1	SENATE FLOOR VERSION		
2	April 5, 2018		
3	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE		
4 5	FOR ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL NO. 2632 By: Babinec, Ritze, Montgomery, Humphrey, Roberts (Sean), Faught and Downing of the		
6	House		
7	and		
8	Bergstrom of the Senate		
9			
10	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE		
11	An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2011,		
12	Section 1289.25, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 266, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2017, Section 1289.25), which relates to the use of deadly force; expanding right to use deadly force at certain places; defining term; and providing an effective		
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14	date.		
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17	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:		
18	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.25, as		
19	amended by Section 2, Chapter 266, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2017,		
20	Section 1289.25), is amended to read as follows:		
21	Section 1289.25		
22	PHYSICAL OR DEADLY FORCE AGAINST INTRUDER		
23	A. The Legislature hereby recognizes that the citizens of the		
24	State of Oklahoma have a right to expect absolute safety within		

SENATE FLOOR VERSION - HB2632 SFLR (Bold face denotes Committee Amendments) 1 their own homes or, places of business or places of worship and have 2 the right to establish policies regarding the possession of weapons 3 on property pursuant to the provisions of Section 1290.22 of this 4 title.

5 B. A person, regardless of official capacity or lack of 6 official capacity, within a place of worship or a person, an owner, 7 manager or employee of a business is presumed to have held a 8 reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or great bodily harm to 9 himself or herself or another when using defensive force that is 10 intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm to another 11 if:

12 1. a. The person against whom the defensive force was used was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully 13 entering, or had unlawfully and forcibly entered, a 14 dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, or a place of 15 business or place of worship, or if that person had 16 removed or was attempting to remove another against 17 the will of that person from the dwelling, residence, 18 occupied vehicle, or place of business; and or place 19 20 of worship.

21 2. b. The person who uses defensive force knew or had reason
22 to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or
23 unlawful and forcible act was occurring or had
24 occurred; or

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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 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.

8 C. The presumption set forth in subsection B of this section9 does not apply if:

10 1. The person against whom the defensive force is used has the 11 right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, residence, 12 or vehicle, such as an owner, lessee, or titleholder, and there is 13 not a protective order from domestic violence in effect or a written 14 pretrial supervision order of no contact against that person;

15 2. The person or persons sought to be removed are children or 16 grandchildren, or are otherwise in the lawful custody or under the 17 lawful guardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force 18 is used; or

The person who uses defensive force is engaged in an
 unlawful activity or is using the dwelling, residence, occupied
 vehicle, or place of business or place of worship to further an
 unlawful activity.

D. A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and whois attacked in any other place where he or she has a right to be has

SENATE FLOOR VERSION - HB2632 SFLR (Bold face denotes Committee Amendments) no duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground and meet force with force, including deadly force, if he or she reasonably believes it is necessary to do so to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent the commission of a forcible felony.

E. A person who unlawfully and by force enters or attempts to
enter the dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle of another person,
or a place of business or place of worship is presumed to be doing
so with the intent to commit an unlawful act involving force or
violence.

F. A person who uses defensive force, as permitted pursuant to the provisions of subsections <u>A</u>, <u>B</u>, and <u>D</u> and <u>E</u> of this section, is justified in using such defensive force and is immune from criminal prosecution and civil action for the use of such defensive force. As used in this subsection, the term "criminal prosecution" includes charging or prosecuting the defendant.

G. A law enforcement agency may use standard procedures for investigating the use of defensive force, but the law enforcement agency may not arrest the person for using defensive force unless it determines that there is probable cause that the defensive force that was used was unlawful.

H. The court shall award reasonable attorney fees, court costs, compensation for loss of income, and all expenses incurred by the defendant in defense of any civil action brought by a plaintiff if

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1 the court finds that the defendant is immune from prosecution as 2 provided in subsection F of this section.

I. The provisions of this section and the provisions of the Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall not be construed to require any person using a weapon pursuant to the provisions of this section to be licensed in any manner.

J. A person pointing a weapon at a perpetrator in self-defense or in order to thwart, stop or deter a forcible felony or attempted forcible felony shall not be deemed guilty of committing a criminal act.

11 K. As used in this section:

12 1. "Defensive force" includes, but shall not be limited to,
 13 pointing a weapon at a perpetrator in self-defense or in order to
 14 thwart, stop or deter a forcible felony or attempted forcible
 15 felony;

16 2. "Dwelling" means a building or conveyance of any kind, 17 including any attached porch, whether the building or conveyance is 18 temporary or permanent, mobile or immobile, which has a roof over 19 it, including a tent, and is designed to be occupied by people;

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3. "Place of worship" means:

21	<u>a.</u>	any permanent building, structure, facility or office
22		space owned, leased, rented or borrowed, on a full-
23		time basis, when used for worship services, activities
24		and business of the congregation, which may include,

1	bi	at not be limited to, churches, temples, synagogues	
2	ar	nd mosques, and	
З	<u>b.</u> ar	ny permanent building, structure, facility or office	
4	sr	bace owned, leased, rented or borrowed for use on a	
5		emporary basis, when used for worship services,	
6	<u>ac</u>	ctivities and business of the congregation including,	
7	<u>bı</u>	at not limited to, churches, temples, synagogues and	
8	mc	osques;	
9	<u>4.</u> "Resider	nce" means a dwelling in which a person resides	
10	either temporari	lly or permanently or is visiting as an invited	
11	guest; and		
12	4. <u>5.</u> "Vehi	cle" means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not	
13	motorized, which	n is designed to transport people or property.	
14	SECTION 2.	This act shall become effective November 1, 2018.	
15	COMMITTEE REPORT BY: COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY April 5, 2018 - DO PASS AS AMENDED		
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