

Representative Karianne Lisonbee proposes the following substitute bill:

VIOLENCE, DISORDER, AND LOOTING ENFORCEMENT

PROTECTION ACT

2021 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: David P. Hinkins

House Sponsor: Karianne Lisonbee

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill provides for criminal violations and consequences related to rioting.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ increases penalties for the crime of rioting under certain circumstances;
- ▶ increases the penalty for harassment;
- ▶ enhances the penalty for assaulting a peace officer during a riot;
- ▶ provides that a person may be denied bail if charged with rioting;
- ▶ enhances penalties for arson committed during a riot; and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

76-5-102.4, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapters 62 and 123



- 26 [76-5-102.9](#), as enacted by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 153
- 27 [76-5-106](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 1995, Chapter 300
- 28 [76-6-102](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2013, Chapter 272
- 29 [76-9-101](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 1997, Chapter 289
- 30 [77-20-1](#), as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapters 142 and 185

31

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

33 Section 1. Section [76-5-102.4](#) is amended to read:

34 **[76-5-102.4. Assault against peace officer or a military servicemember in uniform](#)**

35 **-- Penalties.**

36 (1) As used in this section:

37 (a) "Assault" means the same as that term is defined in Section [76-5-102](#).

38 (b) "Military servicemember in uniform" means:

39 (i) a member of any branch of the United States military who is wearing a uniform as
40 authorized by the member's branch of service; or

41 (ii) a member of the National Guard serving as provided in Section [39-1-5](#) or [39-1-9](#).

42 (c) "Peace officer" means:

43 (i) a law enforcement officer certified under Section [53-13-103](#);

44 (ii) a correctional officer under Section [53-13-104](#);

45 (iii) a special function officer under Section [53-13-105](#); or

46 (iv) a federal officer under Section [53-13-106](#).

47 (d) "Threat of violence" means the same as that term is defined in Section [76-5-107](#).

48 (2) A person is guilty of a class A misdemeanor, except as provided in Subsections (3)
49 and (4), who:

50 (a) commits an assault or threat of violence against a peace officer, with knowledge that
51 the person is a peace officer, and when the peace officer is acting within the scope of authority
52 as a peace officer; or

53 (b) commits an assault or threat of violence against a military servicemember in
54 uniform when that servicemember is on orders and acting within the scope of authority granted
55 to the military servicemember in uniform.

56 (3) A person who violates Subsection (2) is guilty of a third degree felony if the

57 person:

58 (a) has been previously convicted of a class A misdemeanor or a felony violation of
59 this section; ~~[or]~~

60 (b) the person causes substantial bodily injury; or

61 (c) during the course of a riot, the person causes substantial bodily injury to a peace
62 officer or servicemember or damages the property of a peace officer or servicemember.

63 (4) A person who violates Subsection (2) is guilty of a second degree felony if the
64 person uses:

65 (a) a dangerous weapon as defined in Section ~~76-1-601~~; or

66 (b) other means or force likely to produce death or serious bodily injury.

67 (5) A person who violates this section shall serve, in jail or another correctional
68 facility, a minimum of:

69 (a) ~~[90]~~ 180 consecutive days for a first or second offense; and

70 (b) ~~[180]~~ 270 consecutive days for each subsequent offense.

71 (6) The court may suspend the imposition or execution of the sentence required under
72 Subsection (5) if the court finds that the interests of justice would be best served by the
73 suspension and the court makes specific findings concerning the disposition on the record.

74 (7) This section does not affect or limit any individual's constitutional right to the
75 lawful expression of free speech, the right of assembly, or any other recognized rights secured
76 by the Constitution or laws of Utah or by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

77 Section 2. Section ~~76-5-102.9~~ is amended to read:

78 **76-5-102.9. Propelling an object or bodily substance -- Penalties.**

79 (1) As used in this section, a listed substance ~~[or]~~₂ material, or object is:

80 (a) saliva, blood, urine, or fecal material;

81 (b) an infectious agent as defined in Section ~~26-6-2~~ ~~[of]~~ or a material that carries an
82 infectious agent; ~~[or]~~

83 (c) vomit or a material that carries vomit.

84 (2) Any ~~[person]~~ individual who knowingly or intentionally uses, throws₂, or otherwise
85 propels any bodily substance ~~[or]~~₂ material, or object listed under Subsection (1) at another
86 ~~[person]~~ individual is guilty of a class B misdemeanor, except as provided in Subsection (3).

87 (3) A violation of this section is a class A misdemeanor if:

88 (a) the substance or material propelled is listed in Subsection (1)(a), (b), or (c), and:

89 [(a)] (i) if the substance is the [person's] individual's saliva, the [person] individual
90 knows he or she is infected with HIV, hepatitis B, or hepatitis C; or

91 [(b)] (ii) the substance or material comes into contact with any portion of the other
92 [person's] individual's face, including the eyes or mouth, or comes into contact with any open
93 wound on the other [person's] individual's body.

94 (4) A second or subsequent violation of Subsection (3) is a third degree felony.

95 [(4)] (5) If an offense committed under this section amounts to an offense subject to a
96 greater penalty under another provision of state law than under this section, this section does
97 not prohibit prosecution and sentencing for the more serious offense.

98 Section 3. Section **76-5-106** is amended to read:

99 **76-5-106. Harassment.**

100 (1) [A person] An individual is guilty of harassment if, with intent to frighten or
101 [harass] intimidate another, the individual:

102 (a) [he] communicates a written or recorded threat to commit any violent felony; or

103 (b) communicates, either verbally or through overt action, the immediate or present
104 ability to inflict bodily injury upon an individual or damage the property of another person.

105 (2) Harassment is a class B misdemeanor.

106 (3) If the trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was a
107 participant in a riot and the harassment was committed against an individual who was not a
108 participant in the riot, the penalty shall be enhanced one degree to a class A misdemeanor.

109 (4) The prosecuting attorney, or grand jury if an indictment is returned, shall provide
110 notice in the information or indictment notice that the defendant is subject to the enhanced
111 penalty provided under this section.

112 Section 4. Section **76-6-102** is amended to read:

113 **76-6-102. Arson.**

114 (1) A person is guilty of arson if, under circumstances not amounting to aggravated
115 arson, the person by means of fire or explosives unlawfully and intentionally damages:

116 (a) any property with intention of defrauding an insurer; or

117 (b) the property of another.

118 (2) A violation of Subsection (1)(a) is a second degree felony.

119 (3) A violation of Subsection (1)(b) is a second degree felony if:
120 (a) the damage caused is or exceeds \$5,000 in value;
121 (b) as a proximate result of the fire or explosion, any person not a participant in the
122 offense suffers serious bodily injury as defined in Section 76-1-601;
123 (c) (i) the damage caused is or exceeds \$1,500 but is less than \$5,000 in value; and
124 (ii) at the time of the offense the actor has been previously convicted of a violation of
125 this section or Section 76-6-103 regarding aggravated arson within 10 years prior to the
126 commission of the violation of Subsection (1)(b).

127 (4) A violation of Subsection (1)(b) is a third degree felony if:
128 (a) the damage caused is or exceeds \$1,500 but is less than \$5,000 in value;
129 (b) as a proximate result of the fire or explosion, any person not a participant in the
130 offense suffers substantial bodily injury as defined in Section 76-1-601;
131 (c) the fire or explosion endangers human life; or
132 (d) (i) the damage caused is or exceeds \$500 but is less than \$1,500 in value; and
133 (ii) at the time of the offense the actor has been previously convicted of a violation of
134 this section or Section 76-6-103 regarding aggravated arson within 10 years prior to the
135 commission of the violation of Subsection (1)(b).

136 (5) A violation of Subsection (1)(b) is a class A misdemeanor if the damage caused:
137 (a) is or exceeds \$500 but is less than \$1,500 in value; or
138 (b) (i) is less than \$500; and
139 (ii) at the time of the offense the actor has been previously convicted of a violation of
140 this section or Section 76-6-103 regarding aggravated arson within 10 years prior to the
141 commission of the violation of Subsection (1)(b).

142 (6) A violation of Subsection (1)(b) is a class B misdemeanor if the damage caused is
143 less than \$500.

144 (7) If the trier of fact finds beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was a
145 participant in a riot in accordance with Section 76-9-101 when the arson was committed, the
146 penalty shall be enhanced one degree.

147 Section 5. Section 76-9-101 is amended to read:

148 **76-9-101. Riot -- Penalties -- Collateral consequences.**

149 (1) [~~A person~~] An individual is guilty of riot if the individual:

150 (a) simultaneously with two or more other [~~persons he~~] individuals engages in
151 [~~tumultuous or~~] violent conduct [~~and thereby~~], knowingly or recklessly [~~creates~~] creating a
152 substantial risk of causing public alarm; [~~or~~]

153 (b) [~~he~~] assembles with two or more other [~~persons~~] individuals with the purpose of
154 engaging, soon thereafter, in [~~tumultuous or~~] violent conduct, knowing, that two or more other
155 [~~persons~~] individuals in the assembly have the same purpose; or

156 (c) [~~he~~] assembles with two or more other [~~persons~~] individuals with the purpose of
157 committing an offense against a person, or the property of another person who [~~he~~] the
158 individual supposes to be guilty of a violation of law, believing that two or more other
159 [~~persons~~] individuals in the assembly have the same purpose.

160 (2) Any [~~person~~] individual who refuses to comply with a lawful order to withdraw
161 [~~given to him immediately~~] prior to, during, or immediately following a violation of Subsection
162 (1) is guilty of riot. It is no defense to a prosecution under this Subsection (2) that withdrawal
163 must take place over private property; provided, however, that [~~no persons so withdrawing~~
164 ~~shall~~] an individual who withdraws may not incur criminal or civil liability by virtue of [acts]
165 actions reasonably necessary to accomplish the withdrawal.

166 [~~(3) Riot is a felony of the third degree if, in the course of and as a result of the~~
167 ~~conduct, any person suffers bodily injury, or substantial property damage, arson occurs or the~~
168 ~~defendant was armed with a dangerous weapon, as defined in Section 76-1-601; otherwise it is~~
169 ~~a class B misdemeanor.]~~

170 (3) Except as provided in Subsection (4), riot is a class B misdemeanor.

171 (4) Riot is a third degree felony if, in the course of the conduct:

172 (a) the individual causes substantial or serious bodily injury;

173 (b) the individual causes substantial property damage; or

174 (c) the individual was in possession of a dangerous weapon as defined in Section
175 76-1-601.

176 (5) A motor vehicle operator who unintentionally causes injury or death to an
177 individual is not criminally or civilly liable for the injury or death, if:

178 (a) the injury or death occurs while the motor vehicle operator is fleeing from a riot,
179 under a reasonable belief that fleeing is necessary to protect the motor vehicle operator or
180 occupants from serious injury or death; and

181 (b) the motor vehicle driver exercises due care at the time of the death or injury.

182 (6) An individual convicted of a felony violation of this section may not, for a period
183 of five years after the date of sentencing on the conviction, be employed by, or hold any
184 position with, the state or any political subdivision of the state.

185 Section 6. Section **77-20-1** is amended to read:

186 **77-20-1. Right to bail -- Pretrial status order -- Denial of bail -- Detention hearing**
187 **-- Motion to modify.**

188 (1) As used in this chapter:

189 (a) "Bail bond agency" means the same as that term is defined in Section [31A-35-102](#).

190 (b) "Financial condition" or "monetary bail" means any monetary condition that may be
191 imposed under Section [77-20-4](#) to secure an individual's pretrial release.

192 (c) "Pretrial release" or "bail" means release of an individual charged with or arrested
193 for a criminal offense from law enforcement or judicial custody during the time the individual
194 awaits trial or other resolution of the criminal charges.

195 (d) "Pretrial status order" means an order issued by the court exercising jurisdiction
196 over an individual charged with a criminal offense that sets the terms and conditions of the
197 individual's pretrial release or denies pretrial release and orders that the individual be detained
198 pending resolution of the criminal charges.

199 (e) "Surety" and "sureties" mean a surety insurer or a bail bond agency.

200 (f) "Surety insurer" means the same as that term is defined in Section [31A-35-102](#).

201 (2) An individual charged with or arrested for a criminal offense shall be admitted to
202 bail as a matter of right, except if the individual is charged with a:

203 (a) capital felony, when the court finds there is substantial evidence to support the
204 charge;

205 (b) felony committed while on probation or parole, or while free on bail awaiting trial
206 on a previous felony charge, when the court finds there is substantial evidence to support the
207 current felony charge;

208 (c) felony when there is substantial evidence to support the charge and the court finds
209 by clear and convincing evidence that the individual would constitute a substantial danger to
210 any other individual or to the community, or is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the court, if
211 released on bail;

212 (d) felony when the court finds there is substantial evidence to support the charge and
213 the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the individual violated a material
214 condition of release while previously on bail; [or]

215 (e) domestic violence offense if the court finds:

216 (i) that there is substantial evidence to support the charge; and

217 (ii) by clear and convincing evidence, that the individual would constitute a substantial
218 danger to an alleged victim of domestic violence if released on bail; or

219 (f) felony violation of Section 76-9-101, or an offense committed during a riot in which
220 substantial property damage or bodily injury is sustained, if there is substantial evidence to
221 support the charge and the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the individual is
222 not likely to appear for a subsequent court appearance.

223 (3) (a) A court exercising jurisdiction over an individual charged with or arrested for a
224 criminal offense shall issue a pretrial status order designating the conditions to be imposed
225 upon the individual's release or ordering that the individual be detained under this section
226 during the time the individual awaits trial or other resolution of the criminal charges.

227 (b) A court granting pretrial release shall impose the least restrictive reasonably
228 available conditions of release on the individual who is the subject of the pretrial status order
229 that the court determines will reasonably ensure:

230 (i) the individual's appearance in court when required;

231 (ii) the safety of any witnesses or victims of the offense allegedly committed by the
232 individual;

233 (iii) the safety and welfare of the public; and

234 (iv) that the individual will not obstruct or attempt to obstruct the criminal justice
235 process.

236 (c) (i) The court shall issue the pretrial status order without unnecessary delay.

237 (ii) If a prosecutor files a motion for detention under Subsection (6), the court may
238 delay issuing the pretrial status order until after hearing the motion to detain if the court finds:

239 (A) the prosecutor's motion states a reasonable case for detention; and

240 (B) detaining the defendant until after the motion is heard is in the interests of justice
241 and public safety.

242 (4) (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section or Section 78B-7-802, the court

243 shall order that an individual charged with a criminal offense be released on the individual's
244 own recognizance, on condition that the individual appear at all required court proceedings, if
245 the court finds that additional conditions are not necessary to reasonably ensure compliance
246 with Subsection (3)(b).

247 (b) The court shall impose additional release conditions if the court finds that
248 additional release conditions are necessary to reasonably ensure compliance with Subsection
249 (3)(b). The conditions imposed may include that the individual:

- 250 (i) not commit a federal, state, or local offense during the period of release;
- 251 (ii) avoid contact with a victim or victims of the alleged offense;
- 252 (iii) avoid contact with a witness or witnesses who may testify concerning the alleged
253 offense that are named in the pretrial status order;
- 254 (iv) not use or consume alcohol, or any narcotic drug or other controlled substance
255 except as prescribed by a licensed medical practitioner;
- 256 (v) submit to drug or alcohol testing;
- 257 (vi) complete a substance abuse evaluation and comply with any recommended
258 treatment or release program;
- 259 (vii) submit to electronic monitoring or location device tracking;
- 260 (viii) participate in inpatient or outpatient medical, behavioral, psychological, or
261 psychiatric treatment;
- 262 (ix) maintain employment, or if unemployed, actively seek employment;
- 263 (x) maintain or commence an education program;
- 264 (xi) comply with limitations on where the individual is allowed to be located or the
265 times the individual shall be or may not be at a specified location;
- 266 (xii) comply with specified restrictions on personal associations, place of residence, or
267 travel;
- 268 (xiii) report to a law enforcement agency, pretrial services program, or other designated
269 agency at a specified frequency or on specified dates;
- 270 (xiv) comply with a specified curfew;
- 271 (xv) forfeit or refrain from possession of a firearm or other dangerous weapon;
- 272 (xvi) if the individual is charged with an offense against a child, is limited or denied
273 access to any location or occupation where children are, including any residence where children

274 are on the premises, activities including organized activities in which children are involved,
275 locations where children congregate, or where a reasonable person should know that children
276 congregate;

277 (xvii) comply with requirements for house arrest;

278 (xviii) return to custody for a specified period of time following release for
279 employment, schooling, or other limited purposes;

280 (xix) remain in the custody of one or more designated individuals who agree to
281 supervise and report on the behavior and activities of the individual charged and to encourage
282 compliance with all court orders and attendance at all required court proceedings;

283 (xx) comply with a financial condition; or

284 (xxi) comply with any other condition that is necessary to reasonably ensure
285 compliance with Subsection (3)(b).

286 (c) If the court determines a financial condition, other than an unsecured bond, is
287 necessary to impose on an individual as part of the individual's pretrial release, the court shall
288 consider the individual's ability to pay when determining the amount of the financial condition.

289 (5) In making a determination under Subsection (3), the court may rely on the
290 following:

291 (a) any form of pretrial services assessment;

292 (b) the nature and circumstances of the offense or offenses charged, including whether
293 the charges include a violent offense and the vulnerability of witnesses or alleged victims;

294 (c) the nature and circumstances of the individual, including the individual's character,
295 physical and mental health, family and community ties, employment status and history,
296 financial resources, past criminal conduct, history of drug or alcohol abuse, and history of
297 timely appearances at required court proceedings;

298 (d) the potential danger to another individual or individuals posed by the release of the
299 individual;

300 (e) if the individual was on probation, parole, or release pending an upcoming court
301 proceeding at the time the individual allegedly committed the offense;

302 (f) the availability of other individuals who agree to assist the individual in attending
303 court when required or other evidence relevant to the individual's opportunities for supervision
304 in the individual's community;

305 (g) the eligibility and willingness of the individual to participate in various treatment
306 programs, including drug treatment; or

307 (h) other evidence relevant to the individual's likelihood of fleeing or violating the law
308 if released.

309 (6) (a) If the criminal charges filed against the individual include one or more offenses
310 eligible for detention under Subsection (2) or Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 8, the
311 prosecution may file a motion for pretrial detention.

312 (b) Upon receiving a motion under Subsection (6)(a), the court shall set a hearing on
313 the matter as soon as practicable.

314 (c) The individual who is the subject of the detention hearing has the right to be
315 represented by counsel at the pretrial detention hearing and, if a court finds the individual is
316 indigent under Section 78B-22-202, the court shall appoint counsel to represent the individual
317 in accordance with Section 78B-22-203.

318 (d) The court shall give both parties the opportunity to make arguments and to present
319 relevant evidence at the detention hearing.

320 (7) After hearing evidence on a motion for pretrial detention, the court may detain the
321 individual if:

322 (a) the individual is accused of committing an offense that qualifies the individual for
323 detention under Subsection (2) or Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 8;

324 (b) the prosecution demonstrates substantial evidence to support the charge, and meets
325 all additional evidentiary burdens required under Subsection (2) or Utah Constitution, Article I,
326 Section 8; and

327 (c) the court finds that no conditions that may be imposed upon granting the individual
328 pretrial release will reasonably ensure compliance with Subsection (3)(b).

329 (8) (a) If an individual is charged with a criminal offense described in Subsection
330 (8)(b), there is a rebuttable presumption that the individual be detained.

331 (b) Criminal charges that create a rebuttable presumption of detention under
332 Subsection (8)(a) include:

333 (i) criminal homicide as defined in Section 75-5-201; and

334 (ii) any offense for which the term of imprisonment may include life.

335 (c) The individual may rebut the presumption of detention by demonstrating, by a

336 preponderance of the evidence, that specified conditions of release will reasonably ensure
337 compliance with Subsection (3)(b).

338 (9) Except as otherwise provided, the court issuing a pretrial warrant of arrest shall
339 issue the initial pretrial status order.

340 (10) (a) An individual arrested for a violation of a jail release agreement or jail release
341 court order issued in accordance with Section 78B-7-802:

342 (i) may be denied pretrial release by the court under Subsection (2); and

343 (ii) if denied pretrial release, may not be released before the individual's initial
344 appearance before the court.

345 (b) Nothing in this section precludes or nullifies a jail release agreement or jail release
346 order required under Section 78B-7-802.

347 (11) (a) A motion to modify the initial pretrial status order may be made by a party at
348 any time upon notice to the opposing party sufficient to permit the opposing party to prepare
349 for hearing and to permit each alleged victim to be notified and be present.

350 (b) Hearing on a motion to modify a pretrial status order may be held in conjunction
351 with a preliminary hearing or any other pretrial hearing.

352 (c) The court may rely on information as provided in Subsection (5) and may base its
353 ruling on evidence provided at the hearing so long as each party is provided an opportunity to
354 present additional evidence or information relevant to bail.

355 (12) Subsequent motions to modify a pretrial status order may be made only upon a
356 showing that there has been a material change in circumstances.

357 (13) An appeal may be taken from an order of a court denying bail to the Utah Court of
358 Appeals pursuant to the Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure, which shall review the
359 determination under Subsection (7).

360 (14) For purposes of this section, any arrest or charge for a violation of Section
361 76-5-202, Aggravated murder, is a capital felony unless:

362 (a) the prosecutor files a notice of intent to not seek the death penalty; or

363 (b) the time for filing a notice to seek the death penalty has expired and the prosecutor
364 has not filed a notice to seek the death penalty.