DEFENSIVE FORCE AMENDMENTS
2024 GENERAL SESSION
STATE OF UTAH
Chief Sponsor: Ryan D. Wilcox
Senate Sponsor: Michael S. Kennedy
LONG TITLE
General Description:
This bill concerns when defensive force may be used in certain situations.
Highlighted Provisions:
This bill:
 modifies provisions concerning when defensive force or deadly force may be used
in certain situations involving individuals and specific types of property; and
 makes technical and conforming changes.
Money Appropriated in this Bill:
None
Other Special Clauses:
None
Utah Code Sections Affected:
AMENDS:
76-2-405, as last amended by Laws of Utah 1985, Chapter 252
76-2-406, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 377
76-2-407, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2002, Chapter 273
Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
Section 1. Section 76-2-405 is amended to read:

76-2-405. Force or deadly force in defense of habitation, vehicle, or place of



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28	business or employment.
29	(1) [A person] Except as provided in Subsection (2), an actor is justified in using force
30	against [another] an individual when and to the extent that [he] the actor reasonably believes
31	that the force is necessary to prevent or terminate the [other's] individual's unlawful entry into \hat{H}
31a	the actor's vehicle or unlawful entry ←Ĥ
32	or attack upon $[his]$ the actor's habitation $\hat{H} \rightarrow [\frac{1}{2}] \leftarrow \hat{H}$ or place of business or employment.
33	(2) [; however, he] An actor is justified in [the use of] using force against the individual
34	described in Subsection (1) [which] that is intended or likely to cause death or serious bodily
35	injury to the individual only if:
36	(a) (i) the entry is made or attempted in a violent and tumultuous manner,
37	surreptitiously, or by stealth[5]; and
38	(ii) [he] the actor reasonably believes:
39	(A) that the entry is attempted or made for the purpose of assaulting or [offering]
40	perpetrating personal violence [to any person,] against any individual who dwells in or is
41	present [dwelling, or being] in the habitation or is present in the vehicle, or place of business or
42	employment; and
43	(B) [he reasonably believes] that the force is necessary to prevent the assault or [offer]
44	perpetration of personal violence; or
45	(b) [he] the actor reasonably believes that:
46	(i) the entry is made or attempted for the purpose of committing a felony in the
47	habitation; and
48	(ii) [that] the force is necessary to prevent the commission of the felony.
49	[(2)] (3) (a) [The person using] An actor who uses force or deadly force [in defense of]
50	against an individual to defend the actor's habitation is presumed for the purpose of both civil
51	and criminal cases to have acted reasonably and had a reasonable fear of imminent peril of
52	death or serious bodily injury if the entry or attempted entry is:
53	(i) [is] unlawful; and
54	(ii) [is] made or attempted:
55	(A) by use of force[, or];
56	(B) in a violent and tumultuous manner[, or];
57	(C) surreptitiously or by stealth[, or]; or
58	(D) for the purpose of committing a felony.

59	(b) An actor who uses force or deadly force against an individual to defend the actor's
60	vehicle or place of business or employment is presumed for the purpose of both civil and
51	criminal cases to have acted reasonably and had a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or
52	serious bodily injury if:
63	(i) the actor knew or had reason to believe that the individual:
54	(A) entered, or attempted to enter, unlawfully and with force, the actor's occupied
65	vehicle or place of business or employment; or
66	(B) removed, or attempted to remove, unlawfully and with force, the actor from the
67	actor's vehicle or place of business or employment; and
68	(ii) the actor:
59	(A) did not provoke the individual; and
70	(B) was not otherwise engaged in criminal activity, other than a traffic offense, at the
71	time the force was used.
72	(c) The presumption in Subsection (3)(b) applies to an actor's use of force or deadly
73	force against an individual to protect a third person if:
74	(i) under the circumstances as the actor believes them to be, the actor would be
75	justified under Subsection (3)(b) in using force or deadly force to protect the actor against the
76	unlawful force or unlawful deadly force that the actor reasonably believes to be threatening the
77	third person the actor seeks to protect; and
78	(ii) the actor reasonably believes that the actor's intervention is immediately necessary
79	to protect the third person.
30	Section 2. Section 76-2-406 is amended to read:
31	76-2-406. Force in defense of property Affirmative defense.
32	(1) [A person] Except as provided in Section 76-2-405, an actor is justified in using
33	force, other than deadly force, against another individual when and to the extent that the
34	[person] actor reasonably believes that force is necessary to prevent or terminate [another
35	person's] the individual's criminal interference with real property or personal property:
36	(a) lawfully in the [person's] actor's possession;
37	(b) lawfully in the possession of a member of the [person's] actor's immediate family;
88	or
39	(c) belonging to [a person] an individual whose property the [person] actor has a legal

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90	duty to protect.
91	(2) In determining reasonableness under Subsection (1), the trier of fact shall, in
92	addition to any other factors, consider the following factors:
93	(a) the apparent or perceived extent of the damage to the property;
94	(b) property damage previously caused by the other [person] individual;
95	(c) threats of personal injury or damage to property that have been made previously by
96	the other [person] individual; and
97	(d) any patterns of abuse or violence between the [person] actor and the [other person]
98	<u>individual</u> .
99	Section 3. Section 76-2-407 is amended to read:
100	76-2-407. Deadly force in defense of individuals on real property.
101	(1) As used in this section, "forcible felony" means the same as that term is defined in
102	Section 76-2-402.
103	(2) [A person] An actor is justified in using force intended or likely to cause death or
104	serious bodily injury against [another] an individual in [his] the actor's defense of [persons]
105	<u>another individual</u> on real property other than [his habitation] the places or situations described
106	<u>in Section 76-2-405</u> if:
107	(a) [he] the actor is in lawful possession of the real property;
108	(b) [he] the actor reasonably believes that the force is necessary to prevent or terminate
109	the [other person's] individual's trespass onto the real property;
110	(c) the <u>individual's</u> trespass is made or attempted by use of force or in a violent and
111	tumultuous manner; and
112	(d) (i) the [person] actor reasonably believes:
113	(A) that the <u>individual's</u> trespass is attempted or made for the purpose of committing
114	violence against [any person] an individual on the real property; and
115	(B) [he reasonably believes] that the force is necessary to prevent personal violence; or
116	(ii) the [person] actor reasonably believes that:
117	(A) the <u>individual's</u> trespass is made or attempted for the purpose of committing a
118	forcible felony [as defined in Section 76-2-402] that poses imminent peril of death or serious
119	bodily injury to [a person] an individual on the real property; and
120	(B) [that] the force is necessary to prevent the commission of [that] the forcible felony.

121	[(2)] (3) [The person using] An actor who uses deadly force in defense of [persons] an
122	individual on real property under Subsection [(1)] (2) is presumed for the purpose of both civil
123	and criminal cases to have acted reasonably and had a reasonable fear of imminent peril of
124	death or serious bodily injury if the trespass or attempted trespass:
125	(a) is unlawful; and
126	(b) is made or attempted:
127	(i) by use of force[, or];
128	(ii) in a violent and tumultuous manner[7]; or
129	(iii) for the purpose of committing a forcible felony.
130	Section 4. Effective date.
131	This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.