| 1 | STATE OF OKLAHOMA |
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| 2 | 2nd Session of the 58th Legislature (2022) |
| 3 | HOUSE BILL 3104 By: Steagall |
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| 6 | <u>AS INTRODUCED</u> |
| 7 | An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2021, Section 1289.24, which relates to the Oklahoma |
| 8 | Firearms Act of 1971; clarifying preemption provision and certain mandate; specifying circumstances that |
| 9 | authorize the filing of civil actions against certain persons or entities; requiring reasonable expenses to |
| 10 | be paid under specific circumstances; providing procedures; defining term; and providing an effective |
| 11 | date. |
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| 13 | BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: |
| 14 | SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2021, Section 1289.24, is |
| 15 | amended to read as follows: |
| 16 | Section 1289.24 |
| 17 | FIREARM REGULATION - STATE PREEMPTION |
| 18 | A. 1. The State Legislature hereby occupies and preempts the |
| 19 | entire field of legislation in this state touching in any way |
| 20 | firearms, air powered pistols, air powered rifles, knives, <u>firearm</u> |
| 21 | and ammunition components, ammunition, and supplies to the complete |
| 22 | exclusion of any order, policy, ordinance, or regulation by any |
| 23 | municipality or other political subdivision of this state. Any |
| 24 | existing or future orders, policies, ordinances, or regulations in |

this field, except as provided for in paragraph 2 of this subsection and subsection C of this section, are null and void.

2. A municipality may adopt any ordinance:

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- a. relating to the discharge of firearms within the jurisdiction of the municipality,
- b. allowing the municipality to issue a traffic citation for transporting a firearm improperly as provided for in Section 1289.13A of this title, provided, however, that penalties contained for violation of any ordinance enacted pursuant to the provisions of this subparagraph shall not exceed the penalties established in the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, and
- c. allowing the municipality to issue a citation to an individual or the parent or guardian of a minor who discharges an air powered pistol or air powered rifle in an intentional or negligent manner which causes the projectile to leave the intended premises.
- 3. As provided in the preemption provisions of this section, the otherwise lawful carrying or possession of a firearm under the provisions of Chapter 53 of this title shall not be punishable by any municipality or other political subdivision of this state as disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace or similar offense against public order.

4. A public or private school may create a policy regulating the possession of knives on school property or in any school bus or vehicle used by the school for purposes of transportation.

- B. No municipality or other political subdivision of this state shall adopt any order, policy, ordinance, or regulation concerning in any way the sale, purchase, purchase delay, transfer, ownership, use, keeping, possession, carrying, bearing, transportation, licensing, permit, registration, taxation other than sales and compensating use taxes, or other controls on firearms, knives, firearm and ammunition components, ammunition, and supplies.
- C. Except as hereinafter provided, this section shall not prohibit any order, policy, ordinance, or regulation by any municipality concerning the confiscation of property used in violation of the ordinances of the municipality as provided for in Section 28-121 of Title 11 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Provided, however, no municipal ordinance relating to transporting a firearm or knife improperly may include a provision for confiscation of property.
- D. When a person's rights pursuant to the protection of the preemption provisions of this section have been violated <u>pursuant to any order</u>, <u>policy</u>, <u>ordinance</u>, <u>or regulation promulgated or enforced by any person</u>, <u>municipality</u>, <u>agency</u>, <u>or other political subdivision of this state</u>, the person shall have the right to bring a civil action against the persons, <u>municipality</u>, <u>agency</u>, and political

subdivision jointly and severally for injunctive relief or monetary damages or both.

- E. A court may require the person, municipality, agency, or political subdivision to pay reasonable expenses to the aggrieved party in an action filed pursuant to the provisions of subsection D of this section if:
- 1. The aggrieved party first provides written notice of the unlawful order, policy, ordinance, or regulation by certified first-class mail or service of process and allows the person, municipality, agency, or political subdivision ninety (90) days to rescind, repeal, or otherwise abrogate the order, policy, ordinance, or regulation; and
- 2. A court grants final determination in favor of the aggrieved party.

If the person, municipality, agency, or political subdivision fails to rescind, repeal or otherwise abrogate the unlawful order, policy, ordinance, or regulation within ninety (90) days of required notice as provided in paragraph 1 of this subsection and the order, policy, ordinance, or regulation is subsequently rescinded, repealed, or otherwise abrogated after the aggrieved party files suit, the aggrieved party shall retain standing in the suit and may recover damages or reasonable expenses.

F. As used in this section, air:

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1. "Air powered pistol or air powered rifle" is any pistol or
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    rifle that uses compressed air or other compressed gas to project
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    plastic BB-like or pellet-like projectiles at a speed not exceeding
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    400 feet per second; and
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        2. "Reasonable expenses" includes, but is not limited to,
    attorney fees, expert witness fees, and court costs.
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        SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2022.
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        58-2-10086 GRS
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