1		WEAPONS REVISION	S		
2		2010 GENERAL SESSION			
3		STATE OF UTAH			
4	Ch	nief Sponsor: Stephen E. Sar	ndstrom		
5	Senate Sponsor: John L. Valentine				
6 7 8 9 10	Cosponsors: Bradley M. Daw Craig A. Frank Francis D. Gibson Richard A. Greenwood	Keith Grover Christopher N. Herrod John G. Mathis Curtis Oda Paul Ray	Kenneth W. Sumsion Ryan D. Wilcox Carl Wimmer Bill Wright		
12	LONG TITLE				
13	General Description:				
14	This bill modifies weapons provisions of the Utah Criminal Code on carrying,				
15					
16	Highlighted Provisions:				
17	This bill:				
18	clarifies the use of	force or the threat of force necessar	ry to defend a person against		
19	another's imminent use of unl	awful force;			
20	clarifies when a per	erson may threaten or display a dang	gerous weapon in self defense;		
21	and				
22	makes certain tech	nical changes.			
23	Monies Appropriated in this	s Bill:			
24	None				
25	Other Special Clauses:				
26	None				



	AMENDS:
	76-2-402 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 1994, Chapter 26
	76-10-506 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 1992, Chapter 101
	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 [he or she] the person reasonably believes that force or a threat of force is
	necessary to defend [himself] the person or a third person against [such other's] another
	person's imminent use of unlawful force. [However, that]
	(b) A person is justified in using force intended or likely to cause death or serious
	bodily injury only if [he or she] the person reasonably believes that force is necessary to
	prevent death or serious bodily injury to [himself] the person or a third person as a result of
	[the other's] 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 [he or she] the person:
	[(a)] (i) initially provokes the use of force against [himself] the person with the intent
	to use force as an excuse to inflict bodily harm upon the assailant;
	[(b)] (ii) is attempting to commit, committing, or fleeing after the commission or
	attempted commission of a felony; or
	[(c) (i)] (iii) was the aggressor or was engaged in a combat by agreement, unless [he]
	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[; and].
	[(ii) for] (b) For purposes of Subsection [(i)] (2)(a)(iii) the following do not, by
themselves, constitute "combat by agreement":	
	[(A)] (i) voluntarily entering into or remaining in an ongoing relationship; or
	[(B)] (ii) entering or remaining in a place where one has a legal right to be.

38	(3) A person does not have a duty to retreat from the force or threatened force		
59	described in Subsection (1) in a place where that person has lawfully entered or remained,		
60	except as provided in Subsection (2)[(c)](a)(iii).		
61	(4) (a) For purposes of this section, a forcible felony includes aggravated assault,		
62	mayhem, aggravated murder, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, and aggravated kidnapping,		
63	rape, forcible sodomy, rape of a child, object rape, object rape of a child, sexual abuse of a		
64	child, aggravated sexual abuse of a child, and aggravated sexual assault as defined in Title 76,		
65	Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person, and arson, robbery, and burglary as defined in Title 76,		
66	Chapter 6. Offenses Against Property.		
67	(b) Any other felony offense which involves the use of force or violence against a		
68	person so as to create a substantial danger of death or serious bodily injury also constitutes a		
69	forcible felony.		
70	(c) Burglary of a vehicle, defined in Section 76-6-204, does not constitute a forcible		
71	felony except when the vehicle is occupied at the time unlawful entry is made or attempted.		
72	(5) In determining imminence or reasonableness under Subsection (1), the trier of fact		
73	may consider, but is not limited to, any of the following factors:		
74	(a) the nature of the danger;		
75	(b) the immediacy of the danger;		
76	(c) the probability that the unlawful force would result in death or serious bodily		
77	injury;		
78	(d) the other's prior violent acts or violent propensities; and		
79	(e) any patterns of abuse or violence in the parties' relationship.		
80	Section 2. Section 76-10-506 is amended to read:		
81	76-10-506. Threatening with or using dangerous weapon in fight or quarrel.		
82	(1) As used in this section, "threatening manner" does not include:		
83	(a) the possession of a dangerous weapon, whether visible or concealed, without		
84	additional behavior which is threatening; or		
85	(b) informing another of the actor's possession of a deadly weapon in order to prevent		
86	what the actor reasonably perceives as a possible use of unlawful force by the other and the		
87	actor is not engaged in any activity described in Subsection 76-2-402(2)(a).		
88	(2) [Every person, except] Except as otherwise provided in Section 76-2-402 and for		

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those persons described in Section 76-10-503, <u>a person</u> who, [not in necessary self defense] in
the presence of two or more persons, draws or exhibits [any] a dangerous weapon in an angry
and threatening manner or unlawfully uses [the same] a dangerous weapon in [any] a fight or
quarrel is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

- (3) This section does not apply to a person who, reasonably believing the action to be necessary in compliance with Section 76-2-402, with purpose to prevent another's use of unlawful force:
 - (a) threatens the use of a dangerous weapon; or
- 97 (b) draws or exhibits a dangerous weapon.

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Fiscal Note

2010 General Session State of Utah

State Impact

Enactment of this bill will not require additional appropriations.

Individual, Business and/or Local Impact

Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.

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Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst