1	State of Arkansas	As Engrossed: S4/1/19
2	92nd General Assembly	A Bill
3	Regular Session, 2019	SENATE BILL 484
4		
5	By: Senators B. Ballinger, G. S	tubblefield, T. Garner, B. Johnson, Flippo, Hester
6	By: Representatives Pilkingtor	, Richmond, Gonzales, Cavenaugh, McCollum, Breaux, G. Hodges,
7	Bentley	
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9		For An Act To Be Entitled
10	AN ACT CONG	ERNING THE DEFENSE OF A PERSON WITH THE
11	USE OF PHYS	GICAL FORCE OR DEADLY FORCE; AND FOR OTHER
12	PURPOSES.	
13		
14		
15		Subtitle
16	CONCE	RNING THE DEFENSE OF A PERSON WITH
17	THE U	SE OF PHYSICAL FORCE OR DEADLY
18	FORCE	
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21	BE IT ENACTED BY THE G	ENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:
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23	SECTION 1. DO NO	OT CODIFY. <u>Legislative intent.</u>
24	It is the intent	of the General Assembly to implement the same self-
25	defense scheme as have	our neighbors in Tennessee, as of January 1, 2019.
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27	SECTION 2. Arkan	sas Code § 5-2-606 is amended to read as follows:
28	5-2-606. Use of	physical force or deadly physical force in defense of
29	a person.	
30	(a)(l) A person	is justified in using physical force upon another
31	person to defend himse.	f or herself or a third person from what the person
32	reasonably believes to	be the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force
33	by that other person, a	and the person may use a degree of physical force that
34	he or she reasonably be	elieves to be necessary.
35	(2) Howeve	er, the person may not use deadly physical force except
36	as provided in § 5-2-6	97.

1	(b) A person is not justified in using physical force upon another
2	person if:
3	(1) With purpose to cause physical injury or death to the other
4	person, the person provokes the use of unlawful physical force by the other
5	person;
6	(2)(A) The person is the initial aggressor.
7	(B) However, the initial aggressor's use of physical force
8	upon another person is justifiable if:
9	(i) The initial aggressor in good faith withdraws
10	from the encounter and effectively communicates to the other person his or
11	her purpose to withdraw from the encounter; and
12	(ii) The other person continues or threatens to
13	continue the use of unlawful physical force; or
14	(3) The physical force involved is the product of a combat by
15	agreement not authorized by law.
16	(a) As used in this section:
17	(1) "Business" means a commercial enterprise or establishment
18	owned by a person as all or part of the person's livelihood or is under the
19	person's control, or who is an employee or agent of the commercial enterprise
20	or establishment with responsibility for protecting persons and property that
21	includes the interior and exterior premises of the business;
22	(2) "Curtilage" means the area surrounding a dwelling that is
23	necessary, convenient, and habitually used for domestic purposes and for
24	those activities associated with the sanctity of a person's home;
25	(3) "Dwelling" means a building or conveyance of any kind,
26	including an attached porch, whether the building or conveyance is temporary
27	or permanent, mobile or immobile, that has a roof over it, including a tent,
28	and is designed for or capable of being used by people;
29	(4) "Residence" means a dwelling in which a person resides,
30	either temporarily or permanently, or is visiting as an invited guest, or a
31	dwelling, building or other appurtenance within the curtilage of the
32	residence; and
33	(5) "Vehicle" means a motorized vehicle that is self-propelled
34	and designed for use on public highways to transport people or property.
35	(b)(1) A person who is not engaged in unlawful activity and is in a
36	place where the person has a right to be has no duty to retreat before

1	threatening or using physical force against another person when and to the	
2	degree the person reasonably believes the physical force is immediately	
3	necessary to protect against the other person's use or attempted use of	
4	unlawful physical force.	
5	(2) A person who is not engaged in unlawful activity and is in a	
6	place where the person has a right to be has no duty to retreat before	
7	threatening or using physical force intended or likely to cause death or	
8	serious physical injury, if:	
9	(A) The person has a reasonable belief that there is an	
10	imminent danger of death or serious physical injury;	
11	(B) The danger creating the belief of imminent death or	
12	serious physical injury is real, or honestly believed to be real at the time;	
13	<u>and</u>	
14	(C) The belief of danger is founded upon reasonable	
15	grounds.	
16	(c) A person using physical force intended or likely to cause death or	
17	serious physical injury to another person within a residence, business,	
18	dwelling, or vehicle is presumed to have held a reasonable belief of imminent	
19	death or serious physical injury to himself or herself, a family member, a	
20	member of the household, or a person visiting as an invited guest, when the	
21	physical force is used against another person who unlawfully and forcibly is	
22	attempting to enter or has unlawfully and forcibly entered the residence,	
23	business, dwelling, or vehicle, and the person using defensive physical force	
24	knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry was	
25	attempted or had occurred.	
26	(d) The presumption established in subsection (c) of this section	
27	shall not apply, if:	
28	(1)(A) The person against whom the physical force is used has	
29	the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, business,	
30	residence, or vehicle, such as an owner, lessee, or titleholder.	
31	(B) However, the person is not prohibited from entering	
32	the dwelling, business, residence, or occupied vehicle by an order of	
33	protection, injunction for protection from domestic abuse, or a court order	
34	of no contact against the other person;	
35	(2) The person against whom the physical force is used is	
36	attempting to remove a person who is a child or grandchild of, or is	

1	otherwise in the lawful custody or under the lawful guardianship of, the
2	person against whom the defensive physical force is used;
3	(3) The person using physical force is engaged in an unlawful
4	activity or is using the dwelling, business, residence, or occupied vehicle
5	to further an unlawful activity; or
6	(4) The person against whom physical force is used is a law
7	enforcement officer who enters or attempts to enter a dwelling, business,
8	residence, or vehicle in the performance of the law enforcement officer's
9	official duties, and the law enforcement officer identified himself or
10	herself in accordance with any applicable law, or the person using physical
11	force knew or reasonably should have known that the person entering or
12	attempting to enter was a law enforcement officer.
13	(e) The threat or use of physical force against another person is not
14	<u>justified:</u>
15	(1) If the person using physical force consented to the exact
16	physical force used or attempted by the other person;
17	(2) If the person using physical force provoked the other
18	person's use or attempted use of unlawful physical force, unless:
19	(A) The person using physical force abandons the encounter
20	or clearly communicates to the other person the intent to do so; and
21	(B) The other person continues or attempts to use unlawful
22	physical force against the person; or
23	(3) To resist a halt at a roadblock, arrest, search, or stop and
24	frisk that the person using physical force knows is being made by a law
25	enforcement officer, unless:
26	(A) The law enforcement officer uses or attempts to use
27	greater physical force than necessary to make the halt at a roadblock,
28	arrest, search, stop and frisk; and
29	(B) The person using physical force reasonably believes
30	that the physical force is immediately necessary to protect against the law
31	enforcement officer's use or attempted use of greater physical force than
32	necessary.
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34	SECTION 3. Arkansas Code § 5-2-607 is repealed.
35	5-2-607. Use of deadly physical force in defense of a person.
36	(a) A person is justified in using deadly physical force upon another

1	person if the person reasonably believes that the other person is:		
2	(1) Committing or about to commit a felony involving physical		
3	force or violence;		
4	(2) Using or about to use unlawful deadly physical force; or		
5	(3) Imminently endangering the person's life or imminently about		
6	to victimize the person as described in § 9-15-103 from the continuation of		
7	pattern of domestic abuse.		
8	(b) A person may not use deadly physical force in self-defense if the		
9	person knows that he or she can avoid the necessity of using deadly physical		
10	force:		
11	(1)(A) By retreating.		
12	(B) However, a person is not required to retreat if the		
13	person is:		
14	(i) Unable to retreat with complete safety;		
15	(ii) In the person's dwelling or on the curtilage		
16	surrounding the person's dwelling and was not the original aggressor; or		
17	(iii) A law enforcement officer or a person		
18	assisting at the direction of a law enforcement officer; or		
19	(2) With complete safety by surrendering possession of property		
20	to a person claiming a lawful right to possession of the property.		
21	(c) As used in this section:		
22	(1) "Curtilage" means the land adjoining a dwelling that is		
23	convenient for residential purposes and habitually used for residential		
24	purposes, but not necessarily enclosed, and includes an outbuilding that is		
25	directly and intimately connected with the dwelling and in close proximity to		
26	the dwelling; and		
27	(2) "Domestic abuse" means:		
28	(A) Physical harm, physical injury, assault, or the		
29	infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, physical injury, or assault		
30	between family or household members; or		
31	(B) Any sexual conduct between family or household		
32	members, whether minors or adults, that constitutes a crime under the laws of		
33	this state.		
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35	SECTION 4. Arkansas Code § 5-2-608(b), concerning the use of physical		
36	force in defense of premises is amended to read as follows:		

- 1 (b) A person may use deadly physical force under the circumstances set 2 forth in subsection (a) of this section if:
- 3 (1) Use of deadly physical force is authorized by \S 5-2-607 \S 5-4 2-606; or
- 5 (2) The person reasonably believes the use of deadly physical 6 force is necessary to prevent the commission of arson or burglary by a 7 trespasser.

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- 9 SECTION 5. Arkansas Code § 5-2-615(b) and (c), concerning use of 10 physical force by a pregnant woman in defense of her unborn child, are 11 amended to read as follows:
- (b) A pregnant woman is justified in using physical force or deadly
 physical force against another person to protect her unborn child if, under
 the circumstances as the pregnant woman reasonably believes them to be, she
 would be justified under § 5-2-606 or § 5-2-607 in using physical force or
 deadly physical force to protect herself against the unlawful physical force
 or unlawful deadly physical force she reasonably believes to be threatening
 her unborn child.
 - (c) The justification for using physical force or deadly physical force against another person to protect a pregnant woman's unborn child is not available if:
- 22 (1) The use of the physical force or deadly physical force for 23 protection was used by a person other than the pregnant woman; or
- 24 (2)(A) The use of the deadly physical force for protection would 25 not be allowed under $\frac{5-2-607(b)}{5-2-606}$.
 - (B) However, the pregnant woman is not obligated to retreat or surrender possession of property as described in \$ 5-2-607(b) \$ 5-2-606 unless the pregnant woman knows she can avoid the necessity of using deadly physical force and simultaneously ensure the complete safety of her unborn child.

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- 32 SECTION 6. Arkansas Code § 16-120-302 is amended to read as follows: 33 16-120-302. Use of deadly physical force.
 - (a) A person is immune from civil action for the use of deadly physical force against another person who is an initial aggressor if the use of the deadly physical force was in accordance with \$ 5-2-607 \$ 5-2-606.

(b) A court shall award reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and trial-related expenses to a person in defense of a civil action brought by another person if the court finds that the person is immune from civil action as provided in this section. /s/B. Ballinger