By the Committee on Judiciary; and Senator Crist

308-1965-03

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to protective injunctions; providing a short title; amending s. 784.046, F.S.; defining the term "sexual violence"; providing for a cause of action for a protective injunction against sexual violence; providing for a petition to be filed when the sexual violence is reported to a law enforcement agency and the victim is cooperating in any investigation or when the respondent who was sentenced to imprisonment for the sexual violence has been or will be released; prohibiting the assessment of filing fees for a petition for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence; providing for the Office of the State Courts Administrator to reimburse the clerks of the court for filing fees, subject to legislative appropriation; conforming the petition required for protection against dating violence and repeat violence to include sexual violence; specifying the period of effect for an ex parte temporary injunction against a respondent released from state prison; providing requirements for serving an injunction; amending ss. 61.1825, 741.2901, 741.30, 741.315, 784.047, 784.048, 790.06, 790.065, 901.15, and 943.05, F.S., relating to family violence, investigations of injunctions, statewide injunction verification system, foreign protection orders, penalties for

1 violating a protective injunction, stalking, 2 license to carry a concealed weapon, the sale 3 and delivery of firearms, arrest without warrant, and the Criminal Justice Information 4 5 Program; conforming provisions made by the act; 6 reenacting ss. 61.1827(1), 741.31(4), 7 775.084(1)(d), and 921.0022(3)(q), F.S., relating to applicants and recipients of child 8 9 support, violations of an injunction against 10 violence, and the Criminal Punishment Code, to 11 incorporate the amendments to ss. 61.1825, 741.2901, 741.30, 741.31, 741.315, 784.046, and 12 13 784.048, F.S., in references thereto; providing an effective date. 14

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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 Victim's Freedom Act."

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Section 2. Section 784.046, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

784.046 Action by victim of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating 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.--

- (1) As used in this section, the term:
- "Violence" means any assault, aggravated assault, battery, aggravated battery, sexual assault, sexual battery, stalking, aggravated stalking, kidnapping, or false

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imprisonment, or any criminal offense resulting in physical injury or death, by a person against any other person.

- (b) "Repeat violence" means two incidents of violence or stalking committed by the respondent, one of which must have been within 6 months of the filing of the petition, which are directed against the petitioner or the petitioner's immediate family member.
 - (c) "Sexual violence" means any one incident of:
 - 1. Sexual battery, as defined in chapter 794;
- 2. A lewd or lascivious act, as defined in chapter 800, committed upon or in the presence of a person younger than 16 years of age;
- 3. Luring or enticing a child, as described in chapter 787;
- 4. Sexual performance by a child, as described in chapter 827; or
- Any other forcible felony wherein a sexual act is committed or attempted,

regardless of whether criminal charges based on the incident were filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney.

(d)(c) "Dating violence" means violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the consideration of the following factors:

- A dating relationship must have existed within the past 6 months;
- The nature of the relationship must have been characterized by the expectation of affection or sexual 31 involvement between the parties; and

3. The frequency and type of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship must have included that the persons have been involved over time and on a continuous basis during the course of the relationship.

The term does not include violence in a casual acquaintanceship or violence between individuals who only have engaged in ordinary fraternization in a business or social context.

(2) There is created a <u>separate</u> cause of action for an injunction for protection in <u>each of the following</u> cases of <u>repeat</u> violence:, and there is created a separate cause of action for an injunction for protection in cases of dating violence.

 (a) Any person who is the victim of repeat violence or the parent or legal guardian of any minor child who is living at home and who seeks an injunction for protection against repeat violence on behalf of the minor child has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against repeat violence.

(b) Any person who is the victim of dating violence and has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of another act of dating violence, or any person who has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of an act of dating violence, or the parent or legal guardian of any minor child who is living at home and who seeks an injunction for protection against dating violence on behalf of that minor child, has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for protection against dating violence.

on behalf of the minor child if:

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imprisonment in state prison for the sexual violence and the respondent's term of imprisonment has expired or is due to expire within 90 days following the date the petition is filed.

against the victim or minor child was sentenced to a term of

(c) A person who is the victim of sexual violence or

the parent or legal guardian of a minor child who is living at

home who is the victim of sexual violence has standing in the circuit court to file a sworn petition for an injunction for

protection against sexual violence on his or her own behalf or

criminal charges based on the sexual violence have been filed,

law enforcement agency and is cooperating in any criminal proceeding against the respondent, regardless of whether

reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney; or

The person has reported the sexual violence to a

The respondent who committed the sexual violence

<u>section</u> may be sought whether or not any other petition, complaint, or cause of action is currently available or pending between the parties.(d) \underline{A} This cause of action for

(c) A This cause of action for an injunction under this

- an injunction <u>under this section does</u> shall not require that the petitioner be represented by an attorney.
- (3)(a) The clerk of the court shall provide a copy of this section, simplified forms, and clerical assistance for the preparation and filing of such a petition by any person who is not represented by counsel.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other law, the clerk of the court may not assess a fee for filing a petition for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating

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violence. However, subject to legislative appropriation, the clerk of the court may, each quarter, submit to the Office of 2 3 the State Courts Administrator a certified request for 4 reimbursement for petitions for protection issued by the court 5 under this section at the rate of \$40 per petition. The 6 request for reimbursement shall be submitted in the form and 7 manner prescribed by the Office of the State Courts 8 Administrator. From this reimbursement, the clerk shall pay 9 the law enforcement agency serving the injunction the fee 10 requested by the law enforcement agency; however, this fee may 11 not exceed \$20. In the event the person desiring to file for an injunction pursuant to this section does not have 12 sufficient funds with which to pay filing fees to the clerk of 13 the court or service fees to the sheriff or law enforcement 14 agency and signs an affidavit so stating, the fees shall be 15 waived by the clerk of the court or the sheriff or law 16 17 enforcement agency to the extent necessary to process the petition and serve the injunction, subject to a subsequent 18 19 order of the court relative to the payment of such fees. 20

- (c) No bond shall be required by the court for the entry of an injunction.
- (d) The clerk of the court shall provide the petitioner with a certified copy of any injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence entered by the court.
- (4)(a) The sworn petition shall allege the incidents of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence and shall include the specific facts and circumstances that which form the basis upon which relief is sought. With respect to a minor child who is living at home, the parent or legal 31 guardian of the minor child must have been an eyewitness to,

or have direct physical evidence or affidavits from 2 eyewitnesses of, the specific facts and circumstances which 3 form the basis upon which relief is sought. 4 (b) The sworn petition must shall be in substantially 5 the following form: 6 7 PETITION FOR INJUNCTION FOR PROTECTION 8 AGAINST REPEAT VIOLENCE, SEXUAL VIOLENCE, OR DATING VIOLENCE 9 10 Before me, the undersigned authority, personally 11 appeared Petitioner ...(Name)..., who has been sworn and says that the following statements are true: 12 13 1. Petitioner resides at ...(address)... 14 15 2. Respondent resides at ...(address)... 3.a.(Check here if applicable)Petitioner has 16 17 suffered repeat violence as demonstrated by the fact that the 18 respondent has: 19 ...(enumerate incidents of violence)... 20 21 22 23 24 25 and petitioner genuinely fears repeat violence by the 26 respondent. 27 28 b. (Check here if applicable) Petitioner has suffered 29 sexual violence as demonstrated by the fact that the 30 respondent has:.....(enumerate incident of violence and 31

1	attach incident report by law enforcement agency or notice of
2	inmate release)
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8	b. Check here if applicable)Petitioner is a victim of
9	dating violence and has reasonable cause to believe that he or
10	she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of another
11	act of dating violence or has reasonable cause to believe that
12	he or she is in imminent danger of becoming a victim of dating
13	violence, as demonstrated by the fact that the respondent has:
14	(list the specific incident or incidents of violence and
15	describe the length of time of the relationship, whether it
16	has been in existence during the last 6 months, the nature of
17	the relationship of a romantic or intimate nature, the
18	frequency and type of interaction, and any other facts that
19	characterize the relationship.)
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25	4. Petitioner genuinely fears repeat violence by the
26	respondent.
27	4.5. Petitioner seeks: an immediate injunction against
28	the respondent, enjoining him or her from committing any
29	further acts of violence; an injunction enjoining the
30	respondent from committing any further acts of violence; and
31	an injunction providing any terms the court deems necessary

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for the protection of the petitioner and the petitioner's 2 immediate family, including any injunctions or directives to 3 law enforcement agencies. 4

- (5) Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall set a hearing to be held at the earliest possible time. The respondent shall be personally served with a copy of the petition, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, prior to the hearing.
- (6)(a) When it appears to the court that an immediate and present danger of violence exists, the court may grant a temporary injunction which may be granted in an ex parte hearing, pending a full hearing, and may grant such relief as the court deems proper, including an injunction enjoining the respondent from committing any acts of violence.
- (b) In a hearing ex parte for the purpose of obtaining such temporary injunction, no evidence other than the verified pleading or affidavit shall be used as evidence, unless the respondent appears at the hearing or has received reasonable notice of the hearing.
- (c) Any such ex parte temporary injunction shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed 15 days. However, an ex parte temporary injunction granted under subparagraph (2)(c)2. is effective for 15 days following the date the respondent is released from state prison. A full hearing, as provided by this section, shall be set for a date no later than the date when the temporary injunction ceases to be effective. The court may grant a continuance of the ex parte injunction and the full hearing before or during a hearing, for good cause shown by any party.
- (7) Upon notice and hearing, the court may grant such 31 relief as the court deems proper, including an injunction:

- (a) Enjoining the respondent from committing any acts 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.
- (c) The terms of the injunction shall remain in full force and effect until modified or dissolved. Either party may move at any time to modify or dissolve the injunction. Such relief may be granted in addition to other civil or criminal remedies.
- (d) A temporary or final judgment on injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating 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 that the respondent was served with the temporary or final order, if obtainable.
- (8)(a)1. The clerk of the court shall furnish a copy of the petition, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, to the sheriff or a law enforcement agency of the county where the respondent resides or can be found, who shall

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serve it upon the respondent as soon thereafter as possible on any day of the week and at any time of the day or night. The clerk of the court shall be responsible for furnishing to the sheriff such information on the respondent's physical description and location as is required by the department to comply with the verification procedures set forth in this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the chief judge of each circuit, in consultation with the appropriate sheriff, may authorize a law enforcement agency within the chief judge's jurisdiction to effect this type of service and to receive a portion of the service fee. No person shall be authorized or permitted to serve or execute an injunction issued under this section unless the person is a law enforcement officer as defined in chapter 943.

2. If the respondent is in the custody of the Department of Corrections and the petition for an injunction has been filed as provided in subparagraph (2)(c)2., the clerk of the court shall furnish a copy of the petition, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, to the Department of Corrections and copies shall be served upon the respondent as soon thereafter as possible on any day of the week and at any time of the day or night. The petition, notice of hearing, or temporary injunction may be served in a state prison by a correctional officer as defined in chapter 943. If the respondent in custody is not served before his or her release, a copy of the petition, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, shall be forwarded to the sheriff of the county specified in the respondent's release plan for service as provided in subparagraph 1.

3.2. When an injunction is issued, if the petitioner 31 requests the assistance of a law enforcement agency, the court

 may order that an officer from the appropriate law enforcement agency accompany the petitioner and assist in the execution or service of the injunction. A law enforcement officer shall accept a copy of an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence, certified by the clerk of the court, from the petitioner and immediately serve it upon a respondent who has been located but not yet served.

- Repeat Violence Injunction Statewide Verification System within the Department of Law Enforcement. The department shall establish, implement, and maintain a statewide communication system capable of electronically transmitting information to and between criminal justice agencies relating to domestic violence injunctions, dating violence injunctions, sexual violence injunctions, and repeat violence injunctions issued by the courts throughout the state. Such information must include, but is not limited to, information as to the existence and status of any injunction for verification purposes.
- or vacates an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence or changes or vacates an injunction for protection against repeat violence or dating violence or dating violence or dating violence or dating violence, the clerk of the court must forward a copy of the injunction to the sheriff with jurisdiction over the residence of the petitioner.
- 2. Within 24 hours after service of process of an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence upon a respondent, the law enforcement officer must forward the written proof of service

 of process to the sheriff with jurisdiction over the residence of the petitioner.

- 3. Within 24 hours after the sheriff receives a certified copy of the injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence, the sheriff must make information relating to the injunction available to other law enforcement agencies by electronically transmitting such information to the department.
- 4. Within 24 hours after the sheriff or other law enforcement officer has made service upon the respondent and the sheriff has been so notified, the sheriff must make information relating to the service available to other law enforcement agencies by electronically transmitting such information to the department.
- 5. Within 24 hours after an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence is lifted, terminated, or otherwise rendered no longer effective by ruling of the court, the clerk of the court must notify the sheriff or local law enforcement agency receiving original notification of the injunction as provided in subparagraph 2. That agency shall, within 24 hours after receiving such notification from the clerk of the court, notify the department of such action of the court.
- (9)(a) The court shall enforce, through a civil or criminal contempt proceeding, a violation of an injunction for protection. The court may enforce the respondent's compliance with the injunction by imposing a monetary assessment. The clerk of the court shall collect and receive such assessments. On a monthly basis, the clerk shall transfer the moneys collected pursuant to this paragraph to the State Treasury for

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deposit in the Crimes Compensation Trust Fund established in s. 960.21.

- (b) If the respondent is arrested by a law enforcement officer under s. 901.15(10) for committing an act of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence in violation of an a repeat or dating violence injunction for protection, the respondent shall be held in custody until brought before the court as expeditiously as possible for the purpose of enforcing the injunction and for admittance to bail in accordance with chapter 903 and the applicable rules of criminal procedure, pending a hearing.
- The petitioner or the respondent may move the (10)court to modify or dissolve an injunction at any time.
- (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 3. Subsection (3) of section 61.1825, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 61.1825 State Case Registry.--
- (3)(a) For the purpose of this section, a family violence indicator must be placed on a record when:
- 1. A party executes a sworn statement requesting that a family violence indicator be placed on that party's record which states that the party has reason to believe that release of information to the Federal Case Registry may result in physical or emotional harm to the party or the child; or
- 2. A temporary or final injunction for protection 31 against domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence,

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or sexual violence, or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit under s. 741.315, has been granted pursuant to s. 741.30(6), an injunction for protection against domestic violence has been issued by a court of a foreign state pursuant to s. 741.315, or a temporary or final injunction for protection against repeat violence has been granted pursuant to s. 784.046; or

- The department has received information on a Title IV-D case from the Domestic Violence and Repeat Violence Injunction Statewide Verification System, established pursuant to s. 784.046(8)(b), that a court has granted a party a domestic violence, or repeat violence, dating violence, or sexual violence injunction.
- (b) Before the family violence indicator can be removed from a record, the protected person must be afforded notice and an opportunity to appear before the court on the issue of whether the disclosure will result in harm.

Section 4. For purposes of incorporating the amendments by this act to sections 741.30, 741.31, and 784.046, Florida Statutes, subsection (1) of section 61.1827, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 61.1827 Identifying information concerning applicants for and recipients of child support services .--
- (1) Any information that reveals the identity of applicants for or recipients of child support services, including the name, address, and telephone number of such persons, in the possession of a non-Title IV-D county child support enforcement agency is confidential and exempt from public disclosure pursuant to s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a) of Art. I of the State Constitution. The use or disclosure of 31 such information by the non-Title IV-D county child support

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enforcement agency is limited to the purposes directly connected with:

- (a) Any investigation, prosecution, or criminal or civil proceeding connected with the administration of any non-Title IV-D county child support enforcement program;
- (b) Mandatory disclosure of identifying and location information as provided in s. 61.13(9) by the non-Title IV-D county child support enforcement agency when providing non-Title IV-D services; or
- (c) Mandatory disclosure of information as required by ss. 409.2577, 61.181, 61.1825, and 61.1826 and Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.
- (d) Disclosure to an authorized person, as defined in 45 C.F.R. s. 303.15, for purposes of enforcing any state or federal law with respect to the unlawful taking or restraint of a child or making or enforcing a child custody or visitation determination. As used in this paragraph, the term "authorized person" includes a noncustodial parent, unless a court has entered an order under s. 741.30, s. 741.31, or s. 784.046.
- Section 5. Subsection (3) of section 741.2901, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 741.2901 Domestic violence cases; prosecutors; legislative intent; investigation; duty of circuits; first appearance. --
- (3) Prior to a defendant's first appearance in any charge of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28, the State Attorney's Office shall perform a thorough investigation of the defendant's history, including, but not limited to: prior arrests for domestic violence, prior arrests for nondomestic 31 charges, prior injunctions for protection against domestic

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violence, and repeat violence, dating violence, and sexual violence filed listing the defendant as respondent and noting history of other victims, and prior walk-in domestic complaints filed against the defendant. This information shall be presented at first appearance, when setting bond, and when passing sentence, for consideration by the court. defendant is arrested for an act of domestic violence, the defendant shall be held in custody until brought before the court for admittance to bail in accordance with chapter 903. In determining bail, the court shall consider the safety of the victim, the victim's children, and any other person who may be in danger if the defendant is released.

Section 6. Subsection (8) of section 741.30, Florida Statutes, is 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. --

(8)(a)1. The clerk of the court shall furnish a copy of the petition, financial affidavit, uniform child custody jurisdiction and enforcement act affidavit, if any, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, to the sheriff or a law enforcement agency of the county where the respondent resides or can be found, who shall serve it upon the respondent as soon thereafter as possible on any day of the week and at any time of the day or night. The clerk of the court shall be responsible for furnishing to the sheriff such information on the respondent's physical description and location as is required by the department to comply with the verification procedures set forth in this section. 31 Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary,

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the chief judge of each circuit, in consultation with the appropriate sheriff, may authorize a law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction to effect service. A law enforcement agency serving injunctions pursuant to this section shall use service and verification procedures consistent with those of the sheriff.

- 2. When an injunction is issued, if the petitioner requests the assistance of a law enforcement agency, the court may order that an officer from the appropriate law enforcement agency accompany the petitioner and assist in placing the petitioner in possession of the dwelling or residence, or otherwise assist in the execution or service of the injunction. A law enforcement officer shall accept a copy of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, certified by the clerk of the court, from the petitioner and immediately serve it upon a respondent who has been located but not yet served.
- 3. All orders issued, changed, continued, extended, or vacated subsequent to the original service of documents enumerated under subparagraph 1., shall be certified by the clerk of the court and delivered to the parties at the time of the entry of the order. The parties may acknowledge receipt of such order in writing on the face of the original order. In the event a party fails or refuses to acknowledge the receipt of a certified copy of an order, the clerk shall note on the original order that service was effected. If delivery at the hearing is not possible, the clerk shall mail certified copies of the order to the parties at the last known address of each party. Service by mail is complete upon mailing. When an order is served pursuant to this subsection, the clerk 31 shall prepare a written certification to be placed in the

court file specifying the time, date, and method of service and shall notify the sheriff.

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If the respondent has been served previously with the temporary injunction and has failed to appear at the initial hearing on the temporary injunction, any subsequent petition for injunction seeking an extension of time may be served on the respondent by the clerk of the court by certified mail in lieu of personal service by a law enforcement officer.

- (b) There shall be created a Domestic and Repeat Violence Injunction Statewide Verification System within the Department of Law Enforcement. The department shall establish, implement, and maintain a statewide communication system capable of electronically transmitting information to and between criminal justice agencies relating to domestic violence injunctions, and repeat violence injunctions, dating violence injunctions, and sexual violence injunctions issued by the courts throughout the state. Such information must include, but is not limited to, information as to the existence and status of any injunction for verification purposes.
- (c)1. Within 24 hours after the court issues an injunction for protection against domestic violence or changes, continues, extends, or vacates an injunction for protection against domestic violence, the clerk of the court must forward a certified copy of the injunction for service to the sheriff with jurisdiction over the residence of the petitioner. The injunction must be served in accordance with this subsection.
- 2. Within 24 hours after service of process of an 31 injunction for protection against domestic violence upon a

respondent, the law enforcement officer must forward the written proof of service of process to the sheriff with jurisdiction over the residence of the petitioner.

- 3. Within 24 hours after the sheriff receives a certified copy of the injunction for protection against domestic violence, the sheriff must make information relating to the injunction available to other law enforcement agencies by electronically transmitting such information to the department.
- 4. Within 24 hours after the sheriff or other law enforcement officer has made service upon the respondent and the sheriff has been so notified, the sheriff must make information relating to the service available to other law enforcement agencies by electronically transmitting such information to the department.
- 5. Within 24 hours after an injunction for protection against domestic violence is vacated, terminated, or otherwise rendered no longer effective by ruling of the court, the clerk of the court must notify the sheriff receiving original notification of the injunction as provided in subparagraph 2. That agency shall, within 24 hours after receiving such notification from the clerk of the court, notify the department of such action of the court.

Section 7. For purposes of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 741.315, Florida Statutes, subsection (4) of section 741.31, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

- 741.31 Violation of an injunction for protection against domestic violence.--
- 30 (4)(a) A person who willfully violates an injunction 31 for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to s.

 741.30, or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.315, by:

- 1. Refusing to vacate the dwelling that the parties share;
- 2. Going to, or being within 500 feet of, 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 domestic 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;
- 5. Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly, unless the injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party;
- 6. Knowingly and intentionally coming within 100 feet of the petitioner's motor vehicle, whether or not that vehicle is occupied;
- 7. Defacing or destroying the petitioner's personal property, including the petitioner's motor vehicle; or
- 8. Refusing to surrender firearms or ammunition if ordered to do so by the court $\ensuremath{\mathsf{R}}$

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

(b)1. It is a violation of s. 790.233, and a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, for a person to violate a final injunction for protection against domestic violence by having

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in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition.

2. It is the intent of the Legislature that the disabilities regarding possession of firearms and ammunition are consistent with federal law. Accordingly, this paragraph shall not apply to a state or local officer as defined in s. 943.10(14), holding an active certification, who receives or possesses a firearm or ammunition for use in performing official duties on behalf of the officer's employing agency, unless otherwise prohibited by the employing agency.

Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 741.315, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

741.315 Recognition of foreign protection orders.--

(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, or s. 784.047 and provided that the court had jurisdiction over the parties and the matter 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. 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.

Section 9. For purposes of incorporating the 31 amendments made by this act to section 784.048, Florida

Statutes, in references thereto, paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 775.084, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

775.084 Violent career criminals; habitual felony offenders and habitual violent felony offenders; three-time violent felony offenders; definitions; procedure; enhanced penalties or mandatory minimum prison terms.--

- (1) As used in this act:
- (d) "Violent career criminal" means a defendant for whom the court must impose imprisonment pursuant to paragraph (4)(d), if it finds that:
- 1. The defendant has previously been convicted as an adult three or more times for an offense in this state or other qualified offense that is:
 - a. Any forcible felony, as described in s. 776.08;
- b. Aggravated stalking, as described in s. 784.048(3) and (4);
- c. Aggravated child abuse, as described in s.
 827.03(2);
- d. Aggravated abuse of an elderly person or disabled adult, as described in s. 825.102(2);
- e. Lewd or lascivious battery, lewd or lascivious molestation, lewd or lascivious conduct, or lewd or lascivious exhibition, as described in s. 800.04;
 - f. Escape, as described in s. 944.40; or
- g. A felony violation of chapter 790 involving the use or possession of a firearm.
- 2. The defendant has been incarcerated in a state prison or a federal prison.

- 3. The primary felony offense for which the defendant is to be sentenced is a felony enumerated in subparagraph 1. and was committed on or after October 1, 1995, and:
- a. While the defendant was serving a prison sentence or other sentence, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for an enumerated felony; or
- b. Within 5 years after the conviction of the last prior enumerated felony, or within 5 years after the defendant's release from a prison sentence, probation, community control, control release, conditional release, parole, or court-ordered or lawfully imposed supervision or other sentence that is imposed as a result of a prior conviction for an enumerated felony, whichever is later.
- 4. The defendant has not received a pardon for any felony or other qualified offense that is necessary for the operation of this paragraph.
- 5. A conviction of a felony or other qualified offense necessary to the operation of this paragraph has not been set aside in any postconviction proceeding.
- Section 10. Section 784.047, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 784.047 Penalties for violating protective injunction against violators.—A person who willfully violates an injunction for protection against repeat violence, or dating violence, or sexual violence issued pursuant to s. 784.046, or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.315 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, or dating violence, or sexual violence against the petitioner;
 (4) Committing any other violation of the injunction
 - (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;

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

Section 11. Subsection (4) of section 784.048, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

784.048 Stalking; definitions; penalties.--

(4) Any person who, after an injunction for protection against repeat violence or dating violence pursuant to s. 784.046, or an injunction for protection against domestic violence pursuant to s. 741.30, or after any other court-imposed prohibition of conduct toward the subject person or that person's property, knowingly, willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or harasses another person after the entry of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence, or sexual violence, a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit under s. 741.315, or any other court-imposed prohibition of conduct toward the subject person or that person's property, commits the offense of aggravated stalking,

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a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

Section 12. Subsections (2), (3), and (13) of section 790.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.06 License to carry concealed weapon or firearm.--

- The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall issue a license if the applicant:
- (a) Is a resident of the United States or is a consular security official of a foreign government that maintains diplomatic relations and treaties of commerce, friendship, and navigation with the United States and is certified as such by the foreign government and by the appropriate embassy in this country;
 - (b) Is 21 years of age or older;
- Does not suffer from a physical infirmity which prevents the safe handling of a weapon or firearm;
- (d) Is not ineligible to possess a firearm pursuant to s. 790.23 by virtue of having been convicted of a felony;
- (e) Has not been committed for the abuse of a controlled substance or been found guilty of a crime under the provisions of chapter 893 or similar laws of any other state relating to controlled substances within a 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;
- (f) Does not chronically and habitually use alcoholic beverages or other substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired. It shall be presumed that an applicant chronically and habitually uses alcoholic beverages or other substances to the extent that his or her normal faculties are impaired if the applicant has been committed 31 under chapter 397 or under the provisions of former chapter

396 or has been convicted under s. 790.151 or has been deemed a habitual offender under s. 856.011(3), or has had two or more convictions under s. 316.193 or similar laws of any other state, within the 3-year period immediately preceding the date on which the application is submitted;

- (g) Desires a legal means to carry a concealed weapon or firearm for lawful self-defense;
- (h) Demonstrates competence with a firearm by any one of the following:
- Completion of any hunter education or hunter safety course approved by the Fish and Wildlife Conservation
 Commission or a similar agency of another state;
- 2. Completion of any National Rifle Association firearms safety or training course;
- 3. Completion of any firearms safety or training course or class available to the general public offered by a law enforcement, junior college, college, or private or public institution or organization or firearms training school, utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association, Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, or the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services State;
- 4. Completion of any law enforcement firearms safety or training course or class offered for security guards, investigators, special deputies, or any division or subdivision of law enforcement or security enforcement;
- 5. Presents evidence of equivalent experience with a firearm through participation in organized shooting competition or military service;

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Is licensed or has been licensed to carry a firearm in this state or a county or municipality of this state, unless such license has been revoked for cause; or

Completion of any firearms training or safety course or class conducted by a state-certified or National Rifle Association certified firearms instructor;

A photocopy of a certificate of completion of any of the courses or classes; or an affidavit from the instructor, school, club, organization, or group that conducted or taught said course or class attesting to the completion of the course or class by the applicant; or a copy of any document which shows completion of the course or class or evidences participation in firearms competition shall constitute evidence of qualification under this paragraph; any person who conducts a course pursuant to subparagraph 2., subparagraph 3., or subparagraph 7., or who, as an instructor, attests to the completion of such courses, must maintain records certifying that he or she observed the student safely handle and discharge the firearm;

- (i) Has not been adjudicated an incapacitated person under s. 744.331, or similar laws of any other state, unless 5 years have elapsed since the applicant's restoration to capacity by court order;
- (j) Has not been committed to a mental institution under chapter 394, or similar laws of any other state, unless the applicant produces a certificate from a licensed psychiatrist that he or she has not suffered from disability for at least 5 years prior to the date of submission of the application;

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- (k) Has not had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any felony or misdemeanor crime of domestic violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled, or the record has been sealed or expunged;
- (1) Has not been issued an injunction that is currently in force and effect and that restrains the applicant from committing acts of domestic violence, or acts of repeat violence, dating violence, or sexual violence; and
- (m) Is not prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm by any other provision of Florida or federal law.
- The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall deny a license if the applicant has been found guilty of, had adjudication of guilt withheld for, or had imposition of sentence suspended for one or more crimes of violence constituting a misdemeanor, unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled or the record has been sealed or expunged. The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall revoke a license if the licensee has been found guilty of, had adjudication of guilt withheld for, or had imposition of sentence suspended for one or more crimes of violence within the preceding 3 years. The department shall, upon notification by a law enforcement agency, a court, or the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and subsequent written verification, suspend a license or the processing of an application for a license if the licensee or applicant is arrested or formally charged with a crime that would disqualify such person from having a license under this section, until final disposition of the case. The department 31 shall suspend a license or the processing of an application

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for a license if the licensee or applicant is issued an injunction that restrains the licensee or applicant from committing acts of domestic violence, or acts of repeat violence, dating violence, or sexual violence.

(13) All moneys collected by the department pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Division of Licensing Trust Fund, and the Legislature shall appropriate from the fund those amounts deemed necessary to administer the provisions of this section. All revenues collected, less those costs determined by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to be nonrecurring or one-time costs, shall be deferred over the 5-year 3-year licensure period. Notwithstanding the provisions of s. 493.6117, all moneys collected pursuant to this section shall not revert to the General Revenue Fund; however, this shall not abrogate the requirement for payment of the service charge imposed pursuant to chapter 215.

Section 13. Section 790.065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.065 Sale and delivery of firearms.--

- (1) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer may not sell or deliver from her or his inventory at her or his licensed premises any firearm to another person, other than a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or licensed collector, until she or he has:
- (a) Obtained a completed form from the potential buyer or transferee, which form shall have been promulgated by the Department of Law Enforcement and provided by the licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, which 31 shall include the name, date of birth, gender, race, and

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social security number or other identification number of such potential buyer or transferee and has inspected proper identification including an identification containing a photograph of the potential buyer or transferee.

(b) Collected a fee from the potential buyer for processing the criminal history check of the potential buyer. The fee shall be established by the Department of Law Enforcement and may not exceed \$8 per transaction. The Department of Law Enforcement may reduce, or suspend collection of, the fee to reflect payment received from the Federal Government applied to the cost of maintaining the criminal history check system established by this section as a means of facilitating or supplementing the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. The Department of Law Enforcement shall, by rule, establish procedures for the fees to be transmitted by the licensee to the Department of Law Enforcement. All such fees shall be deposited into the Department of Law Enforcement Operating Trust Fund, but shall be segregated from all other funds deposited into such trust fund and must be accounted for separately. Such segregated funds must not be used for any purpose other than the operation of the criminal history checks required by this section. The Department of Law Enforcement, each year prior to February 1, shall make a full accounting of all receipts and expenditures of such funds to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority and minority leaders of each house of the Legislature, and the chairs of the appropriations committees of each house of the In the event that the cumulative amount of funds Legislature. collected exceeds the cumulative amount of expenditures by 31 | more than \$2.5 million, excess funds may be used for the

purpose of purchasing soft body armor for law enforcement officers.

- (c) Requested, by means of a toll-free telephone call, the Department of Law Enforcement to conduct a check of the information as reported and reflected in the Florida Crime Information Center and National Crime Information Center systems as of the date of the request.
- (d) Received a unique approval number for that inquiry from the Department of Law Enforcement, and recorded the date and such number on the consent form.

- However, if the person purchasing, or receiving delivery of, the firearm is a holder of a valid concealed weapons or firearms license pursuant to the provisions of s. 790.06 or holds an active certification from the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission as a "law enforcement officer," a "correctional officer," or a "correctional probation officer" as defined in s. 943.10(1), (2), (3), (6), (7), (8), or (9), the provisions of this subsection do not apply.
- 21 (2) Upon receipt of a request for a criminal history 22 record check, the Department of Law Enforcement shall, during 23 the licensee's call or by return call, forthwith:
 - (a) Review criminal history records to determine if the potential buyer or transferee:
 - 1. Has been convicted of a felony and is prohibited from receipt or possession of a firearm pursuant to s. 790.23;
 - 2. Has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, and therefore is prohibited from purchasing a firearm; or

- 3. Has had adjudication of guilt withheld or imposition of sentence suspended on any felony or misdemeanor crime of domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence, or sexual violence unless 3 years have elapsed since probation or any other conditions set by the court have been fulfilled or expunction has occurred.
- (b) Inform the licensee making the inquiry either that records demonstrate that the buyer or transferee is so prohibited and provide the licensee a nonapproval number, or provide the licensee with a unique approval number.
- (c)1. Review any records available to it to determine whether the potential buyer or transferee has been indicted or has had an information filed against her or him for an offense that is a felony under either state or federal law, or, as mandated by federal law, has had an injunction for protection against domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence, or sexual violence entered against the potential buyer or transferee under s. 741.30, has had an injunction for protection against repeat violence entered against the potential buyer or transferee under s. 784.046, or has been arrested for a dangerous crime as specified in s. 907.041(4)(a) or for any of the following enumerated offenses:
 - a. Criminal anarchy under ss. 876.01 and 876.02.
 - b. Extortion under s. 836.05.
 - c. Explosives violations under s. 552.22(1) and (2).
 - d. Controlled substances violations under chapter 893.
 - e. Resisting an officer with violence under s. 843.01.
 - f. Weapons and firearms violations under this chapter.
 - q. Treason under s. 876.32.
 - h. Assisting self-murder under s. 782.08.
 - i. Sabotage under s. 876.38.

j. Stalking or aggravated stalking under s. 784.048.

If the review indicates any such indictment, information, or arrest, the department shall provide to the licensee a conditional nonapproval number.

2. Within 24 working hours, the department shall determine the disposition of the indictment, information, or arrest and inform the licensee as to whether the potential buyer is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm. For purposes of this paragraph, "working hours" means the hours from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

3. The office of the clerk of court, at no charge to the department, shall respond to any department request for data on the disposition of the indictment, information, or arrest as soon as possible, but in no event later than 8 working hours.

4. The department shall determine as quickly as possible within the allotted time period whether the potential buyer is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm.

 5. If the potential buyer is not so prohibited, or if the department cannot determine the disposition information within the allotted time period, the department shall provide the licensee with a conditional approval number.

6. If the buyer is so prohibited, the conditional nonapproval number shall become a nonapproval number.

 7. The department shall continue its attempts to obtain the disposition information and may retain a record of all approval numbers granted without sufficient disposition information. If the department later obtains disposition information which indicates:

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- a. That the potential buyer is not prohibited from owning a firearm, it shall treat the record of the transaction in accordance with this section; or
- b. That the potential buyer is prohibited from owning a firearm, it shall immediately revoke the conditional approval number and notify local law enforcement.
- 8. During the time that disposition of the indictment, information, or arrest is pending and until the department is notified by the potential buyer that there has been a final disposition of the indictment, information, or arrest, the conditional nonapproval number shall remain in effect.
- (3) In the event of scheduled computer downtime, electronic failure, or similar emergency beyond the control of the Department of Law Enforcement, the department shall immediately notify the licensee of the reason for, and estimated length of, such delay. After such notification, the department shall forthwith, and in no event later than the end of the next business day of the licensee, either inform the requesting licensee if its records demonstrate that the buyer or transferee is prohibited from receipt or possession of a firearm pursuant to Florida and Federal law or provide the licensee with a unique approval number. Unless notified by the end of said next business day that the buyer or transferee is so prohibited, and without regard to whether she or he has received a unique approval number, the licensee may complete the sale or transfer and shall not be deemed in violation of this section with respect to such sale or transfer.
- (4)(a) Any records containing any of the information set forth in subsection (1) pertaining to a buyer or transferee who is not found to be prohibited from receipt or transfer of a firearm by reason of Florida and federal law

which records are created by the Department of Law Enforcement to conduct the criminal history record check shall be confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1) and may not be disclosed by the Department of Law Enforcement or any officer or employee thereof to any person or to another agency. The Department of Law Enforcement shall destroy any such records forthwith after it communicates the approval and nonapproval numbers to the licensee and, in any event, such records shall be destroyed within 48 hours after the day of the response to the licensee's request.

- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, the Department of Law Enforcement may maintain records of NCIC transactions to the extent required by the Federal Government, and may maintain a log of dates of requests for criminal history records checks, unique approval and nonapproval numbers, license identification numbers, and transaction numbers corresponding to such dates for a period of not longer than 2 years or as otherwise required by law.
- (c) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to allow the State of Florida to maintain records containing the names of purchasers or transferees who receive unique approval numbers or to maintain records of firearm transactions.
- (d) Any officer or employee, or former officer or employee of the Department of Law Enforcement or law enforcement agency who intentionally and maliciously violates the provisions of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (5) The Department of Law Enforcement shall establish a toll-free telephone number which shall be operational 7 days a week with the exception of Christmas Day and New Year's Day,

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 for a period of 12 hours a day beginning at 9 a.m. and ending at 9 p.m., for purposes of responding to inquiries as described in this section from licensed manufacturers, licensed importers, and licensed dealers. The Department of Law Enforcement shall employ and train such personnel as are necessary expeditiously to administer the provisions of this section.

- (6) Any person who is denied the right to receive or purchase a firearm as a result of the procedures established by this section may request a criminal history records review and correction in accordance with the rules promulgated by the Department of Law Enforcement.
- (7) It shall be unlawful for any licensed dealer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed importer willfully and intentionally to request criminal history record information under false pretenses, or willfully and intentionally to disseminate criminal history record information to any person other than the subject of such information. Any person convicted of a violation of this subsection commits a felony of the third degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (8) The Department of Law Enforcement shall promulgate regulations to ensure the identity, confidentiality, and security of all records and data provided pursuant to this section.
- (9) This section shall become effective at such time as the Department of Law Enforcement has notified all licensed importers, licensed manufacturers, and licensed dealers in writing that the procedures and toll-free number described in this section are operational. This section shall remain in

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effect only during such times as the procedures described in subsection (2) remain operational.

- (10) A licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer is not required to comply with the requirements of this section in the event of:
- (a) Unavailability of telephone service at the licensed premises due to the failure of the entity which provides telephone service in the state, region, or other geographical area in which the licensee is located to provide telephone service to the premises of the licensee due to the location of said premises; or the interruption of telephone service by reason of hurricane, tornado, flood, natural disaster, or other act of God, war, invasion, insurrection, riot, or other bona fide emergency, or other reason beyond the control of the licensee; or
- (b) Failure of the Department of Law Enforcement to comply with the requirements of subsections (2) and (3).
- (11) Compliance with the provisions of this chapter shall be a complete defense to any claim or cause of action under the laws of any state for liability for damages arising from the importation or manufacture, or the subsequent sale or transfer to any person who has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year, of any firearm which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce. The Department of Law Enforcement, its agents and employees shall not be liable for any claim or cause of action under the laws of any state for liability for damages arising from its actions in lawful compliance with this section.
- (12)(a) Any potential buyer or transferee who 31 | willfully and knowingly provides false information or false or

 fraudulent identification commits a felony of the third degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

- (b) Any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer who violates the provisions of subsection (1) commits a felony of the third degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (c) Any employee or agency of a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer who violates the provisions of subsection (1) commits a felony of the third degree punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (d) Any person who knowingly acquires a firearm through purchase or transfer intended for the use of a person who is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing or receiving a firearm commits a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (13) This section does not apply to employees of sheriff's offices, municipal police departments, correctional facilities or agencies, or other criminal justice or governmental agencies when the purchases or transfers are made on behalf of an employing agency for official law enforcement purposes.
- (14) This section is repealed effective June 1, 2004. Section 14. Section 901.15, Florida Statutes, is 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:
- (1) The person has committed a felony or misdemeanor or violated a municipal or county ordinance in the presence of the officer. An arrest for the commission of a misdemeanor or

 the violation of a municipal or county ordinance shall be made immediately or in fresh pursuit.

- (2) A felony has been committed and he or she reasonably believes that the person committed it.
- (3) He or she reasonably believes that a felony has been or is being committed and that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing it.
- (4) A warrant for the arrest has been issued and is held by another peace officer for execution.
- (5) A violation of chapter 316 has been committed in the presence of the officer. Such an arrest may be made immediately or in fresh pursuit. Any law enforcement officer, upon receiving information relayed to him or her from a fellow officer stationed on the ground or in the air that a driver of a vehicle has violated chapter 316, may arrest the driver for violation of those laws when reasonable and proper identification of the vehicle and the violation has been communicated to the arresting officer.
- (6) There is probable cause to believe that the person has committed a criminal act according to s. 790.233 or according to s. 741.31 or s. 784.047 which violates an injunction for protection entered pursuant to s. 741.30 or s. 784.046, or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.315, over the objection of the petitioner, if necessary.
- (7) There is probable cause to believe that the person has committed an act of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28. The decision to arrest shall not require consent of the victim or consideration of the relationship of the parties. It is the public policy of this state to strongly discourage arrest and charges of both parties for domestic

 violence on each other and to encourage training of law enforcement and prosecutors in this area. A law enforcement officer who acts in good faith and exercises due care in making an arrest under this subsection, under s. 741.31(4) or s. 784.047, or pursuant to a foreign order of protection accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.315, is immune from civil liability that otherwise might result by reason of his or her action.

- (8) There is probable cause to believe that the person has committed child abuse, as defined in s. 827.03. The decision to arrest shall not require consent of the victim or consideration of the relationship of the parties. It is the public policy of this state to protect abused children by strongly encouraging the arrest and prosecution of persons who commit child abuse. A law enforcement officer who acts in good faith and exercises due care in making an arrest under this subsection is immune from civil liability that otherwise might result by reason of his or her action.
- (9) There is probable cause to believe that the person has committed:
- (a) Any battery upon another person, as defined in s. 784.03.
- (b) An act of criminal mischief or a graffiti-related offense as described in s. 806.13.
- (10) The officer has probable cause to believe that the person has knowingly committed an act of repeat violence, dating violence, or sexual violence in violation of an injunction for protection from repeat violence entered pursuant to s. 784.046 or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.315.

- (11) The officer has determined that he or she has probable cause to believe that a misdemeanor has been committed, based upon a signed affidavit provided to the officer by a law enforcement officer of the United States Government, recognized as such by United States statute, or a United States military law enforcement officer, recognized as such by the Uniform Code of Military Justice or the United States Department of Defense Regulations, when the misdemeanor was committed in the presence of the United States law enforcement officer or the United States military law enforcement officer on federal military property over which the state has maintained exclusive jurisdiction for such a misdemeanor.
 - (12)(a) A law enforcement officer of the Florida
 National Guard, recognized as such by the Uniform Code of
 Military Justice or the United States Department of Defense
 Regulations, has probable cause to believe a felony was
 committed on state military property or when a felony or
 misdemeanor was committed in his or her presence on such
 property.
 - (b) All law enforcement officers of the Florida
 National Guard shall promptly surrender all persons arrested
 and charged with a felony to the sheriff of the county within
 which the state military property is located, and all persons
 arrested and charged with misdemeanors shall be surrendered to
 the applicable authority as may be provided by law, but
 otherwise to the sheriff of the county in which the state
 military property is located. The Florida National Guard
 shall promptly notify the applicable law enforcement agency of
 an arrest and the location of the prisoner.

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- (c) The Adjutant General, in consultation with the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission, shall prescribe minimum training standards for such law enforcement officers of the Florida National Guard.
 - (13) He or she is employed by the State of Florida as a law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10(1) or part-time law enforcement officer as defined in s. 943.10(6),
 - (a) He or she reasonably believes that a felony involving violence has been or is being committed and that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing the felony;
 - (b) While engaged in the exercise of his or her state law enforcement duties, the officer reasonably believes that a felony has been or is being committed; or
 - (c) A felony warrant for the arrest has been issued and is being held for execution by another peace officer.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authority of an officer pursuant to this subsection is statewide. This subsection does not limit the arrest authority conferred on such officer by any other provision of law.

- (14) There is probable cause to believe that the person has committed an act that violates a condition of pretrial release provided in s. 903.047 when the original arrest was for an act of domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 or, repeat violence, dating violence, or sexual violence as defined in s. 784.046.
- (15)There is probable cause to believe that the person has committed trespass in a secure area of an airport 31 when signs are posted in conspicuous areas of the airport

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which notify that unauthorized entry into such areas constitutes a trespass and specify the methods for gaining authorized access to such areas. An arrest under this subsection may be made on or off airport premises. A law enforcement officer who acts in good faith and exercises due care in making an arrest under this subsection is immune from civil liability that otherwise might result by reason of the law enforcement officer's action. (16) There is probable cause to believe that the person has committed assault upon a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical care provider, public 12 transit employees or agents, or other specified officers as set forth in s. 784.07 or has committed assault or battery 14 upon any employee of a receiving facility as defined in s. 394.455 who is engaged in the lawful performance of his or her duties. Section 15. For the purpose of incorporating the amendments made by this act to section 784.048, Florida Statutes, in references, thereto, paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of section 921.0022, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 921.0022 Criminal Punishment Code; offense severity 23 ranking chart. --(3) OFFENSE SEVERITY RANKING CHART Florida Felony 26 Statute Degree Description

(q) LEVEL 7

1	316.193(3)(c)2.	3rd	DUI resulting in serious bodily
2			injury.
3	327.35(3)(c)2.	3rd	Vessel BUI resulting in serious
4			bodily injury.
5	402.319(2)	2nd	Misrepresentation and negligence
6			or intentional act resulting in
7			great bodily harm, permanent
8			disfiguration, permanent
9			disability, or death.
10	409.920(2)	3rd	Medicaid provider fraud.
11	456.065(2)	3rd	Practicing a health care
12			profession without a license.
13	456.065(2)	2nd	Practicing a health care
14			profession without a license
15			which results in serious bodily
16			injury.
17	458.327(1)	3rd	Practicing medicine without a
18			license.
19	459.013(1)	3rd	Practicing osteopathic medicine
20			without a license.
21	460.411(1)	3rd	Practicing chiropractic medicine
22			without a license.
23	461.012(1)	3rd	Practicing podiatric medicine
24			without a license.
25	462.17	3rd	Practicing naturopathy without a
26			license.
27	463.015(1)	3rd	Practicing optometry without a
28			license.
29	464.016(1)	3rd	Practicing nursing without a
30			license.
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1	465.015(2)	3rd	Practicing pharmacy without a
2			license.
3	466.026(1)	3rd	Practicing dentistry or dental
4			hygiene without a license.
5	467.201	3rd	Practicing midwifery without a
6			license.
7	468.366	3rd	Delivering respiratory care
8			services without a license.
9	483.828(1)	3rd	Practicing as clinical laboratory
10			personnel without a license.
11	483.901(9)	3rd	Practicing medical physics
12			without a license.
13	484.013(1)(c)	3rd	Preparing or dispensing optical
14			devices without a prescription.
15	484.053	3rd	Dispensing hearing aids without a
16			license.
17	494.0018(2)	1st	Conviction of any violation of
18			ss. 494.001-494.0077 in which the
19			total money and property
20			unlawfully obtained exceeded
21			\$50,000 and there were five or
22			more victims.
23	560.123(8)(b)1.	3rd	Failure to report currency or
24			payment instruments exceeding
25			\$300 but less than \$20,000 by
26			money transmitter.
27	560.125(5)(a)	3rd	Money transmitter business by
28			unauthorized person, currency or
29			payment instruments exceeding
30			\$300 but less than \$20,000.
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1	655.50(10)(b)1.	3rd	Failure to report financial
2			transactions exceeding \$300 but
3			less than \$20,000 by financial
4			institution.
5	782.051(3)	2nd	Attempted felony murder of a
6			person by a person other than the
7			perpetrator or the perpetrator of
8			an attempted felony.
9	782.07(1)	2nd	Killing of a human being by the
10			act, procurement, or culpable
11			negligence of another
12			(manslaughter).
13	782.071	2nd	Killing of human being or viable
14			fetus by the operation of a motor
15			vehicle in a reckless manner
16			(vehicular homicide).
17	782.072	2nd	Killing of a human being by the
18			operation of a vessel in a
19			reckless manner (vessel
20			homicide).
21	784.045(1)(a)1.	2nd	Aggravated battery; intentionally
22			causing great bodily harm or
23			disfigurement.
24	784.045(1)(a)2.	2nd	Aggravated battery; using deadly
25			weapon.
26	784.045(1)(b)	2nd	Aggravated battery; perpetrator
27			aware victim pregnant.
28	784.048(4)	3rd	Aggravated stalking; violation of
29			injunction or court order.
30	784.07(2)(d)	1st	Aggravated battery on law
31			enforcement officer.

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1	784.074(1)(a)	1st	Aggravated battery on sexually
2			violent predators facility staff.
3	784.08(2)(a)	1st	Aggravated battery on a person 65
4			years of age or older.
5	784.081(1)	1st	Aggravated battery on specified
6			official or employee.
7	784.082(1)	1st	Aggravated battery by detained
8			person on visitor or other
9			detainee.
10	784.083(1)	1st	Aggravated battery on code
11			inspector.
12	790.07(4)	1st	Specified weapons violation
13			subsequent to previous conviction
14			of s. 790.07(1) or (2).
15	790.16(1)	1st	Discharge of a machine gun under
16			specified circumstances.
17	790.165(2)	2nd	Manufacture, sell, possess, or
18			deliver hoax bomb.
19	790.165(3)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or
20			threatening to use any hoax bomb
21			while committing or attempting to
22			commit a felony.
23	790.166(3)	2nd	Possessing, selling, using, or
24			attempting to use a hoax weapon
25			of mass destruction.
26	790.166(4)	2nd	Possessing, displaying, or
27			threatening to use a hoax weapon
28			of mass destruction while
29			committing or attempting to
30			commit a felony.
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1	796.03	2nd	Procuring any person under 16
2			years for prostitution.
3	800.04(5)(c)1.	2nd	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
4			victim less than 12 years of age;
5			offender less than 18 years.
6	800.04(5)(c)2.	2nd	Lewd or lascivious molestation;
7			victim 12 years of age or older
8			but less than 16 years; offender
9			18 years or older.
10	806.01(2)	2nd	Maliciously damage structure by
11			fire or explosive.
12	810.02(3)(a)	2nd	Burglary of occupied dwelling;
13			unarmed; no assault or battery.
14	810.02(3)(b)	2nd	Burglary of unoccupied dwelling;
15			unarmed; no assault or battery.
16	810.02(3)(d)	2nd	Burglary of occupied conveyance;
17			unarmed; no assault or battery.
18	812.014(2)(a)	1st	Property stolen, valued at
19			\$100,000 or more; cargo stolen
20			valued at \$50,000 or more;
21			property stolen while causing
22			other property damage; 1st degree
23			grand theft.
24	812.014(2)(b)3.	2nd	Property stolen, emergency
25			medical equipment; 2nd degree
26			grand theft.
27	812.0145(2)(a)	1st	Theft from person 65 years of age
28			or older; \$50,000 or more.
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1	812.019(2)	1st	Stolen property; initiates,
2			organizes, plans, etc., the theft
3			of property and traffics in
4			stolen property.
5	812.131(2)(a)	2nd	Robbery by sudden snatching.
6	812.133(2)(b)	1st	Carjacking; no firearm, deadly
7			weapon, or other weapon.
8	817.234(11)(c)	1st	Insurance fraud; property value
9			\$100,000 or more.
10	825.102(3)(b)	2nd	Neglecting an elderly person or
11			disabled adult causing great
12			bodily harm, disability, or
13			disfigurement.
14	825.103(2)(b)	2nd	Exploiting an elderly person or
15			disabled adult and property is
16			valued at \$20,000 or more, but
17			less than \$100,000.
18	827.03(3)(b)	2nd	Neglect of a child causing great
19			bodily harm, disability, or
20			disfigurement.
21	827.04(3)	3rd	Impregnation of a child under 16
22			years of age by person 21 years
23			of age or older.
24	837.05(2)	3rd	Giving false information about
25			alleged capital felony to a law
26			enforcement officer.
27	872.06	2nd	Abuse of a dead human body.
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1	893.13(1)(c)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
2			cocaine (or other drug prohibited
3			under s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b),
4			(1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or
5			(2)(c)4.) within 1,000 feet of a
6			child care facility or school.
7	893.13(1)(e)1.	1st	Sell, manufacture, or deliver
8			cocaine or other drug prohibited
9			under s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b),
10			(1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or
11			(2)(c)4., within 1,000 feet of
12			property used for religious
13			services or a specified business
14			site.
15	893.13(4)(a)	1st	Deliver to minor cocaine (or
16			other s. 893.03(1)(a), (1)(b),
17			(1)(d), (2)(a), (2)(b), or
18			(2)(c)4. drugs).
19	893.135(1)(a)1.	1st	Trafficking in cannabis, more
20			than 25 lbs., less than 2,000
21			lbs.
22	893.135		
23	(1)(b)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in cocaine, more than
24			28 grams, less than 200 grams.
25	893.135		
26	(1)(c)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in illegal drugs,
27			more than 4 grams, less than 14
28			grams.
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1	893.135		
2	(1)(d)1.	1st	Trafficking in phencyclidine,
3			more than 28 grams, less than 200
4			grams.
5	893.135(1)(e)1.	1st	Trafficking in methaqualone, more
6			than 200 grams, less than 5
7			kilograms.
8	893.135(1)(f)1.	1st	Trafficking in amphetamine, more
9			than 14 grams, less than 28
10			grams.
11	893.135		
12	(1)(g)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in flunitrazepam, 4
13			grams or more, less than 14
14			grams.
15	893.135		
16	(1)(h)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in
17			gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB),
18			1 kilogram or more, less than 5
19			kilograms.
20	893.135		
21	(1)(j)1.a.	1st	Trafficking in 1,4-Butanediol, 1
22			kilogram or more, less than 5
23			kilograms.
24	893.135		
25	(1)(k)2.a.	1st	Trafficking in Phenethylamines,
26			10 grams or more, less than 200
27			grams.
28	896.101(5)(a)	3rd	Money laundering, financial
29			transactions exceeding \$300 but
30			less than \$20,000.
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1 896.104(4)(a)1. 3rd Structuring transactions to evade 2 reporting or registration 3 requirements, financial transactions exceeding \$300 but 4 5 less than \$20,000. 6 Section 16. Paragraph (e) of section (2) of section 7 943.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 8 943.05 Criminal Justice Information Program; duties; 9 crime reports. --10 (2) The program shall: 11 Establish, implement, and maintain a Domestic and Repeat Violence Injunction Statewide Verification System 12 capable of electronically transmitting information to and 13 between criminal justice agencies relating to injunctions 14 against domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence, 15 and sexual violence domestic violence injunctions and repeat 16 17 violence injunctions issued by the courts throughout the state. Such information must include, but is not limited to, 18 19 information as to the existence and status of any such 20 injunction for verification purposes. 21 Section 17. This act shall take effect July 1, 2003. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

1	STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
2	Senate Bill 294
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4	Amends section 61.1825, F.S., to add injunctions against
5	dating violence and sexual violence to the types of violence injunctions that require the placement of a family violence
6 7	indicator on Title-IV child support cases in the state case registry. It also reflects the redesignation of the Domestic Violence and Repeat Injunction Statewide Verification System
8	as the "Violence Injunction Statewide Verification System."
9	Reenacts section 61.1827, F.S., to incorporate and conform to the changes made to ss.61.1825, 741.31 and 784.046.
10	Amends section 741.2901(3), F.S., to add injunctions against dating violence and sexual violence to the types of violence
11	injunctions for which the state attorney in a domestic violence investigation is obligated to check into a
12	defendant's history.
13	Amends section 741.30, F.S., to reflect the new name of the "Violence Injunction Statewide Verification System." Reenacts
14	741.31, F.S., relating to violations of injunctions against
15	domestic violence, to incorporate and conform to the changes made to s.741.2901 and 741.315, F.S.
16	Amends section 775.315, F.S., to clarify that repeat violence injunctions, dating violence injunctions, and the newly
17	created sexual violence injunctions entered by a court of a foreign state are to be accorded full faith and credit as are
18	currently accorded injunctions against domestic violence.
19	Amends section 775.084(1), F.S., to reflect the addition of the violence of an injunction against sexual violence as an
20	underlying element for the offense of aggravated stalking which subjects an offender to enhanced penalties and mandatory
21	minimum prison terms for habitual offenders and violence career criminals.
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23	Amends section 784.047, F.S., to create a first-degree misdemeanor for violation of an injunction against sexual
24	violence is currently the case for violation of an injunction against dating violence or repeat violence as granted under s. 784.046, F.S.
25	Amends section 784.048, F.S., to add that violation of a
26	sexual violence injunction constitutes an underlying element of aggravated stalking when the person knowingly, willfully,
27	maliciously, and repeatedly follows or harasses another person
28	after such injunction is issued.
29	Amends section 790.06, F.S., to reflect that the existence of a dating violence injunction and a sexual violence injunction
30	may be the basis for denying or suspending a license or application for a firearm which is currently the case for
31	domestic violence injunctions and repeat violence injunctions. Amends section 790.065, F.S., to require criminal background 54

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

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checks during the sale and delivery of firearms to include a review of records for entry of an injunction against sexual violence which is currently the case for injunctions against dating violence, domestic violence or repeat violence.
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           Amends section 901.15, F.S., to allow law enforcement to arrest a person without a warrant under specified circumstances when there is probable cause to believe that the person has violated an injunction against sexual violence which authority is already granted in statute for violation of injunctions against repeat violence and dating violence or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit under s. 741.315, F.S.
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            Reenacts section 921.0022(3)(g), F.S., relating to the offense severity ranking chart for sentencing under the
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            criminal punishment code, to incorporate and conform to the changes made to s. 784.048(4), F.S., which adds dating violence and sexual violence as an underlying element for the third-degree felony offense of aggravated stalking.
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            Amends section 943.05(2), F.S., to require reporting of injunctions against sexual violence and dating violence to the
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            list of injunctions to be reported to the statewide verification system of the Criminal Justice Information Program and renames injunction statewide verification system.
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