1 2	State of Arkansas 85th General Assembly	A Bill	
3	Regular Session, 2005		HOUSE BILL 1482
4	regular Session, 2000		110002 2122 1102
5	By: Representative S. Prater		
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8		For An Act To Be Entitled	
9	AN ACT TO REPEAL OBSOLETE LAWS CONCERNING THE		
10	PREVENTI	ON OF PUBLIC OFFENSES; AND FOR OT	HER
11	PURPOSES	S.	
12			
13		Subtitle	
14	AN AC	CT TO REPEAL OBSOLETE LAWS	
15	CONCE	ERNING THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC	
16	OFFEN	ISES.	
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19	BE IT ENACTED BY THE G	ENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF A	RKANSAS:
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21	SECTION 1. Arka	nsas Code Title 12, Chapter 11 is	repealed.
22	Chapter 11 Pr	evention of Public Offenses.	
23	12-11-101. Preve	ntive measures.	
24	The commission o	f public offenses may be prevented	l by proceedings:
25	(1) For s	uppressing riots and resistance to) lawful authority;
26	(2) For r	equiring security to keep the peac	se or for good
27	behavior; and		
28	(3) For a	rresting and confining insane, dru	unken, and disorderly
29	persons.		
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31		ful assembly of twenty or more per	
32	(a) When persons to the number of twenty (20) or more are unlawfully		
33	·	in a city or town, the sheriff of	•
34	_	other peace officers and magistrat	•
35		e mayor or other chief officer of	•
36	must go among the pers	ons assembled or as near them as p	possible and in the

- name of the state command them to disperse.
- 2 (b) If the persons assembled do not immediately disperse, the
 3 magistrates and officers must arrest them or cause them to be arrested so
 4 that they may be punished according to law, and the magistrates and officers
 5 may command to their aid all persons present or in the county.
 - (c) If the persons commanded to aid the magistrates and officers
 neglect to do so without just cause, they shall be treated as a part of the
 rioters and punished accordingly.
 - (d) If a magistrate or officer named in this section, having notice of an unlawful or riotous assembly, neglects to proceed to the place of assembly, or as near as he or she can with safety, and exercise the authority invested in him or her to suppress the assembly and arrest the offenders, then the magistrate or officer is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- 12-11-103. Unlawful assembly of three or more persons.
- (a) When three (3) or more persons shall be riotously, unlawfully, or tumultuously assembled, it shall be the duty of any judge, justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, or constable who shall have knowledge or be informed thereof to make a proclamation among the persons so assembled, or as near them as he or she can safely come, charging and commanding them immediately to disperse themselves and peaceably to depart to their habitations or lawful business.
- (b) If upon the proclamation being made, the persons so assembled shall not immediately disperse and depart as commanded or if they shall resist the officer or prevent the making of the proclamation, then the officer shall command those present, and the power of the county if necessary, and shall disperse the unlawful assembly, arrest the offenders, and take them before some judicial officer, to be dealt with according to law.

- 12-11-104. Resistance to authority.
- (a) When a sheriff or other public officer authorized to execute process finds or has reason to believe that resistance will be made to the execution of the process, he or she may command as many male inhabitants of his or her county as he or she may think proper, and any military companies in his or her county, armed and equipped, to assist him or her in overcoming

2 and abettors, to be punished according to law. 3 (b) The officer must report to the court from which the process issued 4 the names of the resisters and their aiders and abettors so that they may be 5 punished for contempt. 6 (c) Every person commanded by a public officer to assist him or her in 7 the execution of process, who without lawful cause refuses or neglects to 8 obey the command, is guilty of a misdemeanor and contempt of the court from 9 which the process issued. 10 11 12-11-106. Discharge or further requirement of security. 12 (a)(1) Upon the defendant appearing, the court shall examine the case, 13 and either discharge the defendant or require security to keep the peace or for his or her good behavior for a period not exceeding one (1) year. In 14 15 default of giving security, the court may commit the defendant to jail for a 16 period to be fixed by the court, not exceeding three (3) months, unless he or 17 she shall in the meantime give security. (2) Where a defendant is committed to jail for failure to give 18 19 security as provided in subdivision (a)(1) of this section, the cause of 20 commitment and the sum in which he or she is required to give security shall 21 be stated in the written order of commitment, which shall be delivered to the 22 jailer. 23 (b) Where the proceedings are taken upon the complaint of the person 24 threatened and the complainant fails to appear before the court or 25 magistrate, the defendant shall be discharged. 26 (c) Unless the court or magistrate is satisfied that there are 27 reasonable grounds for believing that the defendant will commit an offense 28 against the person or property of another, commit violence endangering human 29 life, or an offense amounting to a felony, the defendant shall be discharged. 30 31 12-11-107. Security by recognizance. 32 Where the security required in §§ 12-11-106 - 12-11-109 is given in 33 court, it may be by a recognizance entered into in open court and entered 34 upon the records by the clerk. 35 36 12-11-108. Security after commitment.

the resistance and in arresting and confining the resisters and their aiders

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1	Any magistrate or probate judge may take the security required by \$\$
2	12-11-106 - 12-11-109 of a defendant committed to jail for default of giving
3	such security.
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5	12-11-109. Breaches of bond.
6	(a) The following are the breaches of the bond required in §§ 12-11-
7	106 - 12-11-108 and this section:
8	(1) The failure of the defendant to appear in the circuit court,
9	where the bond requires such appearance, or departing therefrom before he or
10	she is lawfully discharged;
11	(2) A judicial conviction of the defendant of an offense
12	involving a breach of the peace within the period specified in the bond;
13	(3) A judicial conviction of the defendant of a felony within
14	the time specified in the bond, where the bond is for his or her good
15	behavior.
16	(b) The prosecuting attorney may proceed by action, in the name of the
17	state, against the defendant and his or her security, upon a breach of the
18	bond.
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20	12-11-110. Drunken, insane, and disorderly persons.
21	(a) It shall be the duty of all peace officers to arrest any insane or
22	drunken person, whom they may find at large and not in the care of some
23	discreet person, and take him or her before some magistrate of the county,
24	city, or town in which the arrest is made.
25	(b) It shall also be the duty of all peace officers to arrest any
26	disorderly person, whom they may find creating a disturbance by noise or
27	other disorder, and take him or her before some magistrate of the county,
28	town, or city in which the arrest is made.
29	(c)(1) If the arrests authorized in subsections (a) and (b) of this
30	section are made during the night, the officer shall keep those arrested in
31	confinement until the next morning.
32	(2) In the case of an insane or drunken person, the officer may
33	deliver him or her into the custody of some discreet person who will
34	undertake to restrain and take care of him.
35	(3) If the arrests are made in the local jurisdiction of a city
36	court, the person arrested shall be taken before the judge of such court

1	unless he or she is absent.
2	(d)(1) Upon a drunken person being brought before a magistrate, the
3	magistrate shall have the power to order the person to be confined until he
4	or she becomes sober.
5	(2) Upon a disorderly person being brought before a magistrate,
6	the magistrate may require of him or her surety for his or her good behavior,
7	and for keeping the peace for a period not exceeding one (1) year. On the
8	failure of the disorderly person to give such security, the magistrate may
9	commit him or her until he or she gives security, but in no event is the
10	confinement to exceed thirty (30) days.
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