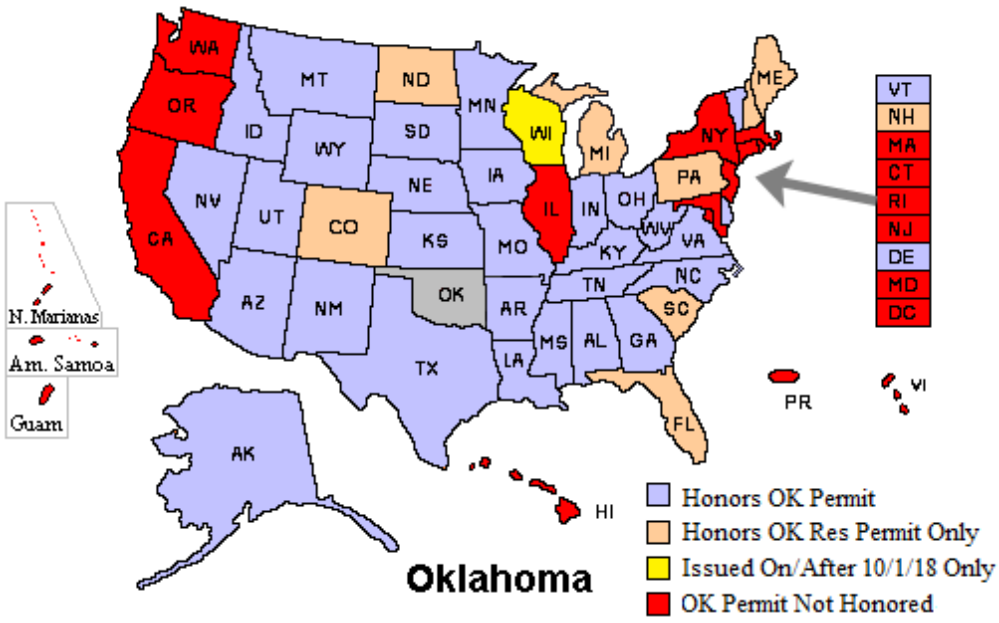
Oklahoma

Permitless Carry State

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO
(See Must Inform Section)



Note: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming have "Permitless Carry"
Anyone who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law may carry in these states without a Permit. Check each states page for age or other restrictions that may apply.

Oklahoma CCW Links√

- State CCW Site
- SDA Law Book (11/25)
- CCW Application (11/25)
- Online Apply/Renew
- Application Instructions
- State FAQ Site
- State Statutes
- State Statutes 2nd Source
- State Admin Rules
- State Reciprocity Info
- State Attorney General
- Law Books and Forms
- Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 9/5/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Oklahoma honors all other states Permit/Licenses

Oklahoma Honors Non-Resident Permits/Licenses From the States They Honor.

Reciprocity & How This State Honors Other States and Those From Permitless Carry States

21 0.S. 1290.26 Reciprocal Agreement Authority

A. The State of Oklahoma shall hereby recognizes any valid concealed or unconcealed carry weapons permit, valid military identification card as provided for qualified persons in Section 1290.8 of this title or license issued by another state, or if the state is a nonpermitting carry state, this state shall reciprocate under the permitting law of that state..

B. Any person entering this state in possession of a firearm authorized for concealed or unconcealed carry upon the authority and license of another state or a valid military identification card a valid driver license, or a valid state photo identification card, as provided for qualified persons in Section 1290.8 of this title is authorized to continue to carry a concealed or unconcealed firearm and license in this state; provided the license from the other state, a valid military identification card valid driver license, or a valid state photo

identification card, as provided for qualified persons in Section 1290.8 of this title remains valid. The firearm must either be carried unconcealed or concealed, 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 or unconcealed firearm pursuant to a valid concealed or unconcealed carry weapons permit, license or a valid military identification card as provided for qualified persons in Section 1290.8 of this title issued in another state.

HB 1789, c. 160, § 7, eff. November 1, 2023

From Oklahoma BCI FAQs on residents of Permitless Carry states carrying in Oklahoma.

Question: Can I carry in Oklahoma if I have a license from another state?

Answer: Oklahoma recognizes any valid concealed or unconcealed carry weapons permit or license issued by another state.
If you are from a state that allows you to carry a handgun but does not issue permits or licenses, Oklahoma reciprocates under the permitting law of your state.

Permitless Carry

21 O.S 1272 Unlawful Carry

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be unlawful for any person to carry upon or about his or her person, or in a purse or other container belonging to the person, any pistol, revolver, shotgun or rifle whether loaded or unloaded or any blackjack, loaded cane, hand chain, metal knuckles, or any other offensive weapon, whether such weapon be concealed or unconcealed, except **this section shall not prohibit:**

1. The proper use of guns and knives for self-defense, hunting, fishing, educational or recreational purposes;

2. The carrying or use of weapons in a manner otherwise permitted by statute or authorized by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act;

6. The transporting by vehicle on a public roadway or the carrying of a firearm, concealed or unconcealed, loaded or unloaded, by a person who is twenty-one (21) years of age or older or by a person who is eighteen (18) years of age but not yet twenty-one (21) years of age and the person is a member or veteran of the United States Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard or was discharged under honorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard, and the person is otherwise not disqualified from the possession or purchase of a firearm under state or federal law and is not carrying the firearm in furtherance of a crime.

2021, SB 672, c. 292, § 1

21 O.S. 1290.4 Unlawful Carry

Except as provided by Section 1272 of this title, it shall be lawful for a citizen or lawful permanent resident, who can lawfully purchase or possess a firearm under state law, to carry or transport a concealed or unconcealed firearm in this state, as hereby authorized by the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act or as may otherwise be provided by law.

HB 1789, c. 160, § 2, eff. November 1, 2023

How to Apply for a Permit

21 O.S 1290.9 Eligibility

The following requirements shall apply to any person making application to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation for a handgun license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act. The person must:

1. Be a citizen of the United States with established residency in the State of Oklahoma; or

2. Be a lawful permanent resident in the United States and have established residency in the State of Oklahoma.

For purposes of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, the:

a. the term "residency" shall apply to any person who either possesses a valid Oklahoma driver license or state photo identification card, and physically maintains a residence in this state or to any person, including the spouse of such person, who has permanent military orders within this state and possesses a valid driver license from another state where such person and spouse of such person claim residency, and

b. the term "lawful permanent resident" shall mean a noncitizen who is lawfully authorized to live permanently within the United States;

3. Be at least:

a. twenty-one (21) years of age, or

b. eighteen (18) years of age but not yet twenty-one (21) years of age and the person is a member or veteran of the United States Armed Forces, the Reserves or National Guard, or the person was discharged under honorable conditions from the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard;

4. Complete a firearms safety and training course and demonstrate competence and qualifications with the type of pistol to be carried by the person as provided in Section 1290.14 of this title, and submit proof of training and qualification or an exemption for training and qualification as authorized by Section 1290.14 of this title;

5. Submit the required fee and complete the application process as provided in Section 1290.12 of this title; and

6. Comply in good faith with the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act. HB 1214, c. 423, § 1,

You can check the status of your Application at OSBI by going Here.

You can apply **Online**. Applications are also available at all county Sheriff's Offices in Oklahoma or by contacting the OSBI or By going **Here**.

1. Read and become knowledgeable of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act.

Carefully look at The **Eligibility Requirements, Mandatory Preclusions** and **Other Preclusions** to determine if you are qualified to be an SDA license holder.

2. Complete the required firearms safety and training class or receive an exemption from a Certified Instructor. **Certified Instructor List**

You will need to send one of the following to the OSBI with your application:
- original signed training certificate indicating handgun authorized to carry, or
- original signed exemption certificate.

3. Apply Online or complete an Application. (Applications are also available at sheriffs' offices or by contacting **OSBI.)**

4. Upload a color photo or attach two (2) color, passport style photographs to your application.
No Personally Printed Photographs Will Be Accepted.
Photo service may be available at your sheriff's office for a fee not to exceed $10.00.

5. Take the online Summary Sheet or completed application, photographs, and required fees to the Sheriff's Office in the county you live.

The Sheriff's office will:

- verify applicants against photos submitted and their Oklahoma Driver License or state issued Identification Card (if applicant has permanent military orders in Oklahoma, he or she may show a driver license or identification card from their home state of residence). Applicants who apply online and upload a photo must have a printer capable of printing a clear and legible image. The printed image can be black and white.

- take two complete sets of fingerprints of the applicant.

- submit both sets of fingerprints, the online **summary sheet** or completed application, certificate of training or exemption, a report of information deemed pertinent to an investigation of the applicant for a handgun license, the photographs, and the processing fee to the OSBI within fourteen (14) days of taking the fingerprints.

21 O.S 1290.12 **By Electronic Funds Transfer.**

(A) (4) (c) Any person paying application fees to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation by means of a nationally recognized credit card or by means of an electronic funds transfer shall be required to complete and submit his or her application through the online application process of the Bureau.

The processing fee shall not be refundable in the event of a denial of a handgun license or any suspension or revocation subsequent to the issuance of a license. Persons making application for a firearms instructor shall not be required to pay the application fee as provided in this section, but shall be required to pay the costs provided in paragraphs 6 and 8 of this subsection; Laws 2021, SB 106, c. 265, § 7

Initial Application	5 Year	$100	10 Year	$200	**(Fee Chart)**
Renewal Application	5 Year	$85	10 Year	$170	Under Fees & Payment

21 O.S 1290.5 **Term of License and Renewal**

(C) Any person submitting an application for a handgun license or any licensee seeking to renew a handgun license shall have the option to request that the license be valid for a period of **ten (10) years**. The fee for any handgun license issued for a period of ten (10) years shall be double the amount of the fee provided for in paragraph 4 of subsection A of Section 1290.12 of this title. The renewal fee for a handgun license issued for a period of ten (10) years shall be double the amount of the fee provided for in paragraph 3 of subsection B of this section. 2026, SB 1627, c. 12,

Non-Resident Permits

Military and their Spouse on permanent military orders within this state may apply just like a resident. See OK Statute 21-1290.9 in How to Apply Section Above. You would apply just like a resident.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Cherokee Nation Of Oklahoma

Chapter 53 § 1272 Cherokee Ordinances **Carrying weapons**— (Page 555) Exceptions It shall be unlawful for any person to carry upon or about his person, or in his portfolio or purse, any pistol, revolver, dagger, bowie knife, dirk knife, switchblade knife, spring-type knife, sword cane, knife having a blade which opens automatically by hand pressure applied to a button, spring, or other device in the handle of the knife, blackjack, loaded cane, billy, hand chain, metal knuckles, or any other offensive weapon, except as in this chapter provided. Provided further, that this section shall not prohibit the proper use of guns and knives for

hunting, fishing or recreational purposes, nor shall this section be construed to prohibit any use of weapons in a manner otherwise permitted by statute. Any person convicted of violating the foregoing provision shall be guilty of a crime…. **Note:** (It looks like Legal Carry is allowed. Read it for yourself.)

21 O.S 1277. Unlawful Carry in Certain Places

A. It shall be unlawful for any person, including a person in possession of a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, to carry any concealed or unconcealed firearm into any of the following places:

1. Any building or office space which is owned or leased by a city, town, county, or state governmental authority for the purpose of conducting business with the public. However, the governing body of a city or town may authorize the concealed carry of handguns into any building or office space that is owned or leased by a city or town, except those places listed in paragraph 2 of this subsection;

2. Any courthouse, courtroom, prison, jail, detention facility or any facility used to process, hold or house arrested persons, prisoners or persons alleged delinquent or adjudicated delinquent, except as provided in Section 21 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes;

3. Any public or private elementary or public or private secondary school, except as provided in subsection C and D of this section;

4. Any publicly owned or operated sports arena or venue during a professional sporting event, unless allowed by the event holder;

5. Any place where gambling is authorized by law, unless allowed by the property owner; and

6. Any other place specifically prohibited by law.

7. Any property set aside by a county, city, town, public trust with a county, city or town as a beneficiary, or state governmental authority for an event that is secured with minimum security provisions. For purposes of this paragraph, a minimum security provision consists of a location that is secured utilizing the following:

a. a metallic-style security fence that is at least eight (8) feet in height that encompasses the property and is secured in such a way as to deter unauthorized entry,

b. controlled access points staffed by a uniformed, commissioned peace officer, and

c. a metal detector whereby persons walk or otherwise travel with their property through or by the metal detector

B. It shall be lawful for a person to carry a concealed or unconcealed firearm on the following properties:

1. Any property set aside for the use or parking of any motor vehicle, whether attended or unattended, by a city, town, county, state governmental authority;

2. Any property set aside for the use or parking of any motor vehicle, whether attended or unattended, which is open to the public or by any entity engaged in gambling authorized by law;

3. Any property adjacent to a building or office space in which concealed or unconcealed weapons are prohibited by the provisions of this section;

4. Any property designated by a city, town, county, or state governmental authority as a park, recreational area, wildlife refuge, wildlife management area, or fairgrounds; provided, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize any entry by a person in possession of a concealed or unconcealed firearm into any building, office space, or event which is specifically prohibited by the provisions of subsection A of this section;

5. Any property set aside by a public or private elementary or secondary school for the use or parking of any vehicle, whether attended or unattended; provided, however, the firearm shall be stored and hidden

from view in a locked motor vehicle when the motor vehicle is left unattended on school property;

6. Any public property set aside temporarily by a county, city, town, public trust with a county, city, or town as a beneficiary, or state governmental authority for the holder of an event permit that is without minimum security provisions, as such term is defined in paragraph 7 of subsection A of this section; provided, the carry of firearms within the permitted event area shall be limited to concealed carry of a handgun unless otherwise authorized by the holder of the event permit; and

7. Any state-owned hotel, cabin, or lodge.

Nothing contained in any provision of this subsection or subsection C of this section shall be construed to authorize or allow any person in control of any place described in subsection A of this section to establish any policy or rule that has the effect of prohibiting any person in lawful possession of a handgun license or otherwise in lawful possession of a firearm from carrying or possessing the firearm on the property described in this subsection.

C. A concealed or unconcealed weapon may be carried onto private school property or in any school bus or vehicle used by any private school for transportation of students or teachers by a person who is licensed pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, provided a policy has been adopted by the governing entity of the private school that authorizes the carrying and possession of a weapon on private school property or in any school bus or vehicle used by a private school. Except for acts of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct, a governing entity of a private school that adopts a policy which authorizes the possession of a weapon on private school property, a school bus, or a vehicle used by the private school shall not be subject to liability for any injuries arising from the adoption of the policy. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to claims pursuant to the Administrative Workers' Compensation Act.

D. Notwithstanding paragraph 3 of subsection A of this section, a board of education of a school district may adopt a policy pursuant to Section 5-149.2 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes to authorize the carrying of a handgun onto school property by school personnel specifically designated by the board of education, provided such personnel either:

1. Possess a valid armed security guard license as provided for the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act; or

2. Hold a valid reserve peace officer certification as provided for in Section 3311 of Title 70 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to restrict authority granted elsewhere in law to carry firearms.

E. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of this section, on any property designated as a municipal zoo or park of any size that is owned, leased, operated or managed by:

1. A public trust created pursuant to the provisions of Section 176 of Title 60 of the Oklahoma Statutes; or

2. A nonprofit entity,

an individual shall be allowed to carry a concealed handgun but not openly carry a handgun on the property.

F. Any person violating the provisions of paragraph 2 or 3 of subsection A of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed Two Hundred Fifty Dollars ($250.00). A person violating any other provision of subsection A of this section may be 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).

G. No person in possession of a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act or who is carrying or in possession of a firearm as otherwise permitted by law or who is

carrying or in possession of a machete, blackjack, loaded cane, hand chain, or metal knuckles shall be authorized to carry the firearm, machete, blackjack, loaded cane, hand chain, or metal knuckles into or upon any college, university, or technology center school property, except as provided in this subsection. For purposes of this subsection, the following property shall not be construed to be college, university, or technology center school property:

1. Any property set aside for the use or parking of any motor vehicle, whether attended or unattended, provided the firearm, machete, blackjack, loaded cane, hand chain or metal knuckles are carried or stored as required by law and the firearm, machete, blackjack, loaded cane, hand chain or metal knuckles are not removed from the motor vehicle without the prior consent of the college or university president or technology center school administrator while the motor vehicle is on any college, university or technology center school property;

2. Any property authorized for possession or use of firearms, machetes, blackjacks, loaded canes, hand chains or metal knuckles by college, university or technology center school policy; and

3. Any property authorized by the written consent of the college or university president or technology center school administrator, provided the written consent is carried with the firearm, machete, blackjack, loaded cane, hand chain or metal knuckles and the valid handgun license while on college, university or technology center school property.

The college, university or technology center school may notify the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation within ten (10) days of a violation of any provision of this subsection by a licensee. Upon receipt of a written notification of violation, the Bureau shall give a reasonable notice to the licensee and hold a hearing. At the hearing, upon a determination that the licensee has violated any provision of this subsection, the licensee may be subject to an administrative fine of Two Hundred Fifty Dollars ($250.00) and may have the handgun license suspended for three (3) months.

Nothing contained in any provision of this subsection shall be construed to authorize or allow any college, university, or technology center school to establish any policy or rule that has the effect of prohibiting any person in lawful possession of a handgun license or any person in lawful possession of a firearm, machete, blackjack, loaded cane, hand chain, or metal knuckles from possession of a firearm, machete, blackjack, loaded cane, hand chain, or metal knuckles in places described in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this subsection. Nothing contained in any provision of this subsection shall be construed to limit the authority of any college, university, or technology center school in this state from taking administrative action against any student for any violation of any provision of this subsection.

H. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any peace officer or to any of the following:

1. Any peace officer or any person authorized by law to carry a pistol firearm in the course of employment;

2. Any district judges, associate district judge, who is in or special district judge, Judges of the Court of Civil Appeals, Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeals, or Justices of the Supreme Court who is in possession of a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act and whose name appears on a list maintained by the Administrative Director of the Courts, when acting in the course and scope of employment within the courthouses of the county that falls within the jurisdiction of the district judge, associate district judge, or special district judge;

3. Any private investigator with a firearms authorization when acting in the course and scope of employment;

4. Any elected official of a county, who are in possession of a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, may carry a concealed handgun when acting in the performance of his or her duties within the courthouses of the county in which he or she was elected. The provisions of this paragraph shall not allow the elected county official to carry the handgun into a courtroom;

5. The sheriff of any county may authorize certain employees of the county, who possess a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, to carry a concealed handgun when acting in the course and scope of employment within the courthouse in the county in which the person is employed. Nothing in the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall prohibit the sheriff from requiring additional instruction or training before granting authorization to carry a concealed handgun within the courthouse. The provisions of this paragraph and of paragraph 6 of this subsection shall not allow the county employee to carry the handgun into a courtroom, sheriff's office, adult or juvenile jail or any other prisoner detention area; and

6. The board of county commissioners of any county may authorize certain employees of the county, who possess a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, to carry a concealed handgun when acting in the course and scope of employment on county annex facilities or grounds surrounding the county courthouse that fall within the jurisdiction of the county employees; and

7. Any municipal judge, who is in possession of a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self- Defense Act, when acting in the course and scope of employment within the courthouses of the municipality that are within the jurisdiction of the municipal judge.

I. 1. Any elected official of a municipality or any municipal employee approved by the governing body of a municipality, who possesses a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, may carry a concealed handgun when acting in the performance of his or her official duties within municipal buildings that are within the jurisdiction of the elected official or municipal employee.

2. For purposes of this subsection, a firearm may not be present inside a firearm-prohibited location, which shall include:

a. any building or office space on municipally owned or leased property designated as a firearm-prohibited location by the municipality, municipal trust, or municipal authority, and

b. any police department, courthouse, courtroom, prison, jail, detention facility, or any facility used to process, hold, or house arrested persons, prisoners, or persons alleged delinquent or adjudicated delinquent.

3. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require an elected official or designated employee of the municipality to carry a firearm as a condition of employment or service with the municipality.

J. For the purposes of this section, “motor vehicle” means any automobile, truck, minivan, sport sport utility vehicle, or motorcycle, as defined in Section 1-135 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes, equipped with a locked accessory container within or affixed to the motorcycle. Laws 2026, SB 1627, c. 12, § 49

21 O.S. 1280.1 - Possession of Firearm on School Property

A. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his or her possession 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 any firearm or weapon designated in Section 1272 of this title, except as provided in subsection C of this section or as otherwise authorized by law.

B. For purposes of this section:

1. "School property" means any publicly owned property held for purposes of elementary, secondary or vocational-technical education, and shall not include property owned by public school districts or where such property is leased or rented to an individual or corporation and used for purposes other than educational;

2. "Private school" means a school that offers a course of instruction for students in one or more grades from prekindergarten through grade twelve and is not operated by a governmental entity; and

3. "Motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck, minivan or sports utility vehicle.

C. Firearms and weapons are allowed on school property and deemed not in violation of subsection A of this section as follows:

1. A gun or knife designed for hunting or fishing purposes kept in a privately owned vehicle and properly displayed or stored as required by law, provided such vehicle containing said gun or knife is driven onto school property only to transport a student to and from school and such vehicle does not remain unattended on school property;

2. A gun or knife used for the purposes of participating 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;

3. Weapons in the possession of any peace officer or other person authorized by law to possess a weapon in the performance of his or her duties and responsibilities;

4. A concealed or unconcealed weapon carried onto private school property or in any school bus or vehicle used by any private school for transportation of students or teachers by a person who is licensed pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, provided a policy has been adopted by the governing entity of the private school that authorizes the possession of a weapon on private school property or in any school bus or vehicle used by a private school. Except for acts of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct, a governing entity of a private school that adopts a policy which authorizes the possession of a weapon on private school property, a school bus or vehicle used by the private school shall be immune from liability for any injuries arising from the adoption of the policy. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to claims pursuant to the Workers' Compensation Code;

5. A gun, knife, bayonet or other weapon in the possession of a member of a veterans group, the national guard, active military, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) or Junior ROTC, in order to participate in a ceremony, assembly or educational program approved by the principal or chief administrator of a school or school district where the ceremony, assembly or educational program is being held; provided, however, the gun or other weapon that uses projectiles is not loaded and is inoperable at all times while on school property;

6. A handgun carried in a motor vehicle pursuant to a valid handgun license authorized by the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act onto property set aside by a public or private elementary or secondary school for the use or parking of any vehicle; provided, however, said handgun shall be stored and hidden from view in a locked motor vehicle when the motor vehicle is left unattended on school property;….

HB 2014, c. 310, § 2, emerg. eff. May 12, 2015

Note: **Armed Campus Organization** Has information on all the States Campus Carry Statutes, Regulations and Policies with some covering firearms Policies on each school's campus.

21 O.S 1272.1 Carrying Firearms Where Liquor Is Consumed.

(A) It shall be unlawful for a person to carry or possess any weapon designated in Section 1272 of this title in any establishment where the sale of alcoholic beverages, as defined by Section 1-103 of Title 37A of the Oklahoma Statutes, constitutes the primary purpose of the business. This provision shall not apply to:

1. a peace officer, as defined in Section 99 of this title, or private investigator or armed security guard with a firearms authorization when acting in the scope and course of employment,
2. An owner or proprietor of the establishment; or
3. An employee of the establishment who has permission from the owner or proprietor of the establishment to carry or possess a weapon while in the scope and course of employment.

(B) It shall be lawful for a person to carry or possess any weapon designated in Section 1272 of this title into any restaurant or other establishment licensed to dispense alcoholic beverages where the sale of alcoholic beverages does not constitute the primary purpose of the business.

D. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to authorize any person, employee, private investigator or armed security guard with or without a firearms authorization in actual physical possession of a weapon to consume alcoholic beverages in any establishment where alcoholic beverages are consumed.

G. As used in this section, "consume" means the act of drinking or ingesting alcoholic beverages or eating a product containing alcohol. Laws 2021, SB 646, c. 291, § 1

21 O.S 1290.22. Business Owner's Rights

A. Except as provided in subsections B, C and D of this section, nothing contained in any provision of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall be construed to limit, restrict or prohibit in any manner the existing rights of any person, property owner, tenant, employer, liquor store, place of worship or business entity to control the possession of weapons on any property owned or controlled by the person or business entity.

B. No person, property owner, tenant, employer, liquor store, 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, liquor store, 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, liquor store, place of worship or business entity shall post signs on or about the property stating such prohibition.

D. No person, property owner, tenant, employer, liquor store, 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. 2021 SB 646, c. 291, § 2,

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the **USA Page**.

21 O.S 1290.6. Prohibited Ammunition

Any concealed or unconcealed handgun when carried in a manner authorized by the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act and when loaded with any ammunition which is either a restricted bullet as defined by Section 1289.19 of this title **or is larger than .45 caliber** or is otherwise prohibited by law shall be deemed a prohibited weapon for purposes of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished for a criminal offense as provided by Section 1272 of this title or any other applicable provision of law. In addition to any criminal prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this section, the licensee shall be subject to an administrative fine of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), upon a hearing and determination by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation that the person is in violation of the provisions of this section. 2012, SB 1733, c. 259, § 27

21 O.S. 1279 - Pointing Weapons at Others - Exception - Penalty

It shall be unlawful for any person to point any firearm or any other deadly weapon whether loaded or not, at any other person or persons. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided in Section 1280 of this title.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to persons acting in self-defense or to home or business owners in defense of their private property, whether or not they possess a valid handgun license pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act. 2025, HB 2818, c. 261, § 1

21 O.S.1289.16 Felony Pointing Firearms

A. It shall be lawful to point a firearm, knife, or any other deadly weapon at another person or persons by:

1. A person who can legally own or possess a weapon pursuant to the provisions of Section 1272 of this title:

   a. during an act of self-defense, or

   b. in defense of real or private property, whether owned, leased, or occupied by permission of the property owner and whether or not the person possesses a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act;

2. A person in the defensive display of a firearm or other deadly weapon, as provided for in Section 1289.25 of this title;

3. Law enforcement authorities in the performance of their duties;

4. Armed security guards licensed by the Council on Law Enforcement Education and Training pursuant to the Oklahoma Security Guard and Private Investigator Act in the performance of their duties;

5. Members of the state military forces in the performance of their duties;

6. Members of the federal military reserve and active military components in the performance of their duties;

7. Any federal government law enforcement officer in the performance of any duty; or

8. Any person during the performance of a play on stage, while participating in a rodeo, or when participating in a television program or film project.

B. It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully and without lawful cause point a firearm, knife, or any other deadly weapon, whether loaded or not, at any person or persons for the purpose of threatening or with the intention of discharging the firearm or with any malice or for any purpose of injuring, either through physical injury or mental or emotional intimidation, or for purposes of whimsy, humor, or prank, or in anger or otherwise.

C. Any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a Class B4 felony offense and shall be punished as provided in Section 1289.17 of this title. 2026, SB 1627, c. 12, § 51

21 O.S.1289.25 Physical or Deadly Force Against Intruder (Edited for Space considerations)

A. The Legislature hereby recognizes that the citizens of the State of Oklahoma have a right to expect absolute safety within their own homes, places of business, occupied premises, or places of worship and have the right to establish policies regarding the possession of weapons on property pursuant to the provisions of Section 1290.22 of this title.

B. A person, regardless of official capacity or lack of official capacity, within a place of worship or a person, 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. a. 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, place of business, occupied premises, or place of worship, or if that person had removed or was attempting to remove another against the will of that person from the dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, place of business, occupied premises, or place of worship.

b. The person who uses defensive force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or unlawful and forcible act on the occupied premises was occurring or had occurred; or

2. The person who uses defensive force knew or had a reasonable belief that the person against whom the defensive force was used entered or was attempting to enter into a dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, place of business, occupied premises, or place of worship for the purpose of committing a forcible felony, as defined in Section 733 of this title, and that the defensive force was necessary to prevent the commission of the forcible felony.

K. 1. The defensive display of a firearm or other deadly weapon by a person is justified when and to the extent a reasonable person believes that physical force is immediately necessary to protect himself, herself, or another person against the use or attempted use of unlawful physical or deadly force by a person, premises owner or controller in self-defense, or in defense of real or private property, located on any premises, owned, rented, leased, or occupied by permission of the premises owner or controller, whether or not a person is in possession of a valid handgun license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act, and shall not be deemed a criminal act.

Laws 2025, HB 2818, c. 261, § 4

Note: Handgunlaw.us recommends you read all of 1289.25.

Do "No Gun Signs" Have the Force of Law?

"NO"

21 O.S 1290.22. Business Owner's Rights **(**HGL recommends you read all of **21 O.S 1290.22)**

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, liquor store, place of worship or business entity shall post signs on or about the property stating such prohibition.

E. The otherwise lawful carrying of a concealed or unconcealed firearm by a person on property that has signs prohibiting the carrying of firearms shall subject the person to being denied entrance onto the property or removed from the property. If the person:

1. Has been informed by the property owner, business entity or manager of the business that the person is in violation of a policy that prohibits firearms on the property; and

2. Refuses to leave the property and a peace officer is summoned, the person shall, upon conviction, be

guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed Two Hundred Fifty Dollars ($250.00).
Laws 2021, SB 646, c. 291, § 2

"Handgunlaw.us highly recommends that you not enter a place that is posted "No Firearms" no matter what the state laws read/mean on signage. We recommend you print out the **No Guns = No Money Cards** and give one to the owner of the establishment that has the signage." As responsible gun owners and upholders of the 2nd Amendment we should also honor the rights of property owners to control their own property even if we disagree with them."

"No Firearm" signs in Oklahoma have no force of law unless they are posted on property that is specifically mentioned in State Law as being off limits to those with a Permit/License to Carry. If you are in a place not specifically mentioned in the law that is posted and they ask you to leave, you must leave. If you refuse to leave then you are breaking the law and can be charged. Even if the property is not posted and you are asked to leave you must leave. Always be aware of the possibility that responding Police Officers who may have been called without your knowledge and may not know the laws on trespass etc. could arrest you even if you are within the law.

Parking Lot Storage Law

21 O.S 1289.7a. Liability for Prohibiting Persons From Transporting, Storing Firearms or Ammunition in Locked Vehicle

A. No person, property owner, tenant, employer, or business entity shall 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 or ammunition in a locked motor vehicle, or from transporting and storing firearms or ammunition locked in or locked to a motor vehicle on any property set aside for any motor vehicle.

B. No person, property owner, tenant, employer, or business entity shall be liable in any civil action for occurrences which result from the storing of firearms or ammunition in a locked motor vehicle on any property set aside for any motor vehicle, unless the person, property owner, tenant, employer, or owner of the business entity commits a criminal act involving the use of the firearms or ammunition. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to claims pursuant to the Workers' Compensation Act.

C. An individual may bring a civil action to enforce this section. If a plaintiff prevails in a civil action related to the personnel manual against a person, property owner, tenant, employer or business for a violation of this section, the court shall award actual damages, enjoin further violations of this section, and award court costs and attorney fees to the prevailing plaintiff.

D. As used in this section, "motor vehicle" means any automobile, truck, minivan, sports utility vehicle, motorcycle, motor scooter, and any other vehicle required to be registered under the Oklahoma Vehicle License and Registration Act.
2012, SB 1733, c. 259, § 13,

Note: Also see Places Off Limits Section on School Parking Lot Storage.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO" Handgunlaw.us recommends you carry your state issued ID when carrying under Permitless Carry. Some states require you carry it.

21 O.S 1290.8. Possession of License Required-Notification to Police of Gun

C. The person shall be required to have possession of his or her valid handgun license, valid military identification, valid driver license, or state photo identification card at all times when in possession of a firearm. The person shall display a valid handgun license, valid military identification card, valid driver license, or valid state photo identification card as provided for qualified persons in this section on demand of a law enforcement officer; provided, however, that in the absence of reasonable and articulable suspicion of other criminal activity, an individual carrying an unconcealed or concealed firearm shall not be disarmed or physically restrained unless the individual fails to display one of the following:

1. A valid handgun license or a;

2. A valid military identification card;

3. A valid driver license; or

4. A valid state photo identification card,

D. It shall be unlawful for any person to fail or refuse to identify the fact that the person is in actual possession of a concealed or unconcealed firearm pursuant to the authority of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act during the course of any arrest, detainment, or routine traffic stop. 2023, HB 1789, c. 160, § 4

Carry In State Parks//WMA/Road Side Rest Areas & St. /Nat. Forests

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks:** **YES** **21 O.S 1277**. **But not in buildings.**

State/National Forests: **YES** **21 O.S 1277**. **But not in buildings.**

State WMA: **YES** **21 O.S 1277** **But not in buildings.**

Road Side Rest Areas: **YES** **21 O.S 1277**.

***Notice:** If State Park Carry is Legal in this state and if that state park is located on a lake created by the US Army Corp of Engineers (COE) who owns the land and leases it to the state for that park the park is Off Limits to the legal carrying of firearms per federal law. **36 CFR 327.13** District Commanders received this Memorandum detailing how they could authorize someone to carry on (COE) property. The (COE) has also put out a Pamphlet on carrying firearms on (COE) Property. They do not post their property you must know the boundaries. Hunting **is usually** allowed during hunting season.

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

21 O.S. § 1272 **Unlawful Carry**

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it shall be unlawful for any person to carry upon or about his or her person, or in a purse or other container belonging to the person, any pistol, revolver, shotgun or rifle whether loaded or unloaded or any blackjack, loaded cane, hand chain, metal knuckles, or any other offensive weapon, whether such weapon be concealed or unconcealed, except this section shall not prohibit:

6. The transporting by vehicle on a public roadway or the carrying of a firearm, concealed or unconcealed, loaded or unloaded, by a person who is twenty-one (21) years of age or older or by a person who is eighteen (18) years of age but not yet twenty-one (21) years of age and the person is a member or veteran of the United States Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard or was discharged under honorable conditions from the United States Armed Forces, Reserves or National Guard, and the person is otherwise not disqualified from the possession or purchase of a firearm under state or federal law and is not carrying the firearm in furtherance of a crime. 2021, SB 672, c. 292, § 1

21 O.S. § 1289.7 Firearms in Vehicles

A. Any person who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing or purchasing a firearm and is not carrying or transporting a firearm in the furtherance of a crime may transport in or on a vehicle a firearm, loaded or unloaded, at any time.

B. Any person eighteen (18) to twenty (20) years of age, who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing or purchasing a firearm and is not carrying or transporting a firearm in the furtherance of a crime may transport in or on a vehicle, open or concealed, an unloaded firearm at any time.

C. It shall be unlawful for any person transporting a firearm in or on a vehicle to fail or refuse to identify that the person is in actual possession of a firearm when demanded by a law enforcement officer of this state during any arrest, detainment or routine traffic stop. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed One Hundred Dollars ($100.00).

2021, SB 672, c. 292, § 1

21 O.S 1290.2 – Definitions

A. As Used In the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act:

2. "Concealed firearm" means a loaded or unloaded firearm not openly visible to the ordinary observation of a reasonable person;

3. "Unconcealed firearm" or " open carry" means a loaded or unloaded firearm that is carried upon the person in a holster where the firearm is visible, or carried upon the person using a scabbard, sling or case designed for carrying firearms; and

4. "Pistol" or "handgun" shall have the same definition as provided in Section 1289.3 of this title.

B. The definition of pistol or handgun for purposes of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall not apply to imitation pistols, flare guns, underwater fishing guns or blank pistols.

C. Pistols, handguns, rifles, shotguns, and all other lawful firearms mentioned in the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act may collectively be referred to as "firearms". 2023, HB 1789, c. 160, § 1

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open Carry is legal in Oklahoma Also see “Permitless Carry” and “RV/Car Carry Without a Permit” section for more information.

The state preempts all firearm laws in the state and local authorities can’t have Laws/Ordinances against open carry. Remember that if you enter any property and the owner/responsible person ask you to leave you must leave. Failure to leave can result in Trespass Charges. The Minimum age for Open Carry is 21.

In some states Open Carry is forbidden in places where those with a valid permit/license can carry. This is not the last word on Open Carry in this state. Go to Google and type in State Name Open Carry or Open Carry State Name for a search for open carry info in this state. Check with the **State's RKBA** Organization/s. Also see “Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases” Section for any written opinions/Cases on Open Carry.

21 O.S 1290.2

3 "Unconcealed firearm" or "open carry" means a loaded or unloaded firearm that is carried upon the person where the firearm is visible, or carried upon the person using a holster, scabbard, sling or case;

2023, HB 1789, c. 160, § 1

Note: Handgunlaw.us takes definition to mean you can’t carry the handgun/Rifle/Shotgun in your hand. But in a holster for a handgun and a sling etc for a long gun.

State Preemption

21 O.S 1289.24. Firearm Regulation - State Preemption.

A. 1. The State Legislature hereby occupies and preempts the entire field of legislation in this state touching in any way firearms, air powered pistols, air powered rifles, knives, components, ammunition, and supplies to the complete exclusion of any order, ordinance, or regulation by any municipality or other political subdivision of this state. Any existing or future orders, 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:

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.

c. allowing the municipality to issue a citation to an individual or the parent or guardian of a minor who discharges an air powered pistol or air powered rifle in an intentional or negligent manner which causes the projectile to leave the intended premises.

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. 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, 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, components, ammunition, and supplies.

C. Except as hereinafter provided, this section shall not prohibit any order, 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, the person shall have the right to bring a civil action against the persons, municipality, and political subdivision jointly and severally for injunctive relief or monetary damages or both.

E. As used in this section, air powered pistol or air powered rifle is any pistol or rifle that uses compressed air or other compressed gas to project plastic BB-like or pellet-like projectiles at a speed not exceeding 400 feet per second.

Laws 2021, SB 926, c. 310, § 1

Deadly Force Laws

21 O.S. 156 Defense of Duress
21 O.S. 643 Force Against Another Not Unlawful, When - Self-Defense - Defense Of Property.
21 O.S. 731 Excusable Homicide
21 O.S. 733 Justifiable Homicide by Any Person

21 O.S.1289.25 Physical or Deadly Force Against Intruder

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES **21 O.S 1272.1**

Note: A "YES" above means you can carry into places like described below. "NO" means you can't. Handgunlaw.us definition of "Restaurant Carry" is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places like Friday's or Red Lobster unless posted with "No Gun Signs." This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants. Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Handgunlaw.us could find no restrictions in Oklahoma Law concerning Chemical Sprays, Stun Guns Or Higher Capacity Magazine Bans.

LEOSA State Information

See the LEOSA Section on the **USA Page** at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

- **Oklahoma AG - Can Library Ban CCW**
- **Oklahoma AG - Store Gun In Car on Prison Parking Lot**
- **Oklahoma AG – Resident Carrying in OK With Another States Permit**

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: If owned by any government entity Terminal Off Limits Parking Lot OK **§21-1277**. It is difficult to know who owns the airport. Handgunlaw.us recommends not carrying in any Terminal.

Training Valid for: **3 Years**

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Upon obtaining Oklahoma Drivers License/ID**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **21** **(18 If Active or Honorably Discharged Veteran)**

Permit/License Info Public Information: **NO**

State Reciprocity/How They Honor Other States Statute: **§21-1290.26**

State Firearm Laws: **§21-1271.1 thru §21-1290.26**

State Deadly Force Laws: **§21-1289.25**

State Knife Laws: **§21-1272**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **No laws found.**

Body Armor Laws: **§21-1289.26**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? **NO** **§21-1290.3.**

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **OK Statute Title 21, §**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES** **§21-1290.8 Even While Scouting as it relates to Hunting or Fishing or while hunting or fishing.**

Notes

What Does OK Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Note: Oklahoma repealed 21 O.S 1289.13 11/1/2021 and this was the only place in OK Statutes that had any definition of Loaded. Their law did state No round in chamber or in the magazine.

21 O.S. § 1289.7 Firearms in Vehicles

A. Any person who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing or purchasing a firearm and is not carrying or transporting a firearm in the furtherance of a crime may transport in or on a vehicle a firearm, loaded or unloaded, at any time.

B. Any person eighteen (18) to twenty (20) years of age, who is not otherwise prohibited by law from possessing or purchasing a firearm and is not carrying or transporting a firearm in the furtherance of a crime may transport in or on a vehicle, open or concealed, an unloaded firearm at any time.

C. It shall be unlawful for any person transporting a firearm in or on a vehicle to fail or refuse to identify that the person is in actual possession of a firearm when demanded by a law enforcement officer of this state during any arrest, detainment or routine traffic stop. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed One Hundred Dollars ($100.00).

2021, SB 672, c. 292, § 1

21 O.S 1290.2 – Definitions

A. As Used In the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act:

2. "Concealed handgun" means a loaded or unloaded pistol or handgun not openly visible to the ordinary observation of a reasonable person;;

3. "Unconcealed handgun" or "open carry" means a loaded or unloaded pistol or handgun carried upon the person in a holster where the firearm is visible, or carried upon the person using a scabbard, sling or case designed for carrying firearms; and

4. "Pistol" or "handgun" shall have the same definition as provided in the Oklahoma Firearms Act of 1971, defined in Section 1289.3 of this title.

B. The definition of pistol or handgun for purposes of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall not apply to imitation pistols, flare guns, underwater fishing guns or blank pistols. 2023, HB 1789, c. 160, § 1

State Emergency Powers

21 O.S 1321.1. Citation. (Edited for Space Considerations)

This act shall be known and referred to as the Oklahoma Riot Control and Prevention Act. 1968, c. 125, § 1,

21 O.S 1321.2. Definitions.

As used in this Act: **"State of emergency"** means an emergency proclaimed as such by the Governor pursuant to Section 3 of the act.

"Governor" means the Governor of this state or, in case of his removal, death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office, then the person who may exercise the powers of Governor pursuant to the Constitution and laws of this state relating to succession in office. 1968, c. 125, § 2,

21 O.S 1321.3. Proclamation of State of Emergency Notice Termination.

(a) The Governor, after finding that a public disorder, disaster or riot exists within this state or any part thereof which affects life, health, property or the public peace, may proclaim a state of emergency in the area affected.

(b) The proclamation of a state of emergency and other proclamations issued pursuant to this act shall be in writing and shall be signed by the Governor. They shall then be filed with the Secretary of State.

(c) The Governor shall give as much public notice as practical through the news media of the issuance of proclamations pursuant to this act.

(d) The state of emergency shall cease to exist upon the issuance of a proclamation of the Governor declaring its termination; provided that the Governor must terminate said proclamation when order has been restored in the area affected. Laws 1968, c. 125, § 3, emerg. eff. April 4, 1968.

21 O.S 1321.4. Acts Which May be Proclaimed Prohibited.

A. The Governor during the existence of a state of emergency, by proclamation, may, in the area described by the proclamation, which proclamation shall not cover any part or portion of the state not affected by public disorder, disaster, or riot at the time the proclamation is issued, prohibit:

1. Any person being on the public streets, or in the public parks or at any other public place during the hours declared by the Governor to be a period of curfew;

2. A designated number of persons, as designated by the Governor, from assembling or gathering on the public streets, parks, or other open areas of this state, either public or private;

3. The manufacture, transfer, use, possession or transportation of a molotov cocktail or any other device, instrument or object designed to explode or produce uncontained combustion;

4. The transporting, possessing or using of gasoline, kerosene, or combustible, flammable, or explosive liquids or materials in a glass or uncapped container of any kind except in connection with the normal operation of motor vehicles, normal home use or legitimate commercial use;

5. The sale, purchase or dispensing of alcoholic beverages;

6. The sale, purchase or dispensing of other commodities or goods, as the Governor reasonably believes should be prohibited to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace;

7. The use of certain streets, highways or public ways by the public; and

8. Such other activities as the Governor reasonably believes should be prohibited to help preserve and maintain life, health, property or the public peace.

B. Notwithstanding this section or any other law of this state, neither the Governor nor any official of a municipal or state entity shall prohibit or suspend the sale, ownership, possession, transportation, carrying, transfer and storage of firearms, ammunition and ammunition accessories during a declared state of emergency, that are otherwise legal under state law. 2012, SB 1760, c. 271, § 1,

21 O.S 1321.6. General Penalty.

Except wherein specific penalties are prescribed in this act, whoever violates any provision of this act or any provision of a proclamation issued pursuant to this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. 1968, c. 125, § 6

"**Oklahoma Emergency Management Act of 2003**" can be found in the Oklahoma Statutes: **63-683.1** thru **63-683.24.** It must be downloaded as an .rtf file. I can find no mention of firearms or confiscation in the Act. The wording seems so broad and it looks like the Governor or his appointee/s have unlimited authority in an Emergency.

Note: Federal Law can apply if the state is receiving monetary and/or other assistance from the Federal Government. See **US Code 42-5207** for Federal Law as it applies to States of Emergencies. The state quoted code may also not be all of the law on Emergency Powers held by the state. You should read the entire code on Emergency Powers etc for this state by following the link to the state code.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Oklahoma 18 Y/O **21 O.S 1273**

This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See "RV/Car Carry" Section Above for more information.

Permit/License Image



Below is the new format OK adopted in the fall of 2012.



These images have been digitally assembled from 2 or more images. They may not be 100% accurate but gives a good representation of the actual License.

Updates to this Page

113 Links*

Archive of Previous Updates 3

7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
10/15/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Published Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.

11/1/2025 - 21 O.S. 1277 in Places Off Limits Updated Per SB 742 2025 & HB 1095

1/20/2026 - 21 O.S.1289.16 Updated in Places Off Limits Section. . . All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.

2/15/2026 - 21 O.S 1277. Unlawful Carry in Certain Places Updated. Somehow UN was left out in the copy and Paste in the first line: - A. It shall be **lawful** - was in error and should have been **UNLAWFUL**. That Has Been Corrected.

3/15/2025 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.

6/12/2026 - 21 O.S.1289.16 Updated in Places Off Limits. All Links Checked.

9/5/2026 – All Links Checked.