

These are the line numbers so you can easily reference amendments and language of interest.



BY OPHA

Each bill needs at least one Representative and one Senator to become law.

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HOW TO READ OKLAHOMA LEGISLATION (BILLS)

1st/2nd Session of the ## Legislature (year)

HOUSE/SENATE BILL: 0001

BY: BILL AUTHOR(S)

AS INTRODUCED

This paragraph begins with the phrase "An Act relating to" followed by brief descriptions of how the bill is changing existing law. The following is an example: An Act relating to ABC; exceptions to DEF; regulating GHI; The second part of this paragraph will list which laws (called Oklahoma Statute, abbreviated O.S.) are affected by the bill. The following is an example: repealing O.S. Sections #-###.# and #-###, which relate to JKL regulations; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY. ## O.S. year, Section ###.#, is amended to read as follows:

A. Amendatory sections in bills will start by citing the section it is changing. It will also have ~~strikethroughs which indicate language that is removed from existing law~~ and **bolding to indicate language to be added to law.**

B. Sections are often subdivided into a combination of smaller units, such as subsections, clauses, and items. Like this one!

SECTION 2. NEW LAW New sections are suggesting entirely new language to be become law.

SECTION 3. The final section will always indicate when the bill, if signed into law, will go into effect. Bills typically become effective November 1 of the same year they are passed, but may be go into effect earlier if an "emergency" clause is included here.

Emergency clauses are commonly used to permit bills to take effect as soon the governor signs the bill into law.