Bill No. CS/CS/HB 89 (2014)

CHAMBER ACTION Senate House .	
<u>Senate</u> <u>House</u>	
1 Representative Gaetz offered the following:	
2	
3 Amendment (with title amendment)	
4 Remove lines 67-284 and insert:	
5 Section 2. Subsection (6) is added to section 775.087,	
6 Florida Statutes, to read:	
7 775.087 Possession or use of weapon; aggravated battery;	
8 felony reclassification; minimum sentence	
9 (6) Notwithstanding s. 27.366, the sentencing court shal	1
10 not impose the mandatory minimum sentence required by subsecti	on
11 (2) or subsection (3) for a conviction for aggravated assault	if
12 the court makes written findings that:	
13 (a) The defendant had a good faith belief that the	
14 aggravated assault was justifiable pursuant to chapter 776.	
14 aggravated assault was justifiable pursuant to chapter 776. 823485	

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15	(b) The aggravated assault was not committed in the course
16	of committing another criminal offense.
17	(c) The defendant does not pose a threat to public safety.
18	(d) The totality of the circumstances involved in the
19	offense do not justify the imposition of such sentence.
20	Section 3. Section 776.012, Florida Statutes, is amended
21	to read:
22	776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of
23	person
24	(1) A person is justified in using or threatening to use
25	force, except deadly force, against another when and to the
26	extent that the person reasonably believes that such conduct is
27	necessary to defend himself or herself or another against the
28	other's imminent use of unlawful force. <u>A person who uses or</u>
29	threatens to use force in accordance with this subsection does
30	not have a duty to retreat before using or threatening to use
31	such force. However,
32	(2) A person is justified in using or threatening to use
33	the use of deadly force and does not have a duty to retreat if:
34	(1) He or she reasonably believes that <u>using or</u>
35	threatening to use such force is necessary to prevent imminent
36	death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or
37	to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony.; or
38	(2) A person who uses or threatens to use deadly force in
39	accordance with this subsection does not have a duty to retreat
40	and has the right to stand his or her ground if the person using
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41 or threatening to use the deadly force is not engaged in a 42 criminal activity and is in a place where he or she has a right 43 to be Under those circumstances permitted pursuant to s. 776.013. 44 Subsections (1), (2), and (3) of section 45 Section 4. 46 776.013, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 47 776.013 Home protection; use or threatened use of deadly 48 force; presumption of fear of death or great bodily harm.-A person is presumed to have held a reasonable fear of 49 (1)50 imminent peril of death or great bodily harm to himself or herself or another when using or threatening to use defensive 51 52 force that is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily 53 harm to another if: 54 The person against whom the defensive force was used (a) or threatened was in the process of unlawfully and forcefully 55 entering, or had unlawfully and forcibly entered, a dwelling, 56 57 residence, or occupied vehicle, or if that person had removed or 58 was attempting to remove another against that person's will from the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle; and 59 60 The person who uses or threatens to use defensive (b) force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and 61 forcible entry or unlawful and forcible act was occurring or had 62 occurred. 63 64 (2)The presumption set forth in subsection (1) does not 65 apply if: 66 (a) The person against whom the defensive force is used or 823485

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67 <u>threatened</u> has the right to be in or is a lawful resident of the 68 dwelling, residence, or vehicle, such as an owner, lessee, or 69 titleholder, and there is not an injunction for protection from 70 domestic violence or a written pretrial supervision order of no 71 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 <u>or threatened</u>; or

(c) The person who uses <u>or threatens to use</u> defensive force is engaged in <u>a criminal</u> an unlawful activity or is using the dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle to further <u>a</u> criminal an unlawful activity; or

80 The person against whom the defensive force is used or (d) 81 threatened is a law enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10(14), who enters or attempts to enter a dwelling, 82 83 residence, or vehicle in the performance of his or her official duties and the officer identified himself or herself in 84 accordance with any applicable law or the person using or 85 86 threatening to use force knew or reasonably should have known 87 that the person entering or attempting to enter was a law enforcement officer. 88

(3) A person who is not engaged in an unlawful activity and who is attacked <u>in his or her dwelling</u>, residence, or <u>vehicle</u> 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

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93 and <u>use or threaten to use meet force with force, including</u> 94 deadly force, if he or she <u>uses or threatens to use force in</u> 95 <u>accordance with s. 776.012(1) or (2) or s. 776.031(1) or (2)</u> 96 reasonably believes it is necessary to do so to prevent death or 97 great bodily harm to himself or herself or another or to prevent 98 the commission of a forcible felony.

99 Section 5. Section 776.031, Florida Statutes, is amended 100 to read:

101 776.031 Use <u>or threatened use</u> of force in defense of 102 property others.-

103 (1) A person is justified in using or threatening to use 104 the use of force, except deadly force, against another when and 105 to the extent that the person reasonably believes that such 106 conduct is necessary to prevent or terminate the other's 107 trespass on, or other tortious or criminal interference with, 108 either real property other than a dwelling or personal property, 109 lawfully in his or her possession or in the possession of another who is a member of his or her immediate family or 110 household or of a person whose property he or she has a legal 111 112 duty to protect. A person who uses or threatens to use force in 113 accordance with this subsection does not have a duty to retreat 114 before using or threatening to use such force. However,

115 <u>(2) A the person is justified in using or threatening to</u> 116 <u>use the use of</u> deadly force only if he or she reasonably 117 believes that such <u>conduct</u> force is necessary to prevent the 118 imminent commission of a forcible felony. <u>A person who uses or</u>

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119 threatens to use deadly force in accordance with this subsection 120 does not have a duty to retreat and has the right to stand his 121 or her ground if the person using or threatening to use the 122 deadly force is not engaged in a criminal activity and is in a 123 place where he or she has a right to be. A person does not have 124 a duty to retreat if the person is in a place where he or she 125 has a right to be. 126 Section 6. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 776.032, 127 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 128 776.032 Immunity from criminal prosecution and civil 129 action for justifiable use or threatened use of force.-130 (1) A person who uses or threatens to use force as 131 permitted in s. 776.012, s. 776.013, or s. 776.031 is justified 132 in using such conduct force and is immune from criminal 133 prosecution and civil action for the use or threatened use of 134 such force by the person, personal representative, or heirs of 135 the person against whom the force was used or threatened, unless the person against whom force was used or threatened is a law 136 enforcement officer, as defined in s. 943.10(14), who was acting 137 138 in the performance of his or her official duties and the officer 139 identified himself or herself in accordance with any applicable law or the person using or threatening to use force knew or 140 141 reasonably should have known that the person was a law 142 enforcement officer. As used in this subsection, the term "criminal prosecution" includes arresting, detaining in custody, 143 144 and charging or prosecuting the defendant.

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

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 776.041, FloridaStatutes, is amended to read:

153 776.041 Use <u>or threatened use</u> of force by aggressor.—The 154 justification described in the preceding sections of this 155 chapter is not available to a person who:

(2) Initially provokes the use <u>or threatened use</u> 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
<u>or threatened use</u> 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 use <u>or threatened use</u> of force, but the assailant continues or resumes the use or threatened use of force.

Section 8. Subsection (1) of section 776.051, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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171 776.051 Use or threatened use of force in resisting arrest 172 or making an arrest or in the execution of a legal duty; 173 prohibition.-174 (1) A person is not justified in the use or threatened use 175 of force to resist an arrest by a law enforcement officer, or to 176 resist a law enforcement officer who is engaged in the execution 177 of a legal duty, if the law enforcement officer was acting in 178 good faith and he or she is known, or reasonably appears, to be 179 a law enforcement officer. 180 Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 776.06, Florida 181 Statutes, is amended to read: 182 776.06 Deadly force by a law enforcement or correctional 183 officer.-184 As applied to a law enforcement officer or (1)185 correctional officer acting in the performance of his or her 186 official duties, the term "deadly force" means force that is 187 likely to cause death or great bodily harm and includes, but is not limited to: 188 The firing of a firearm in the direction of the person 189 (a) 190 to be arrested, even though no intent exists to kill or inflict 191 great bodily harm; and 192 The firing of a firearm at a vehicle in which the (b) 193 person to be arrested is riding. 194 Section 10. Section 776.09, Florida Statutes, is created 195 to read: 823485

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196	776.09 Retention of records pertaining to persons found to
197	be acting in lawful self-defense; expunction of criminal history
198	records
199	(1) Whenever the state attorney or statewide prosecutor
200	dismisses an information, indictment, or other charging
201	document, or decides not to file an information, indictment, or
202	other charging document because of a finding that the person
203	accused acted in lawful self-defense pursuant to the provisions
204	related to the justifiable use of force in this chapter, that
205	finding shall be documented in writing and retained in the files
206	of the state attorney or statewide prosecutor.
207	(2) Whenever a court dismisses an information, indictment,
208	or other charging document because of a finding that the person
209	accused acted in lawful self-defense pursuant to the provisions
210	related to the justifiable use of force in this chapter, that
211	finding shall be recorded in an order or memorandum, which shall
212	be retained in the court's records.
213	(3) Under either condition described in subsection (1) or
214	subsection (2), the person accused may apply for a certificate
215	of eligibility to expunge the associated criminal history
216	record, pursuant to s. 943.0585(5), notwithstanding the
217	eligibility requirements prescribed in s. 943.0585(1)(b) or (2).
218	Section 11. Section 943.0585, Florida Statutes, is amended
219	to read:
220	943.0585 Court-ordered expunction of criminal history
221	recordsThe courts of this state have jurisdiction over their
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222 own procedures, including the maintenance, expunction, and 223 correction of judicial records containing criminal history 224 information to the extent such procedures are not inconsistent 225 with the conditions, responsibilities, and duties established by this section. Any court of competent jurisdiction may order a 226 227 criminal justice agency to expunde the criminal history record 228 of a minor or an adult who complies with the requirements of 229 this section. The court shall not order a criminal justice 230 agency to expunge a criminal history record until the person 231 seeking to expunge a criminal history record has applied for and 232 received a certificate of eligibility for expunction pursuant to 233 subsection (2) or subsection (5). A criminal history record that 234 relates to a violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, 235 chapter 794, s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 236 825.1025, s. 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 237 238 907.041, or any violation specified as a predicate offense for 239 registration as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without 240 regard to whether that offense alone is sufficient to require 241 such registration, or for registration as a sexual offender 242 pursuant to s. 943.0435, may not be expunded, without regard to whether adjudication was withheld, if the defendant was found 243 244 guilty of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to the offense, or 245 if the defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or 246 pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing, the offense as a 247 delinquent act. The court may only order expunction of a

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248 criminal history record pertaining to one arrest or one incident 249 of alleged criminal activity, except as provided in this 250 section. The court may, at its sole discretion, order the 251 expunction of a criminal history record pertaining to more than 252 one arrest if the additional arrests directly relate to the 253 original arrest. If the court intends to order the expunction of 254 records pertaining to such additional arrests, such intent must 255 be specified in the order. A criminal justice agency may not 256 expunge any record pertaining to such additional arrests if the 257 order to expunge does not articulate the intention of the court 258 to expunge a record pertaining to more than one arrest. This 259 section does not prevent the court from ordering the expunction 260 of only a portion of a criminal history record pertaining to one 261 arrest or one incident of alleged criminal activity. 262 Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a criminal justice agency may comply with laws, court orders, and official requests 263 264 of other jurisdictions relating to expunction, correction, or confidential handling of criminal history records or information 265 266 derived therefrom. This section does not confer any right to the 267 expunction of any criminal history record, and any request for 268 expunction of a criminal history record may be denied at the 269 sole discretion of the court.

(1) PETITION TO EXPUNGE A CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD.-Each
 petition to a court to expunge a criminal history record is
 complete only when accompanied by:

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(a) A valid certificate of eligibility for expunctionissued by the department pursuant to subsection (2).

(b) The petitioner's sworn statement attesting that the petitioner:

1. Has never, prior to the date on which the petition is filed, been adjudicated guilty of a criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation, or been adjudicated delinquent for committing any felony or a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3)(b).

282 2. Has not been adjudicated guilty of, or adjudicated 283 delinquent for committing, any of the acts stemming from the 284 arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition 285 pertains.

3. Has never secured a prior sealing or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, s. 943.059, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058, unless expunction is sought of a criminal history record previously sealed for 10 years pursuant to paragraph (2)(h) and the record is otherwise eligible for expunction.

4. Is eligible for such an expunction to the best of his or her knowledge or belief and does not have any other petition to expunge or any petition to seal pending before any court.

296 Any person who knowingly provides false information on such 297 sworn statement to the court commits a felony of the third

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298 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 299 775.084.

300 (2)CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR EXPUNCTION.-Prior to 301 petitioning the court to expunge a criminal history record, a 302 person seeking to expunge a criminal history record shall apply 303 to the department for a certificate of eligibility for 304 expunction. The department shall, by rule adopted pursuant to 305 chapter 120, establish procedures pertaining to the application 306 for and issuance of certificates of eligibility for expunction. 307 A certificate of eligibility for expunction is valid for 12 308 months after the date stamped on the certificate when issued by 309 the department. After that time, the petitioner must reapply to 310 the department for a new certificate of eligibility. Eligibility 311 for a renewed certification of eligibility must be based on the status of the applicant and the law in effect at the time of the 312 renewal application. The department shall issue a certificate of 313 314 eligibility for expunction to a person who is the subject of a criminal history record if that person: 315

316 (a) Has obtained, and submitted to the department, a 317 written, certified statement from the appropriate state attorney 318 or statewide prosecutor which indicates:

That an indictment, information, or other charging
 document was not filed or issued in the case.

321 2. That an indictment, information, or other charging
322 document, if filed or issued in the case, was dismissed or nolle
323 prosequi by the state attorney or statewide prosecutor, or was

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dismissed by a court of competent jurisdiction, and that none of the charges related to the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains resulted in a trial, without regard to whether the outcome of the trial was other than an adjudication of guilt.

329 3. That the criminal history record does not relate to a 330 violation of s. 393.135, s. 394.4593, s. 787.025, chapter 794, 331 s. 796.03, s. 800.04, s. 810.14, s. 817.034, s. 825.1025, s. 332 827.071, chapter 839, s. 847.0133, s. 847.0135, s. 847.0145, s. 333 893.135, s. 916.1075, a violation enumerated in s. 907.041, or 334 any violation specified as a predicate offense for registration 335 as a sexual predator pursuant to s. 775.21, without regard to 336 whether that offense alone is sufficient to require such 337 registration, or for registration as a sexual offender pursuant 338 to s. 943.0435, where the defendant was found quilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to any such offense, or that the 339 340 defendant, as a minor, was found to have committed, or pled quilty or nolo contendere to committing, such an offense as a 341 342 delinguent act, without regard to whether adjudication was 343 withheld.

(b) Remits a \$75 processing fee to the department for
placement in the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust
Fund, unless such fee is waived by the executive director.

347 (c) Has submitted to the department a certified copy of 348 the disposition of the charge to which the petition to expunge 349 pertains.

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(d) Has never, prior to the date on which the application for a certificate of eligibility is filed, been adjudicated guilty of a criminal offense or comparable ordinance violation, or been adjudicated delinquent for committing any felony or a misdemeanor specified in s. 943.051(3)(b).

(e) Has not been adjudicated guilty of, or adjudicated delinquent for committing, any of the acts stemming from the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge pertains.

(f) Has never secured a prior sealing or expunction of a criminal history record under this section, s. 943.059, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058, unless expunction is sought of a criminal history record previously sealed for 10 years pursuant to paragraph (h) and the record is otherwise eligible for expunction.

365 (g) Is no longer under court supervision applicable to the 366 disposition of the arrest or alleged criminal activity to which 367 the petition to expunge pertains.

Has previously obtained a court order sealing the 368 (h) 369 record under this section, former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33, 370 or former s. 943.058 for a minimum of 10 years because 371 adjudication was withheld or because all charges related to the 372 arrest or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to 373 expunge pertains were not dismissed prior to trial, without 374 regard to whether the outcome of the trial was other than an 375 adjudication of quilt. The requirement for the record to have

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376 previously been sealed for a minimum of 10 years does not apply 377 when a plea was not entered or all charges related to the arrest 378 or alleged criminal activity to which the petition to expunge 379 pertains were dismissed prior to trial.

380

(3) PROCESSING OF A PETITION OR ORDER TO EXPUNGE.-

381 In judicial proceedings under this section, a copy of (a) 382 the completed petition to expunge shall be served upon the 383 appropriate state attorney or the statewide prosecutor and upon 384 the arresting agency; however, it is not necessary to make any 385 agency other than the state a party. The appropriate state 386 attorney or the statewide prosecutor and the arresting agency 387 may respond to the court regarding the completed petition to 388 expunge.

389 If relief is granted by the court, the clerk of the (b) 390 court shall certify copies of the order to the appropriate state 391 attorney or the statewide prosecutor and the arresting agency. 392 The arresting agency is responsible for forwarding the order to any other agency to which the arresting agency disseminated the 393 criminal history record information to which the order pertains. 394 395 The department shall forward the order to expunge to the Federal 396 Bureau of Investigation. The clerk of the court shall certify a 397 copy of the order to any other agency which the records of the 398 court reflect has received the criminal history record from the 399 court.

(c) For an order to expunge entered by a court prior to July 1, 1992, the department shall notify the appropriate state 823485

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402 attorney or statewide prosecutor of an order to expunde which is 403 contrary to law because the person who is the subject of the 404 record has previously been convicted of a crime or comparable 405 ordinance violation or has had a prior criminal history record 406 sealed or expunged. Upon receipt of such notice, the appropriate 407 state attorney or statewide prosecutor shall take action, within 408 60 days, to correct the record and petition the court to void 409 the order to expunge. The department shall seal the record until 410 such time as the order is voided by the court.

411 (d) On or after July 1, 1992, the department or any other 412 criminal justice agency is not required to act on an order to 413 expunge entered by a court when such order does not comply with 414 the requirements of this section. Upon receipt of such an order, 415 the department must notify the issuing court, the appropriate 416 state attorney or statewide prosecutor, the petitioner or the petitioner's attorney, and the arresting agency of the reason 417 418 for noncompliance. The appropriate state attorney or statewide 419 prosecutor shall take action within 60 days to correct the record and petition the court to void the order. No cause of 420 421 action, including contempt of court, shall arise against any 422 criminal justice agency for failure to comply with an order to 423 expunge when the petitioner for such order failed to obtain the 424 certificate of eligibility as required by this section or such 425 order does not otherwise comply with the requirements of this 42.6 section.

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427 (4)EFFECT OF CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORD EXPUNCTION.-Any 428 criminal history record of a minor or an adult which is ordered 429 expunged by a court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to this 430 section must be physically destroyed or obliterated by any 431 criminal justice agency having custody of such record; except 432 that any criminal history record in the custody of the department must be retained in all cases. A criminal history 433 434 record ordered expunded that is retained by the department is 435 confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and 436 s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution and not available to 437 any person or entity except upon order of a court of competent 438 jurisdiction. A criminal justice agency may retain a notation 439 indicating compliance with an order to expunge.

(a) The person who is the subject of a criminal history
record that is expunged under this section or under other
provisions of law, including former s. 893.14, former s. 901.33,
and former s. 943.058, may lawfully deny or fail to acknowledge
the arrests covered by the expunged record, except when the
subject of the record:

446 1. Is a candidate for employment with a criminal justice 447 agency;

448 2. Is a defendant in a criminal prosecution;

3. Concurrently or subsequently petitions for relief under
this section, s. 943.0583, or s. 943.059;

451

4. Is a candidate for admission to The Florida Bar;

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452 5. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by or to contract 453 with the Department of Children and Families, the Division of 454 Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Education, 455 the Agency for Health Care Administration, the Agency for 456 Persons with Disabilities, the Department of Health, the 457 Department of Elderly Affairs, or the Department of Juvenile 458 Justice or to be employed or used by such contractor or licensee 459 in a sensitive position having direct contact with children, the 460 disabled, or the elderly; or

6. Is seeking to be employed or licensed by the Department
of Education, any district school board, any university
laboratory school, any charter school, any private or parochial
school, or any local governmental entity that licenses child
care facilities.

(b) Subject to the exceptions in paragraph (a), a person
who has been granted an expunction under this section, former s.
893.14, former s. 901.33, or former s. 943.058 may not be held
under any provision of law of this state to commit perjury or to
be otherwise liable for giving a false statement by reason of
such person's failure to recite or acknowledge an expunged
criminal history record.

(c) Information relating to the existence of an expunged criminal history record which is provided in accordance with paragraph (a) is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution, except that the department shall disclose the existence of a

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478 criminal history record ordered expunged to the entities set 479 forth in subparagraphs (a)1., 4., 5., 6., and 7. for their 480 respective licensing, access authorization, and employment 481 purposes, and to criminal justice agencies for their respective 482 criminal justice purposes. It is unlawful for any employee of an 483 entity set forth in subparagraph (a)1., subparagraph (a)4., 484 subparagraph (a)5., subparagraph (a)6., or subparagraph (a)7. to 485 disclose information relating to the existence of an expunged 486 criminal history record of a person seeking employment, access 487 authorization, or licensure with such entity or contractor, 488 except to the person to whom the criminal history record relates 489 or to persons having direct responsibility for employment, 490 access authorization, or licensure decisions. Any person who 491 violates this paragraph commits a misdemeanor of the first 492 degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083. 493 EXCEPTION FOR LAWFUL SELF-DEFENSE.-Notwithstanding the (5) 494 eligibility requirements prescribed in paragraph (1)(b) and 495 subsection (2), the department shall issue a certificate of eligibility for expunction under this subsection to a person who 496 497 is the subject of a criminal history record if that person: 498 (a) Has obtained, and submitted to the department, on a 499 form provided by the department, a written, certified statement 500 from the appropriate state attorney or statewide prosecutor 501 which states whether an information, indictment, or other charging document was not filed or was dismissed by the state 502 attorney, or dismissed by the court, because it was found that 503

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504	the person acted in lawful self-defense pursuant to the
505	provisions related to justifiable use of force in chapter 776.
506	(b) Each petition to a court to expunge a criminal history
507	record pursuant to this subsection is complete only when
508	accompanied by:
509	1. A valid certificate of eligibility for expunction
510	issued by the department pursuant to this subsection.
511	2. The petitioner's sworn statement attesting that the
512	petitioner is eligible for such an expunction to the best of his
513	or her knowledge or belief.
514	
515	Any person who knowingly provides false information on such
516	sworn statement to the court commits a felony of the third
517	degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s.
518	775.084.
519	(c) This subsection does not confer any right to the
520	expunction of a criminal history record, and any request for
521	expunction of a criminal history record may be denied at the
522	discretion of the court.
523	(d) Subsections (3) and (4) shall apply to expunction
524	ordered under this subsection.
525	(e) The department shall, by rule adopted pursuant to
526	chapter 120, establish procedures pertaining to the application
527	for and issuance of certificates of eligibility for expunction
528	under this subsection.

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529 <u>(6)(5)</u> STATUTORY REFERENCES.—Any reference to any other 530 chapter, section, or subdivision of the Florida Statutes in this 531 section constitutes a general reference under the doctrine of 532 incorporation by reference.

533 534 Section 12. This act shall take effect upon becoming a

535 536 TITLE AMENDMENT 537 Remove lines 4-37 and insert: 538 775.087, F.S.; prohibiting the court from imposing 539 certain mandatory minimum sentences if the court makes specified written findings; amending s. 776.012, F.S.; 540 541 applying provisions relating to the use of force in 542 defense of persons to the threatened use of force; providing that a person who lawfully uses or threatens 543 to use nondeadly force does not have a duty to 544 545 retreat; providing that a person who lawfully uses or 546 threatens to use deadly force does not have a duty to 547 retreat if the person using or threatening to use the deadly force is not engaged in a criminal activity and 548 is in a place where he or she has a right to be; 549 550 amending s. 776.013, F.S.; applying presumption 551 relating to the use of deadly force to the threatened 552 use of deadly force in the defense of a residence and 553 similar circumstances; applying provisions relating to 554 such use of force to the threatened use of force;

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555	remetting provisions relating to enals duty to estruct
	removing provisions relating to one's duty to retreat
556	before using force; amending s. 776.031, F.S.;
557	applying provisions relating to the use of force in
558	defense of property to the threatened use of force;
559	providing that a person who lawfully uses or threatens
560	to use nondeadly force does not have a duty to
561	retreat; providing that a person who lawfully uses or
562	threatens to use deadly force does not have a duty to
563	retreat if the person using or threatening to use the
564	deadly force is not engaged in a criminal activity and
565	is in a place where he or she has a right to be;
566	amending s. 776.032, F.S.; applying immunity
567	provisions that relate to the use of force to the
568	threatened use of force; limiting immunity provisions
569	to civil actions by the person, personal
570	representative, or heirs of the person against whom
571	force was used; amending s. 776.041, F.S.; applying
572	provisions relating to the use of force by an
573	aggressor to the threatened use of force; providing
574	exceptions; amending s. 776.051, F.S.; providing that
575	a person is not justified in the threatened use of
576	force to resist an arrest by a law enforcement
577	officer; amending s. 776.06, F.S.; clarifying that the
578	provision relates to use of force by a law enforcement
579	officer or correctional officer; creating s. 776.09,
580	F.S.; providing that a person is eligible to apply for

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581	a certificate of eligibility for expunction,
582	notwithstanding specified eligibility requirements, if
583	the charging document in the case is not filed or is
584	dismissed because it is found that the person acted in
585	lawful self-defense pursuant to the provisions related
586	to the justifiable use of force in chapter 776, F.S.;
587	requiring a prosecutor, statewide prosecutor, or court
588	to document and retain such findings; amending s.
589	943.0585, F.S.; requiring the Department of Law
590	Enforcement to provide a certificate of eligibility
591	for expunction, notwithstanding the eligibility
592	requirements, to a person who has a written, certified
593	statement from a prosecutor or statewide prosecutor
594	indicating that the charging document in the case was
595	not filed or was dismissed because it was found that
596	the person acted in lawful self-defense pursuant to
597	the provisions related to the justifiable use of force
598	in chapter 776, F.S.; providing a penalty for
599	knowingly providing false information on a sworn
600	statement; providing applicability; requiring the
601	department to adopt rules; providing an effective

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