{deleted text} shows text that was in HB0102 but was deleted in HB0102S01. Inserted text shows text that was not in HB0102 but was inserted into HB0102S01.

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 Brian M. Greene proposes the following substitute bill:

USE OF FORCE AMENDMENTS

2018 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Brian M. Greene

Senate Sponsor:

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill modifies criminal provisions related to use of force.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

addresses when a person is not justified in using force {; and}.

makes technical changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

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 { that is directly related and necessary to }, unless the use of force is a reasonable response to factors unrelated to the commission, attempted commission, or fleeing after the commission of that 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 $\{\!]\]$ the person's intent to $\{\![\}\!$ do so $\{\!]\]$ withdraw interval and inter

(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.

(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).

- (4) (a) For purposes of this section, a forcible felony includes $\underbrace{\vdots}$
- (i) the following as defined in Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person:
- (\underline{A}) aggravated assault $\{\underline{f}\}, \{\underline{f}\}$

<u>(B)</u> mayhem {[], {];</u>

(C) aggravated murder ([}, (];

(D) + murder $([], {];}$

 $\frac{(E)}{E}$ manslaughter $\{ \{ \}, \{ \} \}$

(F) kidnapping(F), and (F)

(G) } aggravated kidnapping(), {];

(1) forcible sodomy (1), (1);

 $\frac{(J)}{(J)}$ rape of a child $\{\{\}, \{\}\}$

 $\frac{(K)}{(K)}$ object rape $\{\{,\},\}$

 $\frac{(L)}{(L)}$ object rape of a child $\{\{,,\}\}$

(M) sexual abuse of a child $\{\{\}, \{\}\}$

(N) aggravated sexual abuse of a child (], (], and (

(O) aggravated sexual assault $\{\{\}$ as defined in Title 76, Chapter 5, Offenses Against the Person, $\{\}$ and

(ii) the following as defined in Chapter 6, Offenses Against Property:

<u>(A) arson[,];</u>

(B) robbery[,]; and

(C) burglary [} and arson, robbery, and burglary as defined in Title 76, Chapter 6, Offenses Against Property {]}.

(b) Any other felony offense {} which {} that} 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;
- (c) the probability that the unlawful force would result in death or serious bodily

injury;

- (d) the other's prior violent acts or violent propensities; and
- (e) any patterns of abuse or violence in the parties' relationship.

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Legislative Review Note

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel}