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	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RCS		
03/05/2014		
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The Committee on Judiciary (Thrasher) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment

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10 11 Delete lines 50 - 135

and insert:

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 force, except deadly force, or threatening to use 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 12

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other's imminent use of unlawful force. However, a person is justified in using or threatening to use the use of deadly force and does not have a duty to retreat if:

- (1) He or she reasonably believes that 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 or 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 or threatens to use 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:

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- (a) The person against whom the defensive force is used or 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 quardianship of, the person against whom the defensive force is used or threatened; or
- (c) The person who uses or threatens to use 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 or 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 or 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

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necessary to do so to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent the commission of a forcible felony.

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 the use of force, except deadly force, or threatening to use 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 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.