By Senator Bracy

2020562 11-00495-20 A bill to be entitled

An act relating to use of force by law enforcement officers; amending s. 776.05, F.S.; defining terms; revising the circumstances under which a law enforcement officer is authorized to use objectively reasonable force; revising the circumstances under which a law enforcement officer is authorized to use deadly force; prohibiting a law enforcement officer from using deadly force against a person under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 776.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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776.05 Law enforcement officers; use of force in making an arrest.-

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(1) As used in this section, the term:

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(a) "Deadly force" means any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury, including, but not limited to, the discharge of a firearm.

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(b) "Imminent," in the case of a threat of death or serious bodily injury, means when, based on the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable law enforcement officer in the same situation would believe that a person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or serious bodily harm to the law enforcement officer or others. An imminent harm is not merely a fear of future harm, no matter how great the fear and no matter how great the likelihood of the

11-00495-20 2020562

harm, but is one that, from appearances, must be instantly confronted and addressed.

- (c) "Totality of the circumstances" means all facts known to the law enforcement officer at the time, including, but not limited to, the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.
- (2) (a) A law enforcement officer, or any person whom the officer has summoned or directed to assist him or her, need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. The officer may use objectively reasonable is justified in the use of any force:
- 1.(1) That Which he or she reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or herself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest;
- $\underline{2.}$ (2) When necessarily committed in retaking felons who have escaped; or
- 3.(3) When necessarily committed in arresting felons fleeing from justice.
- (b) However, This subsection is not shall not constitute a defense in any civil action for damages brought for the wrongful use of deadly force, unless the use of deadly force was necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by such flight; and, when feasible, some warning had been given; and:
- 1.(a) The officer reasonably believed, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force was necessary to defend against an imminent believes that the fleeing felon poses a threat of death or serious physical harm to the officer or others posed by the fleeing felon; or

11-00495-20 2020562

2.(b) The officer reasonably believed, based on the totality of the circumstances, that such force was necessary due to the commission of a crime by believes that the fleeing felon which involved has committed a crime involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious physical harm to another person.

A law enforcement officer may not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that person poses to the law enforcement officer, if an objectively reasonable law enforcement officer would believe that the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or serious physical harm to the law enforcement officer or others.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.