



SUPREME COURT OF THE OKLAHOMA INTERCOLLEGIATE LEGISLATURE

JOHNNY AMAN,  
In his official capacity as Senate Judiciary Chairman

Plaintiff,

vs.

BRAD CROFFORD,  
In his official capacity as Attorney General of the  
Oklahoma Intercollegiate Legislature

Defendant

Case No.: S2015-001

CITE AS: *AMAN V. CROFFORD, S2015-001*

ARGUED: 4-23-2015

DECIDED: 4-23-2015

DECISION PUBLISHED: 4-23-2015

With CHIEF JUSTICE NIEMAN, JUSTICE COLSTON, JUSTICE  
WEBB, JUSTICE RODRIGUEZ and JUSTICE WISKOFSKE concurring,  
JUSTICE MAXWELL delivered the opinion of the Court:

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On or about March 23<sup>rd</sup> 2015, the Attorney General of the Oklahoma  
Intercollegiate Legislature was presented with two legal questions that inquired  
for their official opinion. The two legal questions that were presented were the

following:

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*SPRING 2015*



1 rights of other branches and individuals are not being infringed, thus causing  
2 damages. The Court also exists to insure that branches and individuals actions are  
3 within constitutional and statutory bounds. TITLE THREE, Section 102 of the  
4 statutes contends the Court may hear and rule on any case in consideration of an  
5 opinion by the Attorney General. The Court holds that this statute grants any  
6 individual to bring suit against an opinion of the Attorney General to this very  
7 court; thus, standing was met by the Plaintiff. The Court will not issue wisdom  
8 on the Plaintiff's claims of damages.  
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#### 10 IV

11 Before the Court can rule on the constitutionality of "substantive"  
12 changes to legislation by the Secretary of State, the Court must render distinction  
13 between enrolled legislation and unenrolled legislation. The Court defines  
14 enrolled legislation as a bill that has passed both chambers and has been signed  
15 by the chief executive. The Court defines unenrolled legislation as a bill that  
16 exists before any passage or final approval. In regards to the Secretary of State  
17 holding the power to make substantive changes the Court holds that those powers  
18 do not exist. Numerous checks and balances exist to ensure this does not occur,  
19 including judicial remedies afforded to the court. The Court grants the Secretary  
20 of State the power to make practical changes to both enrolled and unenrolled  
21 legislation. Practical changes meaning changes that do not change the substance  
22 or spirit of the legislation. The Court holds form, grammatical, punctual and  
23 spelling corrections are not substantive changes but instead practical changes and  
24 is an afforded power granted to the Secretary of State under TITLE FIVE,  
25 Section 501 of the Oklahoma Intercollegiate Legislature's statutory law. The  
26  
27 Court cannot say whether or not the Secretary of State holds the power to make  
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1 any further changes beyond form, grammatical, punctual and spelling changes  
2 and refer to them as “practical” changes. The Court cannot issue guidance and  
3 wisdom on further changes because the statutes are too vague. The statutes do not  
4 explicitly grant the power, but nor do they deny the Secretary of State any further  
5 editing powers. Statutory editing is a power reserved to the legislature and  
6 individuals who hold such positions including, but not limited to, Chairman of  
7 the Senate Judiciary Committee; not the Supreme Court. Until further legislative  
8 action is taken, the Attorney General’s opinion stands, and the Secretary of State  
9 is granted to conduct himself accordingly.  
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11 *It Is So Ordered.*  
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