

HB0259S01 compared with HB0259

~~{deleted text}~~ shows text that was in HB0259 but was deleted in HB0259S01.

Inserted text shows text that was not in HB0259 but was inserted into HB0259S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative A. Cory Maloy proposes the following substitute bill:

DUTY TO RETREAT AMENDMENTS

2017 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: A. Cory Maloy

Senate Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill ~~{provides}~~ clarifies that a person is not required to retreat from an aggressor ~~{under certain circumstances}~~.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ provides that a person is not required to retreat from an aggressor even if there is a safe place to retreat to; and
- ▶ prohibits a trier of fact from considering whether a person who did not retreat from an aggressor acted reasonably ~~{, and}~~;

~~{ → prohibits a prosecutor from implying or arguing that a person who did not retreat acted unreasonably. }~~

~~{~~ Money Appropriated in this Bill:

HB0259S01 compared with HB0259

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

76-2-402, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapters 324 and 361

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **76-2-402** is amended to read:

76-2-402. Force in defense of person -- Forcible felony defined.

(1) (a) A person is justified in threatening or using force against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that force or a threat of force is necessary to defend the person or a third person against another person's imminent use of unlawful force.

(b) A person is justified in using force intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily injury only if the person reasonably believes that force is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury to the person or a third person as a result of another person's imminent use of unlawful force, or to prevent the commission of a forcible felony.

(2) (a) A person is not justified in using force under the circumstances specified in Subsection (1) if the person:

(i) initially provokes the use of force against the person with the intent to use force as an excuse to inflict bodily harm upon the assailant;

(ii) is attempting to commit, committing, or fleeing after the commission or attempted commission of a felony; or

(iii) was the aggressor or was engaged in a combat by agreement, unless the person withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to the other person his intent to do so and, notwithstanding, the other person continues or threatens to continue the use of unlawful force.

(b) For purposes of Subsection (2)(a)(iii) the following do not, by themselves, constitute "combat by agreement":

(i) voluntarily entering into or remaining in an ongoing relationship; or

(ii) entering or remaining in a place where one has a legal right to be.

HB0259S01 compared with HB0259

~~[(3) A person does not have a duty to retreat from the force or threatened force described in Subsection (1) in a place where that person has lawfully entered or remained, except as provided in Subsection (2)(a)(iii).]~~

~~— (a) A person is not required to retreat.]~~

(3) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(a)(iii):

(a) a person does not have a duty to retreat from the force or threatened force described in Subsection (1) in a place where that person has lawfully entered or remained, even if safety could be achieved by retreating.

~~— (b) The trier of fact may not consider the possibility of retreat as a factor in determining;~~ and

(b) the failure to retreat may not be introduced as evidence nor may any trier of fact consider failure to retreat regarding whether a person ~~who used or threatened force~~ acted reasonably.

~~— (c) The prosecutor may not suggest or imply, through testimony, argument, or otherwise, that the person acted unreasonably by not retreating, except as provided in Subsection (2)(a)(iii).~~ in any trial on the issue of self-defense.

(4) (a) For purposes of this section, a forcible felony includes aggravated assault, mayhem, aggravated murder, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, and aggravated kidnapping, rape, forcible sodomy, rape of a child, object rape, object rape of a child, sexual abuse of a child, aggravated sexual abuse of a child, and aggravated sexual assault as defined in Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person, and arson, robbery, and burglary as defined in Title 76, Chapter 6, Offenses Against Property.

(b) Any other felony offense which involves the use of force or violence against a person so as to create a substantial danger of death or serious bodily injury also constitutes a forcible felony.

(c) Burglary of a vehicle, defined in Section 76-6-204, does not constitute a forcible felony except when the vehicle is occupied at the time unlawful entry is made or attempted.

(5) In determining imminence or reasonableness under Subsection (1), the trier of fact may consider, but is not limited to, any of the following factors:

- (a) the nature of the danger;
- (b) the immediacy of the danger;

HB0259S01 compared with HB0259

- (c) the probability that the unlawful force would result in death or serious bodily injury;
- (d) the ~~[other's]~~ other person's prior violent acts or violent propensities; and
- (e) any patterns of abuse or violence in the parties' relationship.

†

Legislative Review Note

~~Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel~~