ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 2323

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By: Coody, Ownbey, McDugle,
Moore, Ritze, Faught,
Bennett (John), Calvey,
Gann, Roberts (Sean),
Jordan, McEachin, Babinec,
Derby, Hilbert and West
(Josh) of the House

and

Brecheen and Dahm of the Senate

An Act relating to crimes and punishments; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1283, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 179, O.S.L. 2014 (21 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 1283), which relates to possession of firearms by convicted felons and delinquents; prohibiting certain persons from possessing firearms; providing penalty; updating definitions; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Sections 1289.3, 1289.7, as amended by Section 12, Chapter 259, O.S.L. 2012, 1289.13A, as amended by Section 19, Chapter 259, O.S.L. 2012, 1289.16, as amended by Section 20, Chapter 259, O.S.L. 2012, 1289.23, as last amended by Section 5, Chapter 210, O.S.L. 2016 and 1289.25 (21 O.S. Supp. 2016, Sections 1289.7, 1289.13A, 1289.16 and 1289.23), which relate to the Oklahoma Firearms Act of 1971; updating and modifying certain definition; modifying manner in which firearms may be carried in vehicles; deleting certain definition; authorizing certain persons to transport firearms in vehicles; providing exception for vehicles that are under control of business entities; making certain acts unlawful; providing penalty; making issuance of certain traffic citations discretionary; prohibiting the disarming of firearms by law enforcement; modifying firearms confiscation guidelines; clarifying and expanding scope of certain exemption; deeming specific act lawful under certain circumstances; adding definition; modifying weapons that can be carried by off-duty peace officers;

amending 21 O.S. 2011, Sections 1290.2, as last amended by Section 2, Chapter 366, O.S.L. 2013 and 1290.26, as last amended by Section 18, Chapter 15, O.S.L. 2013 (21 O.S. Supp. 2016, Sections 1290.2 and 1290.26), which relate to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act; modifying certain definitions; clarifying and updating terms related to reciprocal agreement authority; and providing an effective date.

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

9 SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1283, as 10 last amended by Section 1, Chapter 179, O.S.L. 2014 (21 O.S. Supp.

2016, Section 1283), is amended to read as follows:

12 Section 1283.

CONVICTED FELONS AND DELINQUENTS

- Except as provided in subsection B of this section, it shall Α. be unlawful for any person convicted of any felony in any court of this state or of another state or of the United States to have in his or her possession or under his or her immediate control, or in any vehicle which the person is operating, or in which the person is riding as a passenger, or at the residence where the convicted person resides, any pistol, imitation or homemade pistol, altered air or toy pistol, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun or rifle, or any other dangerous or deadly firearm.
- B. Any person who has previously been convicted of a nonviolent felony in any court of this state or of another state or of the

- United States, and who has received a full and complete pardon from the proper authority and has not been convicted of any other felony offense which has not been pardoned, shall have restored the right to possess any firearm or other weapon prohibited by subsection A of this section, the right to apply for and carry a handgun, concealed or unconcealed, pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act and the right to perform the duties of a peace officer, gunsmith, or for firearms repair.
- C. It shall be unlawful for any person serving a term of probation for any felony in any court of this state or of another state or of the United States or under the jurisdiction of any alternative court program to have in his or her possession or under his or her immediate control, or at his or her residence, or in any passenger vehicle which the person is operating or is riding as a passenger, any pistol, shotgun or rifle, including any imitation or homemade pistol, altered air or toy pistol, shotgun or rifle, while such person is subject to supervision, probation, parole or inmate status.
- D. It shall be unlawful for any person previously adjudicated as a delinquent child or a youthful offender for the commission of an offense, which would have constituted a felony offense if committed by an adult, to have in the possession of the person or under the immediate control of the person, or have in any vehicle which he or she is driving or in which the person is riding as a

passenger, or at the residence of the person, any pistol, imitation or homemade pistol, altered air or toy pistol, machine gun, sawedoff shotgun or rifle, or any other dangerous or deadly firearm
within ten (10) years after such adjudication; provided, that
nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit the
placement of the person in a home with a full-time duly appointed
peace officer who is certified by the Council on Law Enforcement
Education and Training (CLEET) pursuant to the provisions of Section
3311 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

- E. It shall be unlawful for any person who is not lawfully present in the United States to have in the possession of the person or under the immediate control of the person, or in any vehicle the person is operating or in which the person is riding as a passenger, or at the residence where the person resides, any pistol, imitation or homemade pistol, altered air or toy pistol, shotgun, rifle or any other dangerous or deadly firearm. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00).
- <u>F.</u> Any person having been issued a handgun license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act and who thereafter knowingly or intentionally allows a convicted felon or adjudicated delinquent or a youthful offender as prohibited by the provisions of subsection A, C, or D of this section to possess or have control of

- any pistol authorized by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable by a fine not to exceed Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00). In addition, the person shall have the handgun license revoked by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation after a hearing and determination that the person has
- F. G. Any convicted or adjudicated person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony punishable as provided in Section 1284 of this title.

violated the provisions of this section.

- G. H. For purposes of this section, "sawed-off shotgun or rifle" shall mean:
- 1. "Sawed-off shotgun or rifle" means any shotgun or rifle which has been shortened to any length-
- H. For purposes of this section, "altered toy pistol" shall mean;
- 2. "Altered toy pistol" means any toy weapon which has been altered from its original manufactured state to resemble a real weapon.
- I. For purposes of this section, "altered air pistol" shall mean;
- 3. "Altered air pistol" means any air pistol manufactured to propel projectiles by air pressure which has been altered from its original manufactured state.

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1	J. For purposes of this section, "alternative court program"
2	shall mean; and
3	4. "Alternative court program" means any drug court, Anna
4	McBride or mental health court, DUI court or veterans court.
5	SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.3, is
6	amended to read as follows:
7	Section 1289.3
8	DEFINITIONS FOR FIREARMS ACT
9	"Pistols" or "handguns" as used in the Oklahoma Firearms Act of
10	1971 , Sections 1289.1 through 1289.17 of this title, shall mean any
11	firearm capable of discharging a projectile <u>single or multiple</u>
12	projectiles from a single round of ammunition composed of any
13	material which may reasonably be expected to be able to cause lethal
14	injury, with a barrel or barrels less than sixteen (16) inches in
15	length, and using either gunpowder, gas or any means of rocket
16	propulsion a combustible propellant charge, but not to include flare
17	guns, underwater fishing guns or blank pistols.
18	SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.7, as
19	amended by Section 12, Chapter 259, O.S.L. 2012 (21 O.S. Supp. 2016,
20	Section 1289.7), is amended to read as follows:
21	Section 1289.7
22	FIREARMS IN VEHICLES
23	A. Any person, except a convicted felon or person that is
24	otherwise disqualified from the possession or legal purchase of a

firearm under state or federal law and is not involved in a crime,

may transport in a motor vehicle a rifle, or shotgun or pistol, open

concealed or unconcealed and unloaded, at any time. For purposes of

this section "open" means the firearm is transported in plain view,

in a case designed for carrying firearms, which case is wholly or

partially visible, in a gun rack mounted in the vehicle, in an

exterior locked compartment or a trunk of a vehicle.

Any person, except a convicted felon, may transport in a motor vehicle a rifle or shotgun concealed behind a seat of the vehicle or within the interior of the vehicle provided the rifle or shotgun is not clip, magazine or chamber loaded. The authority to transport a clip— or magazine—loaded rifle or shotgun shall be pursuant to Section 1289.13 of this title.

B. Any person twenty-one (21) years of age or older, except a convicted felon or person that is otherwise disqualified from the possession or legal purchase of a firearm under state or federal law, may transport in a motor vehicle a pistol, concealed or unconcealed, loaded or unloaded, without a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, provided the person is not involved in a crime. The provisions of this subsection shall not prohibit a business entity from controlling the transporting, possessing or carrying of firearms in or about the vehicle that is under the control of the business entity.

<u>C.</u> Any person who is the operator of a vehicle or is a passenger in any vehicle wherein another person who is licensed pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act to carry a handgun, concealed or unconcealed, and is carrying a handgun or has the handgun in such vehicle, shall not be deemed in violation of the provisions of this section provided the licensee is in or near the vehicle.

D. It shall be unlawful for any person to fail or refuse to identify the fact that the person is in actual possession of a firearm pursuant to the authority of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act or the Oklahoma Firearms Act of 1971, when the person comes into contact with any law enforcement officer of this state or its political subdivisions or a federal law enforcement officer during the course of any arrest, detainment or routine traffic stop. Said identification to the law enforcement officer shall be made at the first opportunity. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

E. Absent a reasonable and articulable suspicion of other criminal activity, an individual possessing a concealed or unconcealed weapon shall not be disarmed or physically restrained by any law enforcement officer.

SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.13A, as amended by Section 19, Chapter 259, O.S.L. 2012 (21 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 1289.13A), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1289.13A

IMPROPER TRANSPORTATION OF FIREARMS

- A. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1272 or 1289.13 of this title, any person stopped pursuant to a moving traffic violation who is transporting a loaded pistol in the motor vehicle without a valid handgun license authorized by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act or valid license from another state, whether the loaded firearm is concealed or unconcealed in the vehicle, shall may be issued a traffic citation in the amount of Seventy Dollars (\$70.00), plus court costs for transporting a firearm improperly. In addition to the traffic citation provided in this section, the person may also be arrested for any other violation of law.
- B. When the arresting officer determines that the driver of the vehicle is twenty-one (21) years of age or older or a valid handgun license exists, pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act or any provision of law from another state, for any person in the stopped vehicle, any firearms permitted to be carried pursuant to that license shall not be confiscated, unless:
- 1. The person is arrested for violating another provision of law other than a violation of subsection A of this section; provided, however, if the person is never charged with an offense

pursuant to this paragraph or if the charges are dismissed or the person is acquitted, the weapon shall be returned to the person; or

- 2. The officer has probable cause to believe the weapon is:
 - a. contraband, or
 - b. a firearm used in the commission of a crime other than a violation of subsection A of this section.
- C. Nothing Absent a criminal act, nothing in this section shall be construed to require confiscation of any firearm.
- SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.16, as amended by Section 20, Chapter 259, O.S.L. 2012 (21 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 1289.16), is amended to read as follows:
- 12 | Section 1289.16

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FELONY POINTING FIREARMS

It Except for an act of 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 by law enforcement authorities in the performance of their duties, armed security guards or armed private investigators 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 in the performance of any duty, or in the

performance of a play on stage, rodeo, television or on film, or in

defense of any person, one's home or property. 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 6. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.23, as last amended by Section 5, Chapter 210, O.S.L. 2016 (21 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 1289.23), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1289.23

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CONCEALED FIREARM FOR OFF-DUTY POLICE OFFICER

A. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a full-time duly appointed peace officer who is certified by the

- Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET), pursuant to the provisions of Section 3311 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma

 Statutes, is hereby authorized to carry a <u>service</u> weapon approved and issued by the employing agency anywhere in, personal rifle or shotgun throughout the State of Oklahoma, both while on active duty and during periods when the officer is not on active duty as provided by the provisions of subsection B of this section.
 - B. When a full-time duly appointed officer carries an approved service weapon, personal rifle or shotgun, the officer shall be wearing the law enforcement uniform prescribed by the employing agency or plainclothes. When not wearing the prescribed law enforcement uniform, the officer shall be required:
 - 1. To have the official peace officers badge, Commission Card and CLEET Certification Card on his or her person at all times when carrying a <u>service</u> weapon approved by the employing agency, <u>personal</u> rifle or shotgun; and
 - 2. To keep the approved <u>service</u> weapon, <u>personal rifle or</u> <u>shotgun</u> concealed or unconcealed at all times, except when the weapon, <u>rifle or shotgun</u> is used within the guidelines established by the employing agency.
 - C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or amend the provisions of Section 1272.1 of this title or expand the duties, authority or jurisdiction of any peace officer.

- D. A reserve peace officer who has satisfactorily completed a basic police course of not less than one hundred twenty (120) hours of accredited instruction for reserve police officers and reserve deputies from the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training or a course of study approved by CLEET may carry an approved service weapon, personal rifle or shotgun when such officer is off duty as provided by subsection E of this section, provided:
- 1. The officer has been granted written authorization signed by the director of the employing agency; and
- 2. The employing agency shall maintain a current list of any officers authorized to carry an approved service weapon, personal rifle or shotgun while the officers are off duty, and shall provide a copy of such list to the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training. Any change to the list shall be made in writing and mailed to the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training within five (5) days.
- E. When an off-duty reserve peace officer carries an approved service weapon, personal rifle or shotgun, the officer shall be wearing the law enforcement uniform prescribed by the employing agency or when not wearing the prescribed law enforcement uniform, the officer shall be required:
- To have his or her official peace officer's badge,
 Commission Card, CLEET Certification Card; and

- 2. To keep the approved <u>service</u> weapon, <u>personal rifle or</u>
 <u>shotgun</u> concealed or unconcealed at all times, except when the weapon, <u>rifle or shotgun</u> is used within the guidelines established by the employing agency.
- F. Nothing in subsection D of this section shall be construed to alter or amend the provisions of Section 1750.2 of Title 59 of the Oklahoma Statutes or expand the duties, jurisdiction or authority of any reserve peace officer.
- G. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict any peace officer or reserve peace officer from carrying a handgun, concealed or unconcealed, as allowed by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act after issuance of a valid license. An off-duty, full-time peace officer or reserve peace officer shall be deemed to have elected to carry a handgun under the authority of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act when the officer:
- 1. Has been issued a valid handgun license and is carrying a handgun not authorized by the employing agency; or
- 2. Is carrying a handgun in a manner or in a place not specifically authorized for off-duty carry by the employing agency.
- H. Any off-duty peace officer who carries any weapon in violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be in violation of Section 1272 of this title and may be prosecuted as provided by law for a violation of that section.

- I. On or after November 1, 2004, a reserve or full-time commissioned peace officer may apply to carry a weapon pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act as follows:
- 1. The officer shall apply in writing to the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) stating that the officer desires to have a handgun license pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act and certifying that he or she has no preclusions to having such handgun license. The officer shall submit with the application:
 - a. an official letter from his or her employing agency confirming the officer's employment and status as a full-time commissioned peace officer or an active reserve peace officer,
 - b. a fee of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00) for the handgun license, and
 - c. two passport-size photographs of the peace officer applicant;
- 2. Upon receiving the required information, CLEET shall determine whether the peace officer is in good standing, has CLEET certification and training, and is otherwise eligible for a handgun license. Upon verification of the officer's eligibility, CLEET shall send the information to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) and OSBI shall issue a handgun license in the same or similar form as other handgun licenses. All other

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- requirements in Section 1290.12 of this title concerning application for a handgun license shall be waived for active duty peace officers except as provided in this subsection including, but not limited to, training, fingerprints and criminal history records checks unless the officer does not have fingerprints on file or a criminal history records background check conducted prior to employment as a peace officer. The OSBI shall not be required to conduct any further investigation into the eligibility of the peace officer applicant and shall not deny a handgun license except when preclusions are found to exist;
 - 3. The term of the handgun license for an active duty reserve or full-time commissioned peace officer pursuant to this section shall be as provided in Section 1290.5 of this title, renewable in the same manner provided in this subsection for an original application by a peace officer. The handgun license shall be valid when the peace officer is in possession of a valid driver license and law enforcement commission card;
 - 4. If the commission card of a law enforcement officer is terminated, revoked or suspended, the handgun license shall be immediately returned to CLEET. When a peace officer in possession of a handgun license pursuant to this subsection changes employment, the person must notify CLEET within ninety (90) days and send a new letter verifying employment and status as a full-time commissioned or reserve peace officer;

- 5. There shall be no refund of any fee for any unexpired term of any handgun license that is suspended, revoked or voluntarily returned to CLEET, or that is denied, suspended or revoked by the OSBI;
- 6. CLEET may promulgate any rules, forms or procedures necessary to implement the provisions of this section; and
- 7. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to change or amend the application process, eligibility, effective date or fees of any handgun license pending issuance on November 1, 2004, or previously issued to any peace officer prior to November 1, 2004.
- SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.25, is amended to read as follows:

13 | Section 1289.25

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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 or places of business.
- B. A person or 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. 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, or a

 place of business, or if that person had removed or was attempting

 to remove another against the will of that person from the dwelling,

 residence, occupied vehicle, or place of business; and
 - 2. 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.
 - 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, or place of business 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, or a place of business is presumed to be doing so with the intent to commit an unlawful act involving force or violence.
 - F. A person who uses <u>defensive</u> force, as permitted pursuant to the provisions of subsections B and D of this section, is justified in using such <u>defensive</u> force and is immune from criminal prosecution and civil action for the use of such <u>defensive</u> 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 <u>defensive</u> force, but the law enforcement agency may not arrest the person for using <u>defensive</u> force unless it determines that there is probable cause that the <u>defensive</u> 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 <u>pistol</u> <u>weapon</u> 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 guilty of committing a criminal act.
 - K. 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;
- 2. 3. "Residence" means a dwelling in which a person resides either temporarily or permanently or is visiting as an invited guest; and
- $\frac{3.}{4.}$ "Vehicle" means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not motorized, which is designed to transport people or property.

SECTION 8. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1290.2, as last amended by Section 2, Chapter 366, O.S.L. 2013 (21 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 1290.2), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1290.2

DEFINITIONS

- A. As used in the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act:
- 1. "Concealed handgun" means a loaded or unloaded pistol, the presence of which is or handgun not openly discernible visible to the ordinary observation of a reasonable person;
- 2. "Unconcealed handgun" or "open carry" means a loaded or unloaded pistol or handgun carried upon the person in a belt holster or shoulder holster that is wholly or partially where the firearm is visible, or carried upon the person in using a scabbard, sling or case designed for carrying firearms that is wholly or partially visible; and
- 3. "Pistol" or "handgun" means any derringer, revolver or semiautomatic firearm which:
 - a. has an overall a barrel or barrels which have an overall length of less than sixteen (16) inches,
 - b. is capable of discharging a projectile single or multiple projectiles from a single round of ammunition composed of any material which may reasonably be expected to be able to cause lethal injury,

- c. $\frac{\text{is designed to }}{\text{can}}$ be held and fired by the use of $\frac{\text{a}}{\text{a}}$
- d. uses either gunpowder, gas or any means of rocket

 propulsion a combustible propellant charge to

 discharge propel the projectile or projectiles.
- B. The definition of pistol <u>or handgun</u> for purposes of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall not apply to homemade or imitation pistols, flare guns, underwater fishing guns or blank pistols.
- SECTION 9. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1290.26, as last amended by Section 18, Chapter 15, O.S.L. 2013 (21 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 1290.26), is amended to read as follows:
- 12 | Section 1290.26

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RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT AUTHORITY

The State of Oklahoma hereby recognizes any valid concealed or unconcealed carry weapons permit or license issued by another state, or if the state is a nonpermitting carry state, this state shall reciprocate under the permitting law of that state.

A. 1. Any person entering this state in possession of a firearm authorized for concealed or unconcealed carry upon the authority and license of another state is authorized to continue to carry a concealed or unconcealed firearm and license in this state; provided the license from the other state remains valid. The firearm must either be carried unconcealed or concealed from detection and view, and upon coming in contact with any peace officer of this state, the

person must disclose the fact that he or she is in possession of a concealed or unconcealed firearm pursuant to a valid concealed or unconcealed carry weapons permit or license issued in another state.

B- 2. Any person entering this state in possession of a firearm authorized for concealed carry upon the authority of a state that is a nonpermitted carry state and the person is in compliance with the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, the person is authorized to carry a concealed or unconcealed firearm in this state. The firearm must be carried fully concealed from detection and view or unconcealed, and upon coming in contact with any peace officer of this state, the person must disclose the fact that he or she is in possession of a concealed or unconcealed firearm pursuant to the nonpermitting laws of the state in which he or she is a legal resident. The person shall present proper identification by a valid photo ID as proof that he or she is a legal resident in such a non-permitting nonpermitting state. The Department of Public Safety shall keep a current list of non-permitting nonpermitting states for law enforcement officers to confirm that a state is nonpermitting.

 $\frac{C}{3}$. Any person who is twenty-one (21) years of age or older having a valid firearm license from another state may apply for a handgun license in this state immediately upon establishing a residence in this state.

SECTION 10. This act shall become effective November 1, 2017.

Passed the House of Representatives the 21st day of March, 2017
Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives
Dagged the Constants and day of 2017
Passed the Senate the day of, 2017.
Presiding Officer of the Senate