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9	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
0	Section 1. Section 76-5-205.5 is amended to read:
1	76-5-205.5. Special mitigation reducing the level of criminal homicide offense
2	Burden of proof Application to reduce offense.
3	(1) Special mitigation exists when the actor causes the death of another or attempts to
4	cause the death of another:
5	(a) (i) under circumstances that are not legally justified, but the actor acts under a
5	delusion attributable to a mental illness as defined in Section 76-2-305;
7	(ii) the nature of the delusion is such that, if the facts existed as the [defendant] actor
3	believed them to be in the delusional state, those facts would provide a legal justification for
)	the [defendant's] actor's conduct; and
0	(iii) the [defendant's] actor's actions, in light of the delusion, were reasonable from the
1	objective viewpoint of a reasonable person; or
2	(b) under the influence of extreme emotional distress for which there is a reasonable
3	explanation or excuse.
4	(2) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (2)(b) and (c), an actor is under the influence
5	of extreme emotional distress for which there is a reasonable explanation or excuse under
6	Subsection (1)(b) if:
7	(i) the actor experiences:
3	(A) extremely unusual and overwhelming stress immediately after and $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\text{solely}]$
a	<u>predominantly</u> ←Ĥ <u>as a result</u>
9	of a highly provoking act of the victim; and
0	(B) Ĥ→ [a] an overwhelming ←Ĥ loss of self-control as a result of the stress described
a	in Subsection (2)(a)(i)(A)
1	that is not regained before the actor commits the offense;
2	(ii) a reasonable person under the circumstances described in Subsection (2)(a)(i)(A)
3	would have experienced $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\underline{\mathbf{a}}]$ an overwhelming $\leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ loss of self-control; and
1	(iii) the time period after the circumstances described in Subsection (2)(a)(i) and before
5	the commission of the offense was not long enough for a reasonable person under the same
6	circumstances to have regained self-control.
7	(b) Under Subsection (1)(b), emotional distress does not include:
8	(i) a condition resulting from mental illness as defined in Section 76-2-305; or

39	(11) H \rightarrow [distress that was] extremely unusual and overwhelming stress that is
59a	substantially caused by the:
60	(A) actor's own conduct;
61	(B) victim's termination of or request to terminate the victim's relationship with the
62	actor; or
63	(C) victim's words or statements alone.
64	(c) An actor may not claim special mitigation under Subsection (1)(b) on the basis of
65	extreme emotional distress if the actor responded to the stress described in Subsection
66	(2)(a)(i)(A) by inflicting serious or substantial bodily injury on the victim over a prolonged
67	period of time, or inflicting physical torture on the victim, regardless of whether the victim was
68	conscious during the infliction of serious or substantial bodily injury or torture.
69	[(2)] (3) A defendant who was under the influence of voluntarily consumed, injected,
70	or ingested alcohol, controlled substances, or volatile substances at the time of the [alleged]
71	offense may not claim mitigation of the offense under Subsection (1)[(a)] on the basis of
72	mental illness or extreme emotional distress if the alcohol or substance caused, triggered, or
73	substantially contributed to the mental illness or extreme emotional distress.
74	[(3) Under Subsection (1)(b), emotional distress does not include:]
75	[(a) a condition resulting from mental illness as defined in Section 76-2-305; or]
76	[(b) distress that is substantially caused by the defendant's own conduct.]
77	[(4) The reasonableness of an explanation or excuse under Subsection (1)(b) shall be
78	determined from the viewpoint of a reasonable person under the then existing circumstances.]
79	[(5)] (4) (a) If the trier of fact finds that the elements of an offense as listed in
80	Subsection [(5)] (4) (b) are proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and also <u>finds</u> that the existence
81	of special mitigation under this section is established by a preponderance of the evidence, it
82	shall return a verdict on the reduced charge as provided in Subsection [(5)] (4) (b).
83	(b) If under Subsection $[(5)]$ (4) (a) the offense is:
84	(i) aggravated murder, the defendant shall instead be found guilty of murder;
85	(ii) attempted aggravated murder, the defendant shall instead be found guilty of
86	attempted murder;
87	(iii) murder, the defendant shall instead be found guilty of manslaughter; or
88	(iv) attempted murder, the defendant shall instead be found guilty of attempted
89	manslaughter.

90	(c) If the trier of fact finds that special mitigation has not been established, the trier of
91	<u>fact shall convict the defendant of the</u> $\hat{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow [\underline{\mathbf{greater}}] \leftarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}}$ <u>offense for which the prosecution has</u>
91a	<u>established</u>
92	all the elements beyond a reasonable doubt.
93	[(6)] (5) (a) If a jury is the trier of fact, a unanimous vote of the jury is required to
94	establish the existence of the special mitigation.
95	(b) If the jury [does find] finds special mitigation by a unanimous vote, [it] the jury
96	shall return a verdict on the reduced charge as provided in Subsection $[(5)]$ (4) .
97	(c) If the jury finds by a unanimous vote that special mitigation has not been
98	established, [it] or the jury is unable to unanimously agree whether special mitigation has been
99	established, the jury shall convict the defendant of the $\hat{H} \rightarrow [greater] \leftarrow \hat{H}$ offense for
99a	which the prosecution
100	has established all the elements beyond a reasonable doubt.
101	[(d) If the jury is unable to unanimously agree whether or not special mitigation has
102	been established, the result is a hung jury.]
103	[(7)] (6) (a) If the issue of special mitigation is submitted to the trier of fact, $[it]$ the
104	jury shall return a special verdict indicating whether the existence of special mitigation has
105	been found.
106	(b) The trier of fact shall return the special verdict at the same time as the general
107	verdict, to indicate the basis for its general verdict.
108	[(8)] (7) Special mitigation under this section does not, in any case, reduce the level of
109	an offense by more than one degree from that offense, the elements of which the evidence has
110	established beyond a reasonable doubt.

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