HB 787 2019

A bill to be entitled

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An act relating to self-defense immunity; amending s. 776.032, F.S.; revising the standard of proof necessary to overcome immunity from criminal prosecution; specifying that immunity from prosecution

is not available to an aggressor; amending ss. 776.012 and 776.013, F.S.; revising the criteria for determining whether a person would be justified in using force in certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsection (4) of section 776.032, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

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

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(4) In a criminal prosecution, once a prima facie claim of self-defense immunity from criminal prosecution has been raised by the defendant at a pretrial immunity hearing, the burden of proof by a preponderance of the clear and convincing evidence is on the party seeking to overcome the immunity from criminal prosecution provided in subsection (1).

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(5) Immunity from prosecution is not available to an

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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aggressor as provided in s. 776.041.

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

776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of person.—

- (1) A person is justified in using or threatening to use force, except deadly force, against another when and to the extent that a reasonably cautious and prudent person in the same circumstances would objectively believe 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. A person who uses or threatens to use force in accordance with this subsection does not have a duty to retreat before using or threatening to use such force.
- deadly force if a reasonably cautious and prudent person in the same circumstances would objectively believe he or she reasonably believes that using or threatening 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. A person who uses or threatens to use deadly force in accordance with this subsection does not have a duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground if the person using or threatening to use the deadly force is not engaged in a criminal activity and is in a place

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where he or she has a right to be.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 776.013, Florida Statutes, is 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 who is in a dwelling or residence in which the person 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:
- (a) Nondeadly force against another when and to the extent that a reasonably cautious and prudent person in the same circumstances would objectively believe 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; or
- (b) Deadly force if a reasonably cautious and prudent person in the same circumstances would objectively believe he or she reasonably believes that using or threatening 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.
  - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2019.