

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

BILL #: HB 309

Violations of Injunctions for Protection

SPONSOR(S): Long

TIED BILLS:

IDEN./SIM. BILLS: SB 194

|    | REFERENCE  | ACTION    | ANALYST    | STAFF DIRECTOR |
|----|--|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1) | Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee | 12 Y, 0 N | Cunningham | Cunningham     |
| 2) | Criminal & Civil Justice Appropriations Committee  |           | McAuliffe  | Davis          |
| 3) | Criminal & Civil Justice Policy Council            |           |            |                |
| 4) |  |           |            |                |
| 5) |  |           |            |                |

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Currently, a person commits a first degree misdemeanor if the person willfully violates an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence by:

- Refusing to vacate the dwelling that the parties share;
- 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;
- Committing an act of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence against the petitioner;
- Committing any other violation of the injunction through an intentional unlawful threat, word, or act to do violence to the petitioner; or
- Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly, unless the injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party.

The bill adds the following to the above list of ways in which a person could violate an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence:

- Knowingly and intentionally coming within 100 feet of the petitioner's motor vehicle, whether or not that vehicle is occupied;
- Defacing or destroying the petitioner's personal property, including the petitioner's motor vehicle; or
- Refusing to surrender firearms or ammunition if ordered to do so by the court.

The bill also adds the following to the existing list of ways in which a person could violate an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence:

- 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.

The bill would make the list of ways in which a person could violate an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence identical to the list of ways a person could violate an injunction for protection against domestic violence.

The bill adds to the list of ways in which a person can violate an injunction for protection. Such violations will be first degree misdemeanors, which could impact county jails.

## HOUSE PRINCIPLES

Members are encouraged to evaluate proposed legislation in light of the following guiding principles of the House of Representatives

- Balance the state budget.
- Create a legal and regulatory environment that fosters economic growth and job creation.
- Lower the tax burden on families and businesses.
- Reverse or restrain the growth of government.
- Promote public safety.
- Promote educational accountability, excellence, and choice.
- Foster respect for the family and for innocent human life.
- Protect Florida's natural beauty.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Current Situation

Section 784.046, F.S., relates to the issuance of injunctions for protection against repeat violence<sup>1</sup>, dating violence<sup>2</sup>, and sexual violence<sup>3</sup>. The statute specifies the following:

- Petitions for injunctions for protection must allege the incidents of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence and must include the specific facts and circumstances that form the basis upon which relief is sought.
- Upon the filing of the petition, the court must set a hearing to be held at the earliest possible time. The respondent must be personally served with a copy of the petition, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, prior to the hearing.
- 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.
- The court shall enforce, through a civil or criminal contempt proceeding, a violation of an injunction for protection.<sup>4</sup>
- The petitioner or the respondent may move the court to modify or dissolve an injunction at any time.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> "Repeat violence" is defined as, "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." Section 784.046(1), F.S.

<sup>2</sup> "Dating violence" is defined as, "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 involvement between the parties; and 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." *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> "Sexual violence" is defined as, "any one incident of sexual battery, as defined in chapter 794, F.S.; a lewd or lascivious act, as defined in chapter 800, F.S., committed upon or in the presence of a person younger than 16 years of age; luring or enticing a child, as described in chapter 787, F.S.; sexual performance by a child, as described in chapter 827, F.S.; 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." *Id.*

<sup>4</sup> The court may impose monetary fines for noncompliance of a violation of injunction. Criminal penalties are imposed pursuant to s. 784.047, F.S.

<sup>5</sup> s. 784.046, F.S.

Section 784.047, F.S., provides criminal penalties for violating a temporary or permanent injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence. The statute specifies that a person commits a first degree misdemeanor<sup>6</sup> if they willfully violate an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence by:

- Refusing to vacate the dwelling that the parties share;
- 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;
- Committing an act of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence against the petitioner;
- Committing any other violation of the injunction through an intentional unlawful threat, word, or act to do violence to the petitioner; or
- Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly, unless the injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party.<sup>7</sup>

#### Effect of the Bill

The bill adds the following to the above list of ways in which a person could violate an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence:

- Knowingly and intentionally coming within 100 feet of the petitioner's motor vehicle, whether or not that vehicle is occupied;
- Defacing or destroying the petitioner's personal property, including the petitioner's motor vehicle;
- Refusing to surrender firearms or ammunition if ordered to do so by the court.

The bill also adds the following to the existing list of ways in which a person could violate an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence:

- 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.

It should be noted that s. 741.31, F.S., which provides penalties for violating an injunction for protection against domestic violence,<sup>8</sup> contains the same provisions as those added by the bill.

#### B. SECTION DIRECTORY:

**Section 1.** Amends s. 784.047, F.S., relating to penalties for violating protective injunction against violators.

**Section 2.** Provides an effective date of July 1, 2010.

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

#### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

##### 1. Revenues:

None.

---

<sup>6</sup> A first degree misdemeanor is punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding 1 year and a \$1,000 fine. See ss. 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 784.047, F.S.

<sup>8</sup> Section 741.28, F.S., defines "domestic violence" as "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 family or household member."

2. Expenditures:

None.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

See fiscal comments.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill adds to the list of ways in which a person can violate an injunction for protection. Such violations will be first degree misdemeanors, which could impact county jails.

### III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill appears to be exempt from the requirements of Article VII, Section 18 of the Florida Constitution because it is a criminal law.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

### IV. AMENDMENTS/COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES