By Senator Evers

2-00388B-14 2014448

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the threatened use of force; providing legislative findings and intent; amending s. 776.012, F.S.; applying provisions relating to the use of force in defense of persons to the threatened use of force; amending s. 776.013, F.S.; applying presumption relating to the use of deadly force to the threatened use of deadly force in the defense of a residence and similar circumstances; applying provisions relating to such use of force to the threatened use of force; amending s. 776.031, F.S.; applying provisions relating to the use of force in defense of property to the threatened use of force; amending s. 776.032, F.S.; applying immunity provisions that relate to the use of force to the threatened use of force; amending s. 776.041, F.S.; applying provisions relating to the use of force by an aggressor to the threatened use of force; providing exceptions; amending s. 776.051, F.S.; providing that a person is not justified in the threatened use of force to resist an arrest by a law enforcement officer; providing an effective date.

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Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. (1) The Legislature finds that persons have been criminally prosecuted and have been sentenced to mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment pursuant to s. 775.087, Florida Statutes, for threatening to use force in a manner and under

2-00388B-14 2014448

circumstances that would have been justifiable under chapter 776, Florida Statutes, had force actually been used.

- (2) The Legislature intends to:
- (a) Provide criminal and civil immunity to those who threaten to use force if the threat was made in a manner and under circumstances that would have been immune under chapter 776, Florida Statutes, had force actually been used.
- (b) Clarify that those who threaten to use force may claim self-defense if the threat was made in a manner and under circumstances that would have been justifiable under chapter 776, Florida Statutes, had force actually been used.
- (c) Ensure that those who threaten to use force in a manner and under circumstances that are justifiable under chapter 776, Florida Statutes, are not sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment pursuant to s. 775.087, Florida Statutes.
- (d) Encourage those who have been sentenced to a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment pursuant to s. 775.087, Florida Statutes, for threatening to use force in a manner and under circumstances that are justifiable under chapter 776, Florida Statutes, to apply for executive clemency.

Section 2. Section 776.012, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of person.—A person is justified in using or threatening to use force, except deadly force, against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that such conduct is necessary to defend himself or herself or another against the other's imminent use of unlawful force. However, a person is justified in using or threatening to use the use of deadly force

2-00388B-14 2014448

and does not have a duty to retreat if:

(1) He or she reasonably believes that <u>using or threatening</u> to use such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony; or

(2) Under those circumstances permitted pursuant to s. 776.013.

Section 3. Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 776.013, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

776.013 Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.—

- (1) A person is presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another when using or threatening to use defensive force that is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily harm to another if:
- (a) The person against whom the defensive force was used <u>or</u> threatened was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully entering, or had unlawfully and forcibly entered, a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle, or if that person had removed or was attempting to remove another against that person's will from the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle; and
- (b) The person who uses <u>or threatens to use</u> defensive force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry or unlawful and forcible act was occurring or had occurred.
- (2) The presumption set forth in subsection (1) does not apply if:
 - (a) The person against whom the defensive force is used or

2-00388B-14 2014448

threatened has the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the dwelling, residence, or vehicle, such as an owner, lessee, or titleholder, and there is not an injunction for protection from domestic violence or a written pretrial supervision order of no contact against that person; or

- (b) The person or persons sought to be removed is a child or grandchild, or is otherwise in the lawful custody or under the lawful guardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force is used or threatened; or
- (c) The person who uses <u>or threatens to use</u> defensive force is engaged in an unlawful activity or is using the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle to further an unlawful activity; or
- (d) The person against whom the defensive force is used <u>or</u> threatened is a law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10(14), who enters or attempts to enter a dwelling, residence, or vehicle in the performance of his or her official duties and the officer identified himself or herself in accordance with any applicable law or the person using <u>or</u> threatening to use force knew or reasonably should have known that the person entering or attempting to enter was a law enforcement officer.
- (3) A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who is attacked in any other place where he or she has a right to be has no duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground and use or threaten to use meet force with force, including deadly force if he or she reasonably believes it is necessary to do so to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent the commission of a

2-00388B-14 2014448

forcible felony.

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Section 4. Section 776.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

776.031 Use or threatened use of force in defense of property others. - A person is justified in using or threatening to use the use of force, except deadly force, against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that such conduct is necessary to prevent or terminate the other's trespass on, or other tortious or criminal interference with, either real property other than a dwelling or personal property, lawfully in his or her possession or in the possession of another who is a member of his or her immediate family or household or of a person whose property he or she has a legal duty to protect. However, a the person is justified in using or threatening to use the use of deadly force only if he or she reasonably believes that such conduct force is necessary to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony. A person does not have a duty to retreat if the person is in a place where he or she has a right to be.

Section 5. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 776.032, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

776.032 Immunity from criminal prosecution and civil action for justifiable use or threatened use of force.—

(1) A person who uses <u>or threatens to use</u> force as permitted in s. 776.012, s. 776.013, or s. 776.031 is justified in <u>using</u> such <u>conduct</u> <u>force</u> and is immune from criminal prosecution and civil action for the use <u>or threatened use</u> of such force, unless the person against whom force was used <u>or</u> threatened is a law enforcement officer, as defined in s.

2-00388B-14 2014448

943.10(14), who was acting in the performance of his or her official duties and the officer identified himself or herself in accordance with any applicable law or the person using or threatening to use force knew or reasonably should have known that the person was a law enforcement officer. As used in this subsection, the term "criminal prosecution" includes arresting, detaining in custody, and charging or prosecuting the defendant.

(2) A law enforcement agency may use standard procedures for investigating the use or threatened use of force as described in subsection (1), but the agency may not arrest the person for using or threatening to use force unless it determines that there is probable cause that the force that was used or threatened was unlawful.

Section 6. Subsection (2) of section 776.041, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

776.041 Use <u>or threatened use</u> of force by aggressor.—The justification described in the preceding sections of this chapter is not available to a person who:

- (2) Initially provokes the use or threatened use of force against himself or herself, unless:
- (a) Such force or threat of force is so great that the person reasonably believes that he or she is in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm and that he or she has exhausted every reasonable means to escape such danger other than the use or threatened use of force which is likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the assailant; or
- (b) In good faith, the person withdraws from physical contact with the assailant and indicates clearly to the assailant that he or she desires to withdraw and terminate the

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2-00388B-14 2014448

use <u>or threatened use</u> of force, but the assailant continues or resumes the use or threatened use of force.

Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 776.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

776.051 Use or threatened use of force in resisting arrest or making an arrest or in the execution of a legal duty; prohibition.—

(1) A person is not justified in the use <u>or threatened use</u> of force to resist an arrest by a law enforcement officer, or to resist a law enforcement officer who is engaged in the execution of a legal duty, if the law enforcement officer was acting in good faith and he or she is known, or reasonably appears, to be a law enforcement officer.

Section 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.