

the intervening sixty years. As Speaker and later as Governor, Phillips fought the New Deal programs of Governor E. W. Marland. Fiscally conservative to an extreme, Phillips represented a political philosophy in which government plays a caretaker rather than a leadership role. On the other hand, Speaker Johnson, whose political philosophy, although appropriately conservative in a state where the Democratic Party views itself as conservative, envisioned the state as an active partner with (and frequently the arbitrator of conflicts between) business and labor.

The revival of the Oklahoma economy and its diversification has, to a large degree, been encouraged by the work of the Oklahoma House of Representatives. During Speaker Johnson's administration, the House played an extremely vital role in passing the Quality Jobs Act in 1993. This act has been successful in recruiting industries to the state which provide high paying jobs with excellent benefits. In its brief existence, the Quality Jobs Act has made Oklahoma a recognized leader among states in its economic development efforts and added nearly 100,000 jobs in both urban and rural areas of the state and over \$1.8 billion to the Oklahoma payroll.

In 1996, leadership came from the House for the popular Rural Economic Action Plan (REAP) that has provided much needed funding for infrastructure in capital-starved small communities across the state. The House's pro-business orientation under Johnson's leadership was also exemplified by the critical role it played in passing major workers' compensation reform legislation in the 1992 regular and 1994 special sessions. This legislation has helped to control workers' compensation costs for employers, eliminate some of the perceived abuses, and ensure that more of the awards go to the injured workers. In addition, the House supported the tort reform act that was also supported by business in 1995.

Johnson also accomplished a number of other important goals that have improved the image of the House. Under his leadership (and that of Speaker Benson), there have been no all-

House Pushes Through Juvenile Justice Reform

Public concerns over the increased severity of juvenile offenses had pushed juvenile justice reform to the top of the legislative agenda. However, juvenile reform is one of the issues that tends to sharply divide the public.

Nevertheless, Majority Floor Leader Loyd Benson took on the issue during the months leading up to the 1994 session. Working with colleagues knowledgeable on the issues involved, the House staff, and impacted groups, he developed House Bill 2640 that ultimately overhauled the state's juvenile statutes and divided juvenile offenders into those who needed some state intervention and the more difficult offenders who would now be placed under the jurisdiction of the youthful offender system. The Office of Juvenile Affairs was created to administer this system.

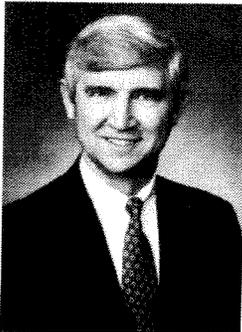
House Bill 2640 revamped and stiffened punishments for a variety of severe youthful offender crimes. Benson also took the lead in legislation to create a variety of community- and school-based programs designed to deter young people from dropping out of school and other risky behaviors and to prevent young people from engaging in youth crimes. In addition, this legislation committed the state to reforms designed for students who, for whatever reason, could not find success in traditional school settings and therefore were likely dropout candidates and prone to other forms of risky behavior. Today, students statewide have access to alternative education programs. In addition, a statewide plan offers vocational and technical education training to those students who would benefit from the training.

night sessions nor any sessions lasting beyond midnight. Speaker Johnson also established the practice of using a “leadership team,” composed of Democrats from various sections of the state and political viewpoints whom he involved in the formulation of legislative policy. A not very public, but extremely important, Johnson reform was the establishment of a standing committee to review administrative rules. Prior to 1994, the oversight of these rules had been left to the standing committees which were already burdened with the press of legislation. But the creation of a separate standing committee, chaired since 1995 by Charlie Gray from Oklahoma City, has greatly enhanced the oversight function in the House and made agencies more cognizant of taking legislative intent into account when drafting rules and more concerned about the impact of new rules on the public.

Johnson also worked cooperatively with House Minority Floor Leader Larry Ferguson to reduce the partisan frictions that can disrupt sessions. That relationship continued when Loyd Benson became Speaker. Reduced partisanship enabled the House to more frequently take a united stand on major legislative issues and to provide a forum for seeking compromise rather than conflict.

In addition, Johnson established the practice of developing a legislative program before each session for the Democratic caucus (the Republican caucus has also developed its own programs). This practice has enabled the House to take the leadership role on numerous important statewide issues, such as environmental and juvenile justice reform. The ability to initiate its own legislative programs demonstrates the institutional maturity of the House of Representatives as it enters the third millennium.

The transition from Speaker Johnson to Speaker Benson in 1997 was comparatively smooth. The two had a close working relationship during Johnson’s six years as Speaker, and there was a minimal number of changes in top leadership spots. What was new was the change in Democratic caucus rules to limit the number of terms that a Speaker can serve to two. This change anticipates the 2004 impact of term limits in the House and means that Speaker Johnson may be the last Speaker to serve three full terms.



*Loyd Benson, Speaker from 1997-2000,
the only Speaker from Western Oklahoma elected by
House since its independence from Governors.*

When Benson assumed his new post, he became the only Speaker from western Oklahoma since the House ended the tradition giving Governors the authority to organize the House leadership in 1961. He was also the first Speaker west of I-35 since Governor Turner chose C.R. Board from Boise City to be Speaker in 1947. A self-proclaimed conservative Democrat from the short grass area of southwestern Oklahoma where he has maintained a law practice and ranch since elected to the House in 1984, Speaker Benson proved during his initial term in the office that he can reach out to all factions in the House. He also shared with the previous Speaker a “subdued charisma” which has enabled him to effectively lead the House. During his first term, his long friendship with Minority Floor Leader Larry Ferguson from Cleveland helped immensely in resolving the partisan issues that are nearly always present in a legislative session. Ferguson said of Benson when he became Speaker:

We won't always agree on everything, but that's the nature of this business. Benson's a straight shooter; a real upright individual. He's reserved, but if he thinks he needs to be heard, he's the first to stand up and say his piece. Loyd's more likely to meet your challenge head-on than do it round about.

The 1997 session was one in which he demonstrated his head-on approach to a major issue. That issue was the 1997 road program. Prior to the 1997 legislative session, Senate leaders proposed a plan to provide \$750 million for state roads, focusing on new highway construction. The program would be a collaborative effort between the Department of Transportation and the Oklahoma Turnpike Authority using twenty-year bonds over a three-year period to finance \$750 million in construction. The Turnpike Authority would lease the roads back to the Department of Transportation, and the bonds would be retired by the Legislature from appropriations of growth revenues.

Although he had developed an alternative plan, Governor Keating generally supported the Senate's position. On the other hand, the House was strongly opposed to the Senate's plan. Speaker Benson and the House leadership favored a more sensible "pay-as-you-go" approach. Speaker Benson did not support the cost involved in the Governor's or the Senate's plans for debt retirement. The House also expressed concern that the use of the Turnpike Authority as the financing entity could result in additional toll roads. When the Governor accused the House of being too rigid, Benson replied that he was flexible, willing to negotiate, but not willing for the House to be "liberal big spenders."

Once the two House caucuses reached a general position regarding several other major issues, such as higher education tuition hikes, they also were able to come to an agreement on the road program. Political wrangling over the funding mix for the proposed various plans and the lack of a consensus from the Senate and Governor gave House majority and minority leaders maneuvering room to adopt an approach that the House could overwhelmingly support. Relying less on future indebtedness and placing more emphasis on pay-as-you-go financing, the compromise position developed by the House was the basis for the final \$1 billion two-phase highway building plan. The first \$700 million phase of the state's largest infrastructure program used only \$300 million in bonds and the rest from the Constitutional Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) and the General Revenue Fund. Initial concerns in the House that the program would favor urban transportation needs were addressed by requiring that 60% of the funds be allocated to rural projects. (Funding for rural areas was extremely important to the House which hoped to build stronger ties between rural areas and urban economies). The popularity of the House plan was validated as it passed the Legislature with only one dissenting vote. In announcing the compromise to the public, Speaker Benson stated:

This was an open and bipartisan process, and every member of the House had an opportunity to provide input. Equity was an extremely important factor in the negotiations, and our members have been unselfish in crafting this compromise.

A Century to Remember

In these pages, some of the more significant events in the history of the Oklahoma House of Representatives have been reviewed. In its history, the House played a vital role in many of the major developments of the young state, such as moving the state capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City, the response to socialism in Oklahoma before America's entry into the First World War, and Republican Party control of the House for the first and only time since statehood during the 1921 regular and special sessions. Also, the House was in the center of Oklahoma politics during the 1920's when it impeached both Governor Walton and Governor Johnston.

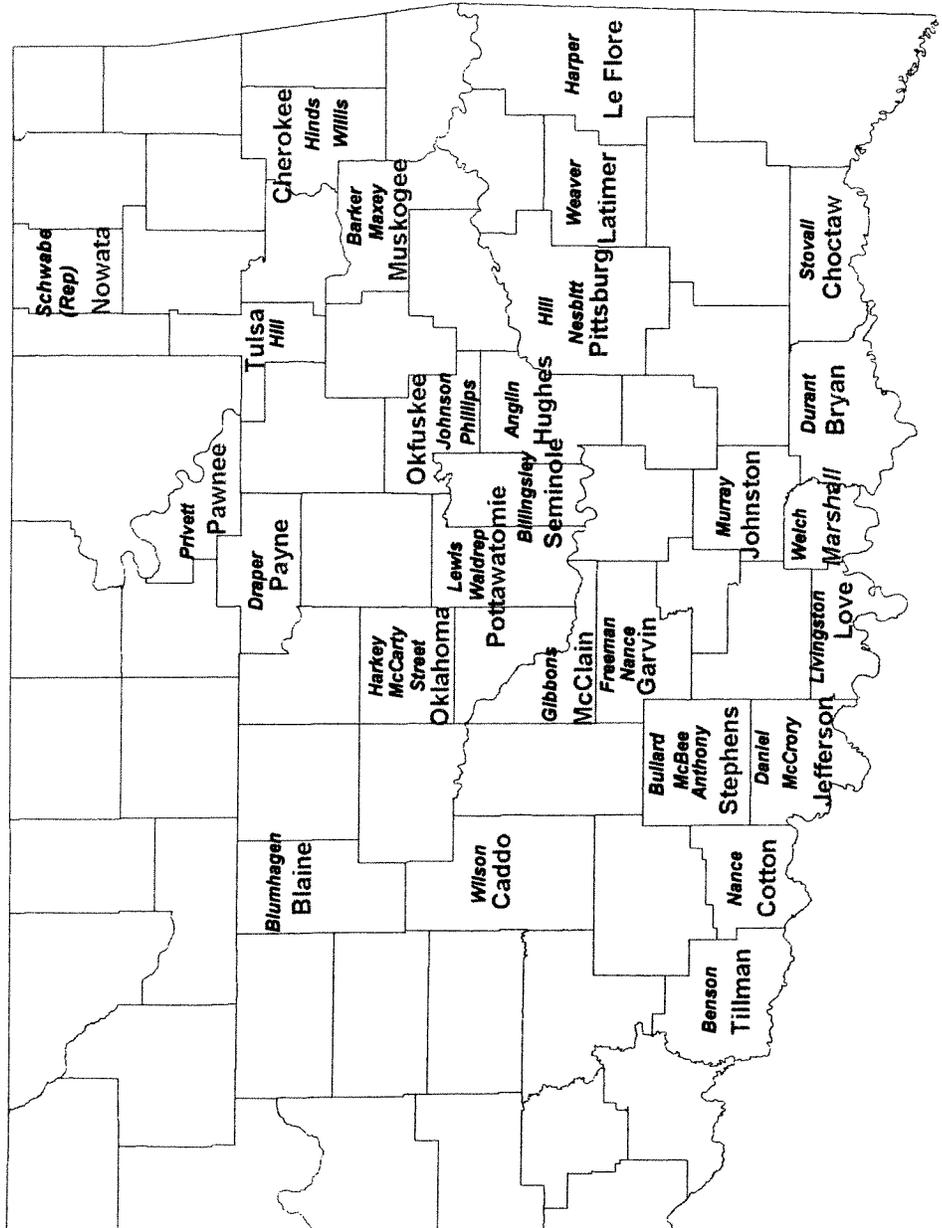
Despite the impeachments, the House (as well as the Senate) was, by custom, organized by Governors until the mid-term of the administration of Governor Edmondson when the House elected J.D. McCarty to the first of three terms. The 1960's were a watershed period in the history of the House of Representatives. In addition to the House becoming an independent body, it emerged from that decade, due to reapportionment, as a much more representative institution. The House's ability to set its own agenda and to fight for it was demonstrated during the years when the state elected its first two Republican Governors.

In the intervening years, changes in the House of Representatives have accelerated in order to accommodate the challenges of a world in which states must be able to respond quickly or fall behind. In the 1990's, the House succeeded in shaping major education reform and road construction programs in large part as a result of the leadership that has become an on-going characteristic of the Oklahoma House of Representatives. This is the product of the many individual and collective efforts of countless House members since statehood. This is a legacy in which Oklahomans can take pride and one that will enable, long after the present members have moved on, future House members to meet the challenges of the next millennium!

Appendix I

**Map of Speakers by County
Oklahoma House of Representatives
1907-2000**

Speakers, Oklahoma House of Representatives 1907-2000



Appendix II

Legislative Sessions, Party Membership, and Major Officers

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, PARTY MEMBERSHIP, AND MAJOR OFFICERS

Legislature	Session Dates/Legislative Days ¹	Party Membership ²	Officers				
			Speaker	Speaker Pro Tempore	Majority Leader ⁴	Minority Leader ⁴	Chief Clerk
1st (Met in Guthrie)	12/2/07 - 5/26/08 160 days	93 Democrats 17 Republicans	William H. Murray Tishomingo	A.H. Ellis Garfield County	n/a	n/a	Charles H. Pittman
2nd (Met in Guthrie)	1/5/09 - 3/12/09 67 days 1/20/10 - 3/19/10 Special Session - 59 days	69 Democrats 41 Republicans	Benjamin F. Wilson Cereal (Cereal changed its name to Banner in 1911)	Benjamin F. Harrison Calvin	n/a	n/a	William H. Ebey <i>Albert Shields Special Session</i>
3rd (Met in Oklahoma City)	1/28/10 - 12/16/10 Special Session - 19 days 1/3/11 - 3/11/11 68 days	81 Democrats 27 Republicans	<i>W. B. Anthony Marlow Special Session</i> W. A. Durant Durant	<i>N.J. Johnson Calvin Special Session</i> J. Roy Williams Comanche/Cotton Counties	n/a	n/a	<i>C.H. Pittman Special Session</i> G. A. Crossett
4th	1/7/13 - 3/17/13 70 days 3/18/13 - 7/5/13 Special Session - 73 days	79 Democrats 18 Republicans	J. H. Maxey Muskogee	Charles B. Emanuel Sulphur	n/a	n/a	Gus Pool
5th	1/5/15 - 3/23/15 78 days 1/17/16 - 2/22/16 Special Session - 37 days	75 Democrats 17 Republicans 5 Socialists	A. A. McCrory Ringling	W. A. Durant Durant	n/a	n/a	J. G. March
6th	1/2/17 - 3/16/17 74 days	85 Democrats 26 Republicans	Paul Nesbitt McAlester	Tom C. Waldrep Shawnee	n/a	n/a	C. C. Childers

Legislature	Session Dates/Legislative Days ¹	Party Membership ²	Officers				
			Speaker	Speaker Pro Tempore	Majority Leader ⁴	Minority Leader ⁴	Chief Clerk
7th	1/7/19 - 3/29/19 70 days 2/23/20-2/28/20 Special Session - 5 days	74 Democrats 30 Republicans	Tom C. Waldrep Shawnee	J. B. Parker Talihina	n/a	n/a	H. R. Christopher <i>W. A. Durant</i> Special Session
8th	1/4/21 - 4/2/21 67 days 4/25/21 - 5/21/21 Special Session - 24 days	37 Democrats 55 Republicans	George B. Schwabe Nowata (Republican)	Bailey B. Bell Tulsa (Republican)	n/a	n/a	Albert Ross
9th	1/2/23 - 3/31/23 77 days 10/11/23 - 1/14/24 Special Session - 52 days 1/15/24 - 3/15/24 Second Special Session - 53 days	93 Democrats 14 Republicans	Murray F. Gibbons Purcell <i>W. D. McBee</i> <i>Duncan</i> Special Sessions	Charles S. Brice McAlester <i>J. B. Harper</i> <i>Talihina</i> Special Session	n/a	n/a	C.H. Kendle <i>Isaac W. Gray</i> Special Session
10th	1/6/25 - 3/28/25 71 days	81 Democrats 27 Republicans	J. B. Harper Talihina	J. G. H. Windle Granite	n/a	n/a	C. J. Kendle
11th	1/4/27 - 3/24/27 61 days 12/6/27 - 12/29/27 Special Session - 22 days	87 Democrats 21 Republicans	D. A. Stovall Hugo <i>E. P. Hill</i> <i>McAlester</i> Special Session	J. G. H. Windle Granite <i>E. W. Snoddy</i> <i>Alva (Republican)</i> Special Session	n/a	n/a	Bert McDonel
12th	1/8/29 - 3/30/29 70 days 5/16/29 - 7/5/29 Special Session - 44 days	56 Democrats 47 Republicans	Allan Street Oklahoma City (resigned on 1/8/29) James C. Nance Walters	J. Woody Dixon Marietta	n/a	n/a	Bert McDonel <i>Mabel Sherin</i> Special Session
13th	1/6/31 - 4/11/31 75 days	88 Democrats 9 Republicans	Carlton Weaver Wilburton	David M. Logan Okmulgee	n/a	n/a	W. A. Durant

Legislature	Session Dates/Legislative Days ¹	Party Membership ²	Officers				
			Speaker	Speaker Pro Tempore	Majority Leader ⁴	Minority Leader ⁴	Chief Clerk
14th	1/3/33 - 4/22/33 83 days 5/24/33 - 7/15/33 Special Session - 40 days	113 Democrats 4 Republicans 1 Independents	Tom Anglin Holdenville	Bob Fitzgerald Hobart	John Steele Batson Marietta	n/a	R. M. McCool
15th	1/8/35 - 4/30/35 83 days	112 Democrats 7 Republicans 1 Independents	Leon C. Phillips Okemah	Merton Munson Lawton	F. N. Shoemaker Haskell	n/a	Richard H. Cloud
16th	1/24/36 - 1/4/37 Special Session - 27 days 1/5/37 - 5/11/37 87 days	114 Democrats 3 Republicans	J. T. Daniel Waurika	J. Kenneth Hogue Carnegie	James C. Nance Purcell	n/a	Andrew Fraley Succeeded by Harry Pennicker
17th	1/3/39 - 4/29/39 86 days	102 Democrats 13 Republicans	Don Welch Madill	Harold Freeman Pauls Valley	Murray Gibbons Oklahoma City	n/a	R. M. Massey
18th	1/7/41 - 5/23/41 96 days	114 Democrats 7 Republicans	E. Blumhagen Watonga	A. E. Montgomery Tulsa	Harold Freeman Pauls Valley	n/a	Frank Raab
19th	1/5/43 - 4/1/43 63 days 4/10/44 - 4/21/44 Special Session - 10 days	93 Democrats 24 Republicans	Harold Freeman Pauls Valley <i>Merle Lansden Beaver Special Session</i>	R. M. Mountcastle Muskogee	Kirksey Nix Eufaula	n/a	Lucien Spear <i>H.R. Christopher Special Session</i>
20th	1/2/45 - 4/26/45 74 days	98 Democrats 22 Republicans	Johnson Davis Hill Tulsa H. I. Hinds Tahlequah	H. I. Hinds Tahlequah Jack Bradley Wilburton	Streeter Speakman Sapulpa	n/a	H. R. Christopher
21st	1/7/47 - 5/8/47 75 days	95 Democrats 23 Republicans	C. R. Board Boise City	Claud Thompson Antlers	R. Rhys Evans Ardmore	n/a	Bob Barr
22nd	1/4/49 - 5/27/49 86 days 11/28/49 - 12/22/49 Special Session - 17 days	103 Democrats 12 Republicans	Walter Billingsley Wewoka	John W. Russell, Jr. Okmulgee	Joe A. Smalley Norman	n/a	Thomas P. Holt

Legislature	Session Dates/Legislative Days ¹	Party Membership ²	Officers				
			Speaker	Speaker Pro Tempore	Majority Leader ⁴	Minority Leader ⁴	Chief Clerk
23rd	1/2/51 - 5/18/51 83 days	99 Democrats 19 Republicans	James M. Bullard Duncan	James R. Williams Blanchard	A. R. Larason Fargo	n/a	A. Redford
24th	1/6/53 - 5/6/53 90 days	104 Democrats 20 Republicans	James C. Nance Purcell	James E. Douglas Durant	Glen Ham Pauls Valley	C.R. Nixon Tulsa	Eddie Higgins
25th	1/4/55 - 5/27/55 81 days	102 Democrats 19 Republicans	B. E. Bill Harkey Oklahoma City	Floyd Sumrall Beaver	James M. Bullard Duncan	W.A. Burton, Jr. Dover	Carl Staas
26th	1/8/57-5/29/57 83 days	101 Democrats 20 Republicans	B. E. Bill Harkey Oklahoma City	Arthur A. Kelly Frederick	James M. Bullard Duncan	Robert N. Alexander Tulsa	Ellen Wilson Bridges
27th	1/6/59 - 7/3/59 105 days	110 Democrats 9 Republicans	Clint G. Livingston Marietta	Noble R. Stewart Sallisaw	Frank Ogden Guymon	Denzil D. Garrison Bartlesville	Louise Stockton
28th	1/3/61 - 7/28/61 117 days	107 Democrats 14 Republicans	J. D. McCarty Oklahoma City	Delbert Inman Coalgate	Leland Wolf Noble	Carl G. Eiting Boise City	Louise Stockton
29th	1/8/63 - 6/14/63 92 days	96 Democrats 24 Republicans	J. D. McCarty Oklahoma City	Rex Privett Maramec	Leland Wolf Noble	C. W. Doombos Bartlesville	Louise Stockton
30th	1/5/65 - 7/22/65 117 days	78 Democrats 21 Republicans	J. D. McCarty Oklahoma City	Rex Privett Maramec	Leland Wolf Noble	G. T. Blankenship Oklahoma City	Louise Stockton
31st	1/3/67 - 5/11/67 75 days 1/2/68 - 5/3/68 72 days	74 Democrats 25 Republicans	Rex Privett Maramec	Joseph E. Mountford Miami	Leland Wolf Noble	James W. Connor Bartlesville	Louise Stockton
32nd	1/7/69-4/29/69 65 days 1/6/70-4/15/70 58 days	76 Democrats 23 Republicans	Rex Privett Maramec	Larry D. Derryberry Altus	Leland Wolf Noble	James W. Connor Bartlesville	Louise Stockton

Legislature	Session Dates/Legislative Days ¹	Party Membership ²	Officers				
			Speaker	Speaker Pro Tempore	Majority Leader ⁴	Minority Leader ⁴	Chief Clerk
33rd	1/5/71-6/11/71 90 days	78 Democrats 21 Republicans	Rex Privett Maramec	Joseph E. Mountford Miami	Leland Wolf Noble	Charles R. Ford Tulsa	Louise Stockton
	7/1/71-7/11/71 <i>Special Session- 1 day</i>						
	1/4/72-3/31/72 52 days						
34th	1/2/73-5/17/73 79 days	75 Democrats 26 Republicans	William P. Willis Tahlequah	Spencer T. Bernard Rush Springs	Leland Wolf Noble	Charles R. Ford Tulsa	Louise Stockton
	1/8/74-5/17/74 76 days						
35th	1/7/75-6/6/75 87 days	76 Democrats 25 Republicans	William P. Willis Tahlequah	Spencer T. Bernard Rush Springs	James B. Townsend Shawnee	Charles R. Ford Tulsa	Louise Stockton
	1/6/76-6/9/76 89 days						<i>Richard Huddleston Special Session</i>
	7/19/76-7/23/76 <i>Special Session-5 days</i>						
36th	1/4/77-6/8/77 90 days	78 Democrats 23 Republicans	William P. Willis Tahlequah	Spencer T. Bernard Rush Springs	James B. Townsend Shawnee	Kent F. Frates Oklahoma City	Richard Huddleston
	6/13/77-6/17/77 <i>Special Session - 5 days</i>						
	1/3/78-4/28/78 68 days						
37th	1/2/79-7/2/79 89 days	75 Democrats 26 Republicans	Daniel D. Draper, Jr. Stillwater	Mike Murphy Idabel	Vernon Dunn Loco	Neal A. McCaleb Edmond	Richard Huddleston
	1/8/80-6/16/80 80 days						
	7/7/80-7/11/80 <i>Special Session-5 days</i>						

Officers							
Legislature	Session Dates/Legislative Days ¹	Party Membership ²	Speaker	Speaker Pro Tempore	Majority Leader ⁴	Minority Leader ⁴	Chief Clerk
38th	1/6/81-7/20/81 90 days 8/31/81-9/4/81 <i>Special Session-5 days</i> 1/5/82-7/12/82 86 days	73 Democrats 28 Republicans	Daniel D. Draper, Jr. Stillwater	Mike Murphy Idabel	Vernon Dunn Loco	Neal A. McCaleb Edmond	Richard Huddleston
39th	1/4/83 - 6/23/83 90 days 9/19/83 - 9/23/83 <i>Special Session - 5 days</i> 11/28/83-11/30/83 <i>Second Special Session-3 days</i> 1/3/84 - 5/31/84 87 days	76 Democrats 25 Republicans	Daniel D. Draper, Jr. Stillwater Jim Barker Muskogee (starting with the first 1983 special session)	Mike Murphy Idabel	Joe Fitzgibbon Miami <i>Vacant during first 1983 special session</i> <i>Mick Thompson Poteau (starting the second 1983 special session)</i>	Frank W. Davis Guthrie	Richard Huddleston <i>Larry Warden (acting during the first 1983 special session)</i> <i>Irene McConathy (starting with the second 1983 special session)</i>
40th	1/8/85-7/19/85 90 days 1/7/86-6/13/86 90 days	70 Democrats 31 Republicans	Jim Barker Muskogee	Lonnie Abbott Ada	Guy Davis Calera	Frank W. Davis Guthrie	Larry Warden

Legislature	Session Dates/Legislative Days ¹	Party Membership ²	Officers				
			Speaker	Speaker Pro Tempore	Majority Leader ⁴	Minority Leader ⁴	Chief Clerk
41st	1/15/87-7/17/87 90 days 7/6/87-7/6/87 <i>Special Session- 1 day</i> 7/7/87-7/14/87 <i>Special Session-2 days</i> 1/5/88-7/13/88 90 days 8/29/88-9/2/88 <i>Special Session- 5 days</i>	70 Democrats 31 Republicans	Jim Barker Muskogee	Lonnie Abbott Ada	Guy Davis Calera	Walter Hill Turpin	Larry Warden
42nd	1/3/89 - 5/26/89 83 days 8/14/89 - 5/2/90 <i>Special Session -46 days</i> 2/5/90 - 5/25/90 66 days	69 Democrats 32 Republicans	Jim Barker (removed 5/17/89) Muskogee Steve Lewis Shawnee	Jim Glover Elgin	Guy Davis Calera (replaced 5/17/89) Glen Johnson Okemah	Joe Heaton Oklahoma City	Larry Warden
43rd	1/14/91 - 1/18/91 <i>Special Session - 5 days</i> 1/8/91 - 5/31/91 70 days 2/3/92 - 5/29/92 71 days	69 Democrats 32 Republicans	Glen D. Johnson Okemah	Jim Glover Elgin	Loyd Benson Frederick	Joe Heaton Oklahoma City Larry Ferguson (second regular session) Cleveland	Larry Warden

Legislature	Session Dates/Legislative Days ¹	Party Membership ²	Officers				
			Speaker	Speaker Pro Tempore	Majority Leader ⁴	Minority Leader ⁴	Chief Clerk
44th	1/5/93 - 5/28/93 71 days	68 Democrats 33 Republicans	Glen D. Johnson Okemah	Jim Glover Elgin	Loyd Benson Frederick	Larry Ferguson Cleveland	Larry Warden
	2/7/94 - 5/27/94 66 days						
45th	5/23/94 - 5/27/94 <i>Special Session - 5 days</i>	65 Democrats 36 Republicans	Glen D. Johnson Okemah	Jim Glover Elgin	Loyd Benson Frederick	Larry Ferguson Cleveland	Larry Warden
	10/3/94 - 11/4/94 <i>Special Session - 6 days</i>						
46th	1/3/95 - 5/26/95 66 days	65 Democrats 36 Republicans	Loyd Benson Frederick	Larry E. Adair Stilwell	Tommy Thomas Atoka	Larry Ferguson Cleveland	Larry Warden
	5/19/95-11/19/96 <i>Special Session - 6 days</i>						
47th	2/5/96 - 6/31/96 69 days	61 Democrats 40 Republicans	Loyd Benson Frederick	Larry E. Adair Stilwell	Tommy Thomas Atoka	Fred S. Morgan Oklahoma City	Larry Warden
	1/7/97 - 5/30/97 71 days						
47th	2/2/98 - 5/29/97 69 days	61 Democrats 40 Republicans	Loyd Benson Frederick	Larry E. Adair Stilwell	Tommy Thomas Atoka	Fred S. Morgan Oklahoma City	Larry Warden
	6/15/98 - 6/19/98 <i>Special Session - 5 days</i>						
47th	1/5/99 - 5/28/99 69 days	61 Democrats 40 Republicans	Loyd Benson Frederick	Larry E. Adair Stilwell	Tommy Thomas Atoka	Fred S. Morgan Oklahoma City	Larry Warden
	1/20/99 - 6/30/99 <i>Special Session - 15 days</i>						

¹ In many sessions, the date reported for the last day of the session did not reflect the actual calendar day of the session as clocks were covered in order for the work of the session to be completed.
² As reported in the House Journal on the opening day of session.
³ Session not adjourned sine die at time this publication was prepared.
⁴ House Journals did not list these offices in early years for many sessions.