

Walt Brooks proposes the following substitute bill:

**Private Individual Force and Detention Amendments**

2025 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Walt Brooks**

Senate Sponsor: Chris H. Wilson

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**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill concerns the ability of a private individual to use force or detain another individual.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- amends the circumstances under which a private individual may use force in defense of personal property;
- amends the circumstances under which a private individual may lawfully detain another individual, including removing the use of the term "arrest";
- provides a limitation on civil and criminal liability for a private individual who temporarily detains another individual under certain circumstances;
- amends the force in arrest statute to provide that the statute applies to law enforcement officers and creates a new statute for when force can be used by a private individual when making a temporary detention;
- amends procedures that govern the subsequent arrest and transportation of an individual who has been temporarily detained by another private individual;
- adds a coordination clause between this bill and S.B. 79, Technical Code Amendments, to provide that the changes to Section 77-7-3 will supersede the changes to that section in S.B. 79; and
- makes technical and conforming changes.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**

This bill provides a coordination clause.

**Utah Code Sections Affected:**

AMENDS:

29 **76-2-403**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1973, Chapter 196  
 30 **76-2-406**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 189  
 31 **77-7-3**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1980, Chapter 15  
 32 **77-7-7**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1980, Chapter 15  
 33 **77-7-23**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 140  
 34 **78B-6-1605**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2009, Chapter 187  
 35 **80-6-201**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 301

36 ENACTS:

37 **77-7-7.1**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

38 **Utah Code Sections affected by Coordination Clause:**

39 **77-7-3**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1980, Chapter 15

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

42 Section 1. Section **76-2-403** is amended to read:

43 **76-2-403 . Force in arrest or temporary detention.**

44 [~~Any person~~] A person is justified in using any force, except deadly force, which [~~he~~] the  
 45 person reasonably believes to be necessary to effect an arrest or temporary detention or to  
 46 defend [~~himself~~] the person's self or another from bodily harm while making an arrest or  
 47 temporary detention.

48 Section 2. Section **76-2-406** is amended to read:

49 **76-2-406 . Force in defense of property -- Affirmative defense.**

50 (1) Except as provided in Section 76-2-405, an actor is justified in using force, other than  
 51 deadly force, against another individual when and to the extent that the actor reasonably  
 52 believes that force is necessary to prevent or terminate the individual's criminal  
 53 interference with [~~real property or personal property~~]:

54 (a) real or personal property lawfully in the actor's possession;

55 (b) real or personal property lawfully in the possession of a member of the actor's  
 56 immediate family; [~~or~~]

57 (c) real or personal property belonging to an individual whose property the actor has a  
 58 legal duty to protect[-] ; or

59 (d) personal property that the actor reasonably believes belongs to another person and  
 60 that individual's criminal interference is meant to deprive the other person of the  
 61 person's personal property.

62 (2) In determining reasonableness under Subsection (1), the trier of fact shall, in addition to

63 any other factors, consider the following factors:

64 (a) the apparent or perceived extent of the damage to the property;

65 (b) property damage previously caused by the other individual;

66 (c) threats of personal injury or damage to property that have been made previously by  
67 the other individual; and

68 (d) any patterns of abuse or violence between the actor and the individual.

69 *The following section is affected by a coordination clause at the end of this bill.*

70 Section 3. Section **77-7-3** is amended to read:

71 **77-7-3 . Temporary detention made by a private individual.**

72 (1) A private ~~[person]~~ individual may ~~[arrest]~~ temporarily detain another individual:

73 ~~[(1)]~~ (a) ~~[For]~~ for a public offense committed or attempted in [his] the private individual's  
74 presence; or

75 ~~[(2)]~~ (b) ~~[When]~~ when a felony has been committed and [he] the private individual has  
76 reasonable cause to believe the [person-arrested] individual who the private individual  
77 seeks to temporarily detain has committed [it] the felony.

78 (2)(a) A temporary detention under Subsection (1) is lawful only if:

79 (i) the private individual immediately contacts law enforcement to notify law  
80 enforcement of the situation and the temporary detention; and

81 (ii) the temporary detention lasts only until a law enforcement officer arrives.

82 (b) A private individual is not required to immediately contact law enforcement as  
83 described in Subsection (2)(a)(i) if the private individual knows that another  
84 individual has already contacted law enforcement to notify law enforcement of the  
85 situation and the temporary detention.

86 (3) A private individual who in good faith conducts a lawful temporary detention under this  
87 section is:

88 (a) not liable for civil damages or penalties as a result of an act or omission by the  
89 private individual in performing the temporary detention unless the private individual  
90 was grossly negligent; and

91 (b) not subject to criminal prosecution for an act or omission by the private individual in  
92 performing the temporary detention unless the private individual was criminally  
93 negligent.

94 (4) A private individual may use force while temporarily detaining another individual under  
95 this section as described in Section 77-7-7.1.

96 Section 4. Section **77-7-7** is amended to read:

97 **77-7-7 . Use of force in making an arrest by a law enforcement officer.**

98 (1) If a person is being arrested and flees or forcibly resists after being informed of the  
 99 intention to make the arrest, the ~~[person-arresting]~~ law enforcement officer making the  
 100 arrest may use reasonable force to effect the arrest.

101 (2) Deadly force in making an arrest may be used only as provided in Section 76-2-404.

102 Section 5. Section **77-7-7.1** is enacted to read:

103 **77-7-7.1 . Use of force in making a temporary detention by a private individual.**

104 (1) If a private individual temporarily detains another individual under Section 77-7-3, the  
 105 private individual may use reasonable force to effect the temporary detention of the  
 106 other individual if:

107 (a) the other individual who is being temporarily detained flees or forcibly resists after  
 108 being informed of the private individual's intention to make the temporary detention;  
 109 and

110 (b) the private individual's temporary detention of the other individual is lawful.

111 (2) Deadly force in making a temporary detention may only be used if the situation justifies  
 112 the use of deadly force under Section 76-2-402, 76-2-405, or 76-2-407.

113 Section 6. Section **77-7-23** is amended to read:

114 **77-7-23 . Delivery of an individual arrested without a warrant to a magistrate --**  
 115 **Transfer to a court with jurisdiction -- Transfer of duties -- Violation as misdemeanor.**

116 (1)(a) ~~[When]~~

117 (i)(A) If an arrest is made without a warrant by a peace officer~~[or private person]~~,  
 118 the ~~[person-arrested]~~ individual who has been arrested shall be taken by a peace  
 119 officer without unnecessary delay to the magistrate in the district court, the  
 120 precinct of the county, or the municipality in which the offense occurred,  
 121 except under Subsection (2).

122 (B) An information stating the charge against the ~~[person]~~ arrested individual shall  
 123 be made before the magistrate.

124 (ii) If a private individual temporarily detains another individual under Section 77-7-3,  
 125 a peace officer shall determine whether to release or arrest the individual who has  
 126 been detained, and if the peace officer arrests the individual who has been  
 127 detained, the peace officer shall follow the procedures described in Subsection  
 128 (1)(a)(i).

129 (b) If the justice court judge of the precinct or municipality or the district court judge is  
 130 not available, the arrested ~~[person]~~ individual shall be taken before the magistrate

131 within the same county who is nearest to the scene of the alleged offense or nearest to  
 132 the jail under Subsection (2), who may act as committing magistrate for arraigning  
 133 the accused individual, setting bail, or issuing warrants.

134 (2)(a) If the arrested [~~person~~] individual under Subsection (1) must be transported from  
 135 jail to a magistrate, the [~~person~~] individual may be taken before the magistrate nearest  
 136 to the jail rather than the magistrate specified in Subsection (1) for arraignment,  
 137 setting bail, or issuing warrants.

138 (b) The case shall then be transferred to the court having jurisdiction.

139 (3) If a jail accepts custody of [~~a person~~] an individual arrested under Subsection (1), the  
 140 duties under this section of the peace officer [~~or private person~~] who makes the arrest are  
 141 transferred to the jail and the jail's personnel.

142 (4) This section does not confer jurisdiction upon a court unless otherwise provided by law.

143 (5) [~~Any officer or person violating this section is guilty of~~] A violation of this section is a  
 144 class B misdemeanor.

145 Section 7. Section **78B-6-1605** is amended to read:

146 **78B-6-1605 . Reservation of legal options -- Ordinances.**

147 (1)(a) This part may not be construed as a waiver by a local entity of a right to seek  
 148 reimbursement for actual costs of response services through another legal remedy or  
 149 procedure.

150 (b) The procedure provided for in this part is in addition to any other civil or criminal  
 151 statute.

152 (c) This part does not limit the authority of a law enforcement officer to make an arrest,  
 153 or a private [citizen to make an arrest] individual to make a lawful temporary  
 154 detention under Section 77-7-3, for a criminal offense arising out of conduct  
 155 regulated by this part.

156 (2) A local entity may impose by ordinance a stricter provision related to the conduct of an  
 157 underage drinking gathering, including the imposition of a different civil penalty  
 158 amount, except that the ordinance shall provide that a civil penalty for an underage  
 159 drinking gathering may only be imposed by a local entity for which an emergency  
 160 response provider provides services at the underage drinking gathering.

161 Section 8. Section **80-6-201** is amended to read:

162 **80-6-201 . Minor taken into temporary custody by peace officer, private**  
 163 **individual, or probation officer -- Grounds -- Protective custody.**

164 (1) A minor may be taken into temporary [-]custody by a peace officer without a court

- 165 order, or a warrant under Section 80-6-202, [-]if the peace officer has probable cause to  
166 believe that:
- 167 (a) the minor has committed an offense under municipal, state, or federal law;
- 168 (b) the minor seriously endangers the minor's own welfare or the welfare of others and  
169 taking the minor into temporary custody appears to be necessary for the protection of  
170 the minor or others;
- 171 (c) the minor has run away or escaped from the minor's parents, guardian, or custodian;  
172 or
- 173 (d) the minor is:
- 174 (i) subject to the state's compulsory education law; and  
175 (ii) subject to Sections 53G-6-208 and 53G-8-211, absent from school without  
176 legitimate or valid excuse.
- 177 (2) A private [~~citizen~~] individual may take a minor into temporary [-]custody if under the  
178 circumstances the private [~~citizen could make a citizen's arrest~~] individual would be  
179 lawfully able to effect a temporary detention under Section 77-7-3 [-]if the minor was an  
180 adult.
- 181 (3) A juvenile probation officer may take a minor into temporary custody:
- 182 (a) under the same circumstances as a peace officer in Subsection (1); or  
183 (b) if the juvenile probation officer has a reasonable suspicion that [-]the minor has  
184 violated the conditions of the minor's probation.
- 185 (4)(a) Nothing in this part shall be construed to prevent a peace officer or the Division of  
186 Child and Family Services from taking a minor into protective custody under Section  
187 80-2a-202 or 80-3-204.
- 188 (b) If a peace officer or the Division of Child and Family Services takes a minor into  
189 protective custody, the provisions of Chapter 2, Child Welfare Services, Chapter 2a,  
190 Removal and Protective Custody of a Child, and Chapter 3, Abuse, Neglect, and  
191 Dependency Proceedings shall govern.

192 **Section 9. Effective Date.**

193 This bill takes effect on May 7, 2025.

194 **Section 10. Coordinating H.B. 92 with S.B. 79.**

195 If H.B. 92, Private Individual Force and Detention Amendments, and S.B. 79, Technical  
196 Code Amendments, both pass and become law, the Legislature intends that, on May 7, 2025,  
197 the amendments to Section 77-7-3 in H.B. 92 supersede the amendments to Section 77-7-3 in  
198 S.B. 79.