By Senator Jones

35-00035A-22 2022888

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the use or threatened use of force; providing a short title; amending ss. 776.012 and 776.031, F.S.; deleting provisions stating that persons who use or threaten to use force, other than deadly force, do not have a duty to retreat before using or threatening to use such force in defense of persons or property; prohibiting the use of deadly force by a person who knows that he or she can avoid the necessity of using deadly force with complete safety by retreating; deleting provisions stating that a person using or threatening to use deadly force does not have a duty to retreat and has the right to stand his or her ground under certain circumstances; repealing s. 776.032, F.S., relating to immunity from criminal prosecution and civil action for justifiable use or threatened use of force; reenacting s. 790.25(5), F.S., relating to lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons, to incorporate the amendment made to s. 776.012, F.S., in a reference thereto; 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. This act may be cited as the "Self-Defense Restoration Act."

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

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776.012 Use or threatened use of force in defense of

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person.-

(1) A person is justified in using or threatening to use force, except deadly force, against another when and to the extent that 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 he or she reasonably believes that using or threatening to use deadly force if 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 may not who uses or threatens to use deadly force in accordance with this subsection if the person knows that he or she can avoid the necessity of using deadly force with complete safety by retreating 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 where he or she has a right to be.

Section 3. Section 776.031, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

776.031 Use or threatened use of force in defense of property.—

(1) A person is justified in using or threatening to use force, except deadly force, against another when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes that such conduct is necessary to prevent or terminate the other's trespass on, or

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other tortious or criminal interference with, either real property other than a dwelling or personal property, lawfully in his or her possession or in the possession of another who is a member of his or her immediate family or household or of a person whose property he or she has a legal duty to protect. 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.

- (2) A person is justified in using or threatening to use deadly force only if he or she reasonably believes that such conduct is necessary to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony. A person may not who uses or threatens to use deadly force in accordance with this subsection if the person knows that he or she can avoid the necessity of using deadly force with complete safety by retreating 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 where he or she has a right to be.
- Section 4. Section 776.032, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

  Section 5. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 776.012, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (5) of section 790.25, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:
- 790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons.—
- (5) POSSESSION IN PRIVATE CONVEYANCE.—Notwithstanding subsection (2), it is lawful and is not a violation of s. 790.01 for a person 18 years of age or older to possess a concealed

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firearm or other weapon for self-defense or other lawful purpose within the interior of a private conveyance, without a license, if the firearm or other weapon is securely encased or is otherwise not readily accessible for immediate use. Nothing herein contained prohibits the carrying of a legal firearm other than a handgun anywhere in a private conveyance when such firearm is being carried for a lawful use. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the carrying of a concealed firearm or other weapon on the person. This subsection shall be liberally construed in favor of the lawful use, ownership, and possession of firearms and other weapons, including lawful self-defense as provided in s. 776.012.

Section 6. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.