

2025 ACOG LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

MARK W. SWEENEY, AICP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



GUIDING LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLES



- Preserve and Protect Local Government Authority and Autonomy
- Protect Our Communities from Unfunded Mandates and Promote User Friendly Regulatory Reform
- Maintain and Enhance Funding for Effective Programs and New Projects that Improve the Quality of Life

KEY LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS

COMPREHENSIVE TAX REFORM

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TAX RELIEF

ACOG is in favor of a fair and reasonable taxation policy. **Taking a comprehensive approach that includes assessment of all forms of taxation would be more effective than band-aid adjustments.**

Remember:

- Cities in Oklahoma are predominately dependent on sales tax revenue for operations
- Oklahoma is the only state in the US that does not allow municipalities access to ad valorum tax revenues, which places our cities at a distinctive economic disadvantage in comparison to municipalities in other states

This is why we are in **opposition** to **SJR 12 (Deevers)** which would repeal the ad valorum tax entirely.

MUNICIPAL SANITARY SEWER STANDARDS & LITIGATION

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ENCOURAGING MUNICIPALITIES TO MAINTAIN & UPGRADE SEWAGE OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

SB 650 (Paxton) proposes a shift in public policy on Sanitary Sewer Operation by rewarding municipalities that are meeting certain maintenance and operational standards with liability protection from nuisance-based tort claims.

BENEFITS:

- Improved Water Quality: Ensures better water quality for residents.
- Resource Efficiency: More efficient use of tax dollars.
- Legal Protections:
 - Offers legal protections against nuisance litigation for cities and towns that comply with sanitary sewer standards.
 - Encourages improvements in sanitary sewer systems and water quality protecting funding from nuisance liability exposure
 - Addresses Oklahoma Governmental Tort Claims Act (OGTCA) limits and addresses recent Court of Appeals decisions that impact exemptions under the OGTCA
- **Support for Cities and Towns**: Assists in upgrading and maintaining aging infrastructure, especially for towns with limited resources.

ENERGY DIVERSIFICATION

ENERGY DIVERSIFICATION



Unlike many other countries, the U.S. operates three separate power grids, each further divided by region. This means that when Central Oklahoma faces a severe weather event, such as the October 2020 ice storm, it must rely solely on its own region's grid, making recovery a costly and potentially life-threatening challenge.

Residents and businesses still rely on the traditional power grid to meet their needs, but localized power generation offers an alternative solution that is both reliable and sustainable.

Last session, HB 4065 established a framework for distributed power solutions. ACOG proposes amending HB 4065 to include Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) by updating utility definitions, recognizing small-scale power sources like fuel cells and microgrids, and defining ownership and operation models.

Please keep in mind that our largest priority is the Investment Tax Credit (ITC) for fuel cells legislation currently in DC. The ITC will help ensure that production of stationary fuel cells remains in the United States (instead of China) and is affordable to business interests in Oklahoma and elsewhere.

ENERGY DIVERSIFICATION



ACOG goes on record to support the following proposed legislation with some conditions:

SB 93 (Prieto) provides authority, with limitations, for a non-utility owned microgrid to install wires across or along a public right of way. This is presumably designed to allow a microgrid to serve more than one private property, prohibiting any party other than a utility from crossing a public right of way with a wire is how the law protects the utility exclusive franchise.

SB 119 (Green) and SB 241 (Thompson) works together to create and fund a state tax rebate worth 6.67% of the capital investment for an eligible facility, which includes both gray and blue hydrogen production. It includes a limitation that the property must be at least 600 acres so it will have limited applicability and may be targeted at a specific known project. We suggest they reduce that acreage limitation to whatever works for the site.

SB 352 (Gollihare) gives the power of eminent domain to a gas distribution utility in addition to electric utilities. This would mean natural gas companies could install pipes over the objection of a private landowner. There may be situations where this would make it easier for a microgrid to develop a project in Oklahoma.

911 & PUBLIC SAFETY

911 & PUBLIC SAFETY



CREATION OF THE OKLAHOMA EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY

Under a guise to consolidate emergency communication functions under a single authority to enhance efficiency, reduce costs and ensure a unified approach to emergency response, HB 2710 (Ford), would create the Oklahoma Emergency Communications Authority (OECA) and would add another level of government bureaucracy and take authority away from 911 ACOG who has successfully provided the cities, towns and counties in its service area emergency services since 1988.

ACOG opposes HB 2710 as it does not protect our local governments' authority and autonomy and in essence is an unfunded mandate for more bureaucratic red tape.

911 & PUBLIC SAFETY



BATTERY STEWARDSHIP ACT

ACOG supports HB 1907 (Alonso-Sandoval), which creates the Extended Producer Responsibility (EBR) in which residential, commercial, and industrial battery producers develop battery stewardship plans for proper collection and recycling of used batteries in all 77 counties. EPR fees established for DEQ to educate the public on battery stewardship and recycling.

Legislation is needed to protect public safety and property as battery fire incidents in Oklahoma are on the rise (including at waste facilities and refuse trucks) posing injury risks to workers, causing millions of dollars of property damage, and raising costs on all residents.

SUPPORTING RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS

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FIREFIGHTERS PENSION & RETIREMENT FUND

ACOG supports SB 432 (Frix) with changes. The Oklahoma Rural Fire Coordinators suggest to increase the monthly value for volunteer firefighters retiring after the effective date of the act to \$10 a month which would increase the monthly payments per month, which in the future could serve as an incentive for department volunteer recruits.

RURAL FIREFIGHTER CLOTHING ALLOWANCE

HB 1078 (Smith) would create a fund under the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry to provide clothing allowance grants for rural firefighters. ACOG conditionally supports this proposed legislation if revisions are made to remove the percentage of calls made to qualify. As written, HB 1078 requires 75% of all calls be made by a firefighter to be eligible for a grant. However, most of our rural firefighters in our service area, due to being a volunteer, do not even make more than 30% of calls.

SUPPORTING RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS



RURAL FIREFIGHTER TRAINING GRANT PROGRAM

ACOG opposes HB 2759 (Caldwell). This proposed legislation would allow the State Fire Marshall to manage the rural firefighter training grant program and access to the operational funding that the Rural Fire Defense Program allocates for training.

CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL FIRE DEFENSE DISTRICTS

SB 708 (Hines) would consolidate fire protection districts. ACOG opposes this proposed legislation due to how consolidation could affect response times when fighting a fire in a district made even larger by consolidation.

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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OKLAHOMA NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION ACT

ACOG, in its role as the Capital Economic Development District (CAPEDD) of Oklahoma is an enthusiastic proponent of revitalizing neighborhoods, as evident in our award-winning program CERI Program. ACOG supports SB 151 (Mann) which creates the Oklahoma Neighborhood Revitalization Act which would aid municipalities with populations less than 25,000 residents with beautification grants that could fund projects within CERI Planning Demonstration sites.

MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE HOUSING DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM ACT

SB 923 (Nice) and SB 938 (Kirt) would create Municipal Workforce Housing Development Grant Program funded through the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency to offer financial assistance by grant to municipalities for the purpose of increasing the availability of workforce housing (mixed income, low income, and affordable housing) in the state. ACOG supports this proposed legislation because it would implement a major goal set forth in the 2024 CEDS Report.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY & POLICIES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY & POLICIES



CHANGES TO LEGISLATIVE MUNICIPAL ZONING REGULATIONS & RESTRICTIONS

ACOG opposes SB 647 (Paxton) which would lessen the authority of a municipality's zoning authority. This filed bill would impose detailed procedural requirements for zoning and land use decisions, which would limit a municipality's flexibility to make decisions based on local priorities and contextual needs. It also de-emphasizes the role of comprehensive plans which could hinder cities and towns from aligning with their visions for growth.

FAIR ZONING ACT

HB 1051 (Dollens) would direct certain cities and municipalities to amend zoning ordinances and regulations and direct for zoning areas to not be exclusively designated for single-family housing. ACOG opposes this proposed legislation due to mandating municipalities to diversify zoning decisions without regard to local concerns or control.

REQUIRING PUBLIC VOTE FOR FORMATION OF TIFF DISTRICT

HB 1069 (Gann) would add increased state oversight, a complex approval process, and a possible shift of control over local decision. ACOG opposes this filed bill that would require voter approval for specific TIFF District development plans and projects, transferring decision-making power from elected municipal officials and local planning bodies to the broader electorate, reducing the autonomy of municipal governments.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY & POLICIES



MEETINGS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ACOG supports SB 467 (Alvord) which would allow county commissioners to discuss administrative, operation, and procedural matters of the board, even when a quorum is present, which leads to enhanced government efficiency.

PROHIBITING MUNICIPALITIES FROM MAINTAINING CERTAIN SERVICES

ACOG opposes SB 484 (Standridge) which would prohibit municipalities less than 300,000 to provide programs or services to homeless persons including maintaining a homeless shelter. This proposed legislation imposes unnecessary regulations on the cities with less than 300,000 while shifting the homeless population problem on to cities with larger populations (Oklahoma City and Tulsa) resulting in an unfunded mandate.

TRANSPORTATION SAFETY & FUNDING

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AMENDING NO TEXTING WHILE DRIVING

ACOG supports the amendatory language in HB 2263 (Miller) which clarifies that it is unlawful for any driver to send, read, or compose a text message while driving and increases the fees for fines and costs to law enforcement.

UNLAWFUL TO NOT BE BUCKLED UP IN THE BACK SEAT

A priority of the ACOG Board of Directors, ACOG supports SB 117 (Pederson) which would make it unlawful for any child 16 years and below to ride in the back seat of a car without wearing a properly adjusted and fastened safety belt system. Oklahoma is the only state in the Union without this law.

COUNTY IMPROVEMENTS FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES

ACOG supports SB 258 (Haste) which modifies the apportionment of fees, taxes and penalties collected or received to the County Improvements for Roads and Bridges (CIRB) Act.

WATER RESOURCES

WATER RESOURCES



ESTABLISHING A MORATORIUM ON ISSUING GROUNDWATER PERMITS

ACOG opposes SB 133 (Burns) that would place a moratorium on groundwater permits since the studies conducted by the Oklahoma Water Resources Board are a lengthy process and this filed bill does not set up a realistic timeline for a study to be conducted, therefore leaving property owners and municipalities in limbo.

CREATING THE OKLAHOMA PFAS ACT

ACOG supports SB 271 (Rader) which would create the Oklahoma PFAs Act and give the Department of Environmental Quality the authority to make rules related to the receipt, storage, treatment and disposal of PFAS substances including rules related to a waste exclusion plan.

PROHIBITING LAND APPLICATION OF BIOSOLIDS

ACOG opposes SB 268 (Jett) which prohibits the land application of biosolids. ACOG philosophically supports this bill. However, municipalities need time to reevaluate the impact on solid waste fees and determine where they can realistically dispose of the sludge, since lined landfills must be used and there are only four such landfills in Central Oklahoma.

WATER RESOURCES



ESTABLISHING A MORATORIUM ON LAND APPLICATION OF BIOSOLIDS

ACOG opposes SB 3 (Green) because this filed bill does not define what biosolids or sludge consists of, it bans multiple substances for land application and does not give options to municipalities on disposal.

BAN BIOSOLIDS AS FERTILIZER

ACOG opposes HB 1726 (Shaw) because of the possible economic impacts on local governments. Implementing the required restrictions, remediation, and infrastructure upgrades for alternative waste management would impose significant financial costs on local governments.

LEGISLATIVE WATCHLIST

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY & AUTONOMY



TAXES

HB 1519* - Banning

HB 2229 - Munson

SB 119 - Green

SB 241 - Thompson

SB 239- Wingard

SB 1123 - Standridge

SJR 12 - Deevers

FIREARMS

HB 1358 - Olsen

HB 2822 - Steagall

SB 84 - Sacchieri

OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITY

HB 1050 - Dollens

HB 1051 - Dollens

HB 1069 - Gann

HB 1152 - Banning

SB 347 - Hicks

SB 400 - Coleman

SB 404 - Stewart

SB 433 - Weaver

SB 467 - Alvord

SB 468 - Alvord

SB 484 - Standridge

SB 647 - Paxton

SB 651 - Stanley

SB 694 - Alvord

911 & PUBLIC SAFETY

HB 2710 - Ford





* Shell Bill

REGULATORY REFORM & UNFUNDED MANDATES



OPEN RECORDS

HB 1409 - Crosswhite-Hader

SB 622 - Howard

SB 1097 - Standridge

BIOSOLIDS & OTHER SUBSTANCES

HB 1726 - Shaw

SB 3 - Green

SB 268 - Jett

SB 271 - Rader

ENERGY DIVERSIFICATION

SB 93 - Prieto

SB 119 - Green

SB 241 - Thompson

SB 352 - Gollihare

OTHER REGULATORY REFORM

HJR 1003 - Jenkins

HB 1106* - Manger

HB 1156 - Cornwell

HB 1450 - Shaw

HB 1451 - Shaw

HB 1452 - Shaw

HB 1813 - Newton

HB 1817 - Newton

HB 2162 - Dobrinksi

SB 133 - Burns

SB 259 - Howard

SB 473 - Rader

SB 613 - Boren

SB 650 - Paxton

SB 914 - Howard

SB 1008 - Murdock







* Shell Bill

REGULATORY REFORM & UNFUNDED MANDATES



911 & PUBLIC SAFETY

HB 1907 - Alonso-Sandoval

SB 206 - Woods

SB 405 - Alvord

RURAL FIRE

HB 1052 - Kelley

SB 708 - Hines



* Shell Bill

MAINTAIN & ENHANCE PROGRAM FUNDING



911 & PUBLIC SAFETY

SB 58 - Weaver

RURAL FIRE

HB 1078 - Smith

HB 1425* - Smith

HB 1426* - Smith

HB 1631 - Sneed

SB 432 - Frix









MAINTAIN & ENHANCE PROGRAM FUNDING



MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

HB 1637* - Sneed

HB 2230 - Munson

SB 35 - Hicks

SB 55 - Nice

COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HB 2019 - Pae

HB 1345* - Eaves

HB 2236 - Munson

SB 151 - Mann

SB 249 - K. Thompson

SB 287 - Pugh

SB 923 - Nice

SB 938 - Kirt

SB 820 - Boren









MAINTAIN & ENHANCE PROGRAM FUNDING



TRANSPORTATION SAFETY & FUNDING

HB 2263 - Miller

HB 2897 - Townley

SB 67 - Frix

SB 73 - Woods

SB 117 - Pederson

SB 126 - Woods

SB 173 - Nice

SB 258 - Haste

SB 260 - Mann

SB 493 - Standridge

WATER RESOURCES

HB 1544 - Patzkowsky

HB 1807 - Newton

SB 92 - Bullard

SB 196 - Green

SB 265 - Murdock









APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS

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RURAL ECONOMIC ACTION PLAN (REAP)

REAP provides grants to small communities, towns, counties, and other organizations serving populations under 7,000 that have little or no funding capabilities.

There are currently 538 municipalities in Oklahoma under 7,000 in population (90% of all Oklahoma municipalities).

REAP grants can be used to fund capital improvements for infrastructure and public facilities, road and street construction and equipment for health and public safety.

In FY 2025 the REAP allocation was \$30 million, funded over 460 projects across the state and was also used to leverage almost \$50 million in funding for Community & Economic Development projects in rural communities.

FY 2026 Recommendation: Increase REAP funding by \$6 million, which by statute will distribute equal REAP allocations of \$3.27 million to all 11 Oklahoma Councils of Government (COGs). Fiscal Impact: \$6 million above the current allocation of \$30 million.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS



RURAL FIRE DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Rural Fire Defense (RFD) Program supports and equips rural fire departments in protecting lives and property of rural Oklahomans. The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (ODAFF) contracts through Oklahoma Association of Regional Councils (OARC) for the COGs to employ RFD Coordinators who annually certify approximately 875 fire departments across Oklahoma for state operational funding and assist rural fire departments with training, grant writing, inventory and equipment support.

State funding for the RFD program in FY 2025 per COG was \$100,000, which made a huge impact to the program.

FY 2026 Recommendation: Increase the current \$100,000 to \$125,000 per all 11 Oklahoma COGs and make it a line item in the State budget through the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food & Forestry.

Fiscal Impact: An increase of \$275,000 for a total allocation of \$1,375,000.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTS



SUBSTATE PLANNING DISTRICT PROGRAM

The Substate Planning District Program allows Oklahoma's 11 designated Substate Planning Districts (COGs) to provide planning and technical assistance to local governments. Oklahoma COGs are the primary resource for many local governments to apply for federal and state grants, coordinate efforts to develop capacity to attract business investments and job creation and make the delivery of governmental services more effective.

Substate funding has declined from \$50,000 to its current level of \$27,272.72 for FY 2025. Maintaining adequate Substate funding is necessary for COGs to continue to provide essential intergovernmental services to local governments in their Districts.

FY 2026 Recommendation: Increase Substate planning funding to \$50,000 per all 11 Oklahoma COGs and make it a line-item in the State budget through the Oklahoma Department of Commerce.

Fiscal Impact: \$250,000 above current allocation of \$300,000.



ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA GOVERNMENTS 2025 LEGISLATIVE POWER BRUNCH

www.acogok.org/2025LPB

Mark W. Sweeney, AICP | Executive Director msweeney@acogok.org | 405.234.2264

