Stricken language would be deleted from and underlined language would be added to the law as it existed prior to this session of the General Assembly.

1	State of Arkansas	As Engrossed: H1/18/07		
2	86th General Assembly	A Bill		
3	Regular Session, 2007		HOUSE BILL 1	027
4				
5	By: Representatives Burris, R.	Green, Wyatt, Stewart, Medley, Ragland, Ree	ep, J. Roebuck, Sample,	
6	Walters			
7				
8				
9	For An Act To Be Entitled			
10	AN ACT TO	O CREATE A PRESUMPTION RELATING TO) THE	
11	USE OF DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE; TO AUTHORIZE THE			
12	USE OF D	EADLY PHYSICAL FORCE IN DEFENSE OF	7 A	
13	PERSON U	NDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES; TO CRE	CATE	
14	CIVIL IM	MUNITY AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTION IM	MUNITY	
15	FOR THE	USE OF DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE UNDER	2	
16	CERTAIN (CIRCUMSTANCES; AND FOR OTHER PURPO	SES.	
17				
18		Subtitle		
19		EATE A PRESUMPTION RELATING TO THE		
20		F DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE; TO		
21		RIZE THE USE OF DEADLY PHYSICAL		
22		UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES; AND		
23		EATE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL IMMUNITY		
24	UNDER	CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.		
25				
26				
27	BE IT ENACTED BY THE GE	CHERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF AR	KANSAS:	
28				
29	SECTION 1. This	act shall be known as the "Stand"	Your Ground Law".	
30	CDOMION 0 A 1	0.1.0.5.0.607	1 6 11	
31		sas Code § 5-2-607 is amended to		
32	5-2-607. Use of deadly physical force in defense of a person. (a) A person is justified in using deadly physical force upon another			
33	-		_	±r
34 35	-	easonably believes that the other	-	
35 36	(1) Commit violence;	ting or about to commit a felony	involving force or	
20	A TOTETICE ;			

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1	(2) Using or about to use unlawful deadly physical force; or	
2	(3)(A) Imminently endangering the person's life or imminently	
3	about to victimize the person as described in § 9-15-103 from the	
4	continuation of a pattern of domestic abuse.	
5	(B) As used in this section, "domestic abuse" means the	
6	same as defined in § 9-15-103.	
7	(b) A person may not use deadly physical force in self-defense if he	
8	or she knows that he or she can avoid the necessity of using deadly physical	
9	force with complete safety:	
10	(1)(A) By retreating.	
11	(B) However, a person is not required to retreat if the	
12	person is:	
13	(i) In the person's dwelling and was not the	
14	original aggressor; or	
15	(ii) A law enforcement officer or a person assisting	
16	at the direction of a law enforcement officer; or	
17	(2) By surrendering possession of property to a person claiming	
18	a lawful right to possession of the property. When a person uses deadly	
19	physical force upon another person, the person is presumed to have reasonably	
20	believed the other person was engaging in conduct described in subdivisions	
21	(a)(1), $(a)(2)$, or $(a)(3)$ of this section if:	
22	(1) The person against whom the deadly physical force was used:	
23	(A) Was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully	
24	entering, or had unlawfully and forcibly entered, a dwelling or occupiable	
25	structure; or	
26	(B) Had removed or was attempting to remove another person	
27	against that person's will from a dwelling or occupiable structure; and	
28	(2) The person who used deadly physical force knew or reasonably	
29	believed that the person against whom deadly physical force was used was	
30	engaging or had engaged in conduct described in subdivision (b)(1) of this	
31	section.	
32	(c) The presumption set forth in subsection (b) of this section does	
33	not apply if:	
34	(1) The person against whom the deadly physical force is used	
35	has the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling or occupiable	
36	structure, such as an owner, lessor, lessee, or titleholder, and there is not	

1	an order of protection from domestic abuse in effect or a written pretrial		
2	supervision order of no contact against that person;		
3	(2) The person removed or sought to be removed is a child,		
4	grandchild, or other person that is in the lawful custody or under the lawful		
5	guardianship of the person against whom the deadly physical force is used;		
6	(3) The person who used deadly physical force is engaged in an		
7	unlawful activity or is using the dwelling or occupiable structure to further		
8	an unlawful activity;		
9	(4) The person against whom the deadly physical force is used is		
10	a law enforcement officer who:		
11	(A) Enters or attempts to enter a dwelling or occupiable		
12	structure in the performance of his or her official duties; and		
13	(B) Indentifies himself or herself in accordance with		
14	applicable law;		
15	(5) The person who used deadly physical force knew or reasonably		
16	should have known that the person entering or attempting to enter a dwelling		
17	or occupiable structure was a law enforcement officer; or		
18	(6) The person who used deadly physical force knew or reasonably		
19	should have known that the use of deadly physical force was not reasonably		
20	necessary to prevent conduct described in subdivisions (a)(1), (a)(2), or		
21	(a)(3) of this section.		
22	(d) A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who is		
23	attacked with unlawful deadly physical force in any place where he or she has		
24	a right to be has no duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her		
25	ground and meet deadly physical force with deadly physical force pursuant to		
26	subsection (a) of this section.		
27	(e) A person who unlawfully and by force enters or attempts to enter		
28	the dwelling or occupiable structure of another person is presumed to be		
29	doing so with the purpose to engage in conduct described in subdivisions		
30	(a)(1), $(a)(2)$, or $(a)(3)$ of this section.		
31	(f) A person who unlawfully and by force enters or attempts to enter a		
32	dwelling or occupiable structure in violation of an order of protection,		
33	restraining order, or condition of bond is presumed to be doing so with the		
34	purpose to engage in conduct described in subdivisions (a)(1), (a)(2), or		
35	(a)(3) of this section regardless of whether the person is a resident, owner,		
36	lessor, lessee, or titleholder of the dwelling or occupiable structure.		

1	(g)(1) A person who uses deadly physical force under circumstances		
2	described in subsection (b) or (d) of this section is justified in using the		
3	deadly physical force and is immune from criminal prosecution and civil		
4	action for the use of the deadly physical force.		
5	(2)(A) As used in this section, "criminal prosecution" means		
6	arresting, detaining in custody, charging with an offense, or prosecuting a		
7	person.		
8	(B) A law enforcement agency may use standard procedures		
9	for investigating the use of deadly physical force, but the law enforcement		
10	agency may not arrest a person for using deadly physical force unless it is		
11	determined that there is probable cause to believe the deadly physical force		
12	was unlawful.		
13	(h) A court shall award reasonable attorney fees, court costs,		
14	compensation for loss of income, and all expenses incurred by a person in		
15	defense of any civil action brought by another person if the court finds that		
16	the person is immune from civil action as provided in subsection (g) of this		
17	section.		
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19	/s/ Burris, et al.		
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