HOUSE BILL NO. 423

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION 97-3-15, MISSISSIPPI CODE OF 1972, TO PROVIDE THAT THE KILLING OF A HUMAN BEING TO PREVENT BURGLARY OR ROBBERY OF A DWELLING, BUSINESS OR MOTOR VEHICLE SHALL BE JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE; AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

SECTION 1. Section 97-3-15, Mississippi Code of 1972, is amended as follows:

97-3-15. (1) The killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or omission of another shall be justifiable in the following cases:

(a) When committed by public officers, or those acting by their aid and assistance, in obedience to any judgment of a competent court;

(b) When necessarily committed by public officers, or those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process, or to the discharge of any other legal duty;

(c) When necessarily committed by public officers, or those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, in retaking any felon who has been rescued or has escaped;

(d) When necessarily committed by public officers, or those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, in arresting any felon fleeing from justice;

(e) When committed by any person in resisting any attempt unlawfully to kill such person or to commit any felony upon him, or upon or in any dwelling house in which such person shall be;
(f) When committed in the lawful defense of one's own person or any other human being, where there shall be reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished;

(g) When necessarily committed in attempting by lawful ways and means to apprehend any person for any felony committed;

(h) When necessarily committed in lawfully suppressing any riot or in lawfully keeping and preserving the peace.

(i) When necessarily committed against a person whom one reasonably believes to be likely to use any unlawful force against a person in a dwelling or a place of business, or when committed against a person whom one believes is attempting to use any unlawful force against a person present in a motor vehicle while committing or attempting to commit a burglary or robbery of such dwelling, business or motor vehicle. The homicide shall be justifiable even though the person does not retreat from the encounter.

(2) As used in paragraphs (1)(c) and (1)(d) of this section, the term "when necessarily committed" means that a public officer or a person acting by or at the officer's command, aid or assistance is authorized to use such force as necessary in securing and detaining the felon offender, overcoming the offender's resistance, preventing the offender's escape, recapturing the offender if the offender escapes or in protecting himself or others from bodily harm; but such officer or person shall not be authorized to resort to deadly or dangerous means when to do so would be unreasonable under the circumstances. The public officer or person acting by or at the officer's command may act upon a reasonable apprehension of the surrounding circumstances; however, such officer or person shall not use excessive force or force that is greater than reasonably necessary in securing and detaining the offender, overcoming the offender's
resistance, preventing the offender's escape, recapturing the
offender if the offender escapes or in protecting himself or
others from bodily harm.

(3) As used in paragraphs (1)(c) and (1)(d) of this section
the term "felon" shall include an offender who has been convicted
of a felony and shall also include an offender who is in custody,
or whose custody is being sought, on a charge or for an offense
which is punishable, upon conviction, by death or confinement in
the Penitentiary.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from
and after July 1, 2003.