LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

2022

A PUBLICATION OF THE OKLAHOMA STATE SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION
The common education budget, contained in SB 1040 (general appropriations bill) and HB 4465 (state Department of Education line-item bill), includes an appropriation of almost $3.2 billion, an increase of almost $17 million above FY 2022. **The budget for schools includes no new money through the state aid formula for day-to-day operations or inflationary costs.** Other details:

- The textbook/instructional materials line item is decreased from $60 million to $45.2 million.
- The reduction largely offsets a $17 million increase earmarked for employee health benefits.
- The state Education Department (SDE) agency operational budget increased $4.1 million to $19.1 million. Public school activities budget increased $9 million. This budget is comprised of line items that include a variety of programs. Items receiving an increase over last year or that are new to the budget include:
  - Alternative education: $2 million increase
  - Sooner Start: $1.8 million increase
  - Reading Sufficiency Act: $1 million increase
  - State testing: $1 million increase
  - Imagine Reading: $1 million (new)
  - Student data privacy and information security (WAVE): $500,000 (new)
  - Advanced Placement: $500,000 increase
  - Great Expectations: $500,000 increase
  - Child ID: $500,000 (new)
  - Standards implementation: $300,000 (new)
  - ACT Work Keys: $250,000 (new)
  - Ad valorem reimbursement is set to decrease from $109 million to $95.3 million.

- Career Technology budget included an increased appropriation of nearly $3 million for operations over FY 22 and an increase in lottery revenue (earmarked for grants) of about $439,000. Employee health benefits.

HB 4452 by Rep. Kevin Wallace, R-Wellston, and Sen. Roger Thompson, R-Okemah, requires that all money transferred per fiscal year from the Teachers’ Retirement System Dedicated Revenue Revolving Fund not exceed the amount authorized by the Legislature for that fiscal year. **Effective July 1, 2022.**
Teacher Shortage

HB 3564 by Rep. Mark McBride, R-Moore, and Sen. Dewayne Pemberton, R-Muskogee, requires the State Regents for Higher Education to establish a scholarship program to incentivize students to become teachers. The program shall last at least five years, as funding is available. Under the program, a scholarship recipient must agree to teach in an Oklahoma public school for a minimum of five years. A student would receive a $1,000 scholarship for the first three years of college, and $2,500 for their final year. It further authorizes the Regents to make employment incentive payments to the students after they have graduated. Upon graduation from an approved teacher preparation program, a teacher may receive a payment of up to $4,000 a year, upon satisfactory service as documented by the employing school district, for up to five years. A student shall be considered for the program if they have graduated from an Oklahoma high school, meet admission standards, and declare a major in an approved teacher preparation program that leads to a standard teaching certificate. Effective July 1, 2022.

HB 3658 by Rep. Danny Sterling, R-Tecumseh, and Sen. Dewayne Pemberton, R-Muskogee, removes the requirement that teacher candidates pass the Oklahoma General Education Test (OGET) teacher competency examination for all certification pathways. This applies to alternatively certified teachers, teachers on the alternative pathway for early childhood education or elementary education and school psychologist and psychometrists. It eliminates the definition of “competency examination” under the Oklahoma Teacher Preparation Act. Teacher candidates must still pass the Subject Area and Professional Education portions of the teacher competency exam to become certified, in accordance with existing requirements. Effective May 5, 2022.

HB 4388 by Rep. Kyle Hilbert, R-Depew, and Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond, requires any net proceeds deposited into the Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund that exceed $65 million to be deposited into a newly created Teacher Empowerment Fund to fund a state match to school districts for teachers with advance, lead and master certificates, beginning 2022-2023. The funds will be distributed on a first come, first-serve basis to teachers in the program. It allows the state Board of Education (SBE) to establish new levels of teacher certificates requiring each to have a minimum salary increase to be paid by the employing school district. At a minimum, the salary increases paid by the district are: $3,000, $5,000 and $10,000 to $40,000, to be matched with state funds. The higher of a district's daily rate of pay or the increases shall be paid, in addition to the base pay guaranteed by the minimum salary schedule. The bill requires a teacher who works in 40% or more economically disadvantaged or a district with fewer than 1,000 students get a one-time award in addition to the salary increases: $1,500, $2,500 and $5,000. School districts may identify and designate the highest quality teachers for advanced, lead, and master certificates. Participating districts shall submit designation plans to the SDE for evaluation and approval. Districts shall have local control and flexibility in determining how to evaluate teachers and assign designations, but, at a minimum, the designation system shall include a teacher observation, out-of-classroom time, and a student performance component. Observations shall be based on the districts
Teacher and Leader Effectiveness Evaluation (TLE) system or an evidenced-based alternative. Student performance measures are to be determined by the district. No more than 10% of district teachers may receive a designation. The bill exempts teachers with these certificates from participating in annual TLE evaluations. Districts may make certificate designations twice per year—before each semester. These teachers will be put in cohorts for more training by SDE. Finally, these teachers shall be given 5, 10 or 15 additional days, respectively, to be used to strengthen instructional leadership. Effective July 1, 2022.

SB 1119 by Sen. Jessica Garvin, R-Duncan, and Rep. Kyle Hilbert, R-Depew, removes the 270-clock-hour limitation on the amount of time adjunct teachers may teach per semester in a classroom. Due to this change, an adjunct teacher may work full time and is exempt from teacher-specific benefits, such as the minimum salary schedule, automatic step increases and TLE evaluations. Adjunct teachers are included in the definition of “nonclassified optional personnel” for the purposes of the Teacher’s Retirement System (OTRS). Effective July 1, 2022.

SB 1631 by Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond, and Rep. Mark Vancuren, R-Owasso, directs the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability to establish a two-year pilot program for mentor teacher training. A mentor teacher is any current or former classroom teacher who has been appointed to provide guidance, support, coaching and assistance to an inductee employed by the school district. The OEQA would provide mentor teachers with at least five years’ experience with coaching tools to help public school teachers for one year with classroom management curriculum, differentiation instruction and other pedagogical techniques, with the goal of providing training to one mentor teacher from each school district over the two-year period. Mentor teachers would receive a one-time $3,000 stipend if funding is available. It directs the Commission to administer an introductory and exit survey to teachers placed under a mentor teacher who completed the training. The measure also directs the Commission to submit a report on the program by July 1, 2026, to legislative leaders and the chairs of the Senate and House education committees. Effective July 1, 2022.

Personnel

HB 1933 by Rep. Ryan Martinez, R-Edmond, and Sen. Zack Taylor, R-Seminole, would significantly reduce the amount of unemployment benefits an individual could receive by cutting the maximum benefit amount from 26 times the weekly benefit amount to 16 beginning in 2023-2025 then varies between 16-20 after 2025, unless unemployment claims exceed 40,000 in a week. Effective Jan. 1, 2023.

SB 1579 by Sen. Lonnie Paxton, R-Tuttle, and Rep. Kyle Hilbert, R-Depew, allows a school district board of education to approve a request from a school district employee for a leave of absence to hold office as an officer, director, trustee, or agent of a national, statewide, or school district employee association. It requires the requesting employee to provide the school district superintendent
with proof of election and the term of office. The bill states that a leave of absence will be without pay, and the employee on leave will not be entitled to maintain any benefits granted by the district; will not advance on the minimum salary schedule or accrue sick leave, personal business leave, or personal leave while on a leave of absence; or accumulate service credit with the Teachers’ Retirement System. It allows an employee to return to his or her former position or a comparable position after the leave of absence. The measure also states that the leave will only be granted if the employee agrees in writing to return to the school district immediately following the leave of absence for a period at least equal to the leave of absence granted. It also requires the employee or the association to which he or she was elected to reimburse the district for any additional expenses incurred in staffing while the employee was on leave. It prohibits an employee on leave from accessing school district office space, equipment, or supplies. The bill also states that if an association that serves as a school district employee organization fails to comply with these provisions, the board of education will no longer recognize it as a representative of employees. **Effective Aug. 25, 2022.**

**SB 1345** by Sen. Chuck Hall, R-Perry, and Rep. Jeff Boatman, R-Tulsa, allows employers to pay employee wages by deposit at a financial institution or to a payroll card account. The bill defines “payroll card” to be a card or other device used by an employee to access wages from a payroll card account, and “payroll card account” to mean a prepaid account that is directly or indirectly established through an employer, and to which transfers of the employee’s wages, salary or other compensation are made on a recurring basis. **Effective Nov. 1, 2022.**

**Students**

**HB 2768** (2021 carryover) by Rep. Randy Randleman, R-Eufaula, and Sen. Rob Standridge, R-Norman, creates the Dysgraphia and Education Task Force until December 2023, which shall add information about dysgraphia to the previously created Dyslexia Handbook. It also requires school districts to add information about dysgraphia to their professional development program on dyslexia beginning in the 2023-2024 school year. **Effective Nov. 1, 2022.**

**SB 2** (2021 carryover) by Sen. Micheal Bergstrom, R-Adair, and Rep. Toni Hasenbeck, R-Elgin, creates the Save Women’s Sports Act, prohibiting athletes whose biological sex at birth was male from playing on female athletic teams. Parents/guardians of public school athletes (or the student if 18 or older) must sign an annual affidavit acknowledging the student’s biological sex at birth. It also grants a cause for legal action to any student deprived of an athletic opportunity or suffers any harm as a result of a school allowing males to compete on female teams. It also grants cause for legal action for any school that suffers harm for following the law. The statute of limitations on claims is two years. **Effective March 30, 2022.**

**SB 615** (2021 carryover) by Sen. David Bullard, R-Durant, and Rep. Kevin West, R-Moore, requires public schools and public charter schools designate restrooms and changing facilities that are intended to accommodate multiple
individuals for the exclusive use of the male sex or for the exclusive use of the female sex. It requires individuals at public schools and public charter schools to use the restroom or changing facility that aligns to the individual's biological sex or “single-sex” restrooms, if available. Each school shall provide a reasonable accommodation to any individual who does not wish to comply. It requires school boards to adopt a policy to provide disciplinary action for individuals who refuse to comply with the act’s requirements and reduces state aid for districts for non-compliance. Access to the opposite sex is permitted only for custodial, maintenance, inspection or emergency services. It requires the state Board of Education to decrease a non-compliant school district's funding by 5% for the following fiscal year. **Effective May 25, 2022.**

**SB 1673** by Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond, and Rep. Jadine Nollan, R-Sand Springs, expands Oklahoma's Promise eligibility based upon a family's income and number of dependents. Beginning with eighth-, ninth-, 10th-, or 11th-grade, students who are enrolled in a public or private school or students between the ages of 13 and 16 who are educated by other means who apply for participation in the program in the 2022-2023 school year are income eligible based upon:

- The federal adjusted gross income of the student’s parent(s), who have two or fewer dependent children, exceeds $60,000 per year; or
- The federal adjusted gross income of the student's parent(s), who have three or four dependent children, exceeds $70,000 per year; or
- The federal adjusted gross income of the student’s parent(s), who have five or more dependent children, $80,000 per year.

**Effective July 1, 2022.**

**SB 626** (2021 carryover) by Sen. David Bullard, R-Durant, and Rep. Randy Randleman, R-Eufaula, allows the parent or legal guardian of a student enrolling in his or her resident district to disclose prior to enrollment whether the student received inpatient or emergency outpatient mental health services from a mental health facility in the previous 24 months. It states that if such a disclosure is made, designated school personnel (which may include members of the IEP team) are to meet with the parent or legal guardian of the student and representatives from the mental health facility prior to enrollment to determine if the student needs accommodations. This must comply with FERPA and HIPPA. **Effective July 1, 2022.**


**HB 4106** by Rep. Mark Vancuren, R-Owasso, and Sen. Dewayne Pemberton, R-Muskogee, directs each public school district to maintain a protocol for responding to students in mental health crisis to prevent suicide, self-harm, and harm to others. It directs the protocol to be developed in partnership with one or more local mental health treatment providers certified by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. It directs an organization certified as a community mental health center or a certified community behavioral health clinic to serve as a school partner if requested by a district located in its service
area. At least one of the partners must have the ability to serve all school-aged children regardless of insurance status and the ability and certification to provide mental health crisis services in the region where students attend school. The protocol must at least include a definition of “mental health crisis” involving potential for harm to self or others; a process for how school staff can identify a mental health crisis; an outline of non-punitive steps to safeguard student health and safety in response to a mental health crisis; a list of local treatment providers and resources to support students and families and ensure appropriate treatment referrals; a process for notifying and involving parents during an actual or potential crisis and a process for protecting student privacy. The bill directs a school that identifies a student under age 18 as being in or at risk of a mental health crisis to inform the parent or guardian of the student and offer treatment referral information. It requires parental consent for any subsequent action by the school except in cases of immediate and life-threatening danger to self or others. It directs the district and its mental health provider partners to jointly review the protocol and working agreements every two years, and it directs the review to include information gathered from the Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment Survey or a comparable survey. It directs school districts to submit the latest protocol and working agreements to the SDE, which is to share them with the Department of Mental Health, which may require revisions. The measure directs the Department of Mental Health and the SDE to provide technical assistance to districts and their mental health provider partners. The bill also amends language regarding administration of the Oklahoma Prevention Needs Assessment Survey, requiring a school district superintendent or designee to provide prior written notification to the parents or legal guardians of students about the survey and information allowing them to opt their student out of the survey via written notice. It also requires the Department of Mental Health to submit the survey prior to its administration to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the chairs of the House and Senate education and public health committees. Effective July 1, 2022.

SB 1307 by Sen. Bill Coleman, R-Ponca City, and Rep. Mark Vancuren, R-Owasso, requires school districts and charter schools that serve seventh through 12th grade students and issue student identification cards to print on either side of the cards calling/texting numbers for the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and Crisis Text Line, or the local non-emergency or campus police number if the previous are not available. This would go into effect July 1, 2023, and districts can deplete the existing supply of ID cards before making the change. Effective Nov. 1, 2022.

SB 1511 by Sen. Paul Rosino, R-OKC, and Rep. John Pfeiffer, R-Mulhall, prohibits medical marijuana commercial growers from being within 1,000 feet from a public or private school, from the nearest property line of the school and grower, while grandfathering in facilities currently within 1,000 feet. The bill does not force facilities to move if a public or private school opens within 1,000 feet of their current site. It also exempts as a “school” for distancing, school property not used for curriculum, unless it is on the same campus. Effective March 30, 2022.

adds career techs to the definition of schools for the purposes of SB 1511 (immediately above) and the distance a medical marijuana grower must be from the career tech center property. Effective May 20, 2022.

**Board Issues**

**HB 3092** by Rep. Kyle Hilbert, R-Depew, and Sen. James Leewright, R-Bristow, requires a library media program to be reflective of the community standards for the population the library media center serves when acquiring an age-appropriate collection of print materials, nonprint materials, multimedia resources, equipment, and supplies adequate in quality and quantity to meet the needs of students in all areas of the library media program. Effective Nov. 1, 2022.

**HB 3702** by Rep. Todd Russ, R-Cordell, and Sen. Darrell Weaver, R-Moore, requires providers supplying a school district, charter school, virtual charter school, state agency, public library, or university with online databases for use by students to prohibit and prevent a user of the resource from sending, receiving, viewing, or downloading materials that are child pornography or obscene materials as well as filter or block access to child pornography or obscene materials. Effective Nov. 1, 2022.

**SB 970** (2021 carryover) by Sen. Kay Floyd, D-OKC, and Rep. Tammy Townley, R-Ardmore, states that any portion of any document or information provided to a state agency, state entity or political subdivision to obtain licensure that contains an applicant’s personal address, personal phone number, personal email or contact information will be exempted from disclosure under the Open Records Act. However, lists of persons licensed, the existence of a license of a person or a business or commercial address, or other business or commercial information disclosable under state law submitted with an application for licensure shall be public record. Effective Aug. 25, 2022.

**SB 1410** by Sen. Zack Taylor, R-Seminole, and Rep. Garry Mize, R-Guthrie, requires state agencies, school districts, universities, and cities and towns that have an existing energy policy (or choose to develop one) to develop an emergency energy plan detailing sources of energy during a state of emergency. Any entity with an emergency energy plan shall not source energy for such plans from a single source, and instead must develop policies to acquire power from at least three distinct energy sources. Effective Nov. 1, 2022.

the Energy Discrimination Elimination Act of 2022 requiring the state treasurer to maintain and provide state government entities a list of financial companies that boycott energy companies, with which the state would not be allowed to do business with unless there is no alternative. It prohibits a government entity (including school districts) from contracting with any company unless it attests (in the contract) that it does not boycott energy companies and will not during the term of the contract. This is applicable to contracts with an entity of 10 or more full-time employees, and for $100,000 or more over the term of the contract that is wholly or partly paid from public funds of the governmental entity. There is an exception if a governmental entity determines the prohibitions are inconsistent with the entity’s constitutional or statutory duties and the entity determines the necessary supplies or services are not otherwise reasonably available from a financial company not on the Treasurers’ boycott list. **Effective Nov. 1, 2022.**

**HB 4080** by Rep. James Leewright, R-Bristow, and Rep. Kevin Wallace, R-Wellston, makes myriad changes to the requirements and procedures regulating the bonding, contracting, construction, maintenance and sale of public buildings and works, including:

- Raises the threshold from $50,000 to $100,000 in order for certain requirements to be met on contracts for construction or repair of a public building, structure or improvement on real property;
- Requiring that plans and specifications for new public buildings be submitted to the State Fire Marshal or the authority having jurisdiction before the bidding process;
- Eliminates exemption from the Public Competitive Bidding Act for contracts between a state agency and a school district for the purpose of emergency asbestos abatement;
- Requires notices of public agencies (and school districts) seeking bids for a public construction contract to provide notice electronically and by already established legal requirements;
- Requires bid notices for public construction contracts to contain information for submitting bids electronically;
- Requires complete bidding documents for public construction contracts to be available to the public at least 20 days prior to the opening day for bids, while removing the requirement to have the documents on file in the public agency’s main office;
- Prohibits any bid received after the time set for opening bids from being opened or considered by the public agency;
- Prohibits electronic bids from being viewable prior to the time listed for opening the bid documents and allows electronic bids to be opened in public in the same way as paper bids or be published on the state agency website at the time of bid opening;
- Removing the requirement for contractors to provide letters of credit for contracts of various amounts;
- Allowing for the retainage amount of partial payments be lowered to 2.5% from 5% once the awarding agency determines that the project is at least 50% completed;
- Allowing the Risk Management Administrator of OMES to declare
an emergency on behalf of a public agency when an insurable loss has occurred that would lead to more economic loss or additional property damage if not addressed promptly;

- Removing the requirement for OMES to create a master plan for the utilization and constriction of state buildings, capital improvements, and utilization of land owned by the State of Oklahoma;
- Repeals the requirement that state agencies and governmental bodies purchase American-made products over foreign-made products with some exemptions.
- The measure also repeals the following sections of law:
  - Title 61 Sections 8-10 and 14-15, which relate to the bonding, contracting, and construction of public buildings and works; Title 61 Sections 51, which relates to the purchase of American goods and equipment; Title 61 Sections 103.8 and 129, which relates to the Public Competitive Bidding Act of 1974; Title 61 Section 203, which relates to the Department of Real Estate Services; and Title 61 Sections 315, 321, 329, 330-331, which relate to state property.

Effective Nov. 1, 2022.

**SB 1520** by Sen. Casey Murdock, R-Felt, and Rep. Kevin West, R-Moore, requires the retainage amount for a public construction contract or subcontract to be reduced from 5% to 2.5% of the amount earned to date once the owner or owner’s duly authorized representative has determined that satisfactory progress is being made. This includes subcontracts. **Effective Nov. 1, 2022.**

**Student Transfers**

**HB 3038** by Rep. Brad Boles, R-Marlow, and Sen. Dewayne Pemberton, R-Muskogee, states that transferred students may automatically continue to attend the school to which they have transferred after their first year, without reapplying, subject to discipline and attendance requirements. It also allows school boards to adopt policy that allows districts to accept as a transfer student regardless of transfer capacity:

- the sibling of a transferred student;
- children of employees; and
- a student who was a resident student for at least three years prior to moving out of the district, regardless of capacity.

Effective May 4, 2022.

**SB 1238** by Sen. Tom Dugger, R-Stillwater, and Rep. Trish Ranson, R-Stillwater, allows a student transferring from the student’s resident district to another district to be eligible to enroll in a full-time virtual education program offered by the receiving district. It requires a board of education of a district with a full-time virtual education program to adopt a policy to determine the number of transfer students the program has the capacity to accept. **Effective July 1, 2022.**
Curriculum

SB 1147 by Sen. Zack Taylor, R-Seminole, and Rep. Nicole Miller, R-Edmond, allows the state Board of Education to develop rules to determine if courses on aviation are eligible for non-elective academic credit towards meeting graduation requirements for both the college preparatory/ work ready curriculum units and the core curriculum units. **Effective July 1, 2022.**

SB 1190 by Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond, and Rep. Mark McBride, R-Moore, allows the State Board of Career and Technology Education (CTE) to establish courses in the area of hydrogen energy and allows CTE to consult with the Department of Commerce to establish courses that meet the workforce needs in the hydrogen energy sector. **Effective July 1, 2022.**

SB 1671 by Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond, and Rep. Carol Bush, R-Tulsa, requires Holocaust education to be taught in grades 6-12 in public schools beginning in the 2022-2023 school year. The SDE is to provide resources that may be incorporated into current courses, and it requires the SDE to work with an organization that preserves and enhances Jewish life in Oklahoma to develop the resources. **Effective July 1, 2022.**

Taxes

HB 2627 by Rep. Kenton Patzkowsky, R-Balko, and Sen. John Michael Montgomery, R-Lawton, requires each county assessor to mail a report listing any tax protests in excess of $3 million to each school district and recipient tax jurisdiction before June 1 each year. The report must include a list of protests filed with the county assessor including the value under protest, and the estimated amount under protest that would otherwise be apportioned to the taxing jurisdiction. The measure requires any taxpayer filing a protest to also file the form provided for in the measure. If the taxpayer fails to file the form, the correctness of the county assessor’s valuation shall be presumed in any appeal. The taxpayer must also be provided a schedule of deadlines corresponding to the protest process which shall include the consequences of failing to meet each deadline. Lastly, the bill authorizes the county assessor to appoint, or request the Tax Commission to appoint, an appraiser to assist in the valuation of residential property. The county assessor may appoint an appraiser to assist with valuation of non-residential property after consultation with the Oklahoma Tax Commission. Any third-party appraiser may not participate in negotiations, protests, and their contracts and emails shall be subject to the Open Records Act. **Effective Nov. 1, 2022.**
HB 3901 by Rep. John Pfeiffer, R-Orlando, and Sen. John Michael Montgomery, R-Lawton, requires the Court of Tax Review to hear complaints challenging a county board of equalization’s valuation of property that exceeds $3 million. Cases before the Court of Tax Review must go before a judicial administrative district that does not contain within its borders any of the property in the case. A decision in each case must be made within 12 months of the case being assigned to a three-judge panel. Any challenges of property less than $3 million shall go to district court. **Effective January 1, 2023.**

HB 2046 by Speaker Charles McCall, R-Atoka, and Sen. Frank Simpson, R-Springer, creates the Higher Education Institution Local Funding Act to allow two-year colleges to adopt a resolution requesting a vote to organize a higher education funding district and levy a property tax of up to 10 mills. Sixty-percent approval is needed to establish the funding district. The funds levied cannot be used to compete with career tech services nor be in the same territory/district. **Effective Aug. 25, 2022.**

**Other**

SB 1659 by Sen. Joe Newhouse, R-Tulsa, and Rep. Shelia Dills, R-Tulsa, changes the reporting requirement date for public school districts, public school foundations, educational improvement organizations and scholarship granting organizations to submit financial statements and other required information in the Equal Opportunity Scholarship Act to April 30, 2024, instead of Dec. 31, 2022. Further, after the initial April 30, 2024, submission, public school foundations and public school districts would be required to report every four years thereafter, instead of two. **Effective Nov. 1, 2022.**


SB 523 by Sen. Lonnie Paxton, R-Tuttle, and Rep. Mark Lepak, R-Claremore, prohibits any agency, board, commission, or other entity of the State from entering into a legal agreement that prescribes election procedures that conflict with procedures prescribed by the Legislature in statute. The Governor, nor any officer, court, or political subdivision of the state will amend or alter election procedures in the state, except where specifically authorized in statute. Either chamber of the Legislature may intervene in any action, suit or proceeding that challenges or attempts to modify election procedures outlined in statute. **Effective May 20, 2022.**

HB 2693 by Rep. Danny Williams, R-Tecumseh, and Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond, creates the Oklahoma Education Commission, consisting of 17
members that will exist through Nov. 1, 2027. The Commission is to research how to improve the quality of remote learning. **Effective Nov. 1, 2022.**

**HB 3363** by Speaker Charles McCall, R-Atoka, and Sen. Pro Tempore, Greg Treat, R-Oklahoma City, creates the Oklahoma Broadband Office, designated with the task of expanding high-speed internet access to 95% of Oklahomans by 2028, paid for with federal funds through the American Rescue Plan. The Office would be dissolved once the task is completed.
The 2021 Legislative Review is not all inclusive of every new law effecting education and is meant as a reference guide only. Legal information provided by OSSBA is non-binding and is not intended to replace the advice of the school district’s retained legal counsel.