| 1 | STATE OF OKLAHOMA |
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| 2 | 2nd Session of the 55th Legislature (2016) |
| 3 | HOUSE BILL 2834 By: Echols |
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| 6 | <u>AS INTRODUCED</u> |
| 7 | An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2011, |
| 8 | Sections 1289.16, as amended by Section 20, Chapter 259, O.S.L. 2012 and 1289.25 (21 O.S. Supp. 2015, Section 1289.16), which relate to the Oklahoma |
| 9 | Firearms Act of 1971; clarifying scope of certain prohibited act; deeming specific act lawful under |
| 10 | certain circumstances; adding definition; and providing an effective date. |
| 11 | providing an effective date. |
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| 13 | BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA: |
| 14 | SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.16, as |
| 15 | amended by Section 20, Chapter 259, O.S.L. 2012 (21 O.S. Supp. 2015, |
| 16 | Section 1289.16), is amended to read as follows: |
| 17 | Section 1289.16 |
| 18 | FELONY POINTING FIREARMS |
| 19 | Head Except for an act of self-defense, it shall be unlawful for |
| 20 | any person to willfully or without lawful cause point a shotgun, |
| 21 | rifle or pistol, or any deadly weapon, whether loaded or not, at any |
| 22 | person or persons for the purpose of threatening or with the |
| 23 | intention of discharging the firearm or with any malice or for any |
| 24 | purpose of injuring, either through physical injury or mental or |

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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, 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.
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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 2. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.25, is amended to read as follows:

Section 1289.25

1.3

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 pistol 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 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 in order to
thwart, stop or deter a forcible felony or attempted forcible
felony;

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2. "Dwelling" means a building or conveyance of any kind,
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    including any attached porch, whether the building or conveyance is
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    temporary or permanent, mobile or immobile, which has a roof over
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    it, including a tent, and is designed to be occupied by people;
        2. 3. "Residence" means a dwelling in which a person resides
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    either temporarily or permanently or is visiting as an invited
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    quest; and
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        3. 4. "Vehicle" means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not
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    motorized, which is designed to transport people or property.
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        SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2016.
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