1	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - FLOOR VERSION
2	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
3	1st Session of the 59th Legislature (2023)
4	HOUSE BILL 2532 By: Humphrey
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6	AS INTRODUCED
7	An Act relating to firearms; amending 21 O.S. 2021,
8	Section 1289.25, which relates to the use of physical or deadly force; adding definition; and providing an
9	effective date.
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11	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
12	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 2021, Section 1289.25, is
13	amended to read as follows:
14	Section 1289.25
15	PHYSICAL OR DEADLY FORCE AGAINST INTRUDER
16	A. The Legislature hereby recognizes that the citizens of the
17	State of Oklahoma have a right to expect absolute safety within
18	their own homes, places of business or places of worship and have
19	the right to establish policies regarding the possession of weapons
20	on property pursuant to the provisions of Section 1290.22 of this
21	title.
22	B. A person, regardless of official capacity or lack of
23	official capacity, within a place of worship or a person, an owner,
24	manager or employee of a business is presumed to have held a

1 reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or great bodily harm to 2 himself or herself or another when using defensive force that is 3 intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm to another 4 if:

- 5 1. The the person against whom the defensive force was a. used was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully 6 7 entering, or had unlawfully and forcibly entered, a dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle, place of 8 9 business or place of worship, or if that person had 10 removed or was attempting to remove another against 11 the will of that person from the dwelling, residence, 12 occupied vehicle, place of business or place of 13 worship-, or
- b. The the person who uses defensive force knew or had
  reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry
  or unlawful and forcible act was occurring or had
  occurred; or

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. C. The presumption set forth in subsection B of this section
 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;

8 2. The person or persons sought to be removed are children or 9 grandchildren, or are otherwise in the lawful custody or under the 10 lawful guardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force 11 is used; or

12 3. The person who uses defensive force is engaged in an 13 unlawful activity or is using the dwelling, residence, occupied 14 vehicle, place of business or place of worship to further an 15 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 toenter the dwelling, residence, occupied vehicle of another person,

1 place of business or place of worship is presumed to be doing so 2 with the intent to commit an unlawful act involving force or 3 violence.

F. A person who uses defensive force, as permitted pursuant to
the provisions of subsections A, B, D and E 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.

10 G. A law enforcement agency may use standard procedures for 11 investigating the use of defensive force, but the law enforcement 12 agency may not arrest the person for using defensive force unless it 13 determines that there is probable cause that the defensive force 14 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.

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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.

K. As used in this section:

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

10 2. "Dwelling" means a building or conveyance of any kind, 11 including any attached porch, whether the building or conveyance is 12 temporary or permanent, mobile or immobile, which has a roof over 13 it, including a tent, and is designed to be occupied by people;

14 3. <u>"Person" means every natural person, including peace</u> 15 officers;

16 4. "Place of worship" means:

17a.any permanent building, structure, facility or office18space owned, leased, rented or borrowed, on a full-19time basis, when used for worship services, activities20and business of the congregation, which may include,21but not be limited to, churches, temples, synagogues22and mosques, and

## b. any permanent building, structure, facility or office space owned, leased, rented or borrowed for use on a

1	temporary basis, when used for worship services,
2	activities and business of the congregation including,
3	but not limited to, churches, temples, synagogues and
4	mosques;
5	4.5. "Residence" means a dwelling in which a person resides
6	either temporarily or permanently or is visiting as an invited
7	guest; and
8	5. 6. "Vehicle" means a conveyance of any kind, whether or not
9	motorized, which is designed to transport people or property.
10	SECTION 2. This act shall become effective November 1, 2023.
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12	COMMITTEE REPORT BY: COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS, dated 02/16/2023 - DO PASS.
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