



# Oklahoma

## Summary of State Firearms Law

Last Updated March 23, 2012

### Overview

In its publication [\*Gun Laws Matter: A Comparison of State Firearms Laws and Statistics\*](#), LCAV ranked each state based on a review of state laws in 25 different firearm-related policy areas. Oklahoma ranked 34<sup>th</sup> out of 50 – having enacted few gun violence prevention laws. Among other things, Oklahoma does **not**:

- Require a background check prior to [the transfer of a firearm between unlicensed parties](#);
- License or otherwise regulate [firearms dealers](#);
- Prohibit the transfer or possession of [assault weapons](#), [50 caliber rifles](#), or [large capacity ammunition magazines](#);
- Require gun owners to [obtain a license](#), [register their firearms](#), or [report lost or stolen firearms](#);
- Require the [reporting of mentally ill individuals](#) to the database used for firearm purchaser background checks;
- Limit the [number of firearms](#) that may be purchased at one time;
- Impose a [waiting period](#) on firearm purchases;
- Regulate unsafe handguns (“[junk guns](#)” or “[Saturday night specials](#)”);
- Significantly [regulate ammunition](#);
- Allow [local governments to regulate](#) firearms; or
- Give local law enforcement discretion to deny a [concealed handgun license](#).

## Oklahoma Statistics

### Gun Deaths in Oklahoma

Oklahoma ranks 10<sup>th</sup> among the states in number of gun deaths per capita. In 2009, 533 people died from firearm-related injuries in Oklahoma.<sup>1</sup>

### Crime Guns in Oklahoma

Mayors Against Illegal Guns recently developed web pages detailing [data about each state's crime gun imports and exports](#). In 2009, [Oklahoma](#) supplied the 19<sup>th</sup> highest number of crime guns to other states per capita. Oklahoma exports more crime guns than it imports.<sup>2</sup>

### Number of Federally Licensed Firearms Dealers in Oklahoma

There are 1,276 federally licensed firearms dealers and pawnbrokers in Oklahoma.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports, 1999-2009, for National, Regional, and States (RESTRICTED)*, at [http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/dataRestriction\\_inj.html](http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/dataRestriction_inj.html). (Jan. 2012).

<sup>2</sup> For a more comprehensive discussion regarding the patterns of gun trafficking across the states, see Mayors Against Illegal Guns, *Trace the Guns: The Link Between Gun Laws and Interstate Gun Trafficking* (Sept. 2010), at <http://www.tracetheguns.org/report.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Dep't of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, *List of Federal Firearms Licensees* (Feb. 2012), at <http://www.atf.gov/about/foia/ffl-list.html>.

## Oklahoma “Right to Bear Arms”

The Oklahoma Constitution provides for the keeping and bearing of arms, but permits the adoption of firearm-related regulations for public health and safety purposes. See [LCAV’s State Right to Bear Arms Provisions](#) for more-detailed information.

## **Local Authority to Regulate Firearms in Oklahoma**

Oklahoma has preempted most areas of local firearms regulation. See our [State Preemption/Local Authority to Regulate Firearms summary](#) for further information.

## State Firearms Policies

Please note that many firearm-related laws have exceptions for military and law enforcement personnel.

Oklahoma's firearm-related laws use the term "pistol" to refer to any firearm with a barrel or barrels less than 16 inches in length.<sup>4</sup> For simplicity and accuracy, the term "handgun" is used instead throughout this summary.

## Persons Prohibited from Firearm Possession

### Prohibited Purchasers Generally in Oklahoma

[Federal law prohibits certain persons from purchasing or possessing firearms](#), such as felons, certain domestic abusers, and certain people with a history of mental illness. Similarly, Oklahoma has adopted other classes of prohibited persons, and incorporated some of the federal prohibitions as state offenses.

Oklahoma prohibits knowingly transferring a firearm to:

- A convicted felon;<sup>5</sup>
- An adjudicated delinquent;<sup>6</sup>
- A person under the influence of alcohol or drugs;<sup>7</sup> or
- Any person who is "mentally deficient," of "unsound mind," under adjudication of mental incompetency or otherwise mentally or emotionally unbalanced or disturbed.<sup>8</sup>

A convicted felon may not have a handgun "imitation or homemade pistol, altered air or toy pistol, machine gun, sawed-off shotgun or rifle, or any other dangerous or deadly firearm."<sup>9</sup>

Furthermore, a person being supervised by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections, including a person on probation or parole, may not have a handgun, "shotgun or rifle, including any imitation or homemade pistol, altered air or toy pistol [or] shotgun or rifle."<sup>10</sup>

Finally, any person previously adjudicated as a delinquent child or youthful offender for the commission of an offense which would have constituted a felony if committed by an adult may not have a handgun, "imitation or homemade pistol, altered air or toy pistol, machine gun,

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<sup>4</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.3.](#)

<sup>5</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.12.](#)

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*

<sup>8</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, §§ 1289.10, 1289.12.](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1283\(A\).](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1283\(C\).](#)

sawed-off shotgun or rifle, or any other dangerous or deadly firearm within ten...years after such adjudication.”<sup>11</sup>

See [Regulating Guns in America: Prohibited Purchasers](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

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<sup>11</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1283\(D\)](#).

## Minimum Age to Purchase / Possess Firearms in Oklahoma

Oklahoma prohibits a child (person under age 18) from possessing any firearm except a rifle or shotgun used for participation in hunting animals, hunter safety classes, target shooting, or skeet, trap or other recognized sporting events (provided the child is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms).<sup>12</sup>

In addition, whenever a person under age 18 is detained or arrested by a law enforcement officer and is carrying any firearm prohibited by state law, the firearm may be confiscated and forfeited to the state.<sup>13</sup>

Oklahoma also bars any person from selling or giving to a child under age 18 any firearm, provided that this “shall not prohibit a parent from giving his or her child a rifle or shotgun for participation in hunting animals or fowl, hunter safety classes, target shooting, skeet, trap or other recognized sporting events...”<sup>14</sup> Any person who violates these provisions is liable for civil damages for injury or death to any person and for any property damage resulting from the discharge of the firearm.<sup>15</sup> Federal law imposes [additional age restrictions](#).

See [Regulating Guns in America: Minimum Age to Purchase / Possess Firearms](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

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<sup>12</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, §§ 1273 \(C\), \(E\), 1283\(D\)](#).

<sup>13</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1271.1\(A\)](#).

<sup>14</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1273\(A\), \(E\)](#).

<sup>15</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1273\(D\)](#).

## **Domestic Violence and Firearms in Oklahoma**

*(This section was last updated November 4, 2010.)*

### **Firearm Prohibitions for Domestic Violence Misdemeanants**

Oklahoma has no law prohibiting individuals convicted of domestic violence misdemeanors from purchasing or possessing firearms or ammunition. [Federal law](#), however, prohibits the purchase and possession of firearms and ammunition by certain domestic abusers.

### **Firearm Prohibitions for Persons Subject to Domestic Violence Restraining/Protective Orders**

Oklahoma has no explicit laws providing for firearm prohibitions for persons subject to protective orders. In Oklahoma, a person's ex parte or final protective orders must state, among other things, that possession of a firearm or ammunition while the order is in effect may subject the person to prosecution under federal law even if the order does not specifically prohibit the person from possessing guns or ammunition.<sup>16</sup> This implies that courts have discretion to specifically prohibit a person subject to such an order from possessing a gun or ammunition.

Oklahoma prohibits the release of a defendant arrested for violating an ex parte or permanent protective order without having the defendant appear before a judge to determine whether he or she has access to deadly weapons and/or a history of use of deadly weapons.<sup>17</sup> The judge must consider, in addition to any other circumstances and before determining bond and other conditions of release as necessary for the protection of the alleged victim:

- Whether the person has a history of domestic violence or a history of other violent acts;
- The person's mental health;
- Whether the person has a history of violating the orders of any court or governmental entity;
- Whether the person is potentially a threat to any other person;
- Whether the person has a history of abusing alcohol or any controlled substance;
- Whether the person has access to deadly weapons or a history of using deadly weapons;
- The severity of the alleged violence that is the basis of the alleged offense including , but not limited to:
  - The duration of the alleged violent incident;

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<sup>16</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, § 60.11.](#)

<sup>17</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, § 1105\(B\).](#)

- Whether the alleged violent incident involved serious physical injury;
- Whether the alleged violent incident involved sexual assault;
- Whether the alleged violent incident involved strangulation;
- Whether the alleged violent incident involved abuse during the pregnancy of the alleged victim;
- Whether the alleged violent incident involved the abuse of pets; or
- Whether the alleged violent incident involved forcible entry to gain access to the alleged victim;
- Whether a separation of the person from the alleged victim or a termination of the relationship between the person and the alleged victim has recently occurred or is pending;
- Whether the person has exhibited obsessive or controlling behaviors toward the alleged victim including, but not limited to, stalking, surveillance, or isolation of the alleged victim;
- Whether the person has expressed suicidal or homicidal thoughts or tendencies; and
- Any information contained in the complaint and any police reports, affidavits or other documents accompanying the complaint.<sup>18</sup>

### **Removal or Surrender of Firearms When Domestic Violence Restraining/Protective Orders Are Issued**

Oklahoma has no laws requiring the removal or surrender of guns when a domestic violence protective order is issued.

### **Removal or Surrender of Firearms at the Scene of a Domestic Violence Incident**

Oklahoma requires law enforcement to remove any weapon or instrument – including a firearms – when an officer has probable cause to believe the weapon or instrument has been used to commit an act of domestic abuse, but only if the abuser is simultaneously arrested.<sup>19</sup>

See [Regulating Guns in America: Domestic Violence and Firearms](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

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<sup>18</sup> *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, § 60.8\(A\)](#).

## **Disarming Prohibited Persons in Oklahoma**

*(This section was last updated November 4, 2010.)*

Oklahoma has no laws requiring the disarming of prohibited persons.

## Sales & Transfers

### Background Checks in Oklahoma

Federal law requires federally licensed firearms dealers (but not private sellers) to initiate a background check on the purchaser prior to sale of a firearm. Federal law provides states with the option of serving as a state “point of contact” and conducting their own background checks using state, as well as federal, records and databases, or having the checks performed by the FBI using only the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (“NICS”) database. (Note that state files are not always included in the federal database.)

Oklahoma is not a point of contact state for firearm purchaser background checks.<sup>20</sup> In Oklahoma, firearms dealers must initiate the background check required by federal law by contacting the FBI directly.

See *Regulating Guns in America: Background Checks* for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

Oklahoma does not require private sellers (sellers who are not licensed dealers) to initiate a background check when transferring a firearm. See *Regulating Guns in America: Private Sales.*

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<sup>20</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *National Instant Criminal Background Check System Participation Map*, at <http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/nics/general-information/participation-map>.

## Oklahoma Mental Health Reporting

Federal law prohibits possession of a firearm or ammunition by any person who has been “adjudicated as a mental defective” or involuntarily “committed to any mental institution.”<sup>21</sup> No federal law, however, requires states to report the identities of these individuals to the [National Instant Criminal Background Check System \(“NICS”\) database](#), which the FBI uses to perform background checks prior to firearm transfers.

Oklahoma does not require reporting of state mental health data to NICS.

For general information on the background check process and categories of prohibited purchasers or possessors, see the [Oklahoma Background Checks](#) section and the section entitled [Oklahoma Prohibited Purchasers Generally](#).

See [Regulating Guns in America: Mental Health Reporting](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

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<sup>21</sup> [18 U.S.C. § 922\(d\)\(4\)](#).

## **Multiple Purchases / Sales of Firearms in Oklahoma**

Oklahoma imposes no restrictions on purchases or sales of multiple firearms.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Restrictions on Multiple Purchases or Sales of Firearms](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## **Retention of Sales / Background Check Records in Oklahoma**

Oklahoma has no laws providing for the retention of firearm sales or background check records.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Retention of Firearm Sales and Background Check Records](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Oklahoma Waiting Periods

Oklahoma has no law imposing a waiting period prior to the purchase of a firearm.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Waiting Periods](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Gun Dealers & Other Sellers

### Oklahoma Dealer Regulations

[Federal law requires firearms dealers to obtain a license](#) from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives (ATF), although resource limitations prevent the ATF from properly overseeing all its licensees.

Oklahoma does not require firearms dealers to obtain a state license.

For laws:

- Applicable to both licensed and private firearm sellers, please see the [Oklahoma Private Sales](#) section;
- Requiring firearm dealers to conduct a background check on purchasers, see the [Oklahoma Background Checks](#) section; and
- Requiring firearm dealers to ensure that purchasers possess a locking device, see the [Oklahoma Locking Devices](#) section.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Dealer Regulations](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Private Sales in Oklahoma

Private firearms transfers (*i.e.*, transfers by individuals not licensed as firearms dealers) are not subject to a background check requirement in Oklahoma, although federal and state purchaser prohibitions still apply. See the [Oklahoma Prohibited Purchasers Generally](#) section for a list of prohibited gun purchasers.

See the [Oklahoma Minimum Age to Purchase or Possess Firearms](#) section for age restrictions.

As noted in the [Oklahoma Prohibited Purchasers Generally](#) section, no person may knowingly sell, trade, give, transmit or otherwise cause the transfer of a firearm to any convicted felon, adjudicated delinquent, or any individual who is under the influence of alcohol or drugs or is mentally or emotionally unbalanced or disturbed.<sup>22</sup> All persons who engage in selling, trading or otherwise transferring firearms must display this prohibition prominently in full view at or near the point of normal firearms sale, trade or transfer.<sup>23</sup>

See the [Oklahoma Firearms Trafficking](#) section for additional laws aimed at gun trafficking.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Private Sales](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

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<sup>22</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.12.](#)

<sup>23</sup> *Id.*

## Oklahoma Gun Shows

Oklahoma does not explicitly regulate gun shows.

See the [Oklahoma Private Sales](#) section for state laws that apply to firearm sales at gun shows.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Gun Shows](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Oklahoma Immunity Statutes

*(This section was last updated November 4, 2010.)*

Oklahoma provides immunity to the firearms industry:

1. [T]he state Legislature declares that the lawful design, marketing, manufacturing, or sale of firearms or ammunition to the public is not unreasonably dangerous activity and does not constitute a nuisance.
2. The authority to bring suit and right to recover against any firearms or ammunition manufacturer, trade association, or dealer by or on behalf of any governmental unit created by or pursuant to an act of the Legislature or the Constitution, or any department, agency, or authority thereof, for damages, abatement, or injunctive relief resulting from or relating to the lawful design, manufacturing, marketing, or sale of firearms or ammunition to the public shall be reserved exclusively to the state. This paragraph shall not prohibit a political subdivision or local government authority from bringing an action against a firearms or ammunition manufacturer or dealer for breach of contract or warranty as to firearms or ammunition purchased by the political subdivision or local government authority...[and this section] shall not be construed to prohibit an individual from bringing a cause of action based upon an existing recognized theory of law.<sup>24</sup>

For detailed information about government and private party lawsuits against the gun industry, the status of litigation involving gun industry immunity statutes in various states, or pending gun industry immunity legislation, visit the [Brady Center's Legal Action Project](#) and the [Coalition to Stop Gun Violence's Gun Industry Immunity page](#).

See [LCAV's policy page on Immunity Statutes / Manufacturer Litigation](#) for further information.

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<sup>24</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit., 21, § 1289.24a.](#)

## **Gun Owner Responsibilities**

### **Oklahoma Licensing of Gun Owners or Purchasers**

Oklahoma has no law requiring gun owners or purchasers to obtain a license.

See [\*Regulating Guns in America: Licensing of Gun Owners or Purchasers\*](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Oklahoma Registration of Firearms

Oklahoma does not require the registration of firearms. State law explicitly provides that “[n]othing in...the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act<sup>25</sup> shall be construed to require or authorize the registration, documentation or providing of serial numbers with regard to any firearm.”<sup>26</sup>

See [Regulating Guns in America: Registration of Firearms](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

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<sup>25</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, §§ 1290.1—1290.26](#) (provisions for licenses to carry concealed handguns).

<sup>26</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21 § 1290.12\(B\)](#).

## **Reporting Lost or Stolen Firearms in Oklahoma**

Oklahoma does not require firearms owners to report the loss or theft of a firearm.

See [\*Regulating Guns in America: Reporting Lost or Stolen Firearms\*](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Firearms in Public Places

### Oklahoma Concealed Weapons Permitting

See [Regulating Guns in America: Carrying Concealed Weapons](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

Oklahoma is a “shall issue” state, meaning that local law enforcement must issue a concealed handgun license if the applicant meets certain qualifications. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (“OSBI”) must issue a license to any person who meets all of the conditions of eligibility for a concealed handgun license.<sup>27</sup>

A person seeking a concealed handgun license must:

- Be a citizen of the United States;
- Establish residency in Oklahoma (possess a valid Oklahoma driver’s license or state photo identification card, and physically reside in the state or have permanent military orders within the state and possesses a valid driver license from the state where the person claims residency);
- Be at least age 21;
- Complete a firearms safety and training course and demonstrate competence and qualifications with the type of handgun to be carried by the person, and submit proof of such training and qualification or an exemption;
- Submit the required fee and complete the application process; and
- Comply in good faith with the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act.<sup>28</sup>

Persons who are ineligible to obtain a concealed handgun license include any person who:<sup>29</sup>

- Is ineligible to possess a handgun due to any felony conviction or adjudication as a delinquent;<sup>30</sup>
- Has a felony conviction pursuant to the law of any state, the United States, or a foreign nation;
- Is adjudicated incompetent in Oklahoma<sup>31</sup> or another state pursuant to any provision of law of that state;

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<sup>27</sup> See [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.12](#).

<sup>28</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.9](#).

<sup>29</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.10](#).

<sup>30</sup> See [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1283](#).

<sup>31</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 43A, § 1-101 et seq.](#)

- Makes any false or misleading statement on the application for a handgun license;
- Is convicted of any one of the certain misdemeanor offenses in the state or in any other state, including: any assault and battery which caused serious physical injury to the victim, or any second or subsequent assault and battery conviction; any aggravated assault and battery; any stalking under Oklahoma law or similar law of another state; a violation of the Oklahoma Protection from Domestic Abuse Act<sup>32</sup> or any violation of a victim protection order of another state; any conviction relating to illegal drug use or possession; or an act of domestic abuse under Oklahoma law, an act of domestic assault and battery, or any comparable acts under the laws of another state;
- Has attempted suicide or has had any other condition relating to or indicating mental instability or an unsound mind within the last ten years;
- Is currently undergoing treatment for a mental illness, condition, or disorder (*i.e.*, “has been diagnosed by a licensed physician as being afflicted with a substantial disorder of thought, mood, perception, psychological orientation, or memory that significantly impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life”);
- Has significant character defects as evidenced by a misdemeanor criminal record indicating habitual criminal activity;
- Has failed to pay an assessed fine or surrender a previous license as required by a decision of the authorized administrative hearing examiner; or
- Is subject to an outstanding felony warrant.

Other factors precluding a person from obtaining a concealed handgun license, some of which apply only for specified periods of time, include:<sup>33</sup>

- An arrest for a felony or a pending felony charge. The person is precluded until the final determination of the matter;
- A deferred sentence or deferred prosecution for the commission of a felony. The person is precluded for three years from the final determination of the matter;
- Any involuntary commitment for a mental illness, condition, or disorder under Oklahoma law<sup>34</sup> or any involuntary commitment in another state pursuant to any provisions of law of that state;
- Treatment for a mental illness, condition, or disorder that required medication or supervision, per Oklahoma law,<sup>35</sup> unless a licensed physician certifies that the person is

<sup>32</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, § 60 et seq.](#)

<sup>33</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.11.](#)

<sup>34</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 43A, § 5-410.](#)

<sup>35</sup> See [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.10.](#)

either no longer disabled by any mental or psychiatric illness, condition, or disorder or that the person has been stabilized on medication for ten years or more. Otherwise, the person is precluded for three years from the last date of treatment;<sup>36</sup>

- Inpatient treatment for substance abuse unless a licensed physician certifies that the person has been free from substance use for 12 months or more. Otherwise, the person is precluded for three years from the last date of treatment;
- Two or more convictions of public intoxication. The person is precluded for three years from the date of the completion of the last sentence;
- Two or more misdemeanor convictions relating to intoxication or driving under the influence of an intoxicating substance or alcohol, unless a licensed physician certifies that the person is not in need of substance abuse treatment. Otherwise, the person is precluded for three years from the date of the completion of the last sentence;
- A court order for a final victim protection order against the applicant,<sup>37</sup> or any court order granting a final victim protection order against the applicant from another state. The person is precluded for three years from the date of the entry of the final court order, or 60 days from the date an order was vacated, cancelled or withdrawn;
- Having an adjudicated delinquent or convicted felon residing in the applicant's residence. The person is precluded until 30 days after the person no longer resides in the same residence as the applicant; or
- An arrest for an alleged commission of, a charge pending for, or being subject to a deferred sentence or a deferred prosecution for one or more of the following misdemeanor offenses in the state or another state: assault and battery which caused serious physical injury to the victim, or any second or subsequent assault and battery conviction; aggravated assault and battery; stalking under Oklahoma law<sup>38</sup> or a similar law of another state; a violation of the Oklahoma Protection from Domestic Abuse Act,<sup>39</sup> or any violation of a victim protection order of another state; any violation relating to illegal drug use or possession; or an act of domestic abuse under Oklahoma law,<sup>40</sup> or an act of domestic assault and battery or comparable acts under the laws of another state. The person is precluded for three years following the final determination of the matter.

In addition, OSBI must deny the license if the applicant is 28 years of age or younger and a record on the state's Juvenile Online Tracking System indicates that within the last ten years the applicant was adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> See [Okla. Admin. Code § 375:25-1-5.2](#) for details regarding the physician's statement.

<sup>37</sup> As authorized by [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, § 60 et seq.](#)

<sup>38</sup> See [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1173.](#)

<sup>39</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 22, § 60 et seq.](#)

<sup>40</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 644.](#)

<sup>41</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.12\(A\)\(11\)\(b\).](#)

If the background check shows no records pertaining to the applicant, OSBI must either issue a concealed handgun license or deny the application within 60 days of receipt of the applicant's completed application and the required information from the county sheriff.<sup>42</sup> In all other cases, OSBI must either issue or deny the license within 90 days of receipt of this information.<sup>43</sup>

Subject to limited exceptions, any person who possesses a handgun on or about his or her person or in a container, whether the firearm is loaded or unloaded, and whether concealed or unconcealed, without a valid concealed handgun license, is criminally liable for a misdemeanor.<sup>44</sup> This section does not prohibit the proper use of guns for hunting, educational, recreational, and historical purposes.<sup>45</sup> State law also specifically prohibits carrying a concealed handgun without a license or as otherwise provided by law.<sup>46</sup> "Concealed handgun" is defined as "a loaded or unloaded [handgun] carried hidden from the detection and view of another person either upon or about the person, in a purse or other container belonging to the person, or in a vehicle which is operated by the person or in which the person is riding as a passenger."<sup>47</sup>

### **Firearm Safety Training**

Applicants for concealed handgun licenses must successfully complete a firearms safety and training course conducted by a registered and approved firearms instructor.<sup>48</sup> The applicant must further demonstrate competence and qualification with an authorized handgun of the type or types that the applicant desires to carry concealed.<sup>49</sup>

Course content shall include: a) a safety inspection of the firearm to be used by the applicant; b) instruction on handling, safety and storage; c) dynamics of ammunition and firing; d) methods or positions for firing a handgun; e) information about the criminal provisions of Oklahoma law relating to firearms; f) the requirements of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act; g) self-defense and the use of appropriate force; h) a practice shooting session; and i) a familiarization course.<sup>50</sup>

The required firearms safety and training course and the demonstration of competency and qualification shall be designed and conducted so requirements can be completed in eight hours. The instructor-to-student ratio of a course must not exceed ten students.<sup>51</sup> Successful applicants receive a certificate of completion of the course.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.12\(A\)\(12\)](#).

<sup>43</sup> *Id.*

<sup>44</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1272](#).

<sup>45</sup> *Id.*

<sup>46</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit., 21, § 1290.4](#).

<sup>47</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.2\(1\)](#). See also [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.2\(2\)](#) (defining "pistol" to include revolvers). For detailed information on the concealed handgun license application process and the background check procedure by OSBI, see [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit., 21, §§ 1290.12; 1290.18](#); [Okla. Admin. Code §§ 375:25-1-1—375:25-1-10](#). For circumstances where the OSBI may suspend or revoke a concealed handgun license, and any penalties relating to suspension or revocation, see [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit., 21, § 1290.17](#).

<sup>48</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.14\(A\)](#).

<sup>49</sup> *Id.*

<sup>50</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.14\(E\)](#).

<sup>51</sup> *Id.*

<sup>52</sup> *Id.*

The Oklahoma Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training (CLEET) is required to establish criteria for approving firearms instructors for training and qualifying individuals for a concealed handgun license.<sup>53</sup> Such applicants must attend a state-authorized firearms instructor school and complete a course of a minimum of 16 hours that qualifies the person to provide instruction on revolvers, semiautomatic pistols, or both.<sup>54</sup>

### **Duration & Renewal**

A concealed handgun license is generally valid for a period of five years.<sup>55</sup> Since November 1, 2007, license applicants or renewal applicants have had the option of making their license valid for a period of 10 years.<sup>56</sup>

A license may be renewed any time within 90 days prior to its expiration date.<sup>57</sup> Applicants have three years from the expiration of the license to comply with the renewal requirements, however.<sup>58</sup> To renew his or her license, a licensee must complete the renewal form, attach two current passport size photographs, and submit an \$85 renewal fee. OSBI conducts a criminal history records name search, and an investigation of medical records and other relevant information. If the applicant does not fall into any prohibited category, OSBI issues a renewal license valid for either five or 10 years.<sup>59</sup>

### **Disclosure or Use of Information**

OSBI is required to maintain an automated listing of all persons issued a concealed handgun license, as well as all suspended or revoked licenses, along with any forms, photographs, fingerprints and other such information on each applicant/licensee.<sup>60</sup> This information is only available to a law enforcement officer or agency upon request for law enforcement purposes.<sup>61</sup>

Each year, OSBI must submit a statistical report for the preceding calendar year to the Governor, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, including, but not limited to, data on the numbers of handgun licenses approved and issued and the numbers of licenses suspended, revoked or denied in the following categories: age, sex, race, county and any other category deemed relevant by the Bureau.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.14\(B\).](#)

<sup>54</sup> *Id.*

<sup>55</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.5\(A\).](#)

<sup>56</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.5\(C\).](#)

<sup>57</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.5\(B\).](#)

<sup>58</sup> *Id.*

<sup>59</sup> *Id.*

<sup>60</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21 § 1290.13.](#)

<sup>61</sup> *Id.*

<sup>62</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.16.](#)

## Reciprocity

Oklahoma recognizes any valid concealed carry weapons permit or license issued by another state.<sup>63</sup> In addition:

Any person entering this state in possession of a firearm authorized for concealed carry upon the authority and license of another state is authorized to continue to carry a concealed firearm and license in this state; provided the license from the other state remains valid. The firearm must be carried fully 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 firearm pursuant to a valid concealed carry weapons permit or license issued in another state.<sup>64</sup>

Any person age 21 or older who possesses a valid firearm license from another state may apply for an Oklahoma concealed handgun license upon establishing a residence in Oklahoma.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit, 21, § 1290.26.](#)

<sup>64</sup> *Id.*

<sup>65</sup> *Id.*

## Open Carrying in Oklahoma

Oklahoma law provides that a person is permitted to carry loaded and unloaded shotguns, rifles, and handguns, open and not concealed and without a concealed handgun license for any legitimate purpose not in violation of any legislative enactment regarding the use, ownership and control of firearms, including:

- When hunting animals or fowl;
- During competition in or practicing in a safety or hunter safety class, target shooting, skeet, trap or other recognized sporting events;
- During participation in or in preparation for a military function of the state military forces to be defined as the Oklahoma Army or Air National Guard, Federal Military Reserve and active military forces;
- During participation in or in preparation for a recognized police function of either a municipal, county or state government as functioning police officials; and
- During a practice for or a performance for entertainment purposes.<sup>66</sup>

Oklahoma allows the carrying of an unloaded shotgun, rifle or handgun, open and not concealed and without a concealed handgun license for any legitimate purpose not in violation of the Oklahoma Firearms Act of 1971,<sup>67</sup> including when going to or from the person's private residence or vehicle, or when a passenger in a vehicle riding to statutorily designated places, including but not limited to, hunting and target shooting activities, hunter safety courses, or a gunsmith.<sup>68</sup>

*For a comprehensive discussion of this issue, see [LCAV's policy page on the Open Carrying of Firearms in Public](#).*

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<sup>66</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.6\(A\)](#).

<sup>67</sup> Providing, *inter alia*, for the licensing of persons to carry concealed handguns, per [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21 §§ 1289.1 through 1289.17](#).

<sup>68</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.6\(B\)](#).

## Location Restrictions

### Guns in Vehicles in Oklahoma

(This section was last updated November 4, 2010.)

Oklahoma prohibits the transportation of a loaded handgun, rifle or shotgun in a “landborne” motor vehicle over a public highway or roadway.<sup>69</sup> A rifle or shotgun may be transported clip or magazine loaded (not chamber loaded), however, if it is in an exterior locked compartment of the vehicle, in the trunk, or in the interior compartment of the vehicle.<sup>70</sup> Any person (except a convicted felon) may transport a rifle or shotgun in a motor vehicle if the firearm is concealed behind a seat or within the interior of the vehicle, and is not clip, magazine or chamber loaded.<sup>71</sup> Furthermore, any person (except a convicted felon) may transport a rifle, shotgun or handgun, unloaded and open (meaning in plain view, a firearm case, a gun rack, an exterior locked compartment, or a trunk) in a motor vehicle at any time.<sup>72</sup>

Oklahoma permits the carrying of an unloaded shotgun, rifle or handgun, open and not concealed and without a handgun license, for any legitimate purpose not in violation of the Oklahoma Firearms Act of 1971,<sup>73</sup> including when going to or from the person’s residence or vehicle, or a vehicle in which the person is riding as a passenger, to a place designated or authorized for:

- Firearms repairs or reconditioning;
- Firearms trade, sale, or barter, or a gunsmith;
- Hunting animals or fowl;
- A hunter safety course;
- Target shooting, or skeet or trap shooting; or
- Any lawfully recognized firearms activity or event.<sup>74</sup>

State law prohibits carrying a “concealed handgun” without a license or as otherwise provided by law.<sup>75</sup> “Concealed handgun” is defined to include any handgun “carried hidden from the detection and view of another person . . . in a vehicle which is operated by the person or in which the person is riding as a passenger.”<sup>76</sup>

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<sup>69</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.13.](#)

<sup>70</sup> *Id.*

<sup>71</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.7.](#)

<sup>72</sup> *Id.*

<sup>73</sup> Providing, *inter alia*, for the licensing of persons to carry concealed handguns, per [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21 §§ 1289.1 through 1289.17.](#)

<sup>74</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.6\(B\).](#)

<sup>75</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit., 21, § 1290.4.](#)

<sup>76</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.2.](#)

Any person operating a vehicle, or who is a passenger in a vehicle wherein another person who is licensed to carry a concealed handgun and is carrying a concealed handgun or has concealed a handgun or a rifle or shotgun in such vehicle, is not considered a violation of possession prohibitions within a vehicle, *if* the licensee is in or near the vehicle.<sup>77</sup>

A person stopped pursuant to a moving traffic violation who is transporting a loaded handgun in the vehicle without a valid concealed handgun license, whether the loaded firearm is concealed or open in the vehicle, shall be issued a traffic citation for \$70, plus court costs for transporting the firearm improperly, and the person may be arrested for any other violation of law.<sup>78</sup>

State law prohibits any person from boarding a bus with a firearm concealed upon or about his or her person.<sup>79</sup>

State law also prohibits the transportation of a firearm in a boat, except when hunting animals in compliance with existing state and federal law.<sup>80</sup> Any person in possession of a valid concealed handgun license is not criminally liable of transporting a handgun if the handgun is concealed on or about his or her person while on the boat.<sup>81</sup>

Finally, no person, property owner, tenant, employer, or business entity is allowed to maintain, establish, or enforce any policy or rule that has the effect of prohibiting any person (except a convicted felon) from transporting and storing firearms in a locked motor vehicle, or from transporting and storing a firearm locked in or locked to a motor vehicle on any property set aside for any motor vehicle.<sup>82</sup>

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<sup>77</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, §§ 1289.7, 1289.13.](#)

<sup>78</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.13A\(A\).](#)

<sup>79</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1903\(D\).](#)

<sup>80</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63, § 4210.3.](#)

<sup>81</sup> *Id.*

<sup>82</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, §§ 1289.7a, 1290.22\(B\).](#)

## Guns in Schools in Oklahoma

Oklahoma prohibits possession of a firearm on any public or private school property or while in any school bus or vehicle used by any school for transportation of students or teachers.<sup>83</sup>

“School property” is defined as any publicly or privately-owned property held for purposes of elementary, secondary or vocational-technical education, and does not include property owned by public school districts or private educational entities where such property is leased or rented to an individual or corporation and used for purposes other than educational.<sup>84</sup>

Exceptions to this prohibition include:

- Guns designed for hunting kept in a privately owned vehicle and properly stored as required by law, or a handgun carried in a vehicle pursuant to a valid state handgun license, provided such vehicle is driven onto school property only to transport a student to and from school and such vehicle does not remain unattended on school property; or
- Guns used in the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation certified hunter training education course or any other hunting, fishing, safety or firearms training courses, or a recognized firearms sports event, team shooting program or competition, or living history reenactment, provided the course or event is approved by the principal or chief administrator of the school where the course or event is offered, and provided the weapon is properly displayed or stored as required by law pending participation in the course, event, program or competition.<sup>85</sup>

In Oklahoma, any student found in possession of a firearm while on any public school property or while in any school bus or other vehicle used by a public school for transportation of students or teachers must be suspended out-of-school for a period of not less than one year, to be determined by the district board of education pursuant to the provisions of this section.<sup>86</sup> The term of the suspension may be modified by the district superintendent on a case-by-case basis.<sup>87</sup>

Finally, no person in lawful possession of a concealed handgun may carry the handgun into or upon any college or university or technology center school property.<sup>88</sup> This prohibition does not limit possession by persons with a valid concealed handgun license from possessing a concealed handgun on any property:

- Set aside for the use or parking of any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, provided the handgun is carried or stored as required by law and the handgun is not removed from the vehicle without the prior consent of the college or university president or technology

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<sup>83</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1280.1\(A\).](#)

<sup>84</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1280.1\(B\).](#)

<sup>85</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1280.1\(C\).](#) See also Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1277(A)(4) (stating that it is unlawful for a concealed handgun license holder to carry a concealed handgun into an elementary or secondary school).

<sup>86</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 70, § 24-101.3\(C\)\(2\).](#)

<sup>87</sup> *Id.* The school or district administration must consider and apply, if appropriate, alternative in-school placement options that are not to be considered suspension, such as placement in an alternative school setting, reassignment to another classroom, or in-school detention. [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 70, § 24-101.3\(A\).](#)

<sup>88</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21 § 1277\(D\).](#)

center school administrator while the vehicle is on any college or university or technology center school property;

- Authorized for possession or use of handguns by college or university or technology center school policy; and
- Authorized by the written consent of the college or university president or technology center school administrator, provided the written consent is carried with the handgun and the valid concealed handgun license while on college or university or technology center school property.<sup>89</sup>

See [LCAV's policy page on Guns in Schools](#) for further information.

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<sup>89</sup> *Id.*

## Other Location Restrictions in Oklahoma

Oklahoma prohibits any person from carrying or possessing a firearm in any establishment where low-point beer or alcoholic beverages are consumed, unless the person is the proprietor of the establishment, or the person possesses a valid concealed handgun license *and* the sale of low-point beer or alcoholic beverages is not the primary purpose of the business.<sup>90</sup>

The state also generally prohibits any person from bringing a gun into or having a gun in his or her possession in any jail or state penal institution or other place where prisoners are located.<sup>91</sup>

The state allows any private landowner, the landowner's designated employee, or a lessee to possess a chamber-loaded firearm on the landowner's property, provided that no convicted felon carries it.<sup>92</sup>

Concealed handgun license holders are prohibited from carrying a concealed handgun into:

- Any structure, building, or office space owned or leased by a city, town, county, state, or federal governmental authority for the purpose of conducting business with the public;
- Any meeting of any city, town, county, state or federal officials, school board members, legislative members, or any other elected or appointed officials;
- Any prison, jail, detention facility or any facility used to process, hold, or house arrested persons, prisoners or persons alleged delinquent or adjudicated delinquent;
- Any elementary or secondary school;
- Any sports arena during a professional sporting event;
- Any place where pari-mutuel wagering is authorized by law; and
- Any other place specifically prohibited by law.<sup>93</sup>

For purposes of each of the prohibited locations above, except elementary and secondary schools, technology center school property, and other places specifically prohibited by law, prohibited locations for concealed handgun license holders do not include:

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<sup>90</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1272.1](#). Any person possessing a valid concealed handgun license may carry the concealed handgun into any restaurant or other establishment licensed to sell low-point beer or alcoholic beverages, provided that the sale of such beverages does not constitute the primary purpose of the business. [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, §§ 1272.1, 1272.2](#).

<sup>91</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 57, § 21](#).

<sup>92</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 29, § 4-135\(E\)](#).

<sup>93</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21 § 1277\(A\)](#).

- Any property set aside for the use of any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, by a city, town, county, state, or federal governmental authority;
- Any property set aside for the use of any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, by any entity offering any professional sporting event which is open to the public for admission, or by any entity engaged in pari-mutuel wagering authorized by law;
- Any property adjacent to a structure, building or office space in which concealed weapons are prohibited by license holders as noted above; and
- Any property designated by a city, town, county, or state governmental authority as a park, recreational area, or fairgrounds; provided this provision shall not be construed to authorize any entry by a person in possession of a concealed handgun into any structure, building or office space where concealed handguns are prohibited by license holders.<sup>94</sup>

Oklahoma law precludes any person, property owner, tenant, employer, or business entity from establishing a policy or rule that would prohibit any person (except a convicted felon) from transporting and storing a firearm in a locked vehicle on any property set aside for a vehicle.<sup>95</sup> Otherwise, Oklahoma does not limit, restrict or prohibit in any manner the existing rights of any person, property owner, tenant, employer, or business entity to control the possession of weapons on any property owned or controlled by the person or business entity.<sup>96</sup>

Oklahoma has no statutes prohibiting firearms in the following places, although administrative regulations may apply:

- Parks;
- Hospitals;
- Places of worship; or
- Polling places.

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<sup>94</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21 § 1277\(B\).](#)

<sup>95</sup> *Id.*

<sup>96</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.22.](#)

## Consumer & Child Safety

### Oklahoma Design Safety Standards for Handguns

Oklahoma does not specifically regulate junk guns or unsafe firearms.

See [\*Regulating Guns in America: Design Safety Standards for Handguns\*](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Locking Devices in Oklahoma

Oklahoma does not require a locking device to accompany the sale of a firearm, although [federal law](#) applies, and no state statutes require firearm owners to lock their weapons.

State administrative regulations may govern the storage of firearms in certain locations, however. See the [Oklahoma Administrative Code](#) for further information.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Locking Devices](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## **Personalized / Owner-Authorized Firearms in Oklahoma**

Oklahoma does not require firearms to be personalized.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Personalized Firearms](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Child Access Prevention in Oklahoma

In Oklahoma:

It shall be unlawful for any parent or guardian to intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly permit his or her child to possess any [firearm]...if such parent is aware of a substantial risk that the child will use the weapon to commit a criminal offense or if the child has either been adjudicated a delinquent or has been convicted as an adult for any criminal offense.<sup>97</sup>

A “child” is defined as a person under 18 years of age.<sup>98</sup>

Oklahoma law also specifically penalizes any parent or guardian of a child under age 18 whose child commits the crime of possession of a firearm on school property.<sup>99</sup>

See [Regulating Guns in America: Child Access Prevention](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

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<sup>97</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1273\(B\).](#)

<sup>98</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1273\(E\).](#)

<sup>99</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 858.](#)

## **Classes of Weapons / Ammunition**

### **Assault Weapons in Oklahoma**

Oklahoma has no law regulating assault weapons.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Assault Weapons](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Large Capacity Ammunition Magazines in Oklahoma

Oklahoma has no law regulating large capacity ammunition magazines.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Large Capacity Ammunition Magazines](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## **Fifty Caliber Rifles in Oklahoma**

Oklahoma has no law regulating fifty caliber firearms.

See [\*Regulating Guns in America: Fifty Caliber Rifles\*](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Machine Guns/Automatic Firearms in Oklahoma

*(This section was last updated November 4, 2010.)*

Oklahoma law prohibits any person convicted of a felony to possess or control a machine gun in any vehicle the person is operating or riding in as a passenger, or at his or her residence.<sup>100</sup>

The state also prohibits any person previously adjudicated as a delinquent child or a youthful offender for the commission of an offense that would have constituted a felony if committed by an adult to possess or control within 10 years after such adjudication a machine gun in any vehicle which he or she is driving or riding in as a passenger, or at his or her residence.<sup>101</sup>

Federal law generally allows the possession of a machine gun manufactured prior to May 19, 1986 so long as the firearm is registered. See [LCAV's policy page on Machine Guns](#) for further information.

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<sup>100</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1283\(A\).](#)

<sup>101</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1283\(D\).](#)

## **Non-Powder Guns in Oklahoma**

*(This section was last updated November 4, 2010.)*

Oklahoma has no law regulating non-powder guns.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Non-Powder Guns](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

## Oklahoma Ammunition Regulation

Oklahoma bans the possession, carrying, use, attempted use, manufacture, importation, advertising for sale or sale of any “restricted bullet.”<sup>102</sup>

A “restricted bullet” is a round or elongated missile with a core of less than 60% lead and that has a fluorocarbon coating, designed to travel at high velocity and capable of penetrating body armor.<sup>103</sup>

Oklahoma also prohibits carrying a concealed handgun loaded with ammunition larger than .45 caliber.<sup>104</sup>

In 2011, Oklahoma enacted a law prohibiting certain conduct relating to unlawful sales of ammunition. See the [Oklahoma Firearms Trafficking](#) section.

Oklahoma does **not**:

- Require a license for the sale of ammunition;
- License persons who purchase or possess ammunition;
- Require sellers of ammunition to maintain a record of the purchasers; or
- Prohibit persons who are ineligible to purchase or possess firearms under state law from purchasing or possessing ammunition, although the [federal ammunition purchaser prohibitions](#) apply.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Ammunition Regulation](#) for a comprehensive discussion of this issue.

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<sup>102</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, §§ 1289.20, 1289.21.](#)

<sup>103</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.19.](#)

<sup>104</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1290.6.](#)

## Crime Gun Investigation

### Microstamping/Ballistic Identification in Oklahoma

Oklahoma has no laws regarding firearm microstamping or ballistic identification.

See [Regulating Guns in America: Ballistic Identification](#) and LCAV's policy page on [Firearm Microstamping](#) for comprehensive discussions of these issues.

## Oklahoma Firearms Trafficking

*(This section was last updated November 4, 2010.)*

See [LCAV's policy page on Firearms Trafficking](#) for further information on this topic.

In [2011, Oklahoma adopted a law](#) penalizing:

- Any person, who knowingly solicits, persuades, encourages or entices a licensed dealer or private seller of firearms or ammunition to transfer a firearm or ammunition under circumstances which the person knows would violate federal or state law;
- Any person who provides to a licensed dealer or private seller of firearms or ammunition what the person knows to be materially false information with intent to deceive the dealer or seller about the legality of a transfer of a firearm or ammunition; and
- Any person who willfully procures another to engage in either of these types of conduct.<sup>105</sup>

Any person issued a concealed handgun license “who thereafter knowingly or intentionally allows a convicted felon or adjudicated delinquent or a youthful offender...to possess or have control of any [handgun] authorized by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony.”<sup>106</sup> The fine for a violation of this subsection may be as high as \$5,000, and the person’s handgun license may be revoked.<sup>107</sup>

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<sup>105</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1289.28.](#)

<sup>106</sup> [Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 21, § 1283\(E\).](#)

<sup>107</sup> *Id.*

## Oklahoma State Links

[Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Dallas Field Division \(OK, Northwest TX\)](#)

[Oklahoma Office of the Attorney General](#)

[Oklahoma State Department of Health](#)

[Oklahoma State Department of Health, Firearm Injuries and Gun Safety](#)