or in part unless certain conditions listed in the measure are met. An advance health care directive created outside the state will be valid if it complies with listed requirements. If this measure conflicts with other state law relating to advance health care directive, this act prevails. An agent or default surrogate may not commit to voluntary admission of the individual to a mental health treatment facility or placement in a nursing facility unless certain conditions are met. An individual who has power of attorney for health care may appoint multiple individuals as coagents. A health care professional or institution acting in good faith is not subject to civil or criminal liability or to discipline for unprofessional conduct for acting under the conditions listed in the measure. The measure sets up amounts for statutory damages for violating this measure. This measure does not authorize mercy killing, assisted suicide, or euthanasia and also does not create a number of other presumptions listed in the measure. An advance health care directive created before the act's effective date is valid if it complies with this act or the one that was in effect when the directive was created. This act will apply to advance health care directives created before, on, and after the effective date of this act.

This bill repeals the Oklahoma Health Care Agent Act and a large amount of the Oklahoma Advance Directive Act.

This summary was prepared by House of Representatives staff.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2027

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HB 2166 – LEGAL NOTICES IN LEGAL NEWSPAPERS

This measure amends 25 O.S. §106 by clarifying what constitutes a legal newspaper of general circulation in Oklahoma. This is important as no legal notices shall have force and effect unless published in a legal newspaper of the county.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 13, 2026

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HB 2650 – PROBATE

This bill amends 58 O.S. §245 by allowing a petition for summary administration to be filed by any person interested in an estate if the value of the estate is Three hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000.00) or less.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 13, 2026

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HB 4319 – ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT

This bill clarifies agency rulemaking authority and responsibilities of the Legislature under the Administrative Procedures Act (APA). Key points to the measure include:

- Limiting agency rulemaking authority only to the extent specifically and explicitly granted by state law;
- Disqualifying general statements of rulemaking authority as constituting explicit state law authority for rulemaking;
- Invalidating any rule adopted by an agency that is not specifically and explicitly supported by rulemaking authority or lacking a citation to state law; and
- Requiring agencies to cite specific sections of state law providing explicit authority for rules.

This bill requires each agency to prepare an inventory of all existing rules. This inventory must include citations to specific sections of state law providing explicit rulemaking authority for each agency rule. This inventory must be completed within Three (3) years of the effective date of this act. This measure also requires any rule not supported by a specific and explicit state law citation to be repealed on January 1, 2030, unless affirmatively authorized by joint resolution of the Legislature.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 2182 – UNIFORM CIVIL REMEDIES FOR UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF INTIMATE IMAGES ACT

The measure creates a New Law at 12 O.S. §1121 et seq., that establishes a cause of action against any person or entity that caused harm using with the intentional or threatened disclosure of an intimate image that was private without the depicted individual’s consent. The measure specifies that consent to the creation of the image does not establish by itself that the individual consented to the disclosure of the intimate image and provides that a depicted individual retains a reasonable expectation of privacy. The measure allows such disclosure if it was made in good faith to law enforcement, during the course of a legal proceeding, used as medical education, or in the course of an investigation into unlawful conduct or unsolicited and unwelcome conduct. Such disclosure may also be made if it is in the interest of the public or is intended to aid the depicted individual. The measure authorizes the court to exclude or redact from all pleadings and documents filed in the action other identifying characteristics of the plaintiff. Plaintiffs may recover the greater of economic damages or \$10,000.00 plus amount equal to any monetary gain made by the defendant from disclosure of the intimate image as well as punitive damages. The measure requires the action to be brought within 4 years of the disclosure. The measure also clarifies that a provider of cloud computing, data storage, web hosting, or other infrastructure services shall not be liable solely for providing such services to a person who discloses or threatens to disclose an intimate image, provided that the provider has no actual knowledge that the specific content constitutes an intimate image disclosed without consent or acts expeditiously to remove or disable access to the content.



EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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ELECTIONS & STATE QUESTIONS

HB 4113 – [VOTER ELIGIBILITY](#)

This measure amends 26 O.S. §4-101 by providing that any person convicted of a felony who has received a commutation or pardon for the felony offense shall be eligible to vote if they are not currently incarcerated, on parole, on supervision, or on probation for another felony.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HJR 1024 – [JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMISSION](#)

This Resolution orders the Secretary of State to refer State Question 845 for a vote regarding a restructuring of the Judicial Nominating Commission. It sets a Commission member's term at six (6) years for those members appointed by the OBA and by the Governor. Those three (3) appointed by the Nominating Commission are term-limited at two (2) years. It also removes references to "lay" members and it sets a total term limit on members at twelve (12) years.

No specific date for the vote is suggested.

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HJR 1087 – [AD VALOREM REIMBURSEMENT FUND](#)

This Resolution orders the Secretary of State to refer State Question 844 for a vote regarding the five-year ad valorem tax exemption for qualifying manufacturing concerns. Currently, the Constitution requires the Legislature to provide reimbursement to local tax jurisdictions for ad valorem revenue lost as a result of the manufacturing exemption. The proposal would instead require the Legislature to establish in statute the levels and methodologies used to determine reimbursement amounts. The proposal also specifies that the assessed valuation of property exempt pursuant to this section shall be added to the assessed valuation of taxable property for purposes of computing the limit on indebtedness of political subdivisions in amounts equal to the level of reimbursement applicable to the property.

This State Question is to be submitted to a vote on August 25, 2026.

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SJR 47 – [PROOF OF IDENTITY FOR VOTING](#)



PROOF OF IDENTITY

This Resolution orders the Secretary of State to refer State Question 846 for a vote regarding whether voters shall present proof of identity to the appropriate election official when voting in a county or state election.

This State Question is to be submitted to a vote on August 25, 2026.

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DRUGS & MEDICAL MARIJUANA

HB 1168 – ABORTION-INDUCING DRUGS

This measure creates a New Law at 63 O.S. §1-756.39 making it a felony to deliver or possess an abortion-inducing drug with intent to deliver it to another, knowing or having reason to know that the person intends to use the drug to cause an abortion. Such person would be guilty of trafficking in an abortion-inducing drug. Trafficking or attempting to traffic abortion-inducing drugs is punishable by up to ten (10) years in prison and/or up to a One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00) fine. This does not apply to pharmacists, manufacturers or distributors of drugs or surgical suppliers for lawful medical purposes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 13, 2026

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HB 1933 – MADDIX BIAS ACT

This bill creates a New Law at 63 O.S. §465.22 prohibiting the inhalation, ingestion or possession with intent to breathe, inhale or drink anything for the purpose of inducing intoxication or distortion of auditory, visual or mental processes. Doing so is a misdemeanor and the penalty is up to ninety (90) days in jail and/or up to a Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) fine.

Distributing, selling, purchasing, transferring or possession more than sixteen (16) grams of nitrous oxide is a crime to be known as Unlawful Distribution of Nitrous Oxide and is a misdemeanor and the penalty is up to ninety (90) days in jail and/or up to a Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) fine.



Anyone who is twenty-one (21) years of age or older who sells or offers to sell drug paraphernalia to anyone less than eighteen (18) years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by up to one (1) year in jail and/or a fine of up to Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$7,500.00). This only applies to the selling or offering of an object specifically designed for inhaling nitrous oxide for recreational purposes.

This does not apply to medical or dental practitioners licensed by the state.

The bill is named after an 18 year old who was killed at the hands of an impaired driver under the influence of nitrous oxide.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 13, 2026

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HB 2941 – FENTANYL OVERDOSE REPORTING

This measure creates a New Law at 63 O.S. §1-2506.3 requiring any first responder responding to an incident in which they reasonably believe that a person is experiencing or has experienced a drug overdose to contact local law enforcement as soon as practicable after attending to the needs of the person.

It also amends 63 O.S. §2-401 by creating a rebuttable presumption that fentanyl was the cause of death in any investigation or prosecution where the presence of any detectable amount of fentanyl is found in the decedent's blood, tissue or post-mortem toxicology.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3127 – MEDICAL MARIJUANA

This measure provides that no employer may refuse to hire, discipline, discharge, or otherwise penalize an applicant or employee solely because they have a medical marijuana license unless this action is taken pursuant to a written drug and alcohol testing policy that is adopted and enforced in accordance with the Oklahoma Standards for Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Act. Additionally, an applicant or employee employed in a safety-sensitive position will be subject to a zero-tolerance drug and alcohol standard, regardless of impairment-based testing policy or alternative standards for not-safety-sensitive positions. Safety-sensitive positions are defined as a position in which a person performs duties including, but not limited to the ones listed in the measure. Additionally, nothing in this statute will require an employer to permit the possession, sale, transfer, or being under the influence of medical marijuana while at the workplace or performing job duties. Nothing in this statute will limit an employer's ability to implement and enforce drug and alcohol testing policies, including those that prohibit the use of marijuana in the workplace while performing job duties.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3143 – MEDICAL MARIJUANA MORATORIUM

This measure amends 63 O.S. §427.14a by extending the moratorium on new medical marijuana businesses until August 2028 and prohibits the sale or transfer of an existing license if that license is currently subject to an investigation for any action which could result in revocation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 1, 2026

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HB 3767 – CDS

This bill is the annual OBN bill adding new drugs to the various Schedules.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 65 – POSSESSION OF EMERGENCY OPIOID ANTAGONISTS

This bill creates a New Law at 43A O.S. §2-403 that any person may do the following:

1. Possess and store emergency opioid antagonists;
2. Acquire emergency opioid antagonists by purchase or donation;
3. Distribute or make emergency opioid antagonists available to any person to the extent permitted under federal law; and
4. Administer an emergency opioid antagonist to any person believed to be experiencing an opioid overdose.



Further, a person will not be subject to criminal prosecution for possessing, storing, acquiring, distributing, making available, or administering emergency opioid antagonists. Any person who, in good faith, distributes, makes available, or administers emergency opioid antagonists will not be liable for any civil damages, except for acts of omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton wrongs.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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SB 444 – DESTRUCTION OF CDS

This bill modifies procedures for the destruction of controlled dangerous substances and updates references to federal regulations. The measure aligns state law with federal requirements under 21 C.F.R., Part 1317 and allows certain persons to deliver controlled substances for destruction without registration.

It provides that an ultimate user who has lawfully obtained a controlled dangerous substance without being registered may deliver the substance to an authorized person for the purpose of destruction. Additionally, if a person dies while lawfully in the possession of a controlled dangerous substance for personal use, any person lawfully entitled to dispose of the decedent's property may deliver the substance to another person for destruction. In the case of somebody who was receiving hospice care at the time of death, an employee of a qualified hospice program may handle any controlled dangerous substance that was lawfully dispensed to the decedent. Such employee must sign and submit to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control a form to be prescribed by the Bureau. The form must also be signed by a second employee or a family member.



EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1216 – ELIGIBILITY FOR DRUG COURT

The bill amends 22 O.S. §471.2 regarding eligibility for drug court. It strikes the verbiage regarding prior felony convictions in Oklahoma or other states for domestic violence as an exclusion for the program, and changes it to whether the offender's current charge involves a violation for DV by strangulation, DV causing GBI, DV with a weapon, DV in the presence of a child, or DV on a pregnant woman.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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TRAFFIC LAW

HB 3695 – DUI GBI

This bill amends 47 O.S. §11-904 by changing the definition of Great Bodily Injury to serious compound bone fracture, protracted and obvious disfigurement, protracted loss or impairment of the function of a body part, organ or mental faculty, or substantial risk of death.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 4143 – REPORTS OF VEHICULAR COLLISIONS

This bill amends 47 O.S. §§10-108, 40-102 clarifying that no report of a collision is required to be sent to DPS if all parties involved agree to exchange information and there is no injury, no death, and no damage to property other than vehicle damage.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1226 – LEAVING THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT

This measure amends 47 O.S. §10-103 by adding damage to property to the circumstances whereby one must immediately stop or return to the scene of an accident. Previously, it was only required for damage to vehicles.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1543 – DUI

§1. Amends 21 O.S. §20M to include Committing two or more separate DUIs within a one (1) year period resulting in an aggravated offense under 47 O.S. §11-902 as a Class C2 crime.

§2. Amends 47 O.S. §11-902 by creating a new crime. When two or more separate violations of DUI are committed by the same person in a one (1) year period, such violations may be aggregated and prosecuted as a single offense. While the offenses may have occurred in more than one county, the charge shall be filed in the county where the last offense occurred. When filed as an aggregated offense, any pending charges shall be dismissed without prejudice. The aggregate offense shall be a Class C2 felony. The offender shall participate in an assessment and evaluation and shall be sentenced to imprisonment provided in 21 O.S. §20M(B through E) and a fine of up to Two Thousand Five hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00).

Drunk Driving Consequences



This section was also amended to clarify that committing a DUI within ten (10) years after receiving a deferred sentence for DUI, DUI Injury Accident, and Child Endangerment by having a child in a vehicle while DUI, shall be a Class C2 offense and shall be sentenced to imprisonment provided in 21 O.S. §20M(B through E) and a fine of up to Two Thousand Five hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00).

Further, commission of a DUI after conviction of a felony DUI, DUI Injury Accident, and Child Endangerment by having a child in a vehicle while DUI, shall be a Class B4 offense.

Commission of a DUI after two convictions of a felony DUI, DUI Injury Accident, and Child Endangerment by having a child in a vehicle while DUI, shall be a Class B3 offense.

Manslaughter I or II in which the death was caused as a result of DUI shall be a Class A2 offense.

Aggravated DUI shall be a Class B3 offense.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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JUVENILE ISSUES

SB 1733 – TEACHER/STUDENT COMMUNICATION

This bill amends 70 O.S. §6-401 by requiring school districts or charter schools to immediately notify law enforcement of any electronic or digital communication between school personnel and an individual student, on a non-school approved platform, involving sexual activity, sexual contact, or any other inappropriate or unlawful behavior.

The bill also creates a New Law at 70 O.S. §1210.164 declaring that such notice is to be made within twenty-four (24) hours. It also declares certain requirements that school personnel can and cannot do regarding interviews and investigations before law enforcement is notified of the violation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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HB 1937 - TEACHER/STUDENT COMMUNICATION II

This bill is very similar to SB 1733, but it requires any school personnel subject to a corroborated report of being in violation of unlawfully communicating with a student shall be placed on administrative leave while the matter is investigated. If the investigation finds no misconduct occurred, the incident shall not be noted in the school personnel's employee file. If the school personnel was placed on administrative during the investigation and the investigation finds no misconduct occurred, the personnel shall be reinstated and their employee file shall include a note of the finding of no misconduct.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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HB 3298 – UNIFORM JUDICIAL INTERVIEW OF CHILDREN ACT

This Act is designed to reduce the emotional burden on children involved in litigation by providing a comprehensive framework for judicial officers to conduct judicial interviews of children who are the subject of custody cases. It does not apply to judicial interviews of children under the Oklahoma Children's Code or the Juvenile Code. The proceedings to which this Act does apply are:

1. Legal or physical custody;
2. Parenting time or visitation;
3. Relocation;
4. Nonparent custody or visitation;
5. Private adoption;
6. Guardianship or conservatorship; or
7. Any other matter involving custodial responsibility; or
8. A proceeding under the International Child Abduction Remedies Act.

For purposes of this Act, "Judicial Interview" means communication not under oath or affirmation between a child and a judicial officer to elicit the child's wishes, preferences or perspectives. Judicial interviews may be requested by the child, child's attorney, guardian ad litem, or a party, but the judicial officer has discretion to decide if the interview is in the child's best interest. The judicial officer controls the questions asked, requires a record of the interview, allows attendance by the child's attorney and guardian ad litem, but excludes parties and their attorneys

unless all agree to waive access to the record. The child must be informed about the interview process in an age-appropriate way. Parties may access the interview record upon request and payment of costs, unless waived by stipulation. Disclosure is required if the child makes contested factual allegations. The court may seal records from public access under certain conditions.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3755 – MEDICATION FOR DETAINED JUVENILES


This measure amends 10A O.S. §2-3-103 by providing that OJA shall provide all medications prescribed for juveniles in the custody of OJA who are ordered detained in a juvenile detention facility.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 633 – LEO'S LAW

The measure expands “drug-endangered child” to include a child who is exposed, or is at risk of being exposed, to fentanyl or fentanyl analogs through possession, use, distribution, manufacture, or cultivation by a person responsible for the health, safety, or welfare of the child. The measure requires the Department of Human Services to conduct a safety analysis and attempt to acquire consent from the parent or guardian of a child it determines to be drug-endangered for a drug screening. The Department shall notify a district attorney within 72 hours if the parent or guardian refuses to give consent for the drug screening. If the parent or guardian is ordered to undergo drug screening, the parent or guardian shall pay for the screening. If the Department determines that drug activity is indicated or that the child meets the definition of a “drug-endangered child”, the Department shall immediately make a referral, either verbally or in writing, to the appropriate local law enforcement agency. The measure also

 creates the Child Welfare Fentanyl Testing Revolving Fund and directs the Department to submit a report on expenditures from the fund to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and Speaker of the House. The measure appropriates \$1.22 million to the revolving fund.

The bill also amends 21 O.S. §852.1 by making it Child Endangerment to knowingly and willfully permit or cause a child under eighteen (18) years of age to be placed in a situation where the life, health, or safety of the child is endangered by being exposed to fentanyl or fentanyl analogs through possession, use, distribution, manufacture, or cultivation. Such offense is a Class B6 felony punishable by up to five (5) years in prison and/or up to a Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) fine, plus a mandatory fee of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to the State Treasury to be placed in the Child Welfare Fentanyl Testing Revolving Fund.

The bill was named after Leonardo Towe, who died of fentanyl poisoning at three (3) years of age. Leonardo had reportedly injected fentanyl.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2027

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SB 1796 – FOSTER PARENTS AND ALTERNATIVE CAREGIVERS

This measure allows foster parents to use alternate caregivers, use respite care, and make informal care arrangements to temporarily care for their foster children. An individual providing care consecutively for more than

72 hours must be an approved alternate caregiver or an approved foster family that provides respite care. The foster parent must notify the Department of Human Services prior to using one of these arrangements.

The foster parent must identify between one and two alternate caregivers who can take on the caregiver role in case of family emergencies or when the family needs an extended break up to 14 consecutive days. The foster parent may only use an approved alternate caregiver who has successfully completed screening requirements. Respite care may only be provided by an approved foster family and an approved family can provide respite care for multiple foster families. Foster parents are allowed to make informal care arrangements for occasional care and must apply the reasonable and prudent parent standard when selecting an informal caregiver. The foster parent must not use an informal caregiver that the Department of Human Services has deemed unsafe. The Director of DHS must make rules as necessary for implementation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1806 – EXTENSION OF FOSTER CARE SERVICES

This bill directs the Department of Human Services to implement an extension of foster care services to support individuals transitioning into adulthood. Participation in the extension shall be voluntary. The provisions of this measure shall apply to individuals between the ages of 18 and 21 who are in the custody of DHS as well as individuals who achieved legal permanency by guardianship or adoption at ages 16 to 21. Participating individuals must not be receiving care from the parent or legal guardian. Such individuals must also be completing secondary education, enrolled in a postsecondary/career tech institution, participating in a program or activity designed to promote employment or remove barriers to employment, employed for at least eighty (80) hours per month, or incapable of doing any of the listed activities due to a medical condition. The measure provides that individuals between the ages of 16 and 21 completing the outlined activities shall continue to receive assistance.



EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2026

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SB 2170 – SUPERVISED CHILD VISITATION

This bill amends 43 O.S. §110.1a by clarifying that, if a court orders child visitation, the court shall require supervised visitation for any person that is the subject of a referral with substantiated findings from DHS relating to child sexual abuse.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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CITY & COUNTY ISSUES

HB 3062 – FIREARMS FOR JUDGES

This bill amends 20 O.S. §129 by authorizing retired municipal judges who served twenty (20) cumulative years as a judge to carry a firearm on their person and only for personal protection



throughout the state; however, they may not carry the firearm into any district court in the state. The chief judge of the district court may issue a written order allowing a municipal judge to carry in the district court during the time in which they serve as the chief judge.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3262 – SHERIFF’S FEE

This measure amends 28 O.S. §§153, 162 by increasing the sheriff’s service fee to be collected in criminal matters from Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to up to One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), and in juvenile delinquency matters from Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) to One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3416 – COUNTY PURCHASING

This bill amends 19 O.S. §1501 to allow county purchasing agents to solicit quotes for the lowest and best bid for item(s) when the winning bidder is unable to perform. These quotes may be of any nature, not just telephone bids.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3417 – CITIES, TOWNS AND REVERSE AUCTIONS



This bill creates a New Law at 61 O.S. §141 allowing political subdivisions, and certain public trusts to use a reverse auction bidding procedure to obtain bids for purchases of goods or services. The reverse auction must be a real-time bidding process and take place at a previously scheduled time and internet location. Suppliers will submit bids anonymous to each other. The reverse auction procedure must provide for the opening and closing of the bid, the posting of all bids electronically, and updating bids on a real-

time basis by the political subdivision or public trusts. Political subdivisions and public trusts are authorized to:

- Require bidders to register before the opening of bids and to agree to any applicable terms;
- Require bidders to prequalify and to restrict solicitations to prequalified bidders;
- Determine the criteria that will be used as the basis for making awards; and
- Extend the bid window beyond the original closing date in certain circumstances.

The measure also clarifies that a city council can prescribe requirements and procedures for competitive bidding and that they are also subject to the provisions of Title 61 Section 140 should HB 3418 become effective (which it did). Lastly, the measure repeals Title 11 Section 17-115, which relates to reverse auction bidding and Title 11 Section 17-115.1, which relates to applicability of section 115 reverse auction bidding procedure.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 3919 – FREE FAIR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

This measure allows the Board of County Commissioners to vote to create a five (5) member board of directors for the free fair association rather than the regular nine (9) member board. It also provides a procedure by which they are to be elected.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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HB 4303 – CITIES/TOWNS ORDINANCES

This bill amends 11 O.S. §14-106 that no ordinance (other than appropriation of monies) shall be in force unless they are published within thirty (30) days after its passage.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 563 – COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

This bill modifies the membership of each county planning commission. The measure provides that the chair of a board of county commissioners shall be a member of the county planning commission, with the remaining members appointed by each commissioner. Each commissioner shall have 2 appointments. The measure establishes a 2-year term limit for each member of the planning commission. The measure also provides that the county board of adjustment must be composed of either 3, 5, or 7 resident property owners. Additionally, the measure allows a board of county commissioners to retain private legal counsel to represent and advise the county board of adjustment in the performance of their duties.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 26, 2026

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SB 1621 – COUNTY LAW LIBRARIES

This measure creates a New Law at 20 O.S. §1228 providing that the District Attorney shall represent the county law library, its board of trustees or any employee of the library, without charge, in any legal matter relating to the official duties or operations of the law library. If the D.A. is unable to provide such representation, the Attorney General shall do so, without charge.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 1775 – MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES

This bill amends 11 O.S. §14-111 by providing that municipalities can impose penalties less than or equal to the penalty established by statute for certain traffic-related and drug-related or alcohol-related offenses. Municipalities cannot impose a penalty greater than the penalty established by statute for the same offense. For all other offenses with penalties not established by statute, the measure sets the maximum fine or deferral fee at Seven Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$750.00). If any fine or deferral fee set by a municipality exceeds the amount set by this measure or statute, it is deemed void and unenforceable to the extent of the excess amount.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 12, 2026

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SB 1948 – ROCKETS RED GLARE ACT (FIREWORKS)

This bill amends 68 O.S. §§1623, 1624 relating to the sale of fireworks. The main things it does are:

1. Allows fireworks to be sold throughout the year;
2. Removes the prohibition on fireworks displays on private property, on unincorporated areas of a county, unless there is a burn ban;
3. If there is a red flag warning in effect, one must notify the local responding fire department before lighting any fireworks; and
4. Lifts the prohibition on bottle rockets!



Municipalities may still regulate, punish, and prevent the discharge of fireworks in the streets, lots, grounds, alleys or in the vicinity of any buildings as provided in 11 O.S. §22-110.

EFFECTIVE DATE: May 26, 2026

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SB 2072 – FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES

This bill amends 16 O.S. §311 by providing that no fee shall be charged by the county clerk or court clerk for the filing of an order to quiet title to restore title to the rightful property owner due to a fraudulent conveyance.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 2118 – COUNTY SHERIFF PURCHASING

This bill amends 19 O.S. §180.43 by authorizing the county sheriff to expend monies in the commissary fund for jail operations, inmate care or other jail related expenses.

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 2135 – PURCHASE CARDS AND COUNTY PURCHASING

This bill amends 19 O.S. §150 by allowing county purchasing agents to authorize county purchasing officers to use a purchase card. Purchase cards can be used, without limit, for purchases under countywide or multicounty contracts, utilities, intergovernmental payments, emergency acquisitions, and professional services as defined in the Professional Entity Act. All other transactions cannot exceed \$5,000 or the limit set by the county. All acquisitions made with purchase cards are subject to competitive bidding, emergency declaration, and purchase order procedures.



EFFECTIVE DATE: April 26, 2026

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WEIGHTY MATTERS OF STATE

SB 2065 – LUCILE MOREHOUSE POLLINATOR ACT

This bill creates New Laws at 25 O.S. §§98.26, 98.27, 98.28 and 98.29 by designating the following:

1. European Honeybee – Oklahoma State Agricultural Pollinator;
2. American Bumblebee – Oklahoma State Native insect;
3. Carolina Mantis – Oklahoma State Predator Insect; and
4. Rainbow Scarab – Oklahoma State Soil Conservation insect.



EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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SB 2159 – OFFICIAL CROP OF OKLAHOMA

This bill creates a New Law at 25 O.S. §98.26 designating wheat as the official crop of Oklahoma.



EFFECTIVE DATE: November 1, 2026

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