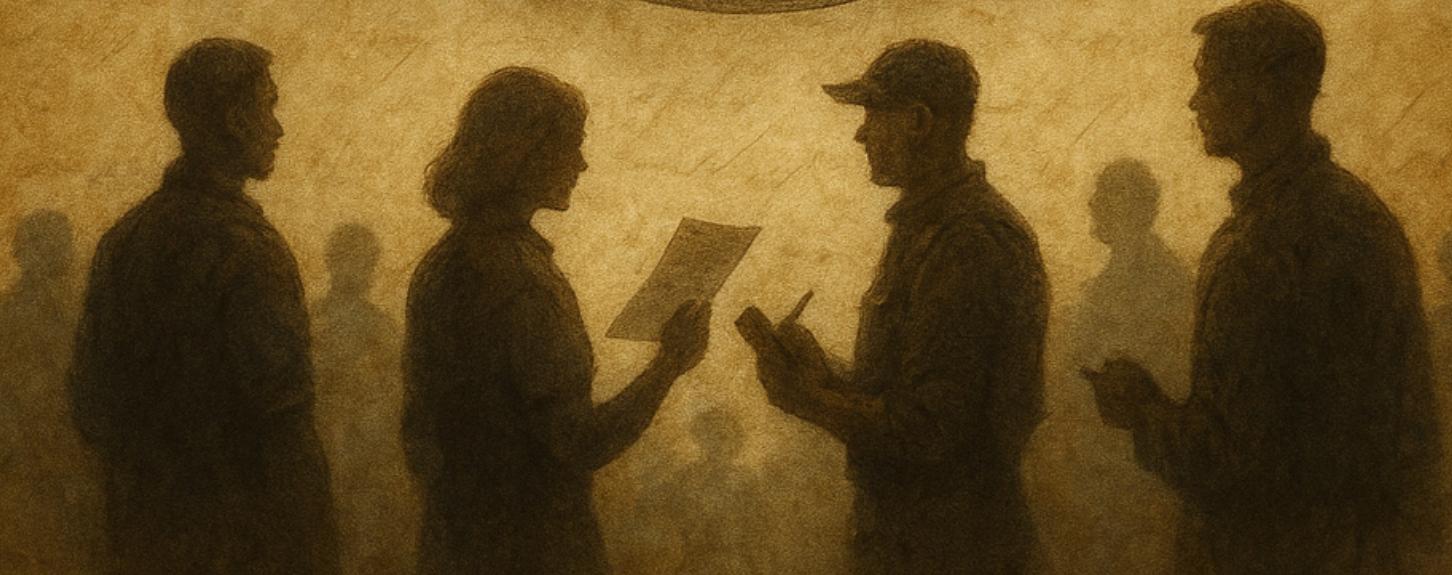


THE
PEOPLE'S
AUDIT
- 2025





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Those wishing to quickly locate the score of their representative may refer to Chapter 5: The Audit.

There, readers will find the full score table, listing each legislator's Grassroots Score.

For a more detailed examination, the accompanying spreadsheet — accessible at the link below — provides a complete breakdown of all 93 graded votes.

Each legislator's record is displayed vote-by-vote, with an additional notes field that can be hovered over to reveal information about each bill, including a description, source notes, and direct links to the bill text and the official vote record.

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1VPHmI78eyPODnir72wejpW8WX212YV-NrFCotzXGtgs>

The 2025 OSC People's Audit

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On your screen, you possess the first-ever *Oklahoma State Capital People's Audit*. The audit, set to become an annual tradition, provides the people of Oklahoma with a new, comprehensive tool by which they can hold their local state representative to account.

But that's not all—should that person fail the audit and earn a low "grassroots score," this publication provides the tools by which that representative's electors may be educated and the local populace informed as to the specifics of the great betrayal that has occurred with regularity in most Oklahoma House districts.

The Premise

Each year, members of the Oklahoma House of Representatives cast roughly 1,000 votes. Many are on superfluous or unnecessary provisions. A limited number—a distinct minority—are truly necessary proposals, a subset of these are the very few that are actually needed.

Most legislation is, at best, unnecessary busy-work—designed to keep the legislators feeling that they are making a name for themselves, the bureaucrats constantly but rather pointlessly tweaking and retweaking the laws they use to regulate the people of Oklahoma, and the lobbyists busy and employed and able to convince their clients to keep the checks flowing.

In short, much of the Legislature's work is, at best, unnecessary and, at worst, an assault on the values and principles that have made our nation great.

Of the latter group, in any given year there are approximately 100 "*What Are You Thinking?*" votes—or WAYTs.

A WAYT is a vote where, when the legislator's vote is communicated to the public, the first and instinctive reaction of the average citizen is, "What are you thinking?"

These are often the 80–20 votes—where 80% will rightly conclude that the legislator has given in to Capitol pressures and cast a vote far

outside the common-sense judgment of the average voter. That average voter, living in the real world, still operates according to common sense—a quality too often absent in the artificial world of the State Capitol.

The Purpose of This Audit

The purpose of this audit is, first and foremost, to educate the grassroots. These are the engaged members of the public — the average citizen who seeks and is determined to preserve the American republic, the greatest nation in the history of the world.

The Audit both assigns a "grassroots" score to each House member and provides the grassroots with the needed insight into the specific WAYTs cast by their lawmaker. Armed with this knowledge, they can inform their community about these votes, most often in the context of a direct electoral challenge aimed at unseating the incumbent and replacing them with someone more committed to governing in accordance with the values of tried-and-true American populist, grassroots thought: individualism, self-reliance, and limited government.

The Benefit of This Audit

The People's Audit captures the WAYTs — including those that never appear in the official journal of the Oklahoma House of Representatives — likely a first-ever precedent for keep-

ing legislators from escaping accountability, even when they manage to keep some of their most dastardly votes off the official record.

Additionally, the People's Audit includes all proposals — not just bills, but also legislative resolutions and even votes on motions.

This is vital: For example, one of the most important votes of the year occurs early in the legislative session as House members consider a simple resolution to establish the rules of the House. This happens quickly, often before new lawmakers have even found their bearings. Though this vote goes largely unnoticed by the public, it is among the most consequential of the session. Once adopted, these rules will guide and direct virtually every aspect of the subsequent legislative process. If these rules establish a centralized power model — vesting real authority in a few decision-makers behind closed doors — much of the deliberative and transparent nature of the process is stripped away from the House membership, a body elected by the people of Oklahoma. This results in a legislative process that's largely opaque, shields the public from real decision-making, and increases the likelihood that decisions will be made for the wrong reasons: e.g., monitored special interests pressures adjudicated behind closed doors.

But it doesn't stop there. By going further and tracking individual motions, the People's Audit captures actions that most legislators never imagine will face public accountability. For example, consider a motion to table a transparency-inducing amendment to the rules resolution just described. That single motion could be the most important vote of all—because it kills the proposal that, if adopted, would have reformed the rules. This audit captures that vote, even if it wasn't officially recorded in the House journal.

What Isn't Included

This first version of the People's Audit is limited to votes that occurred on the House floor. It does not capture committee action. As the reader evaluates the bad votes of their representative, it is important to remember that many poor decisions are made in committee

— where chairmen often advance bad bills, and members rarely summon the courage to go on record opposing bad policy.

While the People's Audit is a first-of-its-kind tool for capturing floor action, it remains vital, when researching a specific lawmaker's voting, to also research each committee vote taken by that lawmaker — a review that, for now, falls outside the scope of this report.

How to Use

The People's Audit gives readers a clear record of how their lawmaker voted and how those votes align — or fail to align — with widely accepted principles and values refined over centuries of Western civilization.

Each concept is firmly grounded in the fundamentals of Western civilization, jurisprudence, and tried-and-true best practices refined over centuries. In today's world — with a government of unprecedented complexity, size, and scope, and an ever-growing, conflicting patchwork of legal schemes and precedents — the simplicity and beauty of Western jurisprudence have been greatly compromised. These fundamentals are under relentless attack — ignored or misunderstood by the public at large, who, in an increasingly complex society, often lack the bandwidth to follow the nuances of the legislative process.

As the reader studies the breakdown for each category, they will observe how each one ties back to foundational principles. When a lawmaker violates the principles outlined here — and when that vote is clearly explained to the public — the open-minded voter will be just as outraged and will develop a strong desire for change, regardless of the lawmaker's party affiliation.

Each delineated issue contains an explanatory statement. This statement is written so it can be copied, pasted, and — if desired — modified to fit the specific needs of the district.

The reader is advised to select at least 10 of the most egregious votes, using the example circular attached to the back of the guide, and to use this example to educate the electorate.

In addition to pointing voters to the worst in-

dividual votes, the reader may summarize their legislator's record in the following format.

"The Oklahoma State Capital reviewed every vote cast by Rex Banner during the 2025 session.

Out of 93 key votes that betrayed conservative, grassroots principles, Banner sided with the establishment and special interests 82% of the time-when he voted.

He voted to raise fees, grow bureaucracy, pile on new regulations, and hide the impact of illegal immigration.

His final grassroots score: just 10 out of 100. The full report is available for every citizen to read at oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/pa2025.

The Categories

The People's Audit categorizes each graded vote into one of seven clearly defined, easy-to-understand categories. These track directly to the foundational components of the American concept—rooted in the vision of the Founders, built upon by subsequent generations, and guarded by the people ever since.

Every bill belongs to one, and only one, primary category. The goal is clarity. When a legislator is described as having “voted for corporate welfare” or “voted to grow the size of government,” the meaning is precise and unmistakable.

Category 1: Repealing Transparency, Ethics and Process Safeguards: The Attack on Open and Ethical Government

This category identifies votes that hide information from the public, weaken ethics safeguards, are destructive to deliberative procedures such as closed legislative process, and those that create loopholes and exemptions in the time-proven processes for preventing corruption and maverick spending.

It's the most important of the categories. Without transparency and an open process, everything else becomes pointless. Until the people can have the truth—the knowledge necessary to hold their leaders directly accountable for their actions—nothing else matters. Without transparency, the truth will never be known. That's why this is the first category.

Transparency exemptions are often one of the most overlooked issues/bad votes, yet when properly explained to voters, this is often the

most shocking—and the most infuriating.

For example, in the context of transparency in The Legislature: Legislators of both parties frequently choose deal-making and convenience over openness. Given the chance to suspend legislative rules so they can end work early, many will eagerly press the green button — trading away the public's right to know for a few hours of personal convenience.

All too often, even the minority party in the Legislature — which, if fulfilling its proper role, would hold the majority accountable for breaches of transparency — instead chooses to bypass the process in exchange for having its own proposals heard. Adherence to "transparency" simply becomes a currency to be traded away in a smoke-and-mirrors process. In this way, the system self-perpetuates. A uni-party coalition has little incentive to expose

the poor judgment of its partisan counterparts, since doing so would be self-indicting

Meanwhile, the press is often reluctant to highlight these abuses — both because of their complexity and because journalists are wary of alienating policymakers with whom their ideological sympathies often lie.

That leaves it to the people. Exposing these practices is essential, because without transparency, everything else becomes moot and the people must find a means by which complicated transparency and ethical process loopholes can be explained in the simple terms that the voters can understand; because, when they do understand what is happening, they will be motivated to unseat the incumbents that are perpetuating the exemptions and thus enabling all manner of ills.

Examples

Blocking public access to records through open meeting or open records exemptions, or making laws with little public notice by tactics such as “bill shucking” and suspending legislative rules to minimize transparency.

Weakening anti-corruption safeguards by creating exemptions from centralized purchasing or competitive bidding laws.

Consolidating the procedural power of the legislature in the hands of a privileged few legislators — creating a smoke-and-mirrors system that benefits select legislative power brokers, who often act on behalf of monied special interests.

Enabling state bureaucracies to expand their empires by exempting them from centralized efficiency and transparency laws. Examples include exempting a favored agency from the state’s centralized property management rules, or from shared fleet service provisions — allowing the agency to build its own underused vehicle fleet, often without marking those vehicles as state-owned.

Ties to Foundational Principles

James Madison warned, “A popular Govern-

ment, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy; or, perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance: And a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.”

In today’s era, the collective impact of government—federal agencies, state agencies, county and local governments, public trusts, and a maze of quasi-governmental associations—is more complex, larger, and more intrusive than at any other point in our nation’s history. Yet transparency laws are failing to keep pace, and the media, along with other traditional means of oversight, is falling short.

When lawmakers create new exemptions from these already-inadequate safeguards, they take a bad situation and make it worse—further weakening the people’s ability to reclaim control of their government.

Over the years, reformers have enacted open meeting and open records provisions to give the public access to government information. Unfortunately, legislative bodies—such as the Oklahoma Legislature—have largely exempted themselves from these requirements. The result is that those who make the laws are often exempt from them, undermining their moral authority to enforce transparency elsewhere.

This means legislative transparency is routinely suspended or abrogated, with few effective means for citizens to ensure open processes—beyond monitoring how their legislator votes and holding them accountable. In Oklahoma, legislators of both parties have shown little regard for transparency in the legislative process.

It should come as no surprise, then, that more and more government agencies at every level are eroding transparency laws. If the legislature won’t abide by these laws, then why should other government entities? These agencies hire a growing army of contract lobbyists who increasingly overwhelm the few remaining voices in the Capitol that defend

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openness. Meanwhile, the slow and painful demise of traditional media—along with its diminished credibility—leaves it poorly positioned, and often unable, or worse, unwilling, to fight for transparency.

That responsibility now falls to the people. Citizens must educate themselves and hold their legislators accountable on this, the most important of all policy matters. As previously stated, without transparency, everything else is meaningless.

Also in this category, and all too often overlooked are the votes to create exemptions from the safeguards and processes designed to keep government bureaucracies in check and corruption at bay. These safeguards include asset management and shared service provisions, which prevent empire-building through the unchecked acquisition of property and personnel and require agencies to cooperate rather than duplicate functions. They also include purchasing and competitive bidding laws, which ensure taxpayer dollars are spent only after a transparent, auditable process in which all eligible providers can compete, and contracts are awarded according to clear criteria.

Bureaucracies, by their very nature, seek to expand. They spend millions to acquire assets and power — and they frequently lobby for exemptions from the very laws meant to restrain them. Once exemptions are granted, the door opens to mission creep, where agencies burn through millions — especially near the end of the fiscal year — so as to justify larger appropriations in the future. With these exemptions in place, wasteful spending accelerates, and outright corruption, such as steering contracts to relatives or political supporters, becomes far easier to accomplish.

Because these laws are complex, and the direct line from a legislative exemption to subsequent corruption is often difficult to follow over time, legislators who vote to grant such carve-outs typically escape accountability. The great irony is that these same legislators often campaign as reformers — pledging to shrink government and uphold ethics — while repeatedly voting to dismantle the very safeguards that keep government limited and cor-

ruption in check. And these votes, despite their enormous consequences, rarely receive the public attention they deserve.

Examplar: How to Explain It

Here is an example vote, categorized in this category from the 2025 session of the Legislature:

Approving Midnight Voting (Oklahoma House, House Roll Call 2025 1002)

“In an abdication of long-standing tradition, Oklahoma House members voted to suspend the rules and allow the House to meet and vote after midnight. It is believed to be the first time this has occurred in at least 20 years — and the first time Republican representatives have suspended this important rule. The measure passed by just one vote. That means each legislator who voted for it was, in effect, the deciding vote that allowed the House to conduct business while the people of Oklahoma slept — taking important votes that affected all of us until nearly 2 a.m. As the saying goes, nothing good happens after midnight — and neither does good lawmaking.”



Pictured: A 2025 bi-partisan, closed-door meeting of the Oklahoma House of Representatives’ legislative committee, chaired by Rep. Dick Lowe, with one of the state’s leading special-interest groups.

Oklahoma law forbids governing boards from conducting meetings outside the view of the public — but the Legislature has granted itself an exemption from that requirement.

Category 2: Enabling Legalized Corruption: Corrupted Capitalism, State-Directed Economy and Special Laws for The Powerful

Today's legislators have long abandoned the American principle of separating industry and government. They have allowed the government to merge with private industry in ways that create the ultimate "legally" corrupt environment. A special class of wealthy, politically connected players receives taxpayer-funded benefits in this environment of legalized corruption and it gets worse and worse with each passing session. In turn, these same beneficiaries bankroll the politicians who keep the cycle going — perpetuating and expanding the government's reach to the benefit of those who are cashing out.

Whether through targeted tax credits for one corporation, subsidies and grants for a favored industry, or carve-outs hidden inside broader laws, these schemes put the government in charge of private industry. Well-connected players profit, while small businesses, entrepreneurs, and everyday taxpayers are still required to pay the bill, an even bigger bill than before, because they have to make up the difference.

Such programs are often described as "economic development" or "public-private partnerships," but all taxpayers assume the burden when the venture fails, while those who are politically connected reap the benefits if it succeeds, or even, if it fails.

This legalized corruption creates a powerful incentive for the largest players in private industry — those most positioned to secure a carve-out — to keep taxes and fees high. Why? Because while they enjoy the benefit, their competitors and the public at large continue to bear the punishing burden. This perhaps best explains why organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce will, seemingly inexplicably but stubbornly, oppose eliminating punitive taxes like the personal income tax.

Many lawmakers cave under the pressure to support these giveaways. They are championed by the well-funded special interests who

bankroll campaigns, and even when a lawmaker is inclined to resist the demands of his financiers, he is reluctant to be branded "anti-business."

Over time, these schemes have multiplied, becoming so prevalent that they now compromise vast areas of state policy and deeply corrupt the legislative process. Their sheer number makes them nearly impossible to track and monitor.

These votes rarely make headlines in their proper context: government handing out money to special interests. Instead, they are too often packaged by the media as good news stories of job creation.

It falls to the people to analyze and understand these votes — and to educate their fellow citizens that, while the votes may appear to be "pro job" or "pro growth" at first glance, they are in truth creating a dangerous blend of government and industry. The result is a government-driven private sector, entirely contrary to the American tradition of separating political power from the marketplace.

Examples

Acronymized programs. These include schemes such as "TIF Districts," where politicians create a powerful moral hazard by means of a special benefit tied to a favored geography — frequently connected to an influential individual or politically connected business who has the sophistication to hold off developing their property until they get the government to bestow a special district upon them.

Political Capture. This occurs when a politically connected regulated interest uses its influence over the legislature to secure benefits that clearly work against the public interest. Instead of regulators protecting the people from the industry, the industry captures the regulators—and sometimes even writes the laws itself. For example, when a regulated utility pushes through legislation allowing it

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to pass construction costs to ratepayers that previously would have been disallowed, that's political capture in action.

Pork appropriations or tightly targeted pass-throughs. Here, legislators flex their political muscle to ensure that by one means or another, a target recipient manages to get funded. This is commonly done to benefit supporters, constituents or other individuals or organizations important to the offending legislator.

Special funds. These are pots of money placed under the control of politicians, ostensibly to incentivize "development." But when allocations are made at the sole discretion of elected officials, without clear criteria or transparent process, the result is a system ripe for abuse and corruption. A prime example is "*The Governor's Closing Fund*," a special account the governor can tap at will, distributing taxpayer dollars to favored projects without meaningful oversight.

Targeted tax credits for specific corporations. These occur when a high-profile company — often an international corporation or perhaps a major sports franchise — secures a special carve-out written solely for its benefit.

"Workforce Development" or "Job Creation" funds. These schemes channel government resources to favored business entities without clear or consistent criteria. In practice, they all-to-often function as opaque black boxes where bureaucrats dole out money behind closed doors. They amount to a form of socialism — government control of the market under the guise of creating jobs.

Ties to Foundational Principle

A turn-of-the-century declaration put it bluntly: "No man who depends on special laws for his prosperity was ever a patriot."

The constitutions of nearly one half of the U.S. states, including Oklahoma's Constitution have reflected this principle by prohibiting "special laws." Yet over time, courts have allowed lawmakers to skirt it by drafting legislation so narrowly tailored that it applies only to a favored corporation or entity so long as in the very most technical sense of the word, the

beneficiary of the giveaway is not specifically named. For example, while lawmakers may not openly pass a bill awarding one million dollars to the ABC Corporation, they might instead write a law that grants one million dollars to "any corporation whose name begins with the first three letters of the alphabet and was chartered before this law's adoption." The effect is the same: public funds flow to a hand-picked beneficiary, undermining and making meaningless the constitutional safeguard.

The evils of this particular vice were also well observed by famed lawyer Elihu Root as he presided over the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1894: "We found that the Legislature of the State had declined in public esteem, and that the majority of the members of the Legislature were occupying themselves chiefly in the promotion of private and local bills, of special interests, with which they came to Albany, private and local interests upon which apparently their reelections to their positions depended, and which made them cowards and demoralized the whole body."

Root's apt description of New York's legislature of that time could not better sum up the current state of affairs in today's Oklahoma legislative politics: demoralized cowards who repeatedly hand out the public largesse to their financiers and political supporters.

Exampler: How to Explain It

"Rex Banner voted for House Bill 2781 to funnel \$255 million of Oklahoma taxpayer money into the hands of a foreign-owned entity based in the United Arab Emirates. Supporters dressed it up as 'economic development,' but in reality, it's corporate welfare on steroids. Every dollar that goes to a politically connected foreign corporation is a dollar that can't go to broad tax relief for Oklahomans or to lowering the burden on local businesses who play by the same rules without special favors. A 'No' vote was the pro-taxpayer vote."

Category 3: Taking Power From the People

As a rule, the republican system of government only functions well when the people it governs have good reason to believe their voice can be heard. When government becomes abusive, and steps outside of its constitutional constraints, the citizen must know that he can remedy the abuse to ensure it does not reoccur.

However, in today's very complex government ecosystem, there are layers upon layers of differing types of government with varying degrees of accountability to the citizens. Lawmakers are continually authorizing the placement of new powers, or transferring powers, to governmental entities that simply have no reason to care about the individual citizen's viewpoint, as they are far removed and insulated from the voice of the people.

This is especially insidious in the context of law enforcement, where lawmakers are continually providing police powers to an ever-expanding array of governmental entities—entities that are not responsible to local city councils where the citizen can have his voice heard. Whether through interstate compacts, federal mandates, or the transfer of police powers to unelected bureaucrats, the effect is the same: citizens lose the ability to hold decision-makers accountable. The further away the power is moved, the weaker the voice of the people becomes.

Another form of this abuse takes the form of local mandates. As a best practice, state-level laws should establish a common scheme by which governmental entities at all levels of government must abide by transparency laws, must be contained in their powers to expand and tax, must respect God-given rights and liberties, and must afford due process. But when the legislature, through its power, seeks to step beyond these basics, it takes away the voice of the people—where it can be the most effective—at the local level.

Examples

Interstate compacts that tie state policy to

the policymaking of super-regional boards and commissions, giving the average citizen almost no meaningful authority to have their voice heard: for example, a new licensing board that has purview over state licensees and potentially open the door for woke policies from a blue state, to be impact licensees in a red state. These compacts are commonly approved by the legislature.

Authorization of police powers to state agencies. Once police authority is removed from local-level purview, citizens are almost certain to face abuse. Examples include policies that award policing authority to tribal or other pseudo governmental entities. These entities are not subject to a locally elected council or board and an aggrieved citizen has very little opportunity to have their voice heard.

A similar abuse occurs when legislators authorize multi-agency task forces where federal officers integrate with state and local police. These federalized officers have little reason to fear the voice of the citizens.

Mandates to local government, where state government takes away local control through unnecessary dictates on policies that are best decided at the local level, an admittedly subjective criteria, but important nonetheless.

Ties to Foundational Principle

The importance of the American concept of local government was pithily described by de Tocqueville, who observed: "Local assemblies of citizens constitute the strength of free nations. Town-meetings are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they bring it within the people's reach, they teach men how to use and how to enjoy it. A nation may establish a system of free government, but without the spirit of municipal institutions it cannot have the spirit of liberty."

In today's society, so much power has been stashed in the hidden corners of public trusts and lesser-known layers of government, or usurped by state-level bureaucracies that com-

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ply with federal programs dreamed up and designed far, far away from the people, that citizens are right to believe they have no ability to make a difference. This creates a concept of learned helplessness that is alien to the American experience and to the extent that legislators not only fail to remedy this situation, but are continually making it worse, they must be held to account.

Governments stand only so long as the governed consent. When the governed realize that it is no longer within their power to consent, a reckoning inevitably follows.

Exemplar: How to Explain It

"When Rex Banner voted to force Oklahoma into the Physician Assistant Licensure Compact, he gave up part of Oklahoma's sovereignty to a super-committee. It meets outside of our state, far away from the people and is a committee potentially influenced by blue-state, woke policies such as 'conversion therapy' bans. Oklahoma professionals must never be forced to fear woke bureaucrats from blue states. They should be accountable only to Oklahoma authorities, who share our common values."

Category 4: Assaulting American Values: Attacking the Social and Cultural Best Practices as Proven by Hundreds of Years of Learned Western Tradition

America's leftist and social elites — believing themselves to be the enlightened arbiters of society and self-charged with the task of fashioning a new social order — are continually tinkering with the established framework of Judeo-Christian principles and hard-won Western traditions. These principles have held communities together for centuries: the value of human life, public morality, individual discipline and discernment, a social contract built on decency, and the protection of childhood innocence. These elites view time-tested American and Western principles as inconveniences to their modernist vision of a reimagined society.

In nearly every branch of government and subject area — from public education classrooms to social-service agencies — these elites push experiments that sever children from the moral and cultural anchors their parents and grandparents relied upon. Their advocates quietly work the levers of power, reshaping curricula, reconfiguring institutions, rewriting rules and statutes and recasting public norms so that old-fashioned common sense looks antiquated — and then celebrating its replacement as "progress."

These "reformers" are often on the hunt in conservative, "red" states likely because win-

ning approval in a red state allowed them to point and say "See? They're doing it in red Oklahoma!" — making it easier to export their agenda nationwide.

Votes on such proposals are most likely to advance through legislative committees where the chairperson has been appointed based on subject-matter expertise — experience that often comes from within the very bureaucracies being regulated. For example, a former social-services worker elected to the legislature might be appointed to lead the Human Services Committee. By nature of that background, such a person is likely to hold left-leaning views and may be all too eager to green-light "cutting-edge" proposals that weave the latest progressive theories into the state's regulatory structure.

Examples

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) mandates that give preference to specific identity groups — such as LGBTQ individuals — for appointment to state boards and commissions.

Education mandates requiring local school districts to incorporate the latest leftist teaching methodologies — methods likely custom-designed to accelerate the transformation of

society toward the ideological vision of the social elites.

Legislation conditioning the exercise of individual rights on completion of government-approved “training” or courses — for example, proposals mandating that parents take a class on the “benefits” of vaccination before being allowed to opt their children out of state-required immunizations.

Expansion of vices long recognized throughout centuries of Western experience as corrosive to public virtue — such as gambling and recreational drug use — while making state and local governments financially dependent on these revenue streams to fund basic services.

Race reparations and “social justice” initiatives, sometimes repackaged under terms like “restorative justice,” that deepen racial divisions, erode personal responsibility, and weaken the rule of law.

Policies rewarding illegal immigration, granting benefits, services, and public assistance to those who violate immigration laws and undermine the established order.

Proposals aiding and abetting unlawful behavior, such as state-funded programs that distribute drug paraphernalia or otherwise normalize substance abuse.

Ties to Foundational Principle

The Founders understood that liberty could not long endure in a nation that abandoned virtue. John Adams warned that “our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other.”

George Washington, in his Farewell Address stated: “Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not

trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked: Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice ? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.”

To the men who built our Republic, self-government required citizens and statesmen governed by conscience, humility, and a shared sense of right and wrong.

The left has inverted that understanding. In their zeal to construct a new social order, they seek to uproot the very moral foundations that gave rise to ordered liberty — the belief that human rights flow from a Creator, that parents are the first teachers of their children, and that a community’s health depends on its moral restraint. The result is not freedom, but dependency: a people guided not by conviction, but by bureaucracy; not by self-control, but by state control.

When legislators embrace measures that degrade moral standards, undermine the family, or erode personal responsibility under the banner of “progress,” they betray the foundational covenant between liberty and virtue upon which the American experiment rests. A government that rejects that covenant will inevitably become one that governs not through consent, but through coercion.

Exemplar: How to Explain It

“When Rex Banner supported SB 1054, he voted to deepen the ever-growing race-based divisions in our state by prioritizing the allocation of taxpayer funds toward what is perceived as a race-related reparations scholarship program. Banner is helping to further divide our society instead of uniting it. Policy, like justice, must be color blind, and taxpayer-funded reparations are never good policy.”

Category 5: Increasing Government Power: Regulatory Expansion, Enactment of the Surveillance State and Punishing Those Who Abide by The Social Contract

A government that was once created to serve the people now busies itself monitoring, licensing, and restraining them — with a scope and reach that could not have been imagined in times past. The modern bureaucratic state no longer trusts the citizen to act as a free moral agent; it seeks instead to manage him — to track, record, approve, and, when necessary, punish. Every new rule, database, and regulatory scheme is justified in the name of “efficiency,” “safety,” or “equity,” yet each one quietly extends the reach of government — and its many tentacles — deeper and deeper into the private lives of citizens.

This expansion is not merely administrative; it is philosophical. It signals a transformation from a republic of laws — where the state existed to protect liberty — into a regime of permissions, where liberty exists only within the boundaries the state allows. From digital surveillance programs to financial tracking, from environmental mandates to the bureaucratic licensing of nearly every occupational pursuit, the machinery of government has grown vast and unaccountable. Those who comply with the social contract — who work, save, build, and teach their children — increasingly find themselves the subjects of scrutiny, while those who defy it are rewarded with subsidy, exemption, and “restorative justice.”

At every level, regulatory power has become the chosen weapon of the modern technocrat. The goal is no longer to protect rights, but to regulate behavior — to bend a self-governing people into a managed population. And as the list of things a citizen must seek permission for grows longer, the sphere of true liberty grows smaller. In “red” Oklahoma, this expansion of control is being advanced not by the political left, but by Republican legislators who upon election, almost immediately betray that “small government” platform on which they campaigned in favor of government expansion.

Examples

Expansions of licensing authority. Government is continually stipulating new populations of workers who must obtain occupational licenses, granting bureaucrats greater power to regulate and restrict free-market activity. These ever-expanding licensing schemes turn voluntary enterprise into a state-managed privilege and allow a small number of powerful industrial players to engage in regulatory capture and regulate their smaller competitors out of the market.

Deployment of the surveillance state. Bureaucrats are persistently seeking authority to deploy new surveillance technologies under the guise of “public safety.” A prime example is the aggressive expansion of Flock license-plate scanning systems, which have exploded in use across the nation — creating, in effect, a real-time tracking network of the kind once imagined in Orwell’s 1984.

Social-justice–driven restrictions on property rights. Under the banner of “equity,” policymakers are advancing measures that prevent citizens from freely exercising their constitutional rights — particularly the right to contract and to control one’s property. Examples include proposals that make it increasingly difficult for landlords to reclaim property from tenants who refuse to pay rent, effectively punishing those who play by the rules.

Insurance mandates that drive up premiums. “Republican” legislators in Oklahoma have repeatedly imposed new coverage mandates on private insurance products, dictating what must be included in policies sold on the free market. Each new requirement destroys market competition and pushes the state closer to a system where only large corporations — and the government itself — remain as providers of insurance services.

Erosion of free-speech protections. Lawmakers have sought to weaken Oklahoma’s

anti-SLAPP statutes and other legal safeguards designed to protect citizens from being punished for expressing dissenting views, undermining one of the most essential pillars of a free society.

Law layering and regulatory accumulation. New laws are often piled atop existing ones until the resulting web of regulations becomes impossible for the average citizen to navigate or reconcile. A prime example is the proliferation of anti-cell phone and texting laws layered upon preexisting distracted-driving statutes.

Ties to Foundational Principle

"The natural progress of things is for liberty to yield, and government to gain ground." - Thomas Jefferson

The American experiment was never meant to be a government of permissions. It was built on the belief that the citizen, endowed by his Creator with inalienable rights, was the master — not the subject — of his government. The Constitution was written to chain the state, not the people.

Yet over time, that principle has been turned upside down. The people now live under an ever-expanding canopy of regulations, surveil-

lance systems, and administrative decrees — a web of authority so dense that freedom itself has become conditional. The modern state, once bound by the rule of law, increasingly operates through executive rulemaking and bureaucratic fiat. Instead of protecting liberty, it presumes to ration it.

It's become a philosophical revolt against the Founders' intent. The framers trusted in the capacity of a moral and self-governing people to order their own lives without constant oversight. Today's technocratic class assumes the opposite — that citizens must be monitored, licensed, and corrected.

If left unchecked, such a system cannot coexist with self-government. A people who must ask permission to act are no longer free; they are managed.

Exemplar: How to Explain It

"Rex Banner supported HB 2147. It allows city governments to take private property. This sets a dangerous new precedent, empowering bureaucrats to cite, abate, and ultimately seize property from rightful owners—rather than simply assessing a lien. This broke with years of precedent that had previously kept government power over private property in check."

Category 6: Growing Government: Spending, Debt and New Government Bureaucracies

Every dollar spent by the government must first be taken from the people — either today through taxation or tomorrow through debt. Yet in recent years, that simple truth has been all but forgotten. "Republican" legislators no longer act with prudence or restraint; they speak of "investments," "supplements," and "allocations," but it is in fact, never-ending growth in government spending. As state appropriations far surpass inflation and population growth, what once required justification now passes with ritual ease, as if the state government had discovered a way to create wealth rather than merely redistribute it.

The result is a state government that grows

not in service, but in appetite. Every session brings new boards, commissions, and programs of innovation and economic creation — the preferred monuments of modern politicians seeking a legacy, higher office or perhaps a soft landing when their term limits force them to the sidelines. Each new agency brings with it permanent staff, permanent costs, and a permanent justification to grow again.

Gone, too, is the discipline of balance. Spending increases are rarely offset by cuts elsewhere; meanwhile, unfunded pension obligations and government salary hikes push future taxpayers ever deeper into big government tax

THE CATEGORIES

and spend purgatory that's unlikely to ever be unwound.

Examples

Pork appropriations and political patronage. These represent the most blatant abuses in this category — appropriations made for political purposes, rewarding powerful legislators who can direct taxpayer funds to personally favored beneficiaries. This contrasts sharply with criteria-based appropriations, in which funds are awarded through clearly defined, transparent, and scorable standards that remove favoritism and political influence from the process.

Unfunded retirement system cost-of-living adjustments. These measures are politically popular and difficult to oppose in the short term, but they mortgage future generations to higher taxes and heavier fiscal burdens. What looks like compassion today often becomes insolvency tomorrow.

Bond issuance and debt expansion. The issuance of new debt illustrates another chronic addiction among politicians — the willingness to enjoy the infusion of capital today while pushing the day of reckoning onto future taxpayers. Debt allows the current generation of officeholders to reap the political benefits of spending now while leaving the financial pain to their successors.

Eliminating or bypassing sunset provisions. Legislators often grant eternal life to government programs that should expire or require reauthorization. By removing sunset clauses, temporary initiatives become permanent fixtures, and bureaucracies that were meant to be temporary take on a life of their own.

Appropriations to privately owned entities. This is among the gravest abuses of all — the funneling of taxpayer dollars to private organizations, corporations, or nonprofits. Such appropriations blur the line between public and private enterprise, inviting favoritism and corruption.

Vanity projects such as proposals to open “economic development” offices in exotic for-

ign capitals serve little practical purpose but allow legislators to posture as statesmen and “global innovators,” regardless of their cost to the public treasury or their utter irrelevance to the state’s actual needs.

Endless salary increases for politicians and bureaucrats. These recurring raises are perennial favorites of the political class, justified as “cost-of-living adjustments” even as private-sector taxpayers struggle to make ends meet. Each increase compounds the fiscal weight borne by those who pay for the government rather than those who run it.

Ties to Foundational Principle

The framers of the Republic understood that fiscal restraint was a moral principle of right and wrong. They viewed debt and excessive government as twin threats to liberty. Thomas Jefferson warned that “the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity, under the name of funding, is but swindling futurity on a large scale.”

Every dollar borrowed by the government today must be repaid tomorrow by those who had no voice in the spending.

Public office was never intended to be a conduit for wealth or self-promotion, but a sacred trust of stewardship. A government that lives beyond its means ultimately rules beyond its consent. When legislators treat the public treasury as a campaign tool or a playground for political favor, they invert the proper order of the Republic — where the citizen is master and the state is servant.

The Founders believed that free men could govern themselves only if they governed their appetites. Fiscal prudence, like personal virtue, was a safeguard against tyranny. A people burdened with endless taxation, debt, and bureaucratic expansion cannot remain free for long. History has shown, every financial dependency created by the government eventually becomes a political dependency as well.

Thus, when modern legislators expand agencies, issue new debt, and remove the natural limits of sunset and accountability, they are eroding the very conditions of self-govern-

ment. Liberty cannot survive in a nation that spends beyond its means, because a debtor government must one day become a master government.

Exemplar: How to Explain It

“When Rex Banner voted for the \$250 million animal hospital pork appropriation, he sided with lawmakers who rammed through one of the most bloated spending bills of the session. With almost no public scrutiny, this out-of-touch measure symbolizes how out of control the Legislature has become.”

Category 7: Government Money Grabs: Fees and Taxes

Taxation was once understood as a necessary but limited function of government — the citizen’s contribution to maintain order and defend liberty. Whether through higher rates, new fees, or “revenue-neutral” adjustments that somehow yield more revenue, the modern political class treats the taxpayer as an inexhaustible resource rather than a sovereign citizen.

Each session brings a new wave of fee hike schemes, new tax levy authorizations, or professional occupation regulatory cost hikes allowing the machinery of taxation to grow ever more intricate, its grasp reaching into every profession, transaction, and service.

The creation of new taxing districts and authorities has become a favored trick — local in name, but state-sanctioned in power — allowing politicians to expand government reach while claiming they haven’t technically raised taxes. These new shadow governments, many of which are not even known by most in the public to exist, siphon funds with little accountability, multiplying bureaucracy while concealing the true cost of governance.

The true test of fiscal integrity is simple: does a lawmaker seek to reduce the burden on the people, or to find new ways to extract from them? Every dollar taken in tax or fee is a dollar withheld from a family’s savings, a worker’s wage, or a small business’s growth. In a free society, taxation should be a last resort — not the lifeblood of a political class determined to feed an ever-growing state.

Examples

The creation of new taxing authorities and

levy districts. Perhaps the most dangerous form of legislative overreach in modern taxation, these new districts and “revenue authorizations” are often established by statute and later activated at the local level. They enable a system of tax stacking — layers of levies built one atop another — leaving most taxpayers unaware of how the water around them is being brought to a slow boil. Because these taxes come from multiple overlapping sources, citizens find it nearly impossible to reform or unwind them. Legislators frequently justify their votes by claiming that local voters will “have the final say,” but that argument is deceptive. These types of elections are typically held on low-turnout dates, where the few who show up are often those who stand to benefit directly from the outcome. In a single quiet vote, yet another tax is laid upon an already overburdened public.

The **enactment of new fee increases**. Nearly every legislative session includes new or higher fees — on professionals, businesses, and everyday services — all approved by politicians who return home campaigning as “small-government conservatives.” Each fee hike provides fresh revenue without requiring legislators to cut waste or reform inefficiency. The result is a government that expands by stealth, financed by what are essentially taxes under another name.

Tax hikes: while rarer due to their political toxicity, tax increases remain the go-to solution when lawmakers wish to avoid the hard work of prioritizing spending or confronting entrenched special interests. Rather than challenge inefficient programs or the bureaucracies that support them, many legislators will

choose the easier path: raise taxes, claim necessity, and move on. These short-term fixes erode public trust and entrench a culture of dependency in which government growth is never reversed — only rationalized.

Ties to Foundation Principle

The American Revolution was born in protest against taxation without representation — a cry against the principle that the government could extract wealth from the people without clear consent. The Founders understood that taxation was not only an economic question, but a moral one. As Samuel Adams warned, “The natural liberty of man is to be free from any superior power on earth, and not to be under the will or legislative authority of man, but only to have the law of nature for his rule.”

In the American design, taxation was to be limited, transparent, and always tied to necessity. It was to serve the citizen, not to feed the ambitions of the state. The Constitution’s framers believed that every levy demanded justification — because every dollar taken in tax represented a dollar removed from the citizen’s labor, time, and property. In the words of Thomas Jefferson, “To compel a man to furnish funds for the propagation of ideas he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrannical.”

Modern lawmakers have strayed far from that understanding. The quiet creation of new taxing districts, the proliferation of hidden fees, and the steady rise of “revenue enhancements” have turned the citizen from master to subject in the fiscal relationship. Each new layer of taxation weakens the direct accountability between the taxpayer and those who spend his money — the very connection the Founders saw as essential to liberty itself.

When taxation becomes obscured, consent becomes hollow. And when consent becomes hollow, representation ceases to be meaningful. A free people must always know not only what they are taxed for, but why — and must possess the power to say “no.” For without that, the right to self-government is little more than an illusion sustained by habit, until the people awaken to find their prosperity, and their liberty, already spent.

Examplar

“When Rex Banner voted for HB 1104, he voted to open the door for yet another tax increase—this time targeting Oklahoma’s hotels and motels. These taxes don’t just hit travelers; they hurt tourism and make it harder for local communities and small business entrepreneurs who own Airbnbs to compete. Instead of fighting for taxpayers, Banner gave more power to local bureaucrats to raise rates, adding to the pile of government greed already weighing down our economy.”

The Messaging and Logistics

Explaining The Big Grift

The Big Grift works like this: legislators vote for a handful of high-profile proposals that appear conservative — the kind consultants can package into a few bullet points for campaign mailers — while at the same time voting for dozens of lobbyist-backed, special-interest, and uniparty measures that completely undermine those conservative claims.

Those headline-grabbing “show votes” give political consultants everything they need to craft slick campaign materials: “I voted to protect the Second Amendment.” “I voted for tax relief.” But beneath those few talking points are many other votes — often procedural or buried deep in the calendar, far from public awareness — that betray the very principles those same legislators claim to uphold.

The key is to match the rhetoric with the record. If an incumbent claims to “stand with President Trump on immigration,” then one must be ready to show how that incumbent actually voted to enable the illegal invasion of our country. For example, the 2026 Index contains two proposals where House members, by wide margins, voted against core citizenship measures: one that would have required police officers to be U.S. citizens, and another that would have brought transparency to the extent illegal immigration is straining Oklahoma’s public school system — driving down academic performance and siphoning funds away from small, rural districts. These betrayals must be exposed.

If an incumbent brags about “cutting taxes,” examine the votes that increased fees, created new taxing authorities, or expanded district-level levies. Legislators are notorious for quietly passing new “tax authorizations” that raise costs on the public while yielding to the political pressure of special interests.

In every case, the People’s Audit provides the evidence needed to connect the dots — to make clear when consultant-crafted slogans don’t match the legislator’s record. When the facts are placed before the people, they will see that reform begins not with new slogans, but with new representation.

If you are the average reader — a member of the grassroots whose desire to become involved is driven by a love of liberty and a determination to save the greatest republic in the history of the world — then reviewing the following list of betrayals and your representatives’ tendency to abandon core principles is no doubt motivating. But as you prepare to educate your fellow voters, remember: there is an art to messaging these issues to the wider public.

As the reader reviews the many betrayals, and the attached exemplars showing how to message them, they take note of a few key communication strategies.

1. Framing the betrayal — and highlight the aggravating circumstances.

The message isn’t simply limited to the betrayal itself. When possible, included are the aggravating factors that make the betrayal more indicting. Perhaps the betrayal was decided by a single vote — something that happens with controversial, less-than-palatable proposals. If that’s the case, it should be made clear: “He was the deciding vote.” The voters must know that their ballot in the upcoming election could determine whether measures like this ever pass again.

THE MESSAGING AND THE LOGISTICS

2. Emphasizing the lack of transparency.

Legislators frequently pass bad proposals late in the session, outside the normal legislative process. These measures often materialize at the eleventh hour and are voted on before the public even realizes what's happening — much less the implications. When that occurs, it should be communicated to the voter: "This proposal was rushed through in the closing days of the session, avoiding public scrutiny and our ability to have our voice heard."

3. Call out unrecorded votes.

When a legislator casts an unrecorded vote — something captured by this index — it deserves attention: "The vote wasn't recorded in the journal, but the legislator must still be held accountable."

4. Exposing the uniparty dynamic.

Sometimes, bad bills sponsored by leftist Democrats pass because a handful of liberal Republicans cross party lines to join them. These bad bills come about as a part of uniparty deal making and legislators can come under heavy pressure to pass them even though voting for the deal betrays the voters back home: "He crossed joined with the most radical liberals to pass a Democratic proposal against the wishes of the conservative members of the House."

5. Contextualizing the spending abuse.

It's important to put spending abuse waste into perspective. Perhaps a legislator voted to approve an off-the-top sales tax allocation for an inappropriate private-property improvement program. Here we find a shocking example of a specific expenditure — there almost always is one — and make it relatable to the voter: "Our legislator voted to authorize a program that funded a privately owned cow-food vending machine, while our tax burden keeps rising and our roads keep crumbling." Concrete examples stick.

To assist in the effort to help the reader educate their district, the top 30 graded votes in this audit each include an attached exemplar showing how to frame and communicate the issue effectively in a campaign or voter-education context.

6. Contextualizing to the News Cycle — State and National

The reader should endeavor to think through how each vote fits within the news cycle and must prepare for adapting each vote to the current cycle. Out of the 93 graded votes, there is likely a bad vote — or series of bad votes — that connects to nearly every twist and turn in the rapidly evolving news landscape; and, the ability to contextualize a state-level abuse within the national conversation is crucial to reaching a wider audience.

For example, if national spending and the federal debt dominate the headlines, there are numerous pork-barrel earmarks and wasteful spending votes at the state level that can be highlighted to draw parallels. Although the waste occurs in Oklahoma, the electorate will easily recognize the pattern when framed against the national backdrop.

Or consider healthcare: when insurance or medical costs, and the failures of government-healthcare become a national topic, state-level votes mandating new insurance coverages or imposing additional regulatory burdens will resonate far more deeply with voters than they would when this isn't an item of discussion. Many voters follow national news closely but remain unaware of how the same abuses — reckless spending, overregulation, or power grabs — are being repeated in their own state legislature.

It's also important to prepare for when those state-level votes resurface in local or statewide head-

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lines. Here's a nice illustration of this, from this audit: House Bill 2674. It created a special board to set the salaries of statewide elected officials such as the governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general.

That proposal was bad from the start — it allowed legislators to pass off responsibility for the politically unpopular act of raising salaries, especially during an inflationary period when citizens were struggling to pay their bills. It handed the power to unelected appointees who never have to face the voters.

But the story became even worse after the bill became law. The board immediately voted to hike politicians' salaries — and did so in executive session, an act that violated the spirit of Oklahoma's Open Meeting Law by shutting the public out of the discussion.

These nefarious circumstances — where a board created by a bad law then went on to abuse the spirit of transparency — turned what was already a poor vote into a potential political firestorm. Thus, readers familiar with all 93 graded votes will recognize when such a development occurs and know to emphasize that vote more strongly when educating their local electorate.

When a headline reinforces a known abuse, it magnifies its impact. What was once just one bad vote among many suddenly becomes a symbol of everything wrong with the establishment mindset — the kind of story that makes citizens stop and ask, "What were they thinking?"



Pictured: Newly elected Representative Ryan Eaves enters a House leadership fundraiser alongside Capitol lobbyist Marcus McEntire and Assistant Floor Leader John Pfeiffer. The event, held just days after the 2024 election, marked the freshmen's introduction to Capitol lobbyists. State records show Eaves receiving thousands from lobbyist organizations at about that same time. Eaves later earned a grassroots score of just 27 in the 2025 session.

The Audit

In 2025, the Oklahoma House of Representatives conducted 1,023 recorded votes. Of those votes, 90 were included in this audit, along with three additional non-recorded votes, which are detailed in the appendices. These three non-recorded votes were reconstructed and verified through an Oklahoma State Capital investigation.

The Grades

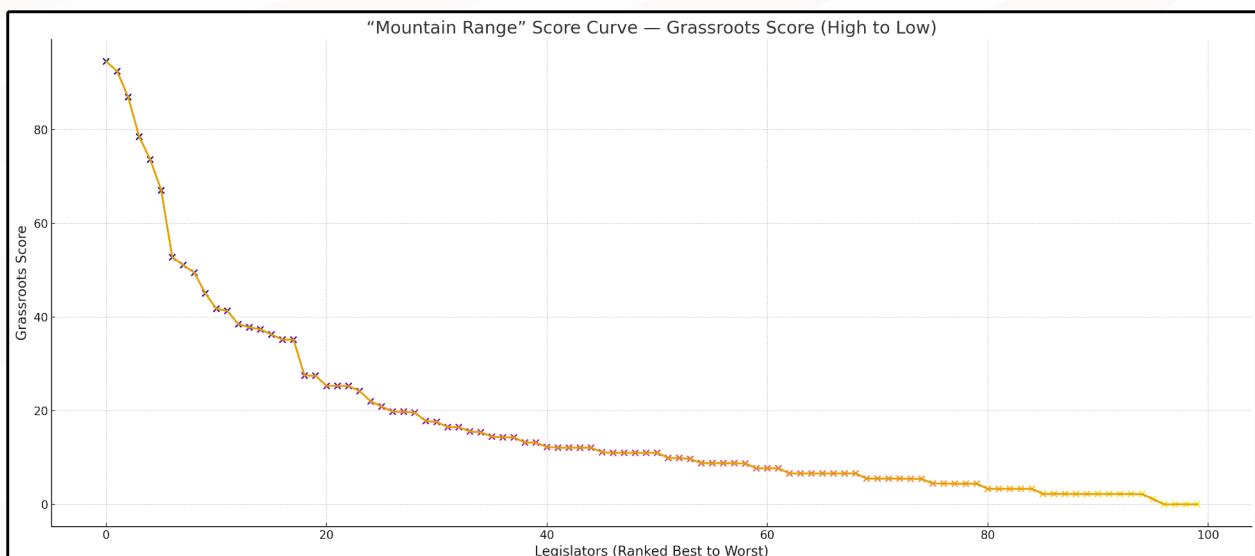
The audit graded legislators on a scale of 0 to 100, reflecting how consistently each legislator voted in alignment with the principles evaluated by the People's Audit. The result is a Grassroots Score — the higher the score, the more principled the legislator.

Eight representatives scored a grade higher than 50 points. These legislators, more often than not, stood up to the pressure and did the right thing — even when there was little or no counterpressure to do so. In many of these cases, the special interests, politicians, and bureaucrats were aligned on one side of an issue — the wrong side — while few, if any, defended the right side. For those representatives, the path of least resistance would have been to cast the wrong vote.

Because they instead chose the harder path — standing on principle — **The Oklahoma State Capital recommends retaining these eight legislators.**

Four legislators scored between 40 and 50 points. These should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The remaining 88 House members scored below 50 points. As a rule of thumb, **these legislators should be challenged** — and ultimately replaced by candidates who seek to return the voice of the people to the House of the people. As a general rule, many of these legislators are not representing the values of their constituents.



The Methodology

Each correctly cast vote was weighted equally. For example, in a scenario where a legislator participated in 100 out of 100 graded votes, they would receive one point for each correctly cast vote.

If a legislator claimed Constitutional Privilege (CP) on a vote, that vote was excluded entirely and did not count against their score. Legislators were also allowed a 3% margin of missed votes without penalty to account for unavoidable absences. However, once that threshold was exceeded, any additional missed or “walked” votes were treated as bad votes and counted against the legislator’s score.

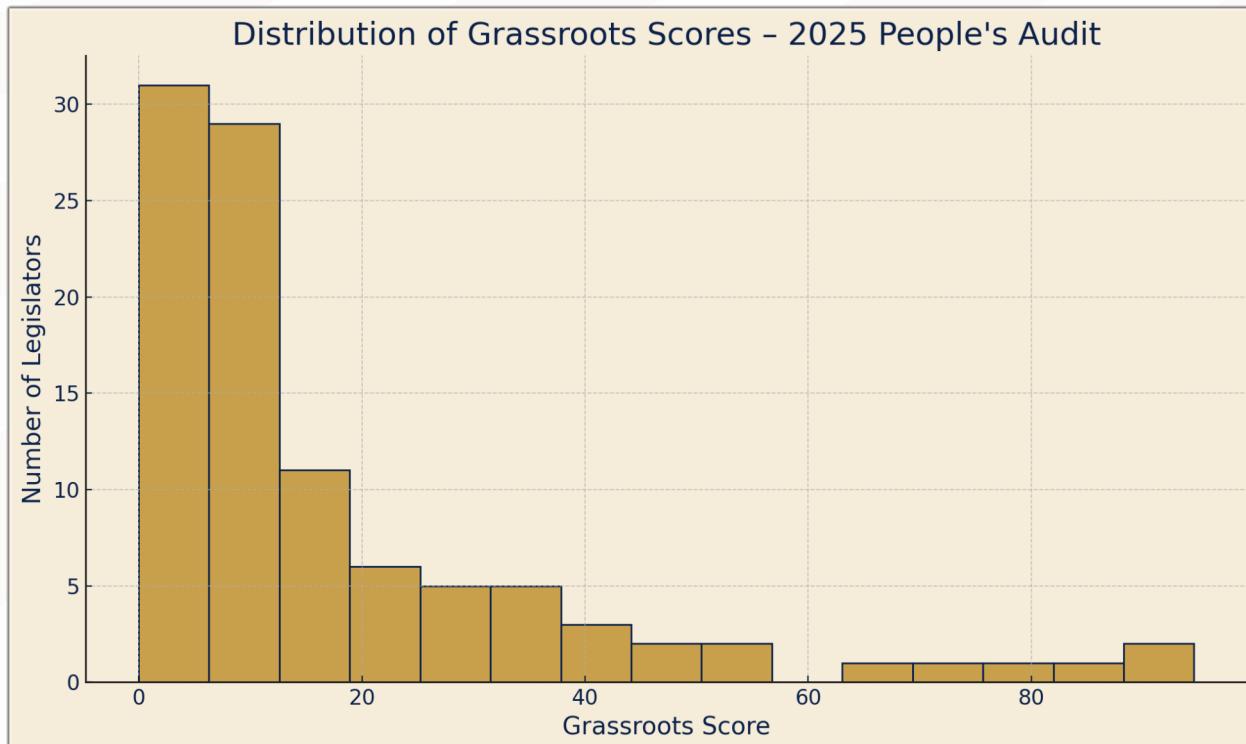
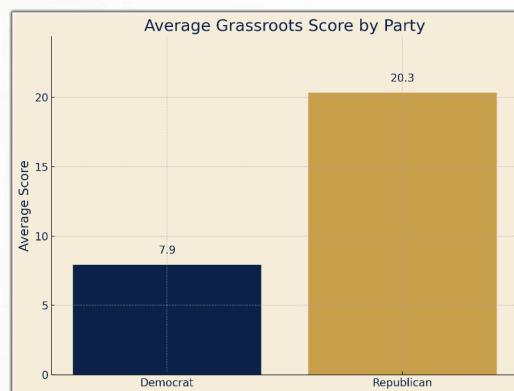
To qualify for this 3% excused allowance, a legislator had to have cast at least one correct vote — no “just-because” points were awarded to those who didn’t cast a single correct vote. Three legislators failed to earn any points, having never cast a vote in the people’s interest on any of the graded measures: Kannady, Sterling, and Stinson.

Finally, to be included in the index, a legislator had to have been in office for at least 25% of the recorded votes. Two members left office during the session: Swope, who was excluded because she served for less than 25% of the total votes, and Lowe (J), who was included because he exceeded that threshold.

Corrections and Updates

Every effort has been made to source all bills and votes directly from their original legislative documents. Links to these documents can be found throughout the tables in this document and the accompanying spreadsheet. Should readers believe corrections or updates are warranted, submissions may be sent to peoplesaudit@oklahomastatecapital.com.

If updates are made, a version number will be assigned, and version tracking will be used to document all changes. A new chapter will then be added to the public report, listing each modification and describing its effect and impact on the audit results.



THE AUDIT

RANK	LEGISLATOR	GOOD	BAD	MISS	CP	Grassroots Score
#1	Gann	87	5	1	0	94.57
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/1-27					
#2	Jenkins	86	7	0	0	92.47
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/2-40					
#3	West (R)	80	12	0	1	86.96
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/3-94					
#4	Shaw	73	20	0	0	78.49
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/4-77					
#5	Woolley	67	24	2	0	73.63
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/5-99					
#6	Olsen	61	27	5	0	67.03
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/6-64					
#7	Hildebrant	48	42	3	0	52.75
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/7-37					
#8	Crosswhite Hader	47	45	1	0	51.09
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/8-16					
#9	Humphrey	45	24	24	0	49.45
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/9-39					
#10	Maynard	41	45	7	0	45.05
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/10-56					
#11	Smith	38	38	17	0	41.76
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/11-78					
#12	Hall	38	54	1	0	41.3
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/12-31					
#13	Steagall	35	37	21	0	38.46
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/13-82					
#14	Banning	34	44	14	1	37.78
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/14-4					
#15	West (K)	34	55	4	0	37.36
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/15-93					

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RANK	LEGISLATOR	GOOD	BAD	MISSSED	CP	Grassroots Score
#16	Hays	33	37	23	0	36.26
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/16-35				
#17	Wolfley	32	58	3	0	35.16
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/17-98				
#17	Kendrix	32	59	2	0	35.16
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/17-45				
#19	Sneed	25	54	14	0	27.47
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/19-79				
#19	Williams	25	62	6	0	27.47
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/19-97				
#21	Adams	23	68	2	0	25.27
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/21-1				
#21	Hardin	23	47	23	0	25.27
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/21-32				
#21	Eaves	23	68	2	0	25.27
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/21-23				
#24	Wilk	22	66	5	0	24.18
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/24-96				
#25	Worthen	20	64	9	0	21.98
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/25-100				
#26	Grego	19	54	20	0	20.88
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/26-30				
#27	Staires	18	62	13	0	19.78
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/27-80				
#27	Patzkowsky	18	66	9	0	19.78
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/27-67				
#29	Roberts	18	74	1	0	19.57
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/29-73				
#30	Stark	16	72	4	1	17.78
		View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/30-81				

THE AUDIT

RANK	LEGISLATOR	GOOD	BAD	MISSED	CP	Grassroots Score
#31	Lay	16	74	3	0	17.58
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/31-48					
#32	Turner	15	75	3	0	16.48
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/32-90					
#32	Blair	15	61	17	0	16.48
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/32-7					
#34	Boles	14	76	2	1	15.56
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/34-9					
#35	Chapman	14	74	5	0	15.38
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/35-14					
#36	McCane	13	62	17	1	14.44
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/36-57					
#37	Caldwell (C)	13	52	28	0	14.29
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/37-11					
#37	Lepak	13	77	3	0	14.29
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/37-49					
#39	Newton	12	69	12	0	13.19
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/39-63					
#39	Ford	12	55	26	0	13.19
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/39-25					
#41	Waldron	11	79	2	1	12.22
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/41-91					
#42	Cornwell	11	76	6	0	12.09
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/42-15					
#42	Bennett	11	73	9	0	12.09
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/42-6					
#42	Ranson	11	76	6	0	12.09
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/42-72					
#42	Fetgatter	11	63	19	0	12.09
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/42-24					

THE OKLAHOMA STATE CAPITAL'S 2025 PEOPLE'S AUDIT: IT BEGINS HERE

RANK	LEGISLATOR	GOOD	BAD	MISSSED	CP	Grassroots Score
#46	Fugate	10	73	9	1	11.11
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/46-26					
#47	Munson	10	74	9	0	10.99
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/47-62					
#47	Kane	10	76	7	0	10.99
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/47-42					
#47	Cantrell	10	78	5	0	10.99
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/47-13					
#47	Deck	10	80	3	0	10.99
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/47-18					
#47	Duel	10	77	6	0	10.99
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/47-22					
#52	Pogemiller	9	78	6	0	9.89
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/52-70					
#52	Moore	9	79	5	0	9.89
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/52-60					
#54	Culver	9	84	0	0	9.68
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/54-17					
#55	Caldwell (T)	8	66	19	0	8.79
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/55-12					
#55	Provenzano	8	78	7	0	8.79
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/55-71					
#55	Strom	8	82	3	0	8.79
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/55-86					
#55	Menz	8	64	21	0	8.79
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/55-58					
#59	Bashore	8	84	1	0	8.7
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/59-5					
#60	Rosecrants	7	79	7	0	7.69
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/60-75					

THE AUDIT

RANK	LEGISLATOR	GOOD	BAD	MISSSED	CP	Grassroots Score
#60	Alonso-Sandoval	7	76	10	0	7.69
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/60-2					
#60	Gise	7	84	2	0	7.69
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/60-29					
#63	May	6	81	6	0	6.59
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/63-55					
#63	Blancett	6	68	19	0	6.59
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/63-8					
#63	Dollens	6	43	44	0	6.59
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/63-21					
#63	Tedford	6	65	22	0	6.59
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/63-88					
#63	Roe	6	83	4	0	6.59
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/63-74					
#63	Stewart	6	82	5	0	6.59
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/63-84					
#63	Hill	6	72	15	0	6.59
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/63-38					
#70	Burns	5	77	11	0	5.49
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/70-10					
#70	Harris	5	77	11	0	5.49
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/70-33					
#70	Lowe (D)	5	79	9	0	5.49
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/70-50					
#70	Hasenbeck	5	78	10	0	5.49
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/70-34					
#74	Mr. Speaker	5	87	1	0	5.43
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/74-61					
#74	George	5	87	1	0	5.43
	View Report: https://www.okahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/74-28					

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RANK	LEGISLATOR	GOOD	BAD	MISSED	CP	Grassroots Score
#76	Archer	4	62	26	1	4.44
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/76-3					
#76	Dobrinski	4	85	3	1	4.44
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/76-20					
#78	Kerbs	4	75	14	0	4.4
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/78-46					
#78	Manger	4	85	4	0	4.4
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/78-53					
#78	Schreiber	4	79	10	0	4.4
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/78-76					
#81	Townley	3	78	12	0	3.3
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/81-89					
#81	Miller	3	76	14	0	3.3
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/81-59					
#81	Marti	3	43	47	0	3.3
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/81-54					
#81	Lawson	3	68	22	0	3.3
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/81-47					
#81	Hefner	3	69	21	0	3.3
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/81-36					
#86	Lowe (J)	1	7	38	1	2.22
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/86-51					
#86	West (J)	2	85	5	1	2.22
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/86-92					
#86	Johns	2	84	6	1	2.22
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/86-41					
#89	Luttrell	2	71	20	0	2.2
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/89-52					
#89	Pittman	2	71	20	0	2.2
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/89-69					

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RANK	LEGISLATOR	GOOD	BAD	MISSED	CP	Grassroots Score
#89	Pfeiffer	2	77	14	0	2.2
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/89-68					
#89	West (T)	2	84	7	0	2.2
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/89-95					
#89	Dempsey	2	76	15	0	2.2
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/89-19					
#89	Osburn	2	81	10	0	2.2
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/89-65					
#95	Kelley	2	90	1	0	2.17
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/95-44					
#96	Pae	1	89	3	0	1.1
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/96-66					
#97	Stinson	0	51	42	0	0
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/97-85					
#97	Sterling	0	91	1	1	0
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/97-83					
#97	Kannady	0	48	45	0	0
	View Report: https://www.oklahomastatecapital.com/sl/ps2025/97-43					

The Votes

In order of importance, the following are the 2025 Capital Audit's findings. The top 31 findings include both an explanation and a usage example, while the remaining 62 provide a brief description of each bill.

1. Allowing Non-Citizens to Arrest Citizens (*HB1190-2025 - Vote 433, American Values*)

Explanation: HB 1190 would have prevented governments from giving police powers to non-citizens. It's the principle that citizenship is something to be valued, and when the Oklahoma House defeated this proposal, they joined with the blue states who are promoting the concept of non-citizen police officers and continuing the ongoing war on citizenship and the shared principles that have made the nation great.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted against HB 1190, he voted against a vital principle: that American citizenship is a prerequisite for enforcing the rule of law. The authority to carry a badge, a gun, and the power to arrest is an extraordinary privilege—one that should only be granted to those who have first earned the right of citizenship. Banner's vote means that non-citizens may be given the right to arrest American citizens, an abuse that must be stopped.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb1190&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "Yes" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 4 - Assault on American Values

2. Allowing City Government to Take Citizens' Property (*HB 2147-2025 - Vote 384, Governmental Power*)

Explanation: HB 2147 endows city governments with the ability to take private property. Traditionally, when a city abates a nuisance, it may place a lien against the property but not foreclose. This bill changes that precedent, putting Oklahoma on a dangerous path where local governments, if so inclined, are incentivized to cite and abate properties with the intent of taking them for themselves.

Example Usage: Rex Banner supported HB 2147. It allows city governments to take private property. This sets a dangerous new precedent, empowering bureaucrats to cite, abate, and ultimately seize property from rightful owners—rather than simply assessing a lien. This broke with years of precedent that had previously kept government power over private property, in check.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2147&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 5 - Increasing Government Power

3. Title: Saying "Yes" to Giving Free Drug Paraphernalia to Recreational Drug Users — a.k.a. "The Party in a Box" (*HB 2012 — Vote 349, Assault on American Values*)

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Explanation: House Bill 2012 lifted the sunset on a controversial program that enables the delivery of a free “party in a box” to recreational drug users. The program delivers these kits directly to the user’s chosen location and includes items such as recreational drug needles.

Candidate Usage Example: When Rex Banner voted to lift the sunset on the program authorizing free drug paraphernalia for recreational drug use, he sent a message that it’s acceptable to use illegal drugs — and that the state will enable that deadly habit instead of taking the sane, sober step of requiring recovery. The vote only passed by two votes, meaning that Banner and just one other representative made the difference between passage and rejection.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2012&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 4 - Assault on American Values

4. Midnight Voting: Legislating on The People, as the People Sleep (*House Vote 1002, Repealing Transparency and Ethics*)

Explanation: Vote 1002 broke with years of tradition that had required the House of Representatives to adjourn by midnight. This basic rule ensured a limit on lawmakers’ ability to conduct never-ending sessions stretching into the early hours of the morning—while the very people they tax and regulate slept.

Example Usage: Rex Banner voted to break an important precedent: The House of Representatives is not allowed to meet after midnight. Banner’s vote, to suspend this vital rule, allowed politicians to meet and cast votes in the dark of night, while Oklahomans slept. Banner should have known: nothing good happens after midnight. Because this measure passed by just one vote, Banner was the deciding vote in enabling this abuse.

Link: <https://former.okhouse.gov/60LEG/OKH01002.TXT> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 1 - Repealing Transparency and Ethics

5. Keeping the People of Oklahoma From Knowing the Impact of Illegal Immigration on Their Schools (*Unrecorded Tabling Vote, Repealing Transparency and Ethics*)

Explanation: The State Board of Education asked legislators to make an important fact known to the people of Oklahoma: how many illegal aliens are enrolled in public school districts. This metric could help explain low statewide test scores and reveal how certain urban districts may benefit financially from illegal enrollment—potentially diverting resources away from rural districts primarily serving law-abiding citizens. The House tabled this request by a large bipartisan margin thus denying not only the Board of Education, but the right of the people to know what is going on in the public school system. Only a courageous handful of house members voted against the tabling motion.

Example Usage: Rex Banner denied the right of Oklahomans to know how many illegal aliens are invading Oklahoma’s public school system. The taxpayers are picking up the tab for this, and they have a right to know how much of their money is being used to pay for educating those who are exploiting our laws to their benefit. The illegal alien use of the schools is likely dropping the state’s test scores, and pulling funds away from rural school

districts to the benefit of urban school districts. By keeping this number secret, Banner denied the public the right to understand and analyze this abuse. The legislators didn't enter this vote into the official journal, so Banner might believe he got away with this betrayal of our values, but a screenshot of the vote was captured, documenting his betrayal of our most important values and principles.

Link: See Appendix A | **Vote:** A "No" vote on the motion to table approval of the proposal is the correct vote. | **Category:** 1 - Repealing Transparency and Ethics

6. Giving Eternal Life to the Program That Funded the Cow Food Vending Machine (*HB 1571-2025 — Vote 24, Growing Government*)

Explanation: This legislation lifted the sunset on an "off-the-top" program. This type of program takes millions of dollars away from the appropriations process, where it must be appropriated every year, and instead automatically directs it to a special committee that has a history of funding private property projects, including an expenditure on a "cow food vending machine."

Example Usage: Rex Banner gave eternal life to a costly government program that has access to an "off-the-top" funding account—money that bypasses the normal legislative appropriation process. Prior to Banner's vote, this program had been set to sunset, to end, and has been used to fund wasteful items like a cow food vending machine, a bridge to nowhere that can't even carry vehicle traffic, and resort signage placed on privately owned property—all at taxpayer expense. The program appears to be wasting about six million of our dollars every single year, and now, because Banner and his politicians friends eliminated the sunset, this waste is set to continue into perpetuity. In an era when voters are demanding that excess government spending should be DOGED, Banner's vote showed that he has little inclination to fix the problem of government spending, instead making it worse.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb1571&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 6 - Growing Government

7. The \$255 Million Mega-Giveaway to a Corporation From the United Arab Emirates (*HB 2781 — Vote 835, Enabling Legalized Corruption*)

Explanation: This is the Oklahoma Legislature's latest iteration of a massive corporate welfare scheme, where a foreign-owned international corporation can claim millions in taxpayer-funded giveaways. Programs like this rig the system—rewarding foreign interests while leaving local Oklahoma-owned businesses behind. The proposal was filed on the weekend and approved on a Tuesday, giving the public almost no time to realize what was happening or to have their voice heard.

Example Usage: Rex Banner signed off on a special \$255 million giveaway to benefit an international corporate interest from the United Arab Emirates. While regular Oklahomans struggle to stay above inflation and pay their taxes, Banner is giving special benefits to foreign corporations that do not have a vested interest in maintaining our American, Judeo-Christian culture—and who, with the benefit of our taxes, will move to Oklahoma and forever impact our values and culture, a culture that is already struggling to survive. And, worse,

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Banner voted for the plan, even though it had only been made public three days earlier, on a weekend, when the public wasn't likely to be paying attention.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2781&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 2 - Enabling Legalized Corruption

8. Siding With the Assault on Property Rights: Making It Harder to Evict Non-Paying Tenants (*SB128 - Vote 521, Increasing Government Power*)

Explanation: In the wake of COVID, ideas were proposed to aid or make permanent the practice by which tenants mooched on their rent—or at least were given more opportunities to avoid a day of reckoning for not paying. On occasion, even in a red legislature, a uniparty coalition of liberal Democrats and Republicans would advance these socialism-type measures. In Oklahoma, in 2025, Senate Bill 128 was such a proposal, as it added more time to the eviction notice requirements, thus allowing a non-paying tenant more time to remain in possession of a property they had no intent of paying for.

Example Usage: Even as squatting becomes a life hack, Rex Banner cast the deciding vote in favor of a proposal—sponsored by a liberal Oklahoma City Democrat—that makes it harder for landlords to timely evict non-paying tenants. This assault on private property rights would not have passed the House without Banner's support. These policies not only reward those who are cheating on the social contract, but they also increase the cost to those who are trying to play by the rules and do the right thing. Worse, the bill passed by only one vote, meaning Banner was the reason it was approved by the House.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=sb128&Session=2500> **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 5 - Increasing Government Power

9. Allowing a Majority of County Commissioners to Meet Outside of the Open Meeting Act (*HB 1664 - Vote 521, Repealing Transparency and Ethics*)

Explanation: The vital transparency laws that require government entities to make their records and meetings of elected officials open to the public are under continual attack as the legislature regularly considers exemptions. This move to secrecy is likely in part due to an ever-growing contingent of government-funded lobbyists who are overwhelming the few in the Capitol who are truly defending these laws. House Bill 1664 allows a majority of a county commission board to meet at events and trainings outside of the county without having to inform the public of the meeting or allow the public to attend. The codification of this exemption is especially problematic given the history of corruption in Oklahoma county government.

Example Usage: Rex Banner voted to write a loophole into one of the most important protections the people have against corruption: the Open Meeting Act. His vote codifies the ability of county commissioners to meet behind closed doors, far away from their communities, at special events and out of sight of the people they're supposed to serve.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb1664&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 1 - Repealing Transparency and Ethics

10. Forcing Ratepayers to Prepay for Corporate Utility Projects (SB 998 - Vote 665, Enabling Legalized Corruption)

Explanation: Senate Bill 998 allows public utilities to charge Oklahomans for the construction of new power plants before they're even operational. Previously, utilities could not recover construction costs until the facilities were complete and a formal rate case was approved by regulators. This bill changes that protection—letting massive utility companies shift their financial risk directly onto ratepayers. A Commissioner has warned this law will cause “rate shock” for consumers, shorten oversight timelines, and strip the Oklahoma Corporation Commission of part of its constitutional authority to keep rates fair and reasonable.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for SB 998, he sided with powerful lobbyists and regulated utility corporations. Even as utility rates spiral out of control, this new law breaks with years of ratemaking principles and forces ratepayers to foot the bill for new facility construction, before they ever see a single watt of electricity. Utilities get guaranteed revenues, while working families are left paying higher bills for power plants that don't even exist, enhancing the risk that bills will continue to rise for speculative endeavors such as massive new, energy-gulping data centers.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=sb998&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 2 - Enabling Legalized Corruption

11. SB898 - Removing Safeguard from Government Contracts (SB 898 - Vote 631, Repealing Transparency and Ethics)

Explanation: Government entities are too often eager to remove the safeguards that ensure ethics in public contracting. This bill eliminated the “oath requirement,” which required bidders on public construction projects to disclose conflicting business relationships.

Example Usage: Rex Banner voted to remove the oath requirement that ensured public contractors disclosed any conflicting business relationships. With billions being spent by the government, removing these safeguards is an open invitation to corruption—and it shows extremely poor judgment for our state representative to support their removal.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=sb898&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 1 - Repealing Transparency and Ethics

12. Refusing to Allow the Peoples' Representatives to Have Their Bills Heard (HR 1002 Unrecorded Tabling Vote, Repealing Transparency and Ethics)

Explanation: Oklahoma House members voted to table this, one of the most important proposals of the year, known as The Gann Plan. It would have guaranteed every legislator the right to a vote on at least two of their bills each session. By tabling the measure, the

powerful House Speaker and his hand-picked chairmen retained the ability to discriminate against representatives by refusing to grant hearings for their bills. Until elected state representatives are guaranteed the right to request a hearing and a vote on their proposals, the system of democratic, republican representation remains deeply inhibited.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to table The Gann Plan, he voted to silence the people's voice. The plan would have guaranteed every elected representative the right to have at least two of their bills heard and voted on—ensuring that every district in Oklahoma had a seat at the table. By siding with the Speaker and the political establishment, Banner helped preserve a system where a handful of powerful insiders decide which ideas live and which die. This vote protected a cartel of control at the Capitol and denied the people of Oklahoma the fair and open representation they deserve, i.e., Banner insulted every one of the voters that he is supposed to represent.

Link: See Appendix B | **Vote:** A "No" vote on the motion to table approval of the proposal is the correct vote. | **Category:** 1 - Repealing Transparency and Ethics

13. Preventing the People of Oklahoma From Knowing How Their Representatives are Voting

(HR 1002, Unrecorded Tabling Vote, Transparency and Ethics)

Explanation: Popular grassroots state representative Jim Shaw asked the House of Representatives to enact a common-sense threshold for allowing members to record a vote in the official House journal as a "recorded vote." The House tabled Shaw's proposal, ensuring that a high bar remains before procedural votes are entered into the journal—thereby preventing the people of Oklahoma from seeing how their representatives vote on some of the most important motions entered in the House.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to table Jim Shaw's proposal, he voted to keep Oklahomans in the dark. Shaw's plan would have made it easier for legislators to record their votes in the official House journal—so the public could see exactly how their representatives were voting on critical procedural motions. By blocking this reform, Banner protected the secrecy of the political establishment and made it harder for citizens to hold their government accountable. If a legislator is afraid to have his votes recorded, that tells you everything you need to know about him and his vote.

Link: See Appendix C | **Vote:** A "No" vote on the motion to table approval of the proposal is the correct vote. | **Category:** 1 - Transparency and Ethics

14. Nationwide DEI: Empowering a New Supra-State, Sub-Federal Interstate Bureaucracy With Purview Over Oklahoma's Social Workers

(HB 2261 - Vote 681, Keeping Power Close to The People)

Explanation: Within this bill's 35 pages of new law is a complex scheme that gives a new multistate compact organization a role in Oklahoma's social worker oversight. Social work sits at the center of today's cultural battles, and by inviting in this interstate body, the Legislature effectively yields a portion of Oklahoma's sovereignty—along with the people's

ability to directly shape policy in this crucial field. The compact is being advanced by the Council on Social Work Education, the same organization that sponsors the Center for Diversity and Social and Economic Justice. It also establishes an interstate data-sharing system and thus the concern about red-state data privacy, as it could give left-leaning states access to sensitive information about Oklahoma professionals.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for the Interstate Social Work Compact, he voted to hand over authority to a brand new, supra-state, sub-federal interstate bureaucracy. This compact gives a national organization—one supported by an entity openly promoting “social and economic justice”—a say in social worker oversight and potentially opens the door for blue states to access sensitive data about Oklahoma professionals through a multistate database. Instead of defending our sovereignty and protecting Oklahoma values, Banner has voted to start surrendering them to an interstate network.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2261&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 3 - Taking Power From the People

15. Giving the Government New Taxing Authority (*HB 1104 - Vote 290, Government Money Grabs: Fees and Taxes*)

Explanation: House Bill 1104 authorized yet another significant tax increase by allowing counties to seek approval for additional hikes to the hotel and motel lodging tax. This tax, already excessive in both scope and application, will now be subject to the whims of yet another government agency eager to stake its claim to the hotel tax pie.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for HB 1104, he voted to open the door for yet another tax increase—this time targeting Oklahoma’s hotels and motels. These taxes don’t just hit travelers; they hurt tourism and make it harder for local communities and small business entrepreneurs who own Airbnbs to compete. Instead of fighting for taxpayers, Banner gave more power to local bureaucrats to raise rates, adding to the pile of government greed already weighing down our economy.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb1104&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 7 - Government Money Grabs

16. Creating a New Government Commission to Give More Money to The Politicians (*HB 2674 - Vote 375, Taking Power From the People*)

Explanation: This legislation allowed an unelected government entity to be specifically charged with setting the salaries of various statewide elected officials, removing that authority from legislators whose votes the people can hold accountable. This dastardly game allows powerful legislators to appoint unelected members of a Board which can then dole out large raises, which they did soon after the bill went into effect.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for HB 2674, he voted to take power away from elected legislators to set the salaries of statewide officials such as the governor. That means the people of Oklahoma can no longer hold their representatives accountable for doling out massive pay raises to politicians. This was a case of Banner trying to pass the buck to

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unelected board members. If Banner doesn't want to be held responsible for his votes, then he should step aside and let someone else do the job—someone who's willing to be accountable to the voters.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2674&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 3 - Taking Power From the People

17. Changing the Rules to Bail Out the Tulsa Pop Culture Museum (HB 2673 - Vote 477, Increasing Government Spending)

Explanation: A previous legislature gave away \$18 million to the Tulsa Pop Culture Museum on the condition that the museum raise enough in matching donations. Now that it's become clear the museum likely wasn't going to meet that requirement, House Bill 2673 changed the rules midstream—weakening the standard from money raised to money merely pledged. The original giveaway was bad enough, but by changing the rules of the game, the Legislature showed taxpayers that it's all just a big joke.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for HB 2673, he voted to bail out a failed \$18 million giveaway to the Tulsa Pop Culture Museum. The deal was supposed to protect taxpayers by requiring the museum to raise matching funds before receiving state money. But when it became clear they likely couldn't meet that standard, Banner and the Legislature changed the rules—allowing mere "pledges" to count as real money. That's not fiscal responsibility; that's insider favoritism. Instead of standing up for taxpayers, Banner stood up for another special-interest project that couldn't deliver on its promises.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2673&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 5 - Increasing Government Spending

18. Title: Putting the Taxpayers on the Hook for Race Reparations (SB 1054 — Vote 783, Assault on American Values)

Explanation: SB 1054 expanded what is widely perceived as a reparations scholarship program tied to the Tulsa "civil unrest" of 1921.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner supported SB 1054, he voted to deepen the ever-growing race-based divisions in our state by prioritizing the allocation of taxpayer funds toward what is perceived as a race-related reparations scholarship program. Race-based reparations are not the solution to racial tensions in America, and by playing the reparations game, Banner is helping to further divide our society instead of uniting it. Policy, like justice, must be color blind, and taxpayer-funded "reparations" are never good policy.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=sb1054&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 4 - Assault on American Values

19. Granting Congressmen Special Legal Privileges to Sue Citizens Over Social Media Posts (HB 2289 — Vote 443, Increasing Government Power)

Explanation: HB 2289 allows federal congressmen to sue individual citizens to force them to take down social media posts that could be viewed as “doxxing.” This includes even showing footage of a congressman’s vehicle with a visible license plate. This kind of out-of-touch paranoia creates an ever-more-elite political class—one that enjoys special legal protections unavailable to ordinary citizens.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for HB 2289, he voted to give members of Congress special privileges that ordinary citizens don’t have. Under this bill, a federal politician can sue a constituent just for posting a photo or video that includes their car license plate—claiming it’s “doxxing.” This law creates a political class above criticism, shielding the powerful from public accountability. Instead of defending free speech and the rights of the people, Banner sided with Washington insiders who think they deserve special treatment.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2289&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A “No” vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 5 - Increasing Government Power

20. Lifting the Sunset on an Epic Corporate Welfare Giveaway (SB 287 — Vote 940, Enabling Legalized Corruption)

Explanation: This legislation extends a corporate welfare program that hands out tax credits to private companies for reimbursing employee tuition and paying salaries in the civil engineering sector—costs that are ultimately shifted onto Oklahoma taxpayers. By extending the sunset on this giveaway, lawmakers have once again chosen to subsidize private corporations and professional firms rather than reduce the tax burden on working Oklahomans. These kinds of handouts distort the free market, reward connected industries, and force taxpayers to fund benefits that should be borne by private employers.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to extend this corporate welfare scheme, he voted to let politically connected engineering firms collect special benefits. These companies can already profit from lucrative government contracts—and now they get a tax credit for doing what private businesses should do on their own. Instead of lowering taxes for working Oklahomans or helping small local businesses, Banner voted to keep funneling public money into the hands of well-connected corporations. That’s not free enterprise—that’s a state-managed economy more befitting of socialism.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=sb287&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A “No” vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 2 - Enabling Legalized Corruption

21. Approving The \$250 Million Animal Hospital (HB 2773 — Vote 847, Growing Government)

Explanation: This bill set aside \$250 million for an animal teaching hospital—with just a few days of public transparency. It stands out as one of the most astounding excesses of the legislative session, where lawmakers, flush with cash, rushed the massive spending measure through at breakneck speed.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for the \$250 million animal hospital, he sided

THE VOTES

with lawmakers who rammed through one of the most bloated pork earmarks bills of the session. With almost no time for public scrutiny, this measure symbolizes how out of touch the Legislature has become with everyday Oklahomans.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2773&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 6 - Growing Government

22. The Political Class Protects Its Own: \$400,000 for the Judges, the Bill for the People (*HB 2770 — Vote 852, Growing Government*)

Explanation: At a cost of nearly \$400,000, this bill hands out large salary increases to state judicial officials—even as voters, for the first time ever, chose to remove one from office. It's a tone-deaf move that perfectly illustrates how one branch of government takes care of another. Once again, Oklahoma's political class looks after its own while taxpayers foot the bill.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for the judicial pay raise bill, he joined the political class in taking care of their own. Just months after voters removed a judge from office, for the first time in the history of The Supreme Court, lawmakers handed out nearly \$400,000 in new salary increases for the judiciary. Instead of respecting the people's message, the Legislature doubled down—rewarding insiders at taxpayer expense.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2770&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 6 - Growing Government

23. Endorsing the Plan for Centralized Control of Student Data (*SB 224 — Vote 627, Increasing Government Power*)

Explanation: Perhaps the most controversial bill of the legislative session, this measure creates a longitudinal student data system—one that would allow central planners to analyze and influence education policy in ways more fitting for a state-managed economy than a free-market society. The bill's consideration in the House was clouded by an unprecedented third vote.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for the “student data modernization” bill, he helped advance one of the most controversial measures of the session—a law that enables centralized tracking of Oklahoma students’ data from cradle to career. Critics warn it’s a blueprint for state-managed education, where bureaucrats—not parents—shape the future.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=sb224&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 5 - Increasing Government Power

24. Supporting A Taipei Taiwan Foreign Office (*SB 209 — Vote 951, Growing Government*)

Explanation: This bill kicks off the process of funding an Oklahoma office in Taipei,

Taiwan—an excessive and unnecessary move that reflects lawmakers' growing desire to play on the international stage rather than focus on Oklahoma's own priorities.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to fund an Oklahoma office in Taipei, Taiwan, he sided with politicians more interested in global grandstanding than governing at home. Instead of fixing roads, cutting taxes, or addressing core state needs, lawmakers chose to advance a vanity project halfway across the world—an unnecessary expense that does nothing for ordinary Oklahomans.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=sb209&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 6 - Growing Government

25. Betraying Free Market Principles, Mandating and Making Health Insurance More Expensive (*HB 1389 — Vote 989, Increasing Government Power*)

Explanation: This bill creates yet another mandate on private insurance. These mandates continue to drive up premium costs for Oklahomans and make insurance unaffordable for many families. Republicans of the past stood strong against such mandates—the hallmarks of a socialist economy. Now, however, they advance them with large majority votes, even overriding the governor's veto.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to impose yet another private insurance mandate, he helped drive up premiums for working Oklahomans. These costly mandates—once opposed by conservatives as socialist intrusions—now pass with overwhelming Republican support, even over the governor's veto. Instead of defending the free market, lawmakers are steadily replacing it with government-managed coverage and higher costs for everyone.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb1389&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 5 - Increasing Government Power

26. Creating the The \$488 Million Pension Loophole (*HB 2288 — Vote 253, Growing Government*)

Explanation: This is yet another circumvention of the important Oklahoma Pension Legislation Actuarial Analysis Act and is expected to have a detrimental effect on the state's already underfunded teacher retirement system. In the early years of Republican governance, Republican legislators established the Analysis Act to prevent this kind of fiscally irresponsible and dangerous proposal. Now, those same legislators routinely circumvent the very safeguards their predecessors put in place. One estimate put the unfunded liability increase, from just this one proposal, at an astounding \$488 million dollars.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to bypass the Oklahoma Pension Legislation Actuarial Analysis Act, he joined those undermining one of the most important fiscal safeguards ever enacted by Republican reformers. This single proposal alone adds nearly half a billion dollars in new unfunded liabilities to the already struggling teacher retirement system. Instead of protecting taxpayers and retirees, lawmakers chose political convenience over fiscal responsibility.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2288&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 6 - Growing Government

27. Allowing the Massive Bureaucratic Monopoly to Empire Build (*HB 1420 — Vote 130, Repealing Transparency, Ethics and Process Safeguards*)

Explanation: Creates yet another exemption from the state's central property management safeguards. This time, the Grand River Dam Authority—a massive state-owned energy concern in complete opposition to free-market principles—is given an exemption from the controls designed to limit the amount of the state's property it can absorb into its bureaucracy. This risks taking property off the free market and shifts the tax burden more heavily onto individual taxpayers.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to exempt the Grand River Dam Authority from Oklahoma's central property management safeguards, he sided with one of the state's most massive, government-owned monopolies. This carve-out allows the GRDA to keep expanding its empire—potentially swallowing up more land, removing property from the tax rolls, and shifting the property tax burden onto ordinary Oklahomans. Instead of defending the free market, lawmakers are protecting a socialist-style utility at taxpayer expense.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb1420&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 1 - Repealing Transparency, Ethics and Safeguards

28. Letting the Bureaucracy Breed -- Again (*HB 1122 — Vote 282, Growing Government*)

Explanation: This legislation takes one state agency and turns it into two—bringing with it all the inefficiencies and unnecessary administrative overhead that come with government bloat. It's yet another step in a long line of betrayals in which "Republican" legislatures keep growing state government, adding new agencies to an already bloated list of boards and commissions.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to split a single state agency into two, he voted for more bureaucracy, more overhead, and more waste. Instead of consolidating government, this measure expands it—likely creating new positions, new costs, and new inefficiencies.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb1122&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 6 - Growing Government

29. Another Hollywood Handouts Program. Greenlighting The Sitcom Subsidy (*HB 2110 — Vote 804, Enabling Legalized Corruption*)

Explanation: This bill successfully created yet another government giveaway program—this time for sitcom producers. It authorizes up to \$10 million per year in taxpayer funding for sitcom production, on top of existing film subsidy programs. Oklahoma lawmakers simply can't stop giving away money to Hollywood and film producers, forcing taxpayers to fund entertainment projects that often conflict with their own values.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for the sitcom subsidy, he voted to funnel up to \$10 million a year from Oklahoma taxpayers straight into film producers' pockets. These giveaways force working families to fund entertainment that often mocks their values—all while lawmakers boast about “conservatism.” It’s another glaring example of the government playing favorites and abandoning the principles of free enterprise.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2110&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 2 - Enabling Legalized Corruption

30. Empowering Another Empire-Building State Agencies (*HB 2439 — Vote 87, Repealing Transparency, Ethics and Process Safeguards*)

Explanation: This bill creates yet another exemption—this time for a high-profile state agency—from Oklahoma’s property management laws. These laws exist to prevent bureaucracies from hoarding property as they expand their empires. This kind of government empire-building reduces the amount of property available for private-sector use and shifts the tax burden onto the remaining property owners in the private sector.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to give a high-profile state agency an exemption from Oklahoma’s property management laws, he voted to enable bureaucratic empire-building. These laws exist to stop state agencies from hoarding property and expanding unchecked—but this bill gives one of them free rein to do just that. Every acre taken off the private market shifts more of the tax burden onto ordinary Oklahomans, while government grows ever larger and more insulated from accountability.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb2439&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 2 - Repealing Transparency, Ethics and Safeguards

31. Bequeathing the Bureaucrats with Badges (*HB 1157 — Vote 266, Taking Power from The People*)

Explanation: This legislation creates yet another exemption from one of the state’s key checks and balances—fleet management oversight. Exemptions like this allow agencies to go rogue, operating without accountability or coordination. Even worse, it grants a small regulatory agency police powers—an alarming expansion of authority. Police power should never be vested in regulatory bodies, and lawmakers who support measures like this blur the line between civil administration and law enforcement.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted for this bill, he voted to let a small regulatory agency go rogue—exempting it from fleet management oversight and even granting it police powers. These laws exist for a reason: to prevent bureaucracies from operating without accountability. No regulatory agency should ever wield the power to arrest or investigate. This legislation erodes vital checks and balances and moves Oklahoma one step closer to government by unrestrained bureaucrats.

Link: <https://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=hb1157&Session=2500> | **Vote:** A "No" vote is the right vote. | **Category:** 3 - Taking Power From the People

THE VOTES

Higher education; Oklahoma College Athletic Conference Act; Oklahoma

VOTE #: 44

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1017

This bill establishes a new government entity that could lead to the creation of a new collegiate sports association—an unnecessary and inappropriate role for government to take on.

Sunset; Capitol-Medical Center Improvement and Zoning Commission;

VOTE #: 14

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1035

This extends the life of the Capitol-Medical Center Improvement and Zoning Commission—an entirely unnecessary government entity that should be sunset, with its functions either consolidated into another agency or eliminated altogether. In the words of President Reagan, “No government ever voluntarily reduces itself in size. Government programs, once launched, never disappear. Actually, a government bureau is the nearest thing to eternal life we'll ever see on this earth!” Oklahoma legislators appear all too eager to prove his adage true.

Education; length of school year; extending amount of classroom instruction

VOTE #: 958

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1087

With a \$23 million price tag, this bill expands the school calendar—and government spending right along with it.

[Poor persons; Department of Human Services; requirements; Supplemental

VOTE #: 303

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1111

With more than \$1 million in new taxpayer costs, this bill appears to weaken oversight of SNAP benefits—another step toward less accountability and more government waste.

Court fees; small claims court fee; increasing fee; effective date.

VOTE #: 188

CATEGORY #: 7

BILL: HB1129

With \$2.2 million in new fees, this bill levies a substantial fee increase.

State government; deleting federal funding and grant requirements; effective

VOTE #: 980

CATEGORY #: 3

BILL: HB1137

This bill establishes a deeply troubling policy—DEI-based law enforcement. It mandates that the state devote law enforcement resources specifically according to race, effectively embedding identity politics into policing. Rather than promoting equal justice under the law, this measure divides resources and priorities by skin color—an approach that undermines the very principle of equal protection and moves Oklahoma closer to state-sanctioned discrimination.

Dentists and dental hygienists; purpose; terms; Commission membership;

VOTE #: 461

CATEGORY #: 3

BILL: HB1366

This bill is an attempt to create yet another interstate compact—these compacts are a continual threat to Oklahoma's sovereignty.

Counties and county officers; county treasurer fee; effective date.

VOTE #: 438

CATEGORY #: 7

BILL: HB1392

Yet another fee increase—this one a 100% hike in the mortgage certification fee charged by county treasurers. The collective impact of these fee increases continues to punish working Oklahomans and is being pushed by Republican legislators who campaign on small-government conservatism but betray those promises with their votes for higher costs.

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School reports; four-year and extended-year graduation rates; excluding

VOTE #: 144

CATEGORY #: 1

BILL: HB1412

This bill alters Oklahoma's school report card system—an important tool for transparency and accountability in public education. By changing the formula to exclude a key metric like chronic absenteeism, lawmakers make it harder for parents to get a consistent, accurate picture of school performance. Such changes weaken accountability and obscure meaningful comparisons between districts.

Grand River Dam Authority; authorization of bonds; increasing maximum

VOTE #: 896

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1422

Raises the Grand River Dam Authority's debt cap to \$3.6 billion—another heavy albatross hung on the necks of Oklahoma taxpayers

Schools; the Growing Minds, Active Kids Act; requiring school districts to

VOTE #: 168

CATEGORY #: 3

BILL: HB1493

This bill creates a "recess" mandate for local school districts, dictating how much recess time each district must provide—another example of state government micromanaging local schools.

Juvenile bureaus; salaries and expenses; limitations; effective date.

VOTE #: 156

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1579

This proposal lifts the salary cap on certain government officials, appearing to open the door to potentially excessive taxpayer-funded salaries.

Roofing Contractor Registration Act; denial of registration or endorsement;

VOTE #: 866

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: HB1628

This bill grows a government fine to up to \$1,000 and expands the role of state government to include regulation of residential roofing. This new overreach serves as a reminder of Milton Friedman's warning: "Corruption is government intrusion into market efficiencies in the form of regulations." These are the kinds of intrusions regularly approved by "Republican" lawmakers—quietly growing government, like turning up the boiler water on the frog who refuses to jump.

Counties and county officers; basic salaries; maximum; county officers;

VOTE #: 267

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1665

This bill substantially increases the base salaries of county government politicians. At a time when many Oklahomans are struggling to cope with inflation, it's wrong to require them to pay even more for their politicians.

[Children; detention; fee amount; effective date.]

VOTE #: 202

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1680

Appears to engage in provider cost-fixing that drives up taxpayer expenses—another example of a process that likely would benefit from free market factors, competition and process.

Higher education; Oklahoma Higher Learning Access Program; eligibility for

VOTE #: 963

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1727

This legislation provides a special benefit to a select class of state employees—in this case, teachers. The benefit does not extend to all taxpayers, effectively forcing them to cover the cost of scholarships for the children of government employees.

THE VOTES

Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System; postretirement employment;

VOTE #: 463

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1729

This is a short-sighted proposal that entices government employees to retire and then return to work while still collecting their retirement benefits. It risks backfiring on policymakers, as some state employees who otherwise would have stayed in government service may instead retire, begin drawing benefits, and then return to government employment—costing taxpayers even more.

Public retirement systems; Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System;

VOTE #: 407

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1730

This is a short-sighted proposal that entices government employees to retire and then return to work while still collecting their retirement benefits. It risks backfiring on policymakers, as some state employees who otherwise would have stayed in government service may instead retire, begin drawing benefits, and then return to government employment—costing taxpayers even more.

Waters and water rights; requiring certain meters for certain water wells;

VOTE #: 176

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: HB1807

This is part of an ongoing effort to require rural Oklahomans to install water meters and measure their use of groundwater.

Professions and occupations; optometry licenses; annual fees; effective date.

VOTE #: 990

CATEGORY #: 7

BILL: HB1819

Raises fees on optometrists—costs that will be passed straight to patients, another hidden tax from Oklahoma's licensing bureaucracy.

Labor; creating the Rethinking Paying Subminimal Wage to Persons with

VOTE #: 453

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: HB1833

Creates a new government entity to begin developing a plan to increase payments to those involved in disability programs—likely including the costly State Use Program, which has long been suspected of driving up taxpayer costs through repackaging schemes. It's a feel-good measure that, in practice, is likely to produce wasteful and absurd outcomes.

[Revenue and taxation; income tax credit; childcare expenses; childcare

VOTE #: 206

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1848

Hands out up to five \$5 million in corporate income tax credits for child care—another giveaway that puts private child care costs on the backs of taxpayers.

[Children; sunset; Teacher Recruitment and Retention Program; Partnership

VOTE #: 404

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1849

HB 1849 exempts employees of licensed child care facilities from normal income limits when qualifying for state child care subsidies; i.e., Government-subsidized child care benefits will now extend to those who would otherwise make too much to qualify. The bill also forces the Department of Human Services to waive copayments for these workers—further increasing taxpayer costs. This will cost taxpayers \$11.5 million per year. This is yet another expansion of welfare-style programs disguised as “recruitment,” shifting private employment costs onto the public while growing government dependency and spending.

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Environment and natural resources; Urban Agriculture Cost Share Program;

VOTE #: 277

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1910

This bill creates yet another government program—this time, a conservation initiative for urban farming. There is simply no need for yet another layer of bureaucracy to manage something Oklahomans are perfectly capable of doing on their own.

Motor vehicles; creating the Jamie Lea Pearl Act; requiring medical needs

VOTE #: 345

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: HB1934

This is a new regulatory framework for “medical needs motor carriers,” companies that provide nonemergency medical transportation. It piles on new licensing, inspection, and recordkeeping requirements, adding yet another layer of bureaucracy. With an estimated cost of over \$200,000 to taxpayers, it expands government control instead of encouraging private-sector innovation to meet these needs more efficiently.

[Pardon and Parole Board; authorizing the Pardon and Parole Board to

VOTE #: 486

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB1968

HB 1968 dramatically increases salaries for members of the Pardon and Parole Board. The measure adds hundreds of thousands in new costs—up to \$462,000 annually. At a time when many Oklahomans are struggling with inflation, this bill rewards political appointees with massive pay raises and expands the cost of government on the taxpayer's dime.

[Appropriations; creating the Oklahoma Space Renaissance Act; making

VOTE #: 84

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB2024

This legislation funnels \$15 million in taxpayer money to a “microgravity research consortium.” The measure potentially funds speculative “commercialization” projects under the guise of scientific research—essentially subsidizing corporate R&D that should be financed by the private sector, not taxpayers. Oklahoma families are struggling with real-world costs like food, housing, and energy, yet lawmakers appear willing to have found millions to gamble on zero-gravity science experiments. It’s another example of an arrogant government trying to play venture capitalist with the public’s money while losing sight of its proper role.

[Renewable energy; stating legislative intent; creating the Oklahoma

VOTE #: 421

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB2157

This legislation creates yet another government committee tasked with helping bureaucrats “find compatibility” between renewable energy projects and agriculture. In plain terms, it’s another layer of bureaucracy appearing designed to advance green energy policy under the pretense of supporting farmers. The bill also establishes a new revolving fund so future taxpayer dollars can be funneled into the program.

Open Meeting Act; allowing members of a public body to participate in a

VOTE #: 38

CATEGORY #: 1

BILL: HB2209

This continues the Legislature’s ongoing quest to weaken Oklahoma’s vital Open Meeting Law. It allows members of governing boards to participate remotely, making them less accessible to the public—a direct blow to one of the key tenets of representative government.

[Poor persons; terms; Medicaid; reimbursements; effective date.]

VOTE #: 199

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB2268

This legislation expands Oklahoma’s already overbuilt Medicaid program. As Medicaid continues evolving into the nation’s de facto nationalized healthcare system, policymakers—even in “red” Oklahoma—keep voting to grow it further instead of rolling it back.

THE VOTES

Professions and occupations; Oklahoma Funeral Board appointment;

VOTE #: 802

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: HB2286

This bill expands state licensing by creating yet another regulatory license and fee—this time in the funeral industry. Many Republicans campaign on promises to roll back government regulation, but this bill is yet another example of how, once in office, they continue expanding the regulatory state instead.

Judicial and elected official security and privacy; creating the Oklahoma

VOTE #: 873

CATEGORY #: 1

BILL: HB2289

HB 2289 allows federal and state officials to be declared "at-risk individual" and conceal their personal addresses and other identifying information from public view. It moves Oklahoma further toward a culture of secrecy—creating a political class shielded from the transparency expected in a representative government. By hiding where public officials live,

State government; creating the Main Street Grant Program Revolving Fund;

VOTE #: 325

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: HB2407

This legislation would have created yet another state government grant program—despite the fact that numerous similar programs already exist. Rather than consolidating or reforming redundant initiatives, lawmakers opted to expand bureaucracy yet again. It's another example of Republican legislators growing government for government's sake,

Emergency weather response; creating the Oklahoma Emergency Weather

VOTE #: 354

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: HB2426

This bill creates a special license for storm chasers, privileging corporate media networks at the expense of independent operators. It puts the government in the business of choosing winners and losers in one of the most critical areas of media coverage—life-saving weather reporting.

Military infrastructure funding; creating the Base Infrastructure Needs and

VOTE #: 898

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB2518

This proposal establishes a program for investing in military software under the guise of supporting base infrastructure retention. In reality, it represents an opaque and troubling use of state funds to subsidize federal military operations—an arrangement ripe for corruption, favoritism, and vendor-driven giveaways.

Domestic violence; directing the District Attorneys Council to develop and

VOTE #: 409

CATEGORY #: 3

BILL: HB2606

This bill creates yet another government program—this one costing an estimated \$1.5 million per year—to establish a special domestic violence forensic initiative that will impact only a handful of Oklahoma counties.

Revenue and taxation; adjustments; wagering; tax year; effective date.

VOTE #: 957

CATEGORY #: 4

BILL: HB2646

This bill exempts gambling losses from Oklahoma's standard deduction cap, allowing gamblers to deduct their losses even if their charitable giving and other itemized deductions don't exceed the threshold. In effect, it's a special giveaway to the patrons of tribal casinos and the corporate gambling monopolies that profit from them.

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State government; creating the Targeted Violence Prevention Act; authorizing

VOTE #: 209

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: HB2720

This authorizes yet another tentacle of the ever-expanding surveillance state—the Oklahoma Counterterrorism Intelligence Center—to collect, analyze, and share information on individuals “suspected” of potential threats. Under the guise of preventing “targeted violence,” this bill pushes Oklahoma closer to a state-run domestic spying network—one where political dissent or lawful activity could easily be misinterpreted as a threat.

Wind energy; legislative findings; setback requirement for certain affected

VOTE #: 405

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: HB2751

This amendment, offered by populist grassroots Representative Jim Shaw, would have expanded setbacks for wind turbines—protecting adjacent property owners from the detrimental effects of government-subsidized green energy projects that are destroying much of rural Oklahoma. When representatives voted to kill the Shaw amendment, they voted to preserve the special-interest-funded status quo and protect those cashing in on an unsustainable wind energy ideology. A “Yes” vote is the correct vote.

ROA-25 Revolving Fund; requiring transfer from certain fund to the ROA-25

VOTE #: 836

CATEGORY #: 2

BILL: HB2767

This bill sets up the financing for a \$255 million corporate welfare giveaway to a foreign-owned corporation—a massive betrayal of Oklahoma taxpayers. Once again, legislators are chasing out-of-state companies and luring them with public dollars, instead of fostering real, homegrown economic growth, through free market policies such as across the board tax and regulation reduction on those who have already invested in Oklahoma.

Militia; Military Department; Adjutant General's duties; eligibility; authority;

VOTE #: 975

CATEGORY #: 1

BILL: HB2769

This bill creates yet another exemption from state quality-control safeguards that check reckless information technology spending. It potentially allows the Military Department to make costly, uncoordinated technology purchases—opening the door to massive waste and duplication. By bypassing shared procurement and oversight, lawmakers are forfeiting the state’s ability to leverage bulk buying power and drive down costs across government.

Capitol Improvement Authority; utilization of Legacy Capital Fund

VOTE #: 861

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB2776

This bill commits the state to a \$45 million “day care” center renovation project. Forty-five million dollars—for a day care center. It’s hard to imagine any representative campaigning for re-election on that record. It will fall to their challengers to inform the public about this astounding display of excess.

Department of Commerce; making appropriations; sources; amounts;

VOTE #: 838

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: HB2794

This was a pork-barrel spending bill that included \$5 million for a “park” in Oklahoma County and \$4 million to “relocate” a naval submarine—in landlocked Oklahoma, no less. It’s the kind of wasteful memo spending that makes taxpayers wonder whether lawmakers have completely lost sight of fiscal sanity.

Agriculture economic development; Oklahoma Certified Meat Processing

VOTE #: 229

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: HB2838

This bill creates yet another new government entity—this time for the purpose of “certifying meat.” It represents yet another potentially significant intrusion of government into the lives of citizens, and in one of the most dangerous areas of policy: food production.

THE VOTES

Revenue and taxation; Oklahoma Tourism Development Act; inducement cap;

VOTE #: 427

CATEGORY #: 2

BILL: HB2894

Another attempt to extend a government inducement program. These programs are an anathema to the free market, and their collective impact on taxpayers creates a powerful disincentive to genuine free-market behavior.

Medical marijuana; transportation license; allowing transport of medical

VOTE #: 904

CATEGORY #: 4

BILL: HB2897

This bill would have opened the first door to marijuana home delivery. After seeing how this industry has already wreaked havoc across the state, it's deeply irresponsible for lawmakers to consider expanding its reach and scope.

Resolution; House Rules.

VOTE #: 2

CATEGORY #: 1

BILL: HR1002

This House Rules resolution implemented a draconian regime that concentrated nearly all meaningful power within the office of the House Speaker—an outright assault on the principle of representative government. Until the members of the House are willing to reform the rules, representative governance in the people's House—the House of Representatives—will continue to be greatly inhibited.

Vote to Suspend the Rules

VOTE #: 921

CATEGORY #: 1

BILL: NA

This vote suspended a vital House rule designed to prevent bills from being put before the House and voted on the same day. Without this safeguard, lawmakers can rush through controversial or harmful proposals before the public even knows they exist. It's a direct assault on transparency—allowing backroom deals and last-minute legislation to replace deliberation and accountability.

Tulsa Reconciliation Education and Scholarship Program; modifying

VOTE #: 782

CATEGORY #: 4

BILL: SB1054

This vote occurred on an amendment to what is widely perceived as a "reparations" program. The amendment would have added performance-based criteria. By rejecting it, lawmakers chose entitlement over merit. In this rare instance, a yes vote on the amendment represented the responsible position—favoring fairness and accountability over politically motivated giveaways.

Health insurance; requiring coverage of certain genetic testing and cancer

VOTE #: 910

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: SB109

This proposal imposes yet another mandate on health insurance providers. As premiums continue to climb, lawmakers seem intent on driving the cost of private insurance out of reach for ordinary Oklahomans—pushing more people into subsidized government programs. The result is greater dependency on the state and less freedom for individuals, families, and employers to make their own health care choices.

Oklahoma Department of Commerce; requiring portions of certain

VOTE #: 919

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: SB1155

This legislation contained a series of pork giveaways, including a \$100,000 handout to a private organization. This kind of policymaking is rightly described as legalized corruption—a process by which legislators use earmarks to funnel taxpayer money into the coffers of privileged or politically connected groups.

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Wind energy; providing setback requirements for certain affected counties;

VOTE #: 728

CATEGORY #: 1

BILL: SB2

This vote supported the presiding officer of the House in erasing a vital precedent—one that had long upheld a clear and honest interpretation of House rules: when a bill fails on final passage, it is dead. By overturning this principle, lawmakers opened the door for bills to be revived indefinitely, allowing endless arm-twisting, dealmaking, and political manipulation. This breakdown of parliamentary integrity undermines transparency and empowers leadership to keep reanimating failed measures until they get the vote they want.

Public health; establishing the Oklahoma Rare Disease Advisory Council;

VOTE #: 970

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: SB207

This bill creates yet another government council, along with a new revolving fund. It expands bureaucracy under the guise of “advisory guidance,” adding another layer of committees, reports, and taxpayer expense. The unchecked growth of government continues—driven by an out-of-control Republican legislature that seems incapable of restraint.

Teachers; establishing the Grow Your Own Educator Program; providing for

VOTE #: 971

CATEGORY #: 6

BILL: SB235

This bill creates yet another education program—complete with new rulemaking, paperwork, and bureaucracy. Rather than improving classroom outcomes, it adds another layer of red tape and distraction for administrators and state education officials who are already overwhelmed by endless mandates.

Community health workers; creating the Oklahoma Community Health Worker

VOTE #: 1020

CATEGORY #: 5

BILL: SB424

This bill creates yet another state-run certification program—this time for “community health workers.” It expands bureaucracy and invites new layers of regulation into areas that should be guided by private, nonprofit, and faith-based efforts. By inserting government into what is already handled effectively by local communities, lawmakers continue to erode personal initiative and private-sector solutions.

Oklahoma Quality Events Incentive Act; extending date of effectiveness of

VOTE #: 519

CATEGORY #: 2

BILL: SB578

This extends a prominent corporate welfare program known as the Oklahoma Quality Events Incentive Act. As economist Milton Friedman famously said, “Nothing is so permanent as a temporary government program.”

Oklahoma Quality Jobs Program Act; modifying definition to establish certain

VOTE #: 570

CATEGORY #: 2

BILL: SB586

This proposal expands the Oklahoma Quality Jobs Program—one of the foremost corporate welfare tools wielded by state bureaucrats and central planners.

Court fees; increasing certain assessment. Effective date.

VOTE #: 561

CATEGORY #: 7

BILL: SB600

This bill enacts a 100% increase in the CASA court fee, costing fee payers more than \$1 million per year. It's yet another example of ever-rising fees approved by Republican legislators who talk about small government but continue voting to make it more expensive to live and do business in Oklahoma.

THE VOTES

Information Technology Consolidation and Coordination Act; adding certain

VOTE #: 661

CATEGORY #: 1

BILL: SB68

This bill creates a law enforcement exemption from the state's IT oversight and controls—opening the door to maverick spending, fragmented systems, and unchecked surveillance-driven decision-making. By removing these agencies from professional IT accountability, the measure risks both fiscal waste and expanded intrusions on citizens' privacy.

[Ad valorem tax; providing exception to certain payroll requirements for

VOTE #: 770

CATEGORY #: 2

BILL: SB688

At a cost of nearly a million dollars to taxpayers, this bill loosens the requirements of an existing corporate welfare program—making it easier for well-connected recipients to collect their benefits. Rather than tightening oversight or protecting taxpayers, lawmakers have once again made it easier to give away public money.

Professions and occupations; enacting the Dietitian Licensure Compact;

VOTE #: 578

CATEGORY #: 3

BILL: SB805

Joins yet another interstate compact—this time for dietitians—an unelected multistate commission and expanding bureaucratic data-sharing powers.

Concurrent resolution; removing the Commissioner of Mental Health and

VOTE #: 1022

CATEGORY #: 1

BILL: SCR12

This proposal was remarkable for its lack of transparency. Filed after business hours and rushed through with a late-night vote, it stripped a state agency of its leadership without due process. Such midnight maneuvering sets a dangerous precedent—one that invites abuse by those who stand to gain from manipulating agency operations, contracts, or spending for political advantage.

The Example Handout

What follows is a real-world example of an educational piece developed to devastating effect — one that allowed conservative grassroots to hold a liberal-voting House incumbent accountable for his record and repeated betrayals.

The document was developed over the course of multiple campaigns in Oklahoma House District 33, a deeply conservative district with an equally conservative constituency, by two separate grassroots candidates.

The first candidate, Bryce Chaffin, initially found it difficult to convince local voters that the incumbent was, in fact, regularly betraying conservative values — which he was — as one of the most liberal members of the House Republican caucus. So Chaffin created a two-page handout that he could print at home and share with voters as he went door to door.

It worked. Chaffin educated the voters — and it took the full force of establishment money, lobbyists, special interests, and dark-money groups to keep their man, incumbent John Talley, in office as in two consecutive elections, Chaffin pushed Talley to the brink of defeat, coming up just short.

In the third election cycle, circumstances prevented Chaffin from running again, but another grassroots challenger, Molly Jenkins, heard the call to hold Talley accountable. She took Chaffin's handout, built upon it, and went door to door explaining to voters what was happening. Jenkins went on to defeat Talley by a large margin, despite massive spending by Talley and his dark-money allies.

Today, Jenkins ranks second out of the 99 house members graded by the 2025 The Peoples Audit. With a score of 92.47, she has kept her promise to provide conservative representation to the 33rd House District.

Chaffin and Jenkins's work inspired the creation of The Peoples Audit — a project designed to give grassroots activists across the state the tools to copy the Chaffin/Jenkins example, adopt their own districts, and take to the streets.

The mission: challenge incumbents, hold them accountable, and repeat the process every election cycle until the entrenched establishment is removed — and in that district, at least, the Great Grift is exposed and expired.

It is hoped that among the 93 issues identified in this year's audit, there is more than enough material for grassroots activists to develop their own "Liberal Votes by Incumbent" handouts — and to challenge every incumbent who regularly betrays conservative and constitutional values.



Pictured: Molly Jenkins with fellow grassroots freshman Jim Shaw on the floor of the Oklahoma House of Representatives. Jenkins has quickly become known as one of the foremost grassroots champions for the values of everyday Oklahomans. She refuses to accept money from lobbyists or their employers, and in 2024 pulled off a dramatic upset of incumbent John Talley — one of the most establishment-aligned Republicans in the House caucus.

Liberal Votes by John Talley

Six-year-incumbent State Representative John Talley has consistently cast votes that do not align with our community's values. This flier highlights a small sample selection of these votes, showcasing Talley's repeated failure to represent our views. Six years has been long enough. Now, Talley is attempting to make a go for eight years in office. We can't continue with this liberalism. It's time for a change. We need a representative who truly understands and reflects our values through her actions and votes.

HB2114 **Co-Sponsored allowing illegal aliens to obtain an Oklahoma driver's license.**

Talley co-sponsored this bill. It incentivizes illegal aliens to cross America's borders by rewarding them with an official Oklahoma legal identity. This bill opens the possibility of more voter fraud and potentially aids the ever-more-powerful illegal cartels with access to the banking system.

SB210 **Voted against requiring the identity of those submitting mail-in ballots to be verified.**

Talley voted against SB 210. It sought to prevent voter fraud by requiring the voter to prove their identity when submitting an absentee ballot. Had Talley gotten his way, and SB 210 not been approved, the state's election board secretary stated that there would have been no meaningful means to verify the identity of the mail-in ballot's voter. This would have opened Oklahoma up to the same 2020 election chaos that plagued so many other states.

HB2597 **Voted against allowing lawful citizens to exercise their 2nd Amendment right to Constitutional Carry.**

Talley voted against Oklahoma's Constitutional Carry, the most important 2nd Amendment reform in the modern-day history of the state. He received an "F" from both the 2nd Amendment association and the NRA. Talley also spoke against the 2nd amendment at a Mom's Demand Action Rally.

SB13X **Authorized millions in corporate welfare to the anti-American National Basketball Association.**

Talley voted to give millions of taxpayer dollars to the Oklahoma City Thunder even though that organization's valuation has skyrocketed to over a billion dollars over the past few years. It clearly does not need a state government subsidy of our taxpayer dollars. Worse, Talley's vote came after

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every Thunder player kneeled for and disrespected our national anthem. They DO NOT DESERVE our taxpayer dollars.

SB361

Voted against protecting free speech on university campuses.

Talley opposed this important First Amendment bill. It sought to prevent universities from confining free speech to specifically zoned areas of the campus; a practice that allows administrators to put “controversial conservative” speech in a distant place where it is ineffective.

HB2790

Voted to give preference to LGBTQIA+ for membership on Oklahoma Child Welfare Boards.

Talley cast a vote in favor of prioritizing individuals who “self identify” as “lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender nonbinary, or gender nonconforming” for appointments to DHS child welfare boards. This is a dangerous Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) policy that promotes board members not based on their skills but on their self-proclaimed identity. These are some of the most important boards in government and we must have the best, most-skilled members.

HB2388

Allow woke school districts to apply Social Emotion Learning (SEL) techniques in the classroom.

Talley authored this bill. It applies the latest, new woke experiment to our school children. SEL upholds Critical Race Theory (CRT), Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DEI), as well as the LGBTQIA+ agenda. To learn more about Talley's SEL visit <https://bit.ly/BanSEL>.

HJR1040

Voted against halting the Orwellian policy that forced concerned parents to undergo government propaganda classes.

Talley voted against halting a new, controversial policy. This policy sought to mandate government classes for cautious parents who had concerns about government-mandated vaccination effects on their children. Talley's vote effectively supported this intrusive government overreach, disregarding the rights of diligent, informed parents.

HB3014

Voted against strengthening Oklahoma's Parent's Bill of Rights.

Talley opposed this important reform. It would have required officials to get written consent of a child's parents before submitting the child to a forced vaccination and other medical procedures. Talley successfully joined with the Democrats and Trish Ranson to defeat the reform in committee.

THE NEXT STEP

The results of the 2025 People's Audit have been instructive: only eight members of the Oklahoma House voted with the people more than 50% of the time. The vast majority of the others? They need to be challenged. Their electorates need to know how they are really voting — and, ultimately, they need to be replaced.

While it is appropriate to educate the public through various means, the most effective and time-tested method for holding incumbents accountable — and persuading them to change their votes from the establishment and its monied special interests to the grassroots — is to mount an electoral challenge in the next election cycle.

It is this challenge that provides the true and best venue for education — one voter, one door, one visit at a time, each and every election cycle until the grassroots are successful and the voice of the people is restored to the house of the people.

To that end, the next publication from the editor of this report, to be released by The Populist Café, titled: *Rules for Longshots: The Authoritative Guide for Defeating the Elite Special Interests*.

This forthcoming guide will provide a practical, step-by-step manual for defeating entrenched incumbents — even while operating within the constraints of the minimal campaign budget the grassroots are so often forced to work within.

To stay informed about the release of this publication — and to receive future reports and indices from The Oklahoma State Capital — subscribe at: <https://oklahomastatecapital.substack.com/subscribe>.

If you have found value in this report and wish to support future editions of the People's Audit, please consider upgrading to a paid subscription. Your support helps keep this work independent and accountable only to the people — not the powerful.

APPENDIX A

Keeping the People of Oklahoma From Knowing the Impact of Illegal Immigration on Their Schools (Unrecorded Tabling Vote, Repealing Transparency and Ethics)

Explanation: The State Board of Education asked legislators to make an important fact known to the people of Oklahoma: how many illegal aliens are enrolled in public school districts. This metric could help explain low statewide test scores and reveal how certain urban districts may benefit financially from illegals enrollment—potentially diverting resources away from rural districts primarily serving law-abiding citizens. The House rejected this request by a large bipartisan margin thus denying not only the Board of Education, but the right of the people to know what is going on in the public school system.

Example Usage: Rex Banner denied the right of Oklahomans to know how many illegal aliens are invading Oklahoma's public school system. The taxpayers are picking up the tab for this, and they have a right to know how much of their money is being used to pay for educating those who are exploiting our laws to their benefit. The illegal alien use of the schools is likely dropping the state's test scores, and pulling funds away from rural school districts to the benefit of urban school districts. By keeping this number secret, Banner denied the public the right to understand and analyze this abuse. The legislators didn't enter this vote into the official journal, so Banner might believe he got away with this betrayal of our values, but a screenshot of the vote was captured, documenting his betrayal of our most important values and principles.

Link: See Appendix A | **Vote:** A "No" vote on the motion to table approval of the proposal is the correct vote. | **Category:** 1 - Repealing Transparency and Ethics

<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>CP</i>
Adams		X		
Alonso-Sandoval	X			
Archer	X			
Banning			X	
Bashore	X			
Bennett	X			
Blair	X			
Blancett	X			
Boles	X			
Burns	X			
Caldwell (C)	X			
Caldwell (T)			X	
Cantrell	X			
Chapman	X			
Cornwell	X			
Crosswhite Hader	X			
Culver	X			
Deck	X			
Dempsey	X			

<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>CP</i>
Dobrinski				X
Dollens	X			
Duel	X			
Eaves	X			
Fetgatter	X			
Ford	X			
Fugate				X
Gann		X		
George	X			
Gise	X			
Grego	X			
Hall	X			
Hardin				X
Harris	X			
Hasenbeck	X			
Hays		X		
Hefner	X			
Hildebrant		X		
Hill	X			

APPENDIX A

<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>CP</i>
Humphrey		X		
Jenkins		X		
Johns	X			
Kane	X			
Kannady	X			
Kelley	X			
Kendrix	X			
Kerbs	X			
Lawson	X			
Lay	X			
Lepak	X			
Lowe (D)	X			
Luttrell			X	
Manger	X			
Marti			X	
May			X	
Maynard		X		
McCane	X			
Menz	X			
Miller	X			
Moore	X			
Mr. Speaker	X			
Munson	X			
Newton	X			
Olsen		X		
Osburn	X			
Pae	X			
Patzkowsky	X			
Pfeiffer	X			
Pittman	X			
Pogemiller	X			

<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>CP</i>
Provenzano	X			
Ranson	X			
Roberts	X			
Roe	X			
Rosecrants	X			
Schreiber	X			
Shaw		X		
Smith			X	
Sneed			X	
Staires	X			
Stark	X			
Steagall	X			
Sterling	X			
Stewart	X			
Stinson	X			
Strom	X			
Tedford	X			
Townley	X			
Turner	X			
Waldron	X			
West (J)	X			
West (K)				X
West (R)		X		
West (T)	X			
Wilk	X			
Williams		X		
Wolfley	X			
Woolley		X		
Worthen	X			

APPENDIX B

Refusing to Allow the Peoples' Representatives to Have Their Bills Heard (*HR 1002 Unrecorded Tabling Vote, Repealing Transparency and Ethics*)

Explanation: Oklahoma House members voted to table this, one of the most important proposals of the year, known as The Gann Plan. It would have guaranteed every legislator the right to a vote on at least two of their bills each session. By tabling the measure, the powerful House Speaker and his hand-picked chairmen retained the ability to discriminate against representatives by refusing to grant hearings for their bills. Until elected state representatives are guaranteed the right to request a hearing and a vote on their proposals, the system of democratic, republican representation remains deeply inhibited.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to table The Gann Plan, he voted to silence the people's voice. The plan would have guaranteed every elected representative the right to have at least two of their bills heard and voted on—ensuring that every district in Oklahoma had a seat at the table. By siding with the Speaker and the political establishment, Banner helped preserve a system where a handful of powerful insiders decide which ideas live and which die. This vote protected a cartel of control at the Capitol and denied the people of Oklahoma the fair and open representation they deserve, i.e., Banner insulted every one of the voters that he is supposed to represent.

Link: See Appendix B | **Vote:** A "No" vote on the motion to table approval of the proposal is the correct vote. | **Category:** 1 - Repealing Transparency and Ethics

LEGISLATOR	Y	N	E	CP
Adams	X			
Alonso-Sandoval			X	
Archer	X			
Banning			X	
Bashore	X			
Bennett		X		
Blair			X	
Blancett			X	
Boles	X			
Burns	X			
Caldwell (C)	X			
Caldwell (T)	X			
Cantrell	X			
Chapman			X	
Cornwell	X			
Crosswhite Hader			X	
Culver	X			
Deck	X			
Dempsey			X	

LEGISLATOR	Y	N	E	CP
Dobrinski		X		
Dollens				X
Duel		X		
Eaves		X		
Fetgatter		X		
Ford		X		
Fugate				X
Gann			X	
George		X		
Gise		X		
Grego		X		
Hall		X		
Hardin				X
Harris		X		
Hasenbeck		X		
Hays			X	
Hefner				X
Hildebrant		X		
Hill		X		

APPENDIX B

<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>CP</i>
Humphrey			X	
Jenkins		X		
Johns	X			
Kane	X			
Kannady	X			
Kelley	X			
Kendrix	X			
Kerbs	X			
Lawson	X			
Lay			X	
Lepak	X			
Lowe (D)			X	
Lowe (J)			X	
Luttrell	X			
Manger	X			
Marti			X	
May	X			
Maynard			X	
McCane		X		
Menz	X			
Miller	X			
Moore	X			
Mr. Speaker	X			
Munson			X	
Newton			X	
Olsen	X			
Osburn	X			
Pae	X			
Patzkowsky			X	
Pfeiffer	X			
Pittman			X	
Pogemiller			X	

<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<i>Y</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>CP</i>
Provenzano			X	
Ranson			X	
Roberts	X			
Roe	X			
Rosecrants			X	
Schreiber			X	
Shaw			X	
Smith			X	
Sneed	X			
Staires	X			
Stark	X			
Steagall	X			
Sterling			X	
Stewart			X	
Stinson	X			
Strom	X			
Swope			X	
Tedford			X	
Townley	X			
Turner	X			
Waldron			X	
West (J)	X			
West (K)	X			
West (R)			X	
West (T)	X			
Wilk	X			
Williams			X	
Wolfley			X	
Woolley			X	
Worthen	X			

APPENDIX C

Refusing to Allow the Peoples' Representatives to Have Their Bills Heard (*HR 1002 Unrecorded Tabling Vote, Repealing Transparency and Ethics*)

Explanation: Popular grassroots state representative Jim Shaw asked the House of Representatives to enact a common-sense threshold for allowing members to record a vote in the official House journal as a “recorded vote.” The House tabled Shaw’s proposal, ensuring that a high bar remains before procedural votes are entered into the journal—thereby preventing the people of Oklahoma from seeing how their representatives vote on some of the most important motions entered in the House.

Example Usage: When Rex Banner voted to table Jim Shaw’s proposal, he voted to keep Oklahomans in the dark. Shaw’s plan would have made it easier for legislators to record their votes in the official House journal—so the public could see exactly how their representatives were voting on critical procedural motions. By blocking this reform, Banner protected the secrecy of the political establishment and made it harder for citizens to hold their government accountable. If a legislator is afraid to have his votes recorded, that tells you everything you need to know about him and his vote.

Link: See Appendix C | **Vote:** A "No" vote on the motion to table approval of the proposal is the correct vote. | **Category:** 1 - Repealing Transparency and Ethics

<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>CP</u>
Adams	X			
Alonso-Sandoval	X			
Archer	X			
Banning			X	
Bashore	X			
Bennett	X			
Blair	X			
Blancett	X			
Boles	X			
Burns	X			
Caldwell (C)			X	
Caldwell (T)	X			
Cantrell	X			
Chapman	X			
Cornwell	X			
Crosswhite Hader		X		
Culver	X			
Deck	X			
Dempsey			X	

<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>CP</u>
Dobrinski	X			
Dollens	X			
Duel	X			
Eaves	X			
Fetgatter	X			
Ford	X			
Fugate	X			
Gann			X	
George	X			
Gise	X			
Grego	X			
Hall	X			
Hardin	X			
Harris	X			
Hasenbeck	X			
Hays	X			
Hefner	X			
Hildebrant		X		
Hill	X			

APPENDIX C

<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>CP</u>
Humphrey			X	
Jenkins		X		
Johns	X			
Kane	X			
Kannady	X			
Kelley	X			
Kendrix	X			
Kerbs	X			
Lawson	X			
Lay	X			
Lepak	X			
Lowe (D)	X			
Lowe (J)			X	
Luttrell	X			
Manger	X			
Marti			X	
May	X			
Maynard	X			
McCane	X			
Menz	X			
Miller	X			
Moore	X			
Mr. Speaker	X			
Munson	X			
Newton	X			
Olsen	X			
Osburn	X			
Pae	X			
Patzkowsky	X			
Pfeiffer	X			
Pittman	X			
Pogemiller	X			

<u>LEGISLATOR</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>CP</u>
Provenzano	X			
Ranson	X			
Roberts	X			
Roe	X			
Rosecrants	X			
Schreiber	X			
Shaw			X	
Smith				X
Sneed	X			
Staires	X			
Stark				X
Steagall	X			
Sterling	X			
Stewart	X			
Stinson	X			
Strom	X			
Swope	X			
Tedford				X
Townley	X			
Turner	X			
Waldron	X			
West (J)	X			
West (K)	X			
West (R)			X	
West (T)	X			
Wilk	X			
Williams			X	
Wolfley	X			
Woolley			X	
Worthen	X			

END OF REPORT