1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA							
2	1st Session of the 58th Legislature (2021)							
3	HOUSE BILL 1100 By: Olsen							
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6	<u>AS INTRODUCED</u>							
7	An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.24, as last amended by Section 8, Chapter 1, O.S.L. 2019 (21 O.S. Supp. 2020, Section 1289.24), which relates to the Oklahoma Firearms Act of 1971; clarifying preemption provision and certain mandate; specifying circumstances that authorize the filing of civil actions against certain persons or entities; providing for the award of reasonable expenses under certain circumstances; providing procedures; defining term; and providing an effective							
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12	date.							
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15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:							
16	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.24, as							
17	last amended by Section 8, Chapter 1, O.S.L. 2019 (21 O.S. Supp.							
18	2020, Section 1289.24), is amended to read as follows:							
19	Section 1289.24							
20	FIREARM REGULATION - STATE PREEMPTION							
21	A. 1. The State Legislature hereby occupies and preempts the							
22	entire field of legislation in this state touching in any way							
23	firearms, knives, <u>firearm and ammunition</u> components, ammunition, and							
24	supplies to the complete exclusion of any order, policy, ordinance,							

or regulation by any municipality, or other political subdivision of this state. Any 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, and
- 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.
- 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 or regulation promulgated or enforced by any person, municipality, agency or other political subdivision of this state</u>, the person shall have the right to bring a civil action against the persons, municipality, <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, "reasonable expenses" includes, but shall not be limited to, attorney fees, expert witness fees and court costs.

1	SECTION 2.	This act	shall become	effective	November	1, 2021	
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3	58-1-6013	GRS	12/18/20				
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