1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 1st Session of the 60th Legislature (2025) 3 SENATE BILL 15 By: Bergstrom 4 5 6 AS INTRODUCED 7 An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2021, Sections 1279 and 1280, which relate to pointing 8 firearms; clarifying exception to certain prohibited act; modifying penalty provisions; removing 9 revocation and administrative penalty provisions; amending 21 O.S. 2021, Sections 1289.16 and 1289.25, 10 which relate to the Oklahoma Firearms Act of 1971; authorizing the pointing of firearms under certain 11 circumstances; removing administrative penalty provision; expanding situations that allow for the 12 use of physical or deadly force; allowing for the defensive display of firearms under certain 13 circumstances; providing exceptions; defining terms; updating statutory language; and declaring an 14 emergency. 15 16 17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: 18 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2021, Section 1279, is 19 amended to read as follows: 20 Section 1279. 21 MISDEMEANOR POINTING A FIREARM 22 Except for an act of self-defense, it It shall be unlawful for 23 any person to point any pistol a firearm or any other deadly weapon, 24 whether loaded or not, at any other another person or persons.

person violating <u>convicted of a violation of</u> the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable be punished as provided in Section 1280 of this title.

Any person convicted of violating the <u>The</u> provisions of this section after having been issued a handgun license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act may be subject to an administrative violation as provided in Section 1280 of this title shall not apply to a person acting in self-defense or to a home or business owner in defense of the owner's private property.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2021, Section 1280, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1280.

PENALTY FOR 1279

Any person violating the provisions of Section 1279 of this title shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) nor more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) and shall be imprisoned, imprisonment in the county jail for a period not less than three (3) nor more than to exceed twelve (12) months. Any person convicted of violating the provisions of Section 1279 of this title after having been issued a handgun license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall have the handgun license revoked and shall be liable for an administrative fine of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) upon a hearing and determination by the Oklahoma State Bureau of

Investigation that the person is in violation of the provisions of this section, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

21 O.S. 2021, Section 1289.16, is AMENDATORY amended to read as follows:

FELONY POINTING FIREARMS

Except for an act of self-defense, it

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully or without lawful cause point a shotgun, rifle or pistol, firearm or any other deadly weapon, whether loaded or not, at any another person or persons for the purpose of threatening or with the intention of discharging the firearm or with any malice or for any purpose of injuring, either through physical injury or mental or emotional intimidation or for purposes of whimsy, humor or prank, or in anger or otherwise, but not to include the pointing of shotguns, rifles or pistols except by law:
- 1. A person who can legally own or possess a weapon pursuant to the provisions of Section 1272 of this title:
 - during an act of self-defense, or
 - in defense of private property, located on any premises, owned, rented, leased, or occupied by permission of the property owner;
- 2. A person in the defensive display of a firearm or other deadly weapon, as provided for in Section 1289.25 of this title;

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- 3. Law enforcement authorities in the performance of their duties, armed;
- 4. Armed security guards licensed by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training pursuant to the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act in the performance of their duties, members;
- 5. Members of the state military forces in the performance of their duties, members;
- <u>6. Members</u> of the federal military reserve and active military components in the performance of their duties, or any federal;
- 7. Federal government law enforcement officer officers in the performance of any duty, their duties; or in
- 8. Any person during the performance of a play on stage, while participating in a rodeo, or when participating in a television program or on film, or in defense of any person, one's home or property project.
- $\underline{\text{B.}}$ Any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this section shall be punished as provided in Section 1289.17 of this title.
- Any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this section after having been issued a handgun license pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall have the license revoked and shall be subject to an administrative fine of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), upon a hearing and determination by the Oklahoma State

Bureau of Investigation that the person is in violation of the provisions of this section.

SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2021, Section 1289.25, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1289.25

PHYSICAL OR DEADLY FORCE AGAINST INTRUDER

- A. The Legislature hereby recognizes that the citizens of the State of Oklahoma this state have a right to expect absolute safety within their own homes, places of business or, places of worship, or occupied premises and have the right to establish policies regarding the possession of weapons on property pursuant to the provisions of Section 1290.22 of this title.
- B. A person, regardless of official capacity or lack of official capacity, within a place of worship or a person, an owner, manager, or employee of a business is presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another when using defensive force that is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm to another if:
 - 1. a. The the person against whom the defensive force was used was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully entering, or had unlawfully and forcibly entered, a dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, place of business or, place of worship, or any other occupied

premises or if that person had removed or was attempting to remove another against the will of that person from the dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, place of business er, place of worship, or any other occupied premises, and

- b. The the person who uses defensive force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or unlawful and forcible act on the occupied premises was occurring or had occurred; or
- 2. The person who uses defensive force knew or had a reasonable belief that the person against whom the defensive force was used entered or was attempting to enter into a dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, place of business or, place of worship, or any other occupied premises for the purpose of committing a forcible felony, as defined in Section 733 of this title, and that the defensive force was necessary to prevent the commission of the forcible felony.
- C. The presumption set forth in subsection B of this section does not apply if:
- 1. The person against whom the defensive force is used has the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, residence, or vehicle, or any other occupied premises such as an owner, lessee, or titleholder, and there is not a protective order from domestic

violence in effect or a written pretrial supervision order of no contact against that person;

- 2. The person or persons sought to be removed are children or grandchildren, or are otherwise in the lawful custody or under the lawful guardianship, of, the person against whom the defensive force is used; or
- 3. The person who uses defensive force is engaged in an unlawful activity or is using the dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, place of business or, place of worship, or any other occupied premises to further an unlawful activity.
- D. A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who is attacked in any other place where he or she has a right to be has no duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground and meet force with force, including deadly force, if he or she reasonably believes it is necessary to do so to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent the commission of a forcible felony.
- E. A person who unlawfully and by force enters or attempts to enter the dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle of another person, place of business or, place of worship, or any other occupied premises is presumed to be doing so with the intent to commit an unlawful act involving force or violence.
- F. A person who uses defensive force, as permitted pursuant to the provisions of subsections A, B, D and E of this section, is

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justified in using such defensive force and is immune from criminal prosecution and civil action for the use of such defensive force.

As used in this subsection, the term "criminal prosecution" includes charging or prosecuting the defendant.

- G. A law enforcement agency may use standard procedures for investigating the use of defensive force, but the law enforcement agency may not arrest the person for using defensive force unless it determines that there is probable cause that the defensive force that was used was unlawful.
- H. The court shall award reasonable attorney fees, court costs, compensation for loss of income, and all expenses incurred by the defendant in defense of any civil action brought by a plaintiff if the court finds that the defendant is immune from prosecution as provided in subsection F of this section.
- I. The provisions of this section and the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall not be construed to require any person using a weapon pursuant to the provisions of this section to be licensed in any manner.
- J. A person pointing a weapon at a perpetrator in self-defense or in order to thwart, stop, or deter a forcible felony or attempted forcible felony shall not be deemed found guilty of committing a criminal act.
- K. 1. The defensive display of a firearm or other deadly weapon by a person shall not be a criminal act if a reasonable

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person would believe that physical force is immediately necessary to protect himself, herself, or another person against the use or attempted use of unlawful physical or deadly force by another or in defense of private property, located on any premises, owned, rented, leased, or occupied by permission of the property owner.

- 2. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a person who:
 - a. intentionally provokes another person to use or attempt to use unlawful physical or deadly force, or
 - <u>b.</u> <u>uses a firearm during the commission of an unlawful</u> act involving force or violence.
- 3. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to require the defensive display of a firearm or any other deadly weapon before the use of defensive force or the threat of defensive force by a person who is justified in the use or threatened use of defensive force.
 - L. As used in this section:
- 1. <u>"Defensive display of a firearm" includes but is not limited</u> to:
 - a. verbally informing another person that the person possesses or has available a firearm or other deadly weapon,
 - exposing or displaying a firearm or any other deadlyweapon in a manner that a reasonable person would

understand was meant to protect the person against the

use or attempted use by another of unlawful physical

or deadly force, or

- c. placing the hand of the person on a firearm or other deadly weapon while the firearm is contained in a pocket, purse, holster, sling scabbard, case, or other means of containment or transport;
- 2. "Defensive force" includes, but shall is not be limited to, pointing a weapon at a perpetrator in self-defense or in order to thwart, stop, or deter a forcible felony or attempted forcible felony;
- 2. 3. "Dwelling" means a building or conveyance of any kind, including any attached porch, whether the building or conveyance is temporary or permanent, mobile or immobile, which has a roof over it, including a tent, and is designed to be occupied by people;
- 4. "Occupied premises" means any premises occupied by an owner, tenant, lessee, guest, or authorized user of the premises, including their agents;
 - 3. 5. "Place of worship" means:
 - a. any permanent building, structure, facility, or office space owned, leased, rented, or borrowed, on a full-time basis, when used for worship services, activities, and business of the congregation, which

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1 may include, but not be limited to, churches, temples, 2 synagogues, and mosques, and 3 b. any permanent building, structure, facility, or office 4 space owned, leased, rented, or borrowed for use on a 5 temporary basis, when used for worship services, 6 activities, and business of the congregation 7 including τ but not limited to τ churches, temples, 8 synagogues, and mosques; 9 4. 6. "Residence" means a dwelling in which a person resides 10 either temporarily or permanently or is visiting as an invited 11 quest; and 12 5. 7. "Vehicle" means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not 13 motorized, which is designed to transport people or property. 14 SECTION 5. It being immediately necessary for the preservation 15 of the public peace, health or safety, an emergency is hereby 16 declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and 17 be in full force from and after its passage and approval. 18 19 60-1-69 CN 12/9/2024 8:52:43 AM 20 21 22 23 24

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