GENERAL

# colorado make my day law

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## Introduction

When someone says “I’ll make my day,” they’re usually thinking of a cinematic showdown. In real life, however, the phrase has a surprisingly serious legal backdrop in the state of Colorado. The so called **Colorado Make My Day Law** is a modern codification of the state"s self defense doctrine, designed to protect citizens who find themselves in immediate danger. Understanding this law is essential not only for law makers and legal professionals but also for everyday residents, visitors, and anyone who might ever face a threatening situation on Colorado soil.

In this article we will explore the origins, statutory language, practical implications, and common misconceptions surrounding the Make My Day Law. We will also provide actionable guidance for how to apply the law responsibly, avoid legal pitfalls, and stay prepared in the event of an emergency. By the end of this guide you’ll have a clear, comprehensive understanding of what the law actually permits, when it applies, and how you can navigate its requirements without inadvertently exposing yourself to criminal or civil liability.

## What is Colorado"s “Make My Day” Law?

Colorado’s Make My Day Law is the public nickname for a specific statutory provision that governs the use of force in self defense situations. Officially codified in the **Colorado Revised Statutes §18 3 120**, the law establishes the legal framework for determining whether a person who uses force—particularly deadly force—has acted within the bounds of the law.

While the statute itself is written in plain legal language, the nickname “Make My Day” reflects the law’s intent: to give citizens the confidence that, if they are confronted with an imminent threat, they can take decisive action to protect themselves and others without fear of automatic prosecution.

### Historical Context

Colorado’s self defense law has evolved over several decades. Prior to the 1990s, the state relied heavily on common law principles that were often ambiguous and difficult for jurors to apply. In response to high profile cases where defendants were prosecuted for using force that seemed reasonable in the moment, the legislature sought to clarify the legal standard and provide clearer guidance for both law enforcement and the public.

In 1998, Colorado enacted a comprehensive self defense statute that codified the “reasonable belief” standard and eliminated the “duty to retreat” requirement in most circumstances. This statute laid the groundwork for the modern Make My Day Law, which was refined in subsequent amendments to address emerging concerns such as the use of firearms and the protection of property.

### Statutory Basis

The core language of the Make My Day Law appears in **Colorado Revised Statutes §18 3 120**. The statute states:

- Any person who uses force, including deadly force, in a place where the person is present, and who reasonably believes that the force is necessary to defend themselves or another person from imminent death or serious bodily injury, shall not be held liable for the use of such force.
- The person must have a reasonable belief that the threat is imminent, and the force used must be

proportional to the threat.

- In cases involving property, the law allows for the use of non deadly force to protect property if the threat is imminent and the force is proportionate.

Although the statute is concise, its application is nuanced. The law requires a “reasonable belief” of danger, an assessment of the immediacy of the threat, and a proportional response. These criteria are evaluated on a case by case basis during criminal investigations and trials.

### Key Provisions and Requirements

Below are the main elements that a defendant must satisfy to invoke the Make My Day Law successfully:

1. Reasonable Belief of Threat: The defendant must genuinely believe, and that belief must be reasonable, that they or another person are in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury.
2. Immediacy: The threat must be immediate or imminent, meaning it is about to occur or is already underway.
3. Proportionality: The force used must be proportionate to the threat. Using deadly force in response to a non deadly threat would typically fail this test.
4. No Duty to Retreat (in most cases): Colorado does not impose a duty to retreat unless the person can safely do so without increasing the threat. This “stand your ground” principle is a hallmark of the Make My Day Law.
5. Defensive Use of Property: The law allows for the use of non deadly force to protect property if the threat is imminent and the force is proportionate.

These provisions form the backbone of any self defense defense in Colorado. However, the real test lies in how prosecutors and judges interpret them in the context of the facts presented.

### Comparison to Common Law Doctrine of Self Defense

Prior to statutory codification, Colorado’s self defense doctrine was largely rooted in common law. The common law standard was more restrictive, often requiring a “duty to retreat” and a higher burden of proof on the defendant. The Make My Day Law modernized the doctrine by adopting a more permissive standard that aligns with contemporary societal expectations and the realities of modern firearms.

While the common law allowed for self defense in the home and other “safest places,” the statute extends the right to defend oneself anywhere a person is legally present. This expansion reflects the state''s commitment to protecting citizens’ rights to self preservation regardless of location.

## When the Law Applies

Understanding the specific circumstances in which the Make My Day Law applies is essential. Below we break down the key factors that determine applicability.

### Reasonable Belief of Threat

A reasonable belief is an objective standard. It asks whether an ordinary person in the defendant’s position would perceive the threat as real and serious. The belief does not have to be correct; it only needs to be reasonable.

Factors influencing reasonableness include:

- Previous interactions with the alleged aggressor.
- Visible weapons or aggressive behavior.
- Physical proximity and the aggressor’s actions.
- Contextual clues such as the time of day or location.

### Immediacy of Danger

Immediacy refers to the threat being imminent or already occurring. The defendant must act within a timeframe that the threat is about to happen. A delayed response that is not directly tied to the threat may fail the immediacy test.

### Proportionality of Response

Proportionality ensures that the force used does not exceed what is necessary to neutralize the threat. For example, using a firearm when the aggressor is unarmed and merely threatening verbal harm would likely be deemed disproportionate.

### Duty to Retreat (or Lack Thereof)

Colorado's law does not impose a duty to retreat unless the defendant can safely do so without increasing the threat. In practice, this means that if retreat is possible and safe, the defendant may be required to retreat. However, in many situations—such as in a public place or in the home—retreat is not mandated, giving the defendant the right to stand their ground.

### Defining "Deadly Force"

Deadly force includes the use of a firearm, a knife, or any other weapon capable of causing death or serious bodily injury. Even a non  deadly weapon can be considered deadly if used with intent to cause significant harm.

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