1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to protection against domestic 3 violence; amending s. 44.102, F.S.; providing that a case is not referable to family 4 5 mediation if the court finds there has been a history of domestic violence; amending s. 6 7 61.13, F.S., relating to child custody and support; providing for creation of a rebuttable 8 9 presumption of detriment to a child upon 10 evidence of a parent's conviction of a felony involving domestic violence; providing for 11 evidence of spousal or child abuse to be 12 13 considered by the court as evidence of detriment to the child; amending s. 741.28, 14 15 F.S.; redefining "domestic violence" to include kidnapping and false imprisonment and other 16 17 specified criminal offenses resulting in 18 physical injury or death of one family or 19 household member by another, regardless of 20 whether the perpetrator was or is residing in 21 the same dwelling unit; amending s. 741.30, 22 F.S.; providing for court orders to protect the 23 children of the domestic violence victim's minor children; revising the period during 24 which injunctive relief remains effective; 25 providing for motion to modify or dissolve 26 27 injunction by either party; providing for 28 indication of specified information on the face 29 of a temporary or final judgment for protection 30 against domestic violence; amending s. 741.31, F.S.; defining the offense of willfully

1 violating a foreign protection order accorded 2 full faith and credit by specified acts; providing penalties; creating s. 741.315, F.S.; 3 requiring that an injunction for protection 4 5 against domestic violence issued by a "court of a foreign state," as defined, be accorded full 6 7 faith and credit; providing exceptions; 8 providing for availability of a registration 9 procedure to protected persons; providing 10 duties of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and sheriffs and other local law 11 enforcement officers with respect to 12 13 registration and enforcement of foreign protection order; providing certain immunity 14 15 from civil and criminal liability to law enforcement officer and officer's employing 16 17 agency; defining the offense of intentionally 18 providing a law enforcement officer with a copy 19 of protection order known to be invalid or 20 denying having been served with protection 21 order when served; providing penalties; 22 amending s. 784.046, F.S., relating to action 23 by victim of repeat violence for protective injunction; providing certain immunity from 24 25 civil and criminal liability to law enforcement officer and officer's employing agency; 26 27 revising period of duration of injunctive 28 relief; amending s. 784.047, F.S., relating to 29 penalties for violating protective injunction 30 against repeat violators; defining offenses of willfully violating a foreign protection order

1 accorded full faith and credit by committing specified acts; providing penalties; amending 2 s. 901.15, F.S., relating to circumstances when 3 4 arrest by officer without warrant is lawful; providing conforming terminology and cross 5 6 references; providing certain immunity from 7 civil liability to law enforcement officer; 8 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. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 44.102, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read: 44.102 Court-ordered mediation.--

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(2) A court, under rules adopted by the Supreme Court:

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(b) In circuits in which a family mediation program has been established and upon a court finding of a dispute, shall refer to mediation all or part of custody, visitation, or other parental responsibility issues as defined in s. 61.13. A court shall not refer any case to mediation if it finds there has been a significant history of domestic violence abuse that would compromise the mediation process.

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Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 61.13, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read: 61.13 Custody and support of children; visitation rights; power of court in making orders.--

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(b)1. The court shall determine all matters relating to custody of each minor child of the parties in accordance with the best interests of the child and in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act. It is the public

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policy of this state to assure that each minor child has frequent and continuing contact with both parents after the parents separate or the marriage of the parties is dissolved and to encourage parents to share the rights and responsibilities, and joys, of childrearing. After considering all relevant facts, the father of the child shall be given the same consideration as the mother in determining the primary residence of a child irrespective of the age or sex of the child.

2. The court shall order that the parental responsibility for a minor child be shared by both parents unless the court finds that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child. The court shall consider evidence of spousal or child abuse as evidence of detriment to the child. The court shall consider Evidence that a parent has been convicted of a felony of the third second degree or higher involving domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28 and chapter 775, creates as a rebuttable presumption of detriment to the child. If the presumption is not rebutted, shared parental responsibility, including visitation, residence of the child, and decisions made regarding the child, shall not be granted to the convicted parent. However, the convicted parent shall not be relieved of any obligation to provide financial support. If the court determines that shared parental responsibility would be detrimental to the child, it may order sole parental responsibility and make such arrangements for visitation as will best protect the child or abused spouse from further harm. Irrespective of a conviction of any offense or the existence of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, the court shall consider

evidence of spousal or child abuse as evidence of detriment to the child.

- a. In ordering shared parental responsibility, the court may consider the expressed desires of the parents and may grant to one party the ultimate responsibility over specific aspects of the child's welfare or may divide those responsibilities between the parties based on the best interests of the child. Areas of responsibility may include primary residence, education, medical and dental care, and any other responsibilities which the court finds unique to a particular family.
- b. The court shall order "sole parental responsibility, with or without visitation rights, to the other parent when it is in the best interests of" the minor child.
- c. The court may award the grandparents visitation rights of a minor child if it is in the child's best interest. Grandparents shall have legal standing to seek judicial enforcement of such an award. Nothing in this section shall require that grandparents be made parties or given notice of dissolution pleadings or proceedings, nor shall grandparents have legal standing as "contestants" as defined in s. 61.1306. No court shall order that a child be kept within the state or jurisdiction of the court solely for the purpose of permitting visitation by the grandparents.
- 3. Access to records and information pertaining to a minor child, including, but not limited to, medical, dental, and school records, shall not be denied to a parent because such parent is not the child's primary residential parent.
- Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 741.28, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

741.28 Domestic violence; definitions.--As used in ss. 741.28-741.31:

(1) "Domestic violence" means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, false imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another who is or was residing in the same single dwelling unit.

Section 4. Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (6) of section 741.30, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

741.30 Domestic violence; injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification system; enforcement.--

- (6)(a) Upon notice and hearing, the court may grant such relief as the court deems proper, including an injunction:
- 1. Restraining the respondent from committing any acts of domestic violence.
- 2. Awarding to the petitioner the exclusive use and possession of the dwelling that the parties share or excluding the respondent from the residence of the petitioner.
- 3. On the same basis as provided in chapter 61, awarding temporary custody of, or temporary visitation rights with regard to, a minor child or children of the parties.
- 4. On the same basis as provided in chapter 61, establishing temporary support for a minor child or children or the petitioner.
- 5. Ordering the respondent to participate in treatment, intervention, or counseling services.

- 6. Ordering such other relief as the court deems necessary for the protection of a victim of domestic violence, or any minor children of the victim, including injunctions or directives to law enforcement agencies, as provided in this section.
- (b) Any relief granted by the injunction <u>is effective</u> for a term of not less than 1 year and until further order of the court. shall be granted for a fixed period not to exceed 1 year, unless upon petition of the victim the court extends the injunction for successive fixed periods not to exceed 1 year. Broad discretion resides with the court to grant an extension after considering the circumstances. Either party may move at any time to modify or dissolve the injunction. No specific allegations are required. Such relief may be granted in addition to other civil or criminal remedies.
- (c) A temporary or final judgment on injunction for protection against domestic violence entered pursuant to this section shall, on its face, indicate that:
- 1. The injunction is valid and enforceable in all counties of the State of Florida.
- 2. Law enforcement officers may use their arrest powers pursuant to s. 901.15(6) to enforce the terms of the injunction.
- 3. The court had jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the laws of Florida and that reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard was given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person's right to due process.
- 4. The date respondent was served with the temporary or final order, if obtainable.

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Section 5. Subsection (4) of section 741.31, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, is amended to read:

741.31 Violation of an injunction for protection against domestic violence.--

- (4) A person who willfully violates an injunction for protection against domestic violence, issued pursuant to s. 741.30, or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.305, by:
- (a) Refusing to vacate the dwelling that the parties share;
- (b) Going to the petitioner's residence, school, place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and any named family or household member;
- (c) Committing an act of domestic violence against the petitioner;
- (d) Committing any other violation of the injunction through an intentional unlawful threat, word, or act to do violence to the petitioner; or
- (e) Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly, unless the injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party

is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 6. Section 741.315, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

741.315 Recognition of foreign protection orders.--

(1) As used in this section, the term "court of a foreign state" means a court of competent jurisdiction of a state of the United States, other than Florida; the District

of Columbia; an Indian tribe; or a commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

- (2) Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. s. 2265, an injunction for protection against domestic violence issued by a court of a foreign state must be accorded full faith and credit by the courts of this state and enforced by a law enforcement agency as if it were the order of a Florida court issued under s.

 741.30, s. 741.31, s. 784.046, s. 784.047, or s.

 901.15(6)-(8). Ex parte foreign injunctions for protection are not eligible for enforcement under this section unless notice and opportunity to be heard have been provided within the time required by the foreign state or tribal law, and in any event within a reasonable time after the order is issued, sufficient to protect the respondent's due process rights.
- (3) Notwithstanding s. 55.505 or any other provision to the contrary, neither residence in this state nor registration of foreign injunctions for protection shall be required for enforcement of this order by this state and failure to register the foreign order shall not be an impediment to its enforcement. However, in order to assist law enforcement and the courts in enforcement of foreign injunctions for protection, the following registration procedure shall be available to protected persons who hold orders from a court of a foreign state.
- (a) A protected person may present a certified copy of a foreign order of protection to any sheriff in this state and request that the same be registered in the injunction registry. It is not necessary that the protected person register the foreign order in the protected person's county of residence. Venue is proper throughout the state. The protected person must swear by affidavit, that to the best of the

protected person's knowledge and belief, the attached certified copy of the foreign order, docket number 2 3 issued in the state of on 4 is currently in effect as written and has not been superseded by any other order. 5 6 (b) The sheriff shall examine the certified copy of 7 the foreign order and register the order in the injunction 8 registry, noting that it is a foreign order of protection. If 9 not apparent from the face of the certified copy of the foreign order, the sheriff shall use best efforts to ascertain 10 whether the order was served on the respondent. The Florida 11 Department of Law Enforcement shall develop a special notation 12 13 for foreign orders of protection. The sheriff shall assign a case number and give the protected person a receipt showing 14 15 registration of the foreign order in this state. There shall be no fee for registration of a foreign order. 16 17 (c) The foreign order may also be registered by local 18 law enforcement agencies upon receipt of the foreign order and 19 any accompanying affidavits in the same manner described in paragraphs (a) and (b). 20 21 (d) Law enforcement, the judiciary, and the clerks of court are prohibited from disclosing the location of a 22 23 petitioner seeking to enforce or register a foreign order. (4)(a) Law enforcement officers shall enforce foreign 24 25 orders of protection as if they were entered by a court of 26 this state. Upon presentation of a foreign protection order by 27 a protected person, a law enforcement officer shall assist in 28 enforcement of all of its terms, pursuant to federal law, except matters related to child custody, visitation, and 29 support. As to those provisions only, enforcement may be 30 obtained upon domestication of the foreign order pursuant to

ss. 55.501-55.509 unless the foreign order is a "pickup order" or "order of bodily attachment" requiring the immediate return of a child.

- (b) Before enforcing a foreign protection order, a law enforcement officer should confirm the identity of the parties present and review the order to determine that, on its face, it has not expired. Presentation of a certified or true copy of the protection order shall not be required as a condition of enforcement, provided that a conflicting certified copy is not presented by the respondent or the individual against whom enforcement is sought.
- (c) A law enforcement officer shall use reasonable efforts to verify service of process.
- (d) In order to assist enforcement, service may be verified as follows:
- 1. By petitioner: Petitioner may swear that to the best of petitioner's knowledge, respondent was served with the order of protection because petitioner was present at time of service; respondent told petitioner he was served; another named person told petitioner respondent was served; or respondent told petitioner he knows of the content of the order and date of the return hearing.
- <u>2. By respondent: Respondent swears that he was or</u> was not served with the order.
- (e) Enforcement and arrest for violation of a foreign protection order shall be consistent with the enforcement of orders issued in this state.
- (f) A law enforcement officer acting in good faith under this section and the officer's employing agency shall be immune from all liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed by reason of the officer's or

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agency's actions in carrying out the provisions of this section.

- (g) Law enforcement shall not require petitioner to sign a registration affidavit as a condition of enforcement.
- (h) A foreign order of protection shall remain in effect until the date of expiration on its face; or, if there is no expiration date on its face, a foreign order of protection shall remain in effect until expiration. If the order of protection states on its face that it is a permanent order, then there is no date of expiration.
- (5) Any person who acts under this section and intentionally provides a law enforcement officer with a copy of an order of protection known by that person to be false or invalid, or who denies having been served with an order of protection when that person has been served with such order, commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (6) In the event 18 U.S.C. s. 2265 is held to be unconstitutional, this section shall be null and void.

Section 7. Subsection (7) of section 784.046, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (11) is added to said section, to read:

784.046 Action by victim of repeat violence for protective injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk of court; filing and form of petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance; statewide verification system; enforcement. --

- (7) Upon notice and hearing, the court may grant such relief as the court deems proper, including an injunction:
- (a) Enjoining the respondent from committing any acts 31 of violence.

(b) Ordering such other relief as the court deems necessary for the protection of the petitioner, including injunctions or directives to law enforcement agencies, as provided in this section.

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6 (c) Any relief granted by the injunction is effective for a term of not less than 1 year and until further order of the court shall be granted for a fixed period not to exceed 1 year, unless upon petition of the victim the court extends the injunction for successive fixed periods not to exceed 1 year. Such relief may be granted in addition to other civil or criminal remedies.

- (c) A temporary or final judgment on injunction for protection against repeat violence entered pursuant to this section shall, on its face, indicate that:
- 1. The injunction is valid and enforceable in all counties of the State of Florida.
- 2. Law enforcement officers may use their arrest powers pursuant to s. 901.15(6) to enforce the terms of the injunction.
- (11) A law enforcement officer acting in good faith under this section and the officer's employing agency shall be immune from all liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed by reason of the officer's or agency's actions in carrying out the provisions of this section.

Section 8. Section 784.047, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

784.047 Penalties for violating protective injunction against repeat violators.--A person who willfully violates an injunction for protection against repeat violence, or a

foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit, issued pursuant to s. 784.046, by:

- (1) Refusing to vacate the dwelling that the parties share;
- (2) Going to the petitioner's residence, school, place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and any named family or household member;
- (3) Committing an act of repeat violence against the petitioner;
- (4) Committing any other violation of the injunction through an intentional unlawful threat, word, or act to do violence to the petitioner; or
- (5) Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly, unless the injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party;

<u>commits</u> is guilty of a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 9. Subsections (6), (7), and (8) of section 901.15, Florida Statutes, 1996 Supplement, are amended to read:

- 901.15 When arrest by officer without warrant is lawful.--A law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant when:
- (6) There is probable cause to believe that the person has committed a criminal act according to s. 741.31 or s. 784.047 which violates an injunction for protection entered, or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit, pursuant to s. 741.30 or s. 784.046, over the objection of the petitioner, if necessary.

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           (7) There is probable cause to believe that the person
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   has committed:
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           (a) An act of domestic violence, as defined in s.
    741.28;
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           (b) Child abuse, as defined in s. 827.04(2) and (3);
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   or
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           (c) Any battery upon another person, as defined in s.
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    784.03.
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   With respect to an arrest for an act of domestic violence, the
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    decision to arrest shall not require consent of the victim or
   consideration of the relationship of the parties. A law
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    enforcement officer who acts in good faith and exercises due
   care in making an arrest under this subsection, under s.
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    741.31(4) or s. 784.047, or pursuant to a foreign order of
   protection is immune from civil liability that otherwise might
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   result by reason of his or her action.
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           (8) He has probable cause to believe that the person
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   has knowingly committed an act of repeat violence in violation
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   of an injunction for protection from repeat violence entered,
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    or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit,
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   pursuant to s. 784.046.
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           Section 10. This act shall take effect October 1,
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   1997.
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HOUSE SUMMARY

Provides that a case is not referable to family mediation if the court finds there has been a history of domestic violence. Provides for creation of a rebuttable presumption of detriment to a child upon evidence of a parent's conviction of a felony involving domestic violence. Provides for evidence of spousal or child abuse as evidence to be considered by the court as evidence of detriment to the child.

Redefines "domestic violence" to include kidnapping and false imprisonment and other specified criminal offenses resulting in physical injury or death of one family or household member by another, regardless of whether the perpetrator was or is residing in the same dwelling unit. Provides for court orders to protect the children of the domestic violence victim's minor children. Revises the period during which injunctive relief remains effective. Provides for motion to modify or dissolve injunction by either party. Provides for indication of specified information on the face of a temporary or final judgment for protection against domestic violence. Defines the offense of willfully violating a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit by committing specified acts. Provides penalties. Requires that an injunction for protection against domestic violence issued by a "court of a foreign state," as defined, be accorded full faith and credit. Provides exceptions. Provides for availability of a registration procedure to protected persons. Provides duties of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and sheriffs and other local law enforcement of foreign protection order. Provides certain immunity from civil and criminal liability to law enforcement of foreign protection order. Provides certain immunity from civil and criminal liability to law enforcement officer and officer's employing agency. Defines the offense of intentionally providing a law enforcement officer with a copy of protection order known to be invalid or denying having been served with protection order when served. Provides penalties.

Revises specified provisions relating to action by victim of repeat violence for protective injunction. Defines offenses of willfully violating a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit by committing specified acts. Provides penalties. Provides certain immunity from civil and criminal liability to law enforcement officer and officer's employing agency. Revises period of duration of injunctive relief.

Revises provisions relating to circumstances when arrest by officer without warrant is lawful to provide conforming terminology and cross references. Provides certain immunity from civil liability to law enforcement officer.