

**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 Rules

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BILL: SB 184

INTRODUCER: Senators Avila and Hooper

SUBJECT: Impeding, Threatening, or Harassing First Responders

DATE: January 23, 2024

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

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	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Wyant</u>	<u>Stokes</u>	<u>CJ</u>	<b>Favorable</b>
2.	<u>Hackett</u>	<u>Ryon</u>	<u>CA</u>	<b>Favorable</b>
3.	<u>Wyant</u>	<u>Twogood</u>	<u>RC</u>	<b>Pre-meeting</b>

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## I. Summary:

SB 184 provides that it is a first degree misdemeanor for any 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 the 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 by interfering with the first responder performing such duty.

A “first responder” includes a law enforcement officer, correctional probation officer, firefighter, or an emergency medical care provider. “Harass” means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a first responder which causes substantial emotional distress in that first responder.

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, 2024.

## II. Present Situation:

Currently, depending upon the facts of the case, interference with a law enforcement officer in the performance of his or her official duties can be punished as resisting an officer without violence<sup>1</sup> or resisting an officer with violence.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Section 943.02, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 843.01, F.S.

Section 843.02, F.S., provides that it is a first degree misdemeanor<sup>3</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 or her words, conduct, or combination thereof, constituted obstruction or resistance of that lawful duty.<sup>4</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>5</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, 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>6</sup>

Section 843.01, F.S., provides that it is a third degree felony<sup>7</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.

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<sup>3</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>4</sup> *C.E.L. v. State*, 24 So. 3d 1181 (Fla. 2009) (citations omitted).

<sup>5</sup> *D.A.W. v. State*, 945 So. 2d 624, 627 (Fla. 2d DCA 2006).

<sup>6</sup> *D.G. v. State*, 661 So.2d 75, 76 (Fla. 2d DCA 1995).

<sup>7</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.

### III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill creates s. 843.31, F.S., which provides that it is a first degree misdemeanor for any 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 the 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 by interfering with the first responder performing such duty.

A “first responder” includes a law enforcement officer,<sup>8</sup> a correctional probation officer,<sup>9</sup> a firefighter,<sup>10</sup> and an emergency medical care provider.<sup>11</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 her legal duty).

The bill provides an effective date of October 1, 2024.

### IV. Constitutional Issues:

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

None.

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<sup>8</sup> “Law enforcement officer” means any person who is elected, appointed, or employed full time by any municipality or the state or any political subdivision thereof; who is vested with authority to bear arms and make arrests; and whose primary responsibility is the prevention and detection of crime or the enforcement of the penal, criminal, traffic, or highway laws of the state. The term includes all certified supervisory and command personnel whose duties include, in whole or in part, the supervision, training, guidance, and management responsibilities of full-time law enforcement officers, part-time law enforcement officers, or auxiliary law enforcement officers but does not include support personnel employed by the employing agency. The term also includes a special officer employed by a Class I, Class II, or Class III railroad pursuant to s. 354.01, F.S. Section 943.10(1), F.S.

<sup>9</sup> “Correctional probation officer” means a person who is employed full time by the state whose primary responsibility is the supervised custody, surveillance, and control of assigned inmates, probationers, parolees, or community controllees within institutions of the Department of Corrections or within the community. The term includes supervisory personnel whose duties include, in whole or in part, the supervision, training, and guidance of correctional probation officers, but excludes management and administrative personnel above, but not including, the probation and parole regional administrator level. Section 943.10(3), F.S.

<sup>10</sup> “Firefighter” means any person employed by any public employer of this state whose duty it is to extinguish fires; to protect life or property; or to enforce municipal, county, and state fire prevention codes, as well as any law pertaining to the prevention and control of fires. Section 784.07(1)(b), F.S.

<sup>11</sup> “Emergency medical care provider” means 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 “emergency medical care provider” 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.

**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>12</sup>

A vague statute, “because of its imprecision, may also invite arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement.”<sup>13</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 radius 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 due to a potential increase in jail beds. However, some behavior that is captured under the new crime created in the bill may currently be captured under s. 843.02, F.S.

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<sup>12</sup> *State v. Wershow*, 343 So.2d 605, 608 (Fla. 1977).

<sup>13</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 Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

**B. Amendments:**

None.