

**The Florida Senate**  
**BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

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Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Community Affairs

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BILL: CS/CS/SB 1126

INTRODUCER: Community Affairs Committee, Criminal Justice Committee and Senator Avila

SUBJECT: Impeding, Provoking, or Harassing First Responders

DATE: April 6, 2023

REVISED: \_\_\_\_\_

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Erickson</u>	<u>Stokes</u>	<u>CJ</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	<u>Hackett</u>	<u>Ryon</u>	<u>CA</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
3.	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>RC</u>	<u>                    </u>

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**Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

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**I. Summary:**

CS/CS/SB 1126 provides that it is a first degree misdemeanor for a person, after receiving a warning not to approach from a first responder who is engaged in the lawful performance of a legal duty, to violate such warning and approach or remain within 14 feet of the first responder with the intent to:

- Interrupt, disrupt, hinder, impede, or interfere with the first responder’s ability to perform such duty;
- Threaten the first responder with physical harm; or
- Harass the first responder or make so much noise that a first responder is prevented from performing their official duties or providing medical aid.

A “first responder” means a law enforcement officer, correctional probation officer, firefighter, or emergency medical care provider. “Harass” means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a first responder which causes substantial emotional distress in the first responder and serves no legitimate purpose.

The bill does not have an impact on the state prison system but may have an indeterminate impact on county jails. See Section V. Fiscal Impact Statement.

The bill takes effect October 1, 2023.

## II. Present Situation:

Currently, depending upon the facts of the case, interfering with a law enforcement officer in the performance of his or her official duties can be punished as resisting an officer without violence (s. 843.02, F.S.) or resisting an officer with violence (s. 843.01, F.S.).

Section 843.02, F.S., provides that it is a first degree misdemeanor<sup>1</sup> to resist, obstruct, or oppose any of the following persons in the execution of legal process or in the lawful execution of any legal duty, without offering or doing violence to that person:

- A law enforcement officer;
- A correctional officer;
- A correctional probation officer;
- A part-time law enforcement officer;
- A part-time correctional officer;
- An auxiliary law enforcement officer;
- An auxiliary correctional officer;
- A member of the Florida Commission on Offender Review or any administrative aide or supervisor employed by the commission;
- A parole and probation supervisor;
- A county probation officer;
- Personnel or representative of the Department of Law Enforcement; or
- Other person legally authorized to execute process in the execution of legal process or in the lawful execution of any legal duty.

The Florida Supreme Court has found that to support a conviction of s. 843.02, F.S., the state must prove:

- The officer was engaged in the lawful execution of a legal duty; and
- The defendant's action, by his words, conduct, or combination thereof, constituted obstruction or resistance of that lawful duty.<sup>2</sup>

Additionally, in the context of obstruction of an officer without violence, it has been held that “a person’s exercise of free speech, without more, in an open public place while an officer is engaged in the execution of a legal duty must do more than merely irritate, annoy, or distract the officer to constitute a crime.”<sup>3</sup> Reviewing Florida cases on obstruction of an officer, one court opined that these cases

seem to support the following general proposition: If a police officer is not engaged in executing process on a person, is not legally detaining that person, or has not asked the person for assistance with an ongoing emergency that presents a serious threat of imminent harm to person or property, the person’s words alone can rarely,

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<sup>1</sup> A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by not more than 1 year in county jail and a fine not exceeding \$1,000. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> *C.E.L. v. State*, 24 So. 3d 1181 (Fla. 2009) (citations omitted).

<sup>3</sup> *D.A.W v. State*, 945 So.2d 624, 627 (Fla. 2d DCA 2006).

if ever, rise to the level of an obstruction. This obstructive conduct rather than offensive words are normally required to support a conviction under this statute.<sup>4</sup>

Section 843.01, F.S., provides that it is a third degree felony<sup>5</sup> to knowingly and willfully resist, obstruct, or oppose any of the persons previously described in the lawful execution of any legal duty, by offering or doing violence to that person.

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates s. 843.31, F.S., which provides that it is a first degree misdemeanor for a person, after receiving a warning not to approach from a first responder who is engaged in the lawful performance of a legal duty, to violate such warning and approach or remain within 14 feet, “roughly the length of an average midsize sedan vehicle” according to the bill, of the first responder with the intent to:

- Interrupt, disrupt, hinder, impede, or interfere with the first responder’s ability to perform such duty;
- Threaten the first responder with physical harm; or
- Harass the first responder or make so much noise that a first responder is prevented from performing their official duties or providing medical aid.

A “first responder” means a law enforcement officer, correctional probation officer, firefighter, or emergency medical care provider.<sup>6</sup> “Harass” means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a first responder which causes substantial emotional distress in the first responder and serves no legitimate purpose.<sup>7</sup>

The criminal offense does not appear to be violated if the person to whom the warning is issued is within the 14-foot zone but the person does not have the required intent (e.g. impeding the first responder’s ability to perform his or legal duty).

The bill takes effect October 1, 2023.

### IV. Constitutional Issues:

#### A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

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<sup>4</sup> *D.G. v. State*, 661 So.2d 75, 76 (Fla. 2d DCA 1995).

<sup>5</sup> A third degree felony is generally punishable by not more than 5 years in state prison and a fine not exceeding \$5,000. Sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

<sup>6</sup> An “emergency medical care provider” is an ambulance driver, emergency medical technician, paramedic, registered nurse, physician as defined in s. 401.23, F.S., medical director as defined in s. 401.23, F.S., or any person authorized by an emergency medical service licensed under ch. 401, F.S., who is engaged in the performance of his or her duties. The term also includes physicians, employees, agents, or volunteers of hospitals as defined in ch. 395, F.S., who are employed, under contract, or otherwise authorized by a hospital to perform duties directly associated with the care and treatment rendered by the hospital’s emergency department or the security thereof. Section 784.07(1)(a), F.S.

<sup>7</sup> This definition is similar to the definition of “harass” in s. 843.20, F.S., which prohibits harassment of a participant in a neighborhood crime watch program.

**B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:**

None.

**C. Trust Funds Restrictions:**

None.

**D. State Tax or Fee Increases:**

None.

**E. Other Constitutional Issues:****Due Process**

Due process requires that a penal statute use “language sufficiently definite to apprise those to whom it applies what conduct on their part is prohibited. It is constitutionally impermissible for the Legislature to use such vague and broad language that a person of common intelligence must speculate about its meaning and be subjected to arrest and punishment if the guess is wrong.”<sup>8</sup>

A vague statute, “because of its imprecision, may also invite arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement.”<sup>9</sup>

Questions may arise when determining how the warning requirement and 14-foot requirement are to be applied, including, but not limited to, whether the distance is to be measured from the first responders position when he or she issued the warning, or whether such “halo” around the officer moves with the officer who issued the warning.

**V. Fiscal Impact Statement:****A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

**B. Private Sector Impact:**

None.

**C. Government Sector Impact:**

The bill creates a first degree misdemeanor. The bill does not have impact on the state prison system but may have an indeterminate impact on county jails.

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<sup>8</sup> *State v. Wershow*, 343 So.2d 605, 608 (Fla. 1977).

<sup>9</sup> *Southeastern Fisheries Ass’n, Inc. v. Department of Natural Resources*, 453 So.2d 1351, 1353 (Fla. 1984).

**VI. Technical Deficiencies:**

None.

**VII. Related Issues:**

None.

**VIII. Statutes Affected:**

This bill creates section 843.31 of the Florida Statutes.

**IX. Additional Information:**

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**  
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

**CS/CS by Community Affairs on April 5, 2023:**

The committee substitute includes correctional probation officers in the definition of "first responders," and reduces the protected radius around a first responder who has issued a warning from 20 to 14 feet.

**CS by Criminal Justice on March 27, 2023:**

The committee substitute reduces the distance requirement in the bill from 30 feet to 20 feet, changes terminology used in regard to intent, and defines the term "harass."

- B. **Amendments:**

None.