STATE OF OKLAHOMA 1 st Session of the 58th Legislature (2021) 3 HOUSE BILL 2005 By: Townley

AS INTRODUCED

An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2011,

1279), which relate to misdemeanor penalties for

pointing a firearm; clarifying scope of certain

Sections 1279, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 171, O.S.L. 2013 and 1280 (21 O.S. Supp. 2020, Section

prohibited act; providing exception for persons under certain circumstances; removing certain mandatory

penalties and administrative fines; amending 21 O.S.

2011, Sections 1289.16, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 266, O.S.L. 2017 and 1289.25, as last amended

by Section 1, Chapter 218, O.S.L. 2018 (21 O.S. Supp. 2020, Sections 1289.16 and 1289.25), which relate to the Oklahoma Firearms Act of 1971; authorizing the

pointing of firearms under certain circumstances; making certain acts unlawful; removing mandatory

revocation of handgun license and administrative penalty; expanding right to use deadly force at

occupied premises; authorizing the defensive display

of firearms under certain circumstances; providing

exceptions; defining terms; and declaring an

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BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

21 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1279, as

amended by Section 1, Chapter 171, O.S.L. 2013 (21 O.S. Supp. 2020,

Section 1279), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1279.

emergency.

MISDEMEANOR POINTING A FIREARM

Except for an act of self-defense, it It shall be unlawful for any person to point any pistol firearm or any other deadly weapon, whether loaded or not, at any other person or persons. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable 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 shall not apply to any person acting in self-defense or in defense of real property or private property, whether owned, leased or occupied by permission of the property owner and whether or not the person possesses a valid 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.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1280, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1280.

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PENALTY FOR 1279

Any person violating the provisions of Section 1279 of this title shall, upon conviction, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The person offending shall be punished 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, or by imprisonment in

the county jail for a period of not less than three (3) nor more than twelve (12) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. 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, Sections 1 through 25 of this act, shall have the handgun license permanently 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.

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.16, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 266, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2020, Section 1289.16), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1289.16

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FELONY POINTING FIREARMS

Except for an act of A. It shall be lawful to point a shotgun, rifle, pistol, knife or any other deadly weapon at a perpetrator by a person who can legally own or possess weapons pursuant to the provisions of Section 1272 of this title while acting in self-defense, it shall be unlawful for any person to willfully or without lawful cause point a shotgun, rifle or pistol, or any deadly weapon, whether loaded or not, at any 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 or in defense of real or private property, whether owned, leased or occupied by permission of the property owner and whether or not he or she possesses a valid handgun license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, or by law enforcement authorities in the performance of their duties, 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 of the state military forces in the performance of their duties, members of the federal military reserve and active military components in the performance of their duties, or any federal government law enforcement officer officers in the performance of any duty their duties, persons in possession of a valid handgun license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act or persons in the performance of a play on stage, rodeo, television program or on film, or in defense of any person, one's home or property.

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B. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully or without lawful cause point a shotgun, rifle, pistol, knife or any other deadly weapon, whether loaded or not, at any person for the purpose of:

1. Threatening or with the intention of discharging the firearm;

2. Malice;

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- 3. Injuring, either through physical injury or mental or emotional intimidation; or
 - 4. Whimsy, humor or prank, or in anger or otherwise.
- C. 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. 2011, Section 1289.25, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 218, O.S.L. 2018 (21 O.S. Supp. 2020, 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 have a right to expect absolute safety within their own homes, places of business $\frac{\partial F_{i}}{\partial t}$ places of worship $\frac{\partial F_{i}}{\partial t}$

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.

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- B. A person, regardless of official capacity or lack of official capacity, within a place of worship or occupied premises, 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 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 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 or, place of worship or occupied premises.
 - b. The person who uses defensive force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or unlawful and forcible act 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 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.

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- 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, 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 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.

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- 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 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 justified in using such defensive force and is immune from shall not be subject to 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 shall not be
 subject to 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.

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- 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 guilty of committing a criminal act.
- K. 1. Defensive display of a firearm or other deadly weapon by a person acting in self-defense or in defense of real property or private property, whether owned, leased or occupied by permission of the property owner and whether or not the person possesses a valid handgun license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, against a perpetrator is justified if the person reasonably believes that physical force is immediately necessary to protect himself, herself or another against the use or attempted use of unlawful physical or deadly force and shall not be deemed a criminal act.
- 2. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to a person who:

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- a. intentionally provokes another person to use or attempt to use unlawful physical or deadly force, or
- b. uses a firearm during the commission of an unlawful act involving force or violence.
- 3. The provisions of this subsection do not require the defensive display of a firearm or other deadly weapon before the use or threat to use defensive force by a person who is justified in the use or threatened use of defensive force.
- 4. For purposes of this subsection, "defensive display of a firearm" includes, but is not limited to:
 - verbally informing another person that he or she possesses or has available a firearm or any other deadly weapon,
 - b. exposing or displaying a firearm or any other deadly

 weapon 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 any other deadly weapon while the firearm is contained in a pocket, purse, holster, sling scabbard, case or other means of containment or transport.
 - L. As used in this section:

- 1. "Defensive force" includes, but shall 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. "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;
- 3. "Occupied premises" means any private property occupied by an owner, tenant, lessee, guest, business, place of worship, liquor store or authorized user of the premises including his or her agents;
 - 4. "Place of worship" means:

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- 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 may include, but not be limited to, churches, temples, synagogues and mosques, and
- b. any permanent building, structure, facility or office space owned, leased, rented or borrowed for use on a temporary basis, when used for worship services, activities and business of the congregation including,

1	but not limited to, churches, temples, synagogues and
2	mosques;
3	$\frac{4.5.}{}$ "Residence" means a dwelling in which a person resides
4	either temporarily or permanently or is visiting as an invited
5	guest; and
6	5. 6. "Vehicle" means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not
7	motorized, which is designed to transport people or property.
8	SECTION 5. It being immediately necessary for the preservation
9	of the public peace, health or safety, an emergency is hereby
10	declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and
11	be in full force from and after its passage and approval.
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