

1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA

2 1st Session of the 60th Legislature (2025)

3 SENATE BILL 1056

By: Goodwin

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6 AS INTRODUCED

7 An Act relating to torts; stating liability of peace
8 officers for injuries related to the deprivation of
9 certain rights; making statutory immunities and
10 limitations on liability inapplicable to claims
11 brought by plaintiffs; prohibiting the assertion of
12 qualified immunity as a defense to liability;
13 providing for the award of reasonable attorney fees
14 and costs; directing employers to indemnify peace
15 officers under certain circumstances; prohibiting
16 indemnification of peace officers under certain
17 circumstances; providing for codification; and
18 providing an effective date.

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

20 SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified
21 in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 121 of Title 76, unless there is
22 created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

23 A. A peace officer, as defined in Section 99 of Title 21 of the
24 Oklahoma Statutes, employed by the state or any political
25 subdivision of this state who, under color of law, subjects or
26 causes to be subjected, including failing to intervene, any other
27 person to the deprivation of any individual rights that create
28 binding obligations on government actors secured by the Bill of

1 Rights, Article II of the Oklahoma Constitution, shall be liable to
2 the injured party for legal or equitable relief or any other
3 appropriate relief.

4 B. Statutory immunities and statutory limitations on liability,
5 damages, or attorney fees shall not apply to claims brought pursuant
6 to this section. The Governmental Tort Claims Act shall not apply
7 to claims brought pursuant to this section.

8 C. Qualified immunity is not a defense to liability pursuant to
9 this section.

10 D. In any action brought pursuant to this section, a court
11 shall award reasonable attorney fees and costs to a prevailing
12 plaintiff. In actions for injunctive relief, a court shall deem a
13 plaintiff to have prevailed if the lawsuit of the plaintiff was a
14 substantial factor or significant catalyst in obtaining the results
15 sought by the litigation. When a judgment is entered in favor of a
16 defendant, the court may award reasonable costs and attorney fees to
17 the defendant for defending any claims the court finds frivolous.

18 E. The employer of the peace officer shall indemnify its peace
19 officer for any liability incurred by the peace officer and for any
20 judgment or settlement entered against the peace officer for claims
21 arising pursuant to this section; provided, however, if the employer
22 of the peace officer determines the peace officer did not act in
23 good faith and upon a reasonable belief that the action was lawful,
24 the peace officer shall be personally liable and shall not be

1 indemnified by the employer of the peace officer for five percent
2 (5%) of the judgment or settlement or Twenty-five Thousand Dollars
3 (\$25,000.00), whichever is less. Notwithstanding any provision of
4 this section to the contrary, if the peace officer's portion of the
5 judgment is not collectible from the peace officer, the employer of
6 the peace officer or insurance provider shall satisfy the full
7 amount of the judgment or settlement. The peace officer shall not
8 be indemnified by the employer for any monetary judgments or legal
9 expenses, including attorney fees, if the conduct of the peace
10 officer from which the claim arose constituted a criminal offense
11 and the peace officer was convicted of such criminal offense.

12 SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2025.

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