1	ENGROSSED SENATE AMENDMENT TO
2	ENGROSSED HOUSE
3	BILL NO. 2632 By: Babinec, Ritze, Montgomery, Humphrey, Roberts (Sean), Faught and Downing of the
4	House
5	and
6	Bergstrom of the Senate
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9	An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.25, as amended by Section 2, Chapter
10	266, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2017, Section 1289.25), which relates to the use of deadly force;
11	expanding right to use deadly force at certain places; defining term; and providing an effective
12	date.
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15	AUTHOR: Add the following Senator Coauthor: Pittman
16	AMENDMENT NO. 1. Page 1, strike the title, enacting clause and entire bill and insert
17	"An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2011,
18	Section 1289.25, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 266, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2017, Section
19	1289.25), which relates to the use of deadly force; expanding right to use deadly force at certain
20	places; defining term; and providing an effective date.
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23	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
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1	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.25, as
2	amended by Section 2, Chapter 266, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2017,
3	Section 1289.25), is amended to read as follows:
4	Section 1289.25
5	PHYSICAL OR DEADLY FORCE AGAINST INTRUDER
6	A. The Legislature hereby recognizes that the citizens of the
7	State of Oklahoma have a right to expect absolute safety within
8	their own homes <del>or</del> , places of business or places of worship and have
9	the right to establish policies regarding the possession of weapons
10	on property pursuant to the provisions of Section 1290.22 of this
11	title.
12	B. A person, regardless of official capacity or lack of
13	official capacity, within a place of worship or a person, an owner,
14	manager or employee of a business is presumed to have held a
15	reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or great bodily harm to
16	himself or herself or another when using defensive force that is
17	intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm to another
18	if:
19	1. <u>a.</u> The person against whom the defensive force was used
20	was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully
21	entering, or had unlawfully and forcibly entered, a
22	dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, <del>or a</del> place of
23	business or place of worship, or if that person had
24	removed or was attempting to remove another against

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- the will of that person from the dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, or place of business; and or place of worship.
- 4 2. b. The person who uses defensive force knew or had reason
  5 to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or
  6 unlawful and forcible act was occurring or had
  7 occurred; or
- 8 <u>2. The person who uses defensive force knew or had a reasonable</u>
  9 <u>belief that the person against whom the defensive force was used</u>
  10 <u>entered or was attempting to enter into a dwelling, residence,</u>
  11 <u>occupied vehicle, place of business or place of worship for the</u>
  12 <u>purpose of committing a forcible felony, as defined in Section 733</u>
  13 <u>of this title, and that the defensive force was necessary to prevent</u>
  14 <u>the commission of the forcible felony.</u>

15 C. The presumption set forth in subsection B of this section 16 does not apply if:

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

22 2. The person or persons sought to be removed are children or 23 grandchildren, or are otherwise in the lawful custody or under the 24 1 lawful guardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force 2 is used; or

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

D. A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who is attacked in any other place where he or she has a right to be has 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 <u>or place of worship</u> 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.

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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
the court finds that the defendant is immune from prosecution as
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.

19 K. As used in this section:

20 1. "Defensive force" includes, but shall not be limited to, 21 pointing a weapon at a perpetrator in self-defense or in order to 22 thwart, stop or deter a forcible felony or attempted forcible 23 felony;

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1	2. "Dwell	ling" means a building or conveyance of any kind,
2	including any	attached porch, whether the building or conveyance is
3	temporary or p	permanent, mobile or immobile, which has a roof over
4	it, including	a tent, and is designed to be occupied by people;
5	3. <u>"Place</u>	e of worship" means:
6	<u>a.</u>	any permanent building, structure, facility or office
7		space owned, leased, rented or borrowed, on a full-
8		time basis, when used for worship services, activities
9		and business of the congregation, which may include,
10		but not be limited to, churches, temples, synagogues
11		and mosques, and
12	<u>b.</u>	any permanent building, structure, facility or office
13		space owned, leased, rented or borrowed for use on a
14		temporary basis, when used for worship services,
15		activities and business of the congregation including,
16		but not limited to, churches, temples, synagogues and
17		mosques;
18	<u>4.</u> "Resid	dence" means a dwelling in which a person resides
19	either tempora	arily or permanently or is visiting as an invited
20	guest; and	
21	<u>4.</u> <u>5.</u> "V€	ehicle" means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not
22	motorized, whi	ich is designed to transport people or property.
23	SECTION 2.	. This act shall become effective November 1, 2018."
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1	Passed the Senate the 12th day of April, 2018.
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4	Presiding Officer of the Senate
5	Passed the House of Representatives the day of,
6	2018.
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8	Dreadiding Officer of the Neuro
9	Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives
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1	ENGROSSED HOUSE
2	BILL NO. 2632 By: Babinec, Ritze, Montgomery, Humphrey, Roberts (Sean), Faught and Downing of the
3	House
4	and
5	Bergstrom of the Senate
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8	An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2011,
9	Section 1289.25, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 266, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2017, Section
10	1289.25), which relates to the use of deadly force; expanding right to use deadly force at certain
11	places; defining term; and providing an effective date.
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14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
15	SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2011, Section 1289.25, as
16	amended by Section 2, Chapter 266, O.S.L. 2017 (21 O.S. Supp. 2017,
17	Section 1289.25), is amended to read as follows:
18	Section 1289.25
19	PHYSICAL OR DEADLY FORCE AGAINST INTRUDER
20	A. The Legislature hereby recognizes that the citizens of the
21	State of Oklahoma have a right to expect absolute safety within
22	their own homes <del>or</del> , places of business <u>or places of worship</u> .
23	B. A person or an owner, manager or employee of a business is
24	presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death

1 or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another when using 2 defensive force that is intended or likely to cause death or great 3 bodily harm to another if:

1. 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, or a place of business <u>or place of worship</u>, or if that person had removed or was attempting to remove another against the will of that person from the dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, <del>or</del> place of business or place of worship; and

11 2. The person who uses defensive force knew or had reason to 12 believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or unlawful and forcible 13 act was occurring or had occurred.

14 C. The presumption set forth in subsection B of this section 15 does not apply if:

16 1. The person against whom the defensive force is used has the 17 right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, residence, 18 or vehicle, such as an owner, lessee, or titleholder, and there is 19 not a protective order from domestic violence in effect or a written 20 pretrial supervision order of no contact against that person;

21 2. The person or persons sought to be removed are children or 22 grandchildren, or are otherwise in the lawful custody or under the 23 lawful guardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force 24 is used; or

3. 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.

5 D. A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who 6 is attacked in any other place where he or she has a right to be has 7 no duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground and 8 meet force with force, including deadly force, if he or she 9 reasonably believes it is necessary to do so to prevent death or 10 great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent the 11 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 <u>or place of worship</u> 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 B and D 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

1 agency may not arrest the person for using defensive force unless it 2 determines that there is probable cause that the defensive force 3 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
the court finds that the defendant is immune from prosecution as
provided in subsection F of this section.

9 I. The provisions of this section and the provisions of the 10 Oklahoma Self-Defense Act shall not be construed to require any 11 person using a weapon pursuant to the provisions of this section to 12 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.

17 K. <u>Nothing contained in the provisions of this section shall</u> 18 <u>prohibit the current property right of a place of worship or any</u> 19 <u>other business or property owner to set its own policy regarding</u> 20 <u>weapons.</u>

L. As used in this section:

1. "Defensive force" includes, but shall not be limited to, pointing a weapon at a perpetrator in self-defense or in order to

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1 thwart, stop or deter a forcible felony or attempted forcible
2 felony;

"Dwelling" means a building or conveyance of any kind, 3 2. 4 including any attached porch, whether the building or conveyance is 5 temporary or permanent, mobile or immobile, which has a roof over it, including a tent, and is designed to be occupied by people; 6 7 3. "Place of worship" means any building, structure or office space owned, leased, rented or borrowed and used for worship 8 9 services and religious activities; 10 4. "Residence" means a dwelling in which a person resides 11 either temporarily or permanently or is visiting as an invited 12 guest; and 13 4. 5. "Vehicle" means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not 14 motorized, which is designed to transport people or property. 15 SECTION 4. This act shall become effective November 1, 2018. 16 Passed the House of Representatives the 6th day of March, 2018. 17 18 Presiding Officer of the House 19 of Representatives 20 Passed the Senate the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2018. 21 22 23 Presiding Officer of the Senate 24

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