# HOUSE . . . . . . . . . . . . . No. 1470

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Natalie M. Blais

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

### An Act protecting LGBTQ victims.

#### PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:	DATE ADDED:
Natalie M. Blais	1st Franklin	2/17/2021
Jack Patrick Lewis	7th Middlesex	2/17/2021
Mindy Domb	3rd Hampshire	2/17/2021
Patricia A. Duffy	5th Hampden	2/24/2021
Steven C. Owens	29th Middlesex	2/24/2021
Lindsay N. Sabadosa	1st Hampshire	2/25/2021
Paul F. Tucker	7th Essex	2/25/2021
Kate Lipper-Garabedian	32nd Middlesex	2/26/2021
Carlos González	10th Hampden	2/26/2021
Sarah K. Peake	4th Barnstable	2/26/2021
David M. Rogers	24th Middlesex	2/26/2021
Patrick Joseph Kearney	4th Plymouth	2/26/2021
Vanna Howard	17th Middlesex	2/26/2021
Danillo A. Sena	37th Middlesex	3/8/2021
Mike Connolly	26th Middlesex	3/16/2021
Walter F. Timilty	Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth	3/17/2021
Tommy Vitolo	15th Norfolk	3/23/2021
Jessica Ann Giannino	16th Suffolk	3/25/2021

# **HOUSE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . No. 1470**

By Ms. Blais of Sunderland, a petition (accompanied by bill, House, No. 1470) of Natalie M. Blais and others for legislation to protect persons victimized due to perceived sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, gender expression, or sex assigned at birth. The Judiciary.

### The Commonwealth of Alassachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-Second General Court (2021-2022)

An Act protecting LGBTQ victims.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Chapter 265 of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding the following section:-

2 Section 60. (a) In any prosecution for an offense under this chapter, a defendant is not

justified in using force against another based on the discovery of, knowledge or belief about, or

the potential disclosure of the victim's actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender

identity, gender expression, or sex assigned at birth, including, but not limited to, under

circumstances in which the victim made a nonviolent romantic or sexual advance toward the

defendant or in which the defendant and the victim dated or had a romantic or sexual

relationship.

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(b) In any prosecution for an offense under this chapter, for the purposes of determining sudden transport of passion, heat of blood, sudden combat or other similar, asserted mitigating factor, any alleged provocation of the defendant by the victim is not objectively reasonable if it is

based on the discovery of, knowledge or belief about, or the potential disclosure of the victim's

actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, gender expression, or sex assigned at birth, including, but not limited to, under circumstances in which the victim made a nonviolent romantic or sexual advance toward the defendant or in which the defendant and the victim dated or had a romantic or sexual relationship.

- (c) In any prosecution for an offense under this chapter, a defendant does not suffer from a mental impairment affecting or impacting the defendant's mental state relating to any questions of intent or knowledge based on the discovery of, knowledge or belief about, or the potential disclosure of the victim's actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, gender expression, or sex assigned at birth, including, but not limited to, under circumstances in which the victim made a nonviolent romantic or sexual advance toward the defendant or in which the defendant and the victim dated or had a romantic or sexual relationship.
- (d) In any prosecution for an offense under this chapter, if the defendant offers evidence of the defendant's discovery of the victim's actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, gender expression or sex assigned at birth, the court shall instruct the jury to disregard biases or prejudices regarding a person's actual or perceived sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, gender expression or sex assigned at birth in reaching a verdict.
- (e) Notwithstanding the prohibitions in subsections (a) through (c), a court may admit evidence, in accordance with Massachusetts law, of prior trauma to the defendant for the purpose of excusing or justifying the conduct of the defendant or mitigating the severity of an offense.