

Senate Engrossed

justification; crime prevention; criminal damage

State of Arizona
Senate
Fifty-fifth Legislature
Second Regular Session
2022

SENATE BILL 1650

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 13-205, 13-411, 13-1602, 13-4903 AND 13-4904, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; RELATING TO JUSTIFICATION.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

1 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:
2 Section 1. Section 13-205, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
3 read:

4 13-205. Affirmative defenses; justification; burden of proof

5 A. Except as otherwise provided by law, a defendant shall prove any
6 affirmative defense raised by a preponderance of the evidence.
7 Justification defenses under chapter 4 of this title are not affirmative
8 defenses. Justification defenses describe conduct that, if not justified,
9 would constitute an offense but, if justified, does not constitute
10 criminal or wrongful conduct. If evidence of justification pursuant to
11 chapter 4 of this title is presented by the defendant, the state must
12 prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did not act with
13 justification.

14 B. This section does not affect the presumption contained in
15 section 13-411, subsection ~~C~~ D and section 13-503.

16

17 Sec. 2. Section 13-411, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
18 read:

19 13-411. Justification: use of force in crime prevention;
20 applicability

21 A. A person is justified in threatening or using both physical
22 force and deadly physical force against another if and to the extent the
23 person reasonably believes that physical force or deadly physical force is
24 immediately necessary to prevent the other's commission of arson of an
25 occupied structure under section 13-1704, burglary in the second or first
26 degree under section 13-1507 or 13-1508, kidnapping under section 13-1304,
27 manslaughter under section 13-1103, second or first degree murder under
28 section 13-1104 or 13-1105, sexual conduct with a minor under section
29 13-1405, sexual assault under section 13-1406, child molestation under
30 section 13-1410, armed robbery under section 13-1904 or aggravated assault
31 under section 13-1204, subsection A, paragraphs 1 and 2.

32 B. THE OWNER OR OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROPERTY OR THE OWNER
33 OR THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LAND ON WHICH THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED
34 AT THE TIME OF THE COMMISSION OF THE OFFENSE IS JUSTIFIED IN THREATENING
35 OR USING BOTH PHYSICAL FORCE AND DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE AGAINST ANOTHER IF
36 AND TO THE EXTENT THE OWNER OR OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE REASONABLY BELIEVES
37 THAT PHYSICAL FORCE OR DEADLY PHYSICAL FORCE IS IMMEDIATELY NECESSARY TO
38 PREVENT THE OTHER'S COMMISSION OF CRIMINAL DAMAGE UNDER SECTION 13-1602,
39 SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 7.

40 C. There is no duty to retreat before threatening or using
41 physical force or deadly physical force justified by subsection A ~~OR~~ B of
42 this section.

43 D. A person is presumed to be acting reasonably for the
44 purposes of this section if the person is acting to prevent what the

1 person reasonably believes is the imminent or actual commission of any of
2 the offenses listed in subsection A OR B of this section.

3 ~~D.~~ E. SUBSECTION A OF this section includes the use or threatened
4 use of physical force or deadly physical force in a person's home,
5 residence, OR place of business, ON land the person owns or leases, IN OR
6 ON A conveyance of any kind, or IN any other place in this state where a
7 person has a right to be.

8 Sec. 3. Section 13-1602, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
9 read:

10 13-1602. Criminal damage: classification

11 A. A person commits criminal damage by:
12 1. Recklessly defacing or damaging property of another person.
13 2. Recklessly tampering with property of another person so as
14 substantially to impair its function or value.

15 3. Recklessly damaging property of a utility.
16 4. Recklessly parking any vehicle in such a manner as to deprive
17 livestock of access to the only reasonably available water.

18 5. Recklessly drawing or inscribing a message, slogan, sign or
19 symbol that is made on any public or private building, structure or
20 surface, except the ground, and that is made without permission of the
21 owner.

22 6. Intentionally tampering with utility property.

23 7. KNOWINGLY DEFACING OR DAMAGING PROPERTY OF ANOTHER PERSON WHILE
24 POSSESSING A DEADLY WEAPON OR DANGEROUS INSTRUMENT.

25 B. Criminal damage is punished as follows:

26 1. CRIMINAL DAMAGE IS A CLASS 3 FELONY IF THE PERSON VIOLATES
27 SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 7 OF THIS SECTION.

28 ~~2.~~ 2. Criminal damage is a class 4 felony if the person recklessly
29 damages property of another in an amount of ~~ten thousand dollars~~ \$10,000
30 or more.

31 ~~2.~~ 3. Criminal damage is a class 4 felony if the person recklessly
32 damages the property of a utility in an amount of ~~five thousand dollars~~
33 \$5,000 or more or if the person intentionally tampers with utility
34 property and the damage causes an imminent safety hazard to any person.

35 ~~3.~~ 4. Criminal damage is a class 5 felony if the person recklessly
36 damages property of another in an amount of ~~two thousand dollars~~ \$2,000 or
37 more but less than ~~ten thousand dollars~~ \$10,000 or if the damage is
38 inflicted to promote, further or assist any criminal street gang or
39 criminal syndicate with the intent to intimidate and the person is not
40 subject to paragraph 1 or 2 of this subsection.

41 ~~4.~~ 5. Criminal damage is a class 6 felony if the person recklessly
42 damages property of another in an amount of ~~one thousand dollars~~ \$1,000 or
43 more but less than ~~two thousand dollars~~ \$2,000.

1 5. 6. Criminal damage is a class 1 misdemeanor if the person
2 recklessly damages property of another in an amount of more than ~~two~~
3 ~~hundred fifty dollars~~ \$250 but less than ~~one thousand dollars~~ \$1,000.

4 6. 7. In all other cases criminal damage is a class 2 misdemeanor.

5 C. For a violation of subsection A, paragraph 5 of this section, in
6 determining the amount of damage to property, damages include reasonable
7 labor costs of any kind, reasonable material costs of any kind and any
8 reasonable costs that are attributed to equipment that is used to abate or
9 repair the damage to the property.

10 Sec. 4. Section 13-4903, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
11 read:

12 13-4903. Use of force; armed nuclear security guards

13 A. An armed nuclear security guard is justified in using physical
14 force against another person at a commercial nuclear generating station or
15 structure or fenced yard of a commercial nuclear generating station if the
16 armed nuclear security guard reasonably believes that such force is
17 necessary to prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission
18 of criminal damage under section 13-1602, subsection A, paragraph 3 and
19 subsection B, paragraph ~~1 OR~~ 2 OR 3, misconduct involving weapons under
20 section 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph 13 or criminal trespass on a
21 commercial nuclear generating station under section 13-4902.

22 B. Notwithstanding sections 13-403, 13-404, 13-405, 13-406, 13-408,
23 13-409, 13-410 and 13-411, an armed nuclear security guard is justified in
24 using physical force up to and including deadly physical force against
25 another person at a commercial nuclear generating station or structure or
26 fenced yard of a commercial nuclear generating station if the armed
27 nuclear security guard reasonably believes that such force is necessary
28 to:

29 1. Prevent the commission of manslaughter under section 13-1103,
30 second or first degree murder under section 13-1104 or 13-1105, aggravated
31 assault under section 13-1204, subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2, kidnapping
32 under section 13-1304, burglary in the second or first degree under
33 section 13-1507 or 13-1508, arson of a structure or property under section
34 13-1703, arson of an occupied structure under section 13-1704, armed
35 robbery under section 13-1904 or an act of terrorism under section
36 13-2308.01.

37 2. Defend oneself or a third person from the use or imminent use of
38 deadly physical force.

39 C. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an armed
40 nuclear security guard is justified in threatening to use physical or
41 deadly physical force if and to the extent a reasonable armed nuclear
42 security guard believes it necessary to protect oneself or others against
43 another person's potential use of physical force or deadly physical force.

1 D. An armed nuclear security guard is not subject to civil
2 liability for engaging in conduct that is otherwise justified pursuant to
3 this chapter.

4 Sec. 5. Section 13-4904, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to
5 read:

6 13-4904. Detention authority; armed nuclear security guards

7 A. An armed nuclear security guard, with reasonable belief, may
8 detain in or on a commercial nuclear generating station or a structure or
9 fenced yard of a commercial nuclear generating station in a reasonable
10 manner and for a reasonable time any person who is suspected of committing
11 or attempting to commit manslaughter under section 13-1103, second or
12 first degree murder under section 13-1104 or 13-1105, aggravated assault
13 under section 13-1204, subsection A, paragraph 1 or 2, kidnapping under
14 section 13-1304, burglary in the second or first degree under section
15 13-1507 or 13-1508, criminal damage under section 13-1602, subsection A,
16 paragraph 3 and subsection B, paragraph ~~1 OR 2 OR 3~~, arson of a structure
17 or property under section 13-1703, arson of an occupied structure under
18 section 13-1704, armed robbery under section 13-1904, an act of terrorism
19 under section 13-2308.01, misconduct involving weapons under section
20 13-3102, subsection A, paragraph 13 or criminal trespass on a commercial
21 nuclear generating station under section 13-4902 for the purpose of
22 summoning a law enforcement officer.

23 B. Reasonable belief of an armed nuclear security guard is a
24 defense to a civil or criminal action against an armed nuclear security
25 guard for false arrest, false or unlawful imprisonment or wrongful
26 detention.