LEGISLATIVE GENERAL COUNSEL

€ 02-07-17 5:57 PM **€**

H.B. 259 1st Sub. (Buff)

Representative A. Cory Maloy proposes the following substitute bill:

1	DUTY TO RETREAT AMENDMENTS
2	2017 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: A. Cory Maloy
5	Senate Sponsor: Margaret Dayton
6	
7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill clarifies that a person is not required to retreat from an aggressor.
10	Highlighted Provisions:
11	This bill:
12	 provides that a person is not required to retreat from an aggressor even if there is a
13	safe place to retreat to; and
14	► $\hat{\mathbf{H}}$ [prohibits a trier of fact from considering] states that $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ whether a person who did
14a	not retreat from
15	an aggressor acted reasonably $\hat{H} \rightarrow \underline{is}$ not relevant in a trial on the issue of self-defense $\leftarrow \hat{H}$.
16	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
17	None
18	Other Special Clauses:
19	None
20	Utah Code Sections Affected:
21	AMENDS:
22	76-2-402, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapters 324 and 361
23	
24	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
25	Section 1. Section 76-2-402 is amended to read:



26	76-2-402. Force in defense of person Forcible felony defined.
27	(1) (a) A person is justified in threatening or using force against another when and to
28	the extent that the person reasonably believes that force or a threat of force is necessary to
29	defend the person or a third person against another person's imminent use of unlawful force.
30	(b) A person is justified in using force intended or likely to cause death or serious
31	bodily injury only if the person reasonably believes that force is necessary to prevent death or
32	serious bodily injury to the person or a third person as a result of another person's imminent use
33	of unlawful force, or to prevent the commission of a forcible felony.
34	(2) (a) A person is not justified in using force under the circumstances specified in
35	Subsection (1) if the person:
36	(i) initially provokes the use of force against the person with the intent to use force as
37	an excuse to inflict bodily harm upon the assailant;
38	(ii) is attempting to commit, committing, or fleeing after the commission or attempted
39	commission of a felony; or
40	(iii) was the aggressor or was engaged in a combat by agreement, unless the person
41	withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to the other person his intent to do
42	so and, notwithstanding, the other person continues or threatens to continue the use of unlawful
43	force.
44	(b) For purposes of Subsection (2)(a)(iii) the following do not, by themselves,
45	constitute "combat by agreement":
46	(i) voluntarily entering into or remaining in an ongoing relationship; or
47	(ii) entering or remaining in a place where one has a legal right to be.
48	[(3) A person does not have a duty to retreat from the force or threatened force
49	described in Subsection (1) in a place where that person has lawfully entered or remained,
50	except as provided in Subsection (2)(a)(iii).]
51	(3) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(a)(iii):
52	(a) a person does not have a duty to retreat from the force or threatened force described
53	in Subsection (1) in a place where that person has lawfully entered or remained, even if safety
54	could be achieved by retreating; and
55	(b) the failure to retreat $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\underline{\mathbf{may not be introduced as evidence nor may any trier of fact}]$
56	consider failure to retreat regarding is not relevant in determining ←Ĥ whether a person acted
56a	reasonably in any trial on the issue