1	STATE OF OKLAHOMA				
2	1st Session of the 56th Legislature (2017)				
3	SENATE BILL 288 By: Dossett				
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6	AS INTRODUCED				
7	An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2011,				
8	Section 1290.22, as last amended by Section 2, Chapter 18, O.S.L. 2016 (21 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section				
9	1290.22), which relates to business owner's rights; prohibiting certain acts; modifying inclusions; authorizing certain action; stating certain				
10	liability; and providing an effective date.				
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12	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:				
13	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1290.22, as				
14	last amended by Section 2, Chapter 18, O.S.L. 2016 (21 O.S. Supp.				
15	2016, Section 1290.22), is amended to read as follows:				
16	Section 1290.22.				
17	BUSINESS OWNER'S RIGHTS				
18	A. Except as provided in subsections B, C $_{\underline{\prime}}$ and D and I of this				
19	section, nothing contained in any provision of the Oklahoma Self-				
20	Defense Act shall be construed to limit, restrict or prohibit in any				
21	manner the existing rights of any person, property owner, tenant,				
22	employer, place of worship or business entity to control the				
23	possession of weapons on any property owned or controlled by the				
24	person or business entity.				

B. No person, property owner, tenant, employer, holder of an event permit, place of worship or business entity shall be permitted to establish any policy or rule that has the effect of prohibiting any person, except a convicted felon, from transporting and storing firearms in a locked vehicle on any property set aside for any vehicle.

- C. A property owner, tenant, employer, place of worship or business entity may prohibit any person from carrying a concealed or unconcealed firearm on the property. If the building or property is open to the public, the property owner, tenant, employer, place of worship or business entity shall post signs on or about the property stating such prohibition.
- D. No person, property owner, tenant, employer, holder of an event permit, place of worship or business entity shall be permitted to establish any policy or rule that has the effect of prohibiting any person from carrying a concealed or unconcealed firearm on property within the specific exclusion provided for in paragraph 4 of subsection B of Section 1277 of this title; provided that carrying a concealed or unconcealed firearm may be prohibited in the following places:
- 1. The portion of a public property structure or building during an event authorized by the city, town, county, state or federal governmental authority owning or controlling such building or structure;

2. Any public property sports field, including any adjacent seating or adjacent area set aside for viewing a sporting event, where an elementary or secondary school, collegiate, or professional sporting event or an International Olympic Committee or organization or any committee subordinate to the International Olympic Committee event is being held;

- 3. The fairgrounds during the Oklahoma State Fair or the Tulsa State Fair; and
- 4. The portion of a public property structure or building that is leased or under contract to a business or not-for-profit entity or group for offices.
- E. The carrying of a concealed or unconcealed firearm by a person who has been issued a handgun license on property that has signs prohibiting the carrying of firearms shall not be deemed a criminal act but may subject the person to being denied entrance onto the property or removed from the property. If the person refuses to leave the property and a peace officer is summoned, the person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed Two Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$250.00).
- F. A person, property owner, tenant, employer, holder of an event permit, place of worship or business entity that does or does not prohibit any individual except a convicted felon from carrying a loaded or unloaded, concealed or unconcealed weapon on property that the person, property owner, tenant, employer, holder of an event

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    permit, place of worship or business entity owns, or has legal
    control of, is immune from any liability arising from that decision.
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    Except for acts of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct,
    an employer who does or does not prohibit their employees from
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    carrying a concealed or unconcealed weapon is immune from any
    liability arising from that decision. A person, property owner,
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    tenant, employer, holder of an event permit, place of worship or
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    business entity that does not prohibit persons from carrying a
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    concealed or unconcealed weapon pursuant to subsection D of this
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    section shall be immune from any liability arising from the carrying
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    of a concealed or unconcealed weapon on the property or in a
    business entity vehicle. The provisions of this subsection shall
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    not apply to claims pursuant to the Administrative Workers'
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    Compensation Act.
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G. It shall not be considered part of an employee's job description or within the employee's scope of employment if an employee is allowed to carry or discharge a weapon pursuant to this section.

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H. Nothing in subsections $F_{,}$ and G and G and G shall prevent an employer, employee or person who has suffered loss resulting from the discharge of a weapon to seek redress or damages of the person who discharged the weapon or used the weapon outside the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act.

I. 1. Any handgun license holder, pursuant to the provision of
the Oklahoma Self Defense Act and who is an authorized driver for a
company, who is injured, suffers bodily injury or death in the scope
of employment, incurs economic loss or expense, property damage, or
any other compensable loss as the result of conduct of another
person, shall have a cause of action against the employer. In
addition to damages, the person shall be entitled to reasonable
attorney fees, expert witness costs and other costs necessary to
bring the cause of action.

- 2. The statute of limitations for such a self-defense action shall be two (2) years from the date of the occurrence giving rise to the damages, loss or injury.
- 3. To prevail in an action brought under this section, the plaintiff must show by a preponderance of the evidence that:
 - a. the plaintiff was authorized to carry a handgun pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self
 Defense Act at the time of the incident giving rise to the self-defense action,
 - b. the plaintiff was prohibited from carrying a firearm
 for self-defense or in the vicinity of a company
 vehicle where the incident occurred because of company
 policy, and

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the company policy to prohibit the carry of a firearm
for self-defense was not required by state or federal
law but was endorsed by choice of the business entity.

- d. the business entity may elect to have any or all the

 following requirements in a policy. If a driver

 refuses to provide any of the following information

 requested, the business may prohibit the carry by a

 driver and the business entity is immune from

 liability from civil action of the driver in a self
 defense incident:
 - the driver must sign a waiver acknowledging the
 business entity is not legally obligated to
 provide any legal representation for the driver
 and that the driver is held criminally and or
 civilly liable in a drivers self-defense
 incident;
 - the driver may be required to acknowledge in writing the rules of expected conduct of the driver, including the requirement that the firearm be concealed carried while working in the scope of employment;
 - (3) all personal firearms and related equipment are the sole responsibility of the driver and the

business entity is immune from loss or damage of 1 2 such equipment; 3 a photocopy of a valid handgun license or renewal (4) 4 must be provided for the employees personnel 5 file; business entity has the right to require the 6 (5) 7 employee, at the expense of the employee, to have or install a tethered or permanent security lock 9 box designed to hold firearm in vehicle while 10 vehicle and firearm are left unattended; 11 4. The company may elect to have the driver sign a waiver 12 acknowledging the business entity is not legally obligated to 13 provide any legal representation for the driver and the driver is held criminally and or civilly liable in a self-defense incident. 14 The acknowledgment of rules of conduct expected for the driver may 15 be in writing and include requiring the carry of a firearm to be 16 17 concealed while working on the business entity's provided work schedule and a provision to require a copy of a valid handgun 18 license be provided for a personnel file. 19 5. This subsection shall be liberally construed to effectuate 20 21 its purpose. 6. It shall not be considered part of a driver's job 22

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description or within the driver's scope of employment if a driver

is allowed to carry or discharge a weapon pursuant to this section.

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2	SECTION 2. T	his act sha	all become effective November 1, 2017.	
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